

**Land West Of Collies, Three Stiles Lane,
Martlesham, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/15/1394

HER Ref: MRM 164

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(March 2016)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land to the west of Collies, Three Stiles Lane, Martlesham, Suffolk

Client: Mr B Andrews

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/15/1394 (formerly DC/14/1295/OUT)

Development: Erection of single dwelling and garage

Date of fieldwork: 26 February, 2016

HER ref: MRM 164

Event ref: ESF 23600

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-243420

Grid ref: TM 2532 4680

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Summary: Martlesham, land west of Collies, Three Stiles Lane (MRM 164, TM 2532 4680) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development to the north of an area of undated crop marks showing a track way and field boundaries did not reveal any archaeological features or finds at a site which had been open heathland/sheep walk until the residential development of the area in the 20th century (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr B Andrews).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Embrace Architecture on behalf of their client Mr B Andrews commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a single dwelling development on land to the west of Collies, Three Stiles Lane, Martlesham (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application DC/15/1394, set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the area for the new dwelling and cart lodge/garage. 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 ground works for the new dwelling were undertaken though the garage/cart lodge had already been constructed and a drive way stripped of overburden and spread with rubble along the western side of the site. In addition up to 300mm of topsoil had been stripped from the eastern third of the site exposing natural yellow sand close to the boundary and subsoil across part of the new dwelling footprint.

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 which has seen extensive residential development since the early to mid-20th century. 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. Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 shows the then 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 where the Fynn flows into the River Deben. The proposed development site to west of Collies on the northern side of Three Stiles Lane is some 400m south of the River Fynn and 900m west of the parish church.

1.3 Topographically the site is located near to the 25m OD contour and close to the crest of a steep slope running down into the Fynn valley to the north and an extensive area of very gentle topography to the south. At the time of the evaluation the site as indicated in section 1.1 above had seen some soil stripping though no archaeological finds or features could be seen on the exposed surface with the entire site being soft ground with a gentle northerly aspect above the steeper drop into the Fynn valley.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location immediately to the north of an area where a number of undated crop marks (HER MRM 059 & 124, see Fig. 1) have been recorded on aerial photographs with the marks indicating the location of a track way and probable field boundary ditches that, by analogy with similar sites in the region, are likely to be evidence of the pre-medieval landscape with a prehistoric or Roman date being likely.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed residential development was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2) for trenches 1 and 2 but with trench 3 being moved a small distance to the east as the drive way to the garage/cart lodge had already been stripped and covered with rubble using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 900mm flat bucket. The machine was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity.

2.2 The sides and base of the 1.80m wide trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds 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 sunny and 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 nothing of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Fig. 2 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast	10	100 (some topsoil already removed)	200 of mid brown sandy subsoil	Pale yellow sand with small flints	One probable animal burrow, from the upcast spoil one secondary flint flake
2	Southwest-northeast	10	100 (as T1)	200 (as T1)	As T1	No features, one small abraded Roman greyware sherd (2g)
3	Northwest-southeast	10	200	150 (as T1)	As T1	No features, one secondary flint flake from upcast spoil
Total		30 (54m ²)	100-200	150-200		Trench depth 300mm to 350mm after previous soil stripping, only feature a natural animal burrow

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As indicated in the table above no archaeological features were revealed during the evaluation except the base of an irregular scoop in trench 1 which in all probability was the base of an animal burrow. The trenches were 300mm to 350mm deep to the locally occurring glaciofluvial yellow sand natural though 100mm to 300mm had already been stripped from the central and eastern parts of the site.

3.3 The only finds seen in the upcast spoil proved to be secondary flint flakes of Neolithic/Bronze Age date from trenches 1 and 3 and a small and abraded greyware pottery sherd from the spoil of trench 2. The metal detector scan of the upcast spoil only revealed finds of recent date such as nails and wire fragments.

4. Conclusion

4.1 While this site is adjacent to an area where crop marks on aerial photographs indicate an early, and in all probability prehistoric or Roman, period of land use no evidence of any significance was revealed for past activity during this evaluation. However as it only covered a single dwelling plot this should not negate the need to examine further sites in the area should they enter the planning application system.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out at this planned single dwelling and garage/cart lodge development on land adjacent and to the west of Collies, Three Stiles Lane, Martlesham. It is also unlikely that pre-evaluation ground works disturbed any significant archaeological deposits.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. MRM 164.

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 Brian Andrews for his close cooperation and to Martin Day for his skilled machine operation)

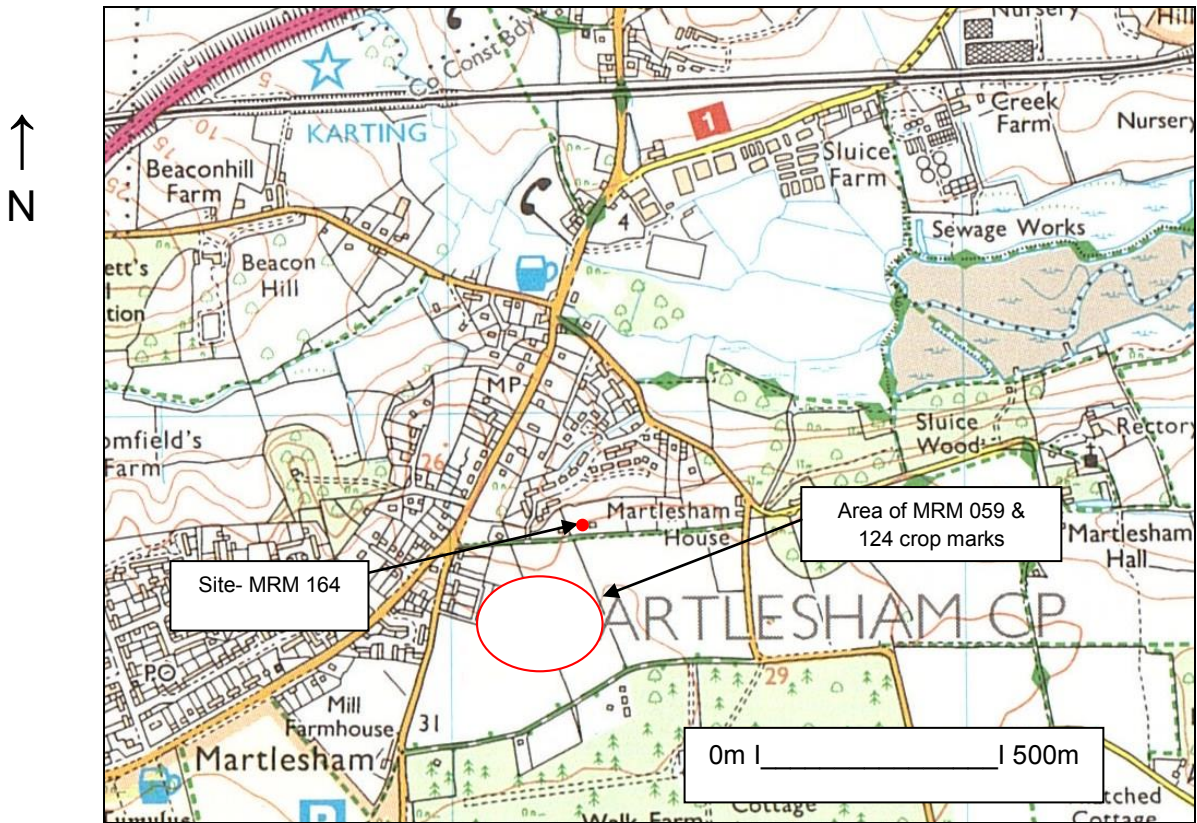


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006
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Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- dwelling & cart lodge footprints)

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Appendix I- Images



General view from southwest



General view from south with new cart lodge



Trench 1 from north



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from east



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from north



Trench 3 deposit profile

**Land at Three Stiles Lane, Martlesham,
Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

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

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

Site details

Name: Land at Three Stiles Lane (west of Collies), Martlesham, Suffolk

Client: Mr B Andrews

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/14/1295/OUT

Proposed development: Erection of a single dwelling and garage

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS(RA)_Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation _Land at Three Stiles Lane, Martlesham_4247

Grid ref: TM 2532 4680

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
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Proposed location of trial trench

1. Introduction

1.1 Embrace Architecture on behalf of their client Mr B Andrews has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed single dwelling with a garage 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 DC/14/1295/OUT and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mrs R Abraham 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 a single detached dwelling with a garage at land to the west of Collies, Three Stiles Lane, Martlesham.

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 Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Ver. 1.3 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered 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 which has seen extensive residential development since the early to mid 20th century. 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. Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 shows the then 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 where the Fynn flows into the River Deben. The proposed development site (PDS) to east of Collies on the northern side of Three Stiles Lane is some 400m south of the River Fynn and 900m west of the parish church.

2.2 Topographically the PDS is located near to the 25m OD contour and close to the crest of a steep slope running down into the Fynn valley to the north and an extensive area of very gentle topography to the south. At present the PDS is soft ground having been garden recently and sheep walk historically with this area of sandy and free draining soils only having seen extensive arable cultivation since the mid 20th century.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This application lies in an area of archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (HER), opposite a number of undated cropmark features (MRM 059 and 124). The site has good

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potential for the discovery of important hitherto unknown archaeological sites and features in view of its topographic location). There is high potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required

- 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 archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location close to an area where aerial photography has recorded cropmarks indicative of archaeological features. These cropmarks are described in the online HER resource (<http://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk> accessed 6/1/2016) as 'field boundaries and a track way' (MRM 059) and more 'field boundaries of suggested Post medieval date' (MRM 124). However their true date of origin is uncertain and the local heath land areas also contains extensive evidence for prehistoric activity with extant burial mounds and ring ditches on aerial photographs indicative of flattened mounds. In addition settlement evidence of prehistoric and Roman date is recorded in the Martlesham area. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with evaluation trenches 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 a single residential dwelling and garage on land to the east of Collies, Three Stiles Lane, Martlesham. Therefore prior to the evaluation an HER search of the area within 500m of the PDS will be commissioned

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from SCCAS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report and the evaluation results will be interpreted in relation to known nearby known archaeological sites and finds.

5.2 The Brief requires 30m of 1.80m wide trenching, this will be undertaken using a 1/1.20m 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 upcast 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 overall site event and HER numbers 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 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

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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).

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 as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post Excavation* (English Heritage, 2011, second edition). 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 features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost though this is a rare occurrence on small scale evaluations).

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- 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 unless particularly deep features are present).
- 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 *MoRPHE*. 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 '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015). As necessary the site digital

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archive will be 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 *MoRPHE* 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 pdf 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 before site works commence 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.

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 Discussion with the client's agent 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.

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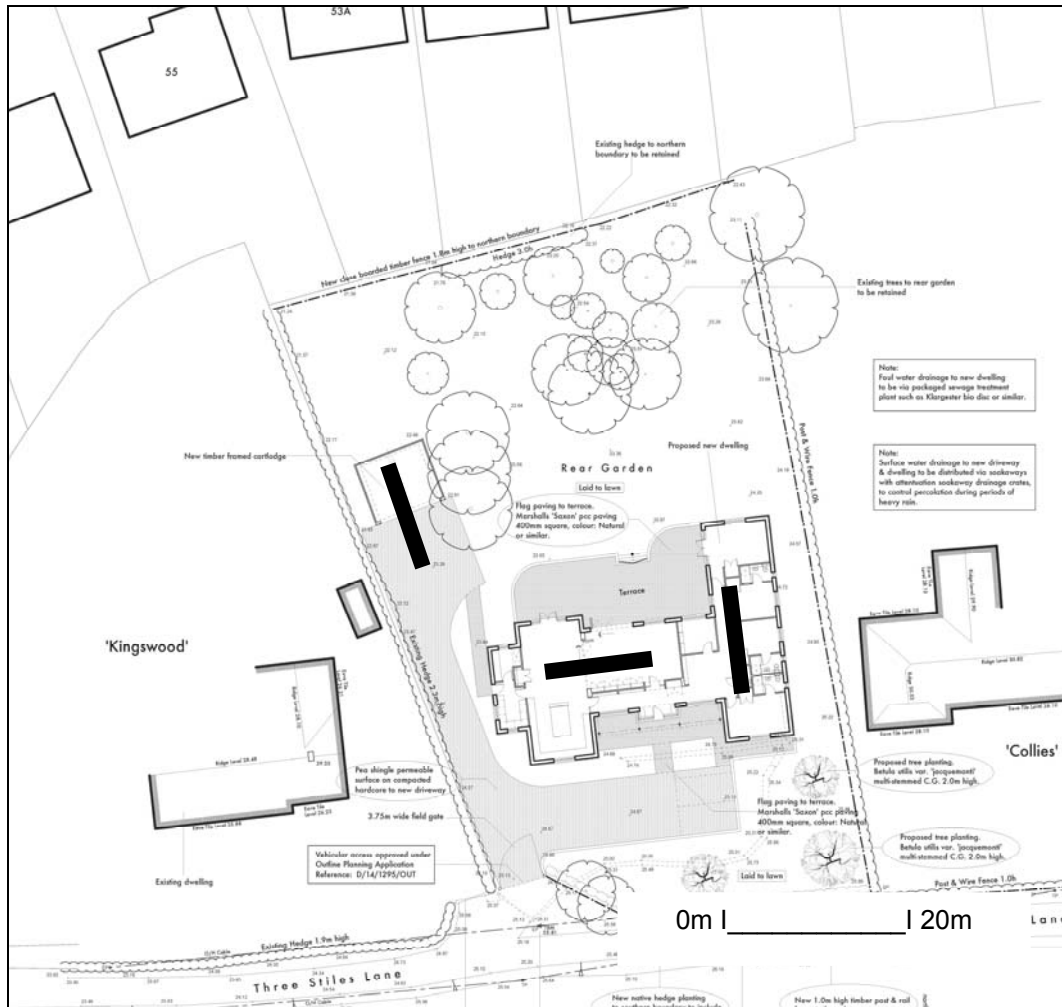
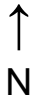
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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 (Freelance)
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 (Freelance)
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 10m x 1.80m)

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-243420

Project details

Project name	Land West Of Collies, Three Stiles Lane, Martlesham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Martlesham, land west of Collies, Three Stiles Lane (MRM 164, TM 2532 4680) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development to the north of an area of undated crop marks showing a track way and field boundaries did not reveal any archaeological features or finds at a site which had been open heathland/sheep walk until the residential development of the area in the 20th century.
Project dates	Start: 26-02-2016 End: 26-02-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 23600 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	MRM 164 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/14/1295/OUT - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
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 LAND WEST OF COLLIES, THREE STILES LANE
Study area	300 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2532 4680 52.073084371699 1.288255719011 52 04 23 N 001 17 17 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 23m Max: 24m

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 Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land To The West of Collies, Three Stiles Lane, Martlesham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf

Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on 15 March 2016

OASIS:

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