

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

Planning application: DC/14/4247/OUT

HER Ref: MRM 168

Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring Report

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

(September 2017)

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Site details for HER

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

Client: Mr R Eskdale

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/14/4247/OUT

Development: Erection of detached bungalow and garage

Date of fieldwork: 26 September, 2016 (evaluation) & 15 September, 2017 (monitoring)

HER ref: MRM 168

Event ref: ESF 24733

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-263188

Grid ref: TM 2532 4678

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Summary: Martlesham, land east of Collies, Three Stiles Lane (MRM 168, TM 2532 4678) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development to the north of an area of undated crop marks showing a track way and field boundaries revealed a shallow layer in the base of one trench containing two abraded Roman Samian sherds and unabraded sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon, 5th-7th century, date. This layer is interpreted as the possible base of a sunken-featured building or possibly a midden deposit. However as the planned garage to be built in this area of the site was moved to the east later monitoring of ground works revealed very little (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr R Eskdale).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr R Eskdale commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a single dwelling development on land to the east 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/14/4247/OUT, set by Mr J Rolfe 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 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 and garage were to be undertaken. As a moderate number of pottery sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon date were recovered from the footprint area of the planned garage later monitoring of ground works for this structure were undertaken though this footprint area in the meantime had been moved by nearly 2m to the east.

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 planned development site 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.

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 was soft ground with a moderate number of small tree stumps.

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 & 125, see Fig. 1) have been recorded on aerial photographs with the marks respectively 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. In addition a brooch fragment (HER MRM 067) of Early Anglo-Saxon date was recovered from an area 500m to the east though a recent evaluation to the west of Collies (HER MRM 164) did not reveal any evidence for past activity. In addition a field walking surface collection survey for the Sutton Hoo project by the author in the later 1980s

only recovered sparse evidence for past activity indicative of purely agricultural use on the field to the south of Three Stiles Lane.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed residential development was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2) using a small 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm 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 (see also Fig. 2 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	10	200	200 of mid brown sandy subsoil	Yellow sand with small flints	One probable animal burrow, no stray finds
2	Northwest-southeast	10	200	300 (as T1)	As T1	Animal burrow/tree root hole near northern end
3	Northeast-southwest	10	300	200 (as T1)	As T1	In the base of the trench at 500mm a 100mm deep layer (0001) across the width of its western end, mid brown sand with few charcoal flecks and few RB and EAS pottery sherds, no accompanying features and only a shallow gradient from the eastern to the western end of the trench
Total		30 (54m ²)	200-300	200-300		Trench depth 400mm to 500mm dropping to 600m at western end of T3, layer (0001) with pottery finds in T3, otherwise only two animal burrows/tree pits

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined above the only deposit of archaeological interest in the evaluation was the 100mm deep layer (0001) in the lower area of the western part of trench 3 with the other trenches only revealing probable animal burrows/tree root pits. This layer (0001) was only 100mm deep and in character was little different to the mid brown sandy subsoil above. However the layer (0001) did contain a few charcoal flecks and investigation by hand recovered a number of pottery sherds as described below. The shallow layer extended across trench 3 and no discrete archaeological features were revealed that could be associated with it; however most of the pottery sherds were of a moderately large size and generally unabraded suggesting that this is a primary archaeological deposit with little evidence of re-deposition except two sherds of Roman pottery which are discussed below. It was also notable that the slope down from the base of the eastern part of trench 3 to the western part where the layer (0001) was identified was shallow and not immediately indicative of the edge of an archaeological feature.

4. The Pottery

4.1 In total 11 sherds (0001, wt. 317g) of pottery were recovered from the lowest deposit (0001) in trench 3 with a further two sherds (0002, wt. 12g) being recovered during the later monitoring of ground works for the new garage to the east. The full report and catalogue covering these pottery finds by Sue Anderson is included as Appendix III below.

4.2 In summary this pottery group is dominated by handmade body and rim sherds in sandy, shelly and organic –tempered wares of Early Anglo-Saxon, 5th-7th century AD date. Of the 11 sherds from the deposit (0001) in trench 3 of the evaluation 5 sherds weigh 30g or more (two weigh over 70g) and are not abraded. The only earlier sherds are two sherds of Roman period samian ware (wt. 40g) which are notably abraded. In addition there is a single sherd which is unidentifiable as it has lost both surfaces and could be of Roman or Post medieval date.

5. Conclusion

5.1 As the overall results from the evaluation and monitoring are on a limited scale it was agreed with SCCAS that a full search of the HER would not be required. However SCCAS provided local HER information (see Fig. 1) and as outlined above the author carried out a field walking surface collection across the area to the south in the 1980s though with low level archaeological results.

5.2 However though limited the deposit (0001) in the base of trench 3 that contained relatively large sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon date is significant as it is clear evidence for activity of 5th-7th century AD date in this area overlooking the River Fynn to the north (with an EAS brooch fragment, HER MRM 067, also recovered from 500m to the east) and crop marks (HER MRM 059 & 125) to the south. Whether the deposit (0001) that was identified was evidence for the base of a sunken featured-building (often of a workshop function with a suspended floor above a pit or cellar type void),

which is a characteristic building type for the Early Anglo-Saxon period or was simply a midden (rubbish accumulation) layer is impossible to tell. In addition the recovery of two sherds of Roman period samian type ware is of interest as in the post-Roman period collection, curation and re-cycling of earlier finds took place and one suggestion has been made that samian was ground up to form a type of stomach indigestion medicine though it seems unlikely that any experimental archaeology has tested this theory.

5.3 In conclusion the results from the evaluation stage indicates an area of Early Anglo-Saxon settlement type activity though as the new garage footprint was ultimately moved by nearly 2m to the east this leaves any remaining deposits in situ though future developments around Three Stiles Lane should be subject to similar archaeological investigation work.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. MRM 168.

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 James Rolfe for providing HER information, Ron Eskdale for his close cooperation, to Martin Day for his skilled machine operation and to Sue Anderson for her specialist finds work)

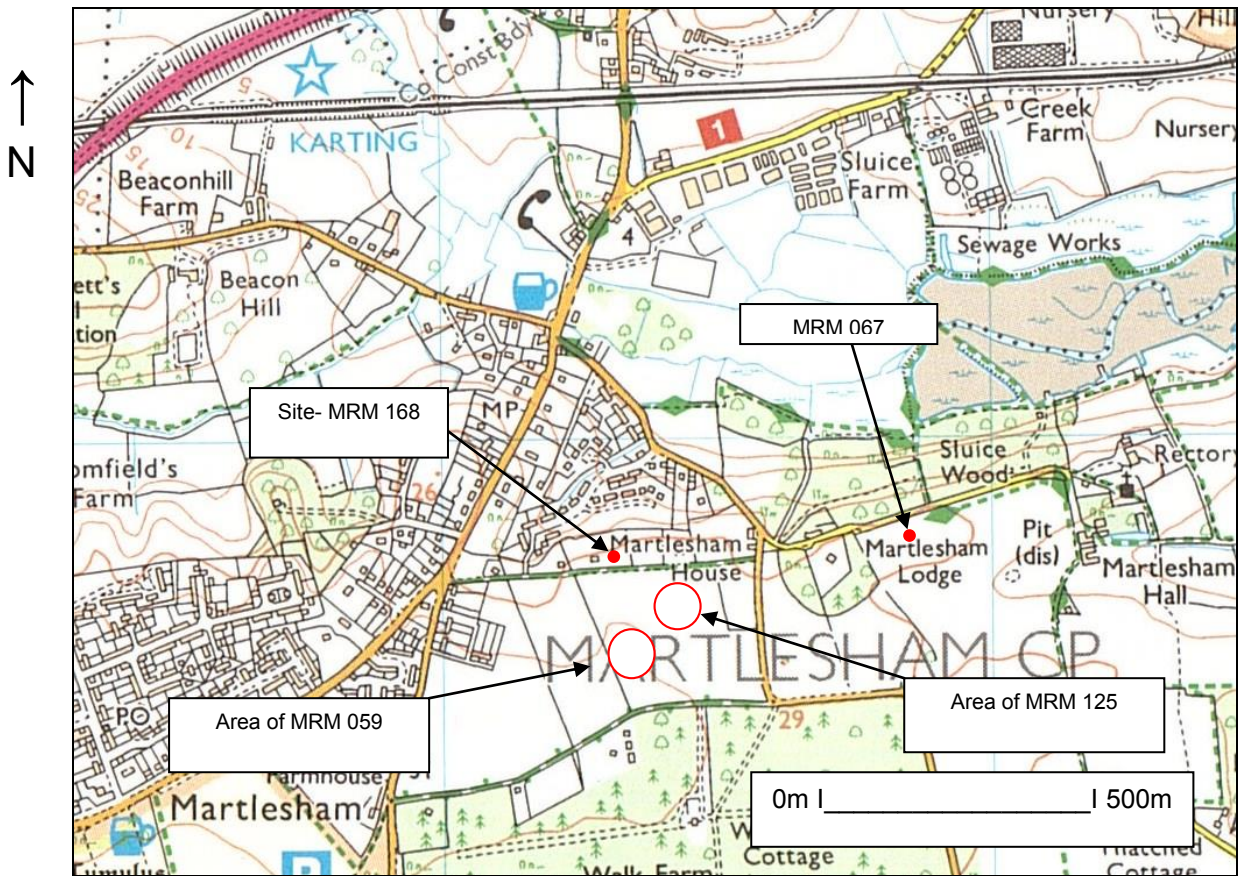


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006
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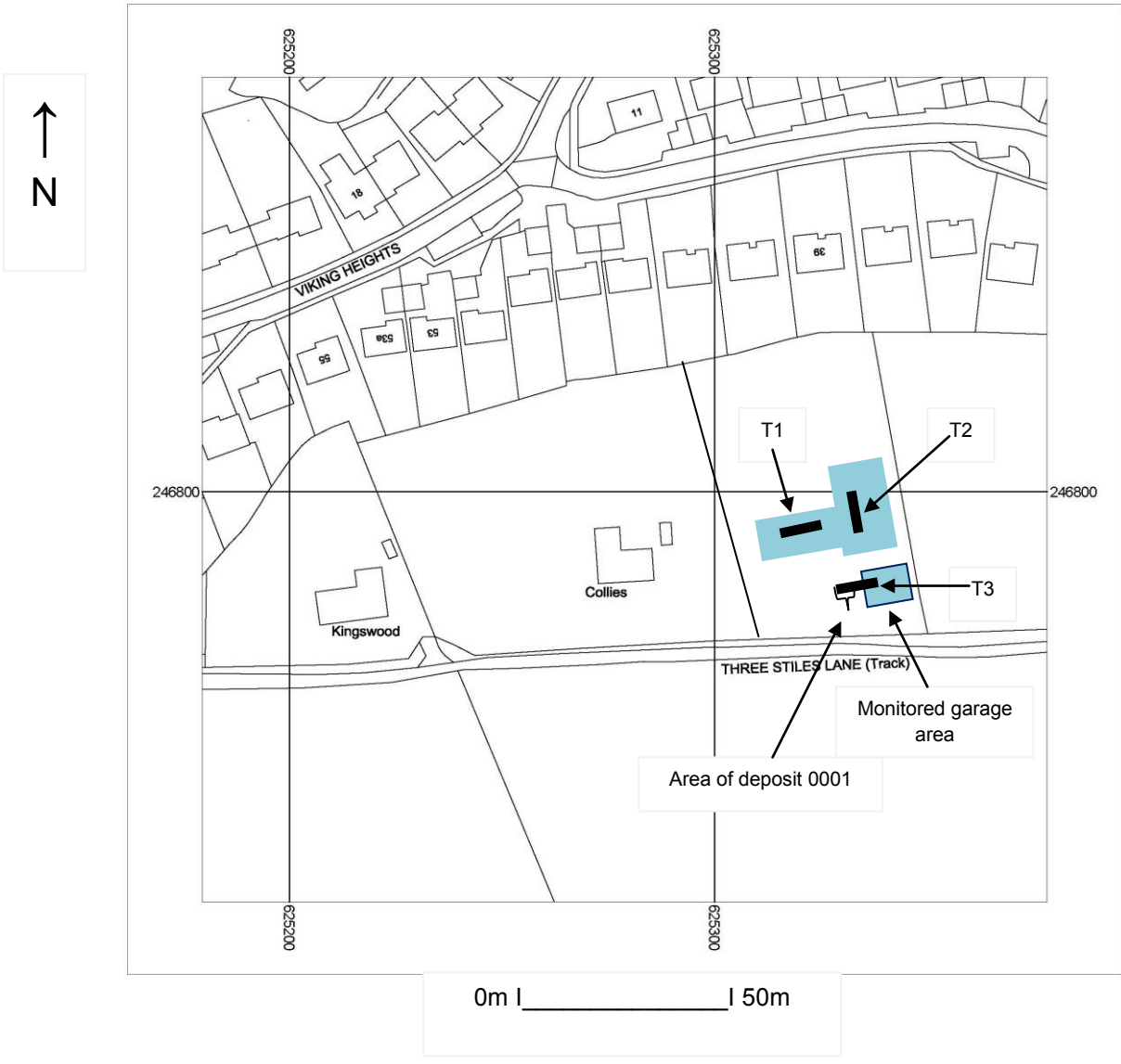


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- dwelling & garage footprints)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2016 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

Appendix I- Images



General view from north



Trench 1 from west



Trench 2 from south



Trench 3 from west



Trench 3 deposit profile with layer 0001 at bottom



Northern garage foundation trench from west



Southern garage foundation trench from east

**Land East of Collies, Three Stiles Lane,
Martlesham, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

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

Site details

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

Client: Mr R Eskdale

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/14/4247/OUT

Proposed development: Erection of a detached bungalow and garage

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation _DC 14 4247 OUT
Land at Three Stiles Lane Martlesham

Grid ref: TM 2530 4678

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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 trenches

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr R Eskdale has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed single bungalow with a garage development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/14/4247/OUT and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mr J Rolfe 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 bungalow with a garage at land to the east 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. Hodskinson'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 proposal lies in an area of archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, opposite a number of undated crop mark features (MRM 059 and 124). The site has good potential for

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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 bungalow and garage on land to the east of Collies, Three Stiles Lane, Martlesham. Therefore an HER search of the area within 500m of the PDS will be commissioned from SCCAS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report and the evaluation results will

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be interpreted in relation to known nearby known archaeological sites and finds. However if the results of the evaluation are negative the need for an HER search will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

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 including prior to the excavation of the trenches as well as across the base and sides of the trenches and adjacent areas if the vegetation cover allows. 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

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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).

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

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material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost though this is a rare occurrence on small scale evaluations).

- 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

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guidelines outlined in *'Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition'* (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015). As necessary the site digital 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 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

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evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists. Care will also be taken to avoid tree stumps that exist at the site as these represent trip hazards.

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. A recent evaluation with negative results to the west of Collies (HER MRM 164) revealed top and subsoil deposits between 400mm and 500mm deep.

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, 15+ years reporting to SCCAS/PAS)
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

Appendix III- The Pottery

Three Stiles Lane, Martlesham (MRM 168): pottery

Sue Anderson, September, 2017.

Introduction

Thirteen sherds of pottery (329g) were collected from two contexts. A summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 1.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. Early Saxon fabric groups have been characterised by major inclusions. Form terminology and dating for Early Saxon pottery follows Myres (1977) and Hamerow (1993). Roman pottery was identified with the aid of www.potsherd.net. The results were input directly onto an MS Access table, which forms the archive catalogue.

The assemblage

Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Date Range	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
South Gaulish samian ware	SAMSG	Roman	2	40		1
Early Saxon fine sandy	ESFS	5th-7th c.	1	77	0.15	1
Early Saxon medium sandy	ESMS	5th-7th c.	1	55	0.12	1
Early Saxon coarse shelly	ESCS	5th-7th c.	4	47	0.16	3
Early Saxon sparse shelly	ESSS	5th-7th c.	3	27	0.10	3
Early Saxon organic-tempered	ESO1	6th-7th c.	1	71		1
Unidentified fine redware	UNID	?	1	12		1
<i>Totals</i>			13	329	0.53	11

Table 1. Pottery by fabric.

Two joining fragments of a South Gaulish samian Dragendorff 37 bowl were recovered from layer 0001. The sherds were heavily abraded, but the relief decoration included U-shaped lines, a circle, and a ?barbarian apparently being trampled by a horse. This type of bowl was made in the later 1st and 2nd centuries.

The majority of pottery was of Early Anglo-Saxon date and comprised handmade body and rim sherds in sandy, shelly and organic-tempered wares. Most of the sherds were recovered from layer 0001, with only two from 0002. This mix of tempers is typical in this part of Suffolk. Organic-tempered wares are thought to occur later in the period than some of the other fabrics, but it is common to find sherds of the whole period mixed together in the backfills of sunken-featured buildings. The rims were all vertical or slightly flaring types, but were from a variety of vessel forms. These comprised a wide-mouthed bowl with a long neck and slight

shoulder, a hemispherical bowl, another possible bowl, and two globular jars with short rims. One shelly ware body sherd was decorated with incised vertical lines and may be part of a sub-biconical vessel of later 5th-century date.

A fragment of a fine, hard redware was also recovered but both surfaces were lost. Microscopically, the fragment did not appear to be samian ware and contained typically local inclusions. It may be a local redware of either Roman or post-medieval date.

References

- Hamerow, H., 1993, *Excavations at Mucking Volume 2: The Anglo-Saxon Settlement*. English Heritage/British Museum Press, London.
- Myres, J., 1977, *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Pottery of the Pagan Period*. Cambridge University Press.

Appendix 1: Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Dec ext	Spotdate
0001	SAMSG	2	40	1	DR37			moulded, ?barbarian trampled by horse	L.1-2
0001	UNID	1	12	1					Rom/Pmed?
0001	ESFS	1	77	1	BL	wide-mouthed, long neck, slight shoulder	VERT		5-7
0001	ESMS	1	55	1	BL	hemispherical	VERT		5-7
0001	ESCS	1	3	1					5-7
0001	ESCS	2	32	1	JR	globular?	VERT		5-7
0001	ESCS	1	12	1	JR	globular?	VERT		5-7
0001	ESSS	1	15	1		sub-biconical?		4xIVLs	L.5?
0001	ESO1	1	71	1		globular?			6-7
0002	ESSS	1	10	1					5-7
0002	ESSS	1	2	1	BL?		FLAR		5-7

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-263188

Project details

Project name	Land East of Collies, Three Stiles Lane, Martlesham, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Martlesham, land east of Collies, Three Stiles Lane (MRM 168, TM 2532 4678) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development to the north of an area of undated crop marks showing a track way and field boundaries revealed a shallow layer in the base of one trench containing two abraded Roman Samian sherds and unabraded sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon, 5th-7th century, date. This layer is interpreted as the possible base of a sunken-featured building or possibly a midden deposit. However as the planned garage to be built in this area of the site was moved to the east later monitoring of ground works revealed very little.
Project dates	Start: 26-09-2016 End: 15-09-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 24733 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	MRM 168 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/14/4247/OUT - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	LAYER Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early 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 LAND

	EAST OF COLLIES, THREE STILES LANE
Postcode	IP12 4PF
Study area	300 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2532 4678 52.072904838222 1.288242514999 52 04 22 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 recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
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	Land East of Collies, Three Stiles Lane, Martlesham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J

Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
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