

**The Forge, 8 Church Road,
Moulton, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/13/0472/FUL

HER Ref: MUN 053

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(October 2014)

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

Site details for HER

Name: The Forge, 8 Church Road, Moulton, Suffolk, CB8 8SF

Client: Logan Homes Ltd

Local planning authority: Forest Heath DC

Planning application ref: DC/13/0472/FUL

Development: Erection of 4 no. Dwellings, associated outbuildings & alterations to access (following demolition of existing buildings)

Date of fieldwork: 8 October, 2014

HER Ref: MUN 053

Conservation area

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-191984

Grid ref: TL 6976 6408

Site area: 0.3ha

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Summary: Moulton, The Forge, 8 Church Road (MUN 053, TL 6976 6408) following the demolition of the forge workshops and an associated bungalow which were all of early to mid 20th century date evaluation trenching at this site prior to the construction of four new dwellings revealed a large pit of later Post medieval date and a small undated ditch. In addition two pottery sherds of Late Saxon date were recovered as stray finds and a sherd of medieval date as a residual find (John Newman Archaeological Services for Logan Homes Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Logan Homes Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned small scale residential development comprising four dwellings at The Forge, 8 Church Road, Moulton (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application DC/13/0472/FUL, set by Mrs R Abraham 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 but after the demolition of the forge workshops and an associated bungalow which were all structures of early to mid 20th century date.

1.2 The parish of Moulton is located in west Suffolk 4.5 miles east of Newmarket with the River Kennett bisecting it on a north-south alignment and also separating the bulk of the village from the parish church. Historically the village of Moulton was focused on a crossroads some 500m north-west of the parish church and 450m north-west of the proposed development site at The Forge. The Forge site is 180m west of the church and 50m west of the River Kennett and close to the 40m OD contour. To the west of the site No's 2, 4 & 6 Church Road are Grade II listed buildings of 19th (?maybe earlier), 17th/18th and late 17th/18th century date respectively indicating that this area lies within the historic area of settlement in the village. The Forge workshops were of early to mid 20th century date and surrounded by concrete yards with the site also containing a bungalow dating from the latter period with the latter having an area of garden to its south adjacent to properties on St Peter's Close.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this planned development was therefore generated by its location within the overall area defined by the distribution of listed structures and recorded archaeological finds and sites, such as three manors (HER MUN 013, 031& 032) and some undated earthworks (HER MUN 018), at Moulton of the medieval settlement (HER MUN 045). It may also be noted that Moulton was of a size and significance to merit the award of a market grant in 1227/8 though this was not long lived and may have been an attempt by the relevant Lord of the Manor to rival nearby Newmarket (Goult, 1990).

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed development was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2) following the demolition of the forge workshops and associated concrete yards and bungalow to ground level. This trenching was undertaken using a large 360^o machine equipped with a 2.20m wide flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned

for better clarity. As required in the relevant Brief 40m of trench was opened with the top and subsoil being kept separate at trench 3 while the area around trenches 1 and 2 had formerly been under concrete yard where topsoil was already mixed with building debris.

2.2 The base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned briefly with a metal detector for any finds as the work progressed though the amount of scrap iron in the overburden largely greatly hindered the latter search. Once defined the two archaeological features that were identified were sectioned by hand and any finds from the respective fills collected before full recording in section and plan. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under overcast though largely dry 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 summary details relating to the trenching can be outlined as below in Table 1 (see also Fig. 3, Appendix I- Images & Appendix IV- Context list):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	14	350 (mixed with building debris)	150 (mid brown sand)	Orange sand with numerous small, medium & large flints	Modern building debris in the top soil, only features two pits of 20 th C date containing forge waste debris
2	Northwest-southeast	14	400 (with building debris)	100 (S end) to 300 (N end) (mid brown sand)	As T1 plus few patches of degraded chalk	Large Pmed pit 0002/0003, two LS stray pottery sherds & 19 th /20 th stray finds in upcast spoil
3	Northeast-southwest	12	400	400 (mid brown sand)	As T1	One small undated ditch (0004/0005) few 20 th C stray finds in upcast spoil
		40 (88m ²)				

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in Table 1 above two archaeological features were identified and investigated these being a large pit (0002) in trench 2 and a small ditch (0004) in trench 3. In addition two pits were revealed in trench 1 on the southern side of the site close to the Church Road frontage but these were clearly of 20th century date with fills containing iron bolts and nuts in addition to building debris of recent date. The pit (0002) was on the western side of trench 2 and at the side of the trench was 2500mm across and 500mm deep with a mid to dark brown sandy fill (0003) while the small ditch (0004) in trench 3 was on a southwest/northeast alignment and close to the western end of the trench. With regard to size this ditch (0004) was 300mm

wide and 140mm deep with a rounded base and a pale brown sandy fill (0005). A small number of finds were recovered from the fill (0003) of the pit (0002) in trench 2 while the small ditch (0004) remains undated.

4. The Finds (Sue Anderson)

4.1 Six pottery sherds (22g) were recovered from two contexts. The pottery quantification is shown in Table 1.

Context	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Description	Spotdate
0001	THET	1	8	body	10th-11th c.
	THET	2	4	dark surfaces, reddish core/margins	10th-11th c.
0003	MCW	1	6	abraded, jar rim, flat-topped bead, c.240mm diameter, 4%	12th-13th c.
	REFW	1	2	undecorated, poss pale creamware	19th c.
	PORC	1	2	applied lilac prunt internally	19th c.

Table 1. Pottery catalogue.

(Key: THET – Thetford-type ware; MCW – medieval coarseware; REFW – refined factory-made whitewares; PORC – porcelain.)

Unstratified pottery from Trench 2 (0001) comprised three body sherds of Late Saxon Thetford-type ware. One was in a medium sandy well-fired reduced fabric and two were in brownish-red fabrics with darker surfaces. Both types are found in and around Thetford. The group from pit fill 0003 contained a residual rim sherd from a medieval jar of 12th/13th-century date, along with 19th-century whiteware and a fragment of decorated porcelain.

4.2 One fragment (51g) of pan tile or valley tile in a fine sandy fabric with occasional ferrous inclusions, and with sooting on both surfaces, was recovered from 0003; it is of post-medieval date.

5. Conclusion

5.1 From this evaluation trenching it can be concluded that while this site has seen intensive use in the recent past as a forge with a related dwelling the structures and activities associated with this later 19th to 20th century use have had little impact on the level where archaeological features, if present, would be revealed. On the southern side of the site two pits of 20th century date were exposed in trench 1 but the remaining c90% of the trench base revealed a clean glaciofluvial sand deposit while in trench 2 one pit (0002) of 19th century date was investigated but again the remainder of the trench revealed little of interest save two small unstratified sherds of Late Saxon pottery. Finally trench 3 revealed one small ditch (0004) whose clean pale sandy fill (0005) suggested an origin of some antiquity but did not contain any finds; in addition the size of this feature did not indicate that it was a major landscape feature. Overall the conclusion from these evaluation results are that this site has been peripheral to areas of more intense past activity of probable prehistoric date, if the pale brown fill (0005) of the small ditch (0004) in trench 3 can be taken as an

indicator of such a date, and of later Saxon and medieval activity as evidenced by the few stray and residual sherds from these past periods.

5.2 Based on these low level evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed development at former The Forge site, Church Road, Moulton.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. MUN 053.

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 Philip Gilbey from Logan Homes for his close cooperation, to Craig for his skilled machine operation, to Esther Newman for processing the finds, to Sue Anderson for her specialist finds reporting and to Sue Holden for preparing Fig. 3)

Ref.

Goult, W 1990 A Survey of Suffolk Parish History

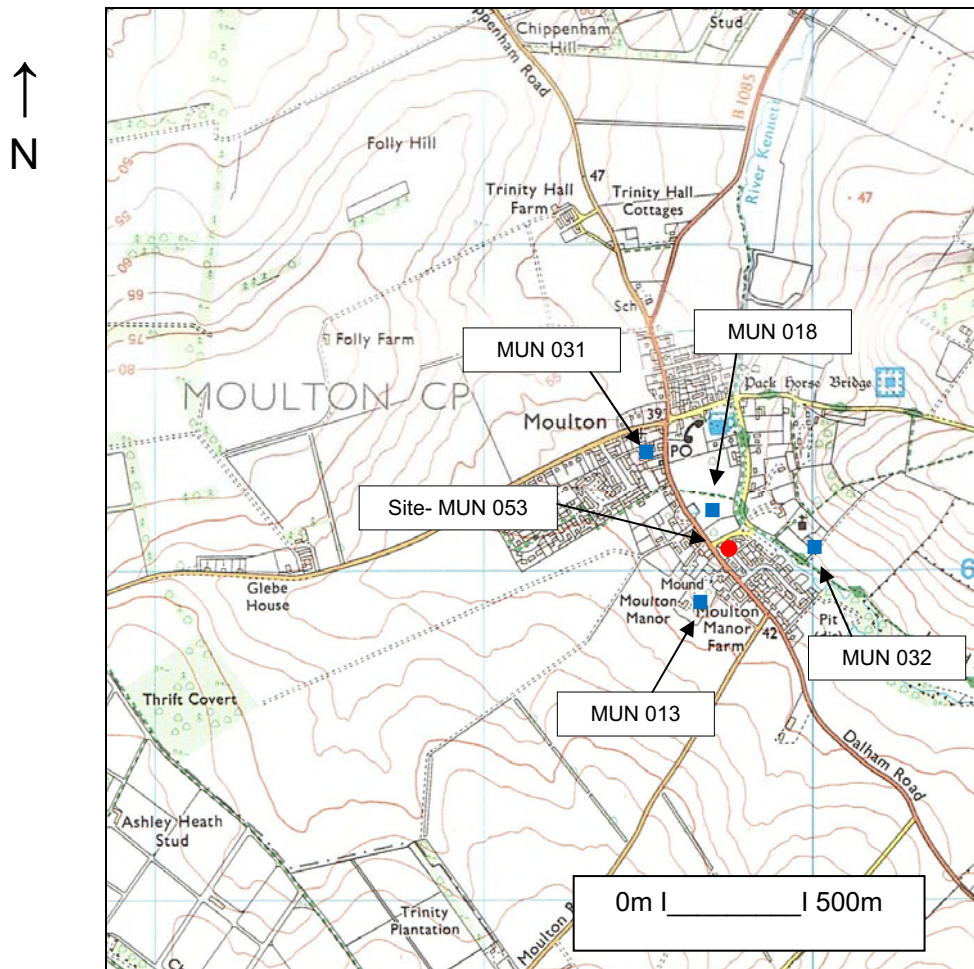


Fig. 1: Site location

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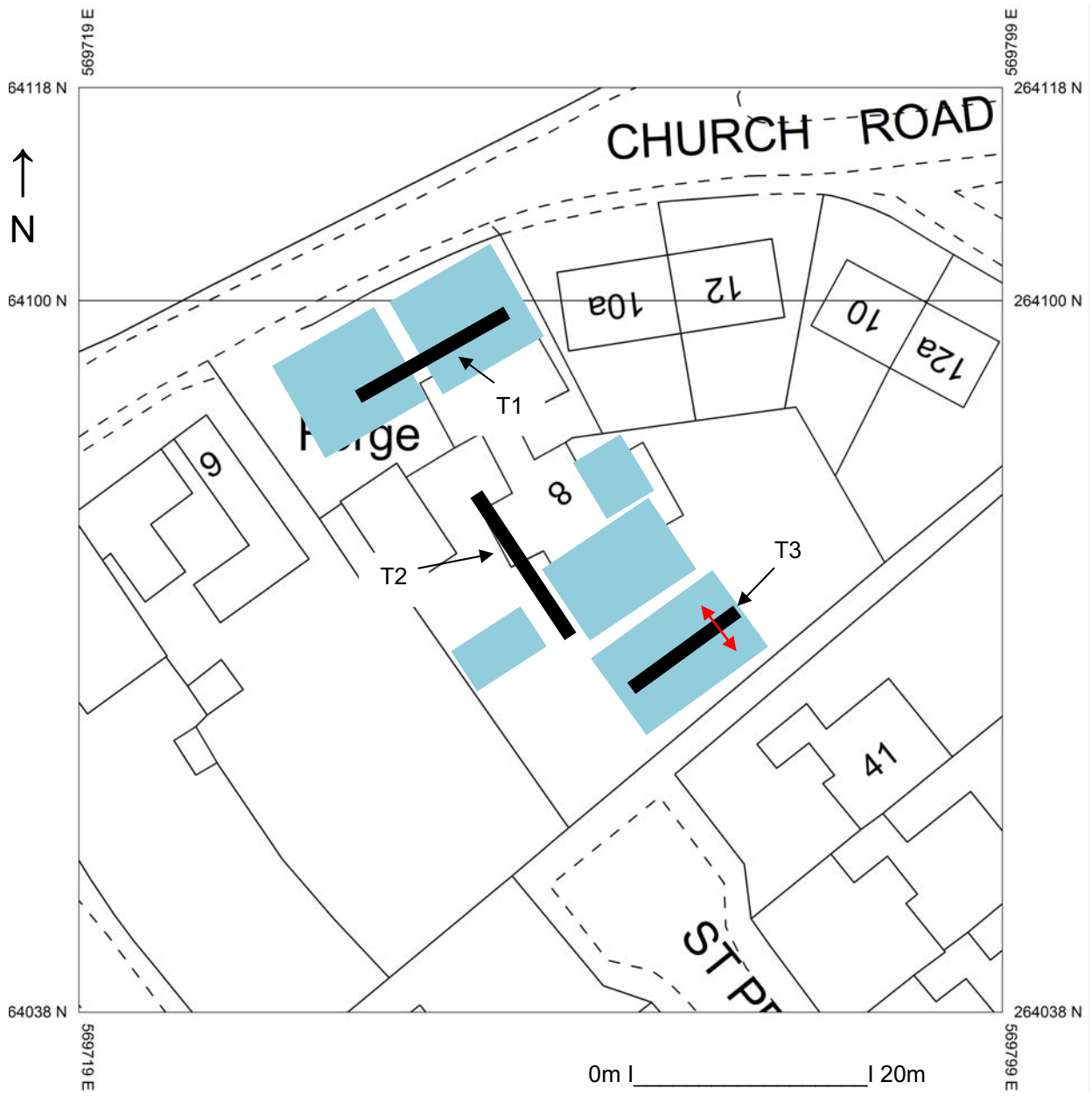


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- new build footprints, red- line of ditch 0004)
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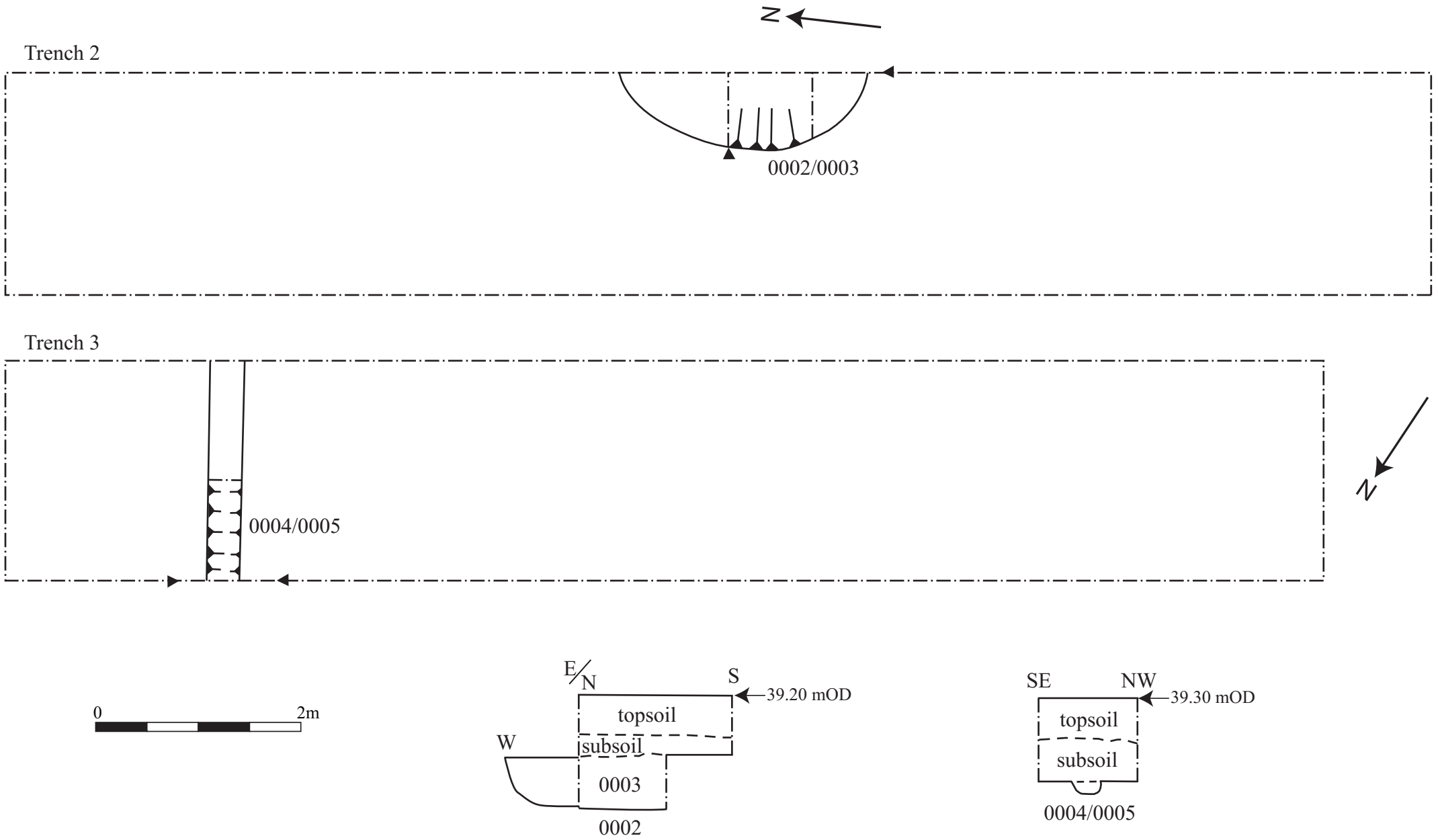


Fig. 3: Plans and sections .

Appendix I- Images



General view from southwest



General view from northeast with listed building in background



Trench 1 from west



Trench 1 deposit profile and 20th century pits



Trench 2 from north



Trench 2 pit 0002 from east



Trench 3 from east



Trench 3 deposit profile and small ditch 0004 (to right of scale poles)

**The Forge, 8 Church Road,
Moulton, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: The Forge, 8 Church Road, Moulton, Suffolk, CB8 8SF

Clients: Logan Homes Ltd

Local planning authority: Forest Heath DC

Planning application ref: DC/13/0472/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of 4 no. Dwellings, associated outbuildings & alterations to access (following demolition of existing buildings)

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS(RM)_Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_Brief_ The Forge, 8 Church Road, Moulton_0472

Grid ref: TL 6976 6408

Site area: 0.3ha

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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

John Newman Archaeological Services

1. Introduction

1.1 Logan Homes Ltd has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed 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 DC/13/0472/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Ms R Monk 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 four dwelling, associated outbuildings and vehicular access at The Forge, No 8 Church Road, Moulton.

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 The parish of Moulton is located in west Suffolk 4.5 miles east of Newmarket with the River Kennett bisecting it on a north-south alignment and also separating the bulk of the village from the parish church. Historically the village of Moulton was focused on a crossroads some 500m north-west of the parish church and 450m north-west of the proposed development site (PDS). The PDS is also 180m west of the church and 50m west of the River Kennett and close to the 40m OD contour. To the west of PDS No's 2, 4 & 6 Church Road are Grade II listed buildings of 19th (?maybe earlier), 17th/18th and late 17th/18th century date respectively suggesting a period of Post medieval expansion in this part of the village. The Forge is later 19th century in origin with the PDS also containing a modern bungalow and other recent structures which largely negate the historic character of the site.

2.2 Soils in this part of Suffolk are likely to be light and well drained being derived from the chalk deposits below.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief: 'The proposed development lies within the historic settlement core of Moulton, recorded on the County Historic Environment Record as MUN 045. It is also situated in close proximity to a number of medieval manor sites (HER no. MUN 013, 032 and 031), a medieval church (MUN 016) and an area of undated earthworks (MUN 018). As a result there is high potential for encountering archaeological evidence at this location.' A site evaluation by trial trenching will therefore be 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. The further recording of any archaeological deposits may involve excavation prior to ground works commencing or monitoring of the relevant ground works

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location within the historic core of the village and close to parish church and various medieval manorial sites in addition to some earthworks of uncertain date. This location therefore has potential to contain evidence for activity of medieval and earlier Post medieval which, if present, would be affected by the new build areas. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the PDS 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 four dwellings with associated outbuildings and vehicular access at The Forge, No 8 Church Road, Moulton following demolition of the existing structures to ground level and removal of their floor slabs.

5.2 The Brief requires 40m of 1.8m wide trenching to achieve a 5% sample by area of the PDS and the proposed location of the trenches is shown below though a revision of this plan maybe required following a site visit during the demolition phase of works. This will be undertaken using a 1.20m or 1.50m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver. 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

John Newman Archaeological Services

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 of 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

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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.
- 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)

John Newman Archaeological Services

- 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 (examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is only likely if deep features are revealed).
- 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

John Newman Archaeological Services

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 Discussion with the client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination. 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.

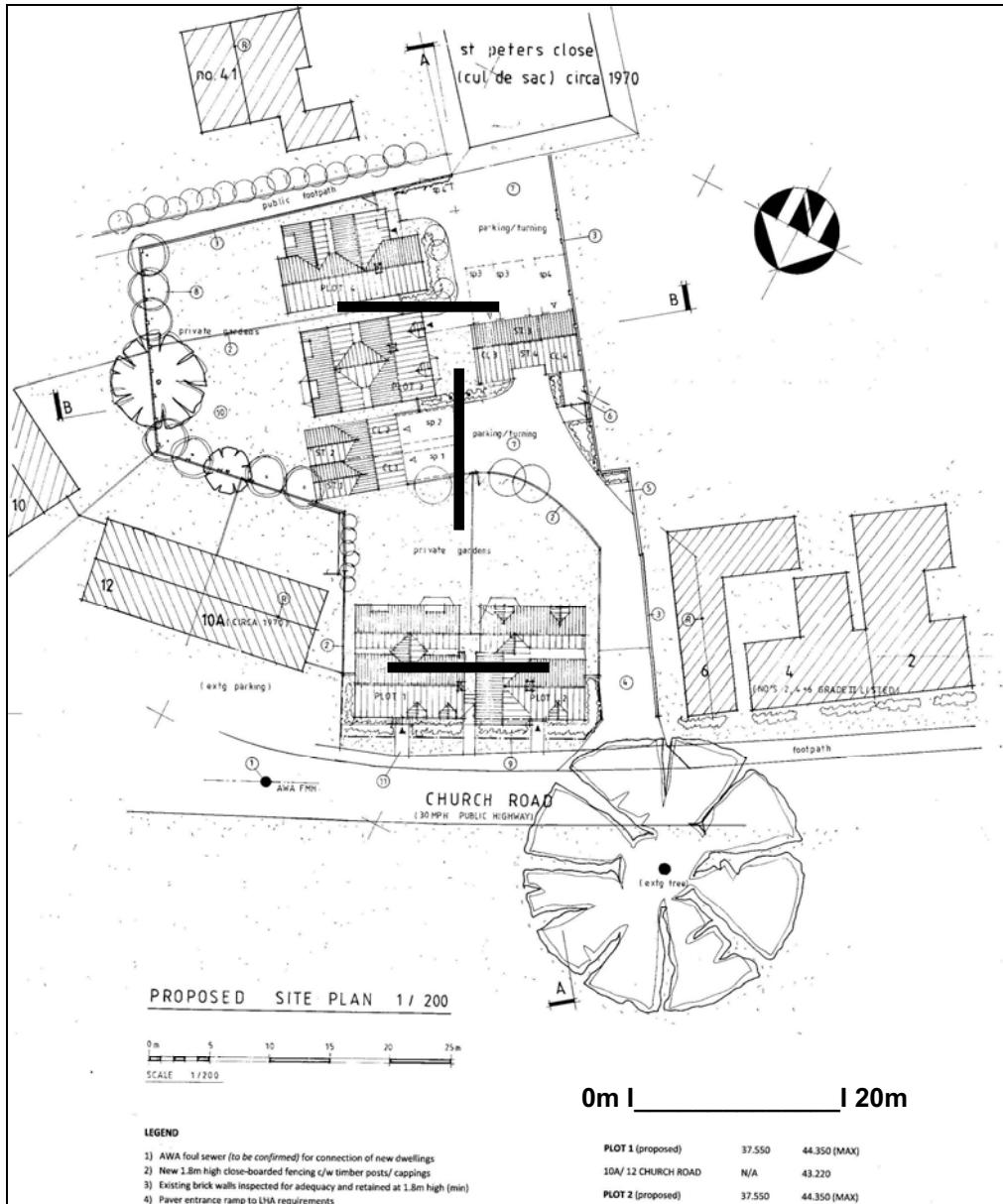
7. Specialists

Conservation:

Conservation Services

John Newman Archaeological 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 trenches (Three trenches each 13.30m long)

Appendix III- Context List

The Forge, 8 Church Road, Moulton

HER: MUN 053 (evaluation)

F- finds

Number	Trench	Type	Part of	F/S	Description	Spot date
0001	2	U/S	0001	F	Unstratified finds from spoil of trench 2	
0002	2	Pit	0002		Pit on eastern side of trench, 2400mm across at trench edge, 800mm into trench and 500mm deep	
0003	2	Fill	0002	F	Mid to dark brown sandy fill with occasional small and medium sized flints of pit	Pmed 19 th C
0004	3	Ditch	0004		Small north-south orientated ditch, 300mm wide and 140mm deep	
0005	3	Fill	0004	-	Pale brown sandy fill of ditch	Undated

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-191984

Project details

Project name	The Forge, 8 Church Road, Moulton, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Moulton, The Forge, 8 Church Road (MUN 053, TL 6976 6408) following the demolition of the forge workshops and an associated bungalow which were all of early to mid 20th century date evaluation trenching at this site prior to the construction of four new dwellings revealed a large pit of later Post medieval date and a small undated ditch. In addition two pottery sherds of Late Saxon date were recovered as stray finds and a sherd of medieval date as a residual find.
Project dates	Start: 08-10-2014 End: 08-10-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	MUN 053 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/13/0472/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH MOULTON THE FORGE, 8 CHURCH ROAD
Postcode	CB8 8SF
Study area	3000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 6976 6408 52.2482314393 0.48702874582 52 14 53 N 000 29 13 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 39.00m Max: 40.00m

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 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	"Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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