

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/173

Moulton Stud, Moulton MUN 021

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HER Information

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Curatorial Officer: Dr Jess Tipper

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Summary

An archaeological monitoring carried out on land at Moulton Stud, Moulton has identified isolated evidence of activity in the Early Iron Age period. An unstratified pottery assemblage suggests a low-level scatter of dispersed activity in the immediate area, but could also be indicating a focus of settlement as it is possible that more extensive archaeological evidence was not uncovered or has been removed by modern agricultural practices. The presence of a group of undated postholes forming a possible structure may be of contemporary date but could equally likely be medieval or later.

1. Introduction

An archaeological monitoring was carried out at Moulton Stud, Moulton, during the groundworks for series of access roads, stable blocks, bungalows and a large residential property (Fig. 1). The work was funded by the developer, Mr and Mrs S Crisford.

The work was begun with a series of visits from 25th November to 13th December 2005 to monitor the creation of access roads, in accordance with a Brief and Specification issued by R.D. Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team) to fulfil a planning condition on application F/2004/0574/FUL.

Following a delay in the development new Briefs were issued by Dr Jess Tipper (SCCAS/CT) specifying the works required on updated planning applications F/2008/0650/FUL and F/2008/0735/FUL, which concerned the construction of new stable blocks and residential buildings for stable staff, and F/2008/0650, the construction of a new residential property.

The majority of the development, which involved the changing of arable land to pasture, was thought more likely to have a beneficial impact, if any, upon any archaeological deposits by halting potential damage or truncation by agricultural activities such as ploughing. The various infrastructure works for the new stud however did have potential to disturb archaeological deposits and therefore required a program of archaeological monitoring to record any affected deposits.

2. Geology and topography

The site, an area of c.41ha, consisted of an open arable field lying on an east facing slope, from a height of 70m to 100m AOD. The bulk of the infrastructure works lay towards the top of the slope, between 85m and 100m AOD.

The site geology consisted of loam to clay soils overlying chalky till towards the top of the slope and loam soils overlying chalk towards its base (Ordnance Survey 1983).

3. Archaeological and historical background

Interest in the site was based upon its substantial size, 41ha, and its general location, topography and geology. Valley side sites like this, with loam soils over chalk subsoils, typically have archaeological potential. One known site, recorded on the County Sites and Monuments Record as MUN 015, lay within the development area. This consisted of a soil mark believed to show a medieval croft and enclosure. The site is shown as open farmland on the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1885 and there has been minimal change to the site since, with only one field boundary which marked a small separate field in the south-east corner of the site being removed.

4. Methodology

Monitoring visits were made throughout the development to observe groundworks and record archaeological deposits. Where identified archaeological features were cleaned and excavated by hand. The site was recorded using a single context continuous numbering system. Monitored areas were planned by either annotating architects plans and using a handheld GPS, or by hand at a scale of 1:20 on A3 gridded permatrace with reference points being recorded with an RTK GPS. Feature sections were recorded at a scale of 1:20. Digital colour and black and white print photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the site archive. No bulk environmental soil samples were taken.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County Sites and Monuments code MUN 021. Bulk finds were washed, marked and quantified, and the resultant data was also entered onto a database.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-11397) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under SMR No. MUN 021.

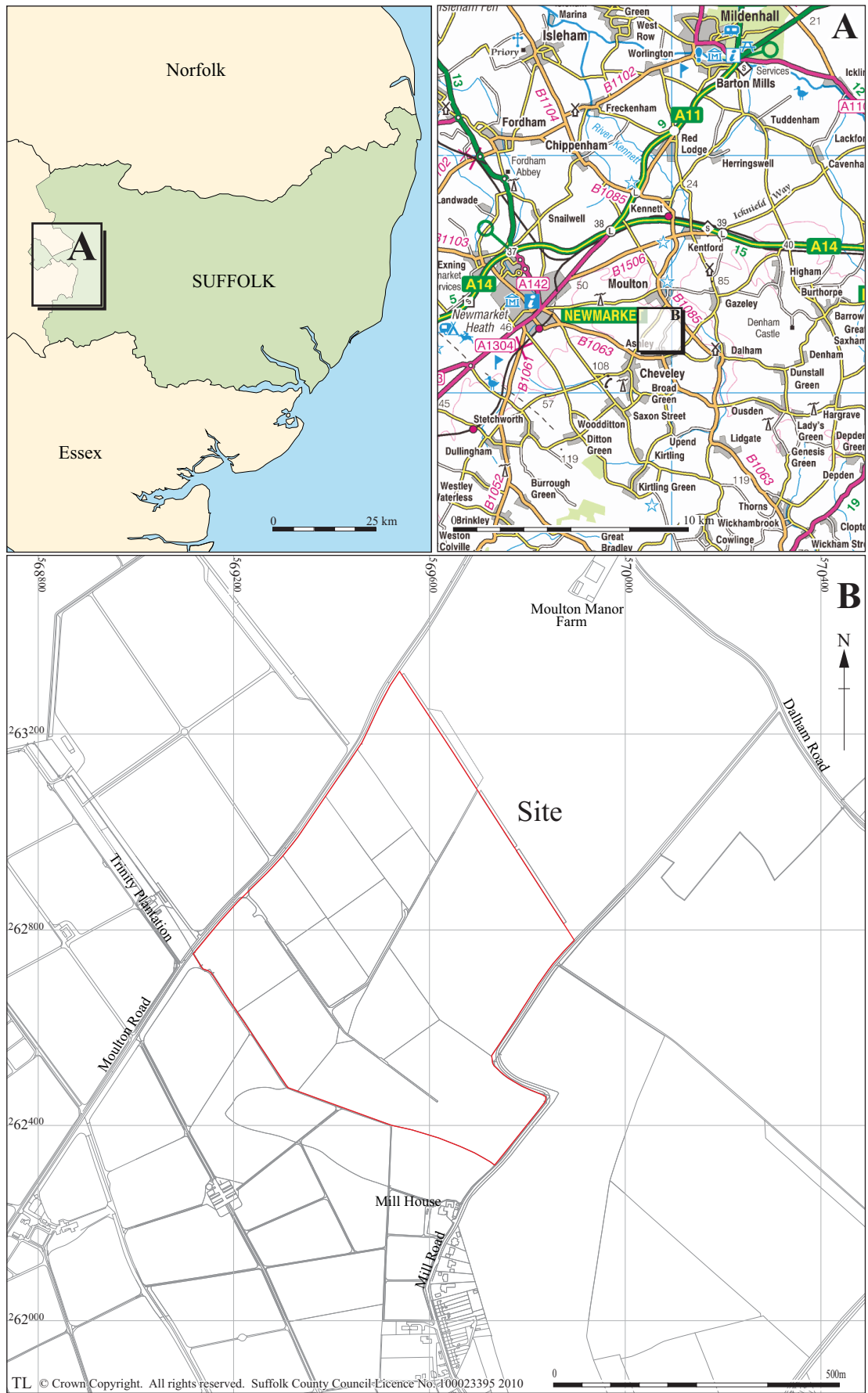


Figure 1. Site location, showing development area (red)

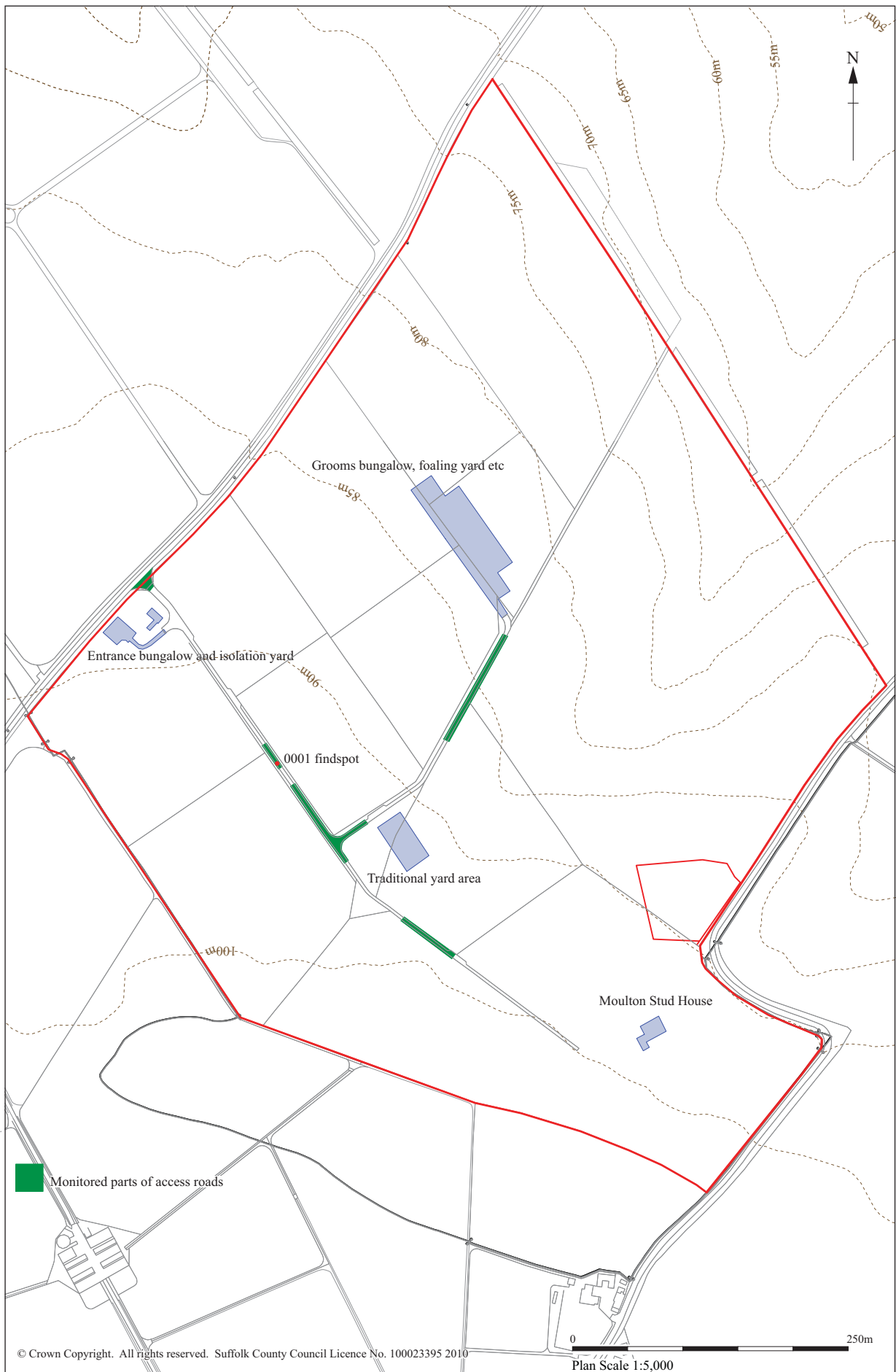


Figure 2. Site plan

5. Results

5.1. Access roads

The first phase of development was the creation of access roads across the site. A series of visits was made on a daily basis in late 2005 to observe the initial soil strip. As the soil strip progressed the exposed subsoil surfaces were, in general, rapidly driven over and covered in hardcore. As a result only limited areas of the strip were exposed during the time of each visit.

The soil was stripped with a Hi-Mac with a toothed bucket to a depth of c.0.4m-0.5m. This involved the removal of 0.3m-0.4m of topsoil and the top part of the underlying subsoil, which either consisted of a thick mid brown clay/silt or solid chalk. No cut archaeological features were identified but this may have been due to the rough finish of the soil strip obscuring deposits.

A small cluster of prehistoric pottery sherds, 0001, was recovered from the surface of the subsoil over an area measuring 0.2m by 0.2m and at a depth of 0.4m. At the time of excavation this was thought to be a single, heavily broken, vessel. Subsequent analysis however has shown that the assemblage probably derives from at least two vessels.

5.2. Entrance bungalow/Isolation Yard

The access road and yard area was stripped to a depth of 0.3m, which involved the removal of topsoil and roughly exposed the subsoil surface of chalk with occasional patches of mid orange silt/clay (P. 1). The surface appeared to have been slightly truncated by ploughing and machining and no archaeological deposits were seen although small indistinct features may have been missed due to the quality of the exposed surface. The trenches for the bungalow were not monitored.

5.3. Grooms bungalow, foaling yard and other buildings

This area was stripped to a depth varying from 0.3m to 0.9m and exposed the natural chalk subsoil with patches of orange silt at a depth of 0.3m under the modern topsoil (P.2). No archaeological features or deposits were identified.



Plate 1. Entrance bungalow/Isolation Yard looking NW



Plate 2. Grooms bungalow, foaling yard and other buildings looking NW

5.4. Traditional Yard Area

Liz Muldowney

Thirty one postholes were recorded in this area, following a rough site strip which had levelled the natural slope. This involved the removal of the 0.4m thick ploughsoil and, on the higher ground to the west, up to 0.2m of the chalk subsoil. Although the level of truncation decreased to the east, as the natural slope descended, many of the features will have been partially removed.

The postholes were arranged in four parallel, north-east to south-west aligned, slightly irregular rows (Fig. 3). The rows were evenly spaced, c.4m apart, but varied considerably in the arrangement of individual postholes. The postholes themselves also varied in size but all had a similar compacted silty clay fill and were clearly visible cutting into the chalk subsoil. Although all the postholes were excavated none contained any artefacts and so remain undated.

The presence of the four distinct rows suggests that they form a possible structure of uncertain date. The irregular distribution and size of the postholes themselves however means that this is inconclusive.

The features are described below in numerical order.

Posthole 0010 (Row 1) was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base. It measured 0.55m in length, 0.51m in width and 0.25m in depth. Single fill 0011 was dark brown compact silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and frequent medium to large sub-angular flint nodules. The flints appeared to be the remnants of post-packing material.

Posthole 0012 (Row 1) was located 0.4m to the north-east of posthole 0010. It was oval in plan and u-shaped in profile with near vertical sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base. It measured 0.47m in length, 0.37m in width and 0.30m in depth. Single fill 0011 was dark brown compact silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and moderate medium sub-angular flint nodules. The flints may have been the remnants of post-packing material.

Posthole 0014 (Row 1) was located 0.24m to the north-east of posthole 0012. It was sub-circular in plan and u-shaped in profile with shallow steep sides and a gradual break of slope to an uneven concave base. It measured 0.33m in length, 0.30m in width and 0.12m in depth. Single fill 0015 was dark brown compact clay with frequent chalk flecks and frequent medium to large sub-angular flint nodules. The flints appeared to be the remnants of post-packing material.



Plate 3. Row 1 postholes, pre-excitation, facing NE

Posthole 0016 (Row 1) was located between posthole 0014 and 0018 slightly to the south-east of the main alignment. It was oval in plan and u-shaped in profile with shallow steep sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base. It measured 0.33m in length, 0.27m in width and 0.08m in depth. Single fill 0017 was dark brown compact clay with occasional chalk flecks and occasional medium sub-angular flint nodules. The flints appeared to be the remnants of post-packing material.

Posthole 0018 (Row 1) was located 0.24m to the north-east of posthole 0014. It was an irregular oval in plan and u-shaped in profile with steep sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base. It measured 0.42m in length, 0.37m in width and 0.17m in depth. Single fill 0019 was dark brown compact silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and frequent medium to large sub-angular flint nodules. The flints appeared to be the remnants of post-packing material.

Posthole 0020 (Row 3) was oval in plan and u-shaped in profile with steep sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base. It measured 0.38m in length, 0.28m in width and 0.12m in depth. Single fill 0021 was dark orangey brown compact silty clay with occasional chalk flecks.

Posthole 0022 (Row 3) was located 0.60m to the north-east of posthole 0020. It was circular in plan and u-shaped in profile with steep sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base. It measured 0.32m in diameter and 0.11m in depth. Single fill 0023 was dark orangey brown compact silty clay with occasional small angular flint fragments.

Posthole 0024 (Row 3) was adjacent to posthole 0022. It was square in plan and u-shaped in profile with shallow near vertical sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base. It measured 0.20m in length, 0.20m in width and 0.05m in depth. Single fill 0025 was dark orangey brown compact silty clay with no inclusions.

Posthole 0026 (Row 3) was 0.06m to the south-east of posthole 0024. It was sub-square in plan and conical in profile with very steep sides and a sharp break of slope to a narrow concave base. It measured 0.28m in length, 0.28m in width and 0.24m in depth. Single fill 0027 was dark orangey brown compact silty clay with occasional medium sub-rounded flint nodules towards the sides of the feature. These were likely to be the remnants of post-packing but were no longer *in situ*.

Posthole 0028 (Row 1) was located 0.30m to the north-east of posthole 0018. It was oval in plan and u-shaped in profile with steep sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base. It measured 0.44m in length, 0.38m in width and 0.14m in depth. Single fill 0029 was dark brown compact clay with occasional chalk flecks and occasional large

sub-angular flint nodules. The flints appeared to be the remnants of post-packing material.

Posthole 0030 (Row 1) was located 0.16m to the north-east of posthole 0028. It was oval in plan and u-shaped in profile with irregular steep sides and a gradual break of slope to an irregular concave base. It measured 0.54m in length, 0.38m in width and 0.31m in depth. Single fill 0031 was dark brown compact silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and frequent small to medium sub-angular flint nodules. The flints appeared to be the remnants of post-packing material.

Posthole 0032 (Row 3) was located 0.18m to the north-east of posthole 0026. It was oval in plan and conical in profile with near vertical sides and a sharp break of slope to a narrow concave base. It measured 0.60m in length, 0.48m in width and 0.45m in depth. It contained two fills, lower fill 0033 was dark orangey brown compact silty clay with occasional medium sub-rounded flint nodules. Upper fill 0034 was mid brownish orange firm clay sand.

Posthole 0035 (Row 3) was located 0.30m to the north-east of posthole 0032. It was sub-square in plan with truncated steep sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base. It measured 0.23m in length, 0.23m in width and 0.08m in depth. Single fill 0036 was dark orangey brown compact silty clay with no inclusions.

Posthole 0037 (Row 1) was located 0.72m to the north-east of posthole 0030. It was oval in plan and u-shaped in profile with irregular steep sides and a gradual break of slope to an irregular concave base. It measured 0.67m in length, 0.42m in width and 0.24m in depth. Single fill 0038 was dark orangey brown compact clay with occasional chalk flecks and occasional medium sub-angular flint nodules. The flints appeared to be the remnants of post-packing material.

Posthole 0039 (Row 1) was located 0.52m to the north-east of posthole 0037 forming the most north-east posthole in the row. It was oval in plan with near vertical sides and a sharp break of slope to a slightly irregular flat base. It measured 0.30m in length, 0.22m in width and 0.16m in depth. Single fill 0040 was dark orangey brown compact silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and frequent small to medium angular and rounded flint nodules.

Posthole 0041 (Row 4) was located 0.18m to the south of posthole 0059. It was oval in plan and had a slightly irregular u-shaped profile with steep sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base. It measured 0.47m in length, 0.43m in width and 0.17m in depth. Single fill 0042 was dark orangey brown compact silty clay with no inclusions.

Posthole 0043 (Row 4) was located 0.16m to the north of posthole 0041. It was oval in plan and u-shaped in profile with steep to near vertical sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base. It measured 0.58m in length, 0.38m in width and 0.20m in depth. Single fill 0044 was dark orangey brown compact silty clay with occasional medium sub-rounded flint nodules.

Posthole 0045 (Row 4) was located 0.56m to the north-east of posthole 0041. It was sub-rectangular in plan and u-shaped in profile with near vertical sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base. It measured 0.66m in length, 0.35m in width and 0.17m in depth. Single fill 0046 was dark orangey brown compact silty clay with occasional medium sub-rounded flint nodules. Small sub-square posthole 0047 was set into the southern corner of posthole 0045.

Posthole 0047 (Row 4) was set into the southern corner of posthole 0045. It was sub-square in plan with steep sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base. It measured 0.15m in length, 0.15m in width and 0.15m in depth. Single fill 0048 was dark orangey brown compact silty clay with no inclusions and merged with fill 0046 in posthole 0045.

Posthole 0049 (Row 4) was located 0.50m to the north-east of posthole 0045. It was sub-circular in plan and u-shaped in profile with steep sides and a sharp break of slope to an irregular concave base. It measured 0.53m in length, 0.40m in width and 0.19m in depth. Single fill 0050 was dark orangey brown compact silty clay with occasional medium sub-rounded flint nodules.

Posthole 0051 (Row 4) was located 0.46m to the north-east of posthole 0049. It was circular in plan and conical in profile with very steep sides and an imperceptible break of slope to a concave base. It measured 0.50m in length, 0.50m in width and 0.27m in

depth. Single fill 0052 was dark orangey brown compact silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded and laminated flint nodules.

Posthole 0053 (Row 4) was located 0.36m to the north-east of posthole 0051. It was circular in plan and u-shaped in profile with very steep sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base. It measured 0.32m in length, 0.32m in width and 0.14m in depth. Single fill 0054 was dark orangey brown compact silty clay with no inclusions.

Posthole 0055 (Row 2) was circular in plan and a shallow u-shape in profile with steep sides and a gradual break of slope to a flattish base. It measured 0.28m in length, 0.28m in width and 0.08m in depth. Single fill 0056 was mid to dark orangey brown compact clay with occasional small angular and rounded flint nodules.

Posthole 0057 (Row 2) was located 0.36m to the north-east of posthole 0055. It was oval in plan and u-shaped in profile with steep irregular sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base. It measured 0.64m in length, 0.40m in width and 0.24m in depth. Single fill 0058 was dark orangey brown compact silty clay.

Posthole 0059 (Row 4) was located 0.16m to the north-north-west of posthole 0041. It was oval in plan and u-shaped in profile with near vertical sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base. It measured 0.41m in length, 0.32m in width and 0.14m in depth. Single fill 0060 was dark orangey brown compact silty clay with occasional medium rounded flint nodules, possibly forming the remnants of post packing.

Posthole 0061 (Row 2) was located 3.14m to the north-east of posthole 0057. It was circular in plan and shallow u-shape in profile with steep sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base. It measured 0.38m in length, 0.32m in width and 0.10m in depth. Single fill 0062 was dark orangey brown compact clay with occasional chalk flecks and occasional small to medium angular flint nodules.

Posthole 0063 (Row 3) was located 0.26m to the south-west of posthole 0065. It was sub-circular in plan with near vertical slightly irregular sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base. It measured 0.27m in length, 0.26m in width and 0.12m in depth. Single fill 0064 was dark orangey brown compact silty clay with moderate small sub-angular flint nodules.

Posthole 0065 (Row 3) was located 0.26m to the north-east of posthole 0063. It was circular in plan with near vertical sides and a gradual break of slope to a flattish base. It measured 0.38m in length, 0.32m in width and 0.25m in depth. Single fill 0068 was dark orangey brown compact silty clay with moderate small to medium flint nodules.

Posthole 0067 (Row 3) was adjacent to posthole 0065. It was sub-circular in plan with near vertical sides and a gradual break of slope to a flattish base. It measured 0.38m in length, 0.32m in width and 0.25m in depth. Single fill 0068 was dark orangey brown compact silty clay with moderate small to medium flint nodules.

Posthole 0069 (Row 3) was located 0.30m to the north-east of posthole 0067. It was sub-circular in plan with near vertical slightly irregular sides and a gradual break of slope to a flattish base. It measured 0.36m in length, 0.29m in width and 0.31m in depth. Single fill 0070 was dark orangey brown compact silty clay with frequent medium angular flints and occasional charcoal flecks.

Posthole 0071 (Row 3) was located 3.12m to the south-west of posthole 0063. It was circular in plan and had a shallow u-shaped profile with steep to near sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base. It measured 0.32m in length, 0.32m in width and 0.11m in depth. Single fill 0072 was dark orangey brown compact silty clay with no inclusions.

5.5. Moulton Stud House

Monitoring of works in this area showed the usual soil profile of 0.3m to 0.4m of ploughsoils overlying the natural chalk subsoil with patches of orange silt. No archaeological features or deposits were identified.

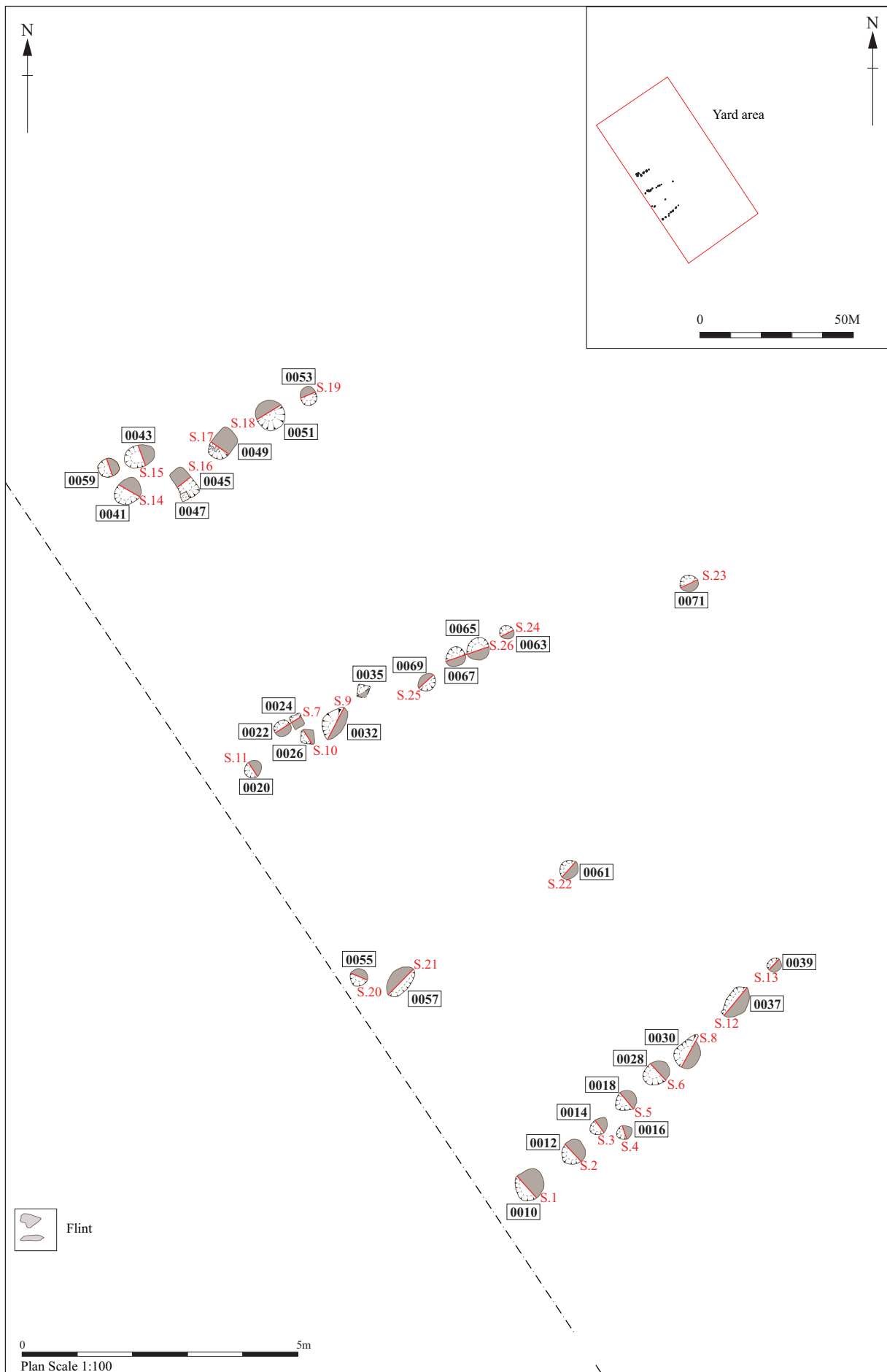


Figure 3. Yard area plan

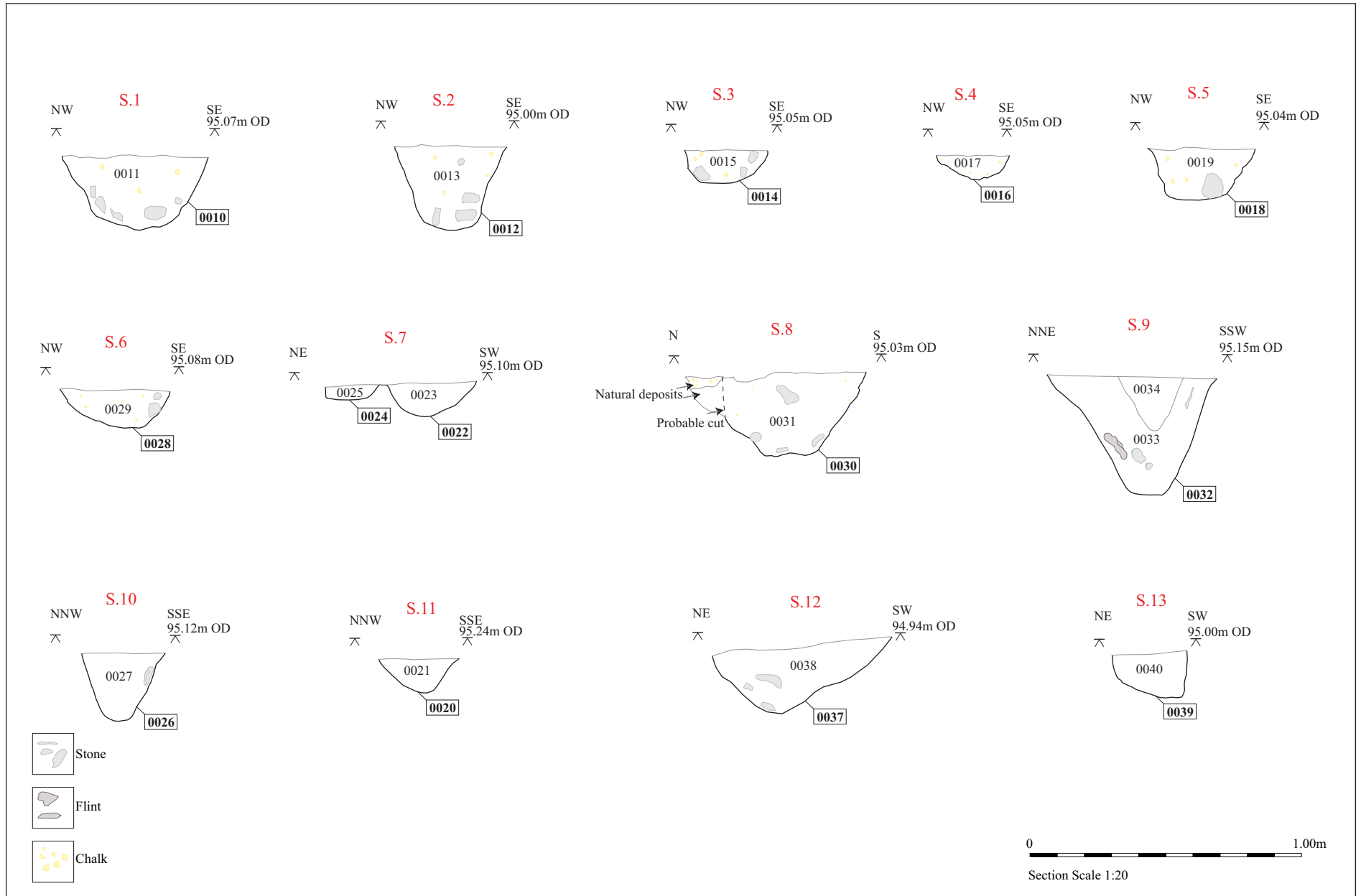


Figure 4. Sections

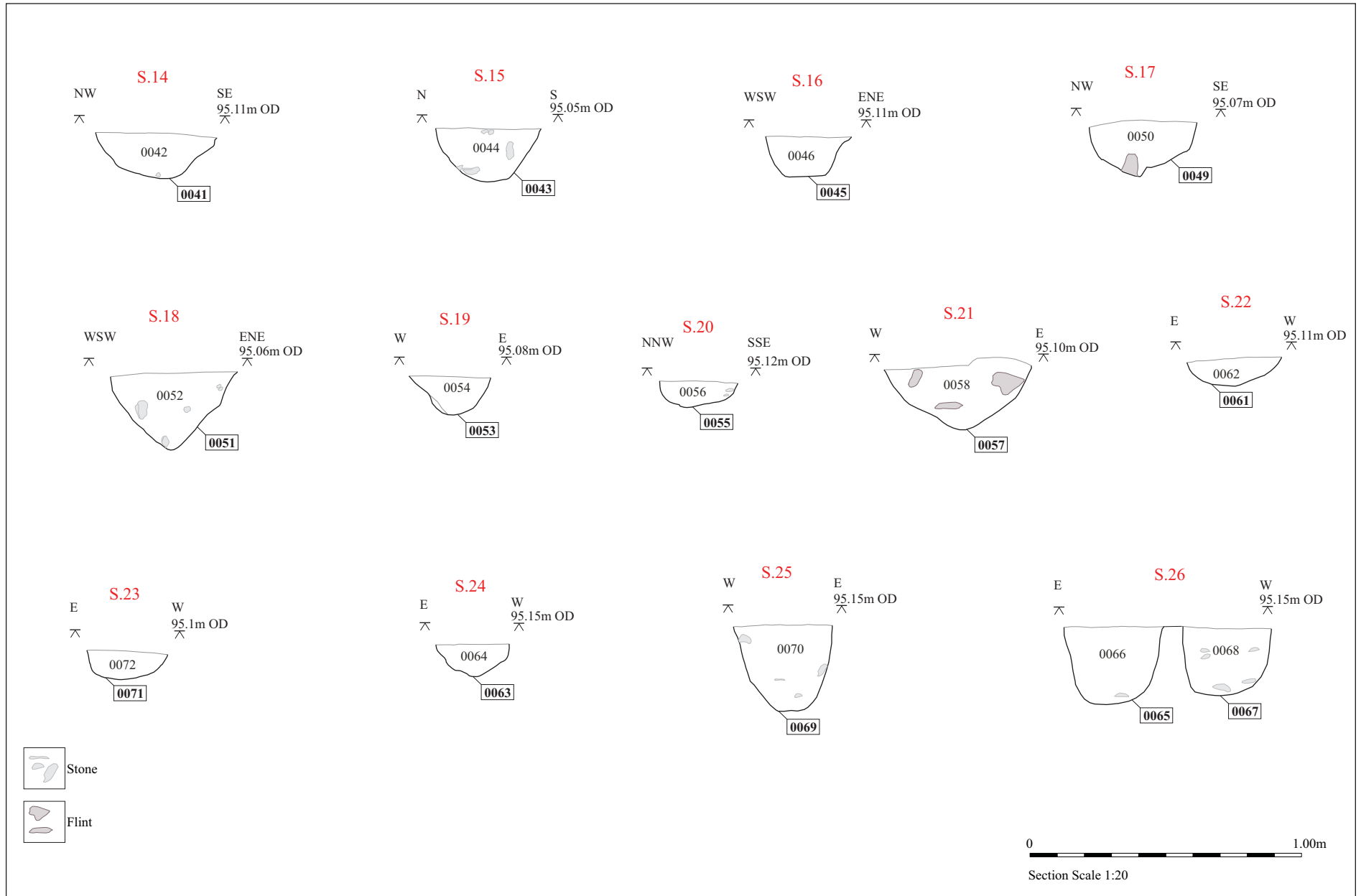


Figure 5. Sections

6. Finds and Environmental Evidence

Stephen Benfield

6.1. Introduction

The only significant archaeological finds material recovered is a quantity of prehistoric pottery which is reported below.

6.2. Prehistoric pottery

The prehistoric pottery consists of 114 sherds, together with a small number of small crumbs and fragments, weighing a total of 483g. All of the pottery was recovered at one location from the base of the topsoil (0001). Although slight abrasion can be noted on the edges of some sherds, overall the condition of the pottery is good and three groups of joining sherds were able to be found. The pottery can be dated generally to the period of the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age (LBA/EIA) and is probably of Early Iron Age date. A detailed catalogue of the all the pottery is provided in Table 1.

Fabric	Sherd Type	Form	No	Wt (g)	Abr	Comments
HMF1	r s	jar	5	40		dark surface, joining sherds, everted rounded rim & shoulder, finger smoothing marks on shoulder
HMF1	b		4	21		dark surface, probably part of jar but not joining
HMF2	b		4	93	*	joining sherds, brownish mottled surface
HMF2	b		3	56		joining sherds, reddish-brown mottled surfaces
HMF2	b		9	64		non joining sherds SV, reddish-brown mottled surfaces
HMF3	ba		27	102	*	base sherds SV, heavily gritted with fine flint on underside,
HMF3	b		62	107		misc sherds and some other small fragments

Table 1. Catalogue of prehistoric pottery

Pottery fabrics

All of the pottery contains crushed burnt flint-temper, generally referred to in the Suffolk fabric series as hand made flint-tempered pottery (fabric HMF). Most sherds also contain common inclusions of fine sand. Based on the size and density of the flint-temper and sand inclusions the sherds were able to be divided between three fabric types, described below.

Fabric	Description
HMF1	moderate-common small-medium flint with fine sand
HMF2	moderate-common small-medium and occasional large flint with fine sand
HMF3	common-abundant small-medium and occasional large flint with some fine sand

It is not clear that the sand is a deliberately added temper. As the sand is exclusively small and fine this may indicate it is a natural component of the clay. However, some of the sherds in Fabrics HMF1 & HMF2 which have a distinct sandy feel may be regarded as flint and sand-tempered. The quantity of each fabric type for all of the prehistoric pottery is set-out in Table 2.

Fabric	sherds	Wt (g)	Ave wt (g)
HMF1	9	61	6.7
HMF2	16	213	13.3
HMF3	89	209	2.3

Table 2. Prehistoric pottery quantity by fabric type showing average (Ave) sherd weight

The pottery assemblage

Differences between the fabric types appear to indicate that the sherds recovered come from more than one pot. Although overall the differences between the fabric types are not large there appear to be two distinct groups: Fabrics HMF1 & 2 and Fabric HMF 3. Differences in surface colouration and finish also indicate that probably more than one pot is represented. However, it is difficult to gauge how far apparent differences between some sherds might be due to abrasion or that they are from different areas on a single pot. Also, it should be noted that no two recognisable parts of a vessel are duplicated which would confirm that more than one pot is present. The rim and shoulder sherds recovered all come from one pot and all of the base sherds, identifiable from the dense flint gritting on the underside, are also consistent with coming from a single pot base.

There are five joining sherds from the rim and shoulder of a vessel that can probably be described as a jar, which at its widest point was probably c.300mm across. The pot has a high, angular shoulder, which is slightly rounded and a simple out-turned everted rim. The surfaces are a dark grey-brown, with very little temper visible in the external surface and there are angled finger smoothing marks across the shoulder. Four other similar non-joining sherds are probably part of the same pot. All these sherds are in Fabric HMF1. The sherds in Fabric HMF2 might possibly be part of the body of this pot, but this is not clear, and the surface colours of these sherds are distinctly different, being more reddish-brown.

The sherds in Fabric HMF3 appear to contain a greater density of flint-temper of medium size, although it should be noted that the sherds attributed to this fabric are

very much more broken up than for the other two fabrics with an average weight of just 2.3g (Table 2). Many of these sherds come from the flat base of one pot and have a dense gritting of small flint fragments on the underside.

Date of the pottery

The pottery was recovered from topsoil (0001) and no other dating evidence was recovered so the dating of the pottery relies entirely on the characteristics of the pottery itself.

None of the pottery is decorated. The dense flint grit on the underside of the base sherds is consistent with potting techniques in this period of the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age; noted by Brown (1988, 270) on pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age in Essex. Also, the high, slightly angular shoulder and short everted rim of the jar combined with a flint-tempered fabric suggests an Early-Middle Iron Age date for this vessel. Assuming that the pottery represents more than one pot, as appears to be the case, the consistent use of flint-temper also indicates a date prior to the Middle Iron Age, although flint-temper continued to be used for some pots through the Iron Age period in East Anglia (Martin 1999, 80; Percival 179). The possible use of sand with flint-temper is also suggestive of an Iron Age date. Overall, assuming the pottery represents a coherent group, which there appears no reason to doubt, the characteristics of the pottery suggest an Early Iron Age date.

7. Discussion

The monitoring visits observed a wide range of groundworks across the development area, although not in their entirety. These generally showed a uniform soil profile of modern ploughsoil directly overlying the natural chalk subsoil, implying that any potential archaeological evidence may have been truncated and removed

The deposit of Early Iron Age pottery, 0001, which was collected from the centre of the site at the base of the ploughsoil, not within a cut feature, supports the suggestion that the site has been truncated by modern ploughing and that other archaeological deposits or cut features may have been lost. Although this assemblage forms the only material evidence from the site, the presence of joining sherds from probably at least two separate vessels suggests that there is a focus of settlement related occupation in the vicinity, or at least a low-level and dispersed spread of activity during this period.

The linear groups of postholes seen in the traditional yard area are of unknown date and function but may represent a former structure or land sub-division on the site. The generally uniform appearance of the features and fills suggests they are all contemporary but the lack of dating evidence means they could be of any period. They are, perhaps, most likely to relate to medieval or post-medieval agricultural activity although they could also be contemporary with the Early Iron Age finds scatter, 0001, that lies c.100m to the north-west.

8. Conclusions and significance of the fieldwork

The monitoring of the groundworks has identified isolated evidence of activity in the Early Iron Age period. This probably forms part of a general low-level scatter of dispersed activity in the immediate area, but could also be indicating a focus of settlement as it is possible that more extensive archaeological evidence was not uncovered or has been removed by modern agricultural practices. The presence of a group of undated postholes forming a possible structure may be of contemporary date but could equally likely be medieval or later.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds, T:arc\archive field proj\moulton\MUN 021

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The project was directed by John Craven, managed by Jo Caruth and carried out by various Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team staff. The fieldwork was carried out by Robert Brooks, John Craven, Liz Muldowney and John Sims. The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was carried out by Jonathan Van Jennians. The production of digital site plans and sections was managed by Crane Begg, and the specialist finds report produced by Stephen Benfield. The report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

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Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.