

Trinity Hall Farm Moulton Suffolk



Archaeological Evaluation Report



October 2011

**Client: Godolphin Management
Company Ltd**

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OASIS No: oxfordar3-107905
NGR: TL 6727 6480

Trinity Hall Farm, Moulton, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

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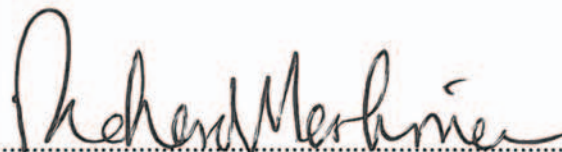
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Summary

From 11th to 16th August 2011 Oxford Archaeology East conducted an Archaeological Evaluation at Trinity Hall Farm, Moulton (TL 6727 6480), prior to the construction of a new reservoir and filling basin.

No archaeological features were uncovered at the location of the reservoir, but a palaeochannel containing a background scatter of Late Neolithic flints and Early Bronze Age pottery was present.

Evidence of post-medieval field boundaries and a modern quarry pit were seen at the location of the filling basin alongside a small, discrete deposit of burnt flints dating from the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Trinity Hall Farm, Moulton, Suffolk.
- 1.1.2 This evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) and supplemented by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Mott MacDonald.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The results will inform any subsequent mitigation strategy, if required by SCCAS/CT advisors to the Local Planning Authority.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The trenching was located in two separate areas to the north of the village of Moulton; the two areas are divided by the Chippenham Road. The reservoir is located to the north-west of Moulton in fields behind Trinity Hall Farm. The filling basin is on the eastern side, situated within the floodplain of the River Kennet (Fig. 1).
- 1.2.2 The underlying geology across the site largely comprises of Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation, though a band of Chalk Rock Member divides this from the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation. There is no superficial geological deposition recorded across much of the site, except along the Kennet Floodplain, where alluvium and river terrace deposits of gravel and sand are present (BGS 2011).
- 1.2.3 The filling basin is located within the floodplain of the River Kennet at a height of around 33m OD. The topography slowly rises westwards and the reservoir sits at around 49m OD before the valley rises sharply to a height of up to 80m OD. The reservoir site also sits at the bottom of a minor, but wide and noticeable, west to east side valley running down into the Kennet, presumably created by a palaeochannel.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric

- 1.3.1 Previous fieldwork to the north-west and west of the development area shows that the site is located in an area containing sporadic evidence relating to prehistoric funerary and domestic activities. The most pertinent archaeological investigations are those undertaken at the Moulton Paddocks and Gallop sites in 2010. On the Paddocks site, archaeological trial trenching followed by an excavation revealed prehistoric features ranging in date between the Late Neolithic and Early Iron Age. A Late Neolithic hengiform monument was located on the Gallops site (Bush forthcoming).
- 1.3.2 Archaeological features broadly categorised as prehistoric have been identified in the surrounding area, including a Neolithic axehead found in the plough soil to the south of

the site (MUN 010) and a series of prehistoric pits were found to the north-west (MUN 022).

- 1.3.3 The Ordnance Survey maps show *tumuli* located in the wider area surrounding the site and several barrow clusters have been identified to the north, north-west and east of the site. A cluster of four barrows can be seen as cropmarks c.300m immediately north of the filling basin site in the adjacent field (MUN 001, 002, 009 and 019).

Roman

- 1.3.4 There is very little evidence for Roman activity in this region. The B1506 Well Bottom Road (located to the north of site) is believed to run along the line of the Ickneild Way, a major prehistoric route. Its age is debatable, mostly being attributed to the Roman period and therefore implying a potential for material from this period to be found in the area.
- 1.3.5 An area of apparent iron working was excavated at Trinity Hall Farm during the early 1960s and is recorded as evidence of Romano-British occupation (MUN Misc). Unfortunately the records no longer exist for this site and the location is unknown. A Roman glass vessel has also been dug up from a garden in Moulton village (MUN 012).

Medieval

- 1.3.6 Moulton itself is a medieval village centred to the south of the site. There is a small number of known medieval structures within the vicinity of Moulton village, such as Packhorse Bridge (MUN 008) constructed from flint rubble and brick, and Priddy Bridge (MUN 017), which is also built from flint rubble. However, there is no evidence to indicate that the development area was utilised during this period.

Post-medieval and modern

- 1.3.7 Evidence of quarrying to the north of the filling basin close to the river is presented in the 1883-1892 Ordnance Survey map and a disused and infilled pond and drain constructed by 1970 are apparent as cropmarks to the west of the proposed filling basin location.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to extend thanks to Phillippa Adams of Mott MacDonald and Godolphin Management Company Ltd for commissioning and funding the work.
- 1.4.2 The evaluation was managed by Richard Mortimer and visited and monitored by Phillippa Adams and Jess Tipper from SCCAS/CT. The site was excavated by the author with assistance from Mike Green and Kat Hamilton. Machine excavation was undertaken by LOC of Fordham. The site survey and illustrations were undertaken by the author.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that 5% of the development area be subject to trial trenching, with trenches positioned across the development area to ensure all parts of the site were covered. A total of 16 trenches amounting to 1,350sqm were opened.
- 2.2.2 The Brief also requires that a watching brief be carried out on the section of pipeline which will connect the filling basin to the reservoir (future date of these works to be confirmed).
- 2.2.3 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked machine excavator using a 2.5m wide toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.4 The site survey was carried out by the author using a Leica 1200 GPS.
- 2.2.5 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.6 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.7 Site conditions were warm but rainy for the duration of the archaeological works.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Features were recorded in four of the sixteen trenches across the development area and a palaeochannel was encountered in three trenches. Natural geology was seen at depths of between 0.6m (to the north-west) and 0.4m (to the east) below the modern ground level.
- 3.1.2 Topsoil consisted of a mid brown sandy silt which contained natural flint inclusions and occasional modern debris. The subsoil was made up of a light orange-brown silty sand with moderate natural flint inclusions and rare struck flint debitage.
- 3.1.3 The trenches and any archaeological features are discussed below by their locations in the reservoir or filling basin. Unless otherwise mentioned, no finds were retrieved from the features. Trenches that contained archaeological, natural or geological features of interest are discussed individually at the beginning of each section.
- 3.1.4 A list of relevant trench depths, descriptions and related context data can be found in Appendix A.

3.2 Reservoir trenches (Fig. 2)

Trench 1

- 3.2.1 The very eastern end of Trench 1 contained a tree throw, **03**. It was irregular in plan with steeply sloping sides and an irregular base. It was filled by a single light yellow-brown silty sand (04), 0.3m thick and contained three burnt flints and a single struck flint.

Trenches 3, 4 and 5

- 3.2.2 Palaeochannel 26 was recorded throughout the entirety of Trench 3 (Plate 1). It was also seen at the northern end of Trench 4 and across the centre of Trench 5. The palaeochannel consisted of a mid orange-brown sandy silt with moderate chalk and natural flint inclusions. It was deepest, and narrowest at the eastern end of the trench with a maximum depth of c.1m and gradually thinned out as it ran westwards up the hill to a maximum depth of c.35m.
- 3.2.3 Four test pits were hand-dug into palaeochannel 26 (test pits 5, 7, 9 and 11). All the test pits bar test pit 7 were bottomed. The depth of the test pits varied from 0.32m to 0.72m. Struck flint and two sherds of pottery (the base of an urn dating from the Earlier Bronze Age and a decorated rim with flint temper dating to the Early Iron Age) were recovered from the test pits (Table 1).

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Test pit</i>	<i>Fill no.</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Pottery (no.)</i>	<i>Flint (no.)</i>
3	5	6	0.46	1	27
3	7	8	0.3	-	1
3	9	10	0.35	-	4
3	11	12	0.72	1	15
14	25	24	0.27	5	86
Total	-	-	-	7	133

Table 1: Test pit finds

Trenches 2, 6, 7, 8 and 9

- 3.2.4 These trenches were all machined to natural sand and chalk deposits. No archaeological features were present in any of them.

3.3 Filling basin trenches (Fig. 3)

Trench 11

- 3.3.1 A single ditch (**23**) orientated east-south-east to west-north-west was uncovered in Trench 11. It was linear in plan, 1m wide with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a 0.28m thick light brown-grey sandy silt (**22**) with moderate natural flint and gravel inclusions. Two flint flakes were recovered from the fill.

Trench 14

- 3.3.2 Present in the eastern end of Trench 14 was an area of river silts. The deposit (**24**) was made up of a light grey-brown silt. A test pit (**25**) was hand excavated into the silt to a depth of 0.27m in an area where burnt flint fragments were visible on the surface. At the base of the test pit was a natural yellow silt which contained frequent gravel inclusions.
- 3.3.3 A small layer (c.0.3m in length and c.0.25m in width) of 70 burnt flints (weighing 3.5kg) was recorded in test pit **25**, along with sixteen worked flints (weighing 284g). The burnt flints are large and have only been burnt on a single occasion not repetitively, implying that they could originate from a hearth. Five very small abraded sherds of Roman Red Sandy ware also recovered from the test pit (see Table 1 above).

Trench 15

- 3.3.4 Trench 15 contained ditch **17** which was aligned east-south-east to west-north-west. It was linear in plan, 0.82m wide and 0.31m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Plate 2). Ditch **17** contained two fills, the primary fill (**16**) was a 0.17m thick light grey-brown sandy silt with abundant large natural flint inclusions. Secondary fill **15** consisted of a 0.14m thick light grey-brown sandy silt with rare chalk and gravel inclusions.
- 3.3.5 Also present in the western end of Trench 15 was quarry pit **19**. It extended 3.3m across the trench. A section was dug across the pit it was not bottomed due to the obviously modern date of the fill. The quarry pit contained a number of slump or backfilled infills. Finds from the fills included glass, brick and iron.

Trench 16

- 3.3.6 Located at the eastern end of Trench 16 was quarry pit **20** (Plate 3). This pit extended c.2.5m westwards and was present across the whole width of the trench. A section was dug into the pit but again not bottomed. As with quarry pit **19**, several fills were seen slumping into the pit. Finds included glass, wire, iron, a sherd of 19th century pottery and a piece of 20th century bone china.

Trenches 10, 12 and 13

- 3.3.7 These trenches were all machined to natural sand and flint gravel deposits. No archaeological features were present in any of them.

3.4 Finds Summary

Flint (Appendix B)

- 3.4.1 A total of 175 flints, weighing 4.034g, were recovered during the trench evaluation. 70 of these (40% of the total assemblage) were unworked burnt flint stones from river silt deposit 24. The majority of the worked flints were recovered from palaeochannel test pits (contexts 6, 8, 10 and 12). This consisted of 47 flints, making up 27% of the overall assemblage.
- 3.4.2 Within the assemblage as a whole, there is a clear lack of formal flint tools, with only seven of the 87 struck flints being identified as tools. Also present in the overall assemblage is a number of refits. This suggests that the reduction of nodules took place *in situ* and that the deposits from which the lithic material was recovered has stratigraphic integrity. It is also likely that raw material was being procured locally.

Pottery (by Richard Mortimer)

- 3.4.3 A total of eight sherds of pottery weighing 80g were collected during the archaeological works (two further, modern sherds were noted but not retained) (see Table 2 below). The assemblage ranged in date from the Earlier Bronze Age through to the 20th century.

Context	Sherd count	Sherd type	Weight (g)	Weight (%)	Date
2	1	Base	7	8.75	Roman
6	1	Base	66	82.5	Earlier Bronze Age
12	2	Rim & body	5	6.25	Early Iron Age
20	2	-	not retained	-	19th-20th century
24	4	Body	2	2.5	Roman
Total	10	-	80	100	-

Table 2: Pottery results

- 3.4.4 Context 2 produced a sherd of Roman pottery from the base of a small flat-bottomed vessel. The sherd is a Red Sandy ware with occasional quartz inclusions.
- 3.4.5 Context 6 produced an extremely abraded sherd of Earlier Bronze Age pottery from the base of a vessel. The sherd is 21mm in thickness with a soft red crumbly fabric containing fine quartz inclusions.
- 3.4.6 Context 12 contains a small rim sherd and a small body sherd from an Early Iron Age vessel. The rim sherd is an upright flat-topped sherd, 7.5mm in thickness, with a single fingernail line decoration on the rim top. The fabric is dark grey with fine flint grit inclusions.
- 3.4.7 Context 24 is made up of four extremely small body sherds from a vessel of Roman date. It is a fine red sandy ware.
- 3.4.8 The assemblage is small and fragmentary with all the sherds except the modern ones being moderately to heavily abraded. Of the eight sherds recovered, two were identifiable as vessel bases and one as a rim sherd. Small fragment sizes such as these indicate high levels of post-depositional disturbance possibly the result of water-movement, ploughing or manuring during the Roman and/or post Roman periods.

- 3.4.9 None of the pottery came from sealed deposits within archaeological features. It all came from test pits or from the subsoil.

Other finds

- 3.4.10 Modern glass, metal and brick finds were recovered from the quarry pit but not retained.

3.5 Environmental Summary

- 3.5.1 No environmental samples were taken during the evaluation as no dated archaeological features were recorded other than the post-medieval and modern.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Reservoir

4.1.1 No cut archaeological features were located in the reservoir site. The presence of the palaeochannel shows that water has for a long time, and until very recently, run down the hill to the immediate west of the site (Peter Swan pers. comm.). Prehistoric flint and pottery finds from the palaeochannel show that artefacts have been washed down the slope from activity taking place on the top of the hill. The presence of re-fitting flint cores and flakes at the site, however, also shows that activity of some form was taking place at the site during the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age period.

4.2 Filling basin

4.2.1 The features located in the filling basin trenches all date to the post-medieval and modern periods. The two ditches orientated east-south-east to west-north-west run parallel with the southern field boundary and are likely to demarcate earlier, post-medieval sub-divisions of the field. They do not appear on the first edition OS map (1883-1892).

4.2.2 The area of quarrying seen in the two southern-most trenches is of a 19th century date and is present on the 1883-1892 Ordnance Survey map. The quarry was left open and used during the early and mid 20th century as a local rubbish dump, it then began to be infilled when the field was taken over for carrot washing (local farmer pers. comm.).

4.2.3 The small area of burnt flint and associated struck flints from the river silt also show that activity dating from the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age was taking place here, presumably at the former the water's edge along the small stream at the east of the site.

4.3 Recommendations

4.3.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the Suffolk County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation		ENE-WSW
Trench contained single tree throw. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of sand and chalk.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		2.5
				Length (m)		55
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	-	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	Subsoil	flint/pot	Late Neolithic/Roman
3	Cut	-		Tree throw	-	-
4	Fill				flint	Late Neolithic
Trench 2						
General description				Orientation		NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of sand and chalk				Avg. depth (m)		0.44
				Width (m)		2.5
				Length (m)		40
Trench 3						
General description				Orientation		ENE-WSW
Trench contained palaeochannel throughout.				Avg. depth (m)		0.75
				Width (m)		2.5
				Length (m)		40
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
5	TP	1	0.46	Test pit		
6	Fill	-	0.46		flint/pot	Late Neo/Early BA
7	TP	1	0.3	Test pit		
8	Fill	-	0.3		flint	Late Neolithic
9	TP	1	0.35	Test pit		
10	Fill	-	0.35		flint	Late Neolithic
11	TP	1	0.72	Test pit		
12	Fill	-	0.72		flint/pot	Late Neo/Early IA
Trench 4						
General description				Orientation		NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of sand and chalk				Avg. depth (m)		0.34
				Width (m)		2.5
				Length (m)		40

Trench 5						
General description				Orientation	NNW-SSE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Palaeochannel runs through the middle. Consisted of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of sand and chalk				Avg. depth (m)	0.75	
				Width (m)	2.5	
				Length (m)	50	
Trench 6						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of sand and chalk				Avg. depth (m)	0.54	
				Width (m)	2.5	
				Length (m)	40	
Trench 7						
General description				Orientation	WSW-ENE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of sand and chalk				Avg. depth (m)	0.38	
				Width (m)	2.5	
				Length (m)	40	
Trench 8						
General description				Orientation	NNW-SSE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of sand and chalk				Avg. depth (m)	0.37	
				Width (m)	2.5	
				Length (m)	40	
Trench 9						
General description				Orientation	WSW-ENE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of sand and chalk				Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
				Width (m)	2.5	
				Length (m)	55	
Trench 10						
General description				Orientation	WSW-ENE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silt and flint gravel				Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
				Width (m)	2.5	
				Length (m)	20	
Trench 11						
General description				Orientation	NNE-SSW	
Trench contained single ditch. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silt and flint gravel				Avg. depth (m)	0.42	
				Width (m)	2.5	
				Length (m)	20	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
13	Layer	-	-	Topsoil	-	-

14	Layer	-	-	Subsoil	flint	Late Neolithic
23	Cut	1	0.28	Boundary ditch	-	-
24	Fill	-	0.28		flint	Late Neolithic
Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	WSW-ENE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silt and flint gravel					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
					Width (m)	2.5
					Length (m)	20
Trench 13						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silt and flint gravel					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
					Width (m)	2.5
					Length (m)	20
Trench 14						
General description					Orientation	WSW-ENE
Trench devoid of archaeology. River silts present at eastern end. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silt and flint gravel					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
					Width (m)	2.5
					Length (m)	20
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
24	Fill	-	0.27		flint	Early Bronze Age
25	TP	1	0.27	Test pit	-	-
Trench 15						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench contained a ditch and quarry pit. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silt and flint gravel					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
					Width (m)	2.5
					Length (m)	20
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
15	Fill	-	0.14		-	-
16	Fill	-	0.17		-	-
17	Cut	0.82	0.31	Boundary ditch	-	-
18	Fill	-	-		Glass/iron	modern
19	Cut	3.3	-	Quarry pit	-	-
Trench 16						
General description					Orientation	WSW-ENE
Trench contained a quarry pit. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying					Avg. depth (m)	0.67

a natural of silt and flint gravel				Width (m)	2.5	
				Length (m)	20	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
20	Cut	-	-	Quarry pit	wire/brick	modern
21	Fill	-	-		-	-

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Flint

By Antony Dickson

Introduction and methodology

- B.1.1 A total of 87 struck lithics was recovered during archaeological investigations at Trinity Farm, Moulton. The site comprised two separate areas of investigation: the Reservoir Site and the Filling Basin Site. The lithics were recovered from a variety of contexts during excavations within those areas: 18 from subsoil deposits in both areas (contexts 02 and 14); four from the fill of a tree throw in the Reservoir Site (context 04); 47 from test pits excavated into palaeochannel deposits at the Reservoir Site (contexts 06, 08, 10 and 12); two from the fill of a post-medieval ditch in the Filling Basin Site (context 22) and sixteen from river silt deposits at the Filling Basin Site (context 24).
- B.1.2 All the lithic artefacts are made of flint which varied slightly in quality depending on the presence/absence and nature of inclusions. In general the flint is fairly homogeneous in character across the assemblage although the material varies in colour/hue through black, brown and grey and in the presence of small often white disconnected (speckling) and larger coarser inclusions. Cortex also varies in colour from light whitish yellow to orange brown. The thickness and coarseness of the cortex also varies across the assemblage, however, it is generally smooth suggesting that in terms of provenance the material was probably obtained from superficial geological deposits, probably from the local area.
- B.1.3 Just under half of the assemblage showed evidence for surface alteration in the form of patination. The patination primarily comprised a very thin light grey/white alteration to the struck faces of the lithic pieces. Furthermore, there is a variance in the occurrence of patinated pieces between the two site areas whereby the Filling Basin Site contained only two patinated pieces. There are also six pieces of burnt flint of which three came from context 04 - a tree throw. Over half of the assemblage (60%) is in a fresh condition showing very little evidence for edge damage sustained from post depositional processes.
- B.1.4 For the purposes of this report individual artefacts were scanned and then assigned to a category within a simple lithic classification system (Table 3). No metrical analysis or detailed technological recording was undertaken during the preliminary analysis.

Results

Reservoir Site

- B.1.5 A total of 66 (76% of the total assemblage) lithic pieces were recovered from deposits at the Reservoir Site area (Table 3 below). The assemblage is dominated by flakes, accounting for 68% of the total. Of the complete unmodified flakes four are primary, fourteen secondary and fourteen tertiary. On the whole the flakes are large and relatively thick, often irregular in form, with broad platforms and pronounced bulbs of percussion some of which are associated with hertzian cones at the point of hammer impact. Three secondary blades are also present. Two of the blades can be better described as narrow flakes even though they are twice as long as they are wide, while the third, from context 12, represents a true parallel sided narrow blade; the only example from the entire assemblage.

B.1.6 Of the three cores two are single platform examples (from context 06). Both have been worked back into the body of the nodule and were discarded before they had been worked out. The third core is an opposed platform type which had been worked on all faces in a systematic manner during the production of narrow flakes and blades and is therefore very different in form and technological character to the other two. However this piece had also been discarded before it had become exhausted. Some evidence for the maintenance of cores is indicated by the presence of a possible core trimming flake. Alongside the cores five irregularly worked chunks are also recorded.

context	Blade	Chunk	Core	Core fragment	Core preparation	Core tool	Core trimming	Flake	Misc retouched blade	Misc retouched flake	Thermal fracture	Worn edge flake	Total
2		1					1	11		2			15
4		2						1		1			4
6	2	1	2					20			1	1	27
8		1											1
10								3		1			4
12	1		1	1				10		2			15
14								2	1				3
22								2					2
24	2	1			1	1		11					16

Table 3: Type and number of lithic pieces

B.1.7 Edge modified pieces comprise six miscellaneous retouched flakes. None of these pieces are diagnostic to a specific tool type and represent the ad hoc modification of flake lateral edges by the application of abrupt and often irregular retouch. In at least one instance the probable retouch may represent limited heavy utilisation rather than intentional modification per se. Another flake has definite edge damage from utilisation.

B.1.8 Interestingly there are a number of refits within the assemblage. A flake can be refitted to one of the cores from context 06. Both pieces have a distinctive, fairly thick, orange brown coarse cortex. At least five other flakes have the same type of cortex indicating that they are from the reduction of the same core and two of these also refit. However, they cannot be refitted to the core. There are also two other instances of flakes sharing the same type of cortex from context 06 and within one of these material types another two flakes refit.

Filling Basin

B.1.9 This assemblage is also flake dominated and the complete examples can be ascribed as one primary, five secondary and three tertiary pieces within a general reduction sequence. In contrast to the flakes from the Reservoir Site they tend to be smaller, thinner and more regular in form. Moreover, platforms tend to be narrower and the only

instance of platform preparation from the whole assemblage is recorded for one of the flakes. Two flakes, made on a distinctive mottled grey/black flint can be refitted.

- B.1.10 The two blades can be ascribed as blade like flakes and they are both secondary pieces. Although no cores are recorded from this site area a core preparation flake is present. This piece had probably been struck to remove an irregular area of the parent nodule during setting up the core.
- B.1.11 The single chunk is probably natural as the flaked surfaces comprise thermal fractures. Beyond the single miscellaneous retouched blade the only other tool is a pounder. While strictly not a core tool per se the implement had been produced on a flint nodule which is flaked at one end. The flaked end had then been used as a probable pounder or crushing implement producing a heavily battered surface.

Discussion

- B.1.12 In chronological terms the assemblage as a whole contains no diagnostic pieces so this makes it extremely difficult to provide even provisional dates for stone working activity at the site. However, the assemblage from the Reservoir Site contains an opposed platform core which shows technological characteristics that imply a careful approach to core reduction. This would not be out of character with stone working traditions associated with a possible Early Neolithic date (if not earlier).
- B.1.13 In the main Reservoir Site, the assemblage comprises flakes and two cores with technological attributes that indicate a less careful and unstructured approach to core reduction. Many of the flakes are thick, broad and irregular in form. The majority have been struck well back into the body of the parent nodule with some force leaving the flakes with broad platforms which are often accompanied by pronounced and in a couple of instances multiple bulbs of percussion. A number of flakes also have pronounced hinged terminations. These traits indicate the use of a hard hammer technology where no care and consideration was given to the reduction of individual cores. Furthermore, the cores were abandoned before they were fully worked out.
- B.1.14 In contrast the assemblage from the Filling Basin Site contains thinner and more regular flakes. Although there is evidence for the use of a hard hammer technology, the flake morphology indicates a more systematic approach to reduction and it is possible that stone working activity in this part of the site is either earlier or reflects different stone working activities.
- B.1.15 The lithics from contexts 04 and 22 are likely to be residual from stone working activity identified from other areas of the site areas from which they were recovered. Based on the morphology and technological characteristics of the flake and blade debitage it is likely that the assemblages represent a palimpsest of activity spanning the Late Neolithic and the Bronze Age.
- B.1.16 The lack of formal tool types is worthy of note and it may suggest that some form of specialisation was taking place within the site area although there is no unequivocal evidence to back up this assumption. Another interesting aspect of the overall assemblage is the presence of refits at both site areas. This suggests that the reduction of nodules took place *in situ* (linked to specialisation?) and that the deposits from which the lithic material was recovered has stratigraphic integrity. It is also likely that raw material was also being procured locally.

Recommendations for further work

- B.1.17 Due to the small size of the assemblage it is unlikely that further analysis would refine the dating and define the organisation of stone working activity at the site. However if further lithic material is recovered during future work then the present assemblage should be incorporated along with any new material into a full metrical and technological analysis.

APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Adams, P. 2011 *New Reservoir, Trinity Hall Farm, Moulton: Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation*. Mott MacDonald. Unpublished.
- BGS. 2010 Available: http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html
Accessed 24 August 2011
- Bush, L. 2011 *Late Neolithic to Early Iron Age Activity at Moulton Paddocks, Newmarket, Suffolk*. OA East Report 1258. Forthcoming.

APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-107905		
Project Name	Evaluation at Trinity Hall Farm, Moulton, Suffolk		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	11-08-2011	Finish	16-08-2011
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Yes

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XSFTHF11	Planning App. No.	
HER No.	MUN 040	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Planning condition
Development Type	Other

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	Flint	Neolithic -4k to -2k
Quarry	Modern 1901 to Present	Pottery	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700
Paleochannel	None		Select period...

Project Location

County	Suffolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Forest Heath	Trinity Hall Farm School Road Moulton Suffolk CB8 8PR	
Parish	Newmarket		
HER	Suffolk HER		
Study Area	19,530 sqm	National Grid Reference	TL 6727 6480

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council)
Project Design Originator	Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council)
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer
Supervisor	Louise Bush

Project Archives

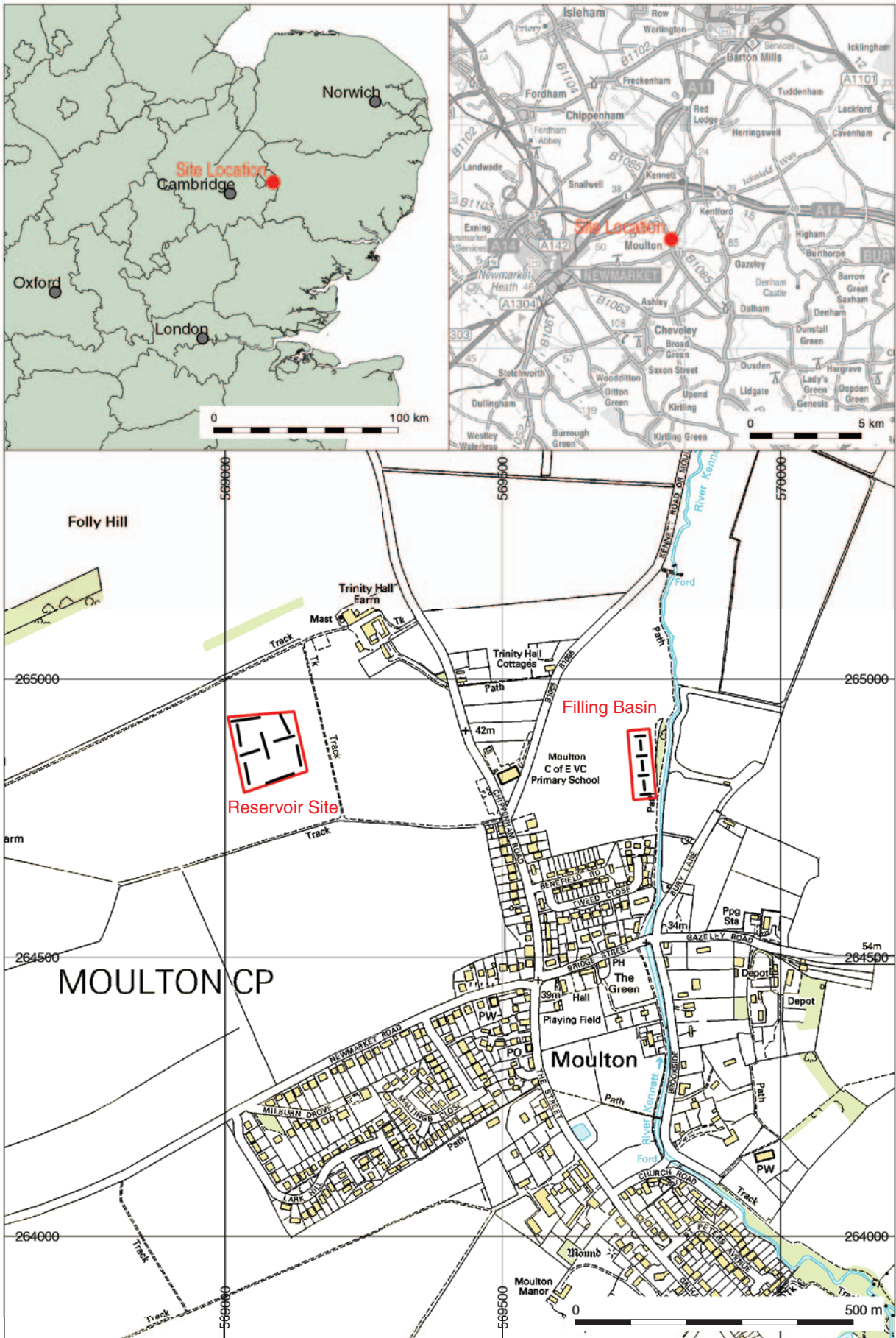
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
St Edmundsbury museum	OA East	St Edmundsbury museum
XSFTHF11	XSFTHF11	XSFTHF11

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
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<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location

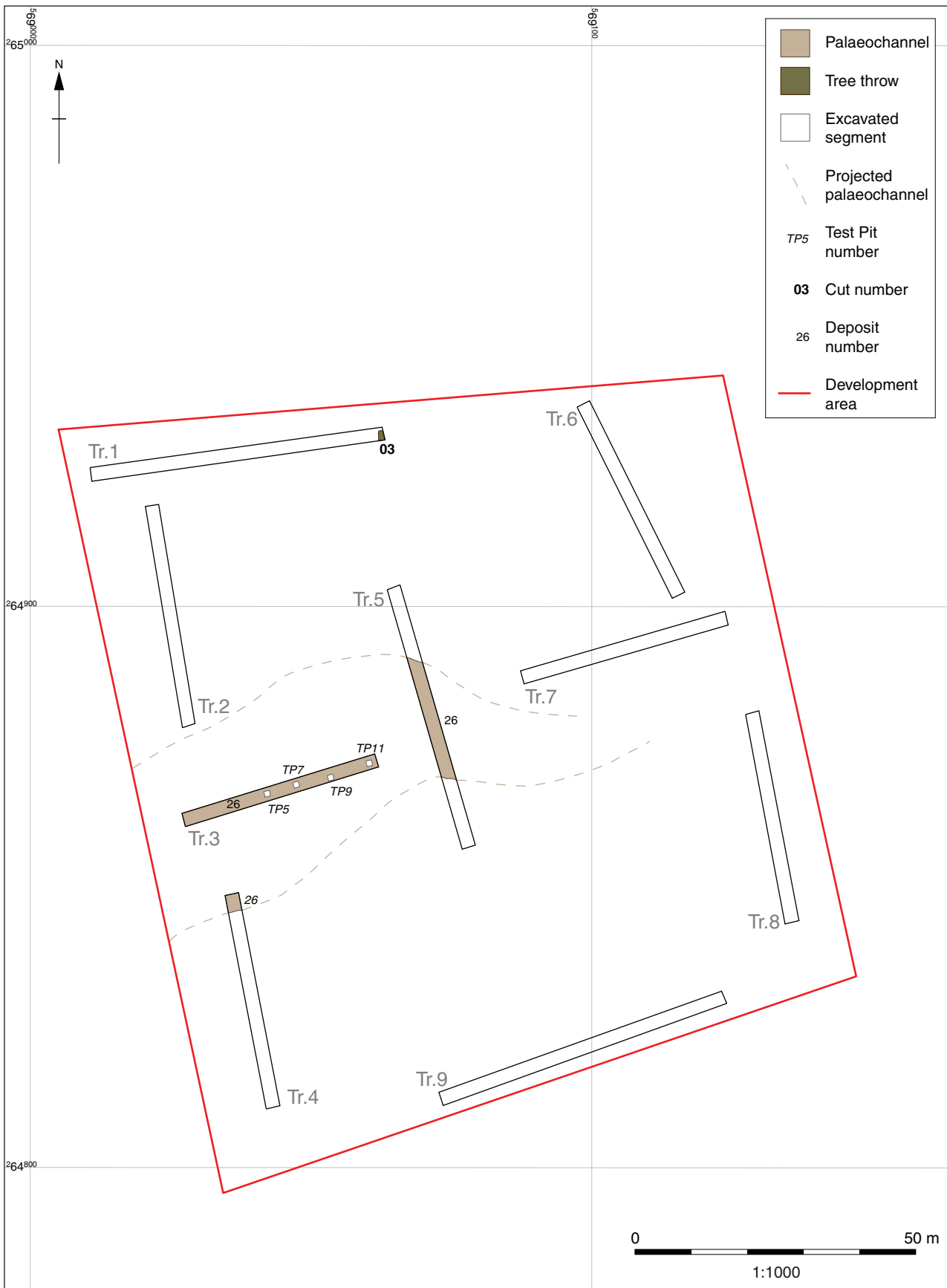


Figure 2: Reservoir trench plan

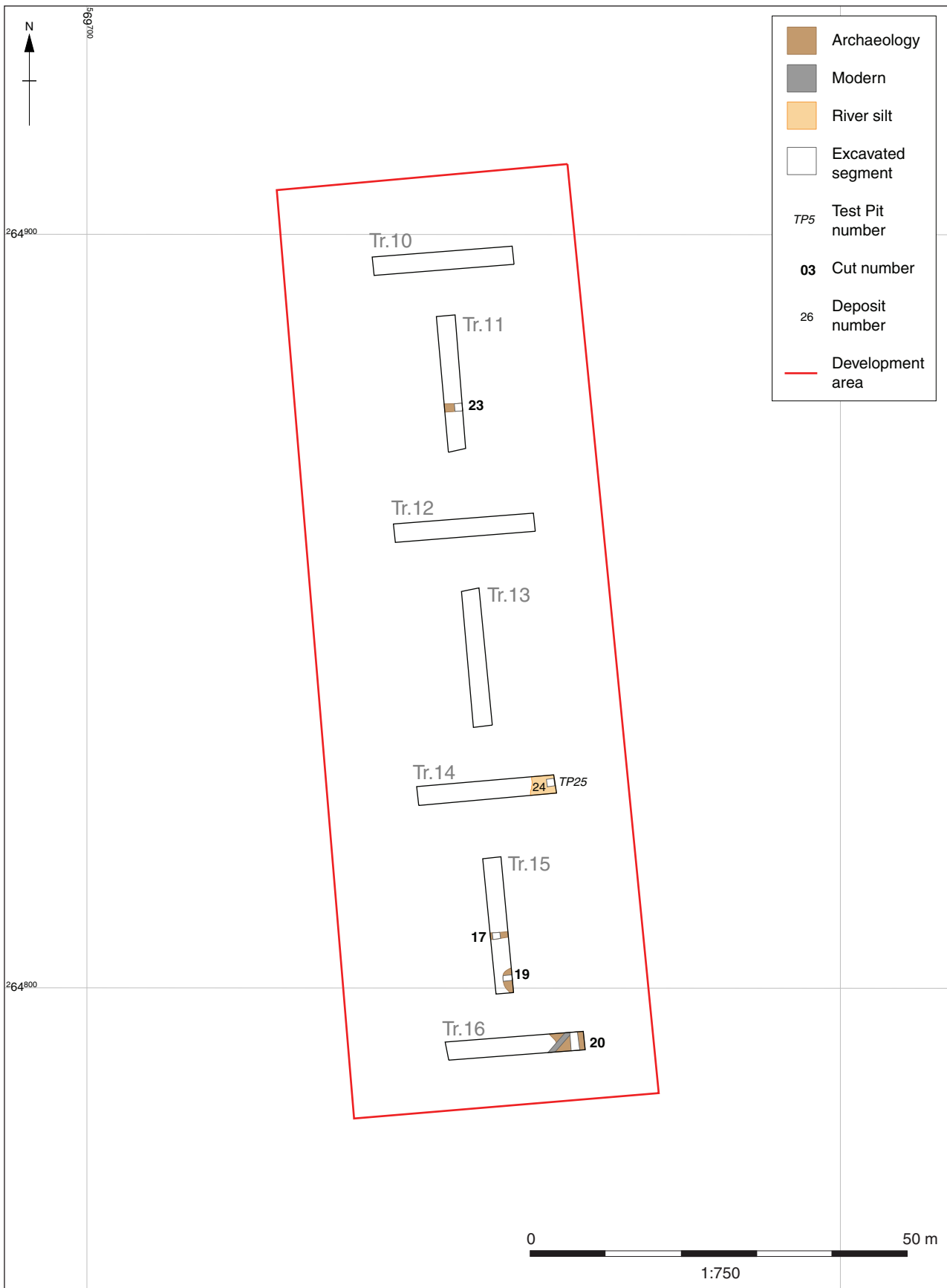


Figure 3: Filling basin trench plan



Figure 1: Trench 3 - deposit 26, looking west



Figure 2: Trench 15 - ditch 17, looking west



Figure 3: Trench 16 - quarry pit 20, looking east



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