

**Land Off Money Pot Lane,  
Redgrave, Suffolk**

**Planning application: Pre-application**

**HER Ref: RGV 054**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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

(March 2013)

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**Site details for HER**

Name: Land off Moneypot Lane, Redgrave, Suffolk IP22 1SF

Clients: Mr G Sutton

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: Pre-application

Development: Holiday site (3 chalets & associated works)

Date of fieldwork: 12 March, 2013

HER Ref: RGV 054

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-146005

Grid ref: TM 0460 7870

Current land use & area: Rough overgrown ground, 0.83ha

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*Summary: Redgrave, land off Moneypot Lane, Moneypot Hill (RGV 054, TM 0460 7870) evaluation trenching for a proposed small scale holiday chalet development on an area of land that has been waste ground for many years revealed a small area of undisturbed ground on the northern and western fringes of the site with the remainder proving to have been quarried and subsequently filled-in with modern demolition debris. No finds or features of archaeological interest were identified (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr G Sutton).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Roberts Molloy Associates on behalf of their client, Mr G Sutton, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a proposed small scale holiday chalet development on land off Moneypot Lane, Moneypot Hill, Redgrave (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, at the pre-application stage with regard to this proposed development, by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the areas within the site which would be affected by the erection of three chalets, a related waste water treatment plant and the area of car parking. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain the relevant archaeological sample by trial trenching needed to fully assess the heritage potential of the site prior to the submission of the relevant planning application. An initial requirement to carry out a geophysical survey prior to any trenching works was dropped once the nature of the site, with a large amount of modern debris including scrap metal, was established

1.2 Redgrave parish is located in north central Suffolk with its northern boundary running along the River Waveney which is also the county boundary with Norfolk. The main village lies on the western side of the parish around what was Redgrave Green and a main road, the B1113, linking the area to Norfolk on the other side of the River Waveney while the parish church is in an isolated location close to the middle of the parish. Remaining settlement is dispersed with a number of farms scattered across the parish and a mix of farms and cottages along Fen Street, a small road that runs parallel to the River Waveney and which, up to its enclosure in c1800, ran close to the southern edge of Redgrave Common Fen. Moneypot Farm is located off a minor track just to the south of Fen Street and Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 shows the farm site as fronting onto the south/south-eastern edge of this common. The proposed holiday development site is located c60m to the north-west of the farm and therefore within the boundary of the former common area until its enclosure in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century as indicated on the highlighted area of the relevant enclosure map of 1817 (see Fig. 2).

1.3 Topographically the area around Moneypot Farm is located at c30m OD on a site with a northerly aspect as the land drops gently down towards the River Waveney, which is c600m to the north, in an area of well drained soils derived from the local glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits. As noted above the proposed holiday development site at the time of the evaluation was rough ground with a large amount of dumped material across its central area while the edges are largely overgrown. On an initial inspection the site also appeared to be largely undisturbed though along the eastern side and across the south-eastern corner an area of former quarrying is indicated by a steep drop before the land rises along Moneypot Lane. This apparent former quarry area has a dense tree cover with little modern dumped material and has been designated as a 'construction exclusion zone' in relation to the proposed holiday chalet development.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed holiday chalet development was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 3) using a 13 tonne 360 machine equipped with a

2m wide flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity. The five trenches being targeted at the only areas of planned ground disturbance within the proposed development at the three chalet sites, the treatment plant location and a small area of car parking. As trenches 3, 4 & 5 revealed only modern, dumped, material they were taken to an arbitrary depth of 700mm to 900mm and were shortened from a planned 30m length to 20m thereby reducing the overall amount of trench opened from the specified 130m to 100m.

2.2 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually with the spoil from trenches 1 and 2 also being scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the work progressed and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated by hand. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny, though cold, conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

### 3. Results

3.1 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as nothing of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Fig. 3):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	East-west	25	250	100/150 of a mid brown sandy subsoil	Orange sand with small & medium flints	No features, only finds: from upcast spoil occasional small frags of modern brick
2	East-west	15	300	200/400 as above	As above	Only feature a recent tree root hole at western end, only finds: modern brick frags and recent iron scrap frags
3	North-south	20	100	–	–	Below TS into modern demolition debris, taken to 700mm deep
4	East-west	20	100	–	–	As T3, taken to 700mm deep
5	North-south	20	300	–	–	As T3, taken to 900mm deep
Total		100 (x2m wide)				

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As indicated in the table above no archaeological features were revealed during the evaluation with only trenches 1 and 2 revealing undisturbed ground along the northern and western edges of the site (see Appendix I). The single feature revealed being a recently filled tree root hole at the western end of trench 2. Trenches 3, 4 and 5 all encountered substantial deposits of recently dumped and apparently clean demolition debris mixed with spoil that contained a moderate amount of clay in

addition to subsoil from elsewhere. The only finds noted in the upcast spoil from the two trenches in the undisturbed area of the site were of recent date.

### 4. Conclusion

4.1 The results of this evaluation clearly indicate that the majority of this plot of land has been extensively quarried and then back-filled in more recent times with modern demolition debris. Therefore the area of open and overgrown quarry along the southern and eastern edges of the site can now be seen as the remnant of what was a much larger operation in the past to extract sand and stone. Whether the mound, and associated Early Anglo-Saxon urns indicative of a cemetery (HER RGV 004), that was removed in c1800 was located within this site remains unknown though the enclosure map records the area as being in the ownership of 'Joseph Hart the Elder' and Warren's 1858 account regarding this mound came from a Mr Hart, an elderly man and son of the owner when the mound was removed (source SCC HER entry). However it can also be noted that Joseph Hart owned a large area of the common that was enclosed in 1817 and historic Ordnance Survey maps indicate extensive areas of small scale quarrying in the area.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out for the proposed holiday chalet development as while a small part remains undisturbed ground trench 1 sampled a large part of the chalet plot in the north-western corner of the site. Similarly trench 2 covered a large part of the car parking area close to the northern boundary and the track connecting the chalets to the adjacent lane is planned to be of no-dig construction over the existing partially hardened track. The remaining two chalets and the treatment plant will be over areas already extensively disturbed by the past quarrying operations.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. RGV 054.*

*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 Gary Sutton for his close cooperation with regard to this evaluation and to Mike for his skilled machine operation)*

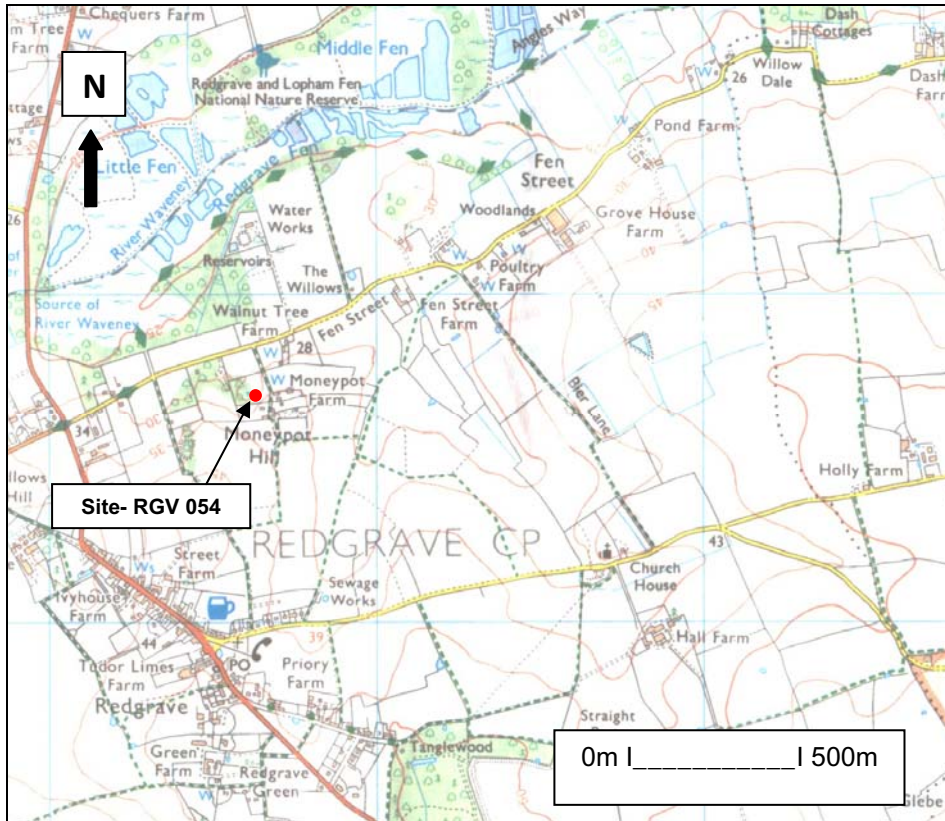


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006  
All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

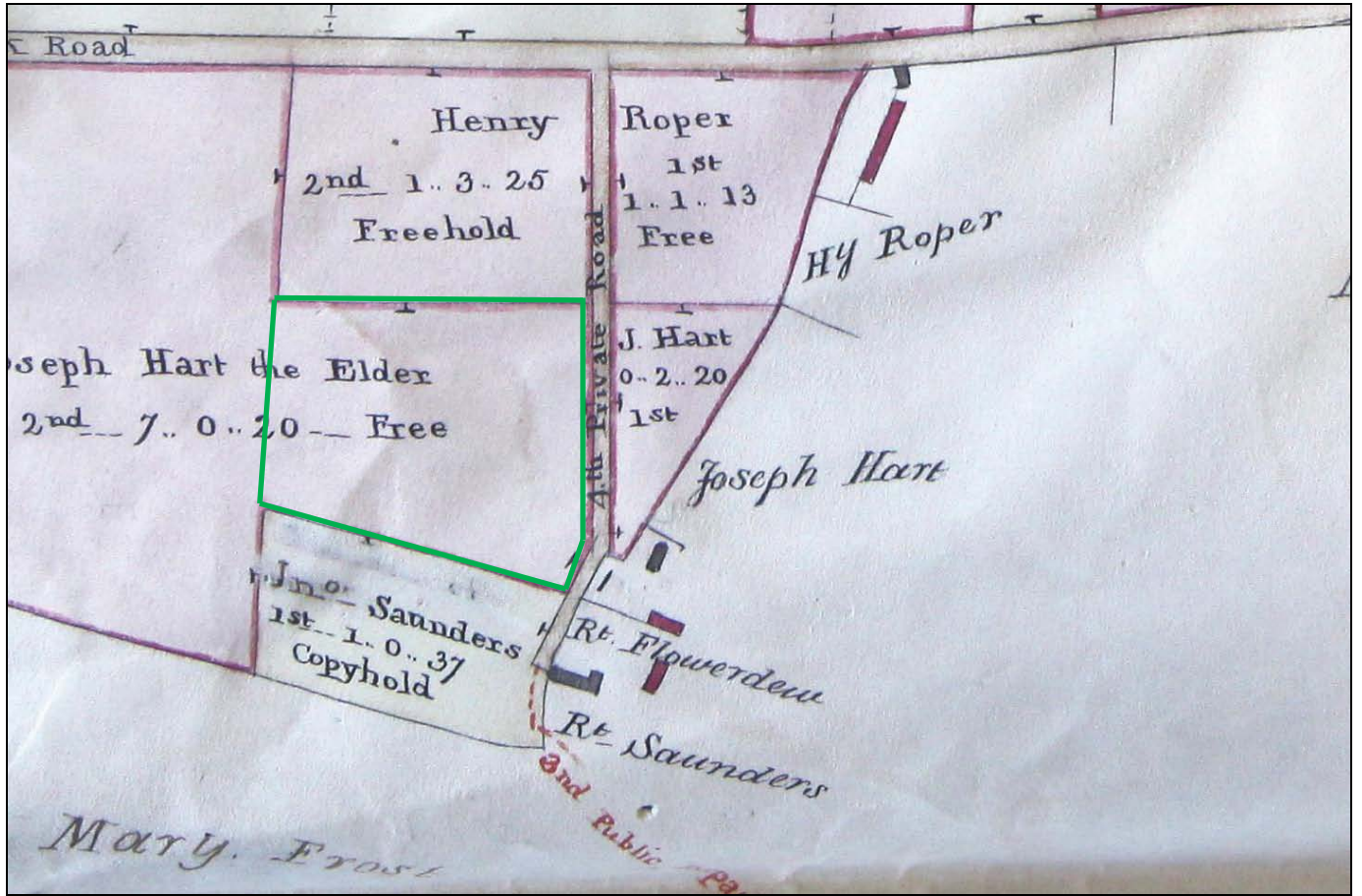
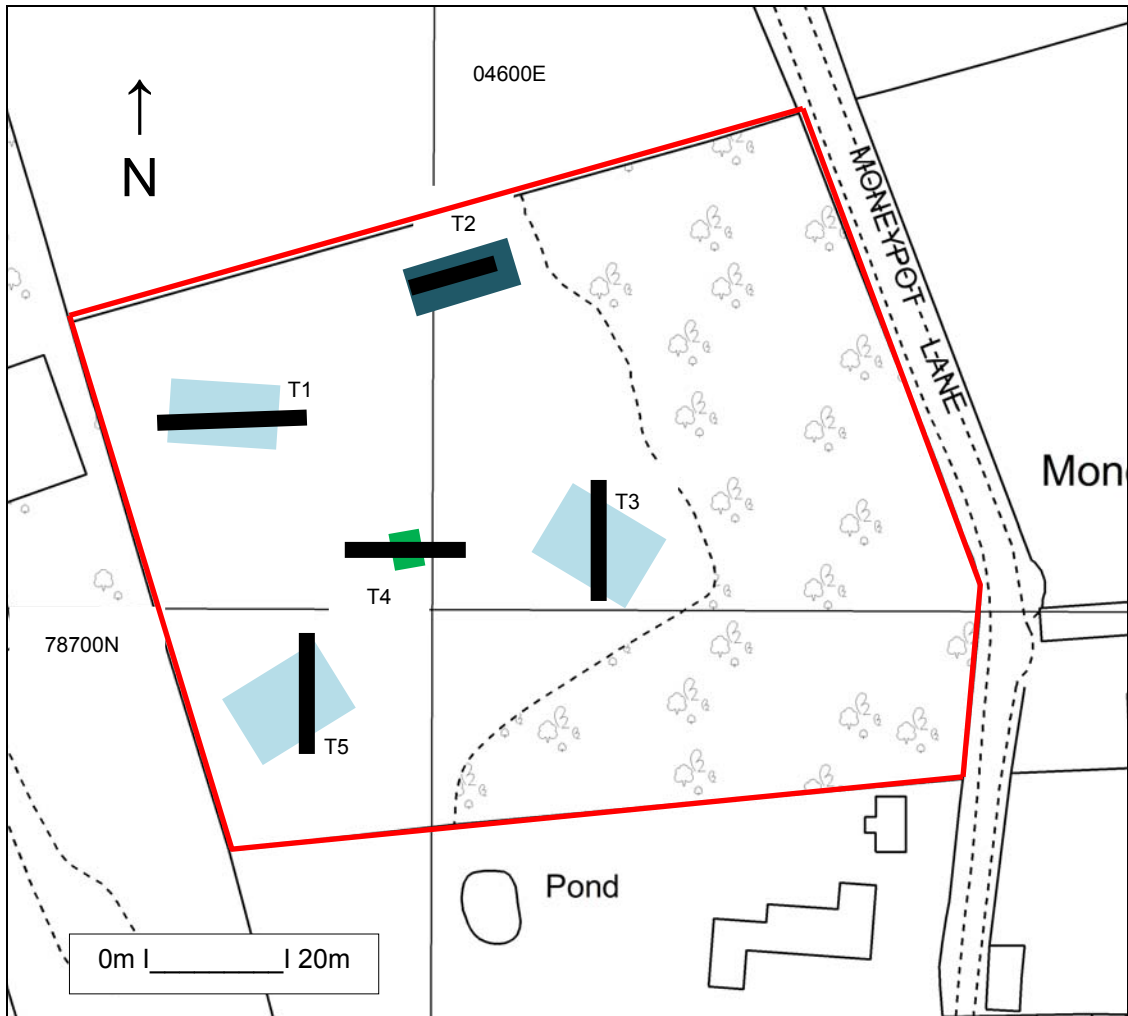


Fig. 2: Extract from Redgrave enclosure map- site edged in green  
(SRO 150/1/2.11, date 1817)





**Fig. 3: Location of evaluation trenches**

(Light blue- chalet sites, dark blue- car parking, green- treatment plant)  
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2013 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

## Appendix I- Images



General view from north-east



Trench 1 from east



Trench 2 from west



Trench 3 from north showing mixed deposits



Trench 4 from east



Trench 5 from north

**Land at Moneypot Farm, Moneypot Hill,  
Redgrave, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

## **Site details**

Name: Land at Moneypot Farm, Moneypot Hill, Redgrave, Suffolk, IP22 1SF

Client: Mr G Sutton

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: Pre-application

Proposed development: Holiday site (3 chalets & associated works)

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief&Specification: 2012\_08\_19\_SCCAS\_Geophysical Survey and Trenched  
Archaeological Evaluation\_Mone

Grid ref: TM 046 787

Current land use & area: Rough overgrown ground, 0.83ha

## **Contents**

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

## 1. Introduction

1.1 Roberts Molloy Associates on behalf of their client, Mr G Sutton, have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed holiday site development. At present detailed proposals for the development are at the pre-application stage and this written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the archaeological background to the and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Geophysical Survey and Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development site is located to the east of Moneypot Farm, Moneypot Hill, Redgrave.

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)*.

1.3 While the relevant Brief calls for geophysical survey as the first stage in the archaeological programme of works this requirement has been dropped due to the amount of relatively recently dumped soil, rubble and scrap metal which has been deposited at the site. These materials would make any attempt at geophysical survey as they obscure the ground surface and the large amount of scrap metal would interfere with any readings (see image below).

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Redgrave parish is located in north central Suffolk with its northern boundary running along the River Waveney which is also the county boundary with Norfolk. The main village lies on the western side of the parish around what was Redgrave Green and a main road, the B1113, linking the area to Norfolk on the other side of the River Waveney while the parish church is in an isolated location close to the middle of the parish. Remaining settlement is dispersed with a number of farms scattered across the parish and a mix of farms and cottages along Fen Street, a small road that runs parallel to the River Waveney and which, up to its enclosure in c1800, ran close to the southern edge of Redgrave Common Fen. Moneypot Farm is located off a minor track just to the south of Fen Street and Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 shows the farm site as fronting onto the south/south-eastern edge of this common. The proposed holiday development site is located c60m to the north-

west of the farm and therefore within the boundary of the common until its enclosure in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

2.2 Topographically the area around Moneypot Farm is located at c30m OD on a site with a northerly aspect as the land drops gently down towards the River Waveney, which is c600m to the north, in an area of well drained soils derived from the local glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits. As noted above the proposed holiday development site is at present rough ground with a large amount of dumped material across its central area while the edges are largely overgrown. While much of the site appears to be undisturbed, and this may be a site which has seen very little, if any, use as arable land along the eastern side an area of former quarrying is indicated by a steep drop before the land rises along Moneypot Lane. This apparent former quarry area also has a dense tree cover and has been designated as a 'construction exclusion zone' on the proposed development plan (see below).

### 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant specification- 'There is high potential for encountering important heritage assets of archaeological interest at this location, which has not been the subject of any previous systematic investigation. Important archaeological remains are recorded to the south, which is the site of an Anglo-Saxon burial mound (HER no. RGV 004). There is, therefore, high potential for encountering Anglo-Saxon deposits at this location'. In summary an antiquarian record notes the disturbance of large mound on Moneypot Hill in c1800 when a large number of pots were found. Fragments of these pots survive in various museums and have been identified as being of Early Anglo-Saxon date.

3.2 The site is therefore seen as having high potential for archaeological deposits to be present and the proposed development works would cause significant ground disturbance, albeit to limited areas for the 3 chalets and associated works which includes a treatment plant. Therefore the LPA will be advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological works taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE 12.3) to record and allow the assessment and study of any heritage assets at the site before they are damaged or destroyed. The initial stage of this programme of works is the evaluation by trial trenching to an agreed trench plan of a 5% by area sample housing development area and access road.



#### 4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential relates to the proposed development area's close proximity to a site where evidence for Early Anglo-Saxon burials has been recorded. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the site under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed, a strategy can be formulated for the possible preservation in situ or, failing that, systematic recording and sampling of deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost before any other ground works commence following the issuing of an additional specification.

#### 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for a holiday development on what is soft ground. The overall size of the development area at this site c5,000m<sup>2</sup> giving a 5% sample target of 250m<sup>2</sup> which equates to c140m of 1.8m wide trenches. It is also suggested that the evaluation trenches be a uniform 30m length.

5. The attached proposed development plan shows the proposed trenching layout to cover the development on a systematic grid basis. With a minimum 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine, operated by an experienced driver, this will give a sample size of 5% of the proposed development area. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The 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 and monochrome film 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, road surfaces, kilns or ovens, 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 (this is assessed as being a medium/high possibility on this site) 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.

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow 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 pottery production or iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work)
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do

such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (examination of the topographic location and a site visit indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is very unlikely).

- 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 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. 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 for the County HER and for the client if requested. 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 in .dxf format will be provided of the trench locations for integration into the County HER Mapinfo base.

## 6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, 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 ground contamination and the areas around the dumped material will be treated with care. The discovery of underground services is unlikely and the single overhead will be avoided. 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.

## John Newman Archaeological Services

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

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

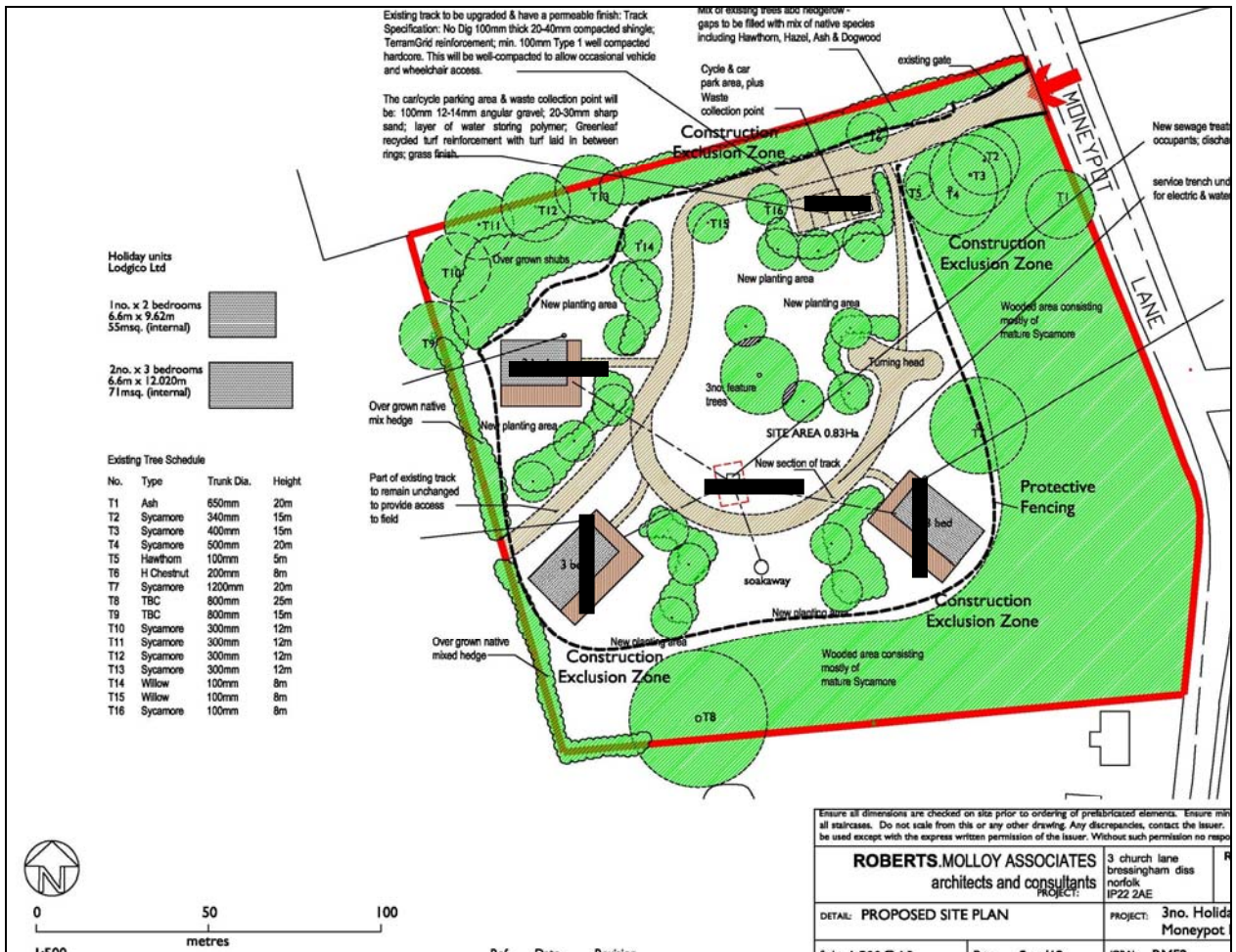
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Townergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

### 7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (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 (CFA Archaeology)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Later IA & Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Site from north-west



Proposed trial trenching

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: johnnewm1-146005**

### Project details

Project name	Land Off Moneypot Lane, Moneypot Hill, Redgrave, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Redgrave, land off Moneypot Lane, Moneypot Hill (RGV 054, TM 0460 7870) evaluation trenching for a proposed small scale holiday chalet development on an area of land that has been waste ground for many years revealed a small area of undisturbed ground on the northern and western fringes of the site with the remainder proving to have been quarried and subsequently filled-in with modern demolition debris. No finds or features of archaeological interest were identified.
Project dates	Start: 12-03-2013 End: 12-03-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	RGV 054 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	DEMOLITION DEBRIS Modern
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Pre-application works
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK REDGRAVE LAND OFF MONEYPOT LANE, MONEYPOT HILL
Postcode	IP22 1SF
Study area	8300.00 Square metres



Site coordinates TM 0460 7870 52 1 52 22 03 N 001 00 20 E Point  
 Height OD / Depth Min: 31.00m Max: 32.00m

### 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 Landowner

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No  
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service  
 Digital Contents "none"  
 Digital Media available "Images vector","Text"  
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service  
 Paper Contents "none"  
 Paper Media available "Report"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
 Title Land Off Moneypot Lane, Moneypot Hill, Redgrave, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report  
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J  
 Date 2013  
 Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services  
 Place of issue or publication Henley, Suffolk  
 Description Loose bound client report  
 Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)  
 Entered on 23 March 2013