

**Money Pot Farm, Moneypot Hill,  
Redgrave, Suffolk**

**Planning application: 2517/12**

**HER Ref: RGV 052**

**Archaeological Monitoring Report**

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

(April 2013)

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## **Site details for HER**

Name: Money Pot Farm, Moneypot Hill, Redgrave, Suffolk, IP22 1SF

Client: Mr S Kent-Webb

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 2517/12

Development: Erection of two storey extension, single storey side extension to form shed & erection of garage & store

Date of fieldwork: 19 November, 2012 & 8 April, 2013

HER Ref: RGV 052

LBS Ref: 1239911

OASIS: johnnewm1-148803

Grid ref: TM 04740 78710

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*Summary: Redgrave, Money Pot Farm, Moneypot Hill (RGV 052, TM 04740 78710) monitoring of ground works for an extension, plus other minor works within the curtilage, to a timber framed farm house of late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century date did not reveal any significant archaeological features with the few stray finds in the upcast spoil being of later Post medieval date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr S Kent-Webb).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Roberts Molloy Associates on behalf of their client Mr S Kent-Webb, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application 2517/12. The monitoring requirements were set out in a Brief set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy this condition and in response JNAS produced the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix II) in order that conditional discharge could be gained from the LPA and ground works commence on site. This development concerns the erection a two-storey and a single storey side extension and the erection of a garage and store at Money Pot Farm, Moneypot Hill, Redgrave (see Fig. 1), however the smaller, side, extension did not require monitoring as it will not require ground works of any significance.

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. Money Pot Farm is located off a minor track just to the south of Fen Street and Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 shows this site as fronting onto the southern edge of this common in a small group of buildings. Money Pot Farm is a Grade II listed, timber framed, structure described as being 'latterly two dwellings of c1600 date, altered in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.' However the building has seen little change in the last c100 years having been under the same ownership until recently.

1.3 Topographically Money Pot Farm is located at c30m OD on a site with a northerly aspect as the land drops gently down towards the River Waveney in an area of well drained soils derived from the local glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated in part by its potential close proximity to an Early Anglo-Cemetery (HER RGV 004) which was revealed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century in the Moneypot Hill area though exact location details are unknown. In addition Money Pot Farm, as noted in section 1.2 above, is a listed structure of late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century date with a further potential for archaeological deposits of later medieval and early Post medieval date.

## 2. Monitoring methodology

2.1 An initial visit was made for the main ground works at the site for the two storey extension plus an associated soakaway pit and the minor works for a planned car port/garage. This was followed by a second visit to monitor works for a treatment plant and related drain runs. In each case the ground works were undertaken using a medium sized mini-digger on clear, sunny days with good site visibility at all times. The foundation and drainage trenches were entered to allow for closer inspection of the exposed soil profiles and hand cleaning of indistinct areas while the soakaway

and treatment plant pits were monitored closely from above as work progressed. Upcast spoil was stockpiled nearby allowing for a close inspection for stray finds throughout the monitoring. At each stage the trenches and other areas of ground disturbance were recorded in relation to nearby mapped features and a small number of digital images were taken in order to record the monitoring (see Appendix I).

### 3. Results

3.1 In total nearly 28m of 500mm wide and 1100/1200mm deep foundation trench were examined along the sides and across the footprint of the two storey main extension (see Fig. 2) on the northern side of the house while the soakaway pit to the north-west of this was 11600mm by 1000mm and 1900mm deep. The exposed deposit profile in the extension foundations comprised 300mm of topsoil over 200/300mm of a mid brown sandy subsoil. Below the subsoil the locally occurring natural glaciofluvial deposits proved to be a pale brown silty sand with flints close to the house which gave way to a pale brown clay with pockets of grey/blue clay at a point 4m north of the main structure of the existing building. The only features revealed in the foundation trenches for the extension were a small, 800mm wide and 300mm deep, pit containing early to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century brick fragments located mid way along the eastern foundation trench and traces of the foundation for a flint and brick garden wall of 19<sup>th</sup> century date that ran on an east-west alignment to the north of the house. The soakaway pit revealed a similar deposit profile over natural pale brown silty sand with occasional pockets of pale grey/brown clay with flints but no evidence for any past activity.

3.2 The car port/garage site is some 15m south-west of the farm house (see Fig. 2) and will be constructed as light structure based on a shallow raft and two support posts. Therefore only the two post pits and a short trench across the footprint were monitored with the former being 500mm x 600mm and 800mm deep while the trench was taken to the raft base level at 400mm. As this had formerly been part of a yard the exposed deposit profile was made up of 250mm of mixed modern brick and tile fragments with assorted other recent debris over 300mm of mid brown sandy subsoil which in turn again lay over naturally occurring pale brown silty sand. The short trench was 4m long and it remained in subsoil at 400mm while the two small pits did not reveal any archaeological features.

3.3 During the second monitoring visit a 2500mm x 2500mm pit for the treatment plant located 7m east of the main extension was taken to a depth of 800mm under close inspection. As with the nearby extension trenches these ground works revealed 300mm of topsoil over 300/400mm of mid brown sandy subsoil that lay over a silty orange sand natural deposit. This pit area did not reveal any archaeological features. Drainage trenches related to the soakaway and treatment plant were examined at the same but 300mm wide trenches in general did not reach the base of the subsoil and did not expose any archaeological deposits.

3.4 Throughout the monitoring the upcast spoil was closely examined but only stray pottery and glass sherds and brick/tile fragments of 19<sup>th</sup> century or later date were noted and were not collected. Though the core of the farm house dates to c1600 no artefactual evidence for 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century activity was seen.

## 4. Conclusion

4.1 While Money Pot Farmhouse is a listed building of late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century date no evidence was recorded in the various ground works for the extension and garage/car port and related works for any activity pre-dating the 19<sup>th</sup> century. These findings would suggest that the site was established as a new area of settlement in c1600 and that any domestic activity such as pit digging took place elsewhere in the area after that date.

4.2 In conclusion it is clear that the extent of the monitored ground works has had no affect on any archaeological deposits of significance.

*(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Stefan Kent-Webb for his close cooperation in relation to this site monitoring)*

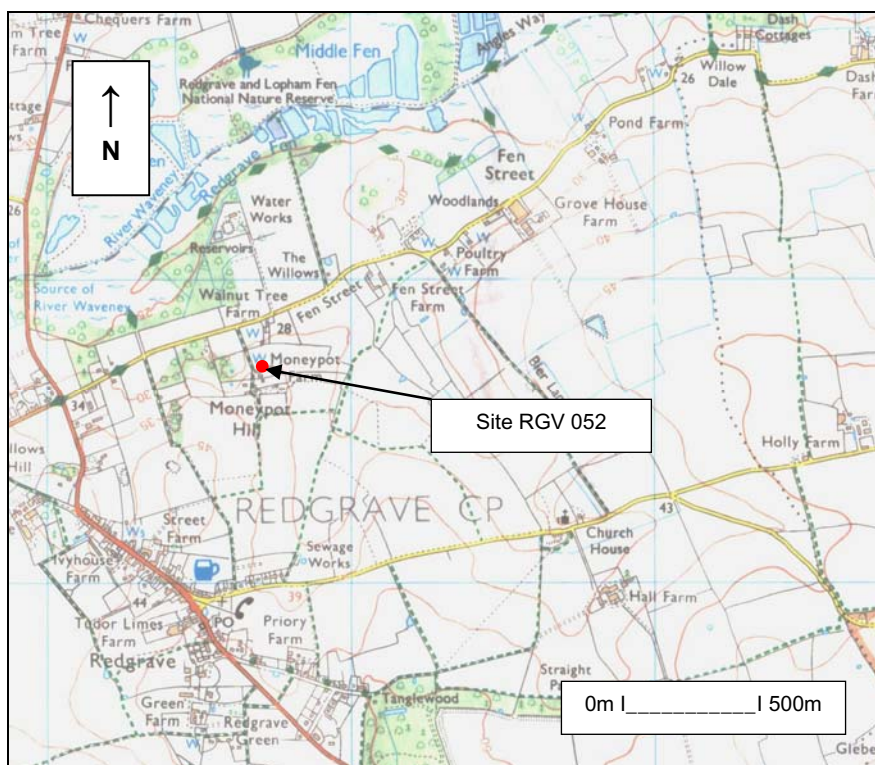


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006  
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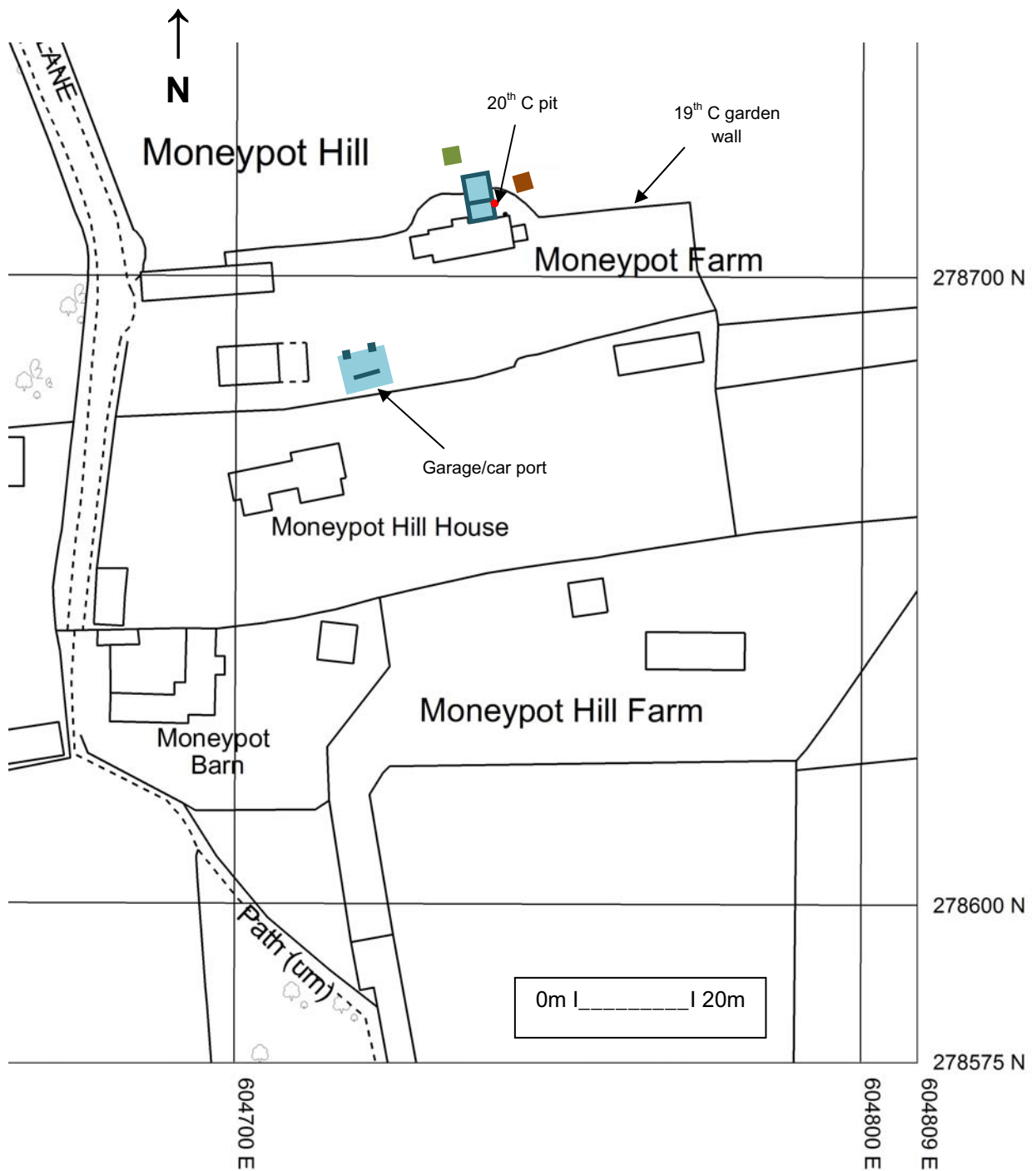


Fig. 2: Monitored extension & garage footprints & related minor works  
 (Foundations & trench over garage- dark blue, soakaway- green, treatment plant pit- brown)  
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## Appendix I- Images



Money Pot Farm House from north-east (area of main extension)



Main extension- central foundation trench from east



Main extension- western foundation trench from north



Main extension- deposit profile



**Money Pot Farm, Money Pot Hill,  
Redgrave, Suffolk**

**Planning application: 2517/12**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Continuous Archaeological Monitoring**

## **Site details**

Name: Money Pot Farm, Moneypot Hill, Redgrave, Suffolk, IP22 1SF

Client: Mr S Kent-Webb

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 2517/12

Proposed development: Erection of two storey extension, single storey side extension to form shed, erection of garage and store.

Proposed date for ground works: tbc

Brief & Specification ref: 2012\_09\_13\_SCCAS\_Archaeological Monitoring  
Brief\_Money Pot Farm, Redgrave

Grid ref: TM 04740 78710

Listed building ref. 1239911 (Grade II)

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1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
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4. Aims of the Site Monitoring
5. Methodology
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## 1. Introduction

1.1 Roberts Molloy Associates on behalf of their client, Mr S Kent-Webb, have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application 2517/12. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy the condition. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the erection of a two storey extension, a single storey side extension to form shed and the erection of a garage and store at Money Pot Farm, Money Pot Hill, Redgrave.

1.2 The monitoring 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)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

## 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. Money Pot Farm is located off a minor track just to the south of Fen Street and Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 shows this site as fronting onto the southern edge of this common in a small group of buildings. Money Pot Farm is a Grade II listed structure described as being 'latterly two dwellings of c1600 date, altered in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.' The site has seen little change in the last c100 years.

2.2 Topographically Money Pot Farm is located at c30m OD on a site with a northerly aspect as the land drops gently down towards the River Waveney in an area of well drained soils derived from the local glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits.

### 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief: 'This application lies in an area of archaeological interest, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, to the north 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. Moneypot Farm dates from the 16th century and there is high potential for encountering medieval and early post-medieval settlement remains'

3.2 The Brief then confirms that while this development may reveal deposits of archaeological significance this potential disturbance to local heritage assets can be mitigated by their investigation and recording as ground works progress through a programme of continuous monitoring by an archaeologist with subsequent full reporting.

### 4. Aims of the Site Monitoring

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the site lies in a location with high archaeological potential where evidence for Early Anglo-Saxon in addition to later medieval/early Post medieval period deposits in particular might be found and continuous monitoring of ground works as they progress can best record what may be revealed. This monitoring will aim to record all possible details relating to depth of overburden and evidence, character and date of any past activity that is revealed with the primary aim of gaining more information relating to past activity in this location within an area where later medieval settlement evidence pre-dating Money Pot Farm might be anticipated as well as being close to where earlier and significant burial evidence has been recorded. This latter archaeological record suggesting that Early Anglo-Saxon settlement activity took place in this general area.

### 5. Methodology

5.1 The construction method to be used on the site will be in the main strip foundations though other ground works will also be undertaken. The excavation of the strip foundations for the main extension and garage, a pit for a treatment plant and any service trenches, soakaways or landscaping works will be observed as they are undertaken and any up cast spoil examined for finds. The smaller side extension will not require any excavated foundations. Notice of ground works starting and then any unexpected or significant findings will be reported back to the relevant Suffolk CC Archaeological Office. Time will be available to hand clean sections as necessary and investigate by hand any possible archaeological deposits within the foundation trenches.

5.2 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of 'observable phenomena' (OPs) under an overall site HER number supplied by Suffolk CC. 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 1:10, 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 with the monitored footings shown. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record of high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.3 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before recording. Archaeological deposits will be fully hand investigated and recorded within the constraints of the trench foundations with sections recorded in relation to the trench sides where relevant and with levels OD. Even if no archaeological deposits are revealed every effort will be made to gain a record of the natural occurring deposits and overburden that could help in the understanding of the general history of land use and topography at the site. Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas if relevant archaeological deposits are revealed, in this case the potential for such samples to inform the overall understanding of any past activity at the site will be considered. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCC Archaeological Officer will be informed and a Ministry of Justice licence obtained before excavation, recording and removal of the remains which would incur an additional cost (if revealed cremation burials will be lifted as 100% samples). The possibility of modifying the ground work design to leave any such remains in situ will also be examined (the potential of this site to contain burials is assessed as being low to medium).

5.4 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCC Archaeological 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 SCC Archaeological Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCC Archaeological Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording. Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant Archaeological Officer at Suffolk CC.

5.5 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2) and particularly Appendix 3 and this will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number. As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.6 The monitoring report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 4) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the level of visibility allowed by the operation of plant given the nature of the underlying natural deposits. The report will also give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. Any interpretation of the monitoring results will be clearly separated from the objective account of the monitoring and its results. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site monitoring in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 2 above and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24 1997, 2000 & 2011). An unbound draft copy of the report will be presented to the Archaeological Service at Suffolk CC within 3 months of the completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided plus another for the County HER, a copy will be sent to the client so they can gain discharge of the relevant condition. The project 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. Where appropriate a dxf type vector plan of the area examined will be supplied for inclusion into the County HER map 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 contractors on site in order to maximise access to disturbed ground and 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.



## John Newman Archaeological Services

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6.3 Before work on site starts any special requirements regarding potential site contamination will be discussed with the client and any ground test reports examined. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination will be passed to finds and environmental specialists. The potential for services in the area will be discussed with the client and their contractor.

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

6.5 Deep holes/trenches going below c1.30m will only be entered if assessed to be safe and after consultation with the contractor on site, they will not be entered if no-one else is in the vicinity.

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

### 7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Roman period ceramics	S Benfield (CAT)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

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**OASIS ID: johnnewm1-148803**

### Project details

Project name	Money Pot Farm, Money Pot Hill, Redgrave, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Redgrave, Money Pot Farm, Money Pot Hill (RGV 052, TM 04740 78710) monitoring of ground works for an extension, plus other minor works within the curtilage, to a timber framed farm house of late 16th/early 17th century date did not reveal any significant archaeological features with the few stray finds in the upcast spoil being of later Post medieval date.
Project dates	Start: 19-11-2012 End: 08-04-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	1239911 - LBS No.
Any associated project reference codes	RGV 052 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK REDGRAVE MONEYPOT FARM, MONEYPOT HILL
Postcode	IP22 1SF
Study area	80.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 04740 78710 52 1 52 22 03 N 001 00 27 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 28.00m Max: 30.00m

**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 raster / digital photography"
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	Money Pot farm, Moneypot Hill, Redgrave, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring 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	28 April 2013