

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

REDE HOUSE, REDE, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

Authors: Kamil Orzechowski (Fieldwork and report)	
NGR: TL 804 559	Report No: 4210
District: St Edmundsbury	Site Code: RDE 017
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No: 4900
Signed:	Date: January 2013

This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

Archaeological Solutions is an independent archaeological contractor providing the services which satisfy all archaeological requirements of planning applications, including:

Desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments
Historic building recording and appraisals
Trial trench evaluations
Geophysical surveys
Archaeological monitoring and recording
Archaeological excavations
Post excavation analysis
Promotion and outreach
Specialist analysis

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**98-100 Fore Street, Hertford SG14 1AB
Tel 01992 558170**

**Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210**

**e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk**



twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS



www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions



CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
 - 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
 - 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**
 - 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**
 - 5 METHODOLOGY**
 - 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
 - 7 CONFIDENCE RATING**
 - 8 DEPOSIT MODEL**
 - 9 DISCUSSION**
 - 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**
- ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**
- BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Project details			
Project name	<i>Rede House, Rede, Suffolk</i>		
<p><i>In November 2012, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Rede House, Rede, Suffolk (TL 804 559). It is proposed to construct a cartlodge. The archaeological monitoring was commissioned by the Whitworth Co-Partnership to comply with a condition attached to planning consent for the construction of the cartlodge (St Edmundsbury Council Ref. SE/11/002).</i></p> <p><i>The site lies within the historic core of the village of Rede immediately adjacent to the church and churchyard of All Saints. The latter is of medieval date (HER RDE 003) with elements of Norman walling to the nave and much later work. Rede House is Grade II listed and dates to the early 19th century.</i></p> <p><i>The monitoring and recording revealed no archaeological finds or features.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>26 November 2012</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>4400</i>	Site code	<i>RDE 017</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Residential</i>		
Current land use	<i>Residential</i>		
Planned development	<i>Erection of a cartlodge</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>None</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>None</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>St Edmundsbury</i>	<i>Rede</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.150m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 804 559</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 118m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Kamil Orzechowski</i>		
Funded by	<i>The Whitworth Co-Partnership</i>		
Full title	<i>Rede House, Rede, Suffolk. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Kamil Orzechowski</i>		
Report no.	<i>4210</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>January 2013</i>		

REDE HOUSE, REDE, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

In November 2012, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Rede House, Rede, Suffolk (TL 804 559). It is proposed to construct a cartlodge. The archaeological monitoring was commissioned by the Whitworth Co-Partnership to comply with a condition attached to planning consent for the construction of the cartlodge (St Edmundsbury Council Ref. SE/11/002).

The site lies within the historic core of the village of Rede immediately adjacent to the church and churchyard of All Saints. The latter is of medieval date (HER RDE 003) with elements of Norman walling to the nave and much later work. Rede House is Grade II listed and dates to the early 19th century.

The monitoring and recording revealed no archaeological finds or features.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2012, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Rede House, Rede, Suffolk (TL 804 559; Figs. 1-2). It is proposed to construct a cartlodge. The archaeological monitoring was commissioned by the Whitworth Co-Partnership to comply with a condition attached to planning consent for the construction of a cartlodge (St Edmundsbury Council Ref. SE/11/002).

1.2 The archaeological monitoring was carried out in accordance with a specification by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT; dated 16th June 2011), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 15th June 2012). The monitoring adhered to the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (revised 2008), and the procedures described in the *IfA Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs* (revised 2008) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The project aimed to:

Generally:

- Ensure the archaeological excavation and monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains;
- Secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by

- the development programme;
- Secure the full analysis and interpretation of the site archive and the appropriate publication of the project results, if required;
- Secure the analysis, long-term conservation and storage of the project archive

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Rede is a small village located 8km south-west of Bury St Edmunds in West Suffolk. The site comprises a rectangular block of land in the village centre bounded on the west and south sides by Kiln Lane. The south-west corner of the site is occupied by Rede House and The Old Mission Hall with lawns, garden and trees occupying the remainder. The grounds of All Saints Church bound the northern edge of the site and Blacksmith's Cottage is located to the east.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 Rede is in an area of gently undulating land with the site situated at approximately 118m AOD. There is a small stream located 350m to the north. The local soils are typical calcareous pelosols of the Hanslope association which are slowly permeable clay soils with a calcareous sub-surface (www.landis.org.uk/soilclassification). The underlying geology is Cretaceous Upper Chalk.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 At Stedman's Farm, 500m to the east of the site, 10 sherds of Roman grey ware pottery and a piece of tile were found in 2007, having been brought up by badgers from a depth of about 2 feet (RDE 013). Two rim sherds of medieval pottery were also found on the surface of a field at Stedman's Farm (BKY Misc). Grade II* listed All Saints Church located immediately to the north of the site, is mentioned in the 1086 Domesday survey and contains a Norman nave and 13th century west tower with 15th century pinnacles. It has been heavily restored including a new chancel added in 1874 (RDE 003). Pickards Hall 250m to the south is a Grade II listed mid 15th century building with subsequent modifications, which stands on the site of the medieval manor of Picard. Remains of the medieval moat still survive adjacent to the house (RDE 006), and remains of Rede Hall medieval moat survive 1.75km to the north (RDE 001). 'Reed Green' is named and marked on Hodskinson's 1783 Map of Suffolk and therefore suggests that there was a village green in medieval times (RDE 005).

4.2 An undated mound is recorded 1km south-east of the site, the 1845/6 Tithe map and apportionment gives names of three adjoining fields as Hough Meadow, Little Hough Field and Great Hough Field (BKY Misc). A lodge of unknown type is suggested by field names on the tithe map to the north of Rede (RDE Misc). There is also a Lodge Farm 750m north of the monitoring site, it was formerly named Kiln Farm and early historic maps show a kiln and a Kiln Yard nearby (RDE 010). At Stedman's Farm an area of burnt soil and numerous brick fragments were observed in a field which possibly represent another kiln site (BKY 009). The nearest listed building to the site, after Rede House and church, is Grade II listed Shortlands on School Road approximately 70m to the south. Chedburgh Airfield to the north-west was used during WWII and was sold in 1952 and is now used for light industry (CHB 009).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The brief and specification required the recovery of a record of archaeological deposits that may be damaged or removed by any development (in particular new foundations and services). The monitoring and recording

encompassed the ground works associated with the construction of the new cartlodge.

5.2 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all ground works, inspection of subsoil, make-up layers, and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps for archaeological finds and the recording of soil profiles. Deposits were recorded by means of *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 3 - 4)

A sample section of the stratigraphy encountered was recorded:

<i>Sample Section 1 North-east facing 0.00m = 118.24</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey, friable, sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones, flint and chalk.
0.21 – 0.43m	L1002	Subsoil. Mid grey brown, firm, clay silt with moderate small chalk and flint.
0.43m+	L1003	Natural deposits. Pale yellowish, compact, grey silty clay with frequent small and medium chalk and stones.

No archaeological finds or features were present.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 Within the parameters of monitoring during groundworks it is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost Topsoil L1000 was a dark brownish, friable, grey sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones, flint and chalk (c.20cm thick). L1000 overlay Subsoil L1002, a mid grey brown, firm, clay silt with moderate small chalk and flint (c.0.20m thick). The natural deposits (L1003) comprised pale yellowish grey, compact, silty clay with frequent small and medium chalk and stones (0.40m below the present day ground surface).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had potential for remains of medieval date associated with the church of All Saints, mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, lying immediately to the north of the site. The latter is within the medieval core of the village. Pickards Hall, 250m to the south, is a Grade II listed mid 15th century building with subsequent modifications, which stands on the site of the medieval manor of Picard. The remains of the medieval moat still survive adjacent to the house. However in the event no archaeological finds or features were recorded during the monitoring.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the Suffolk HER, and the archive deposited there within three months of the conclusion of fieldwork.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

AS thanks Mr Ed Thuell of the Whitworth Co-Partnership LLP for commissioning the monitoring on behalf of their client.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team, in particular Dr Abby Antrobus.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey (BGS), 1978, *Legend for the 1:625,000 Geological map of the United Kingdom (solid geology)*: London. Mansfield

Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14/ALGAO

Institute of Field Archaeologists (now Institute for Archaeologists), 1994 (revised 2008), *Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief*. IfA Reading.

Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW), 1983, *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*. SSEW, Harpenden

WEB SITES

www.heritagegateway.org.uk
www.landis.org.uk/soilclassification

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Topsoil stripping looking south-west



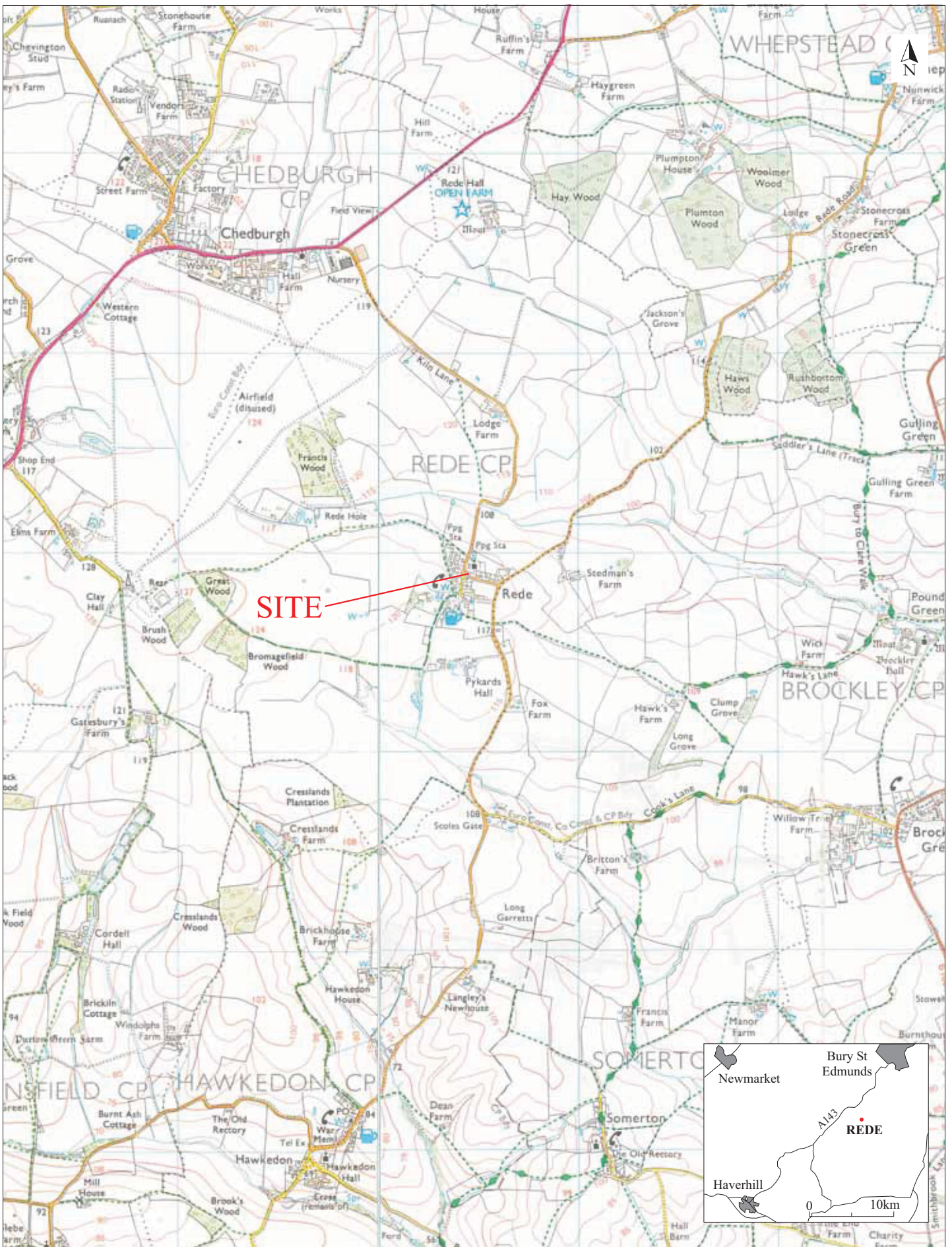
2
Area after stripping looking south-west



3
Excavating the footings looking north



4
Sample section facing south-east

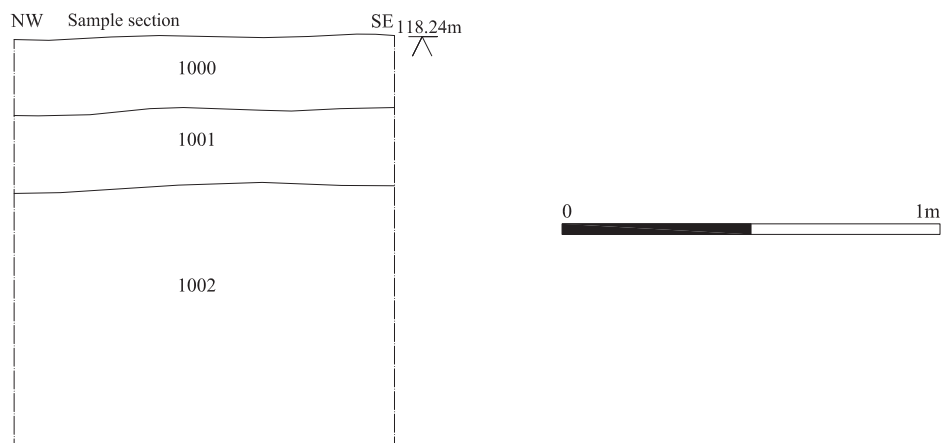


Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1250 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 3 Location of footings

Scale Plan 1:400, section 1:20 at A4