



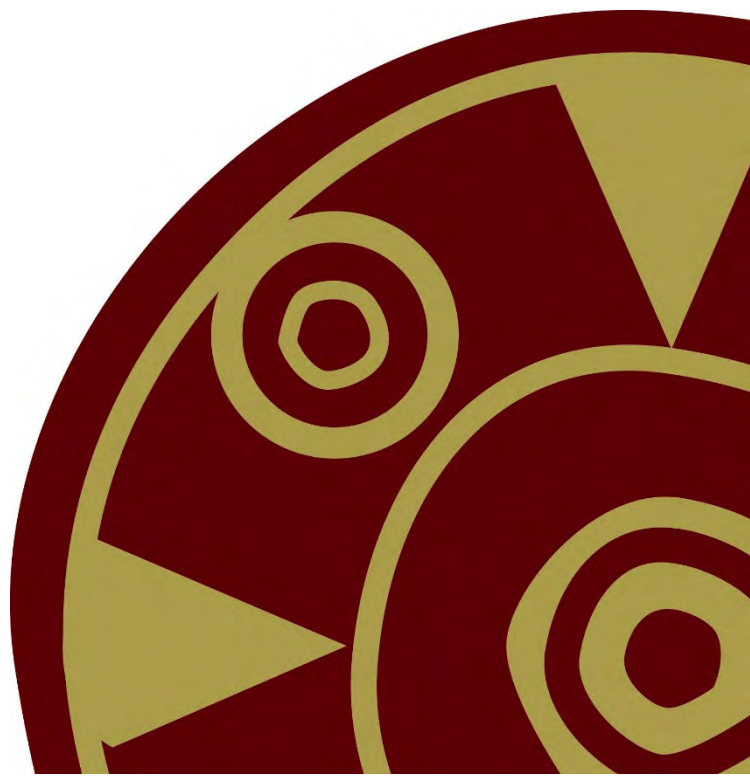
Deben Mill

Wickham Market, Suffolk

Client:
E.R. & R.T. Rackham Ltd

Date:
May 2018

WKM 052
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2018/049
Author: Simon Cass
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Deben Mill, Wickham Market WKM 052

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2018/049

Author: Simon Cass

Illustrator: Rui Santos

Editor: John Craven

Report Date: May 2018

HER Information

Site Code: WKM 052
Site Name: Deben Mill, Wickham Market
Report Number 2018/049
Planning Application No: DC/17/0011/FUL
Date of Fieldwork: 30/04-01/05/2018
Grid Reference: TM 3057 5657
OASIS Reference: Suffolka1-312806
HER Search Reference 9212343
Curatorial Officer: Dr. Hannah Cutler
Project Officer: Simon Cass
Client/Funding Body: E.R.& R.T. Rackham Ltd

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

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

Prepared By: Simon Cass

Date: 22/05/2018

Approved By: John Craven

Position: Project Manager

Date: 23/05/2018

Signed:

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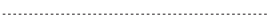
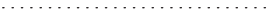





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Summary









A small evaluation was undertaken on land at Deben Mill, Wickham Market in April-May 2018 in advance of the construction of a new office/barn building. Two trenches were excavated within the proposed footprint of the new building, revealing two undated linear ditches crossing one trench on approximate north-south and northwest-southeast alignments. No further archaeological features were encountered.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number **0008**
- Archaeological Feature 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Uncertain 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Uncertain 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number **0088**
- Deposit Number 0089
- Ordnance Datum

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1. Introduction

A program of archaeological evaluation was required to assess the site of a storage building/office development at Deben Mill, Wickham Market, Suffolk (Fig. 1) for heritage assets, by a condition on planning application DC/17/0011/FUL, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The work was required as the proposed development will involve significant ground disturbance and could have had a detrimental impact upon any archaeological deposits that exist.

Suffolk Archaeology CIC were contracted by E.R.& R.T. Rackham Ltd to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI, Appendix 1) detailing the methodology and carry out the work in accordance with the Brief for Investigation issued by Faye Minter of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) dated 28/03/2017.

The site, an area of c.0.05ha, lies within the concrete/gravel coal yards of E.R. & R.T. Rackham Ltd, a solid fuel, animal and pet food retail business at TM 3057 5657. The proposed building development consists of an 'L' shaped building lying to the south of a modern coal store and c.50m to the west of Deben Mill and a cluster of buildings on the north-east edge of modern Wickham Market.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies at the northern end of the town of Wickham Market, along the route of the A12 between Ipswich and Lowestoft. Deben Mill itself lies within a meander of the River Deben, with a bridge just downstream of the Mill forming the historic crossing. The site lies at a height of 11.3m OD, just off the river valley floor (at approximately 10m OD).

The underlying geology is listed as bedrock deposits of Crag Group sands (sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 0 to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas) overlain by superficial deposits of River Terrace sand and gravel (superficial deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by rivers). Alluvial superficial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel (formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period) are noted closer to the present river course but could extend into the development area. The stratigraphy encountered within

the trenches accords with the presence of river terrace deposits rather than alluvial deposits.

3. Archaeology and historical background

A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (Ref. No. 9212343) extending 1km from the site has returned sixty records, ranging in date from prehistoric to post-medieval (Table 1 and Figure 1).

In brief, the site lies at the northern end of the historic core of the town of Wickham Market (WKM 026), adjacent to the River Deben. There is nearby evidence of a Roman road leading to an extensive Roman town (HCH 001) on the other side of the river, on slightly higher ground. Other entries in the vicinity generally relate to either of these two settlements, with several artefact scatters from the Roman town found nearby (usually east of the river), as well as a pottery kiln and other structural remains, and medieval and post-medieval remains found within and adjacent to the present town of Wickham Market.

Glevering Park, a post-medieval park laid out in 1791 by Humphrey Repton for Chaloner Archedeckne lies 450m north of the site on the far side of the river meander, and the moated site of Glevering Hall is some 600m to the west of this site.

Recorded adjacent to the development area, within the Wickham Mill property, are the listed buildings forming Wickham Mill (also recorded with associated leats in the HER under WKM 009) and the site of a post-medieval bridge seen on both Speede's and Hodskinson's maps (1610 and 1783 respectively, WKM 001).

A study of available historic mapping shows the site within an open field in the late 19th / early 20th century.

HER Code	Name	Period	Summary
HCH 001	Fiveways (IA)	Iron Age	Pottery, coins, late IA.
HCH 001	Fiveways; Bridge Farm (Rom)	Roman	Large settlement: buildings, pottery kilns etc.
HCH 001	Fiveways (Sax)	Early Saxon	Sherds, one with chevron decoration, one rusticated from Lower Hacheston site (S1). Also strap fitting found metal detecting in 2003.
HCH 001	Fiveways ("Field 4") (Med)	Medieval	Bronze spout in form of dog's head, possibly part of C15 bowl, from field 4 of Lower Hacheston site (S1). Other finds from fields 4 and 5.
HCH 006	Glevering Hall Farm; Glevering Hall (1783)	Medieval to 19th century	Moat, occupied, site of Glevering Hall, isolated, close to River Deben, complex, sub-rectangular and square (S1) with adjoining ditches enclosing orchard etc?.
HCH 010	Findspot of a Roman sestertius coin.	Roman	Sestertius C1/C2, found in stream near Glevering bridge in 1976 by J Moyse (S1)(S2).
HCH 011	Roman artefact scatter of pottery, including a grey ware jar.	Roman	Pottery, grey ware jar, height 15.
HCH 013	Gallows Hill (Rom)	Roman	An area adjacent to a disused pit stripped of topsoil for further sand and gravel extraction revealed features of Rom and Sax date which were excavated.
HCH 013	Gallows Hill; Wicklow (Sax)	Early Medieval/Dark Age	An area adjacent to a disused pit was stripped of topsoil for further extraction of sand and gravel and revealed features of Rom and Sax date, which were excavated.
HCH 015	Glevering Park	Post Medieval	Glevering Park: Laid out for Chaloner Arcedeckne by Humphrey Repton (Red Book 1791) over what had been fields (S1).
HCH 018	Cropmarks of unknown date, adjacent to the site of HCH 001, an excavated Roman site.	Unknown	Cropmarks adjacent to the site of HCH 001 Roman site excavated 1973/74.
HCH 022	Glavering Bridge	18th century to 19th century	Bridge shown on Hodskinson's (S1) and Bowen's (S2) maps, crossing the River Deben between Wickham Market and Glevering Hall.
HCH 023	Bridge Farm	Roman	November 1995: Monitoring of excavation of stanchion holes for farm outbuilding revealed remains of a Rom oven or, probably, a pottery kiln.
HCH 025	Catt's Wood	Unknown	Ancient Woodlands
HCH 026	A12 bypass route, Lower Hacheston	Medieval	1974: Scatter of Med pottery from circa 200m x 30m area.
HCH 027	Glevering Mill	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval	Former watermill of unknown date
HCH 028	Series of linear, rectilinear enclosures and ring ditches, Wickham Market	Unknown	Series of linear and rectilinear enclosures, pits and ring ditches, probably relating to HCH 001, large settlement north of site.
HCH 029	Bridge Farm	Roman	Small quantity of Roman greyware pottery of C2/C3 date.
HCH 031	Bridge Farm, Hacheston	17th century to 19th century	17th C multi-phase barn, extended later in 17th C when older barn was demolished, altered and extended in 19th C; early 19th C barn with lean to from mid-19th C; late-18th/ early-19th C shed; mid-19th C vehicle/ animal lean to shed; mid-19th C lean to s
HCH 033	Sace House, Main Road, Hacheston	Roman	Monitoring of foundations for a large extension to a house on the edge of the small Roman town recovered a small group of Roman pottery from the subsoil.
HCH 034	Land at 1-2 Beulah Cottages, Ashe Road, Hacheston	Roman to Medieval	Evaluation failed to identify any features but several sherds of Roman and post medieval pottery and a worn Roman coin.
HCH 034	Land at 1-2 Beulah Cottages, Ashe Road, Hacheston	Roman to Medieval	Evaluation failed to identify any features but several sherds of Roman and post medieval pottery and a worn Roman coin.

HCH 040	Roman to Post Medieval pottery scatter	Roman to IPS: Post Medieval	Find spot of medieval and Roman pottery plus a rim from a post-medieval jug.
HCH 042	Roman and Medieval Pottery scatter	Roman to Medieval	Several sherds of Roman and medieval pottery found at Glevering Hall Estate.
HCH 043	Early Samian ware sherd	Roman	Find spot of pottery sherd, early form T/S
HCH 046	Site of possible mill	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval	Site of a possible mill suggested by field name 'mill lands'
HCH Misc	Gallows Hill; The Wicklaw; Wicklow (Med)	IPS: Early Late Saxon to Medieval	Suggested site of the Wicklaw Meeting Place of the liberty of Ely's St Etheldreda - five and a half hundreds from circa 870 (or earlier) to circa C13.
HCH Misc	Prehistoric artefact scatter of 5 flints, 2 natural flakes, one secondary flake and 2 short secondary flakes. (Preh)	Prehistoric	5 flints reported at metal detector club meeting. 2 natural flakes, one secondary flake and 2 short secondary flakes.
HCH Misc	Gallows Hill (Sax)	Early Medieval/Dark Age	Finds on Gallows Hill.
WKM 001	Wickham Bridge (PMed)	IPS: Post Medieval to 18th century	Bridge shown on Speede's 1610 and Hodkinson's 1783 maps (S1)(S2).
WKM 001	TM 3063 5650, TM 3067 5650 Rom road section, gravel bed four feet thick, circa 30 feet across. (Rom)	Roman	TM 3063 5650, TM 3067 5650 Rom road section, gravel bed four feet thick, circa 30 feet across.
WKM 004	Border Cot Lane	Roman	Coin hoard in pot C3.
WKM 007	Mill Lane	18th century to 20th century	Small 12 sided smockmill, built in 1774 by Thomas Butcher, a local millwright.
WKM 008	Church of All Saints	Medieval	Church of All Saints.
WKM 009	Wickham Mill; Deben Mill	Post Medieval	Wickham Mill and leat/s.
WKM 010	Part of irregular (enclosure?) cropmark on W side of, and butting up against, field boundary.	Unknown	Part of irregular (enclosure?) cropmark on W side of, and butting up against, field boundary.
WKM 013	Plomesgate Union Workhouse; Deben Court	19th century to Modern	Plomesgate Poor Law Union Workhouse.
WKM 014	off Riverside View	Undated	Unstratified metal detector finds and pottery from monitoring of development.
WKM 015	Brick kiln.	Post Medieval	Brick kiln.
WKM 017	Mill shown on 1841 Tithe Map of Wickham Market.	Post Medieval	Mill shown on 1841 Tithe Map of Wickham Market.
WKM 023	Land to the Rear of Deben Court, Chapel Lane, Wickham Market	Iron Age	Excavation and evaluation identified a ditch and three pits of Iron Age in date, and a further three undated pits and ditch.
WKM 026	Wickham Market	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval	Indicative area of Medieval town of Wickham Market.
WKM 029	Engineering works	Post Medieval	Substantial engineering works once occupied by millwrights Whitmore and Binyon. Most of the works have now gone, although surviving offices and showrooms front onto the main B1438 road through the village.
WKM 030	Barn at 210 High Street Wickham Market	18th century	18th C barn
WKM 034	Barn rear of 2-6 Little Lane	16th century to 17th century	Threshing barn built c. 1600
WKM 035	Gospel Hall	19th century	Late 19th C pre-fabricated building used as a Gospel Hall

WKM 038	91 High Street	16th century to 18th century	16th C timber-framed house with a Georgian brick frontage
WKM 039	Crown House	15th century to 18th century	15th C jettied cross wing house
WKM 040	Marlow House	17th century	17th C lobby entrance house
WKM 041	40-42 High Street	15th century to 16th century	15th C open hall house
WKM 043	Post medieval quarry pits at Land To The Rear Of 202-204 High Street	Post Medieval	Post medieval quarry pits identified during monitoring at Land To The Rear Of 202-204 High Street
WKM 044	George Inn, Wickham Market	15th century to Modern	Late 15th/early 16th century house and public house
WKM 048	Medieval pottery from rubbish layer, East of Market Hill, Wickham Market	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval	Medieval pottery with bone, tile and glass from rubbish layer .
WKM 052	OUTLINE RECORD: Deben Mill (SA) EVL	Undated	
WKM 053	Churchyard, All Saints Church	Medieval	Medieval Churchyard
WKM Misc	Wickham Market town gas works (S1)(R1). (PMed)	19th century to 20th century	Wickham Market town gas works (S1)(R1).
WKM Misc	Watching brief at Barham's Way revealed no features, and only four sherds of Rom greyware (S1). (Rom)	Roman	Watching brief at Barham's Way revealed no features, and only four sherds of Rom greyware (S1).
WKM Misc	Two sherds of Med coarseware from watching brief (S1). (Med)	Medieval	Two sherds of Med coarseware from watching brief (S1).
WKM Misc	(IPSMG 1924-22) Bronze bowl with perforated foot, the interior lined out into equidistant spaces, small rivet on one side, handle rings... (Sax)	Early Medieval/Dark Age	(IPSMG 1924-22) Bronze bowl with perforated foot, the interior lined out into equidistant spaces, small rivet on one side, handle rings defective.
WKM Misc	Silver groat of Edward III, 1356 - 1361, found in garden, retained by finder. (Med)	Medieval	Silver groat of Edward III, 1356 - 1361, found in garden, retained by finder.

Table 1. Local HER entries within 1km of site

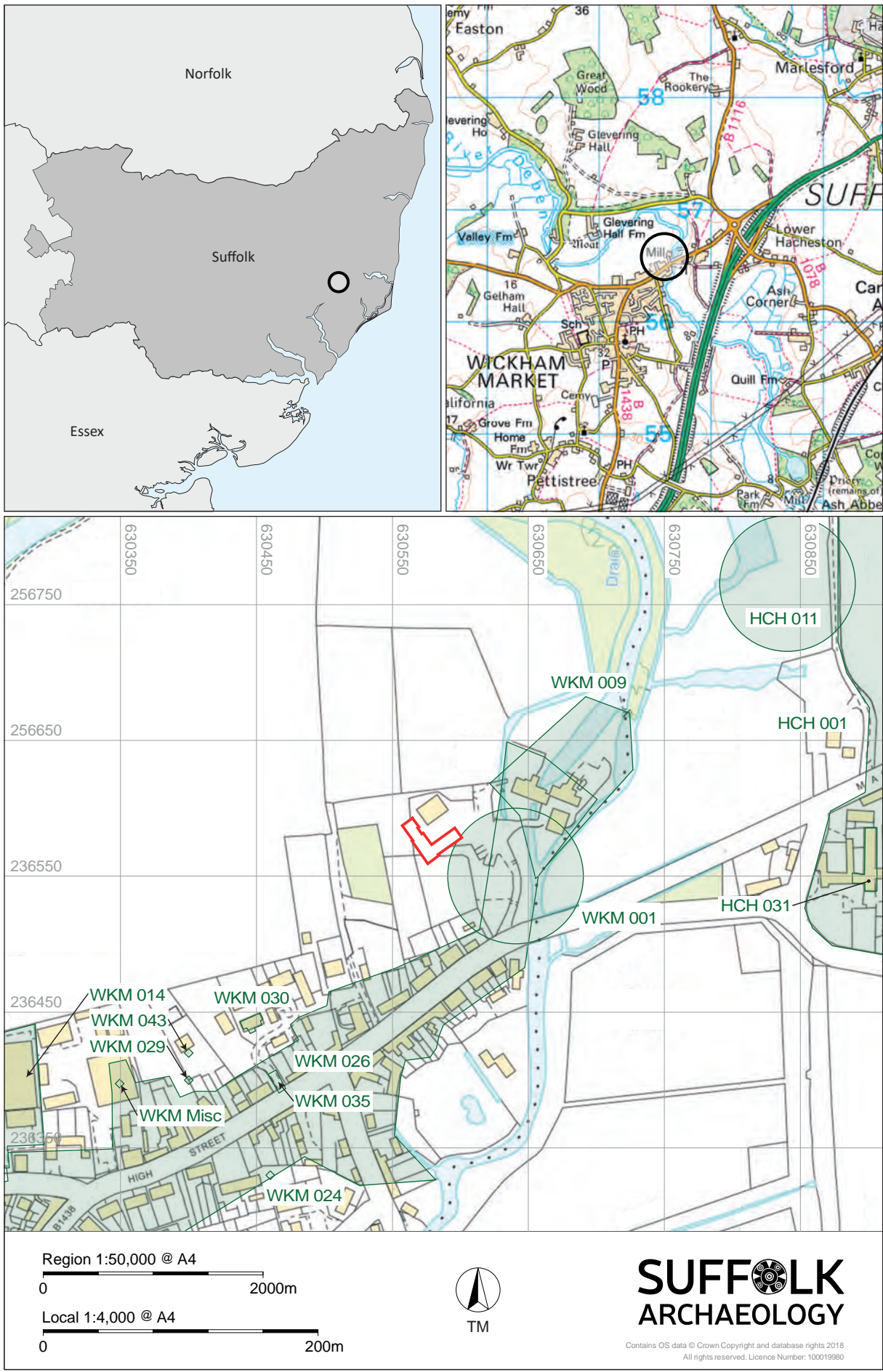


Figure 1. Site location (red) and HER data (green)

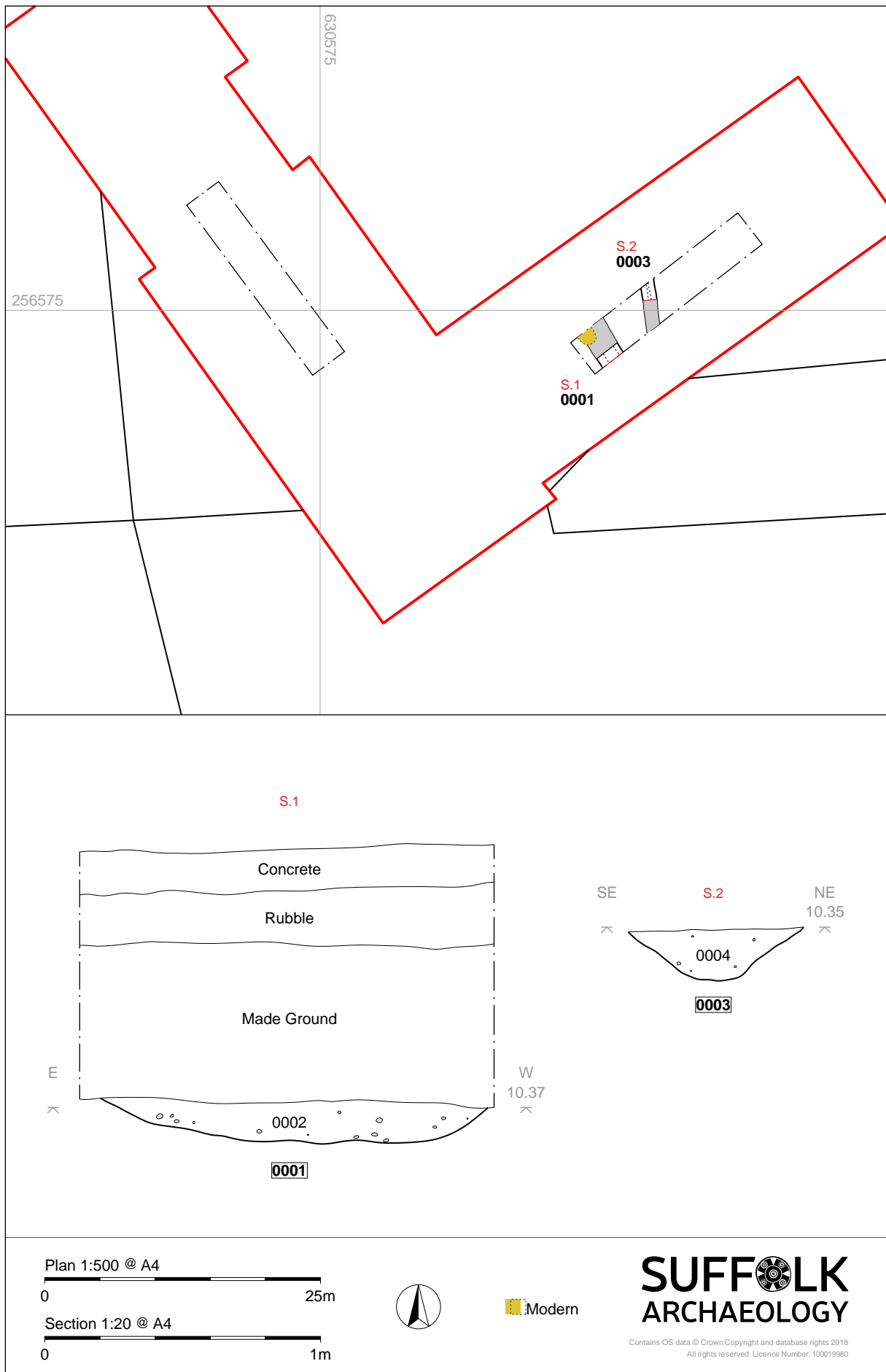


Figure 2. Trench plan and sections

4. Methodology

Two trenches, both measuring c.10m in length and 1.8m wide, were excavated within the footprint of the proposed new barn by an 8-tonne mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, after the concrete overburden had been broken up and removed, under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The trenches were excavated to the top of the undisturbed natural subsoil or archaeological levels (Fig. 2). Trenches were surveyed after excavation using a Leica GS08+ GNSS system to an accuracy within 20mm.

Where necessary the trenches were hand-cleaned and any potential features investigated by hand. Trenches and spoil heaps were metal-detected and visually scanned during excavation but no pre-modern artefacts were located in this instance.

Hand drawn plans at a scale of 1:50, and sections at 1:20, were recorded on A3 *pro forma* pre-gridded permatrace sheets where necessary and high resolution digital colour photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the digital archive to be submitted to Suffolk County Council HER at the completion of the project.

An OASIS form has been completed for this field evaluation (reference no. suffolka1-255795) and a digital copy of this report has been submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The site archive is currently kept in the offices of Suffolk Archaeology CIC in their offices at Needham Market under Suffolk HER No. WKM 052 until deposition at the completion of the reporting process.

5. Results

5.1 Trench results

Trench 1

This trench was orientated northeast/southwest, situated within the eastern range of the proposed new building, and measured 10m long, 1.8m wide and 0.9m deep. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.16m of concrete slab floor over 0.18m of rubble/hardcore consolidation deposit. This sat above an alluvial deposit (0005) 0.54m thick of mid/dark orangey brown sandy silt with moderate small/medium flints and pebbles, interpreted as natural subsoil deposition in the river floodplain area. This overlay mid brown-orange sand and gravels, interpreted as natural geological deposits.

Two linear features were observed within the trench, both sealed below the subsoil deposits. Ditch 0001 was orientated approximately northwest/southeast at the southwestern end of the trench. It was 1.4m wide and up to 0.14m deep, with gradual sloped profile to a shallow concave base, filled with a mid greyish brown silty sand. No artefacts were recovered from this feature and it is undated.

Ditch 0003 was north-south orientated, situated towards the centre of the trench and measured approximately 0.63m wide and 0.18m deep with moderately steep sloped sides to a narrow concave base. It was filled with a similar mid greyish brown silty sand to ditch 0001. This feature also did not produce any artefacts and is undated.



Plate 1. Ditch 0001 in Trench 1, facing southeast (1m scale)



Plate 2. Ditch 0003 in Trench 1, facing southeast (1m scale)

Trench 2

Trench 2 was 10m long, 1.8m wide and 0.65m deep, orientated northwest/southeast, and situated within the western half of the proposed new building footprint. The exposed stratigraphy consisted of 0.1m of concrete slab floor above 0.1m of rubble hardcore which overlay 0.35m of mid/dark orangey brown sandy silt with moderate small/medium flints and pebbles, interpreted as the same alluvial subsoil deposit (0005) as seen in Trench 1 to the east. This overlay natural gravels and sands at a depth of 0.55m below surface level.

No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed within this trench.



Plate 3. Trench 2, facing southeast (1m scale)

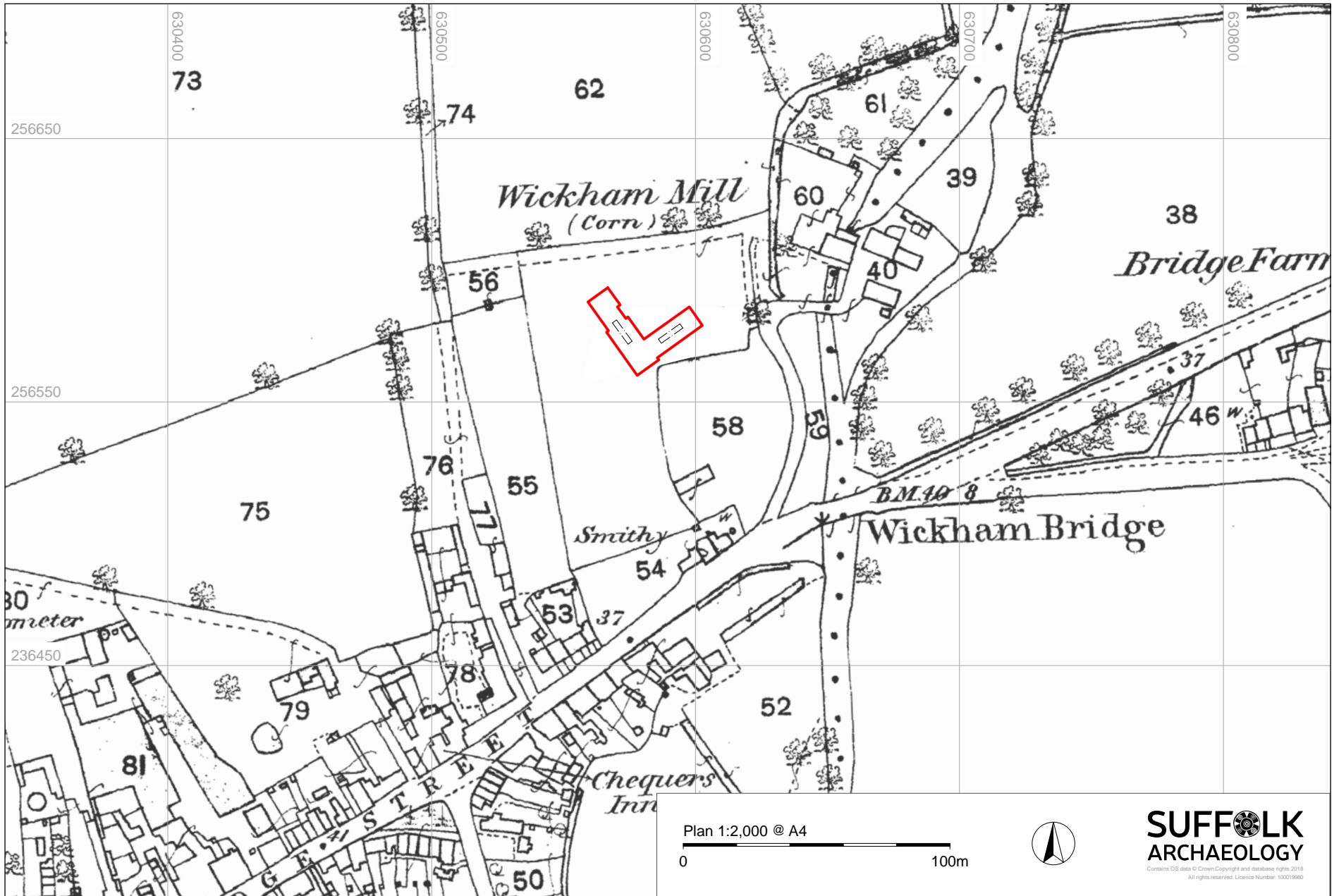


Figure 3. Site plan over First Edition OS

6. Discussion and conclusions

The two ditches that were identified within Trench 1 are undated, and appear to have silted up naturally on abandonment. It is possible that these represent field ditches in the river floodplain, and no evidence of structural or occupation features/material were encountered indicating otherwise. However, neither ditch appears to align with any shown on historic mapping (Fig.3) and could be of any date. These ditches are of negligible significance and while they will be affected by groundworks it is thought unlikely that the development will have any significant impact on archaeological deposits.

7. Archive deposition

The physical site archive is currently held by Suffolk Archaeology CIC, but will be deposited with the SCCAS Store upon completion of the project. Digital records will be included with the archives and a copy retained with Suffolk Archaeology.

8. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Rebecca Pritchard and Simon Cass. Project management was undertaken by John Craven who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The report illustrations were created by Rui Santos and the report was edited by John Craven.

9. Bibliography

British Geological Survey, 2018, Geology of Britain Viewer found at <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Appendix 1. Written scheme of investigation



Deben Mill Wickham Market, Suffolk

Client:
E.R. & R.T. Rackham Ltd
Date:
March 2018

WKM052
Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Evaluation
Author: John Craven
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Appendix 1. Brief	
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Project details

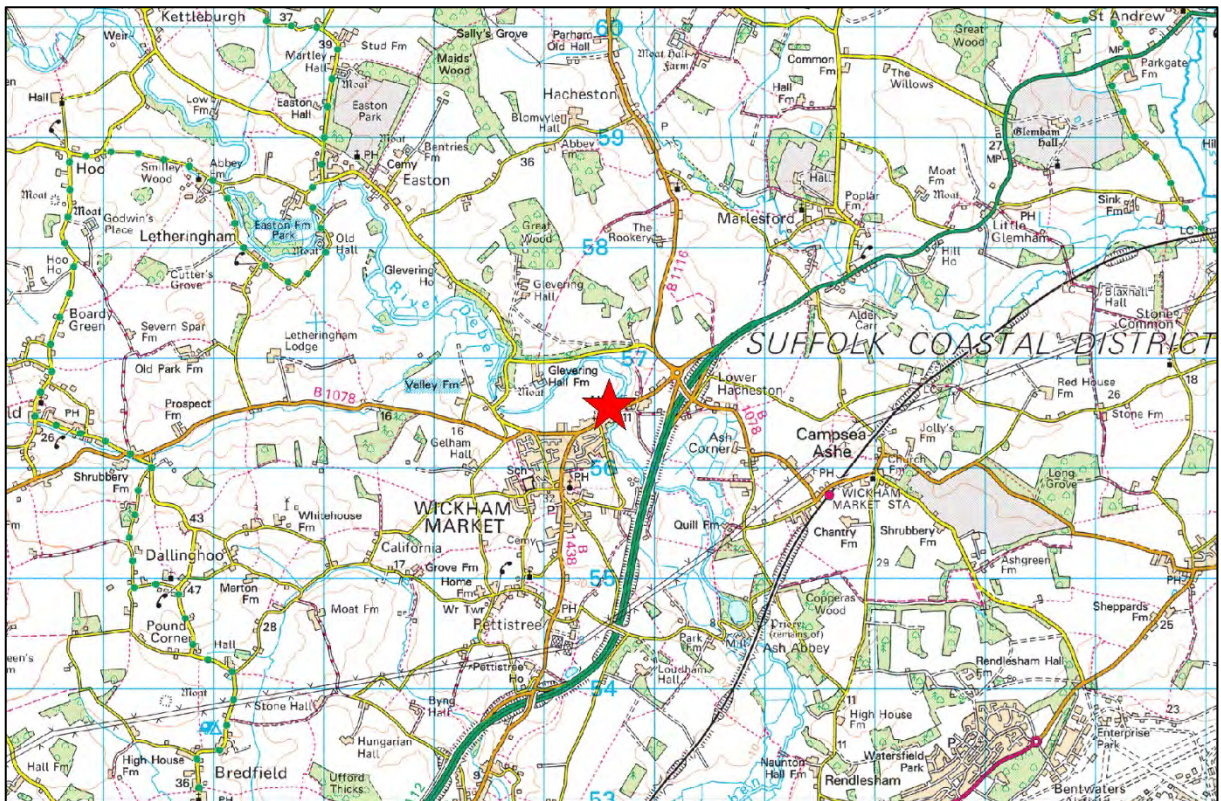
Location	Site Name	Deben Mill
	Parish, County	Wickham Market, Suffolk
	Grid Reference	TM 30575657
Site details	Project type	Evaluation
	Size of Area	c.500sqm
Staffing	No. of personnel (SACIC)	2
	No. of subcontractor personnel	1
Project dates	Start date	TBC
	Fieldwork duration	c. 1day
Reference codes	HER Site Code	WKM052
	OASIS No.	312806
	Planning Application No.	DC/17/0011/FUL
	SACIC Jobcode	WKMDBM001
Key persons	Project Manager	John Craven
	Project Officer	TBC

Project Contacts

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	SACIC EMS	Jezz Meredith	01449 900124
	SACIC Outreach Officer	Alex Fisher	01449 900126
Client	Client	David Rackham (E.R.& R.T.Rackham Ltd)	
	Client Agent	John Denny (John Denny Associates Ltd)	01473 250886
	Landowner/Tenant		
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	Faye Minter (SCCAS)	01284 741228
	Consultant		
Sub-contractors	EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707
	Plant hire	Holmes Plant Ltd	01473 890766
	Misc. Equipment hire		
	Toilet/facilities hire		

1. Introduction

- A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the site of a storage building/office development at Deben Mill, Wickham Market, Suffolk (Fig. 1) for heritage assets, by a condition on planning application DC/17/0011/FUL, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The work is required as the proposed development will involve significant ground disturbance and this could have a detrimental impact upon any archaeological deposits that exist.
- The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 28/03/2017), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Faye Minter of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), and is included in Appendix 1.
- Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) has been contracted to carry out the project by the client/landowner E.R. & R.T. Rackham Ltd. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2017) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval prior to submission to the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.
- This archaeological WSI is accompanied by a separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document which details how the fieldwork project will be carried out and addresses health and safety issues.
- It should be noted that the evaluation is only a first stage in a potential program of works and that further fieldwork, reporting and publication may be required if archaeological deposits are identified. This WSI covers this trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that are required in relation to the proposed development will be specified by SCCAS and will require new documentation (Brief, WSI, RAMS etc.) and estimate of costs. Such works could have considerable time and cost implications for the development and the client is advised to consult with SCCAS as to their obligations following receipt of the evaluation report.



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Figure 1. Site location plan

2. The Site

- The site, an area of c.0.05ha, lies within the concrete/gravel coal yards of E.R. & R.T.Rackham Ltd, a solid fuel, animal and pet food retail business at TM 30575657. The proposed building development consists of an 'L' shaped building lying to the south of a modern coal store and c.50m to the west of Deben Mill and a cluster of buildings on the north-east edge of modern Wickham Market.
- The site lies on broadly level ground at a height of c.11m above Ordnance Datum, on a spur of relatively high ground within a loop of the River Deben which extends north-east from Wickham Market. The site lies c.50m west of a mill race channel and 70m west of the River Deben channel itself.
- The site geology consists of superficial River Terrace Deposits (undifferentiated) of sand and gravel overlying sedimentary bedrock of Crag Group Sand (British Geological Survey website, 2018).

3. Archaeological and historical background

- The Brief states that the condition has been placed as the site *'lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. Roman remains, including a Roman small town and Roman road, have been located to the west of the proposed development site (HCH 001 and WKM 001). It is also in the vicinity of listed post medieval mills (WKM 009). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area.'* A full search of the Suffolk Historic Environment record has been commissioned.
- The group of structures at Deben Mill to the east contain four listed buildings (National Heritage List for England (NHLE) website, 2018) as summarised in brief below.
 - **240, High Street (NHLE Ref.1030838).** Grade II. *Early 19th century Mill house with probable earlier core and attached watermill.*
 - **Bridge 20m south of Wickham Mill (Including Attached Railings) (NHLE Ref.1030839).** Grade II. *Bridge over the tailrace of Wickham Mill.*

Probably 19th century. White brick facing, 2-span construction with cast iron parapet railings.

- **Former Steam Mill 20m SE of Wickham Mill (NHLE Ref.1377282).** Grade II. *Former steam mill. Dated 1868 on gable end. Single storey former engine house attached to south, now used as a shop. Said to be built partly of bricks from a tower windmill which stood nearby.*
 - **Wickham Mill (NHLE Ref.1198526).** Grade II*. *Later 18th century watermill. Timber framed and weatherboarded with white brick to the ground floor except at the rear; plaintiled roof. The machinery is complete and in working order. A particularly fine and unaltered watermill which forms part of an important traditional grouping of mill buildings.*
- Initial examination of historic Ordnance Survey six inch mapping held by SACIC dating to 1884 (Fig. 2) and 1904 (Fig. 3) reveals that the general layout of fields and road systems has changed relatively little since the late 19th/early 20th century, with the complex of structures, mill race and river itself at Deben Mill closely resembling the modern layout, although there are evident changes and expansion in properties along Bridge Road to the south. In 1884 the site lay within one of two fields lying to the west of Deben Mill and its access road, which were combined into one large field by 1904. It is this field which has seen the most change, through the development of the 20th century coal yards and associated buildings.

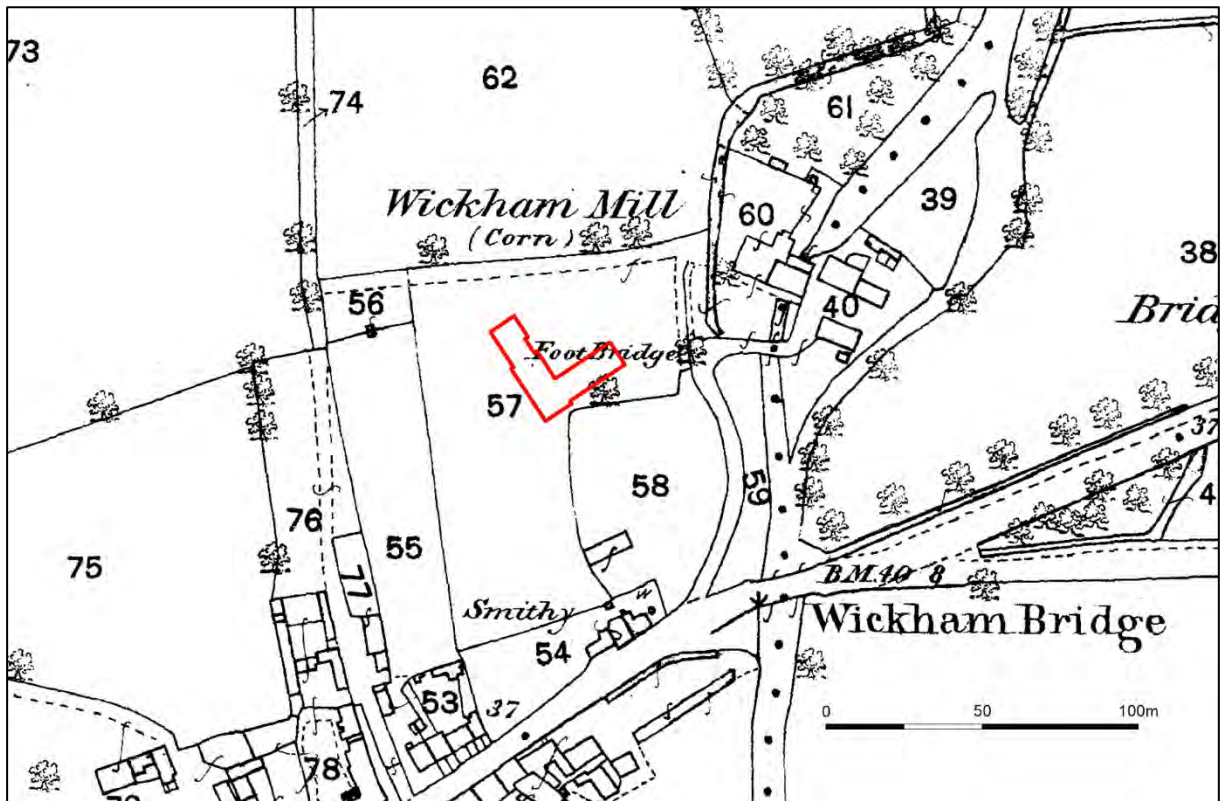


Figure 2. Site as shown on First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1884

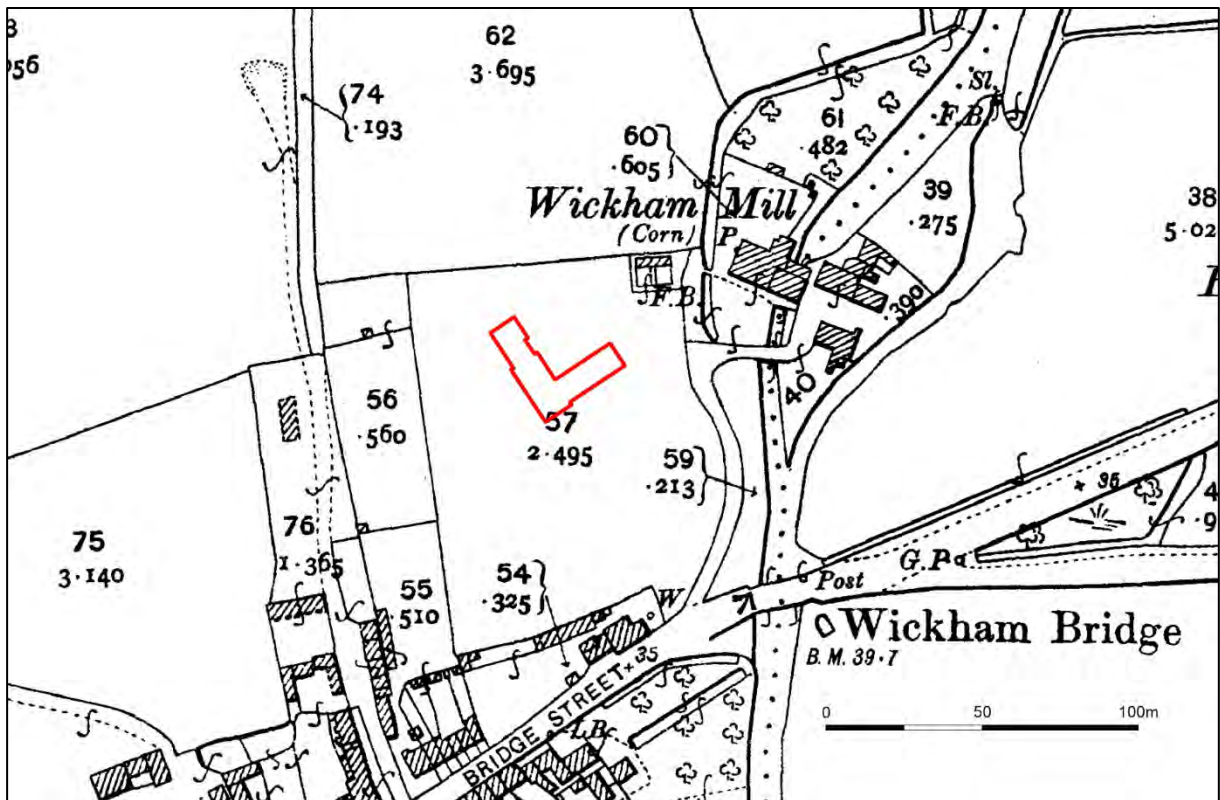


Figure 2. Site as shown on Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1904

4. Project Objectives

- The aim of the evaluation is to accurately quantify the quality and extent of the sites archaeological resource so that an assessment of the developments impact upon heritage assets can be made.
- The evaluation will:
 - Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
 - Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
 - Provide sufficient information for SCCAS to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation or the further recording of archaeological deposits.
 - Provide sufficient information for the client to establish time and cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.



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Figure 4. Proposed trench plan

5. Archaeological method statement

5.1. Management

- The project will be managed by SACIC Project Manager John Craven in accordance with the following local, regional and national standards and guidance:
 - *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).
 - *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EAA Occasional Papers 14).
 - *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).
 - *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS, 2017a).
- SCCAS will be given ten days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- Full details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

5.2. Project preparation

- A site code has been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- An HER search has been requested from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be used to inform fieldwork and the subsequent report. The reference number will be included in the report.
- A pre-site inspection and RAMS document for the project has been completed.

5.3. Fieldwork

- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SACIC led by a Project Officer (TBC). The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable full-time professional staff at SACIC and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.
- The project Brief requires the application area to be evaluated through the excavation of 20m of 1.8m wide trenching, with trenches positioned to samples all areas of the site. A proposed plan of two 10m trenches is included above (Fig. 4). If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance, contamination or other obstacles.
- The trench locations will be marked out using an RTK GPS system.
- The trenches will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.5m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Trenches are likely to range from 0.4m to 1m deep.
- If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If the trench depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief it will be brought to the attention of SCCAS so that further requirements can be established. Deeper excavation can be undertaken, where practicable, provided the trench sides are stepped or battered and/or suitable trench support is used. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- The trench sides, base and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer. Further use of the machine, i.e. to investigate thick sequences of deposits by excavation of test

pits etc, may be undertaken as necessary after consultation with SCCAS.

- There will be a presumption that a minimum of disturbance will be caused whilst achieving adequate evaluation of the site, i.e. establishing the period, depth and nature of archaeological deposits. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 1m slots across linear features will be sampled by hand excavation, although in some instances 100% may be removed, with the aim of establishing date and function. All identified features will be investigated by excavation unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be preserved intact if possible.
- Sieving of deposits using a 10mm mesh will be undertaken if they clearly appear to be occupation deposits or structurally related. Other deposits may be sieved at the judgement of the excavation team or if directed by SCCAS.
- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron) will take place throughout the project, both prior to and during machine excavation, and the subsequent hand-excavation phase, by an experienced SACIC metal-detectorist.
- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.
- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images will be made throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all

photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.

- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SACIC finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology.
- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable. All environmental samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.
- If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and the Coroner and SCCAS informed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. SCCAS will be consulted to determine the subsequent work required but it is expected that the evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff.

- If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance, such as McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004 etc. will be consulted. On completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence evaluation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If an evaluation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made development unviable, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to backfilling and a report produced.
- Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS. Trenches will be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will be left as neat as practicable.

5.4. Post-excavation

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SACIC Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by John Craven. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SACIC personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SACIC store at Needham Market, Suffolk. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the evaluation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts

and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.

- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SACIC database.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.
- Representative portions of bulk soil samples from archaeological features will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis either on the remaining sample material or in future fieldwork.
- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.
- All hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.

5.5. Report

- A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), to a scale commensurate with the

archaeological results. The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, evaluation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.

- The objective account of the archaeological evidence will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites in the region that are recorded in the Suffolk HER and other readily available documentary or cartographic sources.
- The report will include a statement as to the value, significance and potential of the site and its significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.
- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.
- The report may include SACIC's opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work to mitigate the impact of the sites development. The final decision as to whether any recommendations for further work will be made however lies solely with SCCAS and the LPA. Any further stage of works will require new documentation and are not covered by this WSI.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual '*Archaeology in Suffolk*' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- A copy of this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.
- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork.

- On approval of the report a printed and bound hard copy, and a digital .pdf file, will be lodged with SCCAS for submission to the Suffolk HER, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied to the client on request.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the Historic England Science Advisor if it contains the results of palaeoenvironmental investigation, industrial residue assessments or other scientific analyses.

5.6. Project archive

- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service.
- An unbound copy of the report will be included with the project archive.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be held in the SACIC Archaeological Store at Needham Market, Suffolk, until deposition, within 6 months of completion of fieldwork, with the SCCAS Archaeological Store within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. If SACIC is engaged to carry out any subsequent stages of fieldwork then deposition of the evaluation archive may be delayed until the full archive is completed. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS 2017b).
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the finds archive to SCCAS will be completed on the client/landowners behalf by SACIC and will be included in the project archive.
- The client and/or landowner will have the opportunity to request retention of part/all of the material finds archive prior to deposition. In such circumstances they

will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis.

- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
 - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS and the Suffolk PAS Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SACIC and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to SACIC and the project archive. Employees of SACIC, or volunteers etc present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
 - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SACIC, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.
- SACIC will retain copyright of all documentation and records but a form granting SCCAS a perpetual, royalty free, licence will be included in the archive.

6. Project Staffing

A summary of project staff is presented below.

6.1. Management

SACIC Manager	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
SACIC Finds Manager	Richenda Goffin
SACIC Outreach Officer	Alex Fisher

6.2. Fieldwork

The fieldwork team will be led by a Project Officer derived from the following pool of SACIC staff

Name	Role	ClfA level	First Aider	Other skills
Preston Boyles	Supervisor	PCIfA	Yes	
Rob Brooks	Project Officer	MCIfA	Yes	Surveyor
Simon Cass	Project Officer		Yes	Surveyor
Martin Cuthbert	Project Officer	ACIfA	Yes	
Linzi Everett	Project Officer		Yes	
Michael Green	Project Officer	ACIfA	Yes	Surveyor /Metal-detectorist
Jezz Meredith	Project Officer	MCIfA	Yes	
Mark Sommers	Project Officer		Yes	

6.3. Post-excavation and report production

The production of the site report will be carried out by the fieldwork Project Officer. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin. The following SACIC specialist staff will contribute to the report as required.

Graphics and illustration	Ryan Wilson, Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen
Post Roman pottery and CBM	Richenda Goffin
Roman Pottery and general finds	Dr Ioannis Smyrniaios
Small Finds	Dr Ruth Beveridge
Environmental sample processing/assessment	Anna West
Finds quantification/assessment	Dr Ruth Beveridge, Clare Wootton
Finds Processing	Jonathan Van Jennians, Sam McCormick
Archiving	Dr Ruth Beveridge

SACIC also uses a range of external consultants for post-excavation analysis who will be sub-contracted as required. The most commonly used of these are listed below.

Sue Anderson	Human skeletal remains	Freelance
Sarah Bates	Lithics	Freelance
Julie Curl	Animal bone	Freelance
Anna Doherty	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Kristina Krawiec	Palaeoenvironmental analysis and dating	Archaeology South-East
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Donna Wreathall	Illustration	SCCAS

Submission of the report will be managed by John Craven. The project archive will be submitted by Ruth Beveridge.

7. Bibliography

- Brickley, M., and McKinley, J. I., 2004, *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. IFA Professional Practice Paper No 7.
- Brown, N and Glazebrook, J. (Eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.
- Campbell, G, Moffett, L and Straker V., 2011, *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)*. Portsmouth: English Heritage.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*.
- Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.
- Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 14.
- McKinley, J., I and Roberts, C., 1993, *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains*. IFA Technical Paper No 13.
- Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occasional Paper 24.
- SCCAS, 2017a, *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (updated March 2017)*.
- SCCAS, 2017b, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*.
- Watkinson, D. and Neal, V., 2001, *First Aid for Finds*. Third Edition, revised. Rescue/UKIC Archaeology Section, London.

Websites

British Geological Survey

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

National Heritage List for England

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
0001	0001	1	Ditch	Cut	Northwest-southeast orientated shallow linear ditch feature with gradual concave sloped sides to a flattish base, cut into natural geological deposits.	Shallow linear ditch of uncertain date and function.	1.8	1.4	0.14
0002	0001	1	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional small/medium flint nodule inclusions. Single fill of ditch 0001.	Fill of ditch 0001, redeposited natural disuse deposit from material washing in naturally.	1.8	1.4	0.14
0003	0003	1	Ditch	Cut	North-south orientated linear ditch feature with moderately steep sloped sides to a narrow concave base.	North-south orientated undated ditch of uncertain function.	1.8	0.63	0.18
0004	0004	1	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown loosely compacted silty sand with rare small flint inclusions. Single fill of ditch 0003.	Disuse deposit from natural infilling of abandoned ditch.	1.8	0.63	0.18
0005	0005	1		Layer	Mid/dark orangey brown sandy silt with moderate small/medium flints and pebbles, interpreted as natural subsoil deposition in the river floodplain area	Subsoil layer in Trench 1 and 2, floodplain alluvial deposit.			

Appendix 3. OASIS form

Project details

Project name	WKM 052 Deben Mill, Wickham Market
Short description of the project	A small evaluation was undertaken on land at Deben Mill, Wickham Market in April-May 2018 in advance of the construction of a new office/barn building. Two trenches were excavated within the proposed footprint of the new building, revealing two undated linear ditches crossing one trench on approximate north-south and northwest-southeast alignments. No further archaeological features were encountered and no additional work is anticipated as being required.
Project dates	Start: 30-04-2018 End: 01-05-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	WKM 052 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	2018/049 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/17/0011/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL WICKHAM MARKET WKM 052 Deben Mill, Wickham Market
Postcode	IP13 0RG
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 3057 5657 52.158604354301 1.371347981014 52 09 30 N 001 22 16 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 10.35m Max: 10.8m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Faye Minter

Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Simon Cass
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	E.R. & R.T. Rackham Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Deben Mill Wickham Market, Suffolk Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cass, S.
Other bibliographic details	2018/049
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	A short report in house style, A4 wire-comb bound and card-covered (45 pages)
Entered by	Simon Cass (simon.cass@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	22 May 2018

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