

Report 2811



nau archaeology

**Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of  
the former Parma Industries Site, High Street,  
Wickham Market, Suffolk**

**Prepared for**  
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Location:	The Former Parma Site, High Street, Wickham Market, Suffolk
District:	Suffolk Coastal
Grid Ref.:	TM 3032 5623
OASIS Ref.:	110042
Client:	Hopkins & Moore (Developments) Limited

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## **Summary**

*This desk-based assessment considers the potential archaeological implications of proposed redevelopment of the former Parma Site, High Street, Wickham Market, Suffolk.*

*Wickham Market is a small town located in an historic part of rural Suffolk. Perhaps the most significant feature in the archaeological record of the area is that of the small Roman town in the neighbouring parish of Hacheston, close to the border with Wickham Market. Excavations have been undertaken here which have revealed some continuity from the Iron Age through to the early Roman period, and includes roads and buildings and possibly burials. It is not thought likely that this Roman settlement has encroached very far into Wickham Market, although this cannot be ruled out. An important large hoard of Roman coins has been found in the area and a possible section of Roman road.*

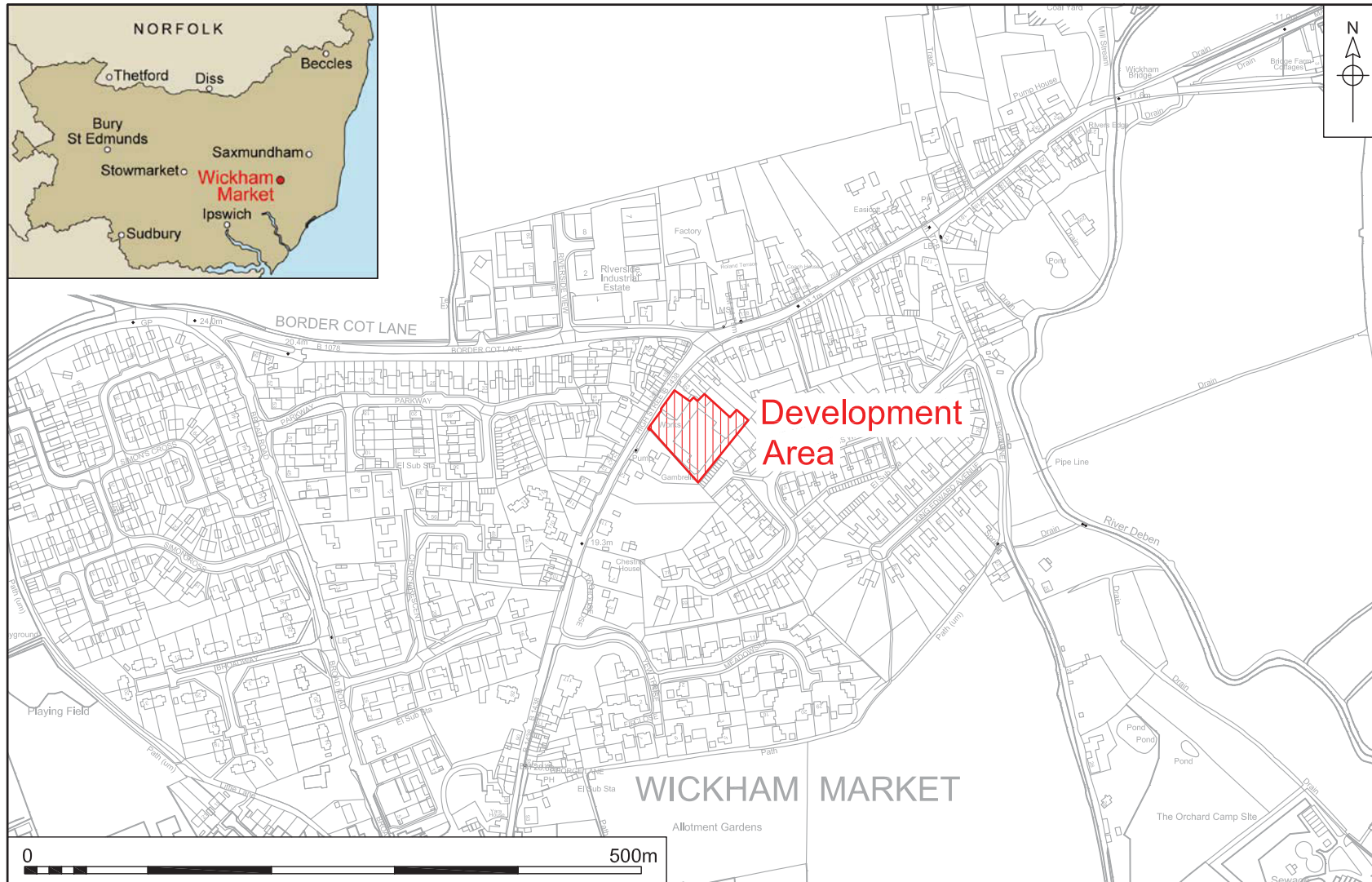
*The development site lies within what is thought to be the limits of the medieval town of Wickham Market, and although the area was not particularly prosperous immediately after the Norman Conquest, it did subsequently grow, and was granted a market and fairs in the 13th century. It is possible that medieval remains could be present within the site, especially on the street frontage, where buildings are more likely to have been located. However, it should be noted that archaeological interventions undertaken at development sites in the vicinity have not located any significant deposits to date. The 1783 map by Hodskinson appears to show a structure on the site, although the precise location of the area is uncertain, and this building may represent a medieval one which was later demolished - it does not appear on mapping in the intervening years.*

*The later development of the site includes the small, square outbuilding, which is part of the current development, and will presumably be demolished. The building is late Victorian and not listed, and was probably a service building for the Victorian houses erected on the street frontage.*

*In the 1950s the office building on the site was built, and in the 1970s the 'Works' buildings which currently stand here were erected. These later buildings may have disturbed any sub-surface deposits.*

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This desk-based assessment considers the archaeological potential of the former Parma Site, High Street, Wickham Market, Suffolk. The site occupies a position close to the centre of the town of Wickham Market, only 260m to the west of the River Deben (Fig. 1). The proposed development area covers 0.3012ha of land, currently containing buildings relating to the former Parma Industries.



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000



Plate 1. The site, from the High Street, looking east

This assessment considers the archaeological potential of the area and the likely nature, significance and condition of any archaeological remains within the site itself. The potential impacts of the proposed development on those remains are also considered.

The assessment was conducted in accordance with a Brief and Specification produced by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS/Keith Wade/11th July 2011) and a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (Ref. NAU/BAU2811a/DW) and followed the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The results will inform future planning decisions made by the Local Planning Authority.

This report was commissioned and funded by Hopkins & Moore (Developments) Limited.

## **1.1 Project Background and Commission**

Hopkins & Moore (Developments) Limited is currently seeking to redevelop land occupied by factory buildings at High Street, Wickham Market, Suffolk (NGR TM 3032 5623). The site is currently unoccupied, although structures still cover the area.

## **1.2 The regulatory and advisory framework for Cultural Heritage**

The treatment of archaeological remains and the Historic Environment is regulated by *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). *PPS 5* provides advice on the proper treatment of archaeological remains and discoveries, through the development plan and development control systems, including the weight to be given to them in planning decisions and planning conditions. It also explains the

importance of archaeology and outlines the process to be undertaken to adequately assess and protect any remains.

*PPS5* (policy HE6.1) outlines the requirements for planning applications, and states that:

*'Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance...As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary...local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation'*

*PPS5* goes on to state (policy HE6.2):

*'This information together with an assessment of the impact of the proposal should be set out in the application (within the design and access statement when this is required)...It should detail the sources that have been considered and the expertise that has been consulted'*

Finally, *PPS5* states that (policy HE6.3):

'Local planning authorities should not validate applications where the extent of the impact of the proposal on the significance of an heritage assets affected cannot be adequately understood from the application and supporting documents'.

### **1.3 Local Government Policy**

The *Suffolk Structure Plan* (adopted 2001) contains policies on various aspects of development and planning in Suffolk.

Policy ENV 22 specifically provides for archaeological sites, stating:

'Development will not be acceptable if it would have a material adverse effect on Scheduled Ancient Monuments or other sites of national archaeological importance, or their settings. On other sites of archaeological importance or potential, provided there is no overriding case against development, planning permission will be subject to satisfactory prior arrangements being agreed including one or more of the following:

- (a) the preservation of remains within a development;
- (b) the recording of remains by archaeological excavation before development commences;
- (c) a watching brief during development.'

For the Suffolk Coastal district the Local Plan is currently being updated, to become the Suffolk Coastal Local Development Framework (LDF). Saved policies for the area include the limits of the village of Wickham Market and the conservation area of the village, into which the current site falls.

The Historic Environment is also mentioned in the 'Core Strategy & Development Management Policies' document (June 2010):

'The importance of buildings and places is also recognised as contributing to peoples' general quality of life. The district contains a rich historic legacy in terms of its archaeology, individual buildings and groups of buildings, and historic street patterns all adding to the social and cultural history of the area.'

### **1.4 Aims of the assessment and assessment methodology**

This assessment has a range of aims, but key among them is to provide information to support proposals for the redevelopment of the site. It will seek to provide that information in a way that allows an appropriate evaluation of the likely archaeological implications of the proposals and, where appropriate, to devise a



programme of further evaluation and mitigation to manage and protect the heritage assets during the subsequent development.

Other aims of this assessment are a mix of general and more specific issues, such as identifying, if possible, areas of high, medium and low archaeological potential, identifying targets for further archaeological investigation and providing an overview of the historical development of the site in its local context and its broader position within the wider area.

In order to achieve the assessment aims a wide range of source material was examined. The material included unpublished reports on previous archaeological work, maps, published material and information held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) and the Ipswich Records Office (IRO).

The material was examined to provide an overview of the historical development of the area, to identify known archaeological sites and features or areas of archaeological potential and to assess, as far as possible, the likely impacts of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

The assessment followed *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 and 2008) and with regard to the methodology outlined in the Department for Transport's *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Volume 11 Section 3 Part 2 Cultural Heritage Interim Advice Note 92/07*. These documents outline the expected methodology for carrying out desk-based assessments and DMRB also has techniques for assessing and scoring the value of the archaeological resource and the potential impacts of the proposals.

## **1.5 Abbreviations used in the text**

Previously known archaeological sites are identified by their Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) reference number and located, where appropriate, by their National Grid Reference (NGR).

Material from Ipswich Records Office (IRO) is referenced by its unique identifying number where appropriate in the text, with full details given in the sources.

References to previous archaeological reports and published works will be given in brackets throughout the text, with full bibliographic details listed in the sources.

## **2.0 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

The area considered by this assessment is located within Wickham Market (Fig. 1) and the area covered by the proposed development measures 0.3012ha.

The factory site is bounded by High Street on its north-west side with residential dwellings on all other sides.

The bedrock geology of the development area is Red Crag Formation Sand, with a superficial geology of Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/>



Plate 2. North-east elevation of modern factory building, with earlier outbuilding, looking west

Wickham Market lies in the Suffolk Coastal Heritage area of Suffolk, close to the River Deben, around 10 miles to the north-east of Ipswich and 5 miles north of Woodbridge.

The River Deben meanders in a roughly north-south direction approximately 260m to the east of the site and skirts the town, before continuing south to its outflow at the coast close to Felixstowe. The site lies in a valley, which slopes down to the River Deben, at roughly 20-25m OD.

### **3.0 SOURCES USED IN THE ASSESSMENT**

#### **3.1 SHER records**

The primary source for archaeological evidence in Suffolk is the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), which details archaeological discoveries and sites of historical interest. In order to characterise the likely archaeological potential of the site data was collated from all SHER records that fell within approximately 1km of the site. These records are summarised in Table 1.

A total of 62 records were returned within the 1km radius of the site, of these the majority of records relate to listed buildings. Several findspots, negative archaeological monitoring and cropmarks were also recorded.



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Figure 2. Prehistoric HER records within 1km of the site. Scale 1:12,500

Record type	No. within study area
Listed Building	36
Site of archaeologically or historically significant structure or place	14
Findspot	6
Negative monitoring	5
Cropmarks	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62</b>

Table 1. SHER records within 1km of the site

### 3.2 Cartographic Sources

A range of maps were examined in order to establish the nature of more recent land-use within the proposed development area. The earlier maps were also of some use in tentatively reconstructing the character of the medieval and early post-medieval landscape.

Some maps were consulted at the Ipswich Record Office and some online at: <http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html>. Not all of the maps that were studied are reproduced within this report. Maps examined in detail include:

- Hodskinson's Map of Norfolk 1783 (Dymond 2003)
- Tithe Map of 1840 (IRO Ref: P461/287) and Apportionment (Ref. FDA 287/A1/1a)
- Ordnance Survey map editions 1884 – Modern (Sheet 59/13)

## 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

### 4.1 Archaeological Evidence

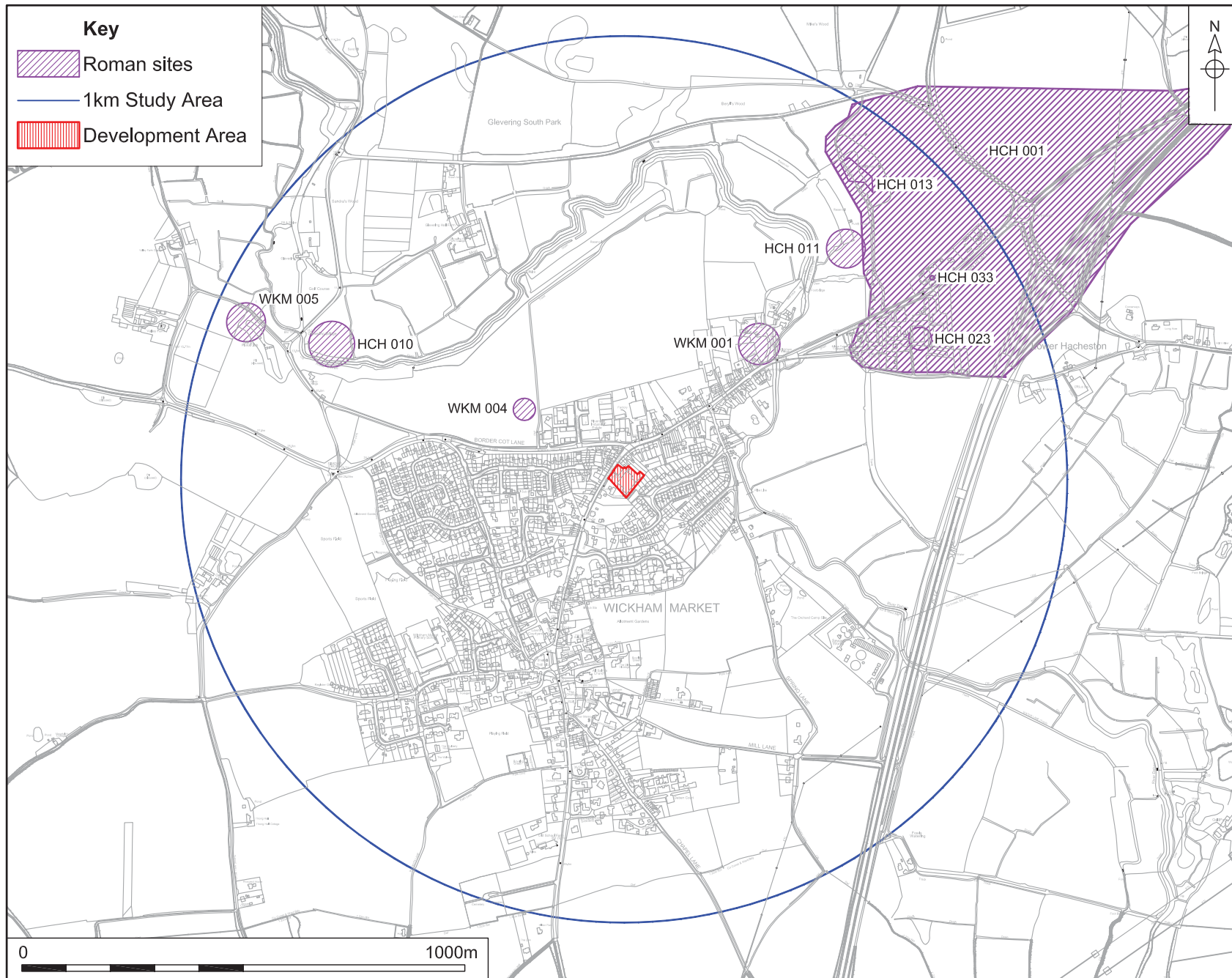
#### 4.1.1 Evidence for prehistoric activity

(Figure 2)

A single entry relating to the prehistoric period was recorded on the SHER, that of a late Iron Age stater. Several other Iron Age coins appear to have been recorded in the parish on the *Portable Antiquities Scheme Database*, although no further details are available for these.

SHER No.	Description
WKM 005	Iron Age stater (coin) found whilst metal detecting (later finds also recovered)

Table 2. Prehistoric SHER records within 1km of the site



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Figure 3. Roman HER records within 1km of the site. Scale 1:12,500

#### 4.1.2 Evidence for Roman activity

(Figure 3)

The most important and largest Roman site in the locale is that of a large settlement, thought to be a small Roman town (HCH 001), at Hacheston. Excavations were carried out here in the 1970s, revealing the core of the town to have been established before AD43, with circular buildings enclosed by ditches and a palisade. In the later 1st century a road was established and houses were erected alongside it. Evidence for pottery manufacturing and iron-smithing debris was also recovered. The settlement continued as a market and manufacturing centre until the 4th century, when there was a marked drop in activity; the place had become extremely impoverished by AD370. (Early Anglo-Saxon structures were found just outside the Roman settlement.)

Closely associated with the settlement were a series of 12 cremations found during stripping of an area for gravel extraction (HCH 013) (This site appears to be located on a hilltop overlooking the main settlement to the east.)

Adjacent to the major settlement was a possible pottery kiln or oven which was recorded during excavation of stanchion holes (HCH 023). Roman pottery was also discovered nearby, probably associated with the town HCH 011. A small assemblage of Roman pottery was also found during monitoring work at Sace House (HCH 033/ESF 20999).

SHER No.	Description
HCH 001	Large Roman settlement (also some medieval material)
HCH 010	1st – 2nd century coin
HCH 011	Roman greyware pottery jar
HCH 013	Roman cremations (Saxon features also), probably part of HCH 001
HCH 023	Roman oven or pottery kiln, adjoins HCH 001
HCH 033/ ESF 20999	Sace House, monitoring recovered small assemblage of Roman pottery
WKM 001	Possible Roman road (also post-medieval bridge)
WKM 004	Roman coin hoard, 3rd century
WKM 005	Metal detected finds, including figure of Mercury (IA & later finds also)

Table 3. Roman SHER records within 1km of the site

Slightly apart from the major settlement is a section of a possible Roman road (WKM 001), located close to the crossing of the River Deben. The closest Roman record to the site is that of a coin hoard (WKM 004), lying around 230m to the north-west. The hoard consisted of 1,587 bronze and silver coins contained within a narrow mouthed greyware jar, and was recovered during construction work. The coins all dated to around AD275. Metal detecting to the north-west of the area has also recovered Roman finds, including a bronze figurine of Mercury and brooches (WKM 005).

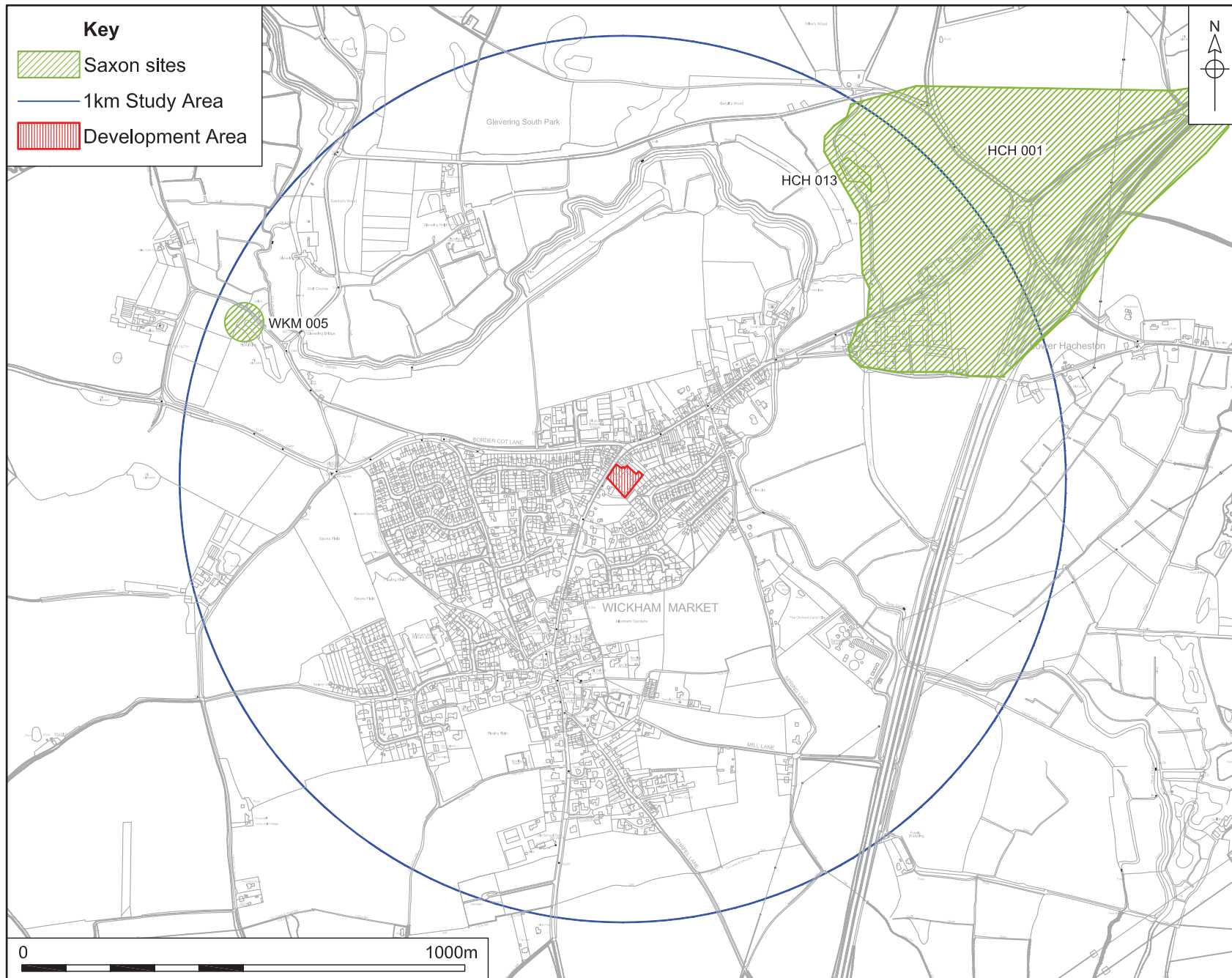


Figure 4. Saxon HER records within 1km of the site. Scale 1:12,500

### 4.1.3 Evidence for Saxon activity

(Figure 4)

An area stripped for gravel extraction recovered Saxon features (HCH 013), as well as Roman (HCH 013), and lay close to the large Roman settlement on the edge of the area. A single two-post sunken-featured building, and possibly part of another, was recorded. Close to this building a grave was found, surrounded by a small ditch with an opening to the east. The only surviving evidence for the inhumation in the grave was a coffin stain; no grave goods were present. Elsewhere on the site a linear feature contained Middle Saxon pottery. The SHER records that this may be the possible site of Wicklow, the meeting place of the liberty of Ely from c.870. A small amount of Early Saxon material was also recovered from the main Roman settlement site (HCH 001).

SHER No.	Description
HCH 001	Small Early Saxon finds assemblage
HCH 013	Sunken featured buildings, possible inhumation
WKM 005	Metal detected including an Early Saxon small-long brooch (and other finds)

Table 4. Saxon SHER records within 1km of the site

Metal detecting in the north-west of the area also recovered an Early Saxon small-long brooch fragment (WKM 005).

### 4.1.4 Evidence for medieval activity

The outline area of the medieval town of Wickham Market is defined in the SHER as WKM 026 and depicted on Figure 5. The SHER also records a population of 25 at the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 along with 8 pigs and 30 sheep (Rumble 1986). In 1268/9 the town was granted a fair and a market. The proposed development site lies within this defined area of the medieval settlement. Part of this medieval core, and possibly at the centre of it, is likely to be the parish church. All Saints' church in Wickham Market (WKM 008, LB No. 285196) is mainly a building of the 14th-century, with 15th- and 16th-century additions and alterations and is located around 430m to the south of the proposed development site.

SHER No.	Description
HCH 006	Moat, occupied by Glevering Hall
HCH 026	Scatter of medieval pottery on A12 bypass route
WKM 005	Metal detecting recovered medieval finds (with earlier and later finds)
WKM 008/ 285196	All Saints Church, 14th-century
WKM 014	Metal detected finds from monitoring recovered mainly medieval finds
WKM 026	Medieval town of Wickham Market

Table 5. Medieval SHER records within 1km of the site





Figure 5. Medieval HER records within 1km of the site. Scale 1:12,500

A moated site (HCH 006) around Glevering Hall is also recorded in the area, although it is someway north of Wickham Market itself. The hall is not listed and it is not known if any medieval or later elements survive within the current buildings.

Metal detecting in the area has also recovered medieval finds (WKM 005 and WKM 014). A scatter of medieval pottery was also found during work on the A12 bypass (HCH 026).

#### **4.1.5 Evidence for post-medieval activity**

(Figure 6)

The main post-medieval elements that are present in the study area are bridges and mills and also parts of a workhouse. The Plomesgate Union Workhouse (WKM 013) is still partially surviving, although part is now known as Deben Court. The building was erected in 1836/7 to accommodate 400 inmates and includes a burial ground on its north side and a chapel to the west.

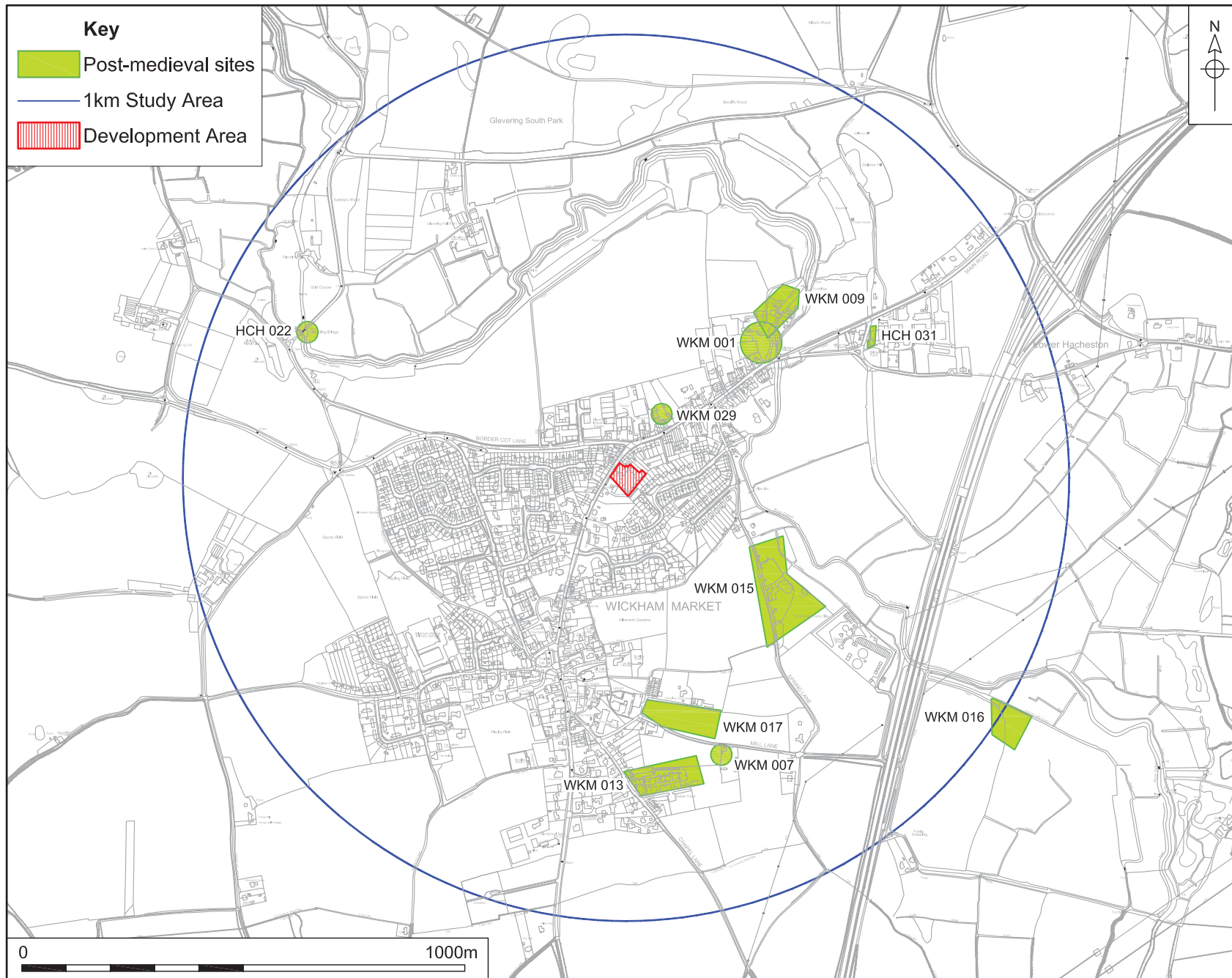
Two bridges are recorded, Glavering Bridge to the north-west (HCH 022) and Wickham Bridge to the north-east (WKM 001). Both of these bridges were depicted on Hodskinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 (Dymond 2003), with Wickham Bridge also shown on Speede's map of 1610 and Ogilby's map of 1675, although on Saxton's map of 1575 it is shown upstream of this position. Glavering Bridge is also shown on Bowen's map of 1755.

Three mills are also recorded, including Wickham Mill (WKM 009), whose deeds date back to 1701. Another mill, which lay close to Mill Lane (WKM 007), was built in 1774 by Thomas Butcher, a local millwright. The mill went out of use in 1882, and was demolished in around 1885. Another mill is recorded on the 1841 Tithe Map to the north of the previous mill (WKM 017).

<b>SHER No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
HCH 022/ LB No. 285202	Glavering Bridge
HCH 031	Bridge Farm, Hacheston - 17th-century barn
WKM 001	Wickham Bridge
WKM 007	Smock mill, built 1774
WKM 009/ LB No. 285220	Wickham Mill and leats
WKM 013	Plomesgate Union Workhouse, build c.1836/7
WKM 015	Brick kiln
WKM 016	Ironworks
WKM 017	Mill
WKM 029	Engineering works

Table 6. Post-medieval SHER records within 1km of the site

A substantial engineering works (WKM 029), once occupied by millwrights Whitmore and Binyon, existed on the main B1438 road through the town. Although most of the buildings have now gone, some offices and a showroom still survive on the street frontage. Towards the south-eastern edge of the study area there



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Figure 6. Post-medieval HER records within 1km of the site. Scale 1:12,500

was an ironworks depicted on the 1841 Tithe Map (WKM 016). A brick kiln is also recorded from mapping in the area (WKM 015), and was operated by William Smith in 1839 and by James Alfred Smith from 1844-6. It is also depicted on the 1841 Tithe Map and the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.

An historic building survey of a 17th-century barn (HCH 031), close to Bridge Farmhouse (LB No. 285883) to the north-east of the survey area was undertaken in 2009 prior to conversion.

#### **4.1.6 Negative and Undated Evidence**

(Figure 7)

Several sites in the area recorded negative archaeological evidence during excavations, and these are presented below.

A single undated cropmark site was also recorded (WKM 010), and consisted of part of an irregular enclosure which butts up against a field boundary.

<b>SHER No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
WKM 010	Cropmark of undated enclosure
WKM 020/ESF 19665	Monitoring at Roland Plastics, High Street – no archaeological evidence
WKM 021/ESF 19327	Monitoring at 22 High Street – no archaeological evidence
WKM 024/ESF 20039	Monitoring at 161 High Street – no archaeological evidence
WKM 025/ESF 20262	Monitoring at 1 Broad Road – no archaeological evidence
WKM 027/ESF 20760	Monitoring of rear extension to 111a High Street – no archaeological evidence

Table 7. Negative and Undated evidence within 1km of the site

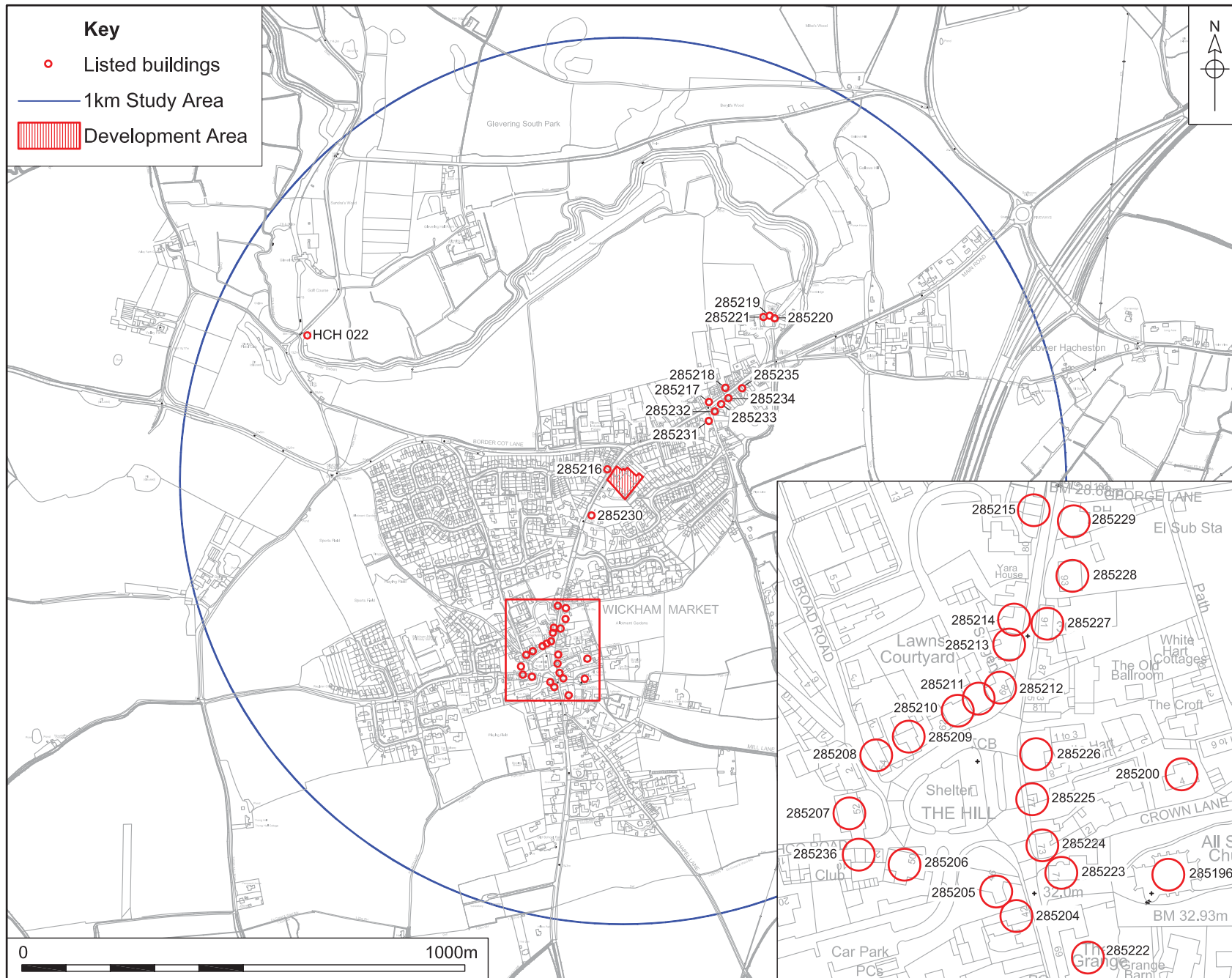
## **4.2 Historical Evidence**

The parish of Wickham was divided into several manors at the time of the Conquest, although prior to this it appears to have been held by Atser, a freeman under the commendation of Edric (Copinger, 1911, 280). Wickham lost its only ploughteam in the years after 1066 which might suggest that it became a less prosperous place. The manor was divided between Count Alan, who had one freeman under Edric and 12 acres; Robert Malet, who had four freemen also under Edric and 16 acres; Roger Bigot, who had one freeman and 2½ acres; Geoffrey de Mandeville had one freeman under the patronage of Haldane and 3 acres and Ranulf held of Hervey of Bourges one freeman and 33 acres as a manor. It is likely that the division of the parish between so many meant that no one landowner had any great interest in making it prosperous; it is doubtful that any of them actually spent time there.

By 1275 the main manor of Wickham Market was in the lordship of Robert de Ufford, Chief Justice of Ireland, and first Earl of Suffolk. From him it passed to his son, William de Ufford, who died in 1382, and with him the title of the Earl of Suffolk became extinct (it was revived again in the 15th century). It is after the death of that last Ufford that the manor was granted to Campsey Priory, a house of Augustinian canonesses, located around 2.3km to the south-east of Wickham



Figure 7. Negative and Undated HER records within 1km of the site. Scale 1:12,500



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Figure 8. Listed buildings within 1km of the site. Scale 1:12,500, inset scale 1:5000

Market. This religious house was dissolved in 1538 and Wickham Market was granted to Sir Anthony Wingfield; the manor continued in the Wingfield family for some years.

### 4.3 Listed Buildings

(Figure 8)

The nearest listed building to the site is 142 to 146 High Street which is a terrace of three houses (285216). These are located opposite the development area, and are of early 18th-century date with later 19th-century alterations. The next closest listed building is 119 High Street (285230), which lies around 80m south of the development area. This is a late 18th-century building with a possible earlier core.

The rest of the buildings listed are further away; most are concentrated to the south, closer to the centre of the village, and there is a cluster to the north also. The locations of listed buildings are depicted on Figure 8 and shown in numerical order in Table 8 (below).

LB No.	Description
285196/ WKM 008	All Saints Church – 14th, 15th & 19th century
285200	4 Crown Lane – early 18th century
285202/ HCH 022	Gleivering Bridge, dated 1777
285204	42 High Street – 16th century
285205	44 High Street- 18th century
285206	48-50 Dallinghoo Road – early 19th century
285207	Hill House (including front garden wall), 52 High Street – 18th and 19th century
285208	54 High Street – 17th-century core with late 18th- to early 19th-century front
285209	56 High Street – late 18th to early 19th century
285210	The Manor House, 64 High Street – early and mid 16th century
285211	66 High Street – 16th century; much altered
285212	68 & 70 High Street – late 17th century
285213	72 High Street – 18th century, two late 19th-century shop fronts
285214	74 & 76 High Street – late 18th century

LB No.	Description
285215	82 & 84 High Street – late 17th-century cottages, timber-framed and plastered
285216	142–146 High Street – terrace of 3 houses, early 18th century, altered 19th century
285217	The Chequers Inn, 220 Lower Street – cottages formerly an Inn, late 17th century
285218	Deben Lodge, 224 Lower Street – 18th century
285219	240 Main Road – mill house, early 19th century, possibly earlier core
285220/ WKM 009	Wickham Mill – watermill, 1701?
285221	Bridge 20m south of Wickham Mill, including railings –19th century
285222	The Grange, 69 High Street – early 18th century and early 19th century
285223	71 High Street – 16th, 18th and 20th century, formerly an Inn
285224	73 High Street – 17th century
285225	77 High Street – 16th century
285226	The White Hart Inn, 79 High Street – late 15th-century core, late 18th-century façade
285227	91 High Street – 17th century, timber-framed core encased in 18th-century red-brick
285228	93 High Street – late 18th century
285229	The George Hotel, 95 High Street – early 18th-century timber-framed
285230	119 High Street – late 18th century with earlier core
285231	The Crooked House, 173 Lower Street – 16th century, much altered late 18th century, remodelled 20th century
285232	177–179 Spring Lane – early 18th century, early 19th-century alterations and again in 20th century
285233	181 Lower Street – early 19th century



LB No.	Description
285234	183 & 187 Lower Street – terrace of 2 houses, formerly 1, late 18th century, extended early 19th century
285235	201 & 203 Lower Street – 2 semi-detached houses, formerly 1, early 19th century
285236	4, 6, & 8 Dallinghoo Road – 15th and 16th century, timber-framed

Table 8. Listed buildings within 500m of the site

#### 4.4 Cartographic Evidence

The earliest map available of the site is Hodskinson's map of 1783 (Dymond 2003), which shows the road layout to be very much unchanged compared with how the area looks today (Fig. 9). Settlement appears to be sparse, although this could simply be the scale of the map which inhibits accurate representation of the locality. The church is depicted, and a few houses along the High Street, including a building possibly located in the area of the development.

The next map available is the Tithe map of 1840 (IRO Ref. P461/287), which has not been reproduced here due to the poor quality of the image. The site itself appears to lie within a large field which is still in use as arable land, named Street Field. The owner of this field is listed as Andrew Arcedeckne Esquire, with the occupier being William Thurlow. Little settlement has taken place on the eastern side of the High Street at the northern end, with the bulk of the buildings to the south, closer to the church. There are, however, one or two buildings located just to the south of the development area.

The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 10) shows few changes in the intervening years between the Tithe map (1840) and 1884 when the map was produced.

Between 1884 and the next map (the Ordnance Survey map of 1904) some changes are apparent (Fig. 11). In particular two sets of semi-detached houses have been built to the north of the site, and include the small, square building (possibly an outbuilding) which forms part of the current development area. This indicates that this building is likely to be late Victorian in date, and associated with the houses on the street frontage. The area south of these houses, within the area of the development site, is still shown as open land. The construction of the houses created the boundary shape into which the later Parma buildings were placed.

It is not until the 1957-8 Ordnance Survey map that other structures appears within the parameters of the site, and this could conceivably be the office building which currently stands on the street frontage. The 1975-6 Ordnance Survey map shows the factory buildings, and is depicted as 'Works'. The area beyond the site has by now become completely infilled with residential buildings (as it is today) although to the south of the site there still appears to be a large undeveloped area of open land (Fig. 1).



Figure 9. Hodkinson's Map of 1783 (approx. site location in red)

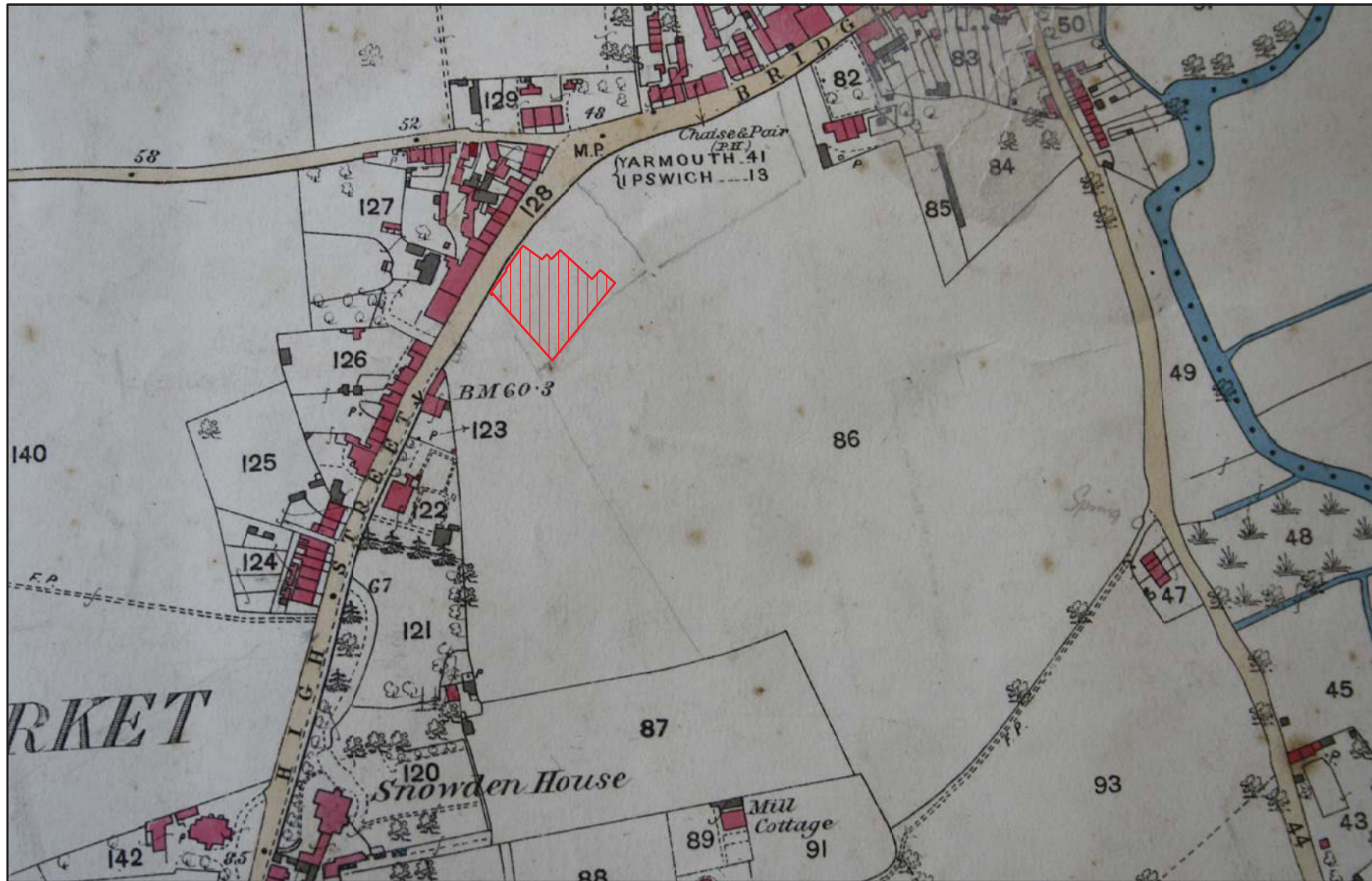


Figure 10. Ordnance Survey Map, 1884 (approx. site location in red)

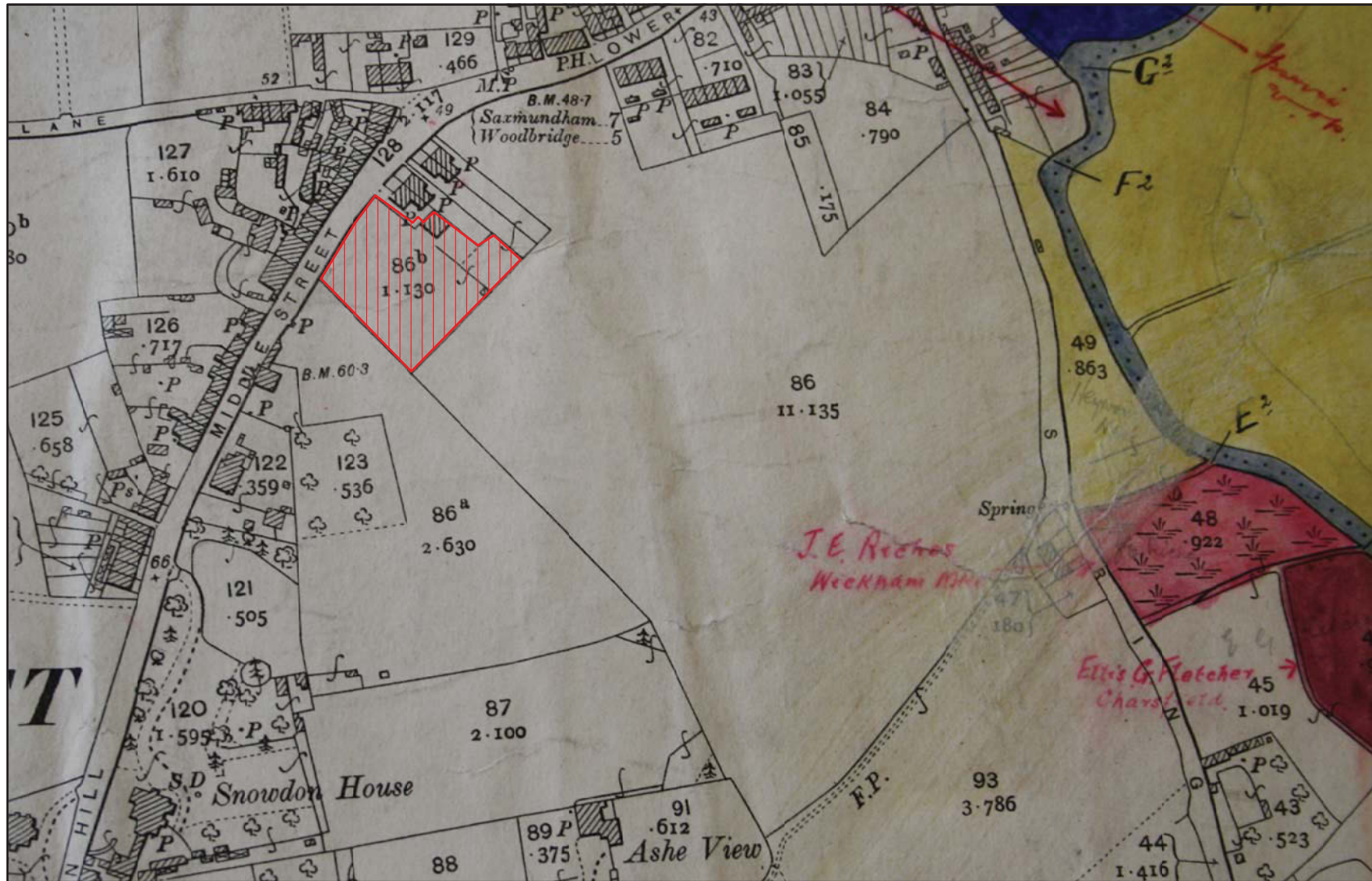


Figure 11. Ordnance Survey Map, 1904 (approx. site location in red)

## 5.0 THE SITE TODAY

A site visit was undertaken as part of this assessment, and showed the factory buildings on the site to still be present along with associated yards and auxiliary buildings (Plates 1 and 2).

No additional features of archaeological or historical significance were noted.

## 6.0 DISCUSSION

### 6.1 Site Potential

The Suffolk Historic Environment Record demonstrates that the development site has the potential to yield archaeological remains from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

#### 6.1.1 Valuing the Archaeological Resource

The categories used to assign a value to the archaeological resource are based on those outlined in DMRB (2007). The definition of the values assigned to the archaeological resource is shown in Table 9 below.

Value	Criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives. Listed Buildings (including proposed buildings).
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	<b>Designated and undesignated assets of local importance.</b> <b>Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.</b> <b>Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.</b>
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.

Table 9. Criteria for assigning a value to the archaeological resource

Groundworks associated with the building of the factory are likely to have disturbed sub-surface deposits. The value of any archaeological assets that may be present is thought to be of **low**.

#### 6.1.2 Likely condition of archaeological remains

It is important to consider the condition and stability of any archaeological remains that may be present within the development area.

As stated above, the building of the factory in the in the 1950s and 1970s may have disturbed much of the archaeological evidence that may have been present here.

### 6.1.3 Development Impacts

The extent of any likely impacts is set out in Table 10 below. It is worth noting that the impacts can be either negative or beneficial and direct or indirect. The criteria for the impacts are taken from DMRB (2007).

Impact	Description
Major	Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered. Comprehensive changes to setting
<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified. Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset</b>
Minor	Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered. Slight changes to setting
Negligible	Very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting
No Change	No change

Table 10. Criteria for assessing the magnitude of the impacts of the proposed regeneration scheme

Any below ground disturbance associated with development of the site will have a direct affect on archaeological remains in the area, and although, inevitably, the extent of the archaeological resource is currently unknown, it is likely that the development would have a **moderate** impact on remains (should they be present).

The character of the immediate area may be considerably altered by the development. There is a listed terrace of houses opposite the site, and many of the houses in the area are of some age and character, the setting of which will be affected by the development. It should be noted that the empty factory complex (mainly industrial units) does not currently enhance the area's character.

It is considered that any adverse impact caused by the development on sub-surface remains can be mitigated by a programme of archaeological work approved by the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS).

### 6.1.4 Development Effects

Assessment of the significance of the effect of the development on the archaeological resource can be reached by combining the assessments of value (Table 9) and development impact (Table 10) using a matrix similar to that in DMRB (2007, 5/6) (Table 11, below).

<b>Value</b>	<b>Very High</b>	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/ Large	Very	Very Large
	<b>High</b>	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Slight	Moderate/ Large		Large/ Very Large
	<b>Medium</b>	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Moderate		Moderate/ Large
	<b>Low</b>	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	<b>Slight</b>		Slight/ Moderate
	<b>Negligible</b>	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight
		<b>No change</b>	<b>Negligible</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Moderate</b>		<b>Major</b>
		<b>Magnitude of Impact</b>					

Table 11. Significance of Effects Matrix

The value of the archaeological resource is on balance considered to be **low** and the impact to be **moderate** resulting in a **slight** effect.

## **7.0 CONCLUSIONS**

Wickham Market is a small town located in a historic part of rural Suffolk. The most important feature of the archaeological record in the area is that of the small Roman town in the neighbouring parish of Hacheston, close to the border with Wickham Market. Excavations there have revealed some continuity from the Iron Age through to the early Roman period and include roads, buildings and possibly burials. It is not thought likely that this Roman settlement has encroached very far into Wickham Market, although this cannot be ruled out. A large hoard of Roman coins in the area is also an important site and a possible section of Roman road was discovered in the area.

The proposed development site lies within what is thought to be the limits of the medieval town of Wickham Market, and although the area was not all that prosperous immediately after the Norman Conquest, it did grow, and was granted a market and fairs in the 13th-century. It is possible that medieval remains could be recovered from the site, especially on the street frontage, where any buildings would have been located. However, it should be noted that other archaeological interventions in the area have not located any significant deposits during previous developments. The 1783 map by Hodskinson appears to show a building on the site, although the locating of the area is rather uncertain, and this building may be a medieval one which was later demolished. It does not appear on any maps in the intervening years.

The later development of the site includes the small, square outbuilding, which is part of the current development, and will presumably be demolished. The building is late Victorian and not listed, and was probably a service building for the Victorian houses erected on the street front. In the 1950s the office building on the site was built, and in the 1970s the 'Works' buildings which currently stand here. These later buildings may have disturbed any sub-surface deposits.

## **Acknowledgements**

NPS Archaeology would like to thank the staff of the Ipswich Record Office and Suffolk Historic Environment Record for their assistance in collating the information presented in this report.

The figures and report were produced by David Dobson and the report was edited by Jayne Bown.

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Copinger, W.A.	1911	<i>The Manors of Suffolk. Volume VII.</i> Taylor, Garnett, Evans & Co. Ltd.
Dymond, D.P.	2003	<i>Hodkinson's Map of Suffolk in 1783.</i> Larks Press Edition
Rumble, A.	1986	<i>Domesday Book 34: Suffolk, Part 1 &amp; 2.</i> Phillimore

## **Online sources:**

Mapping: <http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html>

Geology: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/>



## **Appendix 1: Archaeological Specification**

**SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM**

***Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation***

**Evaluation by Trial Trench**

**Former Parma Site, High Street, Wickham Market**

**1. Background**

- 1.1 Planning consent is to be sought for residential development at the former Parma site, High Street, Wickham Market.
- 1.2 The planning consent will contain a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work before development begins (condition 55 in Circular 11/95). In order to establish the full archaeological implications of the proposed development, an archaeological evaluation will be required of the site. **The evaluation is the first part of the programme of archaeological work and decisions on the need for and scope of, any further work will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of additional briefs.**
- 1.3 The development area lies within the area of archaeological interest defined for the medieval small town of Wickham Market in the County Historic Environment Record. There is a high probability that the development will damage or destroy archaeological deposits.
- 1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.5 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.6 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 1RX; telephone: 01284 741230 or fax: 01284 741257) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

- 1.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.
- 1.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

## 2. **Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation**

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and natural soil processes. Define the potential for existing damage to archaeological deposits. Define the potential for colluvial/alluvial deposits, their impact and potential to mask any archaeological deposit. Define the potential for artificial soil deposits and their impact on any archaeological deposit.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area. Define the location and level of such deposits and their vulnerability to damage by development where this is defined.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 Evaluation is to proceed sequentially: the desk-based evaluation will normally precede the field evaluation unless agreed otherwise. The results of the desk-based work is to be used to inform the trenching design. This sequence will only be varied if benefit to the evaluation can be demonstrated.
- 2.7 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design, this document covers only the evaluation stage.

- 2.8 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.9 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.10 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

### 3. **Specification A: Desk-Based Assessment**

- 3.1 Consult the County Historic Environment Record (HER), both the computerised record and any backup files.
- 3.2 Examine all the readily available cartographic sources (e.g. those available in the County Record Office). Record any evidence for historic or archaeological sites (e.g. buildings, settlements, field names) and history of previous land uses. Where permitted by the Record Office make either digital photographs, photocopies or traced copies of the document for inclusion in the report. *Please remember that copyright permissions should be sought from Suffolk Record Office, or other relevant institution, for anything included in the report.*
- 3.3 Assess the potential for documentary research that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.

### 4 **Specification B: Field Evaluation**

- 4.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area of the development area and shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' must be used. The trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.
- 4.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 4.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 4.4 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains,

building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.

- 4.5 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 4.6 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available.
- 4.7 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 4.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 4.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 4.10 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.  
*"Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England" English Heritage and the Church of England 2005* provides advice and defines a level of practice which should be followed whatever the likely belief of the buried individuals.
- 4.11 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 4.12 Where appropriate, a digital vector plan showing all the areas observed should be included with the report. This must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration into the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 4.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made.
- 4.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

## 5. **General Management**

- 5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 5.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 5.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 5.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 5.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

## 6. **Report Requirements**

- 6.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 6.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.
- 6.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 6.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 6.7 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County HER if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.

- 6.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 6.9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 6.10 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 6.11 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Keith Wade

Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service Conservation Team  
Economy, Skills and Environment  
9-10 The Churchyard  
Shire Hall  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel: 01284 741227

Date: 11<sup>th</sup> July 2011

Reference: Former Parma Site

**This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.**

**If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.**