The Bartlett Hospital, Undercliff Road East, Felixstowe, Suffolk

Planning application: C/11/1502

HER Ref: FEX 315

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(November 2013)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: The Bartlett Hospital, Undercliff Road East, Felixstowe, Suffolk, IP11 7LU

Clients: Gipping Homes

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/11/1502

Development: Change of use & alterations to form 19 residential apartments, conversion of annex to residential, erection of 3 dwellings & provision of parking

Date of fieldwork: 30 October, 2013

HER Ref: FEX 315 (The Bartlett inc. Martello Tower R- FEX 069)

LBS Ref: 495010 (Grade II*)

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-163009

Grid ref: TM 3102 3474

Site area: c1.20ha (evaluation area of new build & new car parking- c500m^2)

Contents

Summary: Felixstowe, The Bartlett Hospital, Undercliff Road East (FEX 315, TM 3102 3474) evaluation trenching for a proposed small terrace of new dwellings and extended car parking in the grounds of the former convalescent home, which incorporates Martello Tower R, did not reveal any features or finds of archaeological significance. The area of the new build revealed a relatively deep layer of subsoil containing debris of mid to later 20th century date while one area of car park extension revealed evidence for landscaping with a substantial depth of clean subsoil. Another area of car park extension proved to be over an area with a substantial depth of assorted building debris of recent date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Gipping Homes).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Gipping Homes commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works at the site of a planned new terrace of three dwellings and two areas of new car parking within the grounds of The Bartlett Hospital at Undercliff Road East, Felixstowe. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application C/12/2255 for these developments and the conversion of the existing buildings to residential use, set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the areas where new works will take place. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Felixstowe is a well known coastal town which has seen extensive residential development over the last century and with a large and important container dock on its southern side on the eastern side of the Harwich Haven where the River Stour and the Orwell Estuary meet the North Sea. Historically the Harwich Haven has been of strategic importance being one of the few safe harbours on the east coast and this is reflected in the number of military installations constructed to safeguard the haven. These installations ranging from a later Roman Saxon Shore Fort to a series of Martello Towers in the Napoleonic War period to Landguard Fort which developed in size and complexity from a Tudor period block house to one of the biggest forts on the coast of Britain by the late 19th/early 20th century.

1.3 The Bartlett Hospital, a 1920s red brick Grade II* listed structure by the architect Munro-Cautley, which incorporates the magazine level and dry moat of Martello Tower R (HER FEX 069), is located in a prominent elevated position at the top of its steeply sided landscaped grounds facing the sea on its south-eastern side (see Fig. 1). Ground levels around the main structure are at 15m to 16m OD with the slope on the side leading towards the sea dropping rapidly to 5m OD. How much landscaping and ground level change that may have taken place over the c200 year period since the Martello Tower was constructed is difficult to gauge but is likely to have been extensive. Local glaciofluvial deposits are well drained sands and gravels with the area for the three town houses and additional parking areas being soft ground at the time of the evaluation.

1.4 Archaeological interest in the proposed areas of new development at The Bartlett Hospital was therefore generated by their location in close proximity to Martello Tower R as these structures were originally constructed in c1800 with ancillary military buildings which might be affected by the planned works. In addition activity of prehistoric activity in the area of The Bartlett Hospital is evidenced by the record of a burial, with a Beaker pot, of earlier Bronze Age date being found c60-100m to the west in 1905 (see Fig. 1).

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed new terrace of dwellings and two of the new car parking areas were trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2), using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket. However the third

area of new car parking originally proposed for the north-eastern corner of the grounds was not examined with the planned trench 3 as this proposal has been dropped and this area will remain as soft ground with its current tree cover. The machine was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity of the exposed deposits.

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

3. Results

3.1 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as nothing of archaeological interest was revealed in the three trenches (see also Fig. 2 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	18	350	550 of a mid brown sandy subsoil	Shelly yellow crag sand with occasional pockets of light brown very silty sand	No features with the only finds being assorted items of mid to later scrap metal & assorted building debris
2	Northeast-southwest	12	350	450+ (as T1)	Not seen	A small hand excavated sondage revealed the subsoil depth to be 1100mm+, only finds occasional small later Pmed brick & tile frags
3	_	_	_	_	_	Not opened, area to stay as soft ground
4	Northeast-southwest	6	_	Not present	Not seen	Trench revealed modern building debris to a depth of 1000mm+
		36 (64.80m^2)				

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As indicated in the table above no features or finds of any archaeological significance were revealed during the evaluation with the locally naturally occurring crag sand deposits only being revealed in trench 1 at the site of the planned new dwellings. Trenches 2 and 4 were only excavated to a depth of 1100mm and 1000mm respectively as these are in areas of proposed new car parking where construction works will be at a maximum depth of 400-500mm and it was clear from the exposed deposits that extensive landscaping has taken place in these locations.

3.3 The only find seen in the upcast spoil were scrap metal items and brick and tile fragments of recent date from trench1, general building debris from trench 4 and a occasional fragments of later Post medieval brick and tile from trench 2.

4. Conclusion

4.1 The evaluation did not reveal any evidence relating to the period from c1800 to the 1920s when the site contained Martello Tower R and any ancillary structures that accompanied this military installation. However the trenches did reveal evidence for substantial depths of subsoil containing later Post medieval and modern material in the areas examined and it can therefore be concluded that extensive landscaping has taken place since the early 19th century with two clear periods of major works at the site. These periods being initially in c1800 with the construction of the Martello Tower and then later, and in all probability on a larger scale, in the 1920s with the construction of The Bartlett around the base of the tower. Given this history of landscaping it is not surprising that no evidence for pre 1800 activity was revealed at the site.

4.2 Based on these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out in relation to the planned new build and new car parking areas at this site.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. FEX 315.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful **to Scott and everyone else from Gipping Homes for their close cooperation with regard to this evaluation)**

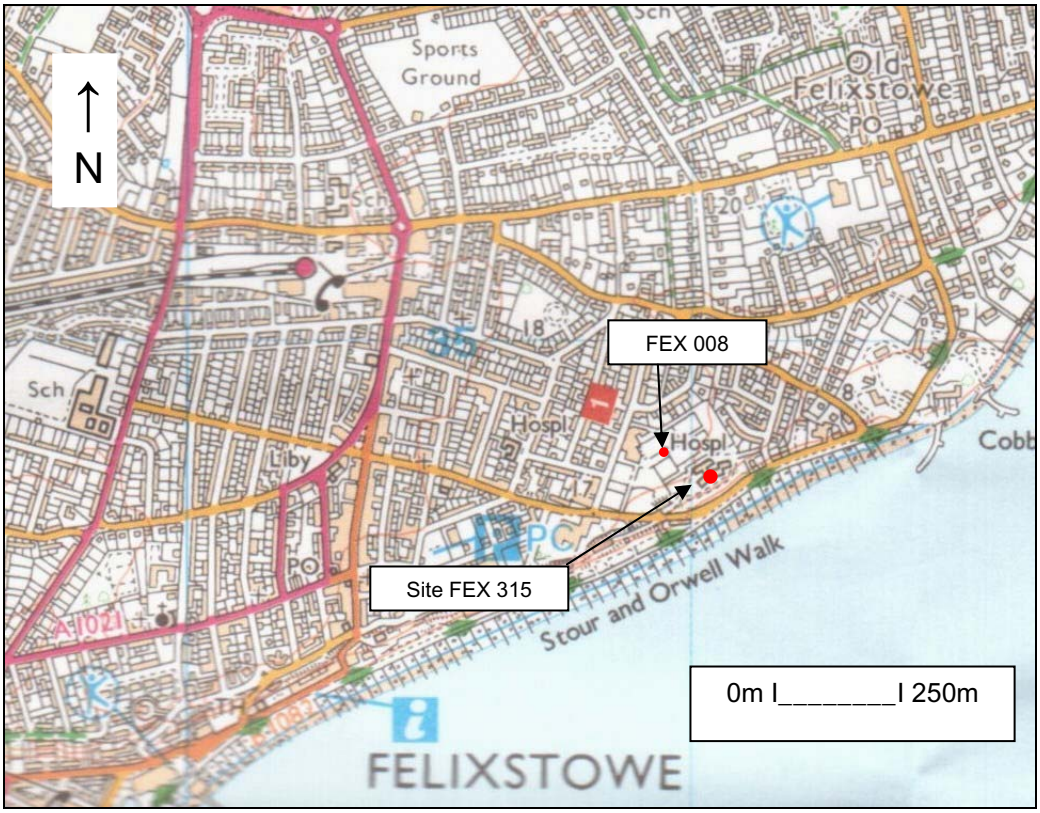


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

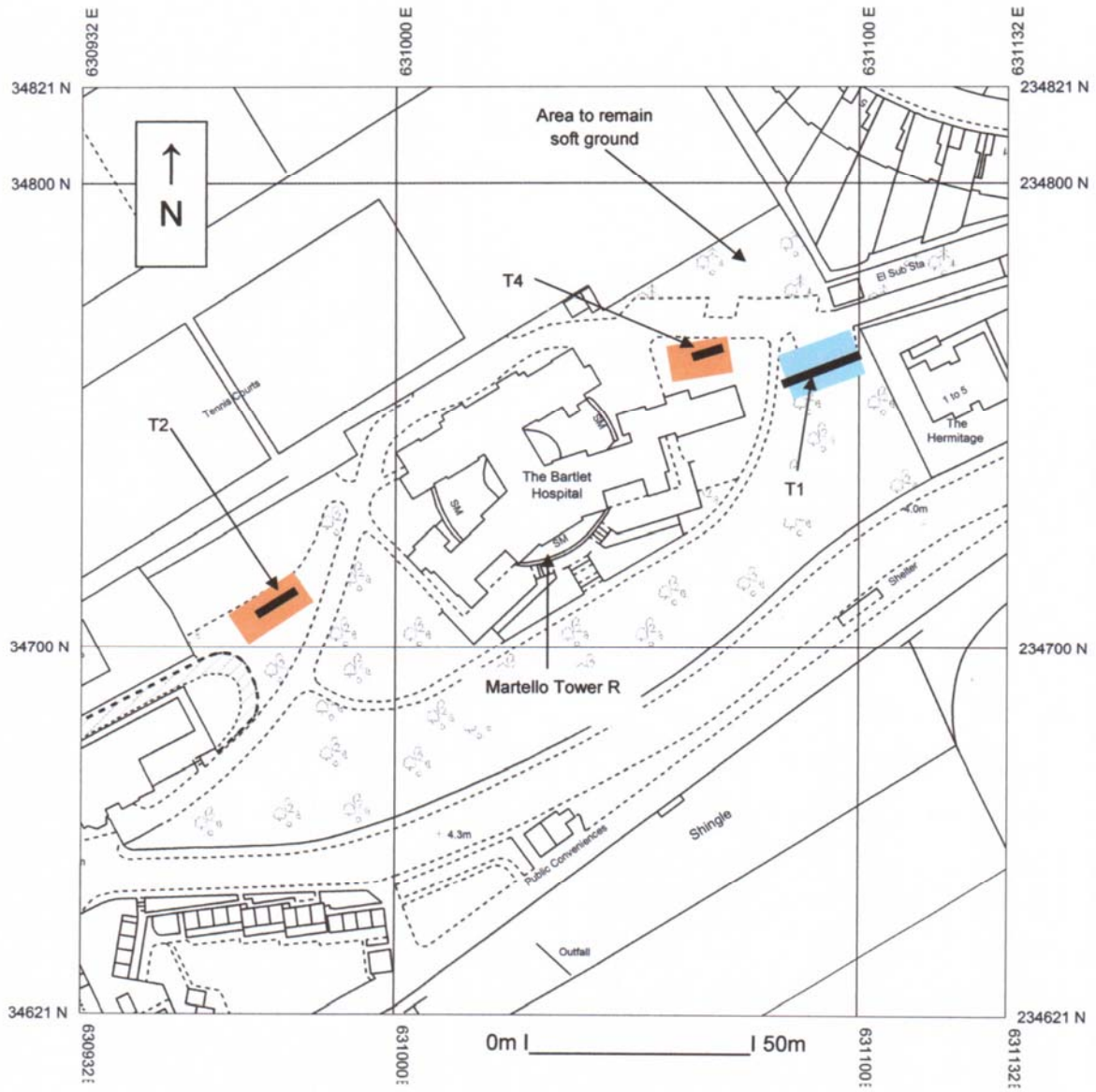


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (new dwellings- blue, new car park areas- brown)

Appendix I- Images

General view of eastern end of The Bartlett- trench 1 in foreground

Trench 1 from west

Trench 1 deposit profile

Trench 2 from west

Trench 2 deposit profile

Trench 4 from west

Trench 4 deposit profile

The Bartlett Hospital, Undercliff Road East, Felixstowe, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for

Archaeological Evaluation

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

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details

Name: The Bartlett Hospital, Undercliff Road East, Felixstowe, Suffolk

Client: Gipping Homes

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/11/1502

Proposed development: Change of use & alterations to form 19 residential apartments, conversion of annex to residential, erection of 3 dwellings & provision of parking

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc (as soon as the LPA has approved this WSI)

Brief: 2012_05_18_SCCAS_Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_Brief_The Bartlett Hospital

Grid ref: TM 310 349

HER ref. FEX 069

LBS ref. 495010 Grade II* (Martello Tower R)

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Gipping Homes have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed scheme which is largely made up of an extensive residential conversion development but which also includes some new build and overall related parking provision permitted under application C/11/1502. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the conversion of The Bartlett Hospital and annex to residential use and the construction of three town houses and overall related parking at The Bartlett Hospital, Undercliff Road East, Felixstowe. The archaeological evaluation requirement concerns the site of the three new town houses and new areas for car parking.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003),* locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Felixstowe is a well known coastal town with extensive residential development over the last century and with a large and important container dock on its southern side on the eastern side of the Harwich Haven where the River Stour and the Orwell Estuary meet the North Sea. Historically the Harwich Haven has been of strategic importance being one of the few safe harbours on the east coast and this is reflected in the number of military installations constructed to safeguard the haven. These installations ranging from a later Roman Saxon Shore Fort to a series of Martello Towers in the Napoleonic War period to Landguard Fort which developed in size and complexity from a Tudor period block house to one of the biggest forts on the coast of Britain by the late 19th/early 20th century.

2.2 The Bartlett Hospital, a 1920s red brick structure by the architect Munro-Cautley which incorporates the magazine level and dry moat of Martello Tower R, is located in a prominent elevated position at the top of its steeply sided landscaped grounds facing the sea on its south-eastern side. Ground levels around the main structure are at 15m to 16m

OD with the slope on the side leading towards the sea dropping rapidly to 5m OD. How much landscaping and ground level change that may have taken place over the c200 year period since the Martello Tower was constructed is difficult to gauge but is likely to have been extensive. Local glaciofluvial deposits are likely to be well drained sands and gravels with the area for the three town houses and additional parking areas currently being soft ground.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant specification- 'This application concerns the redevelopment of The Bartlett Hospital, which is a designated heritage asset (Martello Tower R, DSF 16336). There is some potential for below-ground archaeological features contemporary with the Martello Tower. There is also considerable potential for earlier below-ground archaeological features to be encountered in this area, indicated by the presence of Bronze Age pottery found *c*.60–100m to the west of the application site (Suffolk HER no. FEX 008). Aspects of the proposed development will cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.' As a result there is high potential for encountering archaeological remains from all periods at this location.' A site evaluation by trial trenching will therefore be required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost. The further recording of any archaeological deposits may involve excavation prior to ground works commencing or monitoring of the relevant ground works

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the site's location close to where evidence Bronze Age period activity has been recorded. In addition there is some potential to reveal evidence related to the Martello Tower and associated structures. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the areas of new ground works at the site with evaluation trenches under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 As outlined in section 1.1 above the greater part of the proposed works at this site are related to the conversion of the existing structures. However three new town houses will be constructed and one trench (see below- T1) will examine their footprint area. As the foundations for these houses will be piled the relevant trench will be taken to a maximum depth of 750mm which will be 250mm below the base of the planned ground beam trenches. The remaining three trenches are over areas of probable and possible parking and will be taken to the maximum safe working depth if required. The total length of trenching will be 48m.

5.2 The trenching will be undertaken using a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed, which is assessed as a low to medium possibility in this case, the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating.

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

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work)

- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.

- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)

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

- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

- Can an assessment of column deposit samples give an insight into how the low lying nature of the site has encouraged the build up of silts during the last few thousand years when human activity is evidenced nearby.

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk'* (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008*)*. As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology

Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. A vector plan of the trench locations will be provided in .dxf format for inclusion in the County HER.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Discussion with the client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and client will scan the trench locations beforehand for underground services. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

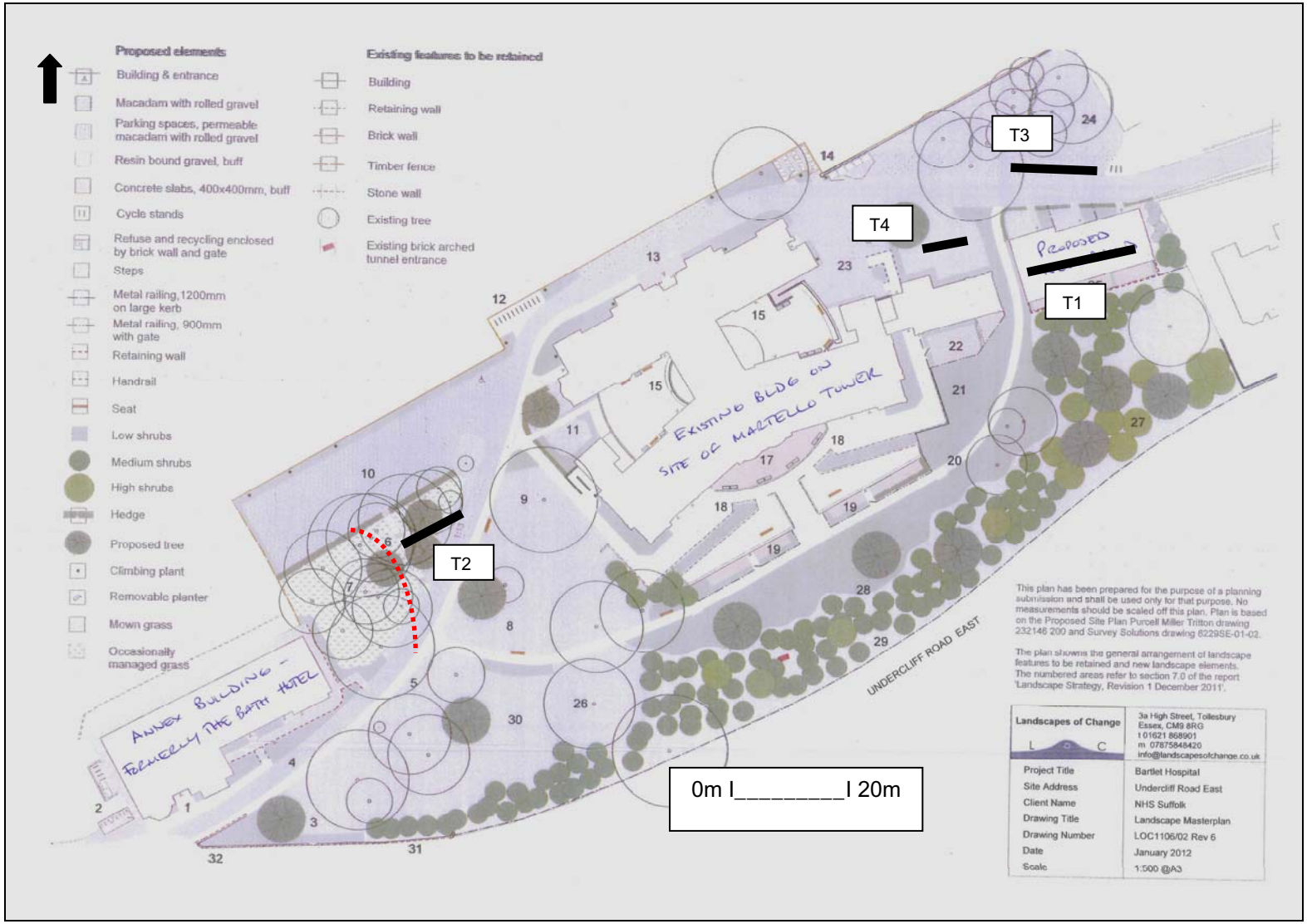
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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

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

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS


Proposed elements
Building & entrance
Macadam with rolled gravel
Parking spaces, permeable macadam with rolled gravel
Resin bound gravel, buff
Concrete slabs, 400x400mm, buff
Cycle stands
Refuse and recycling enclosed by brick wall and gate
Steps
Metal railing, 1200mm on large kerb
Metal railing, 900mm with gate
Retaining wall
Handrail
Seat
Low shrubs
Medium shrubs
High shrubs
Hedge
Proposed tree
Climbing plant
Removable planter
Mown grass
Occasionally managed grass
Existing features to be retained
Building
Retaining wall
Brick wall
Timber fence
Stone wall
Existing tree
Existing brick arched tunnel entrance
T1
T2
T3
T4
PROPOSED
EXISTING BLDG ON SITE OF MARTELLO TOWER
ANNEX BUILDING - FORMERLY THE BATH HOTEL
UNDERCLIFF ROAD EAST
0m I_____I 20m
This plan has been prepared for the purpose of a planning submission and shall be used only for that purpose. No measurements should be scaled off this plan. Plan is based on the Proposed Site Plan Purcell Miller Tritton drawing 232146 200 and Survey Solutions drawing 6229SE-01-02.
The plan shows the general arrangement of landscape features to be retained and new landscape elements. The numbered areas refer to section 7.0 of the report 'Landscape Strategy, Revision 1 December 2011'.
Landscapes of Change
3a High Street, Tollesbury Essex, CM9 8RG
t 01621 868901
m 07875848420
info@landscapesofchange.co.uk
Project Title: Bartlet Hospital
Site Address: Undercliff Road East
Client Name: NHS Suffolk
Drawing Title: Landscape Masterplan
Drawing Number: LOC1106/02 Rev 6
Date: January 2012
Scale: 1:500 @A3

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

Printable version

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-163009

Project details

Project name	The Bartlett Hospital, Undercliff Road East, Felixstowe, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Felixstowe, The Bartlett Hospital, Undercliff Road East (FEX 315, TM 3102 3474) evaluation trenching for a proposed small terrace of new dwellings and extended car parking in the grounds of the former convalescent home, which incorporates Martello Tower R, did not reveal any features or finds of archaeological significance. The area of the new build revealed a relatively deep layer of subsoil containing debris of mid to later 20th century date while one area of car park extension revealed evidence for landscaping with a substantial depth of clean subsoil. Another area of car park extension proved to be over an area with a substantial depth of assorted building debris of recent date.
Project dates	Start: 30-10-2013 End: 30-10-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	FEX 315 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	495010 - LBS No.
Any associated project reference codes	C/11/1502 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	FEX 069 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL FELIXSTOWE THE BARTLETT HOSPITAL, UNDERCLIFF ROAD EAST
Postcode	IP11 7LU
Study area	500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 3104 3474 51 1 51 57 44 N 001 21 48 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 15.00m Max: 16.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Bartlett Hospital, Undercliff Road East, Felixstowe, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2013

Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	28 November 2013

OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice