

# AN ASSESSMENT OF THE EAST COAST MARTELLO TOWERS

## DESK TOP ASSESSMENT

Jonathan Millward



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ENGLISH HERITAGE

## THE EAST COAST MARTELLO TOWERS

### A desk top assessment

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A Photograph of Tower Z, Alderton, Suffolk (NMR: 046358)

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## **I Introduction**

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The Martello towers along England's south coast, built between 1805 and 1808, and east coast, built between 1808 and 1812, are evocative reminders of a time when this country was threatened with invasion by Napoleonic France. They were built in two phases, firstly along the south coast and secondly along the east. This report deals with the towers along the east coast as well as associated structures, or features.

The remit of this desk based report was to assess the present level of knowledge and understanding with regard to this class of monument, focusing on those towers which were built on the coast of Essex and Suffolk. The project has been undertaken as a direct result of a request by The East of England Region to inform future recording and conservation strategies with regard to this type of monument. The project also addresses one of the region's major concerns, coastal erosion, which is a threat to several of the east coast towers (English Heritage 2006b, 3).

The main aim of this report was to record the location and condition of all of the surviving towers as well as any associated features such as forward batteries, boundary ditches or Board of Ordnance boundary markers. All of these features add value to the other monument types and improve the level of understanding with regard to the towers, their historical context and setting. Sites that have already been demolished will also be assessed with a view to determining what, if anything, still survives on such sites. New information brought to light will subsequently be used to advise future planning decisions concerning the towers and in some cases to act as a form of preservation by record for some of the more endangered sites.

The east coast towers have not been assessed as a defensive chain since 1975. This is the first synthesis on the subject to consider the associated, ancillary, buildings as opposed to assessing the towers in isolation.

The report discusses the significance of the Martello towers as a group before going on to highlight particular points of importance with regard to each of the towers and associated components of the Napoleonic defence network. These will be assessed regardless of whether they were associated with a tower or not as they were all constructed for the same purpose and can be perceived as complimentary to the overall picture produced within this corpus of research.

In summary, this report presents an assessment of the east coast Martello towers, synthesising previous work on the subject and reporting on their present condition. It will duly be used to inform policy and conservation decisions with regard to these significant and endangered coastal monuments.

## 2 Historical Significance

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The Martello towers are a series of small coastal artillery forts built at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century to counter the threat of invasion posed by Napoleonic France (Hughes 1991, 90). Ironically these towers were built at a time when the threat had already passed as a result of the destruction of the French fleet at Trafalgar (21<sup>st</sup> October 1805).

Along the East coast of Essex and Suffolk there were originally 29 Martello towers built, between 1808 and 1812. These towers stretched between St Osyth in Essex and Aldeburgh in Suffolk. They were designated by letters of the alphabet starting in the south with Tower A and ending in the north with Tower CC (the last three towers were referred to as AA, BB and CC so that it was possible to differentiate them from the first three in the chain). Most of the towers were associated with a forward battery, some of which were built in the 1790s. All of the towers have an associated parcel of land, sometimes as large as four acres (1.62 ha), which in most cases were defined by boundary marker stones and in some places also by a boundary ditch and bank.

Of the 103 towers originally built in England only 45 remained in 1948 (Mead 1948, 294), this statement made nearly 60 years ago shows the overall rarity value of the surviving Martello towers as a monument type, although it should be noted that Mead believed 18 towers remained along the east coast since he was not aware that Tower R had largely survived the construction of a convalescent home on its site, there were therefore, 46 remaining at this time. Of the original 29 towers built along the east coast only 18 survive, if Tower R is included despite its having been partially demolished and incorporated into the Bartlet Hospital, Felixstowe, in the 1920s. Of those which survive three are on the Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage 2006a, 2007, 15, 21) because they are perceived to be steadily decaying, one as a result of coastal erosion and two as a result of prolonged neglect. Tower B, Point Clear, St Osyth, was demolished in 1967, the last tower of those along the east coast to suffer such a fate.

The towers are a rare type of monument. It is also apparent that the remaining monuments are not necessarily secure. Since these towers were all built at the same time and as part of the same, integrated, defensive system an increased group value to the whole defensive chain should be ascribed. Particular attention should be paid to those areas of the coast where the original towers still neighbour each other as this presents the true sense of the defences as they were intended. Elsewhere their contemporary setting has been lost by later buildings being crowded near to the towers.

Towers that have the greatest survival of original features should be given a greater value as these are far rarer than those with later additions or alterations, they can also provide a more complete idea of how the towers were intended to be equipped which will have obvious benefits in cases where a neglected tower needs to be conserved or where it is felt that restoration is warranted.

Although large scale anti-invasion defences had been built to counter previous invasion threats (the Saxon Shore forts were built from the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century and the forts of Henry VIII in the 16<sup>th</sup> century) these towers are also historically significant as they represent a large scale attempt



on the part of the British to create defences against the perceived threat of invasion, most recently comparable with the stop lines and coastal defences built in the aftermath on Dunkirk during the Second World War. It is interesting to note that in the latter period many of the Martello towers were once again pressed into active military service, in the case of tower D, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex this service extended into the Cold War, once again it was not actually needed.

The significance of these defensive works is that there were only 103 towers built in England, of which the 29 on the east coast formed a sub-group, since they are larger and more robustly built than the south coast examples. The impact of these towers on the landscape is difficult to underestimate and they certainly must be considered to be important historical and visual features in the landscape and setting of a number of places along the coast. Martello towers were the main components in the coastal defences, linking Redoubts and Forts, protecting vulnerable points on the coast, and the neighbouring towers, and acting as invaluable support to the existing coastal batteries that had, in many cases, been built in the 1790s. The towers have local, regional and national significance as they represent a unique point in British military design and can be seen as a precursor to the defensive strategies of both the First and Second World Wars.

### **3 Previous Archaeological and Historical Research**

The Martello towers and their associated Napoleonic defences have been a popular subject for research and investigation. This chapter will briefly highlight the main studies of the towers since the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century along with their actions and findings.

In 1908, Mr A M Broadley discovered an old French manuscript which proved to be the recommendations of General Dumouriez on the defence of England; this was published in English the following year (Holland-Rose & Broadley 1909). This book demonstrated that General Dumouriez was involved in advising on the positions of some of the gun batteries. Whilst he endorsed the defence plan put forward by Major General Dundas, with regard to the towers, he does not seem to have been actively involved in selecting their locations. However, many of the places highlighted as key to the defence of the coast by Dumouriez were strengthened as a result of his report.

J.P. Bushe-Fox, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, undertook a survey of the condition of the Martello towers for the Ministry of Works in 1937. The report commented on the condition of the towers that were visited although there were several cases where access was not possible for example at Shotley where Towers L and M were within the Naval Training Camp. The report was the first time that the towers were looked at from the perspective of an archaeologist rather than a soldier although no major steps were taken to safeguard the towers or any surviving features at the time; no similar survey was undertaken until 1975.

1937 also saw an article in *The Essex Review*, by Mr Walker (Walker 1938, 171-86), on the Napoleonic defences of north-east Essex which gave a lot of detail on the narrow section of the defences which it covers. In 1948 Commander H P Mead published an article in the *Mariners Mirror* (Mead 1948, 205-303). This was very well researched, but concentrated on the south coast towers more than those on the east and he presented a great deal of useful background information. Ms S Sutcliffe published her book on Martello Towers in 1972, but again was biased in favour of the south coast towers at the expense of those in the east.

In 1975, nearly forty years after the previous Ministry of Works survey, David Sherlock, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, undertook a survey of the condition of the Martello Towers for the Department of the Environment which followed the formula laid out by Bushe-Fox. It was the first time since 1937 that the towers had been assessed as a group. In the intervening years between this and the previous survey there had been significant changes in the approach towards Martello Towers and this meant that this survey led to many of the remaining towers being protected, although not the ancillary buildings.

Breen and Sommers undertook an archaeological assessment of the former HMS Ganges in 2000 (Breen & Sommers 2002) and made some comments on the towers within its confines. Their report highlighted the potential to discover presumed lost features such as the forward battery at Tower L.

Work by the National Mapping Programme looked at a few of the Martello towers based on field

visits and aerial photographs. This work provided good general background information on the towers and also provided aerial photographs that might prove useful in assessing the rate of coastal erosion around the towers and whether this will pose a significant threat (Hegarty and Newsome 2007, 18-21).

It is clear that none of the previous works have focussed on the towers and their ancillary buildings and have tended to look at the towers as isolated features. This report is the first that looks at the towers as a core element within a wider defensive scheme rather than the scheme in its entirety. It can be said that this report is a direct descendent of Bushe-Fox and Sherlock.

## 4 History

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This chapter will present a brief summary of the key events leading to the development of the towers we now call Martellos and their subsequent usages.

### Origins

The name Martello is believed to come from a corruption of Mortella, a point in the bay of San Fiorenzo in Corsica. On the Mortella point was a small tower which held out against two British warships for a prolonged period. Initially the tower was captured after only two hours of bombardment by HMS Lowestoft in September 1793. The tower was then passed to Corsican Patriot forces to garrison and was promptly recaptured by the French. Having retaken the tower the French decided to increase its armaments. As such when the Royal Navy once again faced the tower, on February 9<sup>th</sup> 1794, it now mounted one 6 pounder and two 18 pounder cannon. The Royal Navy had sent *HMS Fortitude* (74 guns) and *HMS Juno* (32 guns) to undertake the capture of the tower. Fortitude had the worst of the first encounter as a hot shot from the tower ignited a powder box and blew-up several sailors and started a fire, the total casualties amounted to about 60 men, whilst the tower remained undamaged.

Eventually the tower was captured by the besieging British Army, which had landed some distance away and marched to the tower; a four gun battery was setup and eventually after two days continuous bombardment the French were compelled to surrender as a shot had set fire to material used to reinforce the parapet. The British Army demolished the tower when they left Corsica in 1796 to ensure that it could never again be used by the French to mount guns, although a portion of the tower is still extant (Mead 1948, Sutcliffe 1972, [www.martello-towers.co.uk](http://www.martello-towers.co.uk)).

The events in Corsica left a significant impression on the soldiers and sailors involved, many of whom were, in due course, senior British Officers, and in positions to make crucial decisions with regard to the defence of the British Isles, the most notable amidst this group were Major General David Dundas, Lieutenant General John Moore and Admiral Sir John Jervis.

It is interesting to note that the Martello towers were not the first defences of their kind to be constructed, since similar had already been built prior to the Corsican affair, notably in Jersey and Guernsey where similar towers were erected during the 1780s (Coad 1990, 8). The towers in the Channel Isles are not overly remarkable as they reflect an earlier realisation of the defensive potential of relatively small artillery forts if sited properly and it is also very likely that the inspiration for them came from the same quarter as there were similar towers all over the Mediterranean. In the context of artillery forts these Mediterranean examples can be discounted as they were generally watch towers rather than gun emplacements. The Board of Ordnance assessed the towers constructed in the Channel Islands particularly those in Guernsey, but they were dismissed as too small to mount cannon and subsequently served only as barracks. The men commissioned to assess these towers were also later involved in the design and construction of the towers on the mainland of Britain (Ward 1949, 27-8).

Arguably, the first Martello Towers to be built were those at Cape Colony, South Africa in 1796,

only a short time after the incident at Mortella Point, in the same year two others were begun at Cape Town and Simons Town. It was at a similar time that three towers were constructed at Halifax in Nova Scotia. All of these towers differed in many ways from those that were to be built around the coast of Britain, but they can all be said to have the same principles of defence in mind, that is to say they were designed to be bomb proof, house a small garrison and mount cannon (Coad 1990, 8; Sutcliffe 1972, 15-24).

Between 1796 and 1815, 194 towers were built; both in Britain and its dependencies, as part of a comprehensive defensive scheme and as a direct result of the British being at war with both France and the United States of America. In North America the construction of Martello Towers continued until 1873 when the Americans decided to abandon the building of towers at Key West prior to their completion. In Europe the construction of such towers had all but ended by 1815, with only five further towers being built, in Jersey, after this time (Coad 1990, 8; Sutcliffe 1972, 15-24). The practicality of the towers had diminished after 1815 because the perceived threat to British security posed by France had gone with the defeat of Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo. By the 1850s developments in artillery meant that the towers were not strong enough to withstand an attack with the new rifled muzzle loading cannon that were both more powerful and capable of being fired over large distances. This swift obsolescence meant that many towers were promptly sold or adapted for other uses.

The east coast towers were of a similar but improved design when compared to those on the south coast. The east coast towers were both larger and better defended than their southern counterparts. The Essex and Suffolk towers were built between 1808 and 1812 and originally there were 11 in Essex and 18 in Suffolk (Mead 1948, 214). Tower CC, at Aldeburgh, at the northern limit of the chain, was unique in design as it is both larger than the other towers and intended to mount four 24 pounder guns (Saunders 1989, 143). The tower appears to be made up of four normal east coast towers merged into one structure, quatrefoil in plan. It has been suggested that the design used to build tower CC was initially intended to serve on the south coast since the plans drawn up in 1804, by Brigadier General Twiss, recommended a four gun tower at Dymchurch which was never built (Sutcliffe 1972; Clements 1998; [www.martello-towers.co.uk](http://www.martello-towers.co.uk)).

As on the south coast the system included a circular casemate redoubt at Harwich; this time for ten guns though the original plan had been to accommodate for eight. This was self contained and designed to fire in every direction. Casemated accommodation for the garrison was built below the gun platforms; a deep ditch with a revetted counterscarp and glacis surrounded the whole fort. It had been conceived of in 1806, work began in 1807 and the fort was completed in 1810. Originally a similar redoubt was intended for Aldeburgh but it was deemed too costly an undertaking to allow it to progress and it seems that it was at this stage that the quatrefoil tower was constructed instead (Saunders 1989, 143).

In most cases the batteries that were to be protected by the towers had been in existence since the 1790s when the threat of invasion from Republican France had seemed real (Cowie 1979, 606). These batteries were of a roughly triangular shape, open at the back with the guns mounted on the top of them on the firing platform (terre plein) they were designed to fire over the parapet, en barbette, as opposed to through embrasures and it is this that gives them their name of Barbette

batteries (Hughes 1991, 79; Spiteri 1993, 106). In many cases the batteries were paid for by subscription of the local people rather than being centrally funded (SRO: HD 79/B1).

A place-name on a stretch of coast between Clacton-on-Sea and Frinton-on-Sea is given as Chevaux de Frise Point and this is suggestive of the level of military defences in this area, Chevaux de Frise can be defined as an obstacle composed of spikes attached to a wooden frame which is used to block an enemy advancing ([www.thefreedictionary.com](http://www.thefreedictionary.com)). Such place-names are at least suggestive, if not entirely indicative of in depth defences along this entire shoreline, the name appears on early OS maps of this area so it seems reasonable to suppose that the area has been called this for a prolonged period of time. It is important to stress that it is in this particular area that there were several towers demolished in 1819, as a result of being sold for building materials, there is the possibility of a correlation between the military place name and one of the missing Martello towers. Plotting the positions of the East Coast towers as they are shown on a map of 1816 (PRO: MR 1/936) suggests that the place name evidence and the documentary evidence both mark this point as the position of Tower H which was one of four Martellos sold and demolished in 1819. The War Office gradually sold or abandoned the towers so as to save on the expense of their upkeep. As early as 1819 some were demolished having been sold for building materials (Cowie 1979, 606-7). One of the points initially put forward in favour of the towers was that once a threat had passed it was possible to 'mothball' the towers by withdrawing the guns inside and appointing a caretaker rather than maintaining a full garrison.

### **Planning the System**

General Dumouriez, the British governments' special military advisor, in 1803 talked of the tower needing to be protected by closed batteries in Walton (Holland-Rose & Broadley 1909, 275). This was before the land for the east coast towers had even been purchased so it seems that there must have been at least one earlier tower along this coast prior to the construction of the Martello towers.

General Dumouriez also made suggestions for the disposition of guns and troops as follows: One battalion in barracks or camp on the height of St Osyth, Essex, as well as 2 mortars and 6 heavy cannon; 2 guns at Jaywick, Essex; 2 guns at Wigborough Wick, Essex; a battery of 3 pieces of artillery at Browan's Farm, 3 pieces of artillery at Ruesal Hall, 3 guns at Ruesal Farm, 3 guns at West Mersea, Essex, and 6 battalions with their field guns and 2 squadrons in barracks on the island. 4 cannon and 2 mortars at St Peter's Chapel, 4 guns between Waymark and Whitehouse, 3 guns together with 2 mortars on Ramsey Height. Three battalions at Tollesbury, Essex, a battery of guns between Millhouse and the Wick, a camp on the height of Great Wigborough, Essex, another on that of Abberton, Essex, with entrenchments, and a good battery at Strode Mill (Holland-Rose & Broadley 1909, 275-6). He also recommended a battery at Shotley Point, Suffolk, and one at the Ferry-house under the camp at Felixstowe, Suffolk (Holland-Rose & Broadley 1909, 300). Aldeborough, Suffolk, must be fortified and provided with cannon and mortars (Holland-Rose & Broadley 1909, 301).

General Dumouriez was an unusual choice for the post of special advisor to the government as he had formerly served in his native French army. As the commandant of Cherbourg he had in fact devised a plan to invade Britain. He never seems to have been quite fully trusted, which in

the context of a prolonged war with France is hardly surprising, and he had to base his defence suggestions and recommendations on his own ideas rather than with the aid of British military facts and figures which were purposely withheld from him as a foreign citizen.

For all of the restrictions imposed upon him Dumouriez seems to have had a good choice with regard to where to position the defences as many of the places he highlighted were subsequently defended with batteries and Martello towers. It is interesting to note that he must have had access to some of the military's plan as he states his approval of the plans that had already been drawn up by the War Office including the driving of the land, or in modern terms a scorched earth policy.

The idea to construct a chain of defensive towers had first been mooted by Captain Reynolds in 1798 but this scheme had been dismissed. A similar plan was resubmitted, by Captain Ford, in 1803 when the threat of invasion once again appeared real.

The plans of Ford were sent to his superior Brigadier-General Twiss who agreed with the scheme and forwarded it to General Sir David Dundas, who had besieged the Mortella Point tower, he too agreed with the proposal and passed it to the Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, Robert Lord Hobart after this the plans for towers were passed on to the Committee of the Royal Engineers, comprising Brigadier-General Twiss, Lieutenant-General Robert Morse the Inspector-General of Fortifications, and Colonel Abraham D'Aubant. The committee agreed with the principle of towers but not the square design that had been submitted, this caused delays.

The return of William Pitt as Prime Minister changed the political climate as he was enthusiastic for the towers to be built. He commissioned Twiss to find suitable sites and these were discussed at the Rochester Conference which took place on October 21<sup>st</sup> 1804, the scheme, with round towers, was approved and construction along the south coast began in 1805 and on the east coast in 1808 (<http://www.martello-towers.co.uk>).

### **Construction**

In traditional military style the 74 towers along the south coast of England were all assigned numbers and those on the east coast with letters, as there were 29 towers built along the east coast the last three in the chain were called AA, BB and CC, although they are sometimes referenced as A<sup>2</sup>, B<sup>2</sup> and C<sup>2</sup>. The allocation of the letters started in the south, at St Osyth's Point in Essex and worked northwards, terminating at Slaughden just south of Aldeburgh in Suffolk.

The cost of constructing the towers was originally estimated at £2000 each (Hutchinson 1994: 13). Each of the towers needed over 700,000 bricks many of which were probably made locally as witnessed by a report published in 1808 which stated that 500 men were now employed in the Grays brickfields, in Essex, to cater for the increased demand (Sutcliffe 1972, 79-80). The 11 towers in Essex cost £225,000 to build and every tower in the county supported a battery except H, near Frinton-on-Sea (Oppenheim 1907a, 303). If this cost is correct then the towers cost in excess of £20000 each rather than the £2000 initially expected.

Mead states that yellow London bricks were procured for the construction of the South coast

towers and that these were in general transported by barges and landed on the beaches adjacent to the sites chosen for the towers' construction, he then goes on to say that this is at odds with the East coast red brick towers (Mead 1948, 213). The east coast towers are built of a mixture of both local red bricks and imported London bricks, this clearly differs from previous accounts which have simplified matters by stating that the towers were built of one type or the other. In 1811 a Board of Ordnance cement works was established in Harwich, to cater for the inevitable heavy demand that the final stages of construction were causing, in that the date is so late it seems possible that the primary purpose was to produce the requisite amount of stucco to render the exteriors of the towers. The towers were constructed using a hot lime mortar made from a combination of lime, ash and hot tallow which set as hard as stone (Cowie 1979, 606).

The Board of Ordnance cement factory was ideally located for its produce to be swiftly transported to the construction sites as it was in a position directly next to a Naval dockyard (PRO: MFQ 1/41 pt2, MPH 1/839), it seems a reasonable supposition to assume that the Royal Navy would be expected to transport the cement to the building sites and that this would be relatively quick and efficient. This is an indication that the supplies of building materials were very directly administered and centralised as much as possible. The construction of the towers themselves was undertaken by local subcontractors of varying abilities under the supervision of the Royal Engineers (Sutcliffe 1972, 81). Both Sutcliffe (1972) and Mead (1948) state that the towers on the east coast are, in general, better constructed than those on the south coast. This seems likely considering that the south coast towers were built first and it was therefore in these that the lessons were learnt with regard to how the towers needed to be built, this process led to the alterations to the design that can be seen in the east coast examples as well as the more careful selection of the building contractors employed.

The defence of Harwich Harbour led to the construction of three batteries to protect the town, the Angelgate, Bathside, in 1813, and Beacon Hill, which had been built in 1805, the site of the Beacon Hill battery was much adapted and is now the site of Beacon Hill Fort (Pattison et.al. 2005b). These batteries were designed to support and compliment the Redoubt Fort that had been built in the middle of Harwich. Towers L and M, on Shotley Point also overlooked the Harbour, and Landguard Fort, was also modernised and repaired to ensure that it could counter an attack. This illustrates that the defences in this area were far greater than elsewhere but only as a result of the high priority attached to maintaining the port for the Royal Navy and preventing a hostile landing of forces.

### **Later History**

Once the threat of invasion had gone many of the towers stopped were vacated by the military. Some of the towers went on to be used for other purposes, such as bases for the coastguard.

Many of the towers were re-fortified in subsequent national crises until it was realised that weapon technology had advanced sufficiently to make the towers obsolete from a defensive point of view.

Some of the towers were adapted to military use during both of the world wars with many having concrete pillboxes constructed on their roofs to house Royal Observer Corps (ROC) posts or



infantry positions which were components of a nationwide defensive scheme. A few of the towers continued in use as ROC posts into the Cold War when the corps had changed its role to that of monitoring fall-out in the event of a nuclear attack.

## 5 Descriptions

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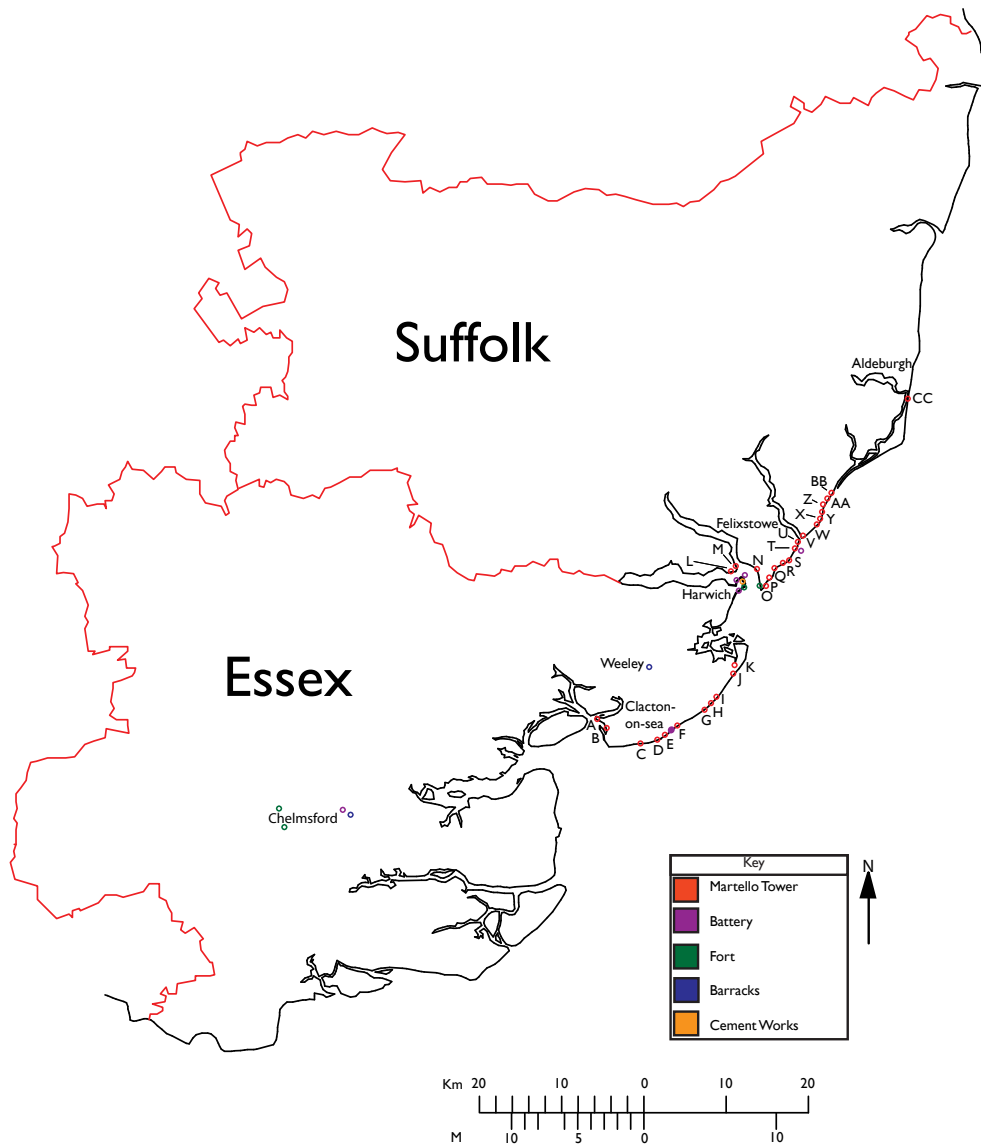
The towers are all three storey brick built, cam shaped, structures (Anon. 1889, 280). Generally east coast towers are 55ft (16.7m) in diameter by 33ft (10m) high, the walls taper upwards, and are between 8ft (2.4m) and 11ft (3.3m) thick at the base and between 5ft (1.5m) and 8ft (2.4m) thick at the top. They were also up to 50% thicker on the seaward side than the landward (Breen & Sommers 2002, 14-5). There are three floors in all of the towers with the entrance at first floor level which was reached either by means of a ladder or where a moat and glacis had been constructed, a drawbridge. The first floor was divided into three parts, one for billeting the garrison of 24 men, one as a room for the commanding officer and another area was used as a quartermaster's storeroom. A musket rack ran around the central column and had enough space to hold 27 guns. The floor at this level seems generally to have been one third stone flag, in the area over the magazine, and the other two thirds were composed of oak planking.

Given that access was gained to the first floor the ground floor served as a basement, it was entered through a trapdoor by means of a ladder. This entire floor was used for the storage of provisions and munitions, with a third of the floor being walled off from the rest so that it could serve as the powder magazine. The magazine was lit with a lantern separated from the powder by glass so that there was no possibility of a spark causing an explosion.

Access to the roof level was by means of two staircases built into the walls which led from the rooms used by the garrison and the Commanding Officer with the soldiers using one stair and the Officer another. The towers were usually armed with a 24 pounder cannon as the main long-range armament and two smaller carronades, named after the company that made them, the Carron Iron Company of Falkirk (<http://www.hms.org.uk/nelsonsnavycarronade.htm>). Howitzers were also installed as short-range guns that were intended to defend the tower in the event of an enemy force successfully landing and being in a position to threaten the tower from the landward side or at close quarters.

On the parapet there were two chimneys which due to their light weight construction would have been rapidly demolished in the event of the towers being needed for active military duty since they would otherwise impede the guns traversing and make an effective blind spot within the field of fire.

Dry moats were built around some of the towers they are typically 16.5ft (5m) deep and 33ft (10m) wide, and were formed by constructing a perimeter brick wall and piling compacted soil against it to form a sloping outer surface (Telling 1997, 11). Only Tower N, at Walton Ferry, was constructed with a cunette, a narrow water filled ditch at the bottom of the dry moat which surrounded the tower, a feature only constructed at this and tower 30 on the south coast where the cunette is rather more diminutive (Sutcliffe 1972, 110).



**Figure 1:** A Map showing the locations of the sites mentioned within this report

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A - Martello Tower &amp; Battery</li> <li>B - Partial remains of Battery and Earthwork of Tower</li> <li>C - Martello Tower</li> <li>D - Martello Tower</li> <li>E - Martello Tower</li> <li>F - Martello Tower</li> <li>G - Site of Tower</li> <li>H - Earthwork remains associated with Tower</li> <li>I - Earthwork remains associated with Tower</li> <li>J - Site of Tower</li> <li>K - Martello Tower &amp; Battery</li> <li>L - Martello Tower &amp; partial remains of Battery</li> <li>M - Martello Tower</li> <li>N - Site of Tower</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>O - Site of Tower</li> <li>P - Martello Tower &amp; ROC Post</li> <li>Q - Martello Tower</li> <li>R - Partial remains of Tower</li> <li>S - Site of Tower</li> <li>T - Martello Tower</li> <li>U - Martello Tower</li> <li>V - Earthwork of Tower</li> <li>W - Martello Tower</li> <li>X - Site of Tower</li> <li>Y - Martello Tower</li> <li>Z - Martello Tower</li> <li>AA - Martello Tower &amp; Battery</li> <li>BB - Site of Tower</li> <li>CC - Martello Tower</li> </ul> |
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### Martello Towers

For more complete details of each of the towers please refer to Appendix I which gives thorough information on these sites in terms of their individual histories and locations.

**Tower A, St Osyths Point, Essex,** (NGR: TM 0830 1569, scheduled and grade II listed) was built without a ditch and supported a forward battery of five guns, the tower is in good overall condition as are the Second World War additions despite a slight amount of vegetation growing from the coping stones. It is currently used as an aviation museum. The forward battery is in the best state

of preservation of any of the batteries along the east coast but has been built over by some recent housing development and slighted in some places as well, however, it still stands to its full height in a few areas and its course can be traced relatively easily as a line of rubble. None of the associated buildings such as the magazine or observation points seem to have survived although the magazine is listed in the county SMR. The modern sea wall and the access road to the site appear to match with the locations shown in 1860s plans of the site.

**Tower B, Point Clear, Essex**, (NGR: TM 0951 1474) was built with a moat and glacis and supported a forward battery of three guns, it was demolished in 1967 to make way for a housing development. The site of the tower is still visible as a slight earthwork on a patch of open ground adjacent to number 6 Beacon Heights, the forward battery survives, in the garden of number 6, to a height of nearly 1m in places and is preserved to some extent over approximately two thirds of its original length. Some of the coping stones from the tower's parapet and a Board of Ordnance land marker still survive although not in situ. The remains of the battery are now an extremely rare feature. The extent of the original land parcel can still be discerned from modern maps of this area; the Beacon Hill Estate is built entirely within the lands of the tower.



**Figure 2:** A Photograph of Battery B, Point Clear, Essex (NMR: DP029604)

**Tower C, Jaywick, Essex**, (NGR: TM 1362 1285, scheduled and grade II listed) and was built without a ditch and to support a forward battery of three guns. The modern sea wall is built on top of the battery, the site and shape of which is preserved in the V-shaped turn at one point in the sea defences. Whilst the destruction of the battery is a regrettable loss the new sea defences offer the tower the best chance of survival as at high tide sea level is higher than that of the tower. The tower is currently used as an audio-visual art gallery and has recently undergone a major programme of renovation, and the addition of a modern rooftop metal and glass extension. Despite modern access being gained at ground level the tower is in very good overall condition with the render and the coping stones were in perfect order. Much of the original land parcel boundary ditch still survives.

**Tower D, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex**, (NGR:TM 1614 1338, scheduled and grade II listed) was built with a ditch to support a forward battery of five guns which has now gone as a result of coastal erosion and modern development, around half of the original land parcel has now fallen into the sea and the modern sea wall and maintenance road are directly adjacent to the tower which has led to the loss of nearly half of the ditch around the tower. The ditch survives as a slight earthwork to the landward side of the tower where it is on Clacton golf course and part of the land parcel enclosure ditch also still survives. The tower was altered by Second World War additions and pipes were driven through the wall by the ROC during the Cold War, but it is presently derelict and in poor overall condition since although the usually delicate coping stones and plinth are still in good condition there are also three very large cracks running virtually from the top to the bottom of the tower.

**Tower E, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex**, (NGR:TM 1671 1376, scheduled and grade II listed) was built without a ditch. A quarter of the original land parcel has gone as a result of coastal erosion; the modern sea wall touches the seaward side of the tower. Another quarter of the land has been used to build the modern road on and most of the remaining land has been used to build a modern housing estate. The tower is in fair condition with some loose coping stones around the parapet as a result of vegetation growth and about a third of the modern render has come off. The tower is currently derelict with all of the openings bricked up.

**Tower F, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex**, (NGR: TM 1728 1430, scheduled and grade II listed) was built with a moat and glacis in support of a forward battery of three guns. There is no trace of the forward battery surviving. Nearly half of the original land parcel was sold for development in 1905 and this area seems to have been re-developed more recently. By the 1860s a row of coastguard cottages were built on a portion of the War Department land of which three survive. Two War Department boundary stones survive although only one of these seems to be in its original position. The tower is used as a restaurant with a coastguard lookout on the roof. The tower is in good overall condition with access to the tower gained at first floor level via the original iron drawbridge. The tower, moat and glacis are all in good condition although some of the brickwork may need re-pointing. The original land holding is evident in modern maps despite more recent development.

**Tower G, Holland-on-Sea, Essex**, (NGR:TM 2145 1690) has left no obvious traces, it was sold for building materials in 1819; the spot which it used to occupy is now a sailing club.

**Tower H, Chevaux de Frise Point, Essex**, (NGR: TM 2234 1772) was demolished in 1819, however, some banks and ditches survive. These remains are very similar to the land parcel boundary banks and ditches seen around other sites, no sign of the tower could be seen, but there is the possibility of buried remains.

**Tower I, Sandy Point, Essex**, (NGR:TM 2290 1823) was also demolished in 1819. There appear to be two slight earthwork banks which join up two existing water filled ditches forming a land parcel reminiscent of the sites of other towers, no remains of the tower could be seen.

**Tower J, Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex**, (NGR:TM 2532 2153) was demolished in the 1840s due to instability, local tradition suggests that the tower was on the patch of open land in Martello Place but no evidence could be seen, it appears that the site of this tower has been lost due to coastal erosion.

**Tower K, Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex**, (NGR:TM 2508 2201, scheduled, grade II listed and a building at risk priority C) was built without a ditch and in support of a three gun battery. The tower was formerly used as the generator room for the surrounding caravan park, it is currently derelict. The outer brick skin has gone and the modern pebble dash render is in poor condition, all of the coping stones have moved as a result of vegetation growth on the parapet. There is a large crack running for almost the entire height of the tower in one place. The land parcel boundary ditch still survives on the seaward side. Overall this tower is in poor condition. Previous work has noted that the forward battery partially survives in the boat yard adjacent to the caravan site, this was not visited. The land parcel boundary is still apparent in modern mapping of this area.

**Tower L, Shotley Point, Suffolk**, (NGR:TM 2483 3366, scheduled and grade II listed) was not visited as it was impossible to gain access to the former HMS Ganges site. This tower was built with a moat and glacis although previous work has noted that these have been filled-in. From a distance the tower appears to be derelict but in good overall condition. Work carried out by Suffolk County Council in 2000 noted that there appears to be the remains of the forward battery still surviving. The area of the battery associated with Tower L is recommended for further investigation ... [as there are] some suggestions that parts of the battery might still survive (Breen & Sommers 2002, 13-5). There appear to still be traces of the land parcel boundary surviving in modern maps of this area.

**Tower M, Shotley Point, Suffolk**, (NGR:TM 2513 3415, scheduled and grade II listed) was not built to support a forward battery and was built without a ditch. It was not possible to get close to this tower as access proved impossible to the former HMS Ganges. The tower could be seen from the marina, which showed that the tower is in poor condition with large vertical cracks in the brickwork, this may be as a result of the extra pressure on the building because of the water tank on the roof. It was noted that the tower appeared to be leaning slightly, which shows the extreme pressures which its fabric must be under. Part of the original boundary can still be perceived on modern maps of the site.

Towers L and M are both associated with the defence of the Shotley peninsula, there were two associated batteries and the area was re-fortified in the 1860s, in the 20th century the site had many training buildings constructed for the Royal Navy and the fortifications were neglected (Aitkens 2003, 2-3)

**The “Old Battery”, Shotley Point, Suffolk**, marked on a plan from the 1860s is no longer tracable; it was situated on the seaward side of the marina roughly in front of Tower M, its exact position has not been established (PRO, WORK 43/438).

**Tower N, Felixstowe, Suffolk**, (NGR:TM 2764 3404) was built with a moat, glacis and cunette and accessed by a drawbridge; it was later incorporated into the Walton Battery to protect Harwich Harbour when it was a destroyer base. There were no signs of any features remaining as a result of harbour expansion in this area of Felixstowe.

**Tower O, Felixstowe, Suffolk**, (NGR:TM 2870 3194) left no remains; it appears that a combination of erosion and more recent development have removed any traces.

**Tower P, Felixstowe, Suffolk**, (NGR:TM 2927 3308, scheduled and grade II listed) was built with a ditch. There is still slight evidence for the ditch around the tower; the observation point adjacent to the tower survives as a subtle platform. The lifeboat house and gun shed shown on the 1860s plan both also survive as platforms, it seems that coastal erosion has not adversely affected this area. The tower has a National Coastwatch observation point on the roof. The tower is pebble dash rendered which looks slightly weathered but the tower is in sound overall condition. The



**Figure 3:** A Photograph of Tower P, Felixstowe, Suffolk (NMR: DP029607)

**Tower Q, Felixstowe, Suffolk**, (NGR:TM 2992 3426, grade II listed) was built with a moat and glacis to support a battery of seven guns. The tower was converted to domestic use in the 1930s, a driveway has been driven through a cutting in the moat and glacis and the tower has had many windows and doors inserted as well as the parapet topped with crenulations. The tower itself has lost its outer brick skin and has been partially rendered, the condition of the tower is generally good although the chance of many original features surviving seems very remote. Most of the original land holding may be disentangled from more recent development and the boundary seems to have been preserved over three quarters of its length.

**Tower R, Felixstowe, Suffolk**, (NGR:TM 3105 3475, grade II\* listed) was built with a moat and glacis. Tower R was thought lost for a long period of time but does survive to the height of the glacis wall having been slighted and subsequently used as the Boiler room underneath the Bartlet

Hospital. The surviving portion of the tower appears to be around half the full height of the tower, with brickwork which is still in good condition and the moat and glacis are both equally well preserved. The original land parcel is apparent in modern maps of this area.

**Tower S, Felixstowe, Suffolk**, (NGR: TM 3169 3509) left no visible remains it seems to have been lost as a result of coastal erosion. There are suggestions in the land boundaries in this area to show where some of the four acres associated with this tower were. The position of the tower and the Board of Ordnance lands is shown in a Tithe map from the 1840s (SRO: P461/96). Much of the original land parcel may be seen in modern maps of this site.

**Tower T, Felixstowe Ferry, Suffolk**, (NGR: TM 3268 3663, scheduled and grade II listed) was built with a ditch to support a forward battery of three guns. Over a third of the original land parcel has been lost as a result of coastal erosion. Around half of the ditch and the observation point have been lost or possibly concealed by golf course landscaping activities. The tower is rendered with some areas missing. The plinth is in poor condition although unusually both of the original chimneys appear to be in good condition, some of the coping stones appear to be loose. Despite the tower being derelict it is in fair overall condition.

**Tower U, Felixstowe Ferry, Suffolk**, (NGR: TM 3285 3732, scheduled and grade II listed) was built with a ditch. Around half of the original land parcel has been lost as a result of coastal erosion and the ancillary buildings have also gone. The ditch around the tower survives as a slight earthwork. A row of coastguard cottages was built on a section of the original land parcel, the cottages have subsequently been demolished but their garden wall survives. The tower is in good condition and is in use as a house. The landward half of the land parcel can still be discerned in modern maps of this site, the seaward has been lost to coastal erosion.

**Tower V, Bawdsey Manor, Suffolk**, (NGR: TM 3356 3771) was located within the land now owned by Bawdsey Manor, which is used as a boarding school. The site of the tower, which has been demolished, is evident in the former rose garden, it appears possible that remains of the tower may exist though these would be buried around a central hollow which was about the correct width for the internal radius of a tower; should this prove correct then the remains may be as high as 1m. There is no evidence for any ditch or ancillary buildings surviving. There are suggestions of the land parcel surviving in modern maps of the area.

**Tower W, Bawdsey, Suffolk**, (NGR: TM 3559 3975, scheduled, grade II listed and a building at risk priority B) was built with a ditch, which can still be seen as a subtle earthwork, an observation point can be seen as a platform to the south of the tower. More than half of the original land parcel has been lost as a result of coastal erosion. Almost a quarter of the boundary ditch still survives. The tower is presently used as a house and is in good overall condition. The major threat to this tower is coastal erosion, the headland has been mostly protected by rock armour but to the south the protection has not been extended and there is concern that as a result of longshore drift activity the level of erosion in this area has increased and that this will eventually cause significant damage or loss to the tower. The bay to the south of the tower is eroding far more rapidly than the protected area and this might have a negative impact on the tower.





**Figure 4:** A Photograph of Tower W, Bawdsey, Suffolk (NMR: DP046352)

**Tower X, Bawdsey, Suffolk,** (NGR: TM 3580 4024) was built with a large ditch surrounding it. There were no traces of this tower surviving; it has been lost due to a combination of coastal erosion, and changing landuse such as the creation of lakes in this area. A coping stone was noted adjacent to this site in 1991 by Robert Carr of Suffolk County Council.

**Tower Y, Alderton, Suffolk,** (NGR: TM 3577 4107, scheduled) was built without a ditch and in support of a forward battery of three guns. Approximately three quarters of the original land parcel has gone as a result of coastal erosion, the ancillary building shown on the 1860s plan has left no visible remains and the ground appears to have been lowered. The tower is in good overall condition and is presently undergoing conversion to a residence. A new glass and metal structure has been built on the roof. There appears to be some damage to the plinth and the uppermost metre of brickwork seems to have been repaired, the parapet has been protected by metal (zinc?) flashing rather than the original stone coping.

**Tower Z, Alderton, Suffolk,** (NGR: TM 3612 4195, scheduled, grade II listed and a building at risk priority C) was built without a ditch. The modern sea defences lie on the same site as those of the 19<sup>th</sup> century so it appears that the threat of erosion is limited in this area. None of the associated buildings have survived. The tower stands in the middle of a wheat field. The tower itself is derelict and in poor condition, around seventy percent of the outer brick skin has fallen off and the top third of the tower has been rendered at some point to try and preserve the building. This tower is little altered except for the erection of a Second World War pillbox on the roof with many internal features surviving exceptionally well. A quarter of the landward section of boundary ditch still survives.

**Tower AA, Shinglestreet, Suffolk,** (NGR: TM 3660 4255, scheduled and grade II listed) was built with a ditch and in support of a battery of three guns. The battery has been adapted to residential

use and the rear half of the land parcel was delimited by a bank and ditch which survives intact, the associated boat house and a large depression, both shown on the 1860s plan, were still present as earthworks as well as all four of the original Board of Ordnance boundary markers. The tower is still surrounded by the slight earthwork of its ditch and was undergoing renovation so that it could be used as a house. The tower is in good overall condition and is the most complete site encountered as all of the ancillary buildings can be accounted for.



**Figure 5:** A Photograph of Tower AA with converted Battery in foreground, Shinglestreet, Suffolk (NMR: DP046362)

**Tower BB, Shinglestreet, Suffolk**, (NGR:TM 3693 4302) was built with a ditch. No remains of this tower were visible. The site of this tower is marked on modern maps by the boundary stones in this area and the presence of Coastguard cottages in this vicinity.

**Tower CC, Slaughden, Suffolk**, (NGR:TM 4630 5491, scheduled and grade II\* listed) is unique in being quatrefoil, being four normal east coast towers merged into one building, it is surrounded by a moat and glacis and had an armament of four 24 pounders; it was built to support a battery of five guns. Sutcliffe (1972) and Saunders (1989) suggest that this tower was a replacement for a proposed Redoubt Fort like that built at Harwich but that this scheme was halted due to the very high costs involved. The tower is generally in good condition although coastal erosion has destroyed the seaward third of the moat and glacis, the modern sea defences nearly touch the seaward side of the tower. The glacis wall is in poor repair with significant areas of loose bricks and missing coping stones. Access to the tower is still by means of the first floor but the bridge is a modern replacement. The tower is owned by the Landmark Trust who let it as holiday accommodation.

#### **The Harwich Cement Works**

**The Harwich Cement Works** (NGR:TM 2615 3271, grade II listed) were set up in 1811 to supply the Board of Ordnance with cement. The boundary wall has survived intact, and two Board of Ordnance boundary markers still remain in situ on the southern side of the site. The land within



**Figure 6:** A Photograph of Tower CC, Aldeburgh, Suffolk (NMR: DP029604)

the walls was ceded to the coastguard in 1858 when the present cottages were built. Commander H Georges and Lieutenant J Gutzmer were both stationed in Harwich in 1851 whilst serving with the coastguard. Coastguards were also listed as being stationed at Aldeborough and Clacton Wash at this date so it seems reasonable to suppose that the coastline had been broken into different divisions by this time each administered from a central base (<http://thor.prohosting.com/~hughw/c-guard.txt>). There is no definite proof that the cement produced here was used to construct the Martello Towers but it appears likely.

### **Individual Batteries**

Batteries were built at four points in Essex in 1797, these mounted three 24-pounders each, three of them were subsequently used as forward batteries associated with Martello towers G, I and K. The fourth of these towers (NGR: TM 1694 1394) was situated between towers D and E and was retained in military service after the end of the Napoleonic wars (Walker 1938, 171-2). The battery which was later associated with tower E was built as an isolated feature between 1803 and 1805 (Walker 1938, 173).

No extant remains of the Bathside (NGR: TM 2586 3245) or Angelgate (NGR: TM 2617 3276) batteries in Harwich, Essex, remain, they have both been lost to modern development of the port and harbour facilities which seemed quite new in the appropriate areas of the town. The Angelgate battery is now overlain by Navigation House (Went 1999, 14). Though no remains of the Bathside battery survive above ground it was shown to have survived as sub-surface remains which were partially excavated in 1998 (Medlycott 1998).

An isolated gun battery was built prior to 1824 in Felixstowe, Suffolk (NGR: TM 3275 3661), there are no surviving traces as a result of coastal erosion.

**The Harwich Redoubt** (NGR:TM 2615 3216, scheduled and grade II listed) is generally in good condition having been cleared by local volunteers from 1969 onwards, there seems to be an issue with water ingress in some areas of the fort but structurally the building and its associated moat and glacis are in good condition and it is being used as a museum. There is good archaeological potential within the moat as the results of a Magnetometer survey have shown that there are cannon buried within them. The area around the fort has less archaeological potential than the area within because it has been turned over to allotments which will have masked or destroyed surviving features.

**Beacon Hill Fort, Harwich, Essex**, (NGR:TM 2619 3174, scheduled) was not visited, the site is derelict and vandalism is a continuing problem. From the perspective of Napoleonic defences there was a battery on this site but that fell into the sea in the 1820s. Despite the dereliction and vandalism the remains on this site seem to be in fair condition (Brown & Pattison 1997).

**Landguard Fort, Felixstowe, Suffolk**, (NGR:TM 2837 3192, scheduled and grade I listed) was strengthened during the Napoleonic Wars and much of what remains today is of late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The site was not visited, but is in good condition, it is presently in the guardianship of English Heritage but the main fort is run by the Landguard Fort Trust who administer the site as a heritage attraction and with Felixstowe Museum operating in the former Submarine Mining Establishment under a local management agreement (Pattison 2005b).

#### **Barracks**

**Weeley Barracks, Weeley, Essex**, (NGR:TM 147 223) were built in 1803 to house the garrisons of the Martello Towers as the section of coast was believed to have a detrimental effect on the soldiers' health. It was demolished in 1814 and the bricks used to build another barracks at St Osyth (<http://www.stosyth.gov.uk>).

**Danbury Camp, Danbury Common, Essex** (NGR:TL 7804 0450) was used throughout the Napoleonic wars as a base for soldiers within this area, there are not thought to be any remains on this site but it has been identified through previous documentary research.

#### **Chelmsford**

Chelmsford and environs were heavily fortified from 1803 onwards. The system of defences was known as the Chelmsford Entrenchments and was designed to halt an enemy advance on London, until it was realised that it could be easily outflanked. Pieces of this network still survive.

**Galleywood Common**, (NGR:TL 7032 0264) is the site of an artillery fort, possibly an earthwork redoubt, that was supported by outwork batteries. The remains of sections of the rampart and ditch still survive as do two of the barbette batteries.

**The Star Battery, Widford**, (NGR:TL 6967 0491) is the site of an artillery fort which was supported by outwork batteries, similar to the remains at Galleywood.

A gun battery has been identified near to Danbury, (NGR:TL 7742 0475) the trace appears crude and it is unclear whether it was a practice work or whether it was built by untrained militiamen.

## **6. Recommendations and Conclusions**

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The towers can be divided into several distinct categories and therefore each of these groups will be looked at individually within the context of this chapter.

### **Martello Towers**

**Tower A, St Osyth's Point, Essex**, is in good condition despite modern additions, and appears to be under no threat in terms of structural preservation, the setting of the tower has been compromised by the construction of the houses around this area. The Battery still stands to its full height in some places despite having been built over and partially demolished to allow access. The remains that are most sensitive are those of the battery since this is derelict, the continued preservation of this feature should be possible as the modern sea defences limit the threat of erosion, the main risk to the battery is the activities of the homeowners in whose gardens these remains are situated.

**Tower B, Point Clear, Essex**, survives as an earthwork whilst the battery survives to 1m in height in some places, presently this tower and battery are not protected as they were believed to have been destroyed in 1967 by the construction of the surrounding housing development. The battery is of high significance since very few of these survive. The earthwork of the tower should be included in any scheme to safeguard the future of the battery as they are associated and the tower itself presents a good level of potential for sub-surface remains.

**Tower C, Jaywick, Essex**, has recently been renovated and is in very good condition, there appeared to be no problems with the tower; the location of the forward battery is discernible as a kink in the modern sea wall. The major threat to this site is sea level change as at present the only reason for the tower not being submerged at high tide is the sea wall, sea level is now greater than that of the base of the tower.

**Tower D, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex**, has lost its forward battery and nearly half of its associated land parcel as a result of coastal erosion, this should not be a problem again for some time due to the modern concrete sea wall in this area. The tower is derelict and in poor condition, the substantial cracks in the brickwork indicate that this site needs to be monitored for any changes, this is particularly important as this area presents the opportunity of seeing a number of towers in context, as there is an uninterrupted chain of towers at this point.

**Tower E, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex**, is derelict with all of its openings bricked-up; the coping stones around the parapet are loose as a result of vegetation growth and a third of the render has been lost, the tower is in fair overall condition. The sea wall now touches the base of the tower which illustrates the problem of erosion in this area; most of the remaining land parcel has been recently built upon. The tower has no apparent additions which makes it a likely candidate for the survival of internal original features.

**Tower F, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex**, is now a restaurant and appears to be in good condition. Much of the original land parcel has been sold and there were no remains of the forward battery. The

only point that needs to be made regarding this tower is that some of the brickwork appeared to need re-pointing.

**Tower G, Holland-on-Sea, Essex**, has been lost and although its position has been determined the potential of this site with regard to preserved archaeological deposits is minimal. The site of this tower has been destroyed through human agency.

**Tower H, Chevaux de Frise Point, Essex**, was demolished in 1819 but sections of its boundary ditches survive as earthworks, the potential of this site is limited but the remains help to pinpoint the location of this tower with a greater degree of accuracy than may otherwise have been possible. The site is protected by modern sea defences and is located on a golf course so there is not a significant threat to its continued survival, there is the potential for buried remains underneath golf course landscaping.

**Tower I, Sandy Point, Essex**, was demolished in 1819 but sections of its boundary ditches survive as earthworks, the potential of this site is limited but the remains help to pinpoint the location of this tower with a greater degree of accuracy than may otherwise have been possible. The site is protected by modern sea defences and is located on a golf course so there is not a significant threat to its continued survival, there is the potential for buried remains underneath golf course landscaping.

**Tower J, Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex**, has been lost and although its position has been determined the potential of this site with regard to preserved archaeological deposits is minimal. The site of this tower has been destroyed through coastal erosion.

**Tower K, Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex**, is in poor condition and is presently on the Buildings at Risk Register, the building is derelict and it has all of its coping stones loose and cracks to the exterior. The fact that the tower was used as the generator house for the surrounding campsite suggests that the alterations may have been limited and presents the possibility that some internal features may have survived. The forward battery is not protected and has been subject to recent damage by the land owner.

**Tower L, Shotley Point, Suffolk**, was not possible to visit but in 2000 (Breen and Sommers 2002) it was recorded as being in good condition and that there were remains of the forward battery surviving. This tower is derelict, previous work has stated that there are surviving original features inside. It is a good example of its type, the area has not suffered from erosion and it seems likely that there are buried deposits in the immediate area.

**Tower M, Shotley Point, Suffolk**, was visible from the adjacent marina and appeared to be in poor condition, the large water tank on top of the tower may be having a negative impact on the structure, large cracks were visible and the entire tower seemed to be leaning slightly. This tower looked to be in worse condition than most of the other sites, even Tower K, which is on the Buildings at Risk Register. Its being placed on the Buildings at Risk Register seems warranted if a more positive solution can not be found.

**Tower N, Felixstowe, Suffolk**, has been lost and although its position has been determined the potential of this site with regard to preserved archaeological deposits is minimal. The site of this tower has been destroyed although there is the possibility of buried remains surviving.

**Tower O, Felixstowe, Suffolk**, has been lost and although its position has been determined the potential of this site with regard to preserved archaeological deposits is minimal. The site of this tower has been destroyed through coastal erosion.

**Tower P, Felixstowe, Suffolk**, is in reasonable overall condition, associated features, marked on an 1860s plan, were accounted for as earthwork platforms, these present the possibility of buried deposits and may warrant further investigation or increased protection. The position of the modern sea wall suggests that there has been no significant coastal erosion in this area. The planning proposals associated with this area pose a definite threat to the earthwork remains of buildings associated with this tower and to the ROC post. The preservation of the original land parcel and the associated boundary markers is a rare survival.

**Tower Q, Felixstowe, Suffolk**, is in good overall condition although as a result of conversion to a dwelling there seems little chance of any original features surviving internally. There were no signs of the forward battery surviving.

**Tower R, Felixstowe, Suffolk**, was slighted but survives to half its original height under the Bartlet Hospital, the moat wall also survives to its full height. These remains are already subject to statutory protection although they are threatened by proposed redevelopment of the hospital site.

**Tower S, Felixstowe, Suffolk**, has been lost and although its position has been determined the potential of this site with regard to preserved archaeological deposits is minimal. The site of this tower has been destroyed through coastal erosion.

**Tower T, Felixstowe Ferry, Suffolk**, is derelict, around a third of its original land parcel has been lost through coastal erosion and this includes the forward battery, the area directly around the tower has been disturbed by golf course landscaping but there is still the possibility of buried deposits surviving, the tower is in fair condition but needs some work.

**Tower U, Felixstowe Ferry, Suffolk**, is in good condition and in use as a house, half of the land parcel has been lost due to coastal erosion. A portion of the original land was used for coastguard cottages, which have subsequently been demolished. There were no traces of any ancillary buildings but there is a chance of surviving subsurface deposits.

**Tower V, Bawdsey Manor, Suffolk**, survives as a hollow depression in the garden of Bawdsey Manor, there is a possibility that there are still some buried remains, as the hollow appeared to be the same size as the internal dimensions of a tower and the presence of a small bank around the depression is suggestive of buried wall remains. This site should be considered for protection as

it forms part of an interesting landscape with Bawdsey Manor and features associated with later coastal defences including radar and a 1980s bloodhound missile site.

**Tower W, Bawdsey, Suffolk**, is in good condition and being used as a dwelling, but it is on the Buildings at Risk Register due to the level of coastal erosion in this area which threatens to consume the entire coastline. Rock armour has been placed in front of the tower to try and prevent the collapse of the tower and two neighbouring properties but this scheme has not been continued around the headland which has resulted in increased erosion to the south of the tower. Over two thirds of the original land parcel has been lost to the sea and without increased protection to the south of the headland it seems likely that the tower will collapse.

**Tower X, Bawdsey, Suffolk**, has been lost and although its position has been determined the potential of this site with regard to preserved archaeological deposits is minimal. The site of this tower has been destroyed through human agency.

**Tower Y, Alderton, Suffolk**, is in good condition and is undergoing conversion to a house, around three quarters of the original land parcel, including the forward battery, has been lost through coastal erosion but this has been halted by the modern sea defences. None of the ancillary features have survived.

**Tower Z, Alderton, Suffolk**, is in poor condition and is derelict, there appears to have been no significant coastal erosion in this area as the sea defences are on much the same site as those shown in an 1860s plan. The tower is on the Buildings at Risk Register. The limited additions to the tower mean that the potential for the survival of original internal features makes this the tower with the best archaeological potential in Suffolk.

**Tower AA, Shinglestreet, Suffolk**, is perhaps the best preserved of the towers as it is still surrounded by a full complement of associated features, all of the boundary markers are present as is the boundary bank and ditch, the Battery is still extant but has been converted into a house and other features noted on the 1860s plan of this site are also present as earthwork platforms. The tower itself is in good condition and is being renovated so that it can be used as a house. The presence of all of the features is unique to this site. The risk of coastal erosion is not an issue to date.

**Tower BB, Shinglestreet, Suffolk**, has been lost and although its position has been determined the potential of this site with regard to preserved archaeological deposits is minimal. The site of this tower has been destroyed through human agency.

**Tower CC, Slaughden, Suffolk**, is unique in being quatrefoil, the tower itself is in good condition but the wall of the moat is only in fair condition. The modern sea wall is directly adjacent to the tower and the seaward third of the moat wall has been lost as a result of coastal erosion as well as the forward battery. The moat wall needs some consolidation work in a couple of areas. The erosion that has already happened in this area illustrates the level of risk to this site should the sea defences prove inadequate.



### **Harwich Cement Works**

The Board of Ordnance Cement Works has been built over, in 1858 with Coastguard Cottages, but the outer wall of the factory and two Board of Ordnance boundary markers still survive, these remains have been protected to an extent as the cottages on the site are Grade II listed but the wall and markers have been misidentified as being from the same period as the dwellings which should be addressed by the correction of the data and possibly a greater level of protection for the remains associated with the factory rather than the houses.

### **Individual Batteries**

The Harwich Redoubt is in good condition.

The Bathside Battery, Harwich, Essex, is not visible as above ground remains but survives as subsurface archaeology meaning that the site still has some archaeological potential, the location of this site is marked on the ground (Medlycott 1998).

The Angelgate Battery, Harwich, Essex, has been lost as it was located on the site presently occupied by Navigation House (Medlycott 1998).

The gun batteries at Clacton and Felixstowe have not left any remains as a result of coastal erosion.

### **Barracks**

The site of Danbury Camp, Essex, is owned by the National Trust and is under no immediate threats.

The site of Weeley Barracks, Essex, has no known remains present and is not in need of further work.

### **Chelmsford**

The defences associated with the Chelmsford Entrenchments were recorded in the late 1980s and were not re-assessed for his present work; they are an important demonstration of the depth of the Napoleonic defence network.

### **Conclusion**

This report has shown that many of these sites are under threat as a result of their dereliction or through coastal erosion. The fact that many of the towers have been altered has meant that there are relatively few sites with a good chance of original internal features being preserved and that these should be maintained or adapted carefully.

The level of coastal erosion near many of these sites has also made it apparent that the heritage implications of coastal defence schemes or the lack of those already in place being maintained and is a serious issues which needs to be addressed.

The report has also highlighted that many of the sites have more preserved archaeology than had been previously thought and that these sites should be added to the archaeological record as well as add value to the towers with which they are associated.

The towers, as far as is possible, must be considered as a significant component in a complex military landscape where the intervisibility of the towers is significant as well as their relationship with the gun batteries, and other ancillary buildings. Greater value should be attributed to those sites where there has been least interference and modern infill of their setting and the areas covered in records relating to these sites should be increased to account for this so that future development in these areas may be designed to have a limited impact on the towers. Though there are few towers which have not been significantly altered those which have not should be treated with more care to try and preserve as many original features as possible.

## **7 Method**

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The research for this report was mainly desk based although visits were made to Essex County Record Office, Chelmsford; Suffolk County Record Office, Ipswich and The National Archives, Kew.

Field visits were undertaken in July 2007 and were carried out at level one, a walk-over survey.

## **8 Acknowledgements**

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The author wishes to thank Magnus Alexander for his help in undertaking the field visits, Wayne Cocroft for his advise and support in the production of this report. Marcus Jecock, Dave Went, Bob Carr, Colin Pendleton and Sally Gale for their kind assistance and the supply of research material. Also Pat Payne and Steve Cole for their excellent photographs of the towers.

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WORK 43/438//37: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower E 1867

WORK 43/438//38: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower F 1867

WORK 43/438//39: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower K 1867

WORK 43/438//40: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower N 1867

WORK 43/438//41: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower P 1867

WORK 43/438//42: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower Q 1867

WORK 43/438//43: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower R 1867

WORK 43/438//44: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower T 1867

WORK 43/438//45: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower U and Coastguard Station 1867

WORK 43/438//46: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower W 1867

WORK 43/438//47: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower X 1867

WORK 43/438//48: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower Y 1867

WORK 43/438//49: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower Z 1867

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Sepia

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## Appendix I

<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 0830 1569	TM01NE31, 386002, SMR 2134, Mon. No.: 29429, LBUID: 119984, SAM 216	
<b>Title/Address</b> MARTELLO TOWER A & ASSOCIATED BATTERY, POINT CLEAR (STONE POINT)		
<b>County</b> ESSEX	<b>District</b> TENDRING	<b>Parish</b> ST OSYTH

### Register Entry Description



### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive, 6 in Essex. Eleven Martello towers were originally constructed along the 20km stretch of Essex coastline known as the Clacton Beach, some adding to existing batteries or replacing earlier signal stations. The line of towers, identified by the letters A to K, ran from the north bank of the Colne Estuary to Walton on the Naze - with the large circular redoubt at Harwich punctuating the northern end.

### Summary of Monuments

No	Monument Record	Grade
TM01NE31	Martello Tower A	Scheduled & II
TM01NE31	Battery	Scheduled

### History

This tower was built between 1808 and 1812 on land that was purchased by the War Office in 1808. It was built to support a battery of Barbette form, roughly a triangular feature pointing towards the direction of the sea, such features are clearly visible on early OS maps of this area although the battery is marked as dismantled. These also show that the parcel of land acquired for the tower to sit in had been marked with Board of Ordnance boundary stones and that a ditch had been constructed to isolate the promontory from the surrounding area. There is some

suggestion that originally there were also three cottages constructed near to the tower to serve as accommodation for the garrison.

The Navy List for 1851 states that Lt G R White was stationed at St Osyth's Tower as the Chief Officer for the Coastguard (<http://thor.prohosting.com/~hughw/c-guard.txt>).

The tower remained in the control of the authorities until the early 20<sup>th</sup> C first being used as a Coastguard Station and subsequently as a piquet by the army during the First World War.

After WWI the tower was converted for use as a restaurant, a function which it maintained throughout the 1920s and 30s.

The tower was once again in military hands during the Second World War when first the tower, and then the entire point, was commandeered. The area was under the control of the Navy and the tower was known as HMS Helder between April 1942 and August 1944 when it was used as a Combined Operations training camp which focussed on landing craft operations, the tower itself contained a mock-up of a landing craft and the immediate vicinity had an assault course and mock-up beach to help with training. After August 1944, the tower and its immediate surroundings became RN Camp St Osyth and was used as accommodation for Naval raiding parties (Francis & Crisp 2007: 16, <http://www.combinedops.com>, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/ww2peopleswar/stories/50/a4427750.shtml>).

From the late 1940s until the 1960s the tower once more became a tea room although with less success than it had enjoyed before the war.

Then it enjoyed a brief stint serving as a Youth Sailing Centre in the 1970s.

After this it was then used as a bar and disco serving a newly setup caravan park, this proved quite short lived and the tower was disused by the 1980s.

The tower is currently in use as a museum displaying Second World War memorabilia.

#### **Further Information**

Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper

Francis, P and Crisp, G 2007 *Military Command and Control Organisation, Part 1: The Royal Navy*

Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan

Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror* 1948

Pevsner, N 1965 *The Buildings of England: Essex Second Edition with Revisions by E Radcliffe* London: Penguin pp. 127, 342

Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles

Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST

Ward, S G P 1949 *Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* Vol. 27

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

<http://thor.prohosting.com/~hughw/c-guard.txt>

[http://www.24hourmuseum.org.uk/museum\\_gfx\\_en/AM39359.html](http://www.24hourmuseum.org.uk/museum_gfx_en/AM39359.html)

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/ww2peopleswar/stories/50/a4427750.shtml>

<http://www.combinedops.com>

MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805

WO 78/624: Four sheets of the Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 County Series joined: Essex XLVII.3-4 and [Essex XLVII.7-8], together forming a map of the estuary of the River Colne and parts of Brightlingsea, East Mersea and Saint Osyth parishes. Sheet XLVII.7 1874-6

WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8

WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816

WO 78/4568: Eastern District Plan of Martello Tower A and Battery 1869

WORK 43/438//33: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower A 1867

### **Designations**

Grade II Listed Building

Scheduled

<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 0951 1474	TM01SE16, 386076	
<b>Title/Address</b> MARTELLO TOWER B, BEACON HILL		
<b>County</b> ESSEX	<b>District</b> TENDRING	<b>Parish</b> ST OSYTH

#### Register Entry Description



#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive, 6 in Essex. Eleven Martello towers were originally constructed along the 20km stretch of Essex coastline known as the Clacton Beach, some adding to existing batteries or replacing earlier signal stations. The line of towers, identified by the letters A to K, ran from the north bank of the Colne Estuary to Walton on the Naze - with the large circular redoubt at Harwich punctuating the northern end.

#### Summary of Monuments

No	Monument Record	Grade
TM01SE16	Martello Tower (Earthwork)	
TM01SE16	Battery (Partial)	

#### History

The tower was built between 1808 and 1812. The tower originally had a moat and glacis and was built to support a forward, Barbette, battery, the tower and battery can be seen on early OS maps of the area although the battery is labelled as dismantled, the plot of land owned by the military is also nicely defined by stone markers. It was maintained by the War Office until 1908 when it was sold and converted into a house.

Mead records that this tower along with tower CC and three South Coast towers were put up for sale by auction in 1932 by Messrs William Whiteley Ltd, only B and CC seem to have been sold and

converted to domestic use (Mead 1948: 301).

At some point after 1948, when it was still a residence (Mead 1948: 299), it was used as a radio astronomical observatory, a function it continued to serve until its demolition in 1967 (Sutcliffe 1972: 105). When the tower was demolished the site was developed as a new housing estate.

The tower survives, in an open patch of ground, as an obvious earthwork and the Battery stands up to 1m high in places, see photo above.

### **Further Information**

Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper

Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan

Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror* 1948

Pevsner, N 1965 *The Buildings of England: Essex Second Edition with Revisions by E Radcliffe* London: Penguin pp. 127, 342

Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles

Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST

Ward, S G P 1949 Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* Vol. 27

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805

WO 78/624: Four sheets of the Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 County Series joined: Essex XLVII.3-4 and [Essex XLVII.7-8], together forming a map of the estuary of the River Colne and parts of Brightlingsea, East Mersea and Saint Osyth parishes. Sheet XLVII.7 1874-6

WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8

WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816

WO 78/2276: Two sheets of maps and plans showing the sites of Martello Towers 1884-95

WORK 43/438//34: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower B 1867

### **Designations**



<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 1362 1285	TMI 1SE12, 387827, SMR: 8, Mon No: 29430, LBUID: 119894, SAM 122	
<b>Title/Address</b> MARTELLO TOWER C, NEAR JAYWICK		
<b>County</b> ESSEX	<b>District</b> TENDRING	<b>Parish</b> CLACTON ON SEA

#### Register Entry Description



#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive, 6 in Essex. Eleven Martello towers were originally constructed along the 20km stretch of Essex coastline known as the Clacton Beach, some adding to existing batteries or replacing earlier signal stations. The line of towers, identified by the letters A to K, ran from the north bank of the Colne Estuary to Walton on the Naze - with the large circular redoubt at Harwich punctuating the northern end.

#### Summary of Historic Assets

No	Monument Record	Grade
TMI 1SE12	Martello Tower C	Scheduled & II
TMI 1SE12	Boundary Ditch	

#### History

The tower was built between 1808 and 1812 to support a forward, Barbette, battery. The plot of land occupied by the military is apparent on early OS maps of the area because it is defined by a ditch as well as by stone markers. The actual location of the battery is not made entirely clear although it seems likely that it was near to the tower in a position guarding the sluice.

The military held on to the tower until 1906 when it was sold and converted into a house.

During the 1930s it was used as a nightclub. It was re-occupied by the military during the Second

World War. Post-war it was used as a refreshment room and storehouse.

The 1805 forward battery was lost in the 1960s when it was destroyed by the construction of the modern sea wall; the shape of the underlying battery is now reflected in the slightly odd shape of the sea defences in this area.

After a period of disuse the tower is now being used as an Arts Centre which specializes in 3D and digital modern art.

### **Further Information**

Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper

Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan

Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror 1948*

Pevsner, N 1965 *The Buildings of England: Essex Second Edition with Revisions by E Radcliffe* London: Penguin p. 342

Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles

Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST

Ward, S G P 1949 Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* Vol. 27

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805

WO 78/624: Four sheets of the Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 County Series joined: Essex XLVII.3-4 and [Essex XLVII.7-8], together forming a map of the estuary of the River Colne and parts of Brightlingsea, East Mersea and Saint Osyth parishes. Sheet XLVII.7 1874-6

WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8

WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816

WORK 43/438//35: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower C 1867

### **Designations**

Scheduled

Grade II listed

<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 1614 1338	TMI 1SE9, 387800, SMR: 7, Mon No: 2943 I, SAM 121	
<b>Title/Address</b> MARTELLO TOWER D, 450M SSW OF CLUBHOUSE, CLACTON GOLF COURSE		
<b>County</b> ESSEX	<b>District</b> TENDRING	<b>Parish</b> CLACTON ON SEA

#### Register Entry Description



#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive, 6 in Essex. Eleven Martello towers were originally constructed along the 20km stretch of Essex coastline known as the Clacton Beach, some adding to existing batteries or replacing earlier signal stations. The line of towers, identified by the letters A to K, ran from the north bank of the Colne Estuary to Walton on the Naze - with the large circular redoubt at Harwich punctuating the northern end.

#### Summary of Monuments

No	Monument Record	Grade
TMI 1SE9	Martello Tower D	Scheduled & II
TMI 1SE9	Ditch	
TMI 1SE9	Boundary Ditch	

#### History

The tower was built between 1808 and 1812, it was retained by the military until it was sold in 1904 along with the land around it and was then absorbed into the new golf course. Early mapping of the area shows that the military plot was distinguished from the surrounding land by means of a boundary ditch and marker stones.

After 1816 the tower became the responsibility of Gunner James Smith, who was a married

Artillery pensioner.

The tower was used by the Army during the Second World War as a lookout post. However, after its being sold the property was still in some sort of military use, in 1972 the tower was still leased to the Secretary of State for Air (Sutcliffe 1972: 105).

The tower was used between 1961 and 1968 as a ROC observation post (<http://www.ukcoldwar.org.uk/clacton.htm>).

The forward battery and other associated buildings were lost due to coastal erosion and the construction of new sea defences in the 1980s.

### **Further Information**

Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper

Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan

Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror 1948*

Pevsner, N 1965 *The Buildings of England: Essex Second Edition with Revisions by E Radcliffe* London: Penguin p. 127

Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles

Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST

Ward, S G P 1949 Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* Vol. 27

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

<http://www.ukcoldwar.org.uk/clacton.htm>

MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805

WO 78/624: Four sheets of the Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 County Series joined: Essex XLVII.3-4 and [Essex XLVII.7-8], together forming a map of the estuary of the River Colne and parts of Brightlingsea, East Mersea and Saint Osyth parishes. Sheet XLVII.7 1874-6

WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8

WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816

WO 78/2489: Two plans of Martello Towers: Tower D and Tower R 1864-9

WO 78/2489/2: Martello Tower D: Ordnance Survey 1866

WORK 43/438/36: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower D 1867

### **Designations**

Scheduled

Grade II Listed

<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 1671 1376	TMI 15E10, SMR: 6, Mon No: 29432 LBUID: 119877, SAM 120	
<b>Title/Address</b> MARTELLO TOWER E, 300M SW OF JUNCTION OF MARINE PARADE WEST & WASH LANE, CLACTON ON SEA		
<b>County</b> ESSEX	<b>District</b> TENDRING	<b>Parish</b> CLACTON

#### Register Entry Description



#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive, 6 in Essex. Eleven Martello towers were originally constructed along the 20km stretch of Essex coastline known as the Clacton Beach, some adding to existing batteries or replacing earlier signal stations. The line of towers, identified by the letters A to K, ran from the north bank of the Colne Estuary to Walton on the Naze - with the large circular redoubt at Harwich punctuating the northern end.

#### Summary of Monuments

No	Monument Record	Grade
TMI 15E10	Martello Tower E	Scheduled & II

#### History

The tower was built between 1808 and 1812, the parcel of land associated with the Martello seems to have been an area of roughly 4 acres (Sutcliffe 1972: 59)

The forward battery, built in 1805, seems to have been destroyed when it was sold off, in 1819, in an auction of building materials, any remaining traces seem to have been erased by more recent coastal erosion and the construction of modern sea defences.

The tower was finally sold by the War Office in 1904.

In 1935 the tower was sold again and it was then that it became part of the Butlins Holiday Camp (Sutcliffe 1972: 105-6). It served as a water tower for the camp (Strachan 1998: 72).

When built the tower stood some way from the sea however it now stands just behind the sea defences and waves at high tide reach the base of the tower.

### **Further Information**

Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper

Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan

Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror* 1948

Pevsner, N 1965 *The Buildings of England: Essex Second Edition with Revisions by E Radcliffe* London: Penguin p. 127

Strachan, D 1998 *Essex from the Air: Archaeology and History from Aerial Photographs* Chelmsford: Essex County Council p. 72

Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles

Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST

Ward, S G P 1949 Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* Vol. 27

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805

WO 78/624: Four sheets of the Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 County Series joined: Essex XLVII.3-4 and [Essex XLVII.7-8], together forming a map of the estuary of the River Colne and parts of Brightlingsea, East Mersea and Saint Osyth parishes. Sheet XLVII.7 1874-6

WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8

WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816

WORK 43/438/37: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower E 1867

### **Designations**

Scheduled

Grade II Listed

<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 1728 1430	TMI 1SE11, 387802, SMR: 5, Mon No: 29433, SAM 119	
<b>Title/Address</b> MARTELLO TOWER F, MARINE PARADE WEST, CLACTON ON SEA		
<b>County</b> ESSEX	<b>District</b> TENDRING	<b>Parish</b> CLACTON

#### Register Entry Description



#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive, 6 in Essex. Eleven Martello towers were originally constructed along the 20km stretch of Essex coastline known as the Clacton Beach, some adding to existing batteries or replacing earlier signal stations. The line of towers, identified by the letters A to K, ran from the north bank of the Colne Estuary to Walton on the Naze - with the large circular redoubt at Harwich punctuating the northern end.

#### Summary of Monuments

No	Monument Record	Grade
TMI 1SE11	Martello Tower F	Scheduled & II
TMI 1SE11	Moat and Glacis	II
TMI 1SE11	Drawbridge	II

#### History

The tower and its associated forward battery were both built between 1808 and 1812. The tower was built with a moat and glacis, both of which survive, as does the original cast iron drawbridge to allow access to the tower.

The forward battery was very nearly completely destroyed in 1883 as a result of coastal erosion; any surviving remains have been swept aside by further erosion and the development of the

promenade.

The tower became a coastguard lookout station in 1888, having previously been occupied by Mr T Hook.

In the First World War the tower became a piquet house for G company the 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion the Essex Regiment.

The Local Authority gained possession of the tower between the two World Wars and began to run a museum in it in 1931.

The tower returned to military service during the Second World War and was retained by the Royal Naval Auxiliary Service until 1991. After the end of the RNAS lease the tower became a scout centre.

The tower has been a restaurant since 2005, a function which it is continuing to fulfil at the present time.

#### **Further Information**

Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper

Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan

Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror* 1948

Pevsner, N 1965 *The Buildings of England: Essex Second Edition with Revisions by E Radcliffe* London: Penguin pp. 127

Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles

Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST

Ward, S G P 1949 Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* Vol. 27

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805

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WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8

WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816

WO 78/2276: Two sheets of maps and plans showing the sites of Martello Towers 1884-95

WORK 43/438//38: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower F 1867

#### **Other Designations**

Scheduled

Grade II Listed



<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 2145 1690	TM21NW27, 1460868	
<b>Title/Address</b> MARTELLO TOWER G, TOWER HILL		
<b>County</b> ESSEX	<b>District</b> TENDRING	<b>Parish</b> FRINTON & WALTON

### Register Entry Description

#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive, 6 in Essex. Eleven Martello towers were originally constructed along the 20km stretch of Essex coastline known as the Clacton Beach, some adding to existing batteries or replacing earlier signal stations. The line of towers, identified by the letters A to K, ran from the north bank of the Colne Estuary to Walton on the Naze - with the large circular redoubt at Harwich punctuating the northern end.

#### Summary of Monuments

#### History

The tower was built between 1808 and 1812.

This tower, along with H and I, was sold at auction along with the land that went with them in April 1819, they fetched £2675, collectively, and they were pulled down immediately (Sutcliffe 1972: 106; Ward 1949: 37).

The exact location of this tower has been established although there are no remains of either the tower or its associated features.

#### Further Information

Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper

Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan

Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror* 1948

Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles

Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST

Ward, S G P 1949 Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* Vol. 27

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

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WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816

**Designations**

<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 2234 1772	TM21NW28, 1460877	
<b>Title/Address</b>		
MARTELLO TOWER H, FRINTON GOLF COURSE		
<b>County</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Parish</b>
ESSEX	TENDRING	FRINTON & WALTON

#### Register Entry Description



#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive, 6 in Essex. Eleven Martello towers were originally constructed along the 20km stretch of Essex coastline known as the Clacton Beach, some adding to existing batteries or replacing earlier signal stations. The line of towers, identified by the letters A to K, ran from the north bank of the Colne Estuary to Walton on the Naze - with the large circular redoubt at Harwich punctuating the northern end.

#### Summary of Monuments

No	Monument Record	Grade
TM21NW28	Boundary Ditch	

#### History

The tower was built between 1808 and 1812.

This tower, along with G and I, was sold at auction along with the land that went with them in April 1819, they fetched £2675, collectively, and they were pulled down immediately (Sutcliffe 1972: 106).

The materials bought at the auction were used to build farm buildings at Kirby. (Sutcliffe 1972: 106)

Some slight remains of the boundary ditch seem to survive as earthworks, see photo above.

### **Further Information**

- Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper
- Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan
- Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror* 1948
- Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles
- Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST
- Ward, S G P 1949 Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* Vol. 27
- <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>
- MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805
- WO 78/624: Four sheets of the Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 County Series joined: Essex XLVII.3-4 and [Essex XLVII.7-8], together forming a map of the estuary of the River Colne and parts of Brightlingsea, East Mersea and Saint Osyth parishes. Sheet XLVII.7 1874-6
- WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8
- WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816

### **Designations**

<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 2290 1823	TM21NW29, 1460881	
<b>Title/Address</b> MARTELLO TOWER I, NEAR BATTERY POINT, FRINTON		
<b>County</b> ESSEX	<b>District</b> TENDRING	<b>Parish</b> FRINTON & WALTON

#### Register Entry Description



#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive, 6 in Essex. Eleven Martello towers were originally constructed along the 20km stretch of Essex coastline known as the Clacton Beach, some adding to existing batteries or replacing earlier signal stations. The line of towers, identified by the letters A to K, ran from the north bank of the Colne Estuary to Walton on the Naze - with the large circular redoubt at Harwich punctuating the northern end.

#### Summary of Monuments

No	Monument Record	Grade
TM21NW29	Boundary Bank and Ditch	

#### History

The tower was built between 1808 and 1812.

This tower, along with G and H, was sold at auction along with the land that went with them in April 1819, they fetched £2675, collectively, and they were pulled down immediately (Sutcliffe 1972: 106).

Some of the boundary enclosure still survives as an earthwork, see photo above.

#### Further Information

Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper

Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan  
Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror* 1948  
Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles  
Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST  
Ward, S G P 1949 Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* Vol. 27

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805

WO 78/624: Four sheets of the Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 County Series joined: Essex XLVII.3-4 and [Essex XLVII.7-8], together forming a map of the estuary of the River Colne and parts of Brightlingsea, East Mersea and Saint Osyth parishes. Sheet XLVII.7 1874-6

WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8

WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816

### **Designations**

<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 2532 2153	TM22SE16, 389557	
<b>Title/Address</b> MARTELLO TOWER J, WALTON CLIFFS		
<b>County</b> ESSEX	<b>District</b> TENDRING	<b>Parish</b> FRINTON & WALTON

### Register Entry Description

#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive, 6 in Essex. Eleven Martello towers were originally constructed along the 20km stretch of Essex coastline known as the Clacton Beach, some adding to existing batteries or replacing earlier signal stations. The line of towers, identified by the letters A to K, ran from the north bank of the Colne Estuary to Walton on the Naze - with the large circular redoubt at Harwich punctuating the northern end.

#### Summary of Monuments

#### History

The tower was built between 1808 and 1812. In 1835 the tower and its associated forward battery were sold for £1255. It was demolished due to it being in a dangerous position as a result of coastal erosion.

The dry ditch was later turned into the Round Garden at Walton, and it seems that this is the only part of the tower and its associated complex to still survive (Sutcliffe 1972: 106).

#### Further Information

Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper

Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan

Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror 1948*

Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles

Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST

Ward, S G P 1949 *Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research Vol. 27*

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805

WO 78/624: Four sheets of the Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 County Series joined: Essex XLVII.3-4 and [Essex XLVII.7-8], together forming a map of the estuary of the River Colne and parts of Brightlingsea, East Mersea and Saint Osyth parishes. Sheet XLVII.7 1874-6

WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldborough in

Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8

WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No.1, to No.27 1816

**Designations**



<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 2508 2201	TM22SE17, 389558, SMR: 15, Mon No: 29434 LBUID: 119934, SAM 123	
<b>Title/Address</b> MARTELLO TOWER K & ASSOCIATED BATTERY SW OF WALTON MERE		
<b>County</b> ESSEX	<b>District</b> TENDRING	<b>Parish</b> FRINTON & WALTON

#### Register Entry Description



#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive, 6 in Essex. Eleven Martello towers were originally constructed along the 20km stretch of Essex coastline known as the Clacton Beach, some adding to existing batteries or replacing earlier signal stations. The line of towers, identified by the letters A to K, ran from the north bank of the Colne Estuary to Walton on the Naze - with the large circular redoubt at Harwich punctuating the northern end.

#### Summary of Monuments

No	Monument Record	Grade
TM22SE17	Martello Tower K	Scheduled & II
TM22SE17	Battery	

#### History

The tower was built between 1808 and 1812.

The Walton Mere battery, built in 1795, is still extant only 80m away from tower.

During the First World War the associated battery was roofed and used as a training centre for the Army.

Between the world wars the tower was incorporated into the London County Council camping site. After the Second World War the area became the Martello Caravan Park.

During the Second World War the battery lost its roof and was, from then on, used to store mobile coastal defence guns.

The tower was used as a bar within the later caravan site (Sutcliffe 1972: 109), and has more recently been utilised as a storeroom and electricity sub-station.

The tower is presently derelict.

### **Further Information**

Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper

English Heritage 2007 *Buildings at Risk Register* Swindon: English Heritage p. 15

Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan

Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror* 1948

Pevsner, N 1965 *The Buildings of England: Essex Second Edition with Revisions by E Radcliffe* London: Penguin pp. 127, 411

Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles

Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST

Ward, S G P 1949 Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* Vol. 27

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805

WO 78/624: Four sheets of the Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 County Series joined: Essex XLVII.3-4 and [Essex XLVII.7-8], together forming a map of the estuary of the River Colne and parts of Brightlingsea, East Mersea and Saint Osyth parishes. Sheet XLVII.7 1874-6

WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8

WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816

WO 78/2276: Two sheets of maps and plans showing the sites of Martello Towers 1884-95

WORK 43/438/39: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower K 1867

### **Designations**

Scheduled

Listed Grade II

On Buildings at Risk Register Priority C

<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 2483 3366	TM23SW I, 389730, Mon No: 30637, LBUID: 277507, SAM 203, SLY052	
<b>Title/Address</b> MARTELLO TOWER L, SHOTLEY POINT, ON SITE OF FORMER HMS GANGES, ROYAL NAVY TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT		
<b>County</b> SUFFOLK	<b>District</b> BABERGH	<b>Parish</b> SHOTLEY

### Register Entry Description

#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive. Eleven Martello towers still stand along the Suffolk coast and provide a significant insight into military engineering and defensive strategy during the Napoleonic Wars in the early 19th century.

#### Summary of Monuments

No	Monument Record	Grade
TM23SW I	Martello Tower L	Scheduled & II
TM23SW I	Battery (Partial)	
TM23SW I	Moat (Infilled)	

#### History

The tower was built between 1808 and 1812; originally the tower was surrounded by a moat which has subsequently been in-filled, as has the basement of the tower itself.

The tower and its associated battery were re-armed in 1860 as a result of renewed fears of French invasion; the guns were finally withdrawn from the tower in 1880.

The original small battery which was associated with this tower was 50m SSE but it has been levelled. It seems probable that the destruction of this feature was associated with the construction of later batteries, in the 1880s.

During the 20<sup>th</sup> century a water tank and an observation post have been constructed on the roof of the tower. Mead records that this tower only has a signals station upon it so it would seem that the water tank is later than 1948 (Mead 1948: 299).

Breen and Sommers (2002) noted that the moat around the tower had been in-filled and that there were surviving remains of the battery.

The tower is now disused, following the closure of HMS Ganges.

### **Further Information**

Breen, A M & Sommers, M 2002 *Archaeological Assessment Report: HMS Ganges, Shotley* SCCAS Rep. No. 2002/6

Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper

Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan

Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror* 1948

Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles

Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST

Ward, S G P 1949 *Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* Vol. 27

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805

WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldeborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8

WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816

### **Designations**

Grade II Listed

Scheduled

<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 2513 3415	TM23SE21, 389709, Mon No: 30636, LBUID: 277508, SAM 202, SLY033	
<b>Title/Address</b> MARTELLO TOWER M, SHOTLEY POINT, ON SITE OF FORMER HMS GANGES, ROYAL NAVY TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT		
<b>County</b> SUFFOLK	<b>District</b> BABERGH	<b>Parish</b> SHOTLEY

#### Register Entry Description



#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive. Eleven Martello towers still stand along the Suffolk coast and provide a significant insight into military engineering and defensive strategy during the Napoleonic Wars in the early 19th century.

#### Summary of Monuments

No	Monument Record	Grade
TM23SE21	Martello Tower M	Scheduled & II

#### History

The tower was built between 1808 and 1812.

This tower along with several others was let to a private tenant in 1812 (Wilson Compton Assoc. 2000: 6).

The tower and its associated battery were re-armed in 1860 as a result of renewed fears of French invasion; the guns were finally withdrawn from the tower in 1880.

During the 20<sup>th</sup> century a water tank has been constructed on the roof of the tower.

The tower is now disused, following the closure of HMS Ganges.

### **Further Information**

Breen, A M & Sommers, M 2002 *Archaeological Assessment Report: HMS Ganges, Shotley SCCAS*  
Rep. No. 2002/6

Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper

Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan

Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror* 1948

Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles

Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST

Ward, S G P 1949 *Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* Vol. 27

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805

WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8

WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816

### **Designations**

Grade II Listed

Scheduled

<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 2764 3404	TM23SE22, 389714, FEX073	
<b>Title/Address</b>		
MARTELLO TOWER N, WALTON FERRY		
<b>County</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Parish</b>
SUFFOLK	SUFFOLK COASTAL	FELIXSTOWE

### Register Entry Description

#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive. Eleven Martello towers still stand along the Suffolk coast and provide a significant insight into military engineering and defensive strategy during the Napoleonic Wars in the early 19th century.

#### Summary of Monuments

#### History

The tower was built between 1808 and 1812.

Mead records that when inspected in 1938 this tower was already a ruin but that the ditch around it was 70ft wide with a 20ft wide cunette, a subsidiary trench containing water inside the main ditch (Mead 1948: 299)

According to Sutcliffe the tower was still standing in 1972 (Sutcliffe 1972: 110). The tower was finally demolished in the late 1980s due to port extension works (Telling 1997: 54). Some remains of the outer ditch and wall survive despite the demolition of the tower.

#### Further Information

Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper

Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan

Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror* 1948

Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles

Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST

Ward, S G P 1949 *Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* Vol. 27

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805

WO 78/648/A: Plans of Martello Towers: (i) Tower AA and Battery (ii) Tower CC and Battery (iii) Tower N and Battery (iv) Tower P (v) Tower Q and Battery (vi) Tower R (vii) Tower T and Battery 1864

WO 78/648/B: Sections of Martello Towers N, P, Q, R, T, AA and CC 1874

WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8

WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816

WORK 43/438//40: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower N 1867

### **Designations**



<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 2870 3194	TM23SE23, 389717, FEX074	
<b>Title/Address</b>		
MARTELLO TOWER O, ON LANGER POINT		
<b>County</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Parish</b>
SUFFOLK	SUFFOLK COASTAL	FELIXSTOWE

### Register Entry Description

#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive. Eleven Martello towers still stand along the Suffolk coast and provide a significant insight into military engineering and defensive strategy during the Napoleonic Wars in the early 19th century.

#### Summary of Monuments

#### History

The tower was built between 1808 and 1812.

Mead states that the tower was demolished in 1838 as a result of encroachment by the sea (Mead 1948: 299).

The tower was still extant in the 1870s as it is marked on OS maps of this period (Sutcliffe 1972: 110) This tower was destroyed by coastal erosion and the variability in the dates that this occurred, between Mead and Sutcliffe, suggests that Sutcliffe may have taken the maps at face value rather than checking when the area was actually last surveyed.

#### Further Information

Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper

Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan

Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror* 1948

Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles

Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST

Ward, S G P 1949 *Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* Vol. 27

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805

WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8

WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern

District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816

**Designations**

<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 2927 3308	TM23SE5, 389673, Mon No: 3535 I, SAM I05, LBUID: 28627I, FEX063	
<b>Title/Address</b> MARTELLO TOWER P, FELIXSTOWE WATERFRONT		
<b>County</b> SUFFOLK	<b>District</b> SUFFOLK COASTAL	<b>Parish</b> FELIXSTOWE

#### Register Entry Description



#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive. Eleven Martello towers still stand along the Suffolk coast and provide a significant insight into military engineering and defensive strategy during the Napoleonic Wars in the early 19th century.

#### Summary of Monuments

No	Monument Record	Grade
TM23SE5	Martello Tower P	Scheduled & II
TM23SE5	Ditch (Infilled)	Scheduled
TM23SE5	Life boat house (Earthwork)	
TM23SE5	Artillery shed (Earthwork)	
TM23SE5	Observation Point (Earthwork)	

#### History

The tower was built between 1808 and 1812. Originally the tower was surrounded by a dry moat which has subsequently been in-filled.

In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> C the tower was re-armed with a 68 pounder and two 8" gun. During the First World War the tower was once again re-equipped, this time with a machine-gun.

The tower was adapted for use as a Naval Wireless Station (Low power W/T station) when

Harwich became a Destroyer base, it was used in this function during the First World War (Mead 1948: 299).

Between 1962 and 1968 a ROC post operated directly adjacent to the tower and illustrates the continued military interest in this site (<http://www.subbrit.org.uk>).

The tower has also been used by the Coastguard as an observation point. Now that the Coastguard have moved out the tower is currently disused.

The remains of the lifeboat house, artillery shed and O.P shown on an 1860s plan can still be discerned as earthwork platforms within the tower's enclosure.

### **Further Information**

Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper

Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan

Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror 1948*

Pevsner, N 1974 *The Buildings of England: Suffolk Second Edition with Revisions by E Radcliffe* London: Penguin p. 212

Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles

Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST

Ward, S G P 1949 Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* Vol. 27

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

<http://www.subbrit.org.uk>

MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805

WO 78/648/A: Plans of Martello Towers: (i) Tower AA and Battery (ii) Tower CC and Battery (iii) Tower N and Battery (iv) Tower P (v) Tower Q and Battery (vi) Tower R (vii) Tower T and Battery 1864

WO 78/648/B: Sections of Martello Towers N, P, Q, R, T, AA and CC 1874

WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8

WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816

WO 78/4570: Eastern District Plan of Martello Tower P 1869

WORK 43/438//41: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower P 1867

### **Designations**

Scheduled

Grade II Listed

<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 2992 3426	TM23SE11, 389691, LBUID: 286276, FEX076	
<b>Title/Address</b> MARTELLO TOWER Q, BULL'S CLIFF, FELIXSTOWE		
<b>County</b> SUFFOLK	<b>District</b> SUFFOLK COASTAL	<b>Parish</b> FELIXSTOWE

#### Register Entry Description



#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive. Eleven Martello towers still stand along the Suffolk coast and provide a significant insight into military engineering and defensive strategy during the Napoleonic Wars in the early 19th century.

#### Summary of Monuments

No	Monument Record	Grade
TM23SE11	Martello Tower Q	II
TM23SE11	Moat	II

#### History

Tower Q was built between 1808 and 1812 in support of a battery at the sw extremity of Bulls cliff. It was originally built with a moat and glacis which, though modified, still survive. Early mapping of the area suggest that the entire parcel of land owned by the War Office was surrounded by a bank.

The battery associated with this tower was demolished in 1880, and the site it occupied is now a leisure centre.

During the Second World War the tower was used as the control room for the Harwich Gun Defended Area, and as such co-ordinated the Anti-aircraft fire over the Destroyer base <http://www.subbrit.org.uk>.

The tower was turned into a house in 1946 when it was derequisitioned by the war office (Sutcliffe 1972: 110). The moat is now used as a garden surrounding what is still a private residence and the glacis has been cut through to create an access route to the house. There are no traces surviving of the associated forward battery.

### **Further Information**

- Anon. ? *Q Tower: Felixstowe, Suffolk* Felixstowe: Felix Press
- Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper
- Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan
- Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror 1948*
- Pevsner, N 1974 *The Buildings of England: Suffolk Second Edition with Revisions by E Radcliffe* London: Penguin p. 212
- Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles
- Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST
- Ward, S G P 1949 *Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research Vol. 27*
- <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>
- [http://www.subbrit.org.uk/rsg/sites//landguard\\_aaor/index.html](http://www.subbrit.org.uk/rsg/sites//landguard_aaor/index.html)
- MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805
- WO 78/648/A: Plans of Martello Towers: (i) Tower AA and Battery (ii) Tower CC and Battery (iii) Tower N and Battery (iv) Tower P (v) Tower Q and Battery (vi) Tower R (vii) Tower T and Battery 1864
- WO 78/648/B: Sections of Martello Towers N, P, Q, R, T, AA and CC 1874
- WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8
- WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816
- WORK 43/438/42: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower Q 1867

### **Designations**

Grade II Listed

<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 3105 3475	TM33SW2, 391248, FEX069	
<b>Title/Address</b> MARTELLO TOWER R, INCORPORATED IN BARTLET CONVALESCENT HOME		
<b>County</b> SUFFOLK	<b>District</b> SUFFOLK COASTAL	<b>Parish</b> FELIXSTOWE

#### Register Entry Description



#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive. Eleven Martello towers still stand along the Suffolk coast and provide a significant insight into military engineering and defensive strategy during the Napoleonic Wars in the early 19th century.

#### Summary of Monuments

No	Monument Record	Grade
TM33SW2	Martello Tower R	II*
TM33SW2	Moat	II*
TM33SW2	Bartlet Convalescent Home	II*

#### History

The tower was built between 1808 and 1812. The tower had a moat which though partially modified and demolished, as with the tower, still exists despite being incorporated into the building of the Bartlet Convalescent Home, built between 1923 and 1926. The remains of the tower were used as the foundation of the hospital and have subsequently been used as the boiler room (Anon 1962: 86-9).

The remains of the tower appear quite substantial despite the partial demolition (Malster 1992).

### Further Information

Anon. 1962 *An Account of the NHS and the Ipswich and East Suffolk Group Hospital Management Committee* pp. 86-9

Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper

Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan

Malster, R 1992 *Felixstowe: A Pictorial History* London: Phillimore

Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror 1948*

Pevsner, N 1974 *The Buildings of England: Suffolk Second Edition with Revisions by E Radcliffe* London: Penguin p. 212

Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles

Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST

Ward, S G P 1949 *Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research Vol. 27*

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

[http://www.suffolkpct.nhs.uk/scripts/default.asp?site\\_id=149&id=24007](http://www.suffolkpct.nhs.uk/scripts/default.asp?site_id=149&id=24007)

MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805

WO 78/648/A: Plans of Martello Towers: (i) Tower AA and Battery (ii) Tower CC and Battery (iii) Tower N and Battery (iv) Tower P (v) Tower Q and Battery (vi) Tower R (vii) Tower T and Battery 1864

WO 78/648/B: Sections of Martello Towers N, P, Q, R, T, AA and CC 1874

WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8

WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816

WO 78/2489: Two plans of Martello Towers: Tower D and Tower R 1864-9

WORK 43/438//43: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower R 1867

### Designations

Grade II\* Listed



<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 3169 3509	TM33NW47, 391234, FEX070	
<b>Title/Address</b> MARTELLO TOWER S, ON CLIFFS AT FELIXSTOWE		
<b>County</b> SUFFOLK	<b>District</b> SUFFOLK COASTAL	<b>Parish</b> FELIXSTOWE

### Register Entry Description

#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive. Eleven Martello towers still stand along the Suffolk coast and provide a significant insight into military engineering and defensive strategy during the Napoleonic Wars in the early 19th century.

#### Summary of Monuments

#### History

The tower was built between 1808 and 1812 but was abandoned by 1835 due to its being unsafe as a result of coastal erosion.

The plot occupied by this tower is marked on maps of the 1870s as Martello place and is clearly defined (Sutcliffe 1972: 110).

Fragments of the tower seem to have been recorded in the 1870s on the beach, below the cliff upon which it had originally been built.

#### Further Information

Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper

Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan

Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror* 1948

Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles

Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST

Ward, S G P 1949 *Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* Vol. 27

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805

WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldeborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8

WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816

## Designations

<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 3268 3663	TM33NW34, 391221, LBUID: 286250, Mon No: 35350, SAM 104, FEX062	
<b>Title/Address</b> MARTELLO TOWER T, FELIXSTOWE FERRY GOLF COURSE		
<b>County</b> SUFFOLK	<b>District</b> SUFFOLK COASTAL	<b>Parish</b> FELIXSTOWE

#### Register Entry Description



#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive. Eleven Martello towers still stand along the Suffolk coast and provide a significant insight into military engineering and defensive strategy during the Napoleonic Wars in the early 19th century.

#### Summary of Monuments

No	Monument Record	Grade
TM33NW34	Martello Tower T	Scheduled & II

#### History

The tower was built between 1808 and 1812 to support a forward battery (Sutcliffe 1972: 111). The plot of land occupied by the tower is marked on early OS maps by Marker stones; it also appears that the tower was built on top of a mound.

In 1880 the tower was taken over by Felixstowe Ferry Golf Club and the Guardroom was then used as the club house until 1884.

During the First World War the golf course was commandeered and used as rifle ranges to train new recruits. Throughout the Second World War the tower and golf course were once more occupied by the military and incorporated into the coastal defence scheme.

In 1972 the tower was being used as golf course storage.

The forward battery is shown on 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS maps but is no longer visible; it seems probable that it has been lost due to coastal erosion.

### **Further Information**

Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper

Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan

Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror 1948*

Pevsner, N 1974 *The Buildings of England: Suffolk Second Edition with Revisions by E Radcliffe* London: Penguin p. 212

Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles

Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST

Ward, S G P 1949 *Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research Vol. 27*

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805

WO 78/648/A: Plans of Martello Towers: (i) Tower AA and Battery (ii) Tower CC and Battery (iii) Tower N and Battery (iv) Tower P (v) Tower Q and Battery (vi) Tower R (vii) Tower T and Battery 1864

WO 78/648/B: Sections of Martello Towers N, P, Q, R, T, AA and CC 1874

WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8

WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816

WORK 43/438/44: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower T 1867

### **Designations**

Scheduled

Grade II Listed

<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 3285 3732	TM33NW35, 391222, LBUID: 286249, SAM 103, FEX061	
<b>Title/Address</b> MARTELLO TOWER U, WOODBRIDGE HAVEN, FELIXSTOWE FERRY		
<b>County</b> SUFFOLK	<b>District</b> SUFFOLK COASTAL	<b>Parish</b> FELIXSTOWE

#### Register Entry Description



#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive. Eleven Martello towers still stand along the Suffolk coast and provide a significant insight into military engineering and defensive strategy during the Napoleonic Wars in the early 19th century.

#### Summary of Monuments

No	Monument Record	Grade
TM33NW35	Martello Tower U	Scheduled & II

#### History

The tower was built between 1808 and 1812.

The tower remained the property of the War Office until 1930, when it was sold to a Mrs Smith (Wilson Compton Assoc. 2000: 1, 33). As with many of the other towers it was used as a coastguard station during much of the 19<sup>th</sup> and well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Despite various planning applications to convert the tower to diverse uses it seems that only the initial plan to change it to a dwelling was ever acted upon.

#### Further Information

Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper

Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan

Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror 1948*

Pevsner, N 1974 *The Buildings of England: Suffolk Second Edition with Revisions by E Radcliffe* London: Penguin p. 212

Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles

Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST

Ward, S G P 1949 Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* Vol. 27  
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805

WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8

WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816

WORK 43/438//45: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower U and Coastguard Station 1867

### **Designations**

Scheduled

Grade II Listed

<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 3356 3771	TM33NW36, 391223, BAW013	
<b>Title/Address</b> MARTELLO TOWER V, BAWDSEY		
<b>County</b> SUFFOLK	<b>District</b> SUFFOLK COASTAL	<b>Parish</b> BAWDSEY

#### Register Entry Description



#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive. Eleven Martello towers still stand along the Suffolk coast and provide a significant insight into military engineering and defensive strategy during the Napoleonic Wars in the early 19th century.

#### Summary of Monuments

No	Monument Record	Grade
TM33NW36	Earthwork of Martello site	

#### History

The tower was built between 1808 and 1812 and supported a forward battery. The tower was demolished in 1819; the materials fetched £775 (Ward 1949: 37), although traces can still be seen presently, see photo above. VCH states that the tower was sold in 1820 to the landowner, which is clearly at odds with Mead (Oppenheim 1907b: 242)

The land had been leased from Lord Drysart for 5s a year on a 99 year lease which could be terminated as and when needed (Sutcliffe 1972: 111)

Mead states that the site of the tower in the grounds of Bawdsey Manor was visible in an aerial photograph of the area taken before the Second World War. The manor and its grounds were not able to be inspected as they were in the control of the Air Ministry from 1938 onwards (Mead 1948: 300).

### **Further Information**

Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper

Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan

Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror 1948*

Oppenheim, M 1907b Maritime history. In *Victoria County History, Suffolk Vol. II* London: Archibald Constable p. 242

Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles

Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST

Ward, S G P 1949 Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research Vol. 27*

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805

WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldeborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8

WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816

### **Designations**



<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 3559 3975	TM33NE1, 391157, SAM 108, LBUID: 285375, BAW010	
<b>Title/Address</b>		
MARTELLO TOWER W, ADJACENT TO ROSE COTTAGE, EAST LANE, BAWDSEY		
<b>County</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Parish</b>
SUFFOLK	SUFFOLK COASTAL	BAWDSEY

#### Register Entry Description



#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive. Eleven Martello towers still stand along the Suffolk coast and provide a significant insight into military engineering and defensive strategy during the Napoleonic Wars in the early 19th century.

#### Summary of Monuments

No	Monument Record	Grade
TM33NE1	Martello Tower W	Scheduled & II
TM33NE1	Boundary ditch (Partial)	
TM33NE1	Observation Point (Earthwork)	

#### History

The tower was built between 1808 and 1812; the plot acquired is still well defined (Sutcliffe 1972: 111). The tower was built with a dry moat which also survives.

This tower along with several others was let to a private tenant in 1812 (Wilson Compton Assoc. 2000: 6).

Sold in 1899 (along with X, Y, Z and AA) to Sir W Quilter MP for £400.

The tower was integrated into defensive systems during both of the world wars, however much

of the associated works of this phase as well as anything earlier have, it seems, been lost to coastal erosion.

Tower W has been converted into a house in the 1980s. Since this time the tower has been listed rather than scheduled.

The tower is presently on the buildings at risk register as the coastal erosion and failures to fund appropriate sea defences have left it extremely vulnerable and increased the chances of the tower's collapse, or demolition.

The sea defences have now been extended around the seaward side of the headland. It is presently used as a residence and externally appears to be in overall good condition. The ditch around the base of the tower is still noticeable as a slight earthwork. To the South a small mound appears to locate an Observation Point marked on a plan of the site from 1867, it appears that this is probably a related but later feature. The boundary ditch still exists in part although the SW corner has been entirely destroyed by tractors gaining access to the adjacent fields. The northern boundary seems to be in the best state of preservation as a 90m stretch is still preserved, more than half of the original land parcel appears to have been lost as a result of erosion.

#### **Further Information**

Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper

English Heritage 2007 *Buildings at Risk Register* Swindon: English Heritage p. 21

Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan

Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror 1948*

Pevsner, N 1974 *The Buildings of England: Suffolk Second Edition with Revisions by E Radcliffe* London: Penguin p. 90

Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles

Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST

Ward, S G P 1949 *Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research Vol. 27*

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

MPH 1/298: Two Plans of Martell Tower W (Surveyed 1864) and Martello X 1867-9

MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805

WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8

WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816

WO 78/3461: Martello Towers Plans of Towers W, X, Y, Z and AA Sold 1899

WORK 43/438//46: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower W 1867

#### **Designations**

Scheduled

Grade II Listed

On Buildings at Risk Register Priority B

<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 3580 4024	TM34SE91, 1460885, BAW017	
<b>Title/Address</b> MARTELLO TOWER X, BAWDSEY		
<b>County</b> SUFFOLK	<b>District</b> SUFFOLK COASTAL	<b>Parish</b> BAWDSEY

### Register Entry Description

#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive. Eleven Martello towers still stand along the Suffolk coast and provide a significant insight into military engineering and defensive strategy during the Napoleonic Wars in the early 19th century.

#### Summary of Monuments

#### History

The tower was built between 1808 and 1812. It was surrounded by a dry ditch.

This tower along with several others was let to a private tenant in 1812 (Wilson Compton Assoc. 2000: 6).

Sold in 1899 (along with W,Y, Z and AA) to Sir W Quilter MP for £400, the plan to accompany the land sale shows the tower was still extant in 1900.

The 1937 survey of Martello Towers does not mention Tower X which suggests it had already gone by this point.

The foundations of the tower formed the base of a Second World War gun emplacement (Mead 1948: 300; Sutcliffe 1972: 112).

The remains of the tower had completely gone by 1975, it seems to be another case of coastal erosion. The complete loss of this tower and all associated features was confirmed by a field visit 20<sup>th</sup> June 2007.

#### Further Information

Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper

Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan

Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror* 1948

Pevsner, N 1974 *The Buildings of England: Suffolk Second Edition with Revisions* by E Radcliffe London: Penguin p. 90

Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles  
Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST  
Ward, S G P 1949 Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* Vol. 27  
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>  
MPH 1/298: Two Plans of Martell Tower W (Surveyed 1864) and Martello X 1867-9  
MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805  
WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8  
WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816  
WO 78/3461: Martello Towers Plans of Towers W, X, Y, Z and AA Sold 1899  
WORK 43/438//47: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower X 1867

### **Designations**

<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 3577 4107	TM34SE4, 391293, SAM 107, BAW009	
<b>Title/Address</b> MARTELLO TOWER Y, BY BAWDSEY BEACH		
<b>County</b> SUFFOLK	<b>District</b> SUFFOLK COASTAL	<b>Parish</b> BAWDSEY

#### Register Entry Description



#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive. Eleven Martello towers still stand along the Suffolk coast and provide a significant insight into military engineering and defensive strategy during the Napoleonic Wars in the early 19th century.

#### Summary of Monuments

No	Monument Record	Grade
TM34SE4	Martello Tower Y	Scheduled

#### History

The tower was built between 1808 and 1812 to support a forward battery. The tower was built with a brick-lined dry moat and this also remains at the present time.

This tower along with several others was let to a private tenant in 1812 (Wilson Compton Assoc. 2000: 6).

Sold in 1899 (along with W, X, Z and AA) to Sir W Quilter MP for £400.

This tower was falling into disrepair by 1981 but is currently undergoing conversion to a dwelling.

#### Further Information

Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper

Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan

Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror* 1948

Pevsner, N 1974 *The Buildings of England: Suffolk Second Edition with Revisions by E Radcliffe* London: Penguin p. 90

Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles

Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST

Ward, S G P 1949 Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* Vol. 27

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805

WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldeborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8

WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816

WO 78/3461: Martello Towers Plans of Towers W, X, Y, Z and AA Sold 1899

WORK 43/438//48: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower Y 1867

#### **Other Designations**

Scheduled

<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 3612 4195	TM34SE5, 391296, SAM 106, LBUID: 285373, ADT005	
<b>Title/Address</b> MARTELLO TOWER Z, SE OF BUCKANAY FARM		
<b>County</b> SUFFOLK	<b>District</b> SUFFOLK COASTAL	<b>Parish</b> ALDERTON

#### Register Entry Description



#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive. Eleven Martello towers still stand along the Suffolk coast and provide a significant insight into military engineering and defensive strategy during the Napoleonic Wars in the early 19th century.

#### Summary of Monuments

No	Monument Record	Grade
TM34SE5	Martello Tower Z	Scheduled & II
TM34SE5	Boundary Ditch (Partial)	

#### History

The tower was built between 1808 and 1812. The tower was also built with a dry moat which has survived down to us. The plot of land owned by the War Office is shown as being defined by a boundary ditch on early OS maps.

This tower along with several others was let to a private tenant in 1812 (Wilson Compton Assoc. 2000: 6).

Sold in 1899 (along with W, X, Y and AA) to Sir W Quilter MP for £400.

During the Second World War a concrete pillbox was erected on the roof of the tower.

At present tower Z is on the buildings at risk register due to the generally poor condition of the building.

### **Further Information**

- Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper
- English Heritage 2007 *Buildings at Risk Register* Swindon: English Heritage p. 21
- Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan
- Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror 1948*
- Pevsner, N 1974 *The Buildings of England: Suffolk Second Edition with Revisions by E Radcliffe* London: Penguin p. 74
- Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles
- Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST
- Ward, S G P 1949 *Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research Vol. 27*
- <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>
- MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805
- WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8
- WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816
- WO 78/3461: Martello Towers Plans of Towers W, X, Y, Z and AA Sold 1899
- WORK 43/438/49: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower Z 1867

### **Designations**

- Scheduled
- Grade II Listed
- Buildings at Risk Register Priority B



<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 3660 4255	TM34SE6, 391299, SAM 98, LBUID: 285383, BAW008	
<b>Title/Address</b> MARTELLO TOWER AA, SHINGLE STREET		
<b>County</b> SUFFOLK	<b>District</b> SUFFOLK COASTAL	<b>Parish</b> BAWDSEY

#### Register Entry Description



#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive. Eleven Martello towers still stand along the Suffolk coast and provide a significant insight into military engineering and defensive strategy during the Napoleonic Wars in the early 19th century.

#### Summary of Monuments

No	Monument Record	Grade
TM34SE6	Martello Tower AA	Scheduled & II
TM34SE6	Battery (Now a house)	
TM34SE6	Boundary stone (NE corner)	
TM34SE6	Boundary stone (SE corner)	
TM34SE6	Boundary stone (SW corner)	
TM34SE6	Boundary stone (NW corner)	
TM34SE6	Boundary bank and ditch	
TM34SE6	Boathouse (earthwork)	

#### History

The tower was built between 1808 and 1812 in support of a battery slightly to the south. The plot of land owned by the War Office seems to have been defined with a boundary ditch. The tower itself was provided with a dry moat and this has survived into the modern period.

The presence of a lifeboat house adjacent to the tower on early OS maps of this area suggests that the tower, like so many others, had been transferred to coastguard use by the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Sold in 1899 (along with W, X, Y and Z) to Sir W Quilter MP for £400.

Tower AA was converted into a house in 1975.

### **Further Information**

Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper

Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan

Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror 1948*

Pevsner, N 1974 *The Buildings of England: Suffolk Second Edition with Revisions by E Radcliffe* London: Penguin p. 74

Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles

Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST

Ward, S G P 1949 *Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research Vol. 27*

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805

WO 78/648/A: Plans of Martello Towers: (i) Tower AA and Battery (ii) Tower CC and Battery (iii) Tower N and Battery (iv) Tower P (v) Tower Q and Battery (vi) Tower R (vii) Tower T and Battery 1864

WO 78/648/B: Sections of Martello Towers N, P, Q, R, T, AA and CC 1874

WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8

WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816

WO 78/3461: Martello Towers Plans of Towers W, X, Y, Z and AA Sold 1899

WORK 43/438//50: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower AA 1867

### **Designations**

Scheduled

Grade II Listed

<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 3693 4302	TM34SE92, I460886, BAWI37	
<b>Title/Address</b> MARTELLO TOWER BB, 1/2 M N OF TOWER AA		
<b>County</b> SUFFOLK	<b>District</b> SUFFOLK COASTAL	<b>Parish</b>

### Register Entry Description

#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive. Eleven Martello towers still stand along the Suffolk coast and provide a significant insight into military engineering and defensive strategy during the Napoleonic Wars in the early 19th century.

#### Summary of Monuments

No	Monument Record	Grade
TM34SE92	Boundary stone (NE corner)	
TM34SE92	Boundary stone (SE corner)	
TM34SE92	Boundary stone (SW corner)	
TM34SE92	Boundary stone (NW corner)	

#### History

This tower was built between 1808 and 1812 and then demolished in 1822 because it was deemed unsafe (Mead 1948: 300; Sutcliffe 1972: 112). The tower was sold to the landowner at this time also (Oppenheim 1907b: 242).

#### Further Information

- Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper
- Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan
- Mead, H P 1948 *The Martello Towers of England. Mariner's Mirror 1948*
- Oppenheim, M 1907b *Maritime history. In Victoria County History, Suffolk Vol. II* London: Archibald Constable p. 242
- Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles
- Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST
- Ward, S G P 1949 *Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research Vol. 27*
- <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>
- MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805
- WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldeborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8

WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816

WORK 43/438/51: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower BB 1867

### **Designations**

<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 4630 5491	TM45SE1, 391977, SAM 44, LBUID: 460488, ADB013	
<b>Title/Address</b> MARTELLO TOWER CC, SLAUGHDEN		
<b>County</b> SUFFOLK	<b>District</b> SUFFOLK COASTAL	<b>Parish</b> ALDEBURGH

#### Register Entry Description



#### Context

Martello towers were built to defend against the threat of French invasion, of the original 29 towers on the east coast, 17 now survive. Eleven Martello towers still stand along the Suffolk coast and provide a significant insight into military engineering and defensive strategy during the Napoleonic Wars in the early 19th century.

#### Summary of Monuments

No	Monument Record	Grade
TM45SE1	Martello Tower CC	Scheduled & II*
TM45SE1	Moat	Scheduled & II*

#### History

The tower was built between 1808 and 1812 to a unique quatrefoil design which supported four rather than three cannon. It was built with a moat and glacis with access provided by a drawbridge.

The War Office finally sold tower CC in 1932 when it was converted into a house. Mead records that this tower along with tower B and three South Coast towers were put up for sale by auction in 1932 by Messrs William Whiteley Ltd, only B and CC seem to have been sold and converted to domestic use (Mead 1948: 301).

The Army commandeered the tower in 1940 to use as part of the coastal defence scheme, when

it was employed as a watch tower.

The tower was restored between 1971 and 1974, when it was bought by the Landmark Trust, many of the 1930s features were removed during this process so that the tower could be opened to the public (Haslam 1990: 5-7).

The moat has been partially eroded away by the sea.

### **Further Information**

Clements, W H 1999 *Towers of Strength: The Story of the Martello Towers* Barnsley: Leo Cooper

Haslam, C 1990 Landmarks in coastal defence. *Fortress: The Castles and Fortifications Quarterly Issue* 4 pp. 5-7

Hutchinson, G 1994 *Martello Towers: A Brief History* Hastings: Morgan

Mead, H P 1948 The Martello Towers of England. *Mariner's Mirror* 1948

Pevsner, N 1974 *The Buildings of England: Suffolk Second Edition with Revisions by E Radcliffe* London: Penguin p. 73

Sutcliffe, S 1972 *Martello Towers* Newton Abbot: David and Charles

Telling, R M 1997 *English Martello Towers: A Concise Guide* Beckenham: CST

Ward, S G P 1949 Defence works in Britain, 1803-1805. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* Vol. 27

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

HLG 126/1298: Repairs to Slaughden Martello Tower 1967-9

MR 1/1393: Map of the Coast between Aldeborough and St Osyth, showing soundings and the proposed sites of Martello Towers 1805

WO 78/648/A: Plans of Martello Towers: (i) Tower AA and Battery (ii) Tower CC and Battery (iii) Tower N and Battery (iv) Tower P (v) Tower Q and Battery (vi) Tower R (vii) Tower T and Battery 1864

WO 78/648/B: Sections of Martello Towers N, P, Q, R, T, AA and CC 1874

WO 78/1748/1: Copy of a plan of the coast from St Osyth's Point in Essex to Aldborough in Suffolk shewing situations of proposed Martello Towers 1806-8

WO 78/1748/2: Plan Shewing the Position of the Martello Towers, Batteries, &c. in the Eastern District. From No. 1, to No. 27 1816

WORK 43/438//52: Martello Towers: Plans: Tower CC 1867

### **Designations**

Scheduled

Grade II\* Listed

<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 2615 3216	TM23SE38, 618941, Mon. No.29443, LBUID 366573	
<b>Title/Address</b> HARWICH REDOUBT		
<b>County</b> ESSEX	<b>District</b> TENDRING	<b>Parish</b> HARWICH

#### Register Entry Description

#### Context

One of three redoubts built in Britain during the Napoleonic Wars this being the best preserved of them. It is the only one of the redoubts on the east coast and was intended to mount ten guns. The redoubts are all part of the defensive scheme designed to repel an invasion by the French which was mainly comprised of the Martello Towers.

#### Summary of Monuments

No	Monument Record	Grade
TM23SE38	Redoubt	Scheduled & II*

#### History

Built between 1807 and 1809 on the orders of Major Bryce, Royal Engineer in charge of the Eastern District. It became operational in 1810 with a garrison of six officers and 250 men.

The guns were upgraded in 1862 with 7 68-pounders and 3 8-inch Smooth Bores.

A plan of the redoubt from 1867 shows that the garrison at this time was one officer, two NCO's and 81 soldiers, it also highlights external timber built privies, both male and female and one of the casemated rooms is labelled as 'womens washroom', this illustrates that by this time the soldiers must have been able to bring their wives with them when stationed in Harwich (PRO:WORK 43/438).

1872 - Three of the gun positions were modified to take 9-inch Rifled Muzzle Loaders.

1903 – Two emplacements were modified to take 12-inch Quick Fire guns, a sally port was cut through the wall so that access could be gained into the moat and a generator was constructed in the moat to provide electricity to searchlights.

1910 – The Quick Fire guns were removed and the redoubt used as barrack accommodation.

Having seen little service during the First World War the redoubt was sold to the town council in the 1920s.

The fort was re-commissioned during the Second World War serving a variety of functions including a stint as a detention centre for British servicemen.

A Bofors Anti Aircraft gun was mounted to serve as part of the defences for the harbour. The fort was retained after the war when it was used as a civil defence centre for co-ordinating emergency services in the event of nuclear war; these functions were transferred elsewhere in the late 1950s.

The redoubt was abandoned until 1969 when the Harwich Society began restoration and consolidation works.

The redoubt is now a museum.

#### **Further Information**

MPH 1/839: Two items extracted from WO 55/2404 Essex (i) 'A survey of the Ordnance lands at Harwich' Scale: 1 inch to 130 feet (ii) 'The town of Harwich' town plan Scale: 1 inch to 65 feet  
1811

#### **Designations**

Scheduled

Grade II\* Listed



<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 2615 3271	TM23SE259, 1460892	
<b>Title/Address</b> BOARD OF ORDNANCE CEMENT WORKS		
<b>County</b> ESSEX	<b>District</b> TENDRING	<b>Parish</b> HARWICH

#### Register Entry Description



#### Context

A cement factory opened in 1811 to supply the Board of Ordnance; as such this site is part of the infrastructure that was constructed to build the fortifications to defend Britain from invasion during the Napoleonic wars.

#### Summary of Monuments

No	Monument Record	Grade
TM23SE259	Boundary wall	II
TM23SE259	Boundary stone (E corner)	
TM23SE259	Boundary stone (S corner)	
	Angelgate Cottages	II

#### History

The cement factory opened in 1811 but the land was subsequently given to the Coastguard and the present cottages, Angelgate Cottages, built on the site in 1858.

#### Further Information

MPH 1/839: Two items extracted from WO 55/2404 Essex (i) 'A survey of the Ordnance lands at Harwich' Scale: 1 inch to 130 feet (ii) 'The town of Harwich' town plan Scale: 1 inch to 65 feet 1811

#### Other Designations

Grade II Listed – The boundary wall is included in the listing for the cottages but has been wrongly dated 1858 rather than 1811.

<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 2619 3174	TM23SE32, 389728, Mon. No. 29446, HOUID 389728	
<b>Title/Address</b> BEACON HILL FORT, HARWICH		
<b>County</b> ESSEX	<b>District</b> TENDRING	<b>Parish</b> HARWICH

### Register Entry Description

#### Context

A fort much adapted over the years on the site of several predecessors and all built to protect Harwich Harbour. The defences were built at the time of Henry VIII, although the defences began more thoroughly during the Napoleonic War, in the mid nineteenth century when the French were viewed anxiously and during the first half of the twentieth century to counter the threat of German invasion. These defences reflect the British anxiety toward an invasion over a 150 year period.

#### Summary of Monuments

No	Monument Record	Grade
TM23SE32	Fort	Scheduled

#### History

The earliest defensive feature on this site was a blockhouse built in 1543.

A battery of 5 24-pounders was built on this site in 1812 although this was lost to coastal erosion by 1822. A replacement was planned but never built in 1839.

A practice battery of five guns was established in 1871 although this was later removed and subsequently reconstructed in 1894.

In 1889 work began on Beacon Hill fort and it was designed to be inconspicuous and therefore difficult for an enemy to spot and target.

The defences were modernised and adapted for new types of gun in 1904 to counter the increasing risks associated with a German invasion.

As Harwich was a destroyed base in the First World War the defences at Beacon Hill were augmented with more guns as well as trenches and wired strongholds, the Harwich area was designated a Class A Fortress.

The Cornwallis battery was built in 1940 and the gun emplacements were casemated at a similar

time, BOP towers were constructed at this point also, experimental RDF equipment was housed on the site in a tower built 1940-1.

The fort is presently derelict although the Beacon Hill Fort Trust is trying to organize repairs.

#### **Further Information**

Brown, M and Pattison, P 1997 *Beacon Hill Fort, Essex* RCHME Archaeological Field Survey Report

<http://www.beaconhilltrust.netaspace.com>

<http://www.harwich-society.co.uk>

<http://www.subbrit.org.uk>

#### **Designations**

Scheduled

<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Monument Numbers</b>	
TM 2837 3192	TM23SE2, 389664, Mon. No. 21407 HOBUID 389664	
<b>Title/Address</b> LANDGUARD FORT, FELIXSTOWE		
<b>County</b> SUFFOLK	<b>District</b> SUFFOLK COASTAL	<b>Parish</b> FELIXSTOWE

### Register Entry Description

#### Context

A fort much adapted over the years on the site of several predecessors and all built to protect Harwich Harbour. The defences were improved at the time of the Armada, during the Second Anglo-Dutch war, The American War of Independence, The Napoleonic War, in the mid nineteenth century when the French were viewed anxiously and during the first half of the twentieth century to counter the threat of German invasion.

#### Summary of Monuments

No	Monument Record	Grade
TM23SE2	Fort	Scheduled & I

#### History

The first known defensive structure to be built on Landguard point was an earthen sconce in 1543; this is thought to have been lost due to coastal erosion. This was dismantled in 1552 and reconstructed in 1588.

A new fort was built in 1625; this was built of turves and designed by Simon van Cranfeld. This fort was strengthened in 1665 at the start of the Second Dutch War, and to a design by Sir Bernard de Gomme, these modifications were not completed until late in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, although the modifications made by 1667 were sufficient for 500 men under Captain Nathaniel Darrell to repel an attempted Dutch invasion.

In 1708 the fort was deemed in a poor state and it was decided to demolish and replace it. In 1717 work began on a new battery of 20 cannon, the associated barracks were enlarged in 1730-1; at some time after 1736 a new 10 gun battery was constructed on the SW glacis of the fort.

Between 1744 and 1749 the fort and battery were rebuilt in the form which they largely retain. The fortifications were extended during the American War of Independence (1775-83) with two earthwork batteries constructed to the NW and SE of the fort, an earthen redoubt called the Raynham Redoubt was built along with ramparts known as the Kings and the Princes lines respectively.

The Raynham redoubt and the other outworks were demolished in 1803 as they were found to be in a poor state and badly designed.

In 1807 the fort's ramparts were strengthened to take 14 32-pounders, the existing armament consisting of 31 18-pounders, 2 12-pounders and 1 6-pounder; apart from armament replacement nothing else was altered at the fort until 1870.

In 1870 the fort was found to be outdated and vulnerable to long-range fire, this led to a major rebuild between 1871-6. The buildings within the fort and the SW side and bastion were demolished and replaced by a casemated fortified battery, the SE curtain was heightened and three casemated batteries constructed.

Between 1888 and 1891 the left battery was constructed and the right battery between 1898 and 1900. Darrell's battery was built between 1900 and 1901 and replaced the 18<sup>th</sup> century Beauclerk's battery.

No significant changes occurred during the First World War although new searchlights were installed and the armament of the fort was increased.

The Second World War saw significant alterations and building with the construction of many concrete structures, earlier barbette batteries were casemated to protect against air attack and new range finding and observation towers were constructed, a radar station was also located on the site.

The fort was used by the military until the middle of the 1950s.

The fort is now owned by English Heritage and administered by the Landguard Trust who run the site as a museum.

### **Further Information**

Brown, M et.al. 2004 *Landguard Fort Report No 3: Right Battery* English Heritage Archaeological Investigation Report Series: AI/22/2004

Pattison, P et.al. 2005b *Landguard Fort Report No 4: Darrell's Battery* English Heritage Archaeological Investigation Report Series: AI/8/2005

<http://www.landguard.com/>

<http://www.slamnet.org.uk/kmg/Orwell/landgaurd>

<http://www.subbrit.org.uk>

### **Designations**

Scheduled

Grade I Listed

Appendix 2

Report on East Coast Martello Towers, by J P Bushe-Fox, IAM, 1937						
No.	Situation	Owner	Type C- Ditched and entered via bridge D- No ditch entered via ladder	Use	Notes	Condition
1x (CC)	Slaughden	Unknown	Unique- Quatrefoil	? Destined for use as a restaurant	There was originally a semi-circular sea wall which has now gone	Good - brick wall of ditch being repointed, bridge repainted and other general repairs being carried out.
2x (AA)	Shinglestreet	Unknown	D	Empty, former Coast-guard Look-out	N/A	Very Fair. Render peeling.
3x (Z)	Alderton	Unknown	D	Empty	N/A	Fair, brick facing coming off on landward side.
4x (Y)	Bawdsey	Unknown	D	Empty	Not Inspected	N/A
5x (W)	Bawdsey	Unknown	D	Empty	At one time inhabited	N/A
6o (U)	Woodbridge Haven	E Wythe-Smith	D	Annexe for adjacent Bungalow	Former Coastguard Post. Coastguard hut on roof and a flagstaff.	Good, whitewashed.
7o (T)	Felixstowe, Golf Links	Felixstowe Golf Club	D	Tool Store	N/A	Good
8x (S)	Felixstowe, Martello Place	Unknown	?	N/A	Demolished 1838	N/A
9x (R)	Felixstowe	East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital	?	N/A	Demolished 1925 for Bartlet Convalescent Home	N/A
10o (Q)	Felixstowe, South Hill	OH Pallant	C	Boy Scouts Hut	Conversion work is out of keeping, no original features survive except the drawbridge	Poor, much brick facing off. Door sill altered. For sale- Herbert Cornell & Son Auctioneers
11x (P)	South of Felixstowe, near Landguard Fort	HMOw hold it from WD	D	Coastguard Station	N/A	Not Visited, presumably good
12o (N)	Walton Ferry	Trinity College, Cambridge	C	Derelict	Reused during WWI	Tower recently demolished only the base surviving
13x (K)	Walton-on-the-Naze	Unknown	D	Annexe to Boys Camp	N/A	Fair
14x (F)	Clacton-on-Sea	Clacton UDC	C	Town Museum	N/A	Good
15x (E)	Clacton-on-Sea (Within Butlins Holiday Camp)	WF Cross	D	Storage	Adapted for house, Interior probably gutted	Exterior- Fair
16o (D)	Clacton-on-Sea, Golf Links	WF Cross	D	Storage	Adapted for house, Interior gutted	Exterior- Fair
17x (C)	Near Western Boundary of Clacton UDC	CH Gibbon	D	Disused	Not Visited	N/A
18x (B)	St Osyth, Beacon Hill	E Barnes MD	C	Inhabited	N/A	Apparently good, externally
19o (A)	Point Clear	? Point Clear Estate	D	Café	Battery mound obvious but has been built on	Good, save for alterations

Appendix 3

Report on East Coast Martello Towers, by D Sherlock, IAM Aug 1975							
Letter	A.M Scheduled No (Drewett Rep No) AA File	NGR, TM	Location	Present Use	Type MG- Moat Glacis D- Small Ditch ND- No ditch	Brief Description & Condition	Remarks
A	216 (19) AA 43815/1	081357	Point Clear, St Osyth, nr Brightlingsea Creek. In a caravan park	Youth Sailing Centre. Lately Tower Café	ND Battery in Front also 3 cottages	Exterior: The original stone and brickwork is in v.good condition but modern entrances have been forced at ground level under the original one and on the seaward side. On top a modern brick structure (?1950s). Interior: difficult to appreciate because of modern partition walls and ceilings. Stairs blocked.	Inside, on top not inspected. In front are remains of battery, consisting of wall-walk, embrasures etc. Three cottages for soldiers accomodation have gone
B	- (18)		Beacon Hill, St Osyth	Demolished 1967	MG	The site is now a housing estate.	
C	122 (17) AA 52531	135127	Nr Seawick Sands, Clacton, in caravan park	Storage	ND	Pebble rendering has mostly come off the exterior showing brickwork in reasonable condition. Water tanks on top. No ditch visible	Locked, interior not inspected.
D	121 (16) AA 41361	162134	Jaywick, W Clacton, on golf course	Golf Club Storage	ND	Exterior: Brickwork in nice condition but a crack on seaward side. An offset near ground level. Once rendered and painted with WWII camouflage. Interior: Little altered or vandalised. Evidence for partitions etc. Iron frame for raising ladder probably buried in modern concrete threshold. On top 3 24-lb guns re-set upright as pivots. Nice granite copings with sandstone insets over dowels. York stone pavings	For guardianship?
E	120 (15) AA 41361/1	169138	Butlin's Holiday Camp, Clacton	Storage	ND	Exterior: Pebble rendered.	Application to inspect interior refused.
F	119 (14) AA 41364/1	174144	Nr Marine Parade, Clacton	Tower: HMCG & RNAS Moat: Childrens' Zoo	MG	Exterior: Outer skin of brickwork has come off and core been sometime rendered. Moat brickwork is in better condition. Interior has been partitioned for RNAS so is difficult to examine but original (?) is in good condition. On top the floor has been mostly tarred and altered for HMCG but the stone coping is in good condition.	Mead, Marinors Mirror (1948), says that the internal arrangements including ladder to basement survive and that large stone copings are lying in moat. Plate 6(b) shows the ammunition recesses and entrances to stairs on top. Once open to the public at fee of 2d.
G				Demolished 1819	?		
H				Demolished 1819	?		
I				Demolished 1819	?		
J				Demolished 1819	?		
K	123 (13) AA 52531	248223	150 yds inland. Head of Walton Creek, Walton-on-the-Naze	Annexe & Bar in Holiday camp	ND	External brick skin has gone. Later rendering on core has mostly come away. An entrance has been forced at ground level. Interior much altered and converted into a bar. Damp. Long Stalactites in roof! Little altered on top. 2 24-lb cannon have been set upright as gun pivots.	

L	203 (-)	247336	HMS Ganges, Shotley	Signalling and water tower	MG	Moat filled in up to level of the original entrance. Glacis landscaped into a garden. One window enlarged to make another entrance. Exterior pebble rendered. On top a mast and water tank, but beneath these probably not much altered. One cannon set upright with pivot in nozzle. Interior not inspected.	L and M once linked by other fortifications, now so altered as to be difficult to recognize.
M	202 (-)	252341	HMS Ganges, Shotley	water tower	D	Exterior brickwork quite good but patches of cement rendering. Windows blocked. On top a huge water tower and tank almost twice the height of the tower. Interior: entrance to both stairs bricked up. One third of floor is york paving over the magazine in the basement; the rest rotten wood (as Y).	
N	- (12)	276341	Walton Ferry, Felixstowe	Demolished c.1938	D	Foundations remain, with wide ditch and cunette.	Ruins pictured in Marinor's Mirror (1948) plate 8(b).
O	- (-)		Felixstowe	Demolished 1839	?		Remains were used to construct the Bath Hotel, built by John Cobbold. The hotel was burnt down by Suffragettes in 1914.
P	105 (-) AA 41395	294333	S Felixstowe	Top: HMCG Inside: RNAS	D	Exterior: pebble rendering (in good condition) on brick plinth. On top remains of original chimney. "cannon re-set. One staircase blocked. Ditch mostly filled in. Interior: Modern walls etc. for RNAS. Was used as W/T signal station in WWI.	
Q	- (10)	300342	Bull's Cliff, Felixstowe	Private Dwelling since 1948	MG	External brick partly rendered. Moat and glacis fairly recognizable.	Interior not inspected.
R	- (-)		Felixstowe	Demolished ?1925	?		
S	- (-)		Felixstowe	Demolished ?1835	?		
T	104 (7) AA 41423/1	327367	Golf Links, NE of Felixstowe	Golf Club Storage	ND	Exterior is rendered but pitted with shell (?) marks. Modern entrance made through basement wall on landward side. No visible ditch. Said to have once supported a battery.	Inside locked and not inspected.
U	103 (6) AA 41422/1	329374	Woodbridge Haven, Felixstowe Ferry	Annexe to adjacent bungalow	ND	External rendering is coming away revealing brick core. No visible ditch.	Interior not inspected. Not for guardianship; see file AA/41422
V			Opposite U, Bawdsey Manor	Demolished	?		
W	108 (5) AA 41385	356398	Nr Off Farm, Bawdsey	Derelict	D	Exterior: brickwork core now has pebble rendering which is in poor condition near the top. There is a brick offset near ground level. The door looks original.	Door now looked, but when visited 9 months ago interior was in fair condition. For Guardianship? Should be 'moth-balled'. Skin bricks used to build cottages in East Lane.
X			Bawdsey	Gone	?		WWII defences said to be on the site of it.



Y	107 (4) AA 41384	358411	Bawdsey Beach	Derelict	D	External brick and stonework in beautiful condition except around top where edge missing, no stone copings. On top 3 cannon re-set upright with pivots. Grass etc. on top but inside quite dry. The 1st floor is 1/3 stone and 2/3 rotting timber (as M). No WWII additions. General condition looks much the same as when I visited 15 years ago.	Worthy of guardianship but difficult because of access. Should be 'moth-balled'. Owner of W, Y and Z, J W Mann Esq, High House, Bawdsey.
Z	106 (3) AA 41386	361419	Nr Buckanay Farm, Alderton Beach	Derelict	D	Quite similar to W and Y. The outer brick skin has partly gone showing the core which has rendering in patches. On top 3 guns re-set and WWII additions. Ditch mostly filled in.	Inaccessible. Possibly of guardianship status. Should be 'moth-balled'.
AA	98 (2) AA 52531	365425	Shinglestreet	Converted into dwelling 1975	D	Exterior: Two new windows and a basement entrance have been made near the back; the pebble rendering has been patched up and the plinth offset has also been rendered. A glass summer house on top. Now appears to stand on a mound or berm with outer ditch. Looks slightly larger than last 2.	Interior not inspected.
BB	- (-)			Demolished 1822	?		
CC	44 (1)	464549	Slaughden, Aldeburgh, between the Alde and the Sea	Converted into dwelling c. 1933 by the Mitfords (allegedly as a fascist hide-out). Restored as holiday house with the help of HBC & Landmark Trust, 1974	MG Quatrefoil in plan	The largest martello. Unique and looking curiously antiquated in plan. Stands on a battered plinth of granite. Only 3/4 of moat and glacis survive because of encroachment by sea. All restored and looking fine. New bridge across moat.	10 miles N of the last tower. Large and Henrician-looking. Shown in a painting dated 1827 by J W M Turner. Interior not inspected.

Appendix 4

Survey of the East Coast Martello Towers, undertaken by J Millward, July 2007								
Tower No	Location	NGR	Scheduled	Listed	Present Use	Type MG- Moat Glacis D- Small Ditch ND- No ditch	Brief Description & Condition	Remarks
A (TM01NE31)	St Osyth's Point, Essex	TM 0830 1569	Yes	II	Aviation Museum	ND	In good condition despite WWII additions, some vegetation growing from the parapet coping stones. Sizeable portions of the forward battery survive.	
B (TM01SE16)	Point Clear, Essex	TM 0951 1474	No	No	n/a	MG	Demolished but moat, glacis and tower discernible as earth-works. Forward battery largely survives with brickwork up to 3ft high surviving in places. Battery in the garden of 6 Beacon Heights and the tower is on the open patch of land adjacent.	In gated housing estate, contact the Secretary at 1 Beacon Hill estate to arrange future visits to the site.
C (TM11SE12)	Jaywick, Essex	TM 1362 1285	Yes	II	Art Gallery	ND	Good condition, has recently been renovated hence render and coping in perfect order, some new openings and the upper deck has lost many original features.	The tower is now at a level below the level of high tide on the other side of the sea wall which is of concern.
D (TM11SE9)	Clacton-on-Sea, Essex	TM 1614 1338	Yes	II	Derelict	D	Over half of the land parcel has gone, about 1/4 of the boundary ditch survives, as well as 1/2 the ditch around the tower. There are 3 large cracks in the tower which run nearly the entire height of the tower. It is in poor condition.	
E (TM11SE10)	Clacton-on-Sea, Essex	TM 1671 1376	Yes	II	Derelict	ND	The tower has lost nearly all of its associated land parcel through modern development and coastal erosion. The tower itself has lost 1/3 of its render, has some loose coping stones and some slight vegetation growth on the parapet. All openings are blocked. The tower is in fair condition overall.	
F (TM11SE11)	Clacton-on-Sea, Essex	TM 1728 1430	Yes	II	Restaurant	MG	The tower, moat and glacis are in good order, the tower still has the original iron drawbridge. Some of the coastguard cottages still survive as well as 2 Board of Ordnance boundary markers.	
G (TM21NW27)	Holland-on-Sea, Essex	TM 2145 1690	No	No	n/a	?	Demolished - no traces surviving	
H (TM21NW28)	Chevaux de Frise Point, Essex	TM 2234 1772	No	No	n/a	?	Demolished but there appear to be traces of the boundary ditches surviving.	
I (TM21NW29)	Holland Gap, Essex	TM 2290 1823	No	No	n/a	?	Demolished but there appear to be traces of the boundary ditches surviving.	
J (TM22SE16)	Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex	TM 2532 2153	No	No	n/a	?	Demolished - no traces surviving	
K (TM22SE17)	Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex	TM 2508 2201	Yes	II	Derelict	ND	Outer skin is gone, the modern pebble dash render is in poor repair, the plinth is not visible. All of the coping stones are moving slightly due to vegetation growth, there are cracks in the brickwork and the tower is generally in poor condition. The seaward side of the boundary ditch still survives.	
Harwich Cement Works (TM23SE259)	Harwich, Essex	TM 2615 3271	No	II	n/a	n/a	The exterior wall of the factory still survives as a garden wall on 3 sides of the site as well as 2 boundary stones.	The site was built on with the present cottages in 1858 for the coastguard.
Angelgate Battery (TM23SE261)	Harwich, Essex	TM 2617 3276	No	No	n/a	n/a	Demolished - no traces surviving.	

Bathside Battery (TM23SE260)	Harwich, Essex	TM 2586 3245	No	No	n/a	n/a	Demolished - no traces surviving.	
Harwich Redoubt (TM23SE38)	Harwich, Essex	TM 2615 3216	Yes	II	Museum	n/a	Good order, site was cleared in 1969.	
Beacon Hill Fort (TM23SE32)	Harwich, Essex	TM 2619 3174	Yes	No	Derelict	n/a		
Landguard Fort (TM23SE2)	Felixstowe, Suffolk	TM 2837 3192	Yes	I	Museum	n/a		
L (TM23SW1)	Shotley Point, Suffolk	TM 2483 3366	Yes	II	Derelict	MG	Access not possible - Tower appears from a distance to be in fair condition.	
M (TM23SE21)	Shotley Point, Suffolk	TM 2513 3415	Yes	II	Derelict	ND	Access not possible - Tower appears to be in poor condition with large cracks visible from the marina.	
N (TM23SE22)	Felixstowe, Suffolk	TM 2764 3404	No	No	n/a	MG	Demolished - no traces surviving	Only tower on E coast with a cunette
O (TM23SE23)	Felixstowe, Suffolk	TM 2870 3194	No	No	n/a	?	Demolished - no traces surviving	
P (TM23SE5)	Felixstowe, Suffolk	TM 2927 3308	Yes	II	Coastwatch Station	D	Good condition. Slight evidence for the ditch and the ancillary buildings are all evident as slight earthwork platforms. Exterior of tower is cement pebble-dashed render.	
Q (TM23SE11)	Felixstowe, Suffolk	TM 2992 3426	No	II	House	MG	Tower survives in overall good condition although it has suffered a loss of many original features due to the conversion. Access route has been smashed through glacis. Outer skin of the tower has gone and the tower has been partially rendered.	
R (TM33SW2)	Felixstowe, Suffolk	TM 3105 3475	No	II*	Boiler room	MG	Tower survives to height of glacis wall under Bartlet Hospital. In good condition despite being slighted, moat and glacis still well, if partially, preserved.	
S (TM33NW47)	Felixstowe, Suffolk	TM 3169 3509	No	No	n/a	?	Demolished - no traces surviving	
T (TM33NW34)	Felixstowe Ferry, Suffolk	TM 3268 3663	Yes	II	Derelict	D	Fair condition although some areas of render are missing, the plinth is poor, some loose coping stones, some of the ditch is infilled due to golf course landscaping. No surviving ancillary features survive.	
U (TM33NW35)	Felixstowe Ferry, Suffolk	TM 3285 3732	Yes	II	House	D	Fair condition. Outer brick skin gone, yellow brick exterior and red brick core. No surviving ancillary features, ditch is infilled. Coastguard cottages now demolished but the garden wall still survives.	
V (TM33NW36)	Bawdsey Manor, Suffolk	TM 3356 3771	No	No	n/a	ND	Basically demolished, large depression in the 'grotto' garden, appears to be made up of the bottom 4 or 5 ft of the tower as the internal diameter is 30ft and a lump runs around the exterior which seems to fit with the idea of a tower around 55ft diameter.	Manor is now a Boarding school
W (TM33NE1)	Bawdsey, Suffolk	TM 3559 3975	Yes	II	House	D	In generally good condition, a few slight cracks in the render and the bricks of the foundation plinth are slightly eroded.	Observation point on 1860s plan to S of tower still survives as an earthwork
X (TM34SE91)	Bawdsey, Suffolk	TM 3580 4024	No	No	n/a	D	Demolished - no traces surviving	

Y (TM34SE4)	Alderton, Suffolk	TM 3577 4107	Yes	No	House	ND	Good condition, new metal and glass structure on roof, some damage to plinth, upper 1m of tower has been repaired. Zinc coping around top of tower not original stones. No original ancillary features.	Undergoing renovation, used as a house
Z (TM34SE5)	Alderton, Suffolk	TM 3612 4195	Yes	II	Derelict	ND	Poor overall condition. No ancillary features survive. Leat runs near the tower. 70% of the outer brick skin is gone, top 1/3 rendered, though it wouldn't have been originally.	
AA (TM34SE6)	Shinglestreet, Suffolk	TM 3660 4255	Yes	II	House	D	Good overall condition. Traces of ditch survive, boundary ditch and bank still survive, 2 ancillary features still survive as earthworks, 4 board of ordnance stone markers still in place. Battery survives, converted to dwelling.	Undergoing renovation, used as a house
BB (TM34SE92)	Shinglestreet, Suffolk	TM 3693 4302	No	No	n/a	?	Demolished - no traces surviving	
CC (TM45SE1)	Aldeburgh, Suffolk	TM 4630 5491	Yes	II*	Tourist let	MG Unique, Quatrefoil	Generally in good condition. Glacis wall is in poor condition and the sea wall has removed a sizeable area of the ditch and wall.	tower - london brick, glacis wall - red brick
Gun Battery (TM11SE64)	Clacton-on-Sea, Essex	TM 1694 1394	No	No	n/a	n/a	Site of a Barbette battery built in 1797.	
Gun Battery (TM33NW111)	Felixstowe, Suffolk	TM 3275 3661	No	No	n/a	n/a	Site of a barbette battery built prior to 1824.	
Gun Battery (TL70SE15)	Danbury, Essex	TL 7742 0475	No	No	n/a	n/a	Earthwork remains of barbette battery, possibly a practice battery or militia built example.	
Star Battery (TL60SE14)	Widford, Essex	TL 6967 0491	No	No	n/a	n/a	Earthwork remains of a Napoleonic artillery fort and outwork batteries built as part of the Chelmsford Entrenchments in 1803.	
Galleywood Common (TL70SW21)	Galleywood Common, Essex	TL 7032 0264	No	No	n/a	n/a	Earthwork remains of a Napoleonic artillery fort and outwork batteries built as part of the Chelmsford Entrenchments in 1803.	
Danbury Camp (TL70SE21)	Danbury, Essex	TL 7804 0450	No	No	n/a	n/a	The site of a Napoleonic period military camp.	



## **ENGLISH HERITAGE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT**

*English Heritage undertakes and commissions research into the historic environment, and the issues that affect its condition and survival, in order to provide the understanding necessary for informed policy and decision making, for sustainable management, and to promote the widest access, appreciation and enjoyment of our heritage.*

*The Research Department provides English Heritage with this capacity in the fields of buildings history, archaeology, and landscape history. It brings together seven teams with complementary investigative and analytical skills to provide integrated research expertise across the range of the historic environment. These are:*

- \* Aerial Survey and Investigation*
- \* Archaeological Projects (excavation)*
- \* Archaeological Science*
- \* Archaeological Survey and Investigation (landscape analysis)*
- \* Architectural Investigation*
- \* Imaging, Graphics and Survey (including measured and metric survey, and photography)*
- \* Survey of London*

*The Research Department undertakes a wide range of investigative and analytical projects, and provides quality assurance and management support for externally-commissioned research. We aim for innovative work of the highest quality which will set agendas and standards for the historic environment sector. In support of this, and to build capacity and promote best practice in the sector, we also publish guidance and provide advice and training. We support outreach and education activities and build these in to our projects and programmes wherever possible.*

*We make the results of our work available through the Research Department Report Series, and through journal publications and monographs. Our publication Research News, which appears three times a year, aims to keep our partners within and outside English Heritage up-to-date with our projects and activities. A full list of Research Department Reports, with abstracts and information on how to obtain copies, may be found on [www.english-heritage.org.uk/researchreports](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/researchreports)*

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