

**Coastguard Lookout Station  
Sizewell Gap, Leiston  
LCS 166**

**Archaeological Building Record**

**SCCAS Report No. 2012/137**

**Client: Maggi Hambling**

Author: M. Sommers

September 2012



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Archaeological Building Record

SCCAS Report No. 2012/137

Author: M. Sommers

Editor: Dr. R. Gardner

Report Date: September 2012

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# HER Information

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**Site Name:** Coastguard Lookout Station  
Sizewell Gap, Leiston

**Report Number** 2012/137

**Planning Application No:** C/12/1121

**Date of Fieldwork:** 16th August 2012

**Grid Reference:** TM 47541 62748

**Client/Funding Body:** Maggi Hambling

**Client Reference:** n/a

**Curatorial Officer:** Sarah Poppy

**Oasis Reference:** suffolkc1-133694

**Site Code:** LCS 166

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

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

## Disclaimer

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

Prepared By: M. Sommers

Date: 20th September 2012

Approved By: Dr R. Gardner

Position: Acting Contracts Manager

Date: 20th September 2012

Signed:



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## **Summary**

An English Heritage Level 2 building recording was undertaken on a structure situated above the high water mark on the shingle beach adjacent Sizewell Gap, Leiston. It has been identified as a Coastguard Lookout Station that dates from the 1820s. It consists of a single storey brick built, rectangular structure with a slate roof. A small second storey extension has been added to the east end to create a watch tower. The recording was undertaken as a result of a condition on Planning Consent for the conversion of the structure into holiday accommodation and an artist's studio. The structure was found to be in good condition with surviving internal fixtures such as cupboards and a musket rack.



## **1. Introduction**

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An English Heritage Level 2 Building Recording was carried out on a structure identified as a Coastguard Lookout Station or watch-house. The survey was undertaken on the 16th August 2012 ahead of the structure's conversion. The building is accessed off a roadway named Sizewell Gap, as it enters the small hamlet of Sizewell in the parish of Leiston. The National Grid Reference for the centre of the structure is TM 47541 62748. See Figure 1 for location details and Figure 5 for a 1:250 scale plan showing the building's precise location.

The building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 for its special architectural and historic interest (Listed Entry Number 1391360). See Appendix 2 for the full entry.

The building recording was undertaken as a result of a condition attached to planning consent (C/12/1121) for the conversion to a holiday home and artist's studio. The proposed conversion is relatively sympathetic with virtually all the original fabric and fittings of the structure being retained. The building recording was undertaken in accordance to a Brief and Specification produced by Sarah Poppy of the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team (Appendix 1). The work was commissioned by Clarke and Simpson on behalf of their client, Maggi Hambling.

## **2. Topography and landscape**

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The building is located on the edge of the beach that slopes down to the North Sea to the east, in an area just to the south of the hamlet of Sizewell. It is just on the 5m contour on the north and east facing slope up to higher ground to the south-west. The land immediately surrounding the structure consists of shingle covered with grass and low scrub. A slightly raised shingle bank runs north to south across the front of the structure although directly to the east a roadway width gap is present that allows access towards the sea. The normal high water mark is located approximately 80m to the east.

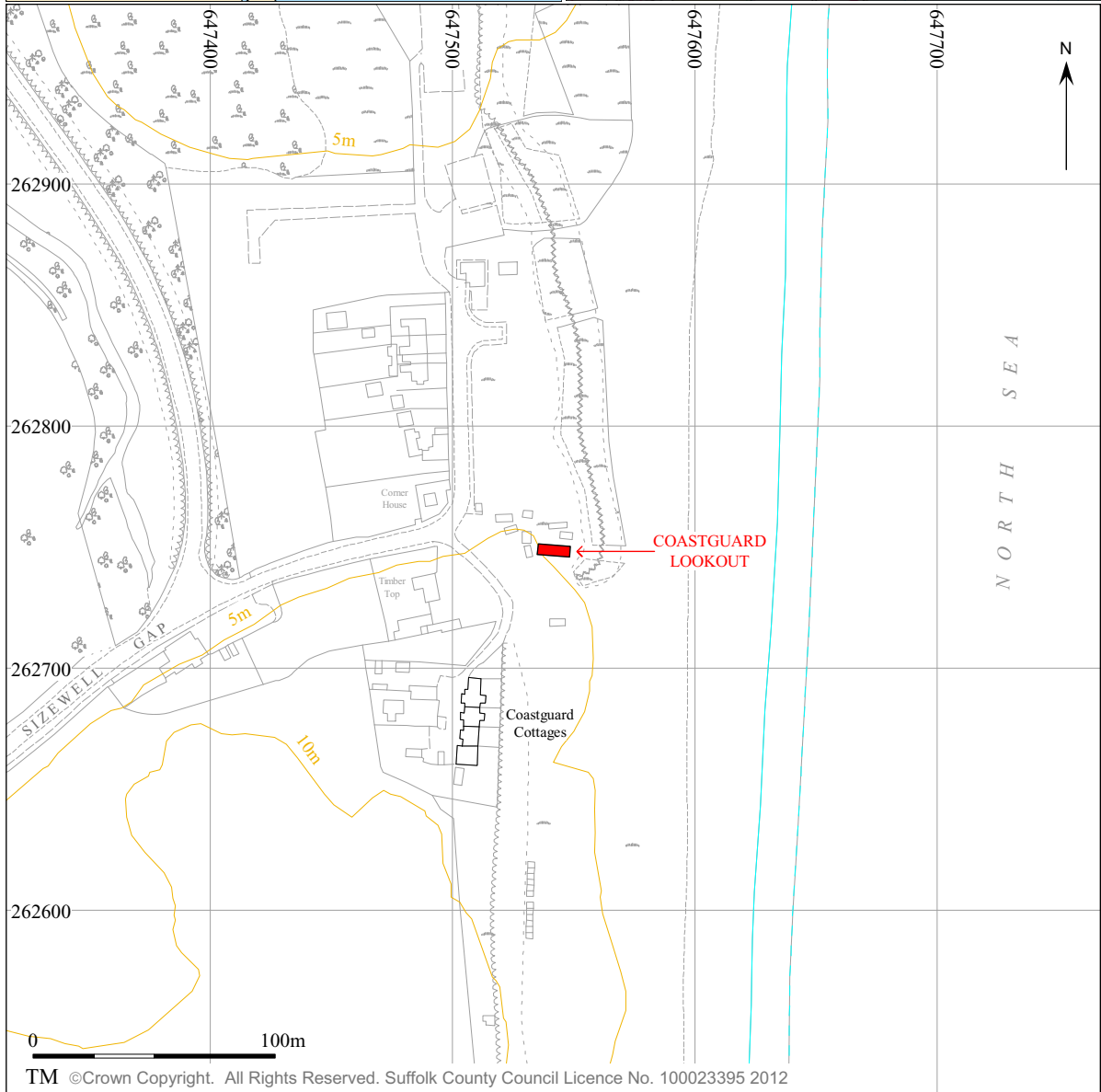
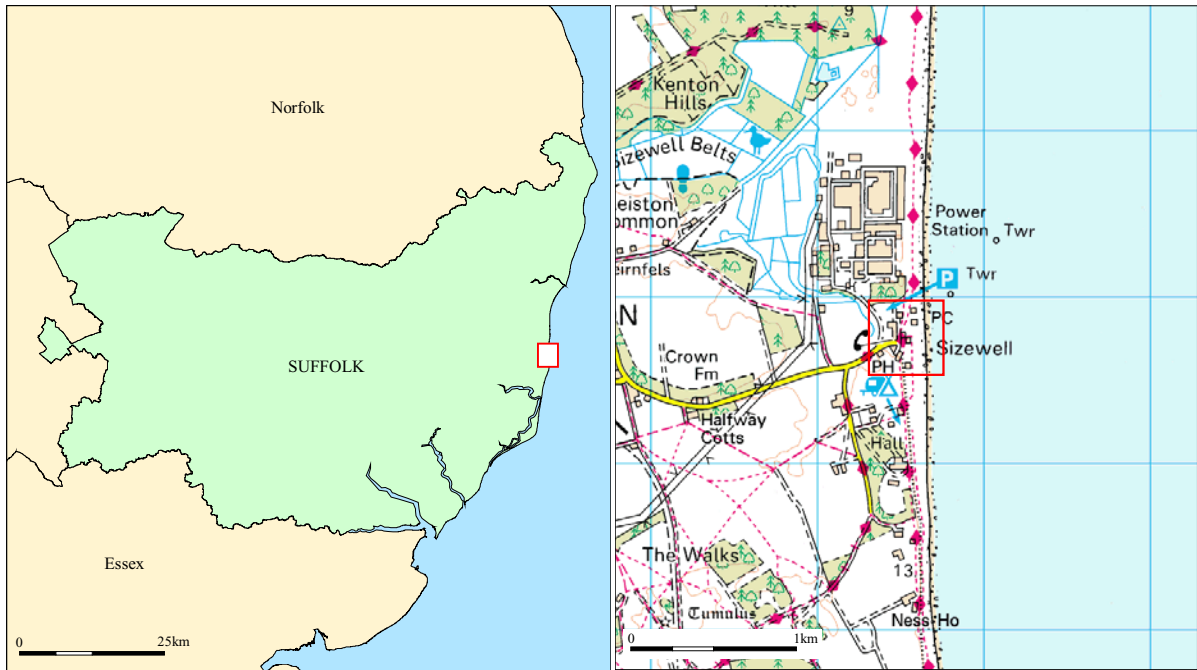


Figure 1. Location plan

### **3. Archaeology and historical background**

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According to the details recorded in the building's listing entry, it was built in the early 1820s when the Preventative Waterguard was consolidated and the coastguard formed. There is a record of a lease for the watch-house dated 1823 and the watch-house is also referred to in the Leiston cum Sizewell tithe records of 1840. The watch-house remained in use until the 1980s when it came into the ownership of Suffolk Coastal District Council.

The structure is described as single storey, open plan building with a second storey added to the eastern end to form a watch tower. A set of large double doors at the east end would have enabled access for a rocket-cart (part of a rescue system which used a rocket to carry a line out to a stranded ship).

It is likely that the structure was originally built for the Preventative Waterguard, formed in 1809, whose primary purpose was to prevent smuggling rather than perform sea rescues, and that the lease is associated with the transfer of responsibility of the Preventative Waterguard from the Admiralty to the Board of Customs in 1822. It is after this transfer that the service became known as the Coast Guard and later HM Coastguard.

Associated with this structure is a terrace of four, black painted, weather boarded houses known collectively as Coastguard Cottages (plate 38). This terrace is located 60m to the south-west on an area of higher ground. They are now private residences.

#### **Early Ordnance Survey Maps**

The Coastguard Lookout Station is marked on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd editions of the 1:2500 scale, Ordnance Survey maps of the area published in 1884, 1904 and 1927 respectively (see figs 2, 3 and 4 for rescaled extracts of these maps).

On each of the three early Ordnance Survey maps the subject of the building recording is marked 'Watch House' (denoted by a red arrow) whilst the cottages are marked 'Coastguard Station'. The watch house has the same basic footprint in all three maps, the only alteration being the addition of a small rectangular extension to the northern side from the 2nd edition onwards.

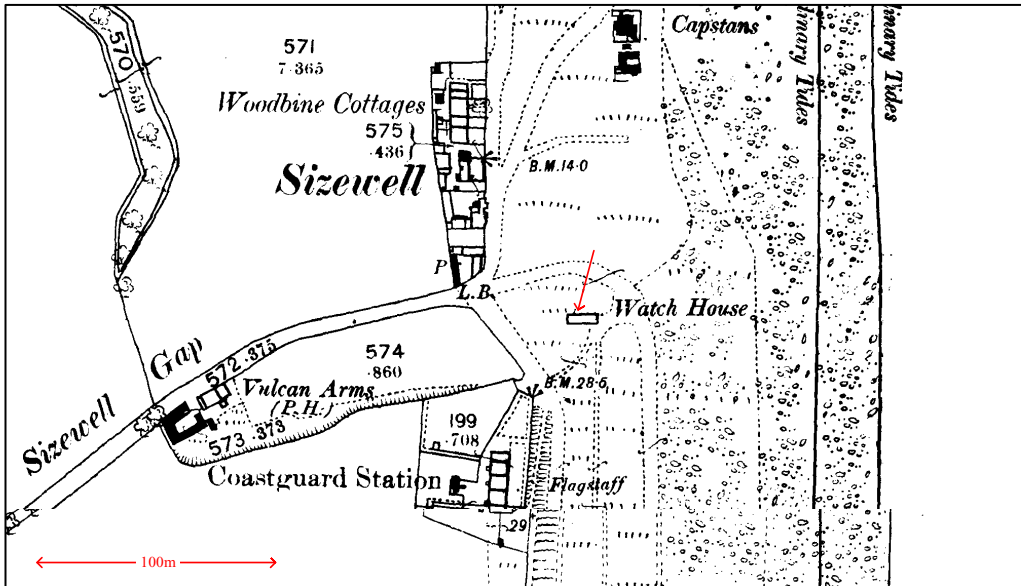


Figure 2. 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (pub. 1884)

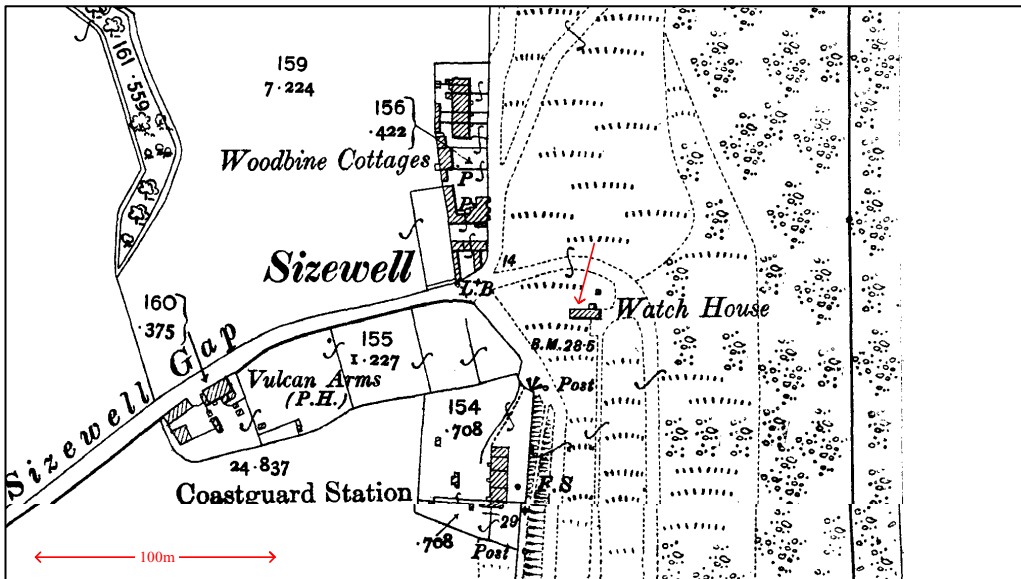


Figure 3. 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (pub. 1904)

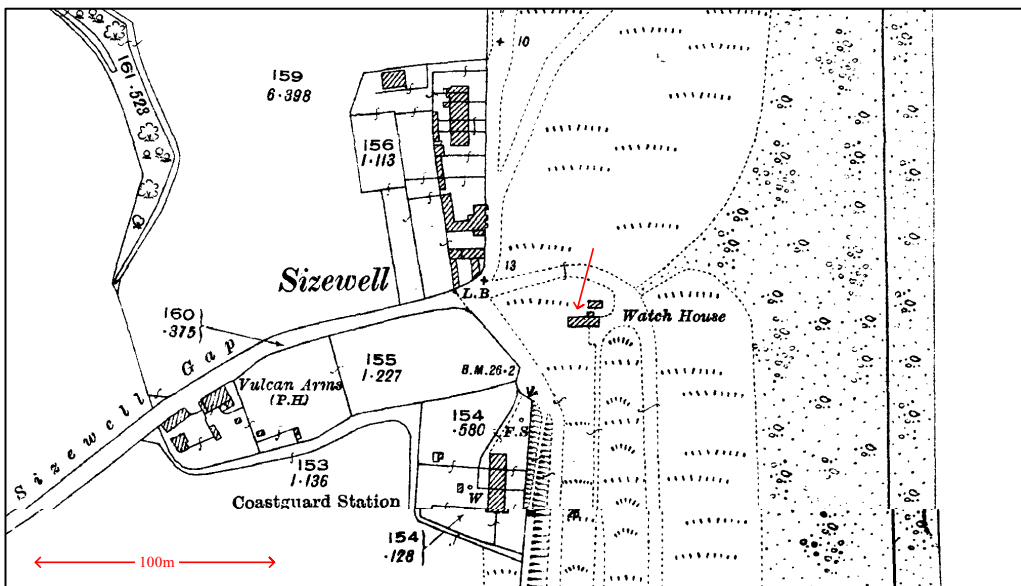


Figure 4. 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map (pub. 1927)



A flagstaff is indicated standing at the front of the terrace of cottages on the 1st and 2nd edition maps although this has been relocated to the north of the terrace by the time of the 3rd edition map.

In all three maps a series of trackways and paths area marked. A track is marked running from the corner of Sizewell Gap to the east before curving and continuing to the south along the coast. Towards the end of the curve there is a branch off this track to the front of the watch house where a small area is marked out. From here a narrow path also runs off to the south. On the 1st edition map an additional path is marked running towards the cottages. A further track is marked running south-east from the Sizewell Gap corner which turns to the south and continues down the coast. A branch off this track provides access to the terrace of cottages. There are a total of three tracks/paths marked on the early maps running south along the coast which appear to be associated with the watch house. They are possibly related to the undertaking of patrols along the coast and would enable the rescue equipment housed in the watch house to be deployed. No tracks are marked on the modern Ordnance Survey map although irregular paths are present although these appear to be the result of wear by passing foot traffic rather than formal routes.

## **4. Methodology**

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To carry out the survey of the structure a series of photographs were taken with a 14 megapixel digital camera which stored the images in a compressed format (jpg). Photographs were taken of all exterior elevations and of the building's general setting. A number of photographs were then taken of the interior of the structure and any relevant details or fittings. The majority of interior photographs were taken using the camera's built in flash.

To compliment the photography a set of the plans (by the architects, Clarke and Simpson of Framlingham) were supplied by the building contractor engaged to undertake the conversion. These comprised a series of scale floor plans and elevations of the existing structure. During the survey these were annotated with additional detail and pertinent measurements taken with either an 8m or 30m tape. This data was then used to produce the plans and elevations included in this report.

## 5. Results

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### 5.1 Introduction

The basic appearance of the structure comprised a single storey shed with an apex roof running longitudinally and hipped at the western end. At the eastern of the building a small, square second storey housing a single room has been added (see plates 1 to 4 for general views of the exterior of the building).

The structure is built of brick and has a slate roof with dark grey ceramic ridge tiles with black plastic guttering and downpipes. Curved wrought hip irons are present on the western corners of the main structure and on all four corners of the second storey. The brickwork exterior of the building is covered in a thick bituminous paint to give protection against sea spray. There are no windows on the ground floor, the only openings being a doorway in the southern façade and a large opening closed by matching double doors at the eastern end. There is evidence that a large opening of a similar size was present at the western end which has been infilled with brick (plate 5).

The land surface falls away slightly to the north revealing a stepping out of the brickwork at the base of the wall (plate 6). A deposit of concrete is also visible at the base of the wall although this appeared to be later. It could be the result of underpinning or has just been placed against the wall to protect the building against erosion of the shingle.

The doorway in the southern façade is closed by a door built of vertical timber planks set in a wooden door frame close to the inner face of the wall and painted white (plate 7). It is hung on wrought iron hinges and opens inwards. It is fitted with a modern 'Yale' type lock, a wrought iron latch with exterior handle, and an internally mounted rim lock (plate 8). An unpainted area on around the rim lock indicates that a larger lock mechanism was once fitted. There are two keyholes for this lock on the outer face of the door, one of which is redundant (plate 9).

The large double doors at the eastern end of the building are also constructed of vertical timber planks and are painted white. They are fitted within a substantial door frame and open outwards on wrought iron hinges mounted on the outer faces of the doors (plate 10). The southern door closes first and is held by large bolts fixed to the top and bottom of the door on the inner face. The northern door can then be closed and is held by a

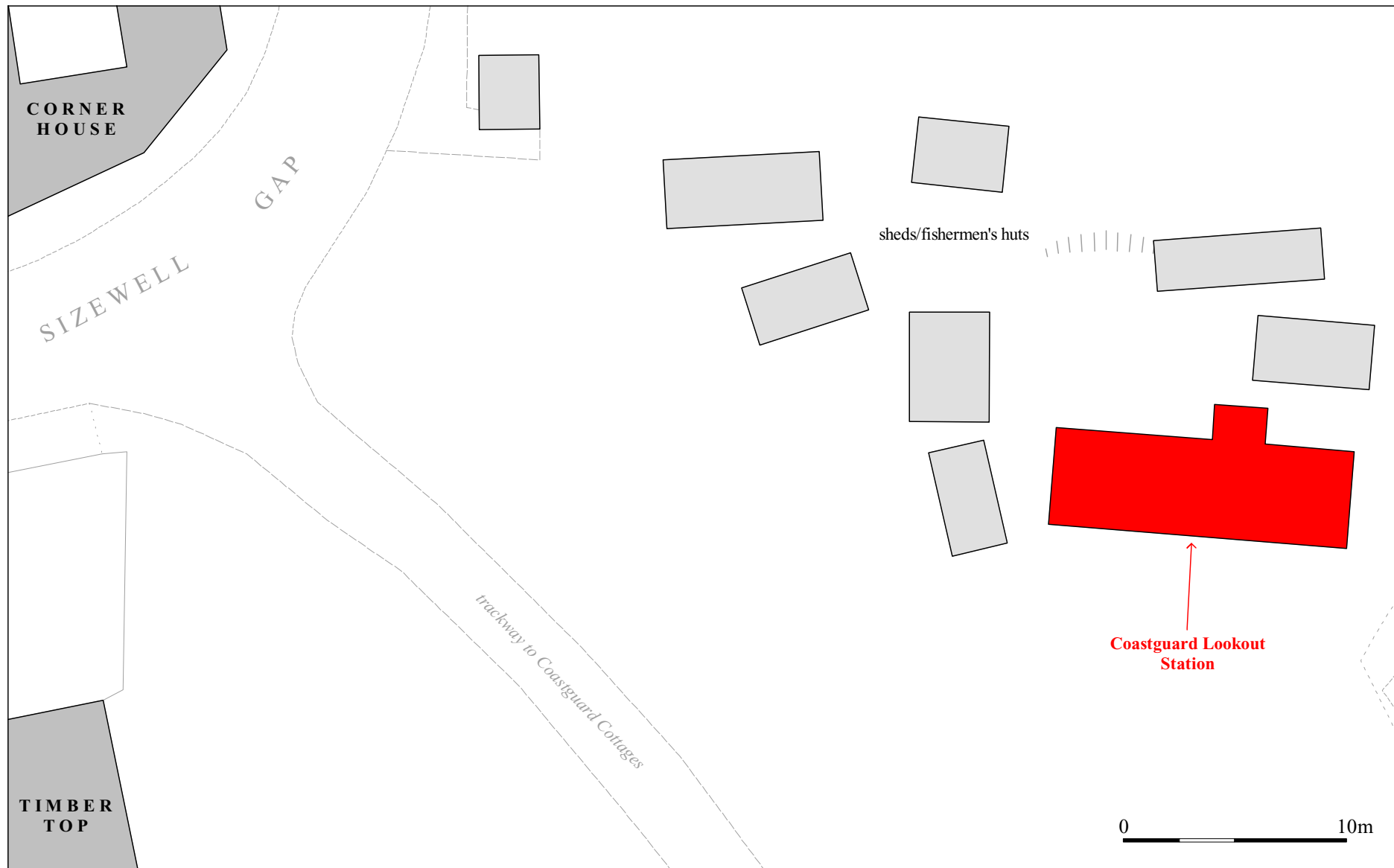


Figure 5. Plan showing the Coastguard Lookout Station's location

heavy duty swiveling hasp and staple fitted on the inner face of the doors (plate 11). The land surface falls away slightly to the east and north of the building and a gentle ramp revetted by brick walls is present just outside the double doorway. The top section of the ramp is surfaced in concrete whilst the remainder is unsurfaced (visible in plate 4).

A small, brick built extension with felt roof is present on the northern side of the building. It is accessed from the outside through a large wooden door hung on wrought iron hinges and secured with a bolt (plates 12 and 13). It has been interpreted as a fuel store and is undoubtedly the extension first seen on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map.

A small second storey extension is present at the eastern end of the building. It is also built of brick covered in bituminous paint and has a slate roof. Windows are present in the southern and northern walls. A small, flat roofed, triangular bay window constructed in timber and supported on a dragon beam is present on the eastern façade (plates 1, 3 and 4). A brick built chimney stack with a red ceramic pot is present on the northern side (plate 3). The stack is bare brickwork revealing bricks that appear to be soft reds.

## **5.2 Ground Floor**

The ground floor of the building is presently divided into four rooms (numbered G1 to G4 in figure 6) although it is likely that it was originally a single open space.

G1 comprises a large rectangular space with white painted brick walls and a concrete floor (see plates 17 and 18 for general views). In the western half of this room the roof space is open revealing the roof beams and the felted underside of the slate roof (plate 14) with the underside of the floor to the upper storey being visible in the eastern half. The roof beams rest on the timber wall plates on the tops of the brick walls and meet in to form a ridge in the centre. The inner section of the beam supporting the bay window is also visible (plate 15). A large beam resting on bearer stones set in the brick walls supports the western wall of the upper storey (plate 16). This is clearly a later addition to the original structure with evidence for the brickwork in the vicinity of these stones having been relaid.

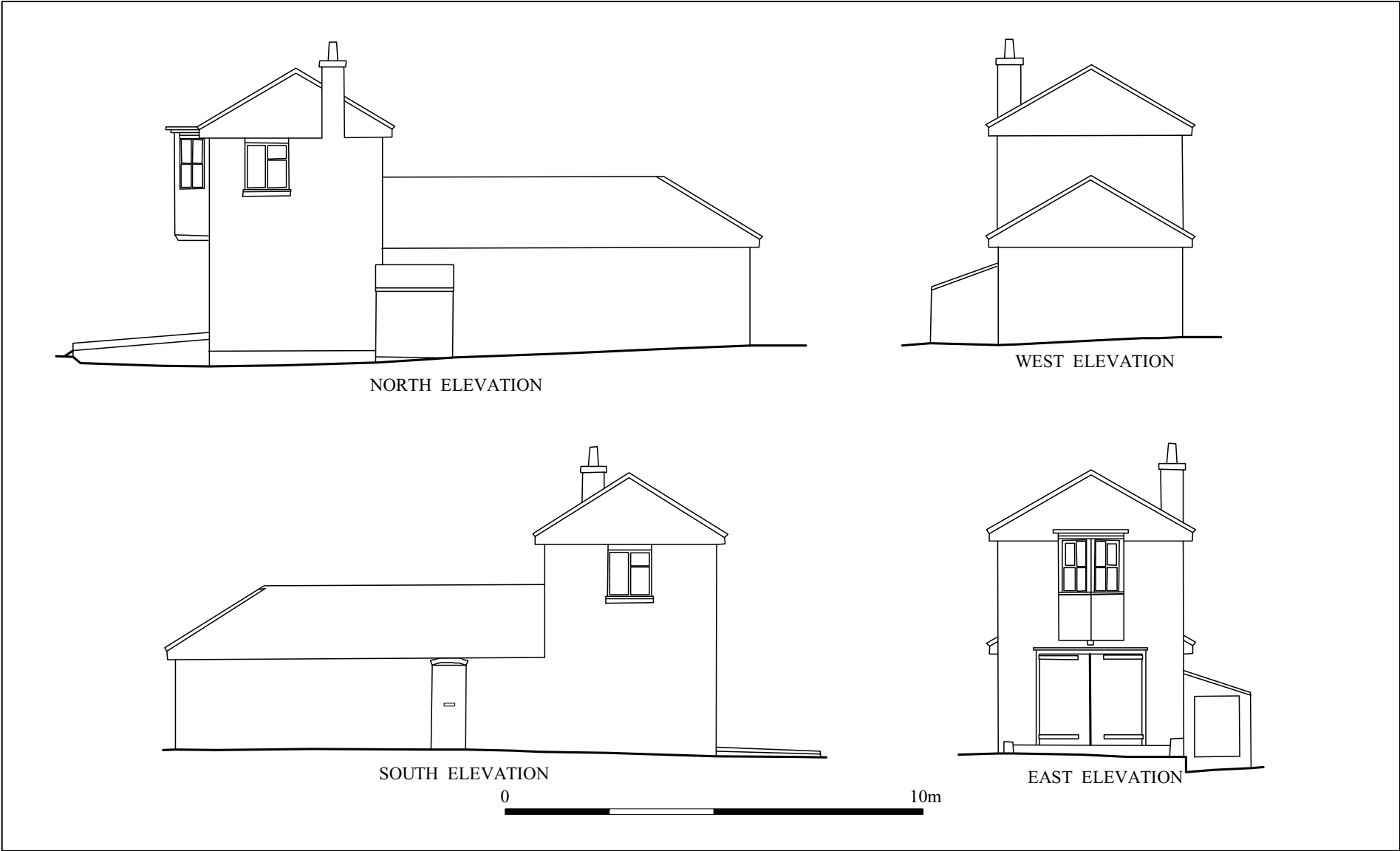


Figure 6. Elevations

A series of three further beams are also present within the roof space (marked in fig. 7) These do not appear to be structural but have been inserted later for an unknown purpose although a number of hooks are present in one of these (plate 14).

Set into the concrete floor of G1 are lengths of timber forming two tracks running from the double doors in the east end into the building. They measure c. 0.29m in width and are set c. 1.4m apart (plates 17 and 18). They run at a slight angle to the main axis of the building getting closer to the northern wall as they progress to the west, presumably to leave a greater clearance adjacent the southern door. They cannot be seen in Rooms G2 and G3 as the floor surface is obscured by a covering although they originally continued across the concrete surface at the top of the ramp outside the double doorway but have been removed and the resultant spaces filled (plate 19).

In the north-east corner is a wooden fitted cupboard containing two shelves (plate 20). Fixed to the wall to the west of the cupboard and at a height of c. 1.3m is a narrow wooden shelf, the front edge of which is curved, through which a series of six, roughly square holes have been cut (plate 21). This has been described as a musket gun holder in the architect's plans but these tend to have slots rather than holes suggesting this rack had a different purpose, although its appearance does indicate that it is probably an early fitting.

Situated against the southern wall, close to the south-east corner, are a set of stairs up to the second storey (plates 17 and 22). They are constructed of timber and comprise a short section of four steps up to a small platform followed by a further run of ten steps up to the first floor. The lower section is removable being fixed by two metal hooks at the top and braced against a piece of timber fixed to the south wall (plate 23).

Rooms G2, G3 and G4 are formed by modern stud walls that divide the western end of the building. These rooms have floor coverings, lining on the outer walls of the structure and an inserted ceiling, all of which hide any earlier details that may be present. Room G2 contains a modern kitchen sink and a set of wardrobes, one of which opens to reveal the doorway to G3. Room G3 is an empty rectangular space whilst G4 houses a modern toilet and sink.

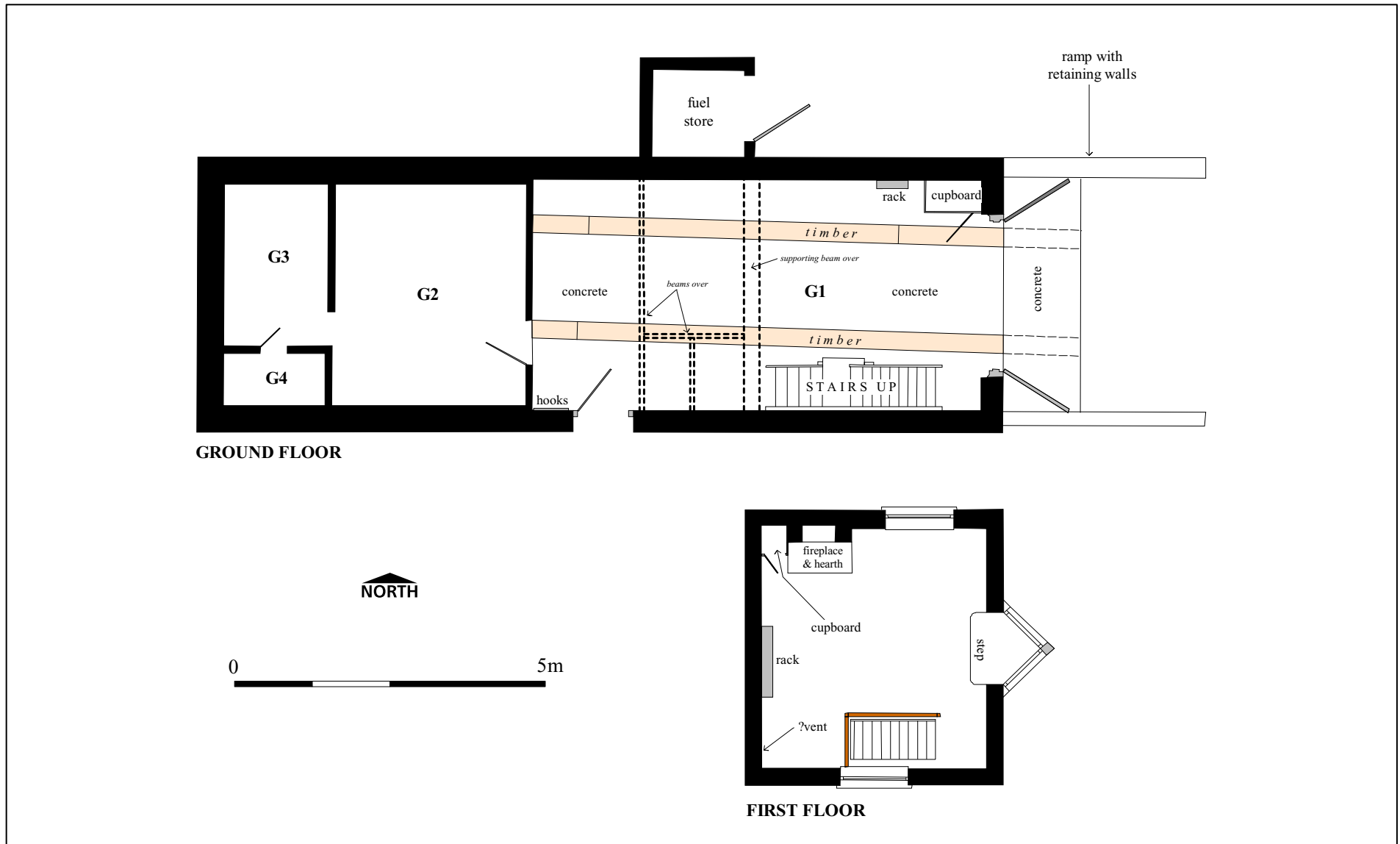


Figure 7. Floor plans

### 5.3 First Floor

The first floor of the building contains a single room. It appears square but is in fact a rectangle as the north-south dimension is very slightly larger.

The room is accessed via the stairs from the ground floor through a rectangular stairwell/hatchway which can be closed with a wooden trapdoor (plate 24). To give additional headroom the upper floor beam adjacent the stairwell has a curving cut out. The hatchway is surrounded on three sides by a banister formed of a single horizontal length of timber supported on uprights, the tops of which are carved into 14-sided polygon knobs (plate 25).

The north, east and west walls are clad in brown painted vertical timber tongue and groove planks up to waist level (c. 0.9m) and plastered and painted beige above (plate 26); the west wall is clad from floor to ceiling in timber and painted white (plate 27). The floor is carpeted and the ceiling is formed of plasterboard with a small rectangular hatch to access the roof space in the centre (plate 28).

A small triangular bay window is present in the centre of the east wall, accessed via a step (plate 26). It is formed in timber with small rectangular windows in the upper half. The windows are divided into four separate panes mounted in wooden frames. The inner pane of each top row can be opened by sliding it forward. The window being held by strips of brass screwed to the bottom of the sliding frame and the top of the fixed frame (plate 29). A short length of timber runs across the angle between the windows which may have been a support for a telescope or a pair of binoculars (plate 30). There are additional windows in the north and south walls. These are rectangular steel, 'Crittall' type frames with three panes, an opening top light, an opening casement and one fixed (plate 31).

Mounted in the centre of the west wall is a rack for holding muskets (plate 32). It consists of a wooden base with recesses into which the musket butt would be placed, and a higher shelf with slots cut into the leading edge into which the barrel of the musket would be lent; there are recesses for seven muskets. The rack has shaped timber sides and a simple pair of curved timbers across the top. The top shelf into which the muskets would be lent has additional holes cut through which may be for bladed



weapons, such as a cutlass, or other equipment (plate 33). The holes and slots in the top shelf show no signs of wear and it is likely that this component of the rack is a modern replacement.

To the south of the musket rack is a small sliding timber panel set in a frame (plate 34). It opens into the space behind the paneling and may act as a vent although in the listing text this is described as a peephole. The brickwork visible immediately behind the panel appears to be recent suggesting there may have been alterations to the external structure in this area.

A fireplace and hearth is situated against the northern wall, to the west of the window although the surround and grate have been removed (plate 35). A wooden mantle shelf is extant above upon which are two supports of differing sizes which are probably to support a telescope (plate 36). A wooden built-in cupboard is located in the north-west corner, immediately adjacent to the fireplace. The cupboard has two doors, one above the other, which reflect the paneling on the north, west and south walls and contains five shelves (plate 35 and 37). The upper cupboard door is fitted with a lock.

## **6. Archive deposition**

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The survey data and records have been archived in the main stores of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds and with the County Historic Environment Record (HER) under the site code LCS 166.

A total of 136 digital photographs have been retained in the photographic archive under the references: HQC 43 to HQC 99 and HQD 01 to HQD 79.

The remainder of the digital archive is held on the County Servers at the following location:

*R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Current Recording Projects\Leiston\LCS 166  
Building Survey (Coastguard Lookout, Sizewell)*

A copy of the report will be uploaded to the OASIS on-line database (suffolkc1-133694).

## **7. Acknowledgements**

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The building record was carried out by Mark Sommers from the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. The project was directed by Mark Sommers, and managed by Dr. Rhodri Gardner, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

**8. Plates**

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Plate 1. general view, camera facing north-west (ref. HQC 50)



Plate 2. general view, camera facing north-east (ref. HQC 51)





Plate 3. general view, camera facing south-west (ref. HQC 46)



Plate 4. general view, camera facing west (ref. HQC 65)



Plate 5. infilled doorway in the western façade (ref. HQC 58)



Plate 6. stepped brickwork at the base of the northern wall (ref. HQC 63)





Plate 7. doorway in the southern façade (ref. HQC 56)



Plate 8. doorway in the southern façade, interior, locks and latches (ref. HQD 77)

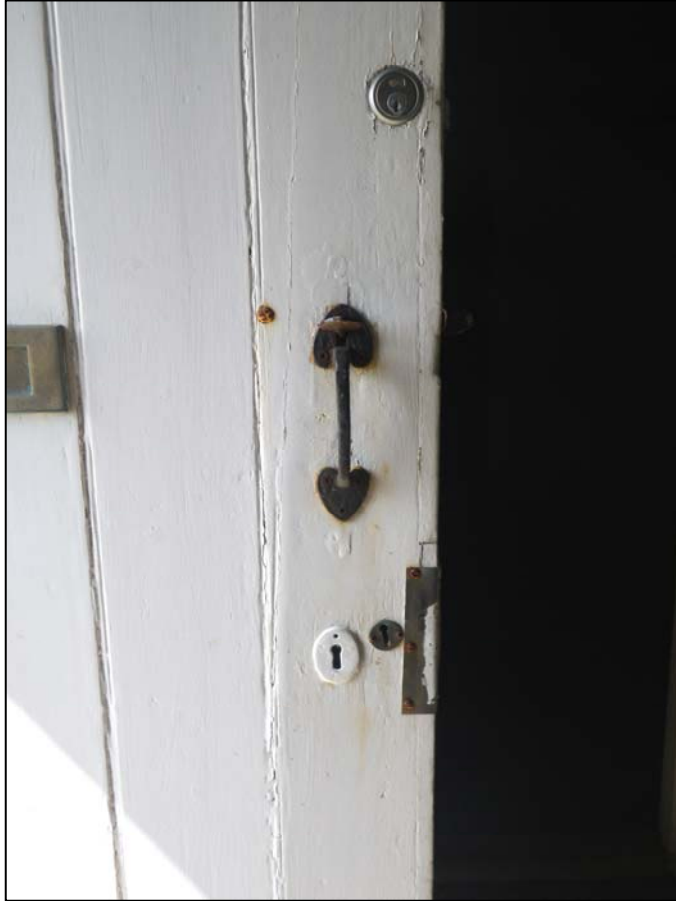


Plate 9. doorway in the southern façade, exterior, locks and latches (ref. HQD 76)



Plate 10. lower right hand hinge on the double doors in the eastern façade (ref. HQC 67)



Plate 11. double doors in eastern façade, interior view (ref. HQC 91)



Plate 12. fuel store on northern side of the main structure (ref. HQC 59)





Plate 13. fuel store on northern side of the main structure (ref. HQD 79)



Plate 14. Structural beam and roof structure, some additional, non-structural, beams are also visible (ref. HQD 04)



Plate 15. beam supporting the first floor bay window and underside of floor (ref. HQD 08)



Plate 16. beam supporting the west wall of the upper storey (ref. HQD 05)



Plate 17. general view of the interior of the building, camera facing east (ref. HQC 85)



Plate 18. general view of the interior of the building, camera facing west (ref. HQC 92)





Plate 19. site of timber track in the concrete surface of exterior ramp (ref. HQC 73)



Plate 20. cupboard, north-east corner, ground floor (ref. HQC 95)



Plate 21. rack, ground floor, north-east corner (ref. HQC 97)



Plate 22. stairs to first floor, camera facing south-east (ref. HQC 90)



Plate 23. stairs to first floor, removable section (ref. HQC 89)

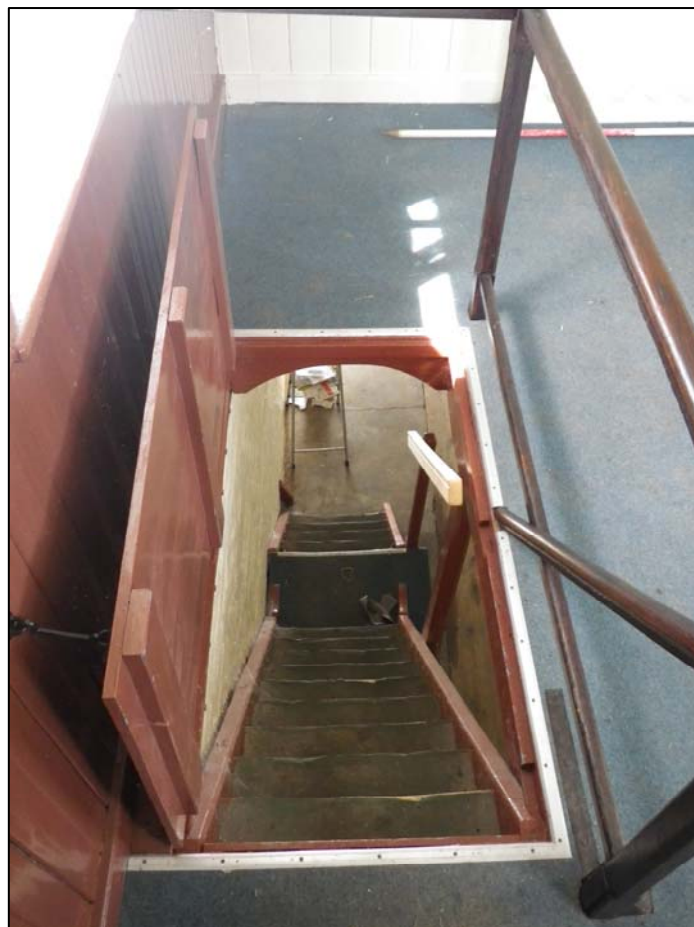


Plate 24. view down stairwell (ref. HQD 64)





Plate 25. decorative knob on banister (ref. HQD 63)



Plate 26. first floor bay window, camera facing east (ref. HQD 20)



Plate 27. first floor west wall (ref. HQD 58)



Plate 28. ceiling, first floor, camera facing north-west (ref. HQD 55)





Plate 29. bay window, sliding frame, camera facing north-east (ref. HQD 47)



Plate 30. bay window, ?support bar (ref. HQD 49)



Plate 31. first floor, north facing window (ref. HQD 53)



Plate 32. rack, first floor (ref. HQD 25)



Plate 33. rack, first floor, view facing down onto the top (ref. HQD 57)



Plate 34. sliding timber panel, possible vent or peep-hole (ref. HQD 30)



Plate 35. fireplace, first floor (ref. HQD 41)



Plate 36. ?telescope rack (ref. HQD 42)





Plate 37. cupboard, north-west corner (ref. HQD 38)



Plate 38. Coastguard Cottages (ref. HQC 83)



## Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

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### Brief and Specification for Historic Building Recording

#### COASTGUARD LOOKOUT STATION, SIZEWELL GAP, SIZEWELL

<b>PLANNING AUTHORITY:</b>	Suffolk Coastal District Council
<b>PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:</b>	C/12/1121
<b>HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:</b>	tba
<b>GRID REFERENCE:</b>	TM 475 627
<b>DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:</b>	Change of use to holiday accommodation and artists studio
<b>AREA:</b>	n/a
<b>THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:</b>	Sarah Poppy Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741226 E-mail: sarah.poppy@suffolk.gov.uk
<b>Date:</b>	02 August 2012

#### 1. Background

- 1.1 Planning consent for the change of use of the coastguard lookout station has been granted by Suffolk Coastal District Council with this condition (no. 3):

No development shall commence within the application site until the applicant or developer has secured the implementation of a programme of historic building and analysis work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority.

- 1.2 The coastguard lookout station was constructed in c.1823 and is described as a “particularly fine example of a coastguard watch-house remaining little altered and retaining a significant number of its original fixtures and fittings” (Listed building ID 491882).
- 1.3 In accordance with the condition on the planning consent, and following the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and specification must be produced by the developers, their agents or archaeological contractors. This must be submitted for scrutiny by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) at 9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 1RX; telephone 01284 741230; fax: 01284 741257. The WSI will provide the basis for

measurable standards and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

Detailed standards, information and guidance to supplement this brief are to be found in *Understanding Historic Buildings; A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006; this defines the different levels of recording recommended by English Heritage, see: [www.helm.org.uk/server/show/category.19612](http://www.helm.org.uk/server/show/category.19612)) and *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (Institute for Archaeologists 2001). Technical standards, applicable to detailed survey, are covered in *Measured and Drawn: Techniques and Practice for the Metric Survey of Historic Buildings* (English Heritage 2006).

- 1.4 Following receipt of the WSI, SCCAS/CT will advise the Local Planning Authority (LPA) if it is an acceptable scheme of work. Work must not commence until the LPA has approved the WSI. Neither this specification nor the WSI is, however, a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to the building recording work. Only the full implementation of the approved scheme – that is the completion of the building recording and the production and deposition of an acceptable report – will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.5 Before commencing work the assessment contractor should carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and the Conservation Team of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT) in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised.
- 1.6 It is the recording contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Brief.

## 2. **Brief for the Historic Building Recording**

- 2.1 Historic building recording and analysis, as specified in Sections 3 is to be carried out prior to conversion.
- 2.2 The objective will be to compile a descriptive record of the affected building at English Heritage's Level 2 (see above 1.3) before conversion of the building takes place.
- 2.3 The academic objective will be to provide a detailed understanding of the nature of the building, and to provide the historical context, development and significance of the building group.

## 3. **Specification for the Historic Building Recording**

The survey methodology will form part of the WSI and is to be agreed in detail before the project commences; defined minimum criteria in this outline are to be met or exceeded. Any variation from these standards can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.

- 3.1. English Heritage Level 2 recording must be carried on the building and their setting. Both the exterior and interior will be viewed, described and photographed. Any distinctive features must be both described and photographed.
- 3.2 A block plan must be produced of the site, to locate the building within the group. The main components of the complex shall be numbered for reference in the report.
- 3.3 An historical document search (documentary, cartographic and pictorial) must be undertaken to situate the history of the building complex within its immediate local context. This must include a map study to illustrate the development of the buildings



complex – typically using the tithe assessment of the 1840s and Ordnance Survey mapping of the 1880s and early 1900s (all available in the Suffolk Record Office). Note must also be taken of the oral history of the complex, particularly relating to the historic use of the buildings.

- 3.4 The record will present conclusions regarding the location, form, date, development and use of the building.

#### 4. **Report Requirements**

- 4.1 An archive of all records is to be prepared consistent with the principles contained in *Understanding Historic Buildings; A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006), particularly section 7. This should be deposited with the County HER within six months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 4.2 The recording contractor should consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 4.3 The recording contractor should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage).
- 4.4 The report should include a brief history of the buildings complex, relating it to the map study and should include illustrations of the maps at a sufficient scale and quality for the buildings to be identifiable. **Please remember that copyright permissions should be sought from the Suffolk Record Office, and/or other document owners or holders, for items included in the report.** The report should include a description of the building fabric(s), their structural use and any particular features. It should also present the available evidence for the dating and use of the structure(s). The photographs should be listed with a description of the viewpoint and included on a CD to accompany the report.
- 4.5 A copy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, should be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT. Following approval, two hard copies, as well as a digital copy, of the report should be presented to SCCAS/CT and a single copy to the Conservation Officer of Suffolk Coastal District Council.
- 4.6 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, should be prepared and included in the project report.
- 4.7 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> should be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 4.8 All parts of the OASIS online form should be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

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

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

## Appendix 2. Listed Building Entry

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**This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.**

Name: THE WATCH-HOUSE

List Entry Number: 1391360

**County:** Suffolk, **District:** Suffolk Coastal, **Parish:** Leiston (TM 47541 62748)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 22-Nov-2004

### Details:

Coastguard watch-house. c.1823. Brick with slate roof and brick stack. Single storey open plan building with a second storey added to the eastern end to create a watch-tower. The eastern facade retains a triangular bay window supported on a dragon beam at first floor level over a planked double door at ground floor which provided access for the rocket-cart. A planked door at ground floor level provides access on the southern facade and a square window providing additional light to the watch-tower is located at first floor level. On the western elevation the original double door has been infilled in brick. To the northern elevation a small musket gun port, positioned opposite the door on the southern elevation, has been infilled. A small coal store has been constructed to the east of this.

Internally the ground floor has been subdivided to the western end by the construction of a modern stud wall. The original wooden runners for the rocket-cart survive in the eastern part of the building. A staircase with a removal section below a small landing is located in the south eastern corner and provides access to the first floor level. A planked wooden cupboard is located in the north eastern corner.

At first floor level the stairwell is surrounded by a rail with hexagonal knobs and can be closed by means of a trap door. The walls are partly lined with tongue-and-groove panelling. An original fireplace with a mantle shelf with two brackets to allow the fixing of a telescope is located on the northern wall. A musket rack is located on the west wall

which is boarded to the ceiling. To the south of the musket rack is a small peep hole which can be open or closed via a sliding wooden panel.

The watch-house was built in the 1820s when the Preventative Waterguard was consolidated and the coastguard formed. There is a record of a lease for the watch-house at Leiston dated 1823 and the building is specifically referred to in the 1840 tithe records. The watch-house remained in use until the 1980s when it came into the ownership of Suffolk Coastal District Council.

The watch-house at Leiston is a particularly fine example of a coastguard watch-house remaining little altered and retaining a significant number of its original fixtures and fittings.

## Appendix 3. OASIS form

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**OASIS ID: suffolkc1-133694**

### Project details

Project name	LCS166 - Coastguard Lookout Station, Sizewell Gap, Leiston
Short description of the project	recording of a listed building prior to conversion. The building comprised a coastguard lookout station built in the 1820s. Brick built with slate roof.
Project dates	Start: 16-08-2012 End: 13-09-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	LCS166 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	C/12/1121 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Current Land use	Coastland 3 - Above high water
Monument type	COASTGUARD STATION Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch", "Measured Survey", "Photographic Survey"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL LEISTON LCS166 - Coastguard Lookout Station, Sizewell Gap
Study area	60.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 47541 62748 52 1 52 12 23 N 001 37 24 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team

Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Mark Sommers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Architect on behalf of client

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Archive ID	LCS166
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	LCS166
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General Notes', "Report", "Survey "

### Project bibliography

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Building Record: Coastguard Lookout Station, Sizewell Gap, Leiston
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sommers, M.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS 2012/137
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Ipswich
Description	printed sheets of A4 paper with card covers and palstic comb binding

Entered by	MS (mark.sommers@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	12 September 2012



# Archaeological services Field Projects Team

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