

**South Seafront and Martello Tower P
Felixstowe, Suffolk
FEX 294**

Archaeological Excavation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/083

Client: J S Bloor (Sudbury) Ltd.

Author: M. Sommers

June 2013

© Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

South Seafront and Martello Tower P
Felixstowe, Suffolk
FEX 294

Archaeological Excavation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/083

Author: M. Sommers

Editor: Dr R. Gardner

Report Date: June 2013

HER Information

Site Code: FEX 294

Site Name: Felixstowe South Seafront and Martello Tower P

Report Number 2013/083

Planning Application No: C/12/0068

Date of Fieldwork: 4th - 7th March 2013

Grid Reference: TM 2927 3301

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-152541

Curatorial Officer: Dr J. Tipper

Project Officer: M. Sommers

Client/Funding Body: J S Bloor (Sudbury) Ltd.

Client Reference: NA

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: June 2013
Approved By: Dr. R. Gardner
Position: Contracts Manager
Date: June 2013
Signed:

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction	1
2. The Excavation	3
2.1 Site location	3
2.2 Geology and topography	3
2.3 Archaeological and historical background	4
3. Methodology	6
4. Results	7
5. The finds evidence	9
6. Survey	10
7. Discussion	15
8. Conclusions	16
9. Archive deposition	17
10. Acknowledgements	17
11. Bibliography	17
12. Plates	18

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location map	2
Figure 2. Summary of results from the preceding evaluation	5
Figure 3. Location of excavation areas and plotted route of the ditch	8
Figure 4. Ditch section (Area 6)	9
Figure 5. Survey results - area south of military compound	13
Figure 6. Survey results - features within the military compound	14

List of Tables

Table 1. Ditch 0004 - recorded widths	7
Table 2. Survey results	12

List of Plates

Plate 1. Surface appearance of ditch as see in Excavation Area 3	18
Plate 2. Ditch terminal, as seen in Excavation Area 8	18
Plate 3. Ditch section, as seen in south west face of Excavation Area 6	19
Plate 4. Samples of timber posts recovered from fill of ditch	19
Plate 5. Section of concrete pathway (0050 and 0051)	20
Plate 6. Section of concrete pathway (0052)	20
Plate 7. Anchor block (0053)	21
Plate 8. Anchor block (0054)	21
Plate 9. Anchor block (0055)	22
Plate 10. Anchor block (0056)	22
Plate 11. Anchor block (0053) showing steel plate bracket	23
Plate 12. Anchor block (0057)	23
Plate 13. Anchor block (0058)	24
Plate 14. Anchor block (0059)	24
Plate 15. Anchor block (0060)	25
Plate 16. Anchor block (0031)	25
Plate 17. Anchor block (0039)	26
Plate 18. Anchor block (0039) showing construction detail	26
Plate 19. Block (0061)	27
Plate 20. Anchor block (0062)	27
Plate 21. Anchor block (0063)	28
Plate 22. Anchor block (0064)	28
Plate 23. Anchor block (0062) showing central fixing	29
Plate 24. Anchor block (0063) showing central fixing	29
Plate 25. ROC post - main vent (0065)	30
Plate 26. ROC post - mounting for a fixed survey probe (0066)	30
Plate 27. ROC post - entrance hatch and vent (0067)	31
Plate 28. Pair of iron railing gates (0068)	31
Plate 29. Pair of iron railing gates (0068)	32
Plate 30. Similar gates at the main entrance to military compound (25-4-2012)	32
Plate 31. ?concrete/stone slab (0069)	33
Plate 32. Brick built box or cabinet (0070)	33
Plate 33. concrete filled post setting (0071)	34
Plate 34. Probable service pipe or duct (0072)	34
Plate 35. concrete slab, probable anchor block (0073)	35
Plate 36. 1940s view of area to south of the Martello Tower	35
Plate 37. undated photograph of the tower with a radio antenna mast	36

List of Appendices

Appendix 1.	Archaeological Brief
Appendix 2.	OASIS form

Summary

An archaeological investigation was carried out in an area of land lying between Langer Road and the sea wall to the south of the town of Felixstowe in advance of land improvements associated with a residential development. Lying within this site is Martello Tower P, one of a chain of defensive towers built along the Essex and Suffolk coast in the early 1800s and a designated Scheduled Ancient Monument. The tower lies within a military compound that originally was marked by boundary stones and later by an iron railing fence.

The investigation comprised a series of small excavations intended to establish the extent of a large ditch encountered during a trenched evaluation of the site. The ditch was exposed and found to run roughly parallel with the nearby seawall before terminating close to the junction of Manor Road and Manor Terrace. It has been interpreted as a defensive ditch excavated to hinder an invasion force from getting inland from the beach. It is thought to date from the Second World War although no conclusive dating evidence has been recovered.

In conjunction with the investigation, an English Heritage Level 2 recording of a series of concrete pads located within the military compound surrounding the nearby Martello Tower was undertaken, the results of which are presented in this report. The majority of these concrete blocks are the anchor points for guide wires and stays that formerly supported masts and antennas mounted on the roof of the tower during its use as a Wireless Telegraphy Station in the early part of the 20th century. (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for J S Bloor (Sudbury) Ltd.).

1. Introduction

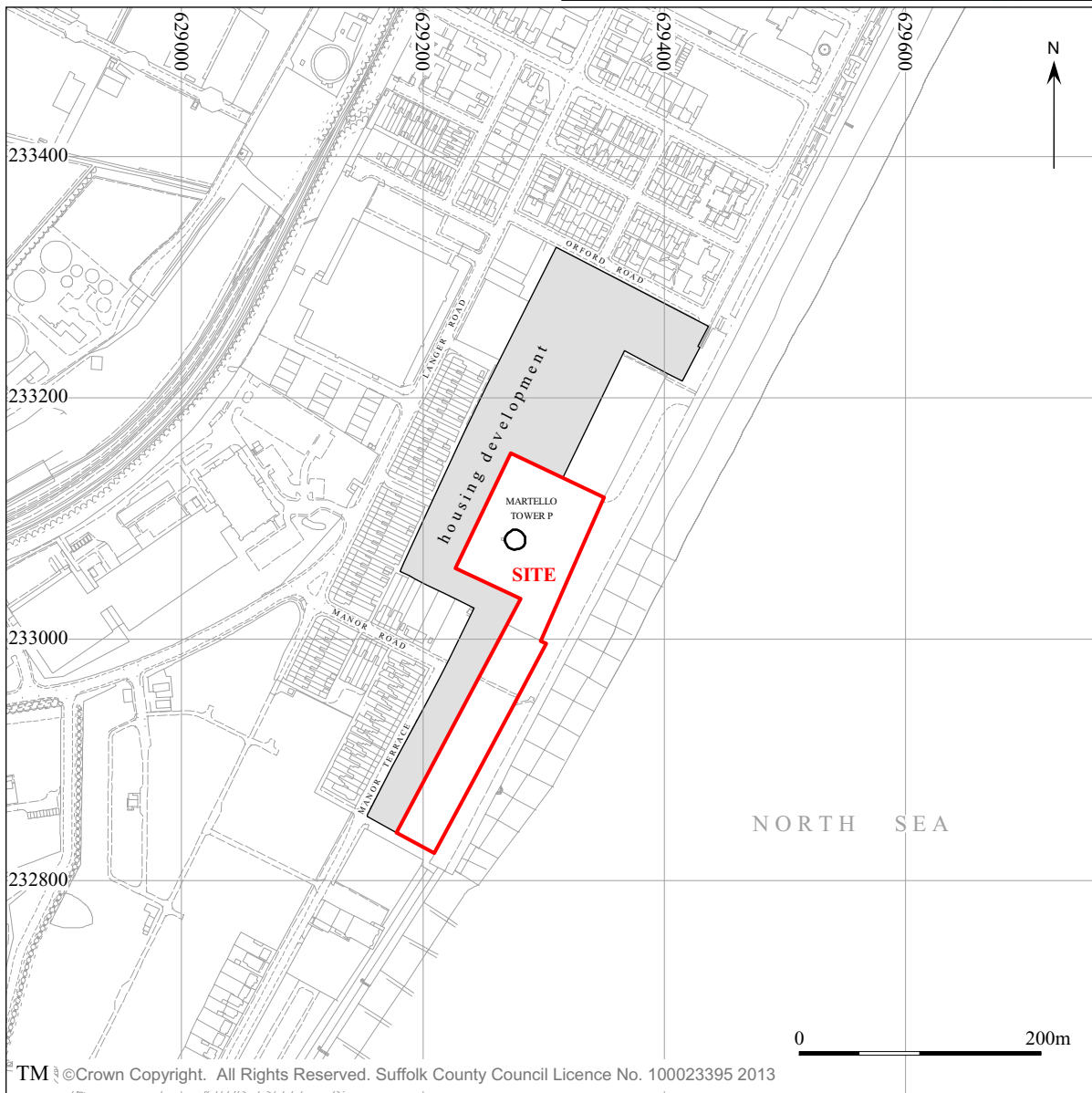
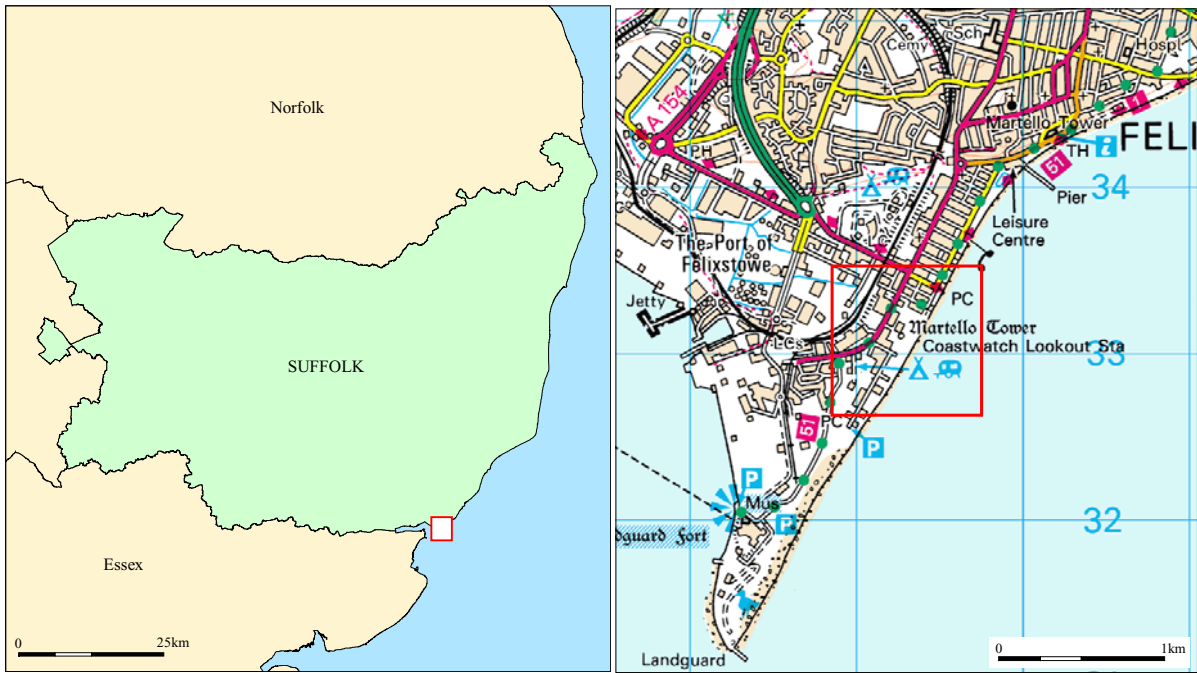
A residential development has been proposed for a 5.6 hectare parcel of land, designated the Felixstowe South Seafront, situated between Langer Road, Manor Terrace and the seawall in an area to the south of the town of Felixstowe. Planning consent has been granted (C/12/0068) with an attached condition requiring an agreed programme of archaeological work be undertaken in association with the development.

Within the development area is Martello Tower P, one of a chain of twenty-nine defensive towers built along the Essex and Suffolk coast between 1808 and 1812 in response to a perceived threat from the French. They run from St Oysth in Essex to Aldeburgh in Suffolk. They were designated by letters of the alphabet from A to Z and AA to CC (Millward, 2007). The tower is situated within a military compound that was originally marked by boundary stones, some of which still survive, and possibly a ditch. It was later marked by an iron railing fence, a large proportion of which was still extant. The tower has been designated a Scheduled Monument (No. 1006013) and the tower and the 'military compound' are recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER), ref. FEX 063. The tower is also a Listed Building (No. 1284281).

Following a Desk-Based Assessment (Breen and Sommers, 2008), which detailed the archaeological potential of the site, a trenched evaluation was undertaken in April 2012 (Sommers, 2012). This revealed a limited number of archaeological features within the development area although evidence for a moderately large ditch was encountered towards the southern end of the development area. It was postulated that this feature was part of the defences built along the coast during the Second World War as a deterrent against a seaborne invasion.

In order to further the investigation of this site and to mitigate against any possible loss of archaeological evidence a Brief was issued by Dr Jess Tipper of the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team detailing a further phase of archaeological work (Appendix 1). The work specified entailed a series of small excavations in the area of the ditch feature in order to establish its full extent.

The Brief and Specification also called for an English Heritage Level 2 recording of a series of concrete pads within the military compound. These have been interpreted as



TM © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2013

Figure 1. Location map

Anchors or tethering points for the guides wires or stays that formerly supported masts and antennas mounted on the roof of the tower during its use as a Wireless Telegraphy Station in the early part of the 20th century.

The Brief and Specification also called for the stripping and recording of an area of a probable bunker and the excavation of a trial trench across an access road to the Martello Tower although after discussion it was agreed that these could be postponed.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Gardner, 2013), detailing the methods to be employed to fulfil the Brief and Specification was produced and approved by Dr Tipper.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service's Field Team who were commissioned and funded by J S Bloor (Sudbury) Ltd.

2. The Excavation

2.1 Site location

The investigation area comprised some 1.7 hectares. It is located to the south east of Langer Road and Manor Terrace and lies directly adjacent to the existing seawall in an area approximately 2km to the south west of Felixstowe town centre. The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the site is TM 2927 3301. Figure 1 shows a location plan of the site.

2.2 Geology and topography

The underlying geology of the Felixstowe peninsular comprises chalk overlain by London clay which is in turn overlain by deposits of crag. The area of the South Seafront development itself is formed from a sand and gravel ridge and a complex sequence of shifting shingle ridges and valleys. Since the construction of sea defences the shifting shingle has become stable and a poor thin sandy topsoil has developed which has enabled scrub/heathland grasses to become established.

The site lies at a height of c. 3.5m OD and as such is slightly higher than the adjacent inland area which largely consists of reclaimed marshland. The site is generally level with no perceptible slope.

2.3 Archaeological and historical background

The background of the site has been detailed in a Desk-Based Assessment (Breen and Sommers, 2008). In summary; historical sources indicate that in 1734 the coastline lay just to the rear of the houses that presently front Langer Road and that the majority of the development site is situated on a shifting bank of sand and shingle that accrued during the 18th century. By the early 19th century this area of new land was clearly deemed stable enough in 1808 for the construction of Martello Tower P, one of a chain of towers to along the Essex and Suffolk coast. At time of the tower's construction the land was described as 'waste'.

Plans were drawn up shortly after 1867 for the development of this area as an extension of the town. The area to the north of Orford Road was eventually developed but, other than the houses on Manor Terrace, very little was built in the area of the Martello Tower.

Throughout the 19th and 20th century the area has been site of intermittent military use with occasional encampments by the Volunteer Force (later the Territorial Army) and the installation of temporary defences during World Wars I and II. The tower itself was virtually obsolete by the time it was completed as Napoleon and France had been defeated and was taken over by the coastguard service sometime in the early 19th century. A terrace of five houses, later known as 'Coastguard Cottages', were built adjacent the tower in c.1887 (demolished 2008).

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries the tower was used as a Naval Wireless Station and supported at least one large mast type antenna with cable stays. A machine gun emplacement was added to the top of the tower during World War I (Millward 2007).

A Royal Observer Corps (ROC) post was established in the tower during World War II. This was later relocated into a purpose built underground bunker situated within the eastern corner of the military compound. The bunker is extant but has been sealed.

The tower continued in use as a Coastguard Station and is now used by volunteers of the National Coastwatch Institution. It is in relatively good condition although it has lost the original outer layer of brickwork and has been rendered with 'pebble-dash'.

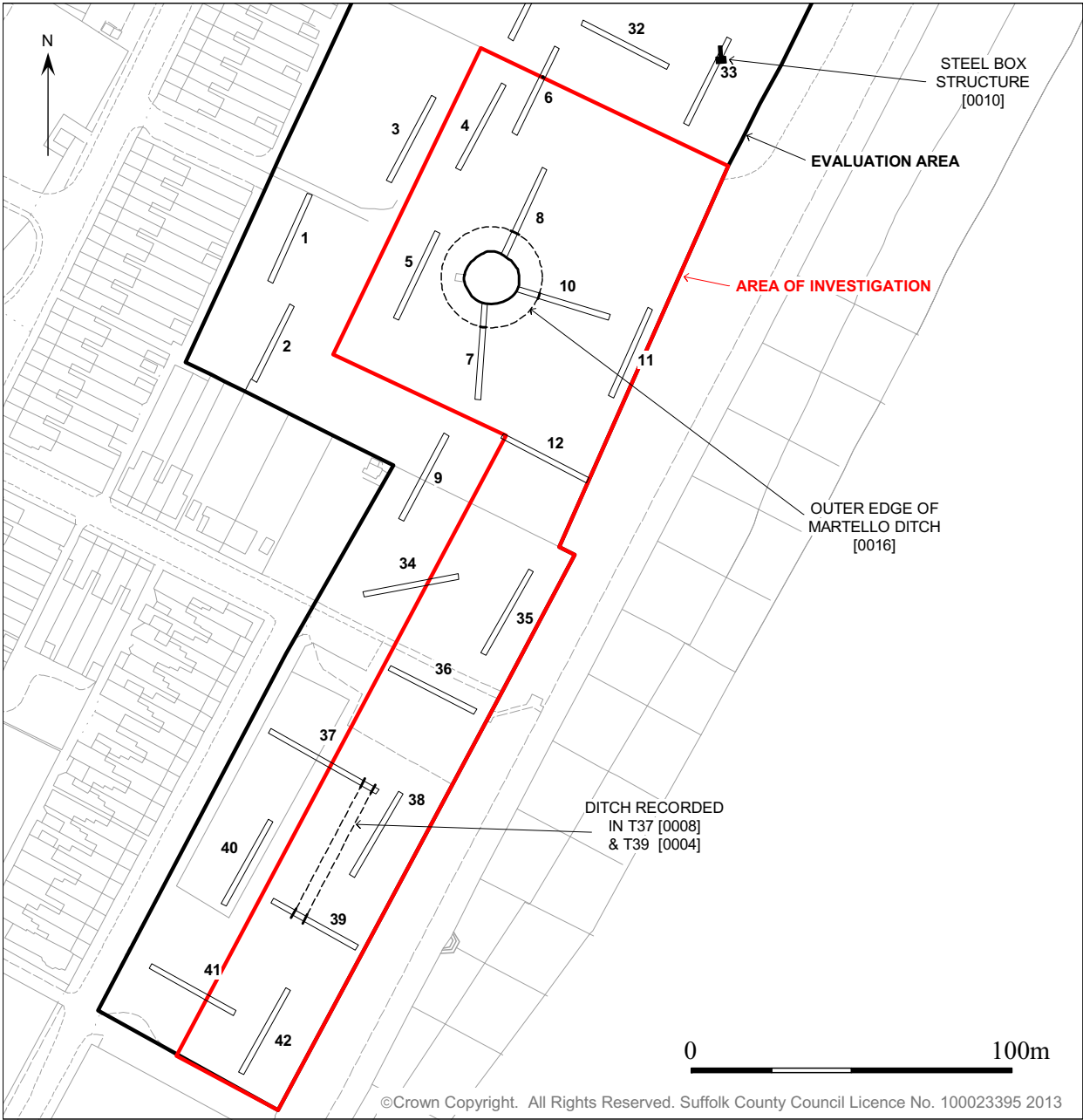


Figure 2. Summary of results from the preceding evaluation

In 2013 an archaeological evaluation (Sommers, 2013) was undertaken in advance of the then proposed housing development (see Fig 2 for summary of the pertinent findings from the evaluation with original trench and context numbers). One major finding was the existence of a slight ditch around the Martello Tower which was interpreted as part of its original defences. The presence of the concrete pads and blocks around the tower was confirmed during the evaluation along with a related copper earthing strip that formed the ground plane for the antenna.

Two other features, thought to be associated with defences built during the Second World War, although no conclusive dating evidence was recovered, were also identified during the evaluation. These comprised a partial sunken bunker constructed of shingle filled steel boxes [0010] and a large ditch running parallel with the seawall [0004/0008] which was seen in two separate trenches (trenches 37 and 39). A row of degraded wooden posts were noted in the ditch suggesting a wire fence probably ran along its base. This ditch was not seen in any other trenches suggesting it either deviated off its predicted route or terminated within the site.

This arrangement of a fence in the bottom of a ditch is highly likely to be an anti-personnel defence, constructed with the purpose of stopping an invading force from getting off the beach. As such, it was deemed to be of historic significance and worthy of further investigation.

3. Methodology

To trace the ditch a number of linear excavation areas were excavated across its predicted route using an eight-tonne tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. Within each area the topsoil was mechanically stripped to expose the cleanly cut surface of the underlying deposits of sand and shingle. At this level any archaeological features that may be present, such as the ditch, could be clearly seen. Once identification of the ditch had been confirmed its location within the trench was recorded. The location of the trench in relation to the site boundary was then recorded with reference to the seawall and other fixed points.

The ditch was sampled through the excavation of occasional sections to reveal the profile and depth and to investigate the nature of the fill. This was done by machine due to the unstable nature of the ditch fill. The fill was removed in thin layers to maximise the chance of recovering artefacts although few were identified. These primarily consisted of lengths of barbed wire that were photographed and returned to the ditch fill upon backfilling, samples having already been retained during the preceding evaluation.

The work was photographically recorded using a digital camera with a resolution of 14 megapixels.

4. Results

Nine separate linear excavation areas were excavated to investigate the route of the ditch 0004 (identified as A1 to A9, see Fig. 3). It was easily identified in Areas A1 to A7 and was allocated the context number 0042 (plate 1). Its alignment and dimensions confirmed this was the same as feature 0004/0008 seen in Trenches 37 and 39 of the preceding evaluation.

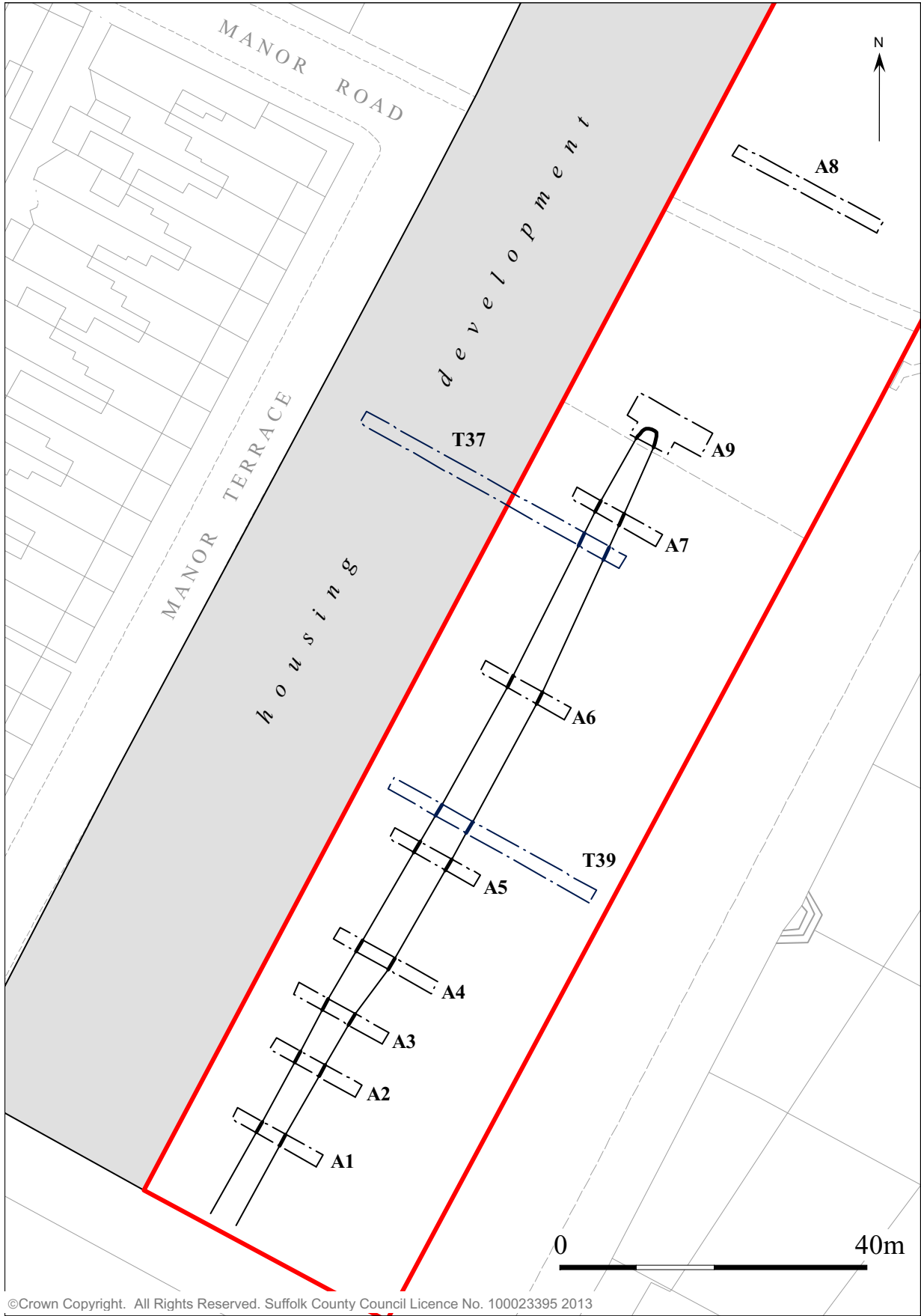
The ditch was not seen in A8 indicating a variation from the predicted route. A larger area was then opened in the car park area between A7 and A8 (numbered A9) in which a rounded terminal to the ditch was revealed (plate 2).

Overall, the ditch was found to extend for a distance of 117m. The width varied along its length from approximately 3.5m up to a maximum of 4.75m; the recorded widths can be found in the following table:

<u>Area/Trench</u>	<u>Width</u>
A1	3.43m
A2	3.65m
A3	3.87m
A4	4.75m
A5	4.72m
T39	4.64m
A6	4.34m
T37	3.77m
A7	3.59m
A8	n/a
A9	2.51m

Table 1. Ditch 0004 - recorded widths

Two sections were excavated across the ditch, one in Area 3 and another in Area 6, both of which displayed similar profiles. The ditch cut the sand and shingle deposits to a depth of 1.75. The ditch had relatively steep sides and a flat base. The fill (0043) comprised a single homogenous mass of grey sand with no obvious layering. This



©Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2013

Figure 3. Location of excavation areas and plotted route of the ditch

material was extremely unstable and readily collapsed during excavation of the ditch. Once fully excavated it was not possible to approach the feature due to the danger of further collapses and consequently the section was recorded photographically with scales in place (plate 3). The photographic data was then used to construct a scaled drawing of the exposed section (Fig. 4).

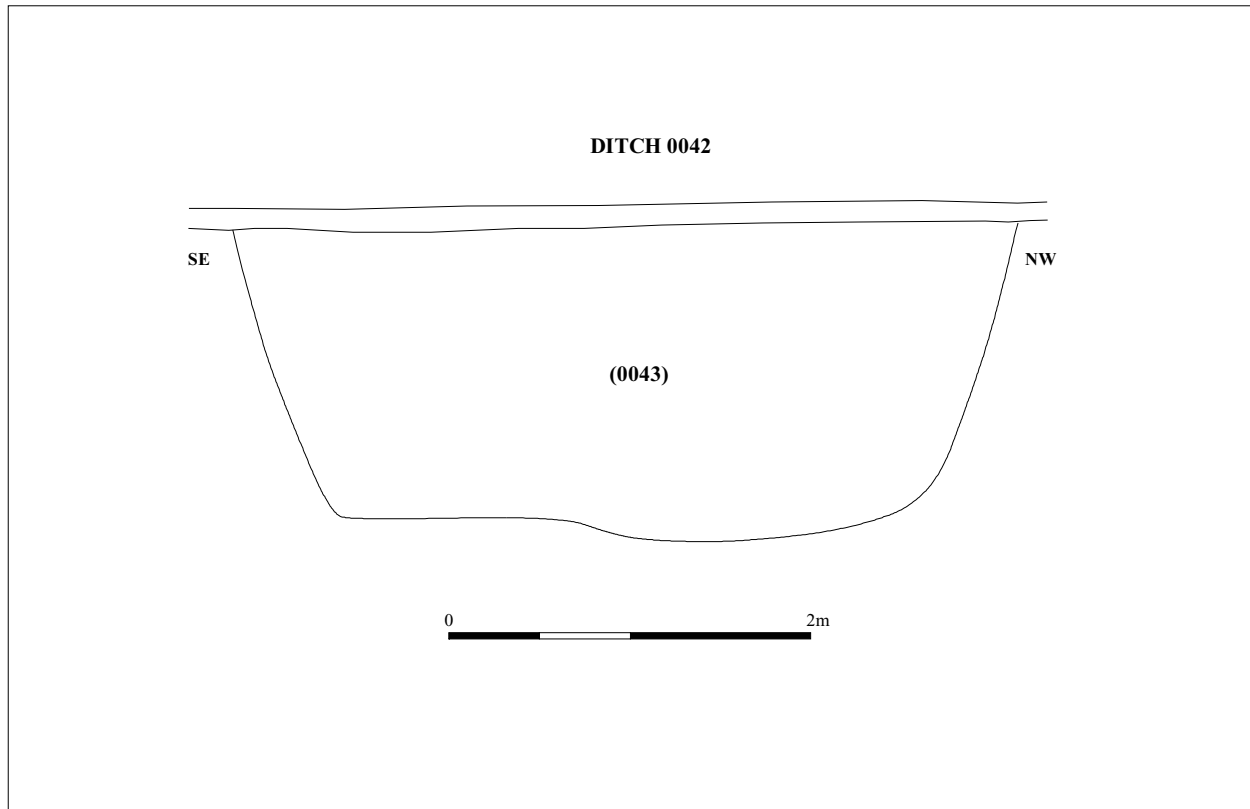


Figure 4. Ditch section (Area 6)

5. The finds evidence

Very few finds were recovered during the excavation of the ditch sections. Those that were found consisted of occasional fragments of barbed wire, identical to fragments recovered during the preceding evaluation, and two fragments of timber posts. The section excavated through the ditch in Trench 39 revealed a group of three timber posts running along the base. These were not identified *in-situ* in the two sections excavated as part of this phase of the work although two fragments of identical timber posts were recovered from the fill (plate 4).

6. Survey

The second phase of the project was to create an English Heritage level 2 record of the concrete pads and blocks in the vicinity of the Martello Tower. This was achieved using GPS system with sub 5cm accuracy to record points around the circumference of each pad/block. Features evident on the surface of block, such as metal loops, were also recorded using the GPS equipment. Each pad/block was allocated a unique context number, starting at 0050, and photographically recorded using a digital camera. Many of these features were partially buried under a thin deposit of topsoil and turf requiring the use of a metal probe to determine their full extent. The survey was undertaken on 6th March 2013.

The results of the survey are presented in this report in the form of scaled plans of the features, a brief description and record photographs.

Two blocks, 0031 and 0039, recorded during the preceding evaluation, were also included in the survey.

Figures 5 and 6 comprise plans of the surveyed features; Figure 5 shows the military compound and an area to the south, whilst Figure 6 is an enlargement of the area adjacent to the Martello Tower (for clarity the context numbers have been reduced to two digits in the figures). The following table contains brief descriptions of each component recorded with some basic interpretation.

Context Nos.	Description	Plate
0050 & 0051	Two concrete pads of varying lengths but similar widths. Smooth, flat surface with no detail. Interpreted as two sections of a concrete path probably associated with a dense group of beach huts placed in this area shortly after the World War II (see plate 36).	5
0052	A length of concrete pathway, similar to above although in poorer condition suggesting a thinner slab. Probably associated with the post WWII beach huts.	6
0053, 0054, 0055 & 0056	A group of four similar concrete blocks, approximately square in plan, into which are set a substantial metal bracket formed of riveted steel plates. A series of four drilled holes are present in the leading	7, 8, 9, 10 & 11

Context Nos.	Description	Plate
	<p>edge (i.e. facing the tower) of each of the brackets. At least three D-shaped shackles with screw pins are attached through the holes on each bracket. The brackets were coated with a black paint. The upper surface of the block also appeared to have been painted black although much of this has been worn away. These blocks are the anchor points for a series of stays and guide wires that supported a large antenna mounted on the roof of the Martello Tower. What appears to be one of these brackets can be seen in an early photograph of the tower (plate 37).</p> <p>The depth to which these blocks extend is unknown but monitoring of a cable trench (SCCAS Report No. 2013/034) indicates that Block 0056 is in excess of 0.7m deep.</p>	
0057, 0058, 0059 & 0060 (also 0031 & 0039)	<p>A series of six similar concrete blocks positioned in various locations around the tower. They are roughly 0.75m square with an iron/steel loop centre in the centre of the top face (although this is missing from 0057). Two of these blocks, 0031 & 0039, were recorded during the evaluation. One of these, 0039, was fully exposed which revealed its depth to be approximately 0.7m and that it was formed of concrete poured <i>in situ</i> into a roughly square pit with only the top 0.15m being shuttered (plate 18). The iron/steel loop was then suspended in the concrete until dry.</p> <p>All these blocks are presumably anchors for stays supporting masts or antennas although it is not clear if they are contemporary with each other or the larger anchor blocks described above.</p>	12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 & 18
0061, 0062, 0063 & 0064	<p>Group of four blocks comprising a central support (0061) surrounded by three anchors for stays (0062, 0063 & 0064). The central support consists of a square block, the upper surface of which forms a near flat pyramid, with a central circular recess measuring 0.3m in diameter. This is surrounded by three equally spaced blocks at a distance of 7m (to centres). These are square in plan and are also near flat pyramids. A length of chain is set into the centre of these blocks. Three links of the chain are free from the concrete and each has a D or C shaped shackle at the end, secured by a nut and bolt;</p>	19, 20, 21, 22, 23 & 24

Context Nos.	Description	Plate
	the bolts are drilled to receive a safety/split pin (plates 23 and 24). This group features presumably supported either a flagpole or an alternative antenna and was independent of the Martello Tower.	
0065, 0066 & 0067	The remaining above ground components of the Royal Observer Corps (ROC) post, a monitoring station for use in the event of a nuclear war. 0065 is the main air vent from the monitoring room. The metal cover on the side is related to the radio aerial; 0066 is a mounting for a fixed survey probe; and 0067 comprises the entrance hatch and a further air vent. On top of the vent is a mount for equipment to record the direction of a bomb strike.	25, 26 & 27
68	A pair of iron railing gates on concrete posts. They are now free standing but were until recently associated with a chain-link fence. Presumably they were part of a now lost length of early iron railing fence, probably on the south east side of the military compound, and were to allow access out to the beach. An identical to a pair of gates, mounted on cast iron columns, were located at the main entrance prior to the start of the housing development (plate 30).	28 & 29
69	Concrete or possibly stone slab, rectangular in shape. Purpose unknown.	31
70	Brick built box or cabinet with concrete slab roof. Steel door, secured by a padlock, set into the eastern wall. Purpose unknown, possibly contains access to services, meters etc.	32
71	Circular concrete block with rectangular recess in centre. Appears to have been cast <i>in-situ</i> in a plastic drum. Purpose unknown but possible related to Coastguard Cottages, i.e. a support for a clothes line or similar.	33
72	Length of pipe or duct. Formed from galvanised metal. Purpose unknown but appears to runs towards the ROC post. Possibly a cable duct containing telephone connections etc.	34
73	Small area of a concrete slab exposed. Possibly a tethering block similar to blocks 0057 to 0060.	35

Table 2. Survey results

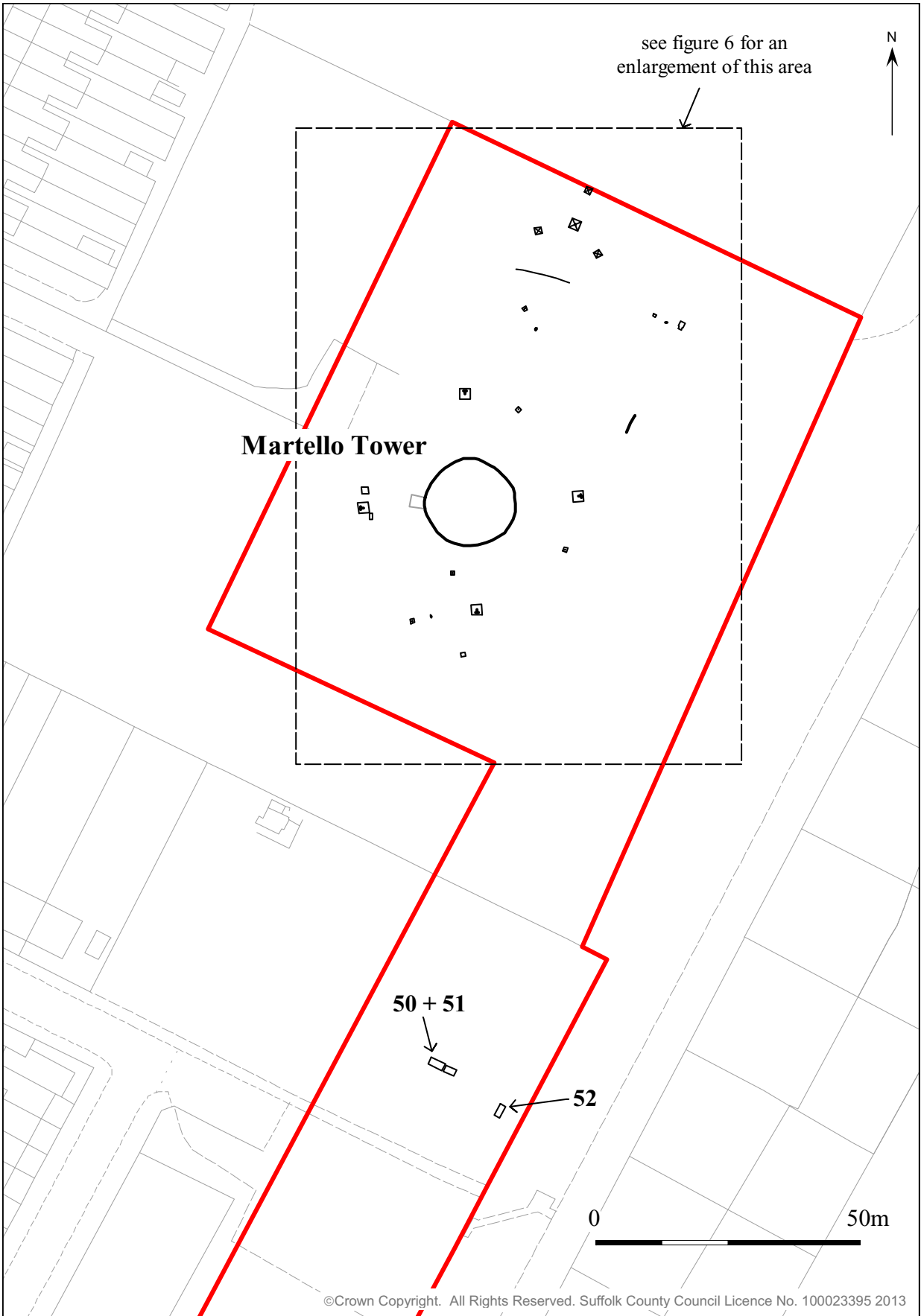


Figure 5. Survey results - area south of military compound

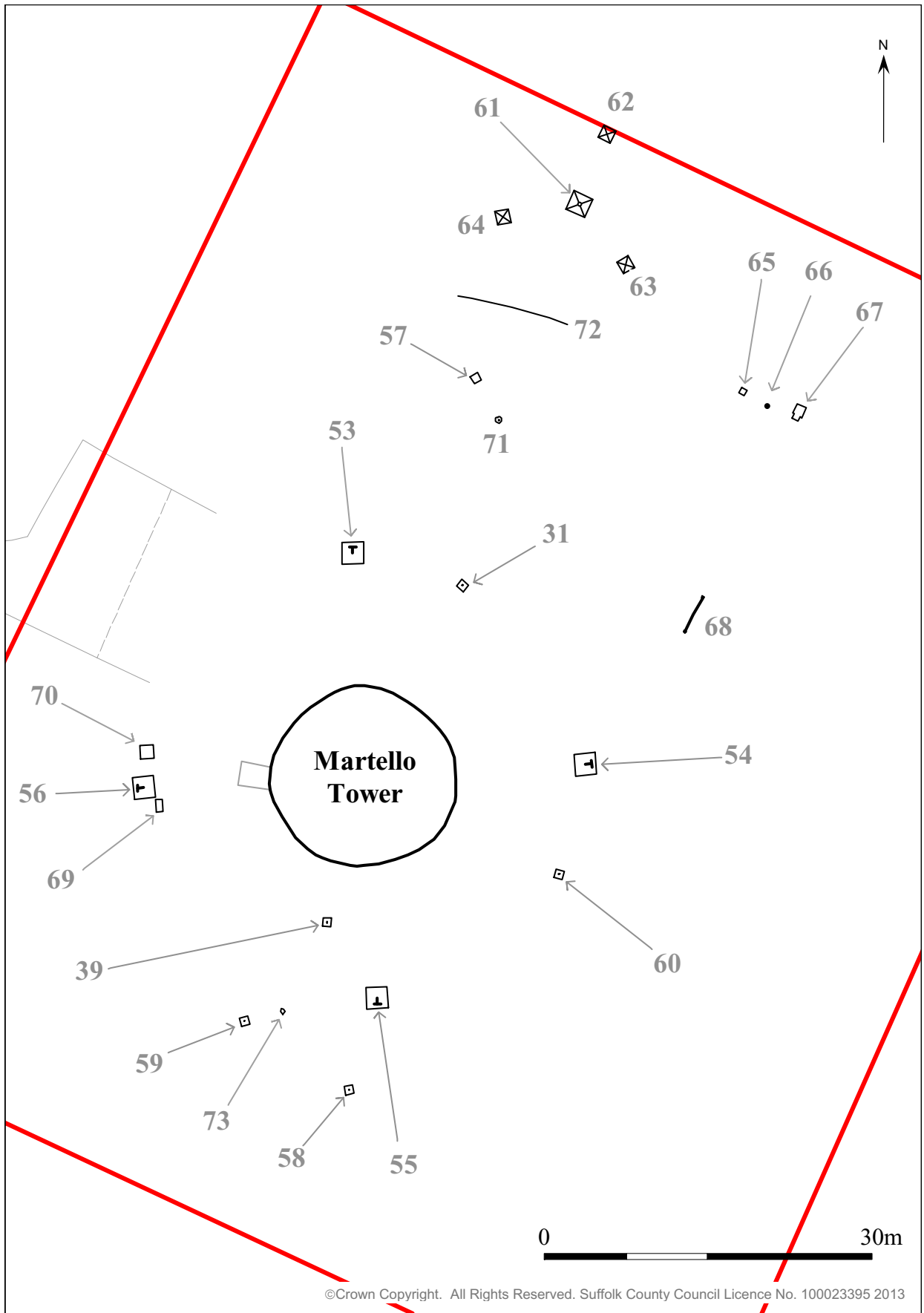


Figure 6. Survey results - features within the military compound

7. Discussion

The ditch recorded in the evaluation and subsequent excavation is of fairly substantial proportions with regards to depth and width and was presumably designed to act as a barrier to prevent an attacking force from advancing off the beach. The presence of a fence in the bottom, as identified during the evaluation, presumably constructed with barbed wire, in combination with the steepness of the sides and the unstable nature of the sand and shingle would have made this ditch a considerable obstacle to an enemy force on foot. Given the width and depth of the ditch it would also have been a barrier for tanks and other vehicles.

The ditch was found to terminate close to the junction of Manor Road and Manor Terrace and presumably some other form of defence continued towards the town from this point, such as scaffolding and barbed wire entanglements.

No dating evidence was recorded for this ditch. It is undoubtedly part of a defence against an invading force and probably dates to World War II although the possibility it relates to World War I cannot be ruled out. A photograph, thought to date to the 1940s, shows the area of the ditch to be the site of numerous beach huts (plate 36). There is no indication of the ditch which was presumably backfilled immediately after the war along with the clearance of all other defences that were built along this stretch of coast.

The survey of the area around the Martello Tower revealed a number of features, the majority of which have been interpreted as anchor points for guide wires or stays supporting a mast or antenna mounted on the roof of the tower during its use as a Naval Wireless Station in the early 20th century. An undated photograph of the tower (plate 37) shows part of a mast on the roof of the tower being supported by a number of wire hawsers. What appears to be one of the large anchor blocks (probably 0054) can be seen to the bottom right of the photograph holding four separate hawsers that run up to various points on the mast.

The other, smaller anchor points recorded around the tower may be related to different phases of masts and antennas at the tower although the early photograph shows at least one other wire running down to the ground to the left of the larger anchor, to a location that possible corresponds with block 0060 suggesting that both the large and

small anchor points were used in conjunction with each other although they may have been originally installed for other arrangements of masts and antennas.

The anchor points appear to be rather randomly spread around the tower although three of these blocks, 0059, 0060 & 0031 are located at similar distances from the tower at approximately 90° intervals. A fourth block, now lost under the surfaced car park, may have lain opposite block 0060 to form a cruciform of anchor points.

The group of three anchors around a central mounting (0061, 0062, 0063 & 0064) were located close to the north east edge of the military compound. They may relate to a separate mast or antenna that was independent of that on the tower, or may have been used in conjunction with a mast on the tower, possibly to hold a large aerial wire hung between them. Alternatively, these may be later and unrelated. They could feasibly have supported a flagpole, possibly for use by the coastguard.

It was noted during the survey that many of these features were partially obscured by soil, turf and other vegetation. It is therefore highly likely that further anchor points are present in the vicinity of the tower but are hidden below the present ground level. It is also possible that others have been removed.

8. Conclusions

The large ditch recorded during the evaluation and subsequent excavation is part of an anti-invasion defence that probably dates from World War II. The unstable nature of the sand and shingle deposits, into which its cut, and its dimensions would have rendered it a substantial barrier to both vehicles and people on foot. It probably had a barbed wire fence running along the base which would have been a further obstacle to advancing soldiers.

The majority of the concrete blocks around the tower are related to its use as Naval Wireless Station during the early 20th century. They are anchor points for guide wires and stays that helped support at least one large radio mast that was mounted on the roof of the tower. The survey has only recorded those that are presently visible and others may exist, or have existed, in the area.

9. Archive deposition

Paper archive is to be held at the SCCAS offices at Bury St Edmunds

The digital archive is held on the SCC servers, path =

R:\Environmental Protection\ Conservation\Archaeology\Current Recording Projects\Felixstowe\FEX 294 Excavation (South Seafront & Martello P)

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Preston Boyles, Simon Picard and Mark Sommers of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

Project management was undertaken by Dr. Rhodri Gardner who also provided advice during the production of the report.

11. Bibliography

Breen, A., & Sommers, M., 2008, *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Felixstowe South Seafront & Martello Tower 'P'*. SCCAS Report 2008/050

Gardner, R., 2013, *Land between Orford Road and Manor Terrace, South Seafront, Langer Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk (Mitigation and Survey) (WSI)*. Unpublished SCCAS report

Hradsky, R., 2012, *Felixstowe South Seafront, Heritage Statement (prepared for Bloor Homes)*. Alan Baxter & Associates

Millward, J., 2007, *An Assessment of the East Coast Martello Towers, A Desk-Top Assessment*. English Heritage

12. Plates

Featured scales are 1m 2m or 3m in length with 0.5m divisions



Plate 1. Surface appearance of ditch as see in Excavation Area 3



Plate 2. Ditch terminal, as seen in Excavation Area 8



Plate 3. Ditch section, as seen in south west face of Excavation Area 6



Plate 4. Samples of timber posts recovered from fill of ditch



Plate 5. Section of concrete pathway (0050 and 0051)



Plate 6. Section of concrete pathway (0052)



Plate 7. Anchor block (0053)



Plate 8. Anchor block (0054)



Plate 9. Anchor block (0055)



Plate 10. Anchor block (0056)



Plate 11. Anchor block (0053) showing steel plate bracket



Plate 12. Anchor block (0057)



Plate 13. Anchor block (0058)



Plate 14. Anchor block (0059)



Plate 15. Anchor block (0060)



Plate 16. Anchor block (0031)



Plate 17. Anchor block (0039)



Plate 18. Anchor block (0039) showing construction detail



Plate 19. Block (0061)



Plate 20. Anchor block (0062)



Plate 21. Anchor block (0063)



Plate 22. Anchor block (0064)



Plate 23. Anchor block (0062) showing central fixing



Plate 24. Anchor block (0063) showing central fixing



Plate 25. ROC post - main vent (0065)



Plate 26. ROC post - mounting for a fixed survey probe (0066)



Plate 27. ROC post - entrance hatch and vent (0067)



Plate 28. Pair of iron railing gates (0068)



Plate 29. Pair of iron railing gates (0068)



Plate 30. Similar gates at the main entrance to military compound (25-4-2012)



Plate 31. ?concrete/stone slab (0069)



Plate 32. Brick built box or cabinet (0070)



Plate 33. concrete filled post setting (0071)



Plate 34. Probable service pipe or duct (0072)



Plate 35. concrete slab, probable anchor block (0073)



Plate 36. 1940s view of area to south of the Martello Tower

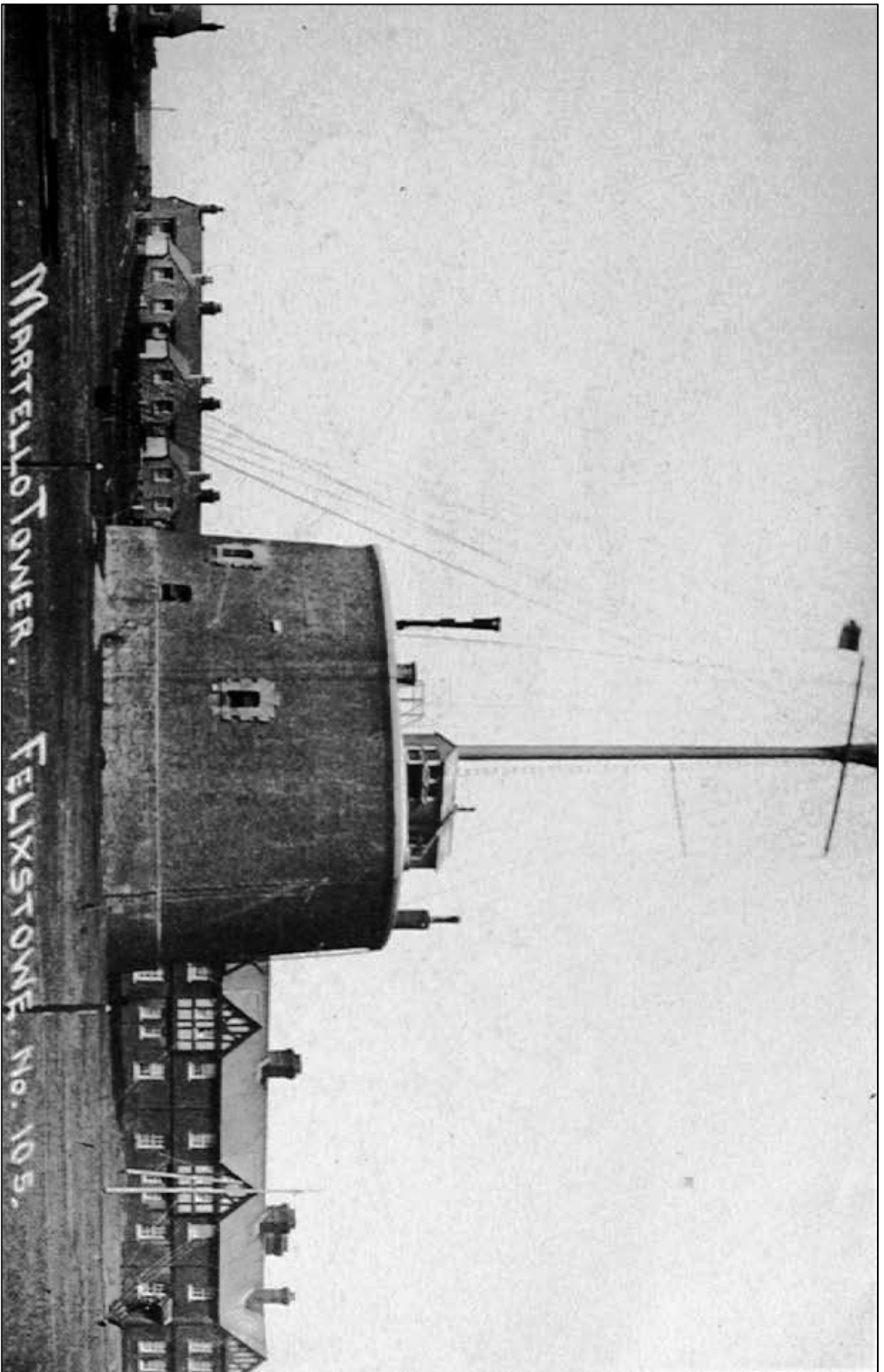


Plate 37. undated photograph of the tower with a radio antenna mast

Appendix 1. Archaeological Brief

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief for Archaeological Excavation

AT

Land between Orford Road and Manor Terrace, South Seafront,
Langer Road, Felixstowe

PLANNING AUTHORITY: Suffolk Coastal District Council

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: C/12/0068/

HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT: To be arranged

GRID REFERENCE: TM 292 331

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: Construction of maritime park

THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY: Jess Tipper
Archaeological Officer
Conservation Team
Tel. : 01284 741225
E-mail: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 16 October 2012

Summary

- 1.1 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) has been advised that any planning consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development takes place in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been approved in writing by the LPA. This is in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 141).
- 1.3 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012 Ver 1.1), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.
- 1.4 Following acceptance by SCCAS/CT, it is the commissioning body's responsibility to submit the LPA for formal approval. No fieldwork should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the LPA.

- 1.5 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (unless a variation is agreed by SCCAS/CT), SCCAS/CT will be unable to advise discharge of the condition.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation has been undertaken by SCCAS in April 2012 for the current application area (SCCAS report 2012/061, HER no. FEX 294). The evaluation defined a large ditch in evaluation Trenches 37 and 39, and a partially sunken bunker in Trench 33, both World War II defensive structures.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 3.1 Archaeological investigation is to be carried out prior to development:

Controlled strip, map and excavation of the area of evaluation Trenches 37 and 39, to establish the extent of the large ditch.

Controlled strip, map and excavation of the area of evaluation Trench 33, to establish the extent of the bunker.

English Heritage level 2 recording of the concrete 'anchoring pads', and any other features, within the enclosure of Martello Tower P.
- 3.3 In addition, a trial trench needs to be completed across the access road to the Martello Tower before development commences.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain a code number for the work before commencement (if it does not already have a code from evaluation). This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.
- 4.2 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.3 A timetable for fieldwork and assessment stages of the project must be presented in the WSI and agreed with SCCAS/CT before the fieldwork commences.
- 4.4 All arrangements for the excavation, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 4.5 If the archaeological excavation is scheduled to be undertaken immediately before construction, the commissioning body should be aware that there may be a time delay for excavation and recording if unexpected and complex

archaeological remains are defined. Adequate time is to be allowed for full archaeological recording of archaeological deposits before any construction work can commence on site (unless otherwise agreed by the LPA on the advice of SCCAS/CT).

- 4.6 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork, e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations, and land contamination, rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.
- 4.7 The WSI must state the security measures to protect the site from vandalism and theft, and to secure any deep holes.
- 4.8 Provision should be included in the WSI for public benefit in the form of communication and outreach activities.
- 4.9 The archaeological contractor will give SCCAS/CT ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to agreed locations and techniques in the WSI.

Post-Excavation Assessment and Archival Requirements

- 5.1 Within four weeks of the end of fieldwork a written timetable for post-excavation assessment, updated project design and/or reporting must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this, a written statement of progress on post-excavation work – whether assessment, analysis, report writing and publication or archiving – will be required at six monthly intervals.
- 5.2 A post-excavation assessment (PXA) report on the fieldwork should be prepared in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006). The PXA will act as a critically assessed audit of the archaeological evidence from the site; see *East Anglian Archaeology Draft Post Excavation Assessments: Notes on a New Guidance Document* (2012).
- 5.3 In certain instances a full PXA might be unnecessary. The need for a full PXA or otherwise should be discussed and formally agreed with SCCAS/CT within four weeks of the end of fieldwork.
- 5.4 The PXA must present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and identifies the research potential, in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 3, 8 and 24, 1997, 2000 and 2011*). It must present an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition. The PXA will *provide the basis for measurable standards* for SCCAS/CT to monitor this work.
- 5.5 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared, consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE*. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Store of SCCAS/CT or in a suitable

museum in Suffolk (see Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007).

- 5.6 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with guidelines from *The Institute of Conservation* (ICON).
- 5.7 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 5.8 The PXA should offer a statement of significance for retention, based on specialist advice, and - where it is justified – the UPD should propose a discard strategy. This should be agreed with the intended archive depository.
- 5.9 For deposition in the SCCAS/CT's Archaeological Store, the archive should comply with SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010. If this is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- 5.10 The UPD should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), or similar digital archive repository, and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.11 An unbound hardcopy of the PXA and UPD (or grey literature report if otherwise agreed), clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated. Following acceptance, a single hard copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 5.12 On approval of an adequate PXA and UPD, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that the scheme of investigation for post-excavation analysis, dissemination and archive deposition has been agreed.
- 5.13 Where appropriate, a copy of the approved PXA should be sent to the local archaeological museum, whether or not it is the intended archive depository. A list of local museum can be obtained from SCCAS/CT.
- 5.14 SCCAS/CT supports the OASIS project, to provide an online index to archaeological reports. At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 5.15 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared, 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. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

Standards and Guidance

Detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012 Ver 1.1 and in SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation* (revised 2008) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects. The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446).

This brief remains valid for 6 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Appendix 2. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-152541

Project details

Project name	FEX 294 - South Seafront and Martello Tower P, Felixstowe
Short description of the project	excavation to trace route of probable WW2 defensive ditch identified in previous evaluation revealed it to be straight and over 116m in length. Butt ends to the north-east, runs beyond limit of excavation to the south west. Also EH Level 2 recording of concrete pads and blocks in vicinity of Martello Tower P undertaken - majority of these have been interpreted as anchor points for guide wires and stays associated with a radio mast that was mounted on the roof of the tower in the early 20th century
Project dates	Start: 04-03-2013 End: 10-06-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	FEX294 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	C/12/0068 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Coastland 6 - Other
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Monument type	ANCHOR POINT Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Full excavation", "Full survey"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL FELIXSTOWE South Seafront and Martello Tower P
Study area	1.70 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 2927 3301 51 1 51 56 51 N 001 20 11 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	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Archive ID	FEX294
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID	FEX294
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Excavation Report: Felixstowe South Seafront and Martello Tower P
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sommers, M.

Other bibliographic details	SCCAS Report No. 2013/083
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Ipswich
Description	printed sheets of A4 paper with card covers

Entered by MS (mark.sommers@suffolk.gov.uk)

Entered on 10 June 2013

Archaeological services Field Projects Team

Delivering a full range of archaeological services

- Desk-based assessments and advice
- Site investigation
- Outreach and educational resources
- Historic Building Recording
- Environmental processing
- Finds analysis and photography
- Graphics design and illustration

Contact:

Rhodri Gardner

Tel: 01473 581743 Fax: 01473 288221

rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk

www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/