

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

St Clement's Hospital, Foxhall Road, Ipswich

IPS 595

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© April 2008

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HER information

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Summary

This archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) has been prepared in response to a planning enquiry for development at St Clement's Hospital, Foxhall Road, Ipswich. The DBA includes an examination of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), a documentary and cartographic search, re-assessment of aerial photographic evidence and a site walkover.

The proposed development area (PDA) is located on the east side of Ipswich on land that remained in agricultural use until the construction of the hospital in 1868–70. There have been isolated finds of prehistoric material within a 500m radius of the PDA and a major Palaeolithic site was excavated nearby in the early 20th century. However, no formal excavations have been undertaken in this area in modern times. The aerial photographic evidence reveals crop marks in a field about 500m to the east of the hospital suggesting intensive former land use that might extend into the PDA.

A trial trench evaluation of the central part of the PDA has been proposed. This will be an effective means of establishing the character and condition of any archaeological remains that exist in that area of the site. Should such remains be found, consultation will be required with the Suffolk County Council Planning Archaeologist to determine the need for and scope of further archaeological investigations. Such work is likely to include additional evaluation and possibly full-scale excavation.

1.0 Introduction

This archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) is the first stage of a programme of archaeological works being carried out in response to a planning enquiry for development at St Clement's Hospital, Foxhall Road, Ipswich. It has been commissioned by Lawson Planning Partnership Ltd., acting for the Suffolk Mental Health Partnership NHS Trust.

In accordance with PPG16, the Government's guidance on archaeology and planning, this assessment examines the available archaeological and historical sources. These include the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), documentary, cartographic and aerial photographic evidence and a site walkover.

The principal aim of the DBA is to determine, as far as reasonably practicable from existing records, the nature of the archaeological resource and the potential resource within the proposed development area (PDA). This will inform decisions about subsequent stages of archaeological investigation.

2.0 Location, topography and geology

The PDA is on the east side of Ipswich at National Grid Reference TM 1904 4389 (Fig 1) and encompasses an area of approximately 13.3 hectares. It is bounded by Foxhall Road to the north, Chilton Road to the east, Dover Road to the west and a golf course to the south. The hospital, most ancillary buildings and car parks are located in the northern part of the PDA. There are outbuildings on the west and east sides of the PDA, but most of the central area is taken up by a playing field. There are allotments and horticultural buildings in the south western corner of the PDA (Fig 2).

The PDA occupies a plateau on the north side of the Orwell valley. The ground is relatively level at an average height of 39m OD. The surface geology here comprises glacio-fluvial drift deposits. These support sandy soils that are characteristic of the heathlands in this part of Suffolk, as shown on Figure 3.

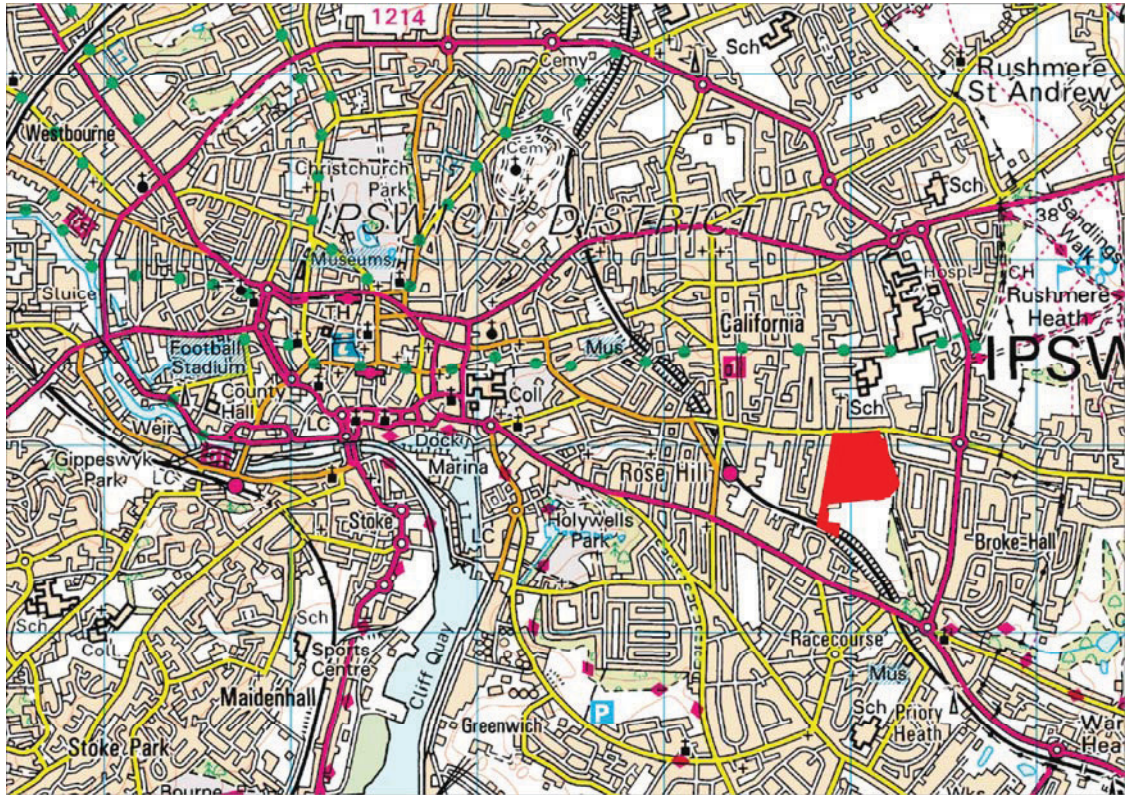


Figure 1. General location of St Clement's Hospital
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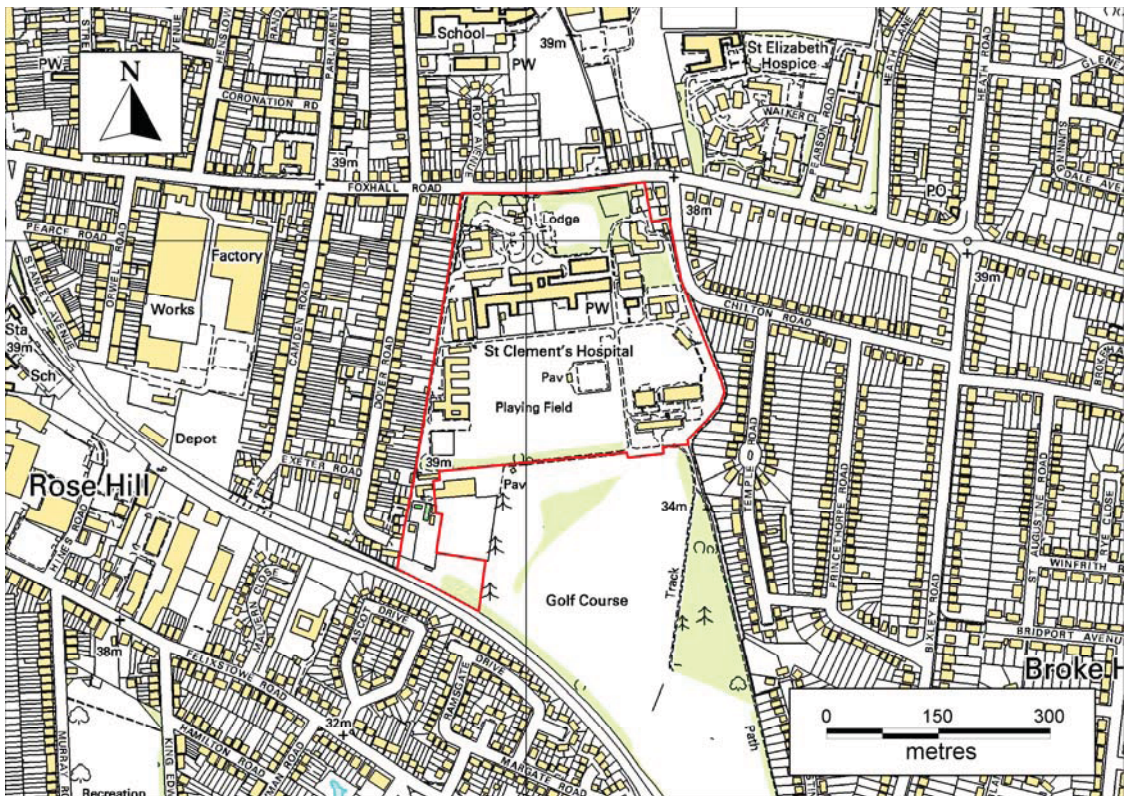


Figure 2. The proposed development area at St Clement's Hospital
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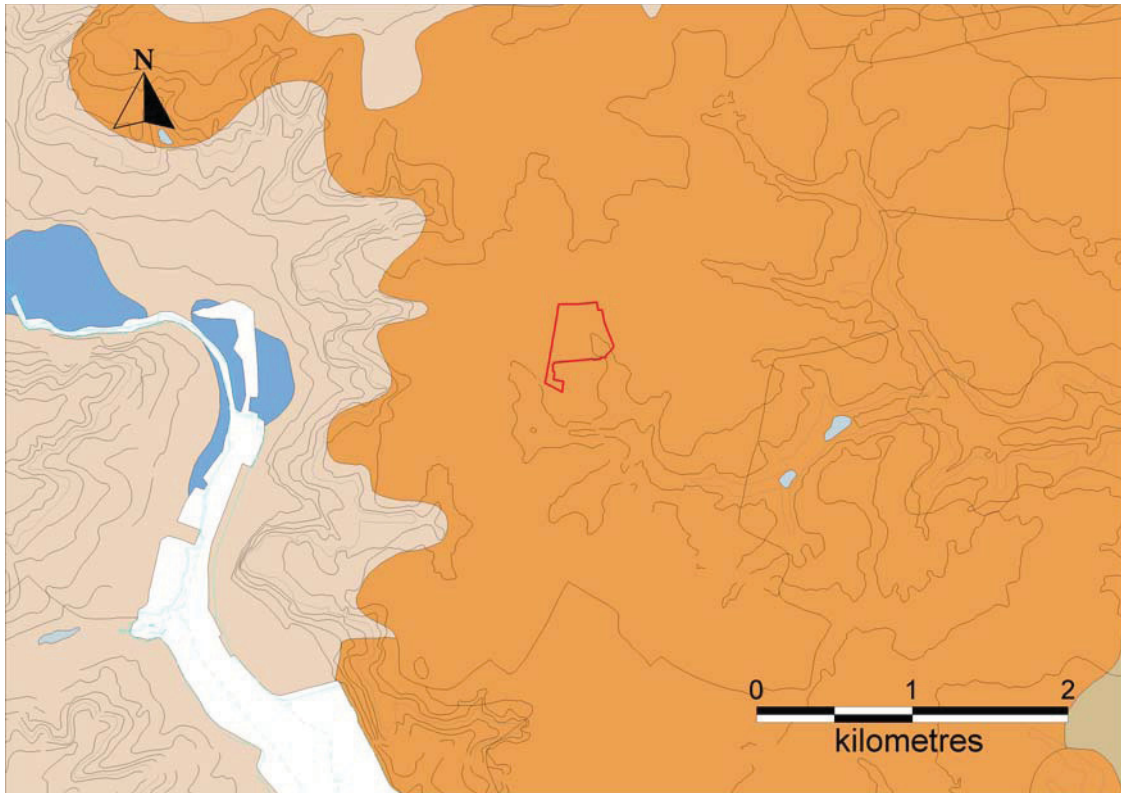


Figure 3. Topographic and soil type map (orange = sandy soil)

3.0 Legislative Framework

PPG 16 (November 1990) provides guidance for planning authorities, developers and others in the investigation of archaeological remains. This guidance advises developers to discuss their plans, preferably at a pre-planning stage, with the County Archaeological Planning Officer for any possible archaeological constraints on their development proposal. The planning guidance sets out to protect nationally and locally important monuments and their settings. There will be a presumption in favour of preservation *in situ* of important remains. In certain circumstances field evaluation will be carried out to enable an informed decision to be made. On sites where there is no overriding case for preservation *in situ* provision will be made for their recording and excavation prior to development.

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) statutorily protects Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and their settings as nationally important sites. There are no SAMs within 500m of the PDA.

Listed buildings are protected under the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act (1990). This ensures that listed buildings are given statutory protection against unauthorised demolition, alteration and extension. Buildings are listed because they are of special architectural importance, due to their architectural design, decoration and craftsmanship; also because they are of historical interest. This includes buildings that illustrate important aspects of the nation's social, economic, cultural or military history or have a close

association with nationally important persons or events. There are no Listed Buildings within 500m of the PDA.

A Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is an area that has been notified as being of special interest under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), due to its flora, fauna or geological or geomorphological features. There are no SSSIs within 500m of the PDA.

4.0 Methodology

The DBA has been carried out in accordance with a Brief and Specification written by Dr. J Tipper of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team (Tipper, 2008; Appendix 2)

A search has been made of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) for records of archaeological monuments, find spots or investigations within 500m of the centre of the PDA. The results are summarised below.

A search for Listed Buildings that are within, adjacent to or have a line of sight with the PDA was carried out (via www.heritagegateway.org.uk). None are located within 500m of the PDA.

Suffolk County Council's database was interrogated with regard to Sites of Special Scientific Interest. None are located within 500m of the PDA.

A historical documentary search was commissioned; the results have been summarised below, with the full report presented in Appendix 1.

Historical maps and aerial photographs held by Suffolk County Council were appraised, and the results are presented below.

A site walkover was conducted on 04 April 2008, the results of which are presented below.

5.0 Results

Historic Environment Record search

The HER contains four archaeological records from three sites within a 500m radius of the centre of the PDA, as shown in the table below. The sites are located on Figure 4.

Ref	Site name	Period	Summary description	NGR
IPS 056	Old Valley brick pit, Foxhall Road MSF15093	BA	Barbed wire decorated beaker excavated from c. four feet down by Nina Layard (1904 or 1908) during excavation of PAL site	TM 1855 4395
IPS 056	Old Valley brick pit, Foxhall Road MSF4804	PAL	Major PAL in-situ finds from brick pit	TM 1855 4395
IPS 062	Foxhall Road MSF4844	NEO	Partly polished grey flint axe, found at a depth of four feet on building land	TM 1875 4415
IPS 066	Foxhall Road MSF4849	NEO	Flint axe, ground and polished cutting edge	TM 1895 4415

PAL = Palaeolithic; NEO = Neolithic; BA = Bronze Age

The Palaeolithic site at the Old Valley brick pit, Foxhall Road (IPS 056) is one of the major sites of that period in Suffolk. It was excavated by Nina Layard

between 1903 and 1905 and revealed evidence of flint tool manufacture around the edges of a former lake or river. It is the subject of a recent publication (White and Plunkett, 2004). The discovery of a Bronze Age beaker on the same site suggests that it might have been used as a place of burial at that time. The Neolithic flint axes from Foxhall Road (IPS 062 and IPS 066) are isolated finds but provide further evidence for prehistoric activity close to the PDA.



Figure 4. Map locating archaeological sites within a 500m radius of the centre of the PDA, as recorded in the HER

Historical documentary search

Anthony M. Breen carried out the historical documentary search on behalf of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. The full results are presented in Appendix 1. The following is a brief summary of his findings supplemented by comments by the writer on the early Ordnance Survey map evidence.

The PDA was largely within the former ecclesiastical parish of St Clements, although the northern part, abutting Foxhall Road, fell into the parish of Rushmere St Andrews. The PDA is located in what was, until the late 19th century, part of Ipswich's agricultural hinterland. Much of this area comprised uncultivated heath, used primarily as pasture although in later years some of it was taken into arable use.

The earliest records date to the 17th century when the PDA was part of a large estate known as Pitt's Farm. In 1812 the land was sold and became part of the Rose Hill Estate. Early 19th-century maps and documents confirm that the

PDA was within open fields. The only building within the PDA at that time was a windmill, shown on a map of 1812 (Fig 5).



Figure 5. Map of 1812, showing the approximate location of the PDA

In 1867 the PDA was bought by Ipswich Borough Council as the site for its proposed Pauper Lunatic Asylum. A plan of the property at the time of the purchase shows that it consisted of two fields and a plantation. The northern field was known as 'half Mill Walk' and the southern field was called Middle Walk. Construction of the asylum began in 1868 and it was opened in 1870. The asylum was built on 'half Mill Walk', and the rest of the property (to the south of the building) was laid out as the asylum's farm.

The first edition Ordnance Survey map of c. 1880 (Fig 6) shows the asylum as it was constructed originally and confirms that the central and southern parts of the PDA were largely open land. Camden Road and Dover Road (to the west of the PDA) appear to have been laid out but not built on; this part of the former Rose Hill Estate was acquired by the Ipswich Freehold Building Society soon after the construction of the asylum. Land to the east and south of the PDA remained open fields and the Westerfield to Felixstowe Railway (opened in 1877) is shown running adjacent to the south western corner of the PDA. The windmill in the north eastern corner of the PDA is marked.

In subsequent years the asylum was extended and various outbuildings were constructed. For example, an extension was added to the administrative block in 1899 and the male and female wings were extended in 1914.



Figure 6. The PDA as shown on the Ordnance Survey map of c. 1880

The Ordnance Survey map of c. 1890 shows a similar pattern of development although the windmill was then no longer extant. Some of the houses to the west of the PDA had been built but surrounding areas remained mostly open.

The Ordnance Survey map of c. 1920 (Fig 7) shows little obvious development within the PDA. Some new structures in the south western corner of the PDA were presumably agricultural or horticultural buildings. By 1920 the large field to the east of the PDA had been sub-divided and houses had been built on it, fronting on Foxhill Road.

Later in the 20th century there was further development within the PDA, though this was still confined mostly to the northern part of the hospital grounds. At some time the gardens in front of the hospital were given over to car parking and the former asylum farm to the rear of the hospital building became a recreational field. During the Second World War plans were drawn up for a public air raid shelter in the north western corner of the PDA, although it is not clear if this was constructed. The early 1960s saw major additions, including the construction of a day clinic and a hospital church. In 1978 there was a significant redevelopment of the hospital.

To the east of the PDA, Chilton Road, Temple Road, Princethorpe Road and Bixley Road, were all constructed in the inter-war years. Fields to south of the PDA remained open; in later years these would be developed as a golf course.

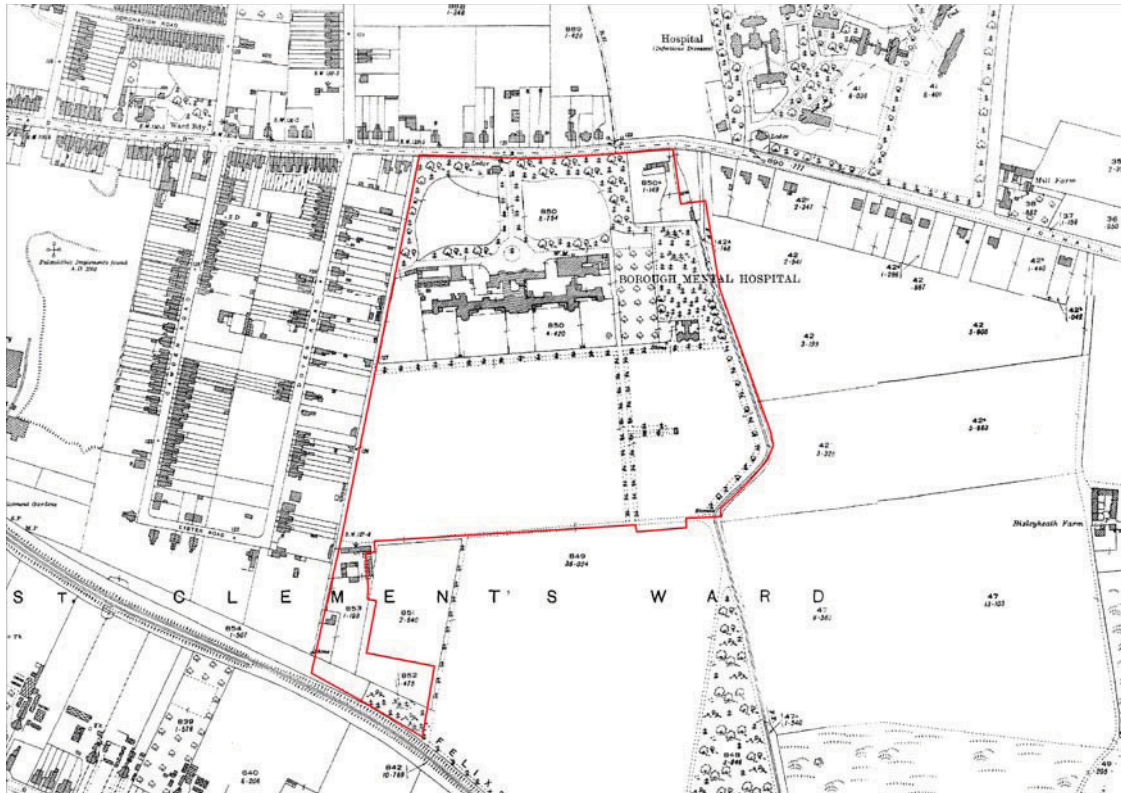


Figure 7. The PDA as shown on the Ordnance Survey map of c. 1920

Aerial photographic evidence

An aerial photograph of 1945 (Fig 8) shows nothing of obvious significance within the PDA. However, this is possibly because the fields behind the hospital were then under grass.

Of greater interest is the large cultivated field about 500m to the east of the PDA (see Figure 8). The boundaries of this field are much as they had been on the 1880 Ordnance Survey map. The field is crossed by numerous linear crop marks indicative of buried ditches. Two parallel crop marks crossing the field on an approximately east-west alignment are suggestive of a ditched track-way. Other linear or curvilinear marks might indicate the locations of irregularly shaped fields or enclosures.



Figure 8. Aerial photograph of 1945 showing the PDA (red) and crop marks in a field to the east (blue)

Site walkover

The writer visited the site on 04 April. The northern and eastern parts of the PDA, where most of the hospital buildings and car parks are located, have been landscaped intensively in the course of the development of the site.

The playing field in the central part of the PDA is entirely under turf and is used as a football pitch, bowls green and recreational area. This large area, approximately 3ha in extent, is relatively flat with no obvious earthworks to suggest buried archaeological features.

Open areas in the south western corner of the PDA are used for recreation (adjacent to the sports and social club) and as allotments.

6. Assessment of impacts and effects

The archaeological potential of the PDA

The PDA is located on a plateau on the north side of the Orwell valley in an area of former heath land. The area is known to have been exploited as early as the Upper Palaeolithic period, and the light soils that exist here, characteristic of the Sandlings of east Suffolk, were favoured by settlers from the Neolithic period onwards. However, the PDA is at least 2km from the present course of the River Orwell, which would have made it less attractive for early settlement.

Despite this, prehistoric material of Upper Palaeolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date has been found within 500m of the centre of the PDA; this indicates that the area was exploited over a considerable period of time. The Upper Palaeolithic site at the Old Valley brick pit on Foxhall Road (IPS 056) is one of the major sites of that period in Suffolk, with evidence for stone tool manufacture on the edge of a former lake or river. The Neolithic flint axes from IPS 062 and IPS 066, although isolated finds, suggest that there was activity here at a time when much of the area would have been wooded. The axes form part of a group of such finds clustered around the head of the Orwell. Similarly, the discovery of a Bronze Age beaker at the Old Valley Upper Palaeolithic site (IPS 056) confirms that there was a presence here, although a distribution map of Bronze Age material indicates that occupation was concentrated further down the Orwell valley. Beakers are often found associated with Bronze Age burials.

Although no finds of Iron Age date have been recorded close to the PDA it is likely that the area continued to be utilised in the late prehistoric period. However, it has been suggested that on the free-draining and sandy soils of this part of Suffolk, the areas away from the main watercourses would have been too dry to support anything more than hardy sheep (Martin 1999, 40). Certainly, the distribution map of Iron Age finds reveals a relative dearth of material in this area, although a small rectangular enclosure is known to exist at Foxhall, a few miles east of the PDA.

In view of the above, the potential of the PDA to contain remains of prehistoric date is considered moderate to high.

There are no known finds of Roman material within 500m of the centre of the PDA and generally this area is not known to have contained settlements of that period. A Roman villa stood at Castle Hill, Ipswich and small settlements are known to have been concentrated around the head of the Orwell and lower Gipping valley, two or three miles west of the PDA. There was possibly a Roman road running southeast – northwest from Felixstowe towards the small town at Coddendam (*Combretoivium*) and if so it would have passed two or three miles to the east of the PDA.

The potential of the PDA to contain Roman remains is considered therefore to be low.

Similarly, there is little evidence for activity in this part of Suffolk in the Anglo-Saxon period; the early settlers favoured the lower slopes and valley corridors. Although a major trading centre and monastic site developed subsequently at Ipswich (*Gipeswic*) the high ground to the east of the town (by then mostly heath land) is unlikely to have been utilised except as a resource for fuel and fodder. This land use continued no doubt into the medieval period.

For this reason the potential of the PDA to contain remains of Anglo-Saxon and medieval date is considered to be low.

Documentary and cartographic evidence indicates that during the post-medieval period (and perhaps earlier) areas of heath land were used as pasture, and sheep walks are known to have existed on the PDA (see Appendix 1). In time some of this land (including the fields known as Mill Walk and Middle Walk, within the PDA) were given over to arable use. Such activities will have left little evidence in the ground, although former field boundary ditches or drove-ways may exist. A windmill is known to have stood in the north east part of the PDA but it is unlikely (given the subsequent development of that part of the PDA) that evidence of the structure will have survived.

Consequently the potential of the PDA to contain evidence of post-medieval land use is considered low to moderate.

Overall, the archaeological potential of the PDA is thought to be moderate, particularly in view of its relatively large area and in the light of the aerial photographic evidence suggesting intensive land use a few hundred metres to the east. The available data suggest that prehistoric potential is greatest, although the chance of encountering evidence from any period cannot be ruled out entirely.

Potential for preserved archaeological remains within the PDA

In the absence of geo-technical data, only general comments can be made on the likely nature of deposits within the PDA. It is located in an area of glacio-fluvial deposits (probably sands and gravels) supporting dry, sandy soils that are characteristic of the Sandlings of east Suffolk. There is little chance of organic survival, but the potential for survival of intrusive features (such as pits, post holes and ditches) is good. Such features, should they exist, are likely to be encountered immediately below the topsoil, cutting into the underlying natural strata.

Given that much of the northern part of the PDA, where the hospital and most of its ancillary buildings are located, has been built on it is likely that any archaeological features that exist there will have been truncated and associated land surfaces will not survive. Indeed, it is understood that the hospital building (and perhaps some of the ancillary buildings) have basements, the construction of which will have probably destroyed any archaeological evidence in those areas.

The central and southern parts of the PDA are largely open land and the potential for survival of archaeological features is greater. There will have been some truncation in the course of agricultural/horticultural activity but there is a chance that intrusive features and natural soil profiles might survive in those areas; if so they will provide important evidence of former land use and past environments.

Assessment of the impact of the development on the archaeological resource

The extent of the impact of *any* development will depend ultimately upon the nature of the archaeological resource and on the construction methods used.

Since the form and extent of the potential development of the PDA is not known at this stage, only general comments can be made.

Any building work within the PDA will cause significant ground disturbance that will have a detrimental effect on underlying archaeological deposits or features, should they exist. This is particularly the case because archaeological remains are likely to exist here at shallow depths, so even the construction of new roads (for example) would be likely to affect such remains.

In view of this it can be concluded that any new construction within the PDA will potentially have a serious impact on the archaeological resource.

7. Mitigation measures

Should archaeological remains be encountered within the PDA preservation *in situ* is likely to be the preferred option. This could be achieved by careful planning to avoid building on areas that are sensitive archaeologically. If preservation *in situ* were not viable then preservation through record would be required to prevent loss of archaeological information.

The current proposal is for a trial trench evaluation of the central part of the PDA, mostly in the area currently in use as a playing field. The proposed trenches cover 1700 sq m, which is only 1% of the PDA. This is in line with the advice of PPG 16, Paragraph 21, which states:

‘Where early discussions with Local Planning Authorities or the developers own research indicate that important archaeological remains may exist, it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decisions are taken’.

It goes on to note that this is not a ‘full archaeological evaluation. It is normally a rapid and inexpensive operation, involving ground survey and small-scale trial trenching’.

Further evaluation would be required in order to investigate the rest of the PDA, for example in areas where buildings now stand, following on from any planning approval. Such additional work would typically be expected to increase the evaluated area to 5% of the PDA. Depending upon the results of the evaluation phases and also the construction methods that will be used in any development of the PDA, further mitigation procedures would need to be discussed with the County Council Planning Archaeologist.

8. Conclusions

Through an examination of the information available in the Suffolk HER, the documentary and cartographic searches, the reappraisal of the aerial photographic evidence and a site walkover, this DBA has set the PDA within

its immediate archaeological and historical landscape. It has been established that its topographic position has made it an unlikely location for former settlement, but that archaeological evidence (particularly from the prehistoric period) *might* be present.

In the light of this it has been recommended that mitigation initially take the form of an archaeological evaluation, consisting of trial trenches covering 1% of the PDA. The results from this preliminary evaluation would clarify what further mitigating processes would need to be put in place, depending upon the design and construction methods for the proposed development.

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.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Lawson Planning Partnership Ltd commissioned the DTA on behalf of the Suffolk Mental Health Partnership Trust, who funded the work.

Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation team) provided the Brief and Specification for the project and commented on the DTA.

The DTA was written by Kieron Heard (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field team). Anthony Breen carried out the historical research contained in Appendix 1.

10.0 Bibliography

Martin, E., 1999, *The Iron Age*, in Dymond, D. and Martin, E. (eds), 1999, An historical atlas of Suffolk (3rd edition), Suffolk County Council

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11.0 Appendices

Appendix 1: Historical document search results

(Anthony M. Breen, March 2008)

Introduction

The site of St Clement's Hospital, the former Ipswich Borough Council's Pauper Lunatic Asylum, was built on land in the former ecclesiastical parish of St Clements, Ipswich in the period 1868-1870. A small area of this site fronting Foxhall Road was added to the hospital's grounds in 1899. The additional land in the ecclesiastical parish of Rushmere St Andrews had formerly been the site of a windmill. Before the construction of the asylum the property had been part of the Rose Hill estate. The owner of this estate from 1812 onwards was Owen Roe and the house Rose Hill is a corruption of Roe's Hill. The deeds for this estate are held at the Ipswich Building Society. Before 1812 the land had been part of a larger estate known as 'Pitt's Farm'. Pitt's Farm was located within the grounds of what is now Holywells Park. The farm containing 656 acres 3 roods and 29 perches was sold in lots at a public auction held on 15 August 1811 and the lands formerly part of the Rose Hill estate were again sold at a second auction held on 28 March 1812. The records of this farm dating from the seventeenth century indicate that the site of the hospital had been part of the heath land on the eastern fringe of Ipswich.

The Construction of the Hospital

Before the construction of what became St Clement's Hospital the authorities in Ipswich had contracted with Fulbourne Asylum to receive the borough's 'pauper lunatics'. In 1866 the existing contract had come to an end and after considering sharing the facilities of other local authorities and making temporary use of the asylum at Bethnal Green outside London the decision was made at the committee meeting on 3 December 1866 that 'under all circumstances it is desirable that an asylum should be provided in the immediate neighbourhood of Ipswich for the pauper lunatics of the borough'. The committee then requested and received information from other authorities from as far apart as Carmarthen in west Wales and Carlisle in the north east of England as to the costs of constructing a new asylum. At their meeting on 26 December the committee received a letter from Dr Chevalier 'offering 30 acres of his land at the Foxhall Road at £80 an acre & £250 for the buildings ... subject to compensation to the tenant of 6 acres of the quantity who had lease of which 2 years were un-expired'. At their next meeting on 29 January 1867 another offer was received from Sir G. B. Middleton. His land that had been part of the Rose Hill estate the proposed 'site of the asylum and a plan of the estate was laid before the committee'. On 27 March 1867 a draft contract for the purchase of the land at Rose Hill was produced. The initial plan was for a building to 'be erected for the accommodation of 120 patients' but also allowing for up to 200. On 15 April Mr Ribbans the borough architect was 'instructed to prepare plans for the erection of the Lunatic Asylum and submit them to the committee'. These were presented to the committee at their meeting held on 12 June 1867 (ref. DB18/1).

The plans had to be submitted to the Secretary of State at the Home Office who approved the plans and then returned them to the borough. These original plans stamped with the dates of receipt at the Home Office are now held at the Suffolk Record Office as part of the borough's collection (ref. C14/21/2). The position of the asylum in relation to the main area of the town is shown on a map added to a copy of White's 1867 map of Ipswich and extended to the east to include the area of this site. The area of the site is omitted from the earlier maps of Ipswich, though shown on the tithe and parish maps of St Clements. The property is shaded in green and consisted of two fields plus a plantation. The fields are described in the committee minutes when the ground was staked out in June 1867 as 'half Mill Walk' measured as 14 acres 2 roods and 6 perches and Middle Walk measured as 19 acres 2 roods and 29 perches. The asylum was built on 'half Mill Walk' and the remaining part of the property was subsequently set out as the asylum's farm. The plans signed by the architect William Parkes Ribbans consist of a plan showing the position of the site and detailed ground plan of the proposed buildings, the north and south elevations, plans of the day room and bath room, iron girders over the dining room, plans showing the basement, first and second floors, a detailed ground plan describing the accommodation for 136 patients, a ground plan and elevation of the dormitory and a block plan.

The following extract has been copied from the introduction to the catalogue collection for St Clement's Hospital (ref. ID 408). 'St Clement's Hospital was built as the Ipswich Corporation Asylum and opened on 2 August 1870, to cater for 200 patients'. 'Additions were made to the building over the years to increase the accommodation (e.g. A Day Clinic was created in 1960, and a hospital church built in 1962) culminating in the redevelopment of the hospital in 1978'. The main catalogue includes references to 49 separate plans beginning with the original plans of 1867-68 (ref. ID 408/D1-D7). These plans are not duplicates of those in the borough collection.

Many of the extensions to the buildings involved additional storeys being added to existing buildings and minor structures such as toilets and coal sheds. In 1899 an extension was added to the administrative block (ref. ID 408/D13) and in 1914 extensions were added to both the male and female wings of the main building. Further structural changes from the period of redevelopment from 1968 onwards are listed in this catalogue (ref. ID 408/D34-D49). In a second catalogue of additional deposits there are another 9 plans including proposed additions to the buildings dated 1893 – 94 (ref, ID 408/55-58). The catalogue pages have been copied for this report.

According to the 'Dictionary of Architects of Suffolk Buildings', the architect William Parkes Ribbans died in 1871. His 'Pauper Lunatic Asylum' was built between 1868-70 at a cost £19,500 to accommodate 180 patients and was opened in August 1870. In a quote from an edition of the 'Architect' published on 27 August 1870 'Mr Ribbans, the town surveyor was the architect and prepared his plans in accordance with the rules of the Lunacy Commissioners. The red brick building is by Mr Gibbons, with Mr Catchpole, Clerk of Works'. There is an earlier reference to the opening of the building in the Suffolk Chronicle published 6 August 1870.

The plans in the St Clement's Hospital Collection (ref. ID 408/D1-D7) are signed by Mr Gibbons. The architect William Parkes Ribbans signed the plans in the borough collection (ref. C14/21/2). Most bear the Home Office's stamp for the various dates between 24 July 1867 and 11 February 1868. The minutes include extremely detailed lists of the equipment purchased and dates of supply (ref. DB 18/1).

Air Raid Precautions

The hospital's management committee first turned its attention to the provision of air raid precautions in September 1938. In the minutes of 28 September 'The Medical Superintendent was authorised to take all such steps as he considered necessary in connection with Air Raid Precautions during the present crisis'. On the 26 October the superintendent reported 'that the cost of the necessary materials purchased in connection with air raid precautions in the recent crisis amounted to £100. After conferring with the Medical Superintendent the Town Clerk had given an undertaking to the Board of Control that storeroom accommodation would be found for the equipment should it be necessary to hold it in reserve at the Mental Hospital, for the reception of 44 male patients in an emergency. This was confirmed'.

In February 1938 in response to the Board of Control's 'Circular No 860 dated February 1939' relating to 'protection from fire, in the case of a National Emergency at Mental Hospitals throughout the country'. The superintendent was asked to confer with the Fire Brigade. The superintendent reported back to the committee on 5 April 1939 though no details are recorded in the minutes.

On 2 August 1939 the superintendent reported 'that the cellars of the hospital had been inspected and measured by the Borough Surveyor's staff and that in all about 400 patients and staff could take refuge there in the event of air raids, It was instructed to proceed at once with the necessary provision of material for the buttressing and reinforcing work in the cellars'. At the same meeting an estimate for ARP dark blinds was received for the hospitals 644 windows and large central sky light. The remaining windows were to be painted. There was also training for the staff as air raid wardens.

The matter was not considered again until the outbreak of war. At their meeting of 27 September 1939 the superintendent reported 'that the cellars were being strutted by the Borough Surveyor's Department, and that shelter accommodation had also been provided under F 2 ward. There was accommodation for 450 people in all'. At the next meeting on 25 October 1939 it was reported 'that the strutting of the cellars was almost completed'. At the same meeting the Borough Surveyor asked for the consent of the committee to a public air raid shelter trench at the corner of the Hospital Grounds fronting Roy Avenue, Foxhall Road. A plan was submitted showing the proposed site, and it was resolved that consent be given'.

In November 1939 it was reported that 12 stirrup pumps and 12 asbestos blankets had been proved to deal with incendiary bombs and that the public

shelter near the main entrance was 'now under construction'. At the meeting of 26 June 1940 it was decided that the 'sleeping quarters on the top of the main building (male & female wards) had been vacated and were being utilised as day rooms' as a result of 'recent air raid warnings'. Also some of the windows had been treated with "Murolac" a 'splinter proofing medium'.

On 25 September 1940 it was reported 'that Borough Surveyor had fixed brick baffle walls at each end of the nurses' home sleeping quarters thereby rendering the lower corridor, with its two inner walls an efficient shelter, Similar walls had replaced the worn out sandbags at the entrance to the shelter under F 2 ward and further work of this nature was still in hand. Protection afforded by the sandbags around the detached villa was considered adequate at present'.

The evacuation of the hospital in the event of the presence of an unexploded bomb in the grounds was considered at the committee of 30 October 1940 (ref. ID 408/A1/8). There are further minutes relating to fire spotters and the replacement of sand bags with concrete blocks but no further provision of air raid shelters in the later minutes (ref. ID 408/A1/9).

Towards the end of the war, the borough council began to dismantle some of the wartime defences and after the war disposed of its air raid shelters and compensated the owners for the temporary loss of the use of part of their properties. There are a series of files relating to individual properties in Ipswich, some including plans showing the positions of shelters, unfortunately the file for the hospital appears to be no longer extant. In a separate file dealing with the removal of defences there is a file relating to the removal of 'triple dannert and apron wire' from the hospital's grounds, as they were no longer required. This wire had been removed in April 1945 (ref. DC8/1/8/2 & ID 408/A1/9).

The Site before the Construction of the Asylum

The site is depicted on the tithe map of St Clements, Ipswich (ref. P461/146). The tithe map is a copy of a slightly earlier parish map dated 1839 (FB 98/A12/1). As the tithe map is damaged in part digital photographs have been taken of the parish map and the plot numbers taken for the tithe map. The asylum or hospital buildings were constructed in the field numbered 6 on the tithe map. This is described in the tithe apportionment (ref. FDA146/A1/1a) dated 15 June 1841 as 'Mill Walk part of' measured at 24 acres 2 roods and 29 perches. The field to the south numbered 4 on the tithe map and also purchased for the asylum in 1868 was described as 'Middle Walk' 19 acres 2 roods and 29 perches. Both fields were then in arable use. They were part of the Rose Hill House estate then in the occupation of William Cooper as tenant to the Trustees of Owen Roe. The lands in Ipswich consisted of 246 acres 2 roods and 18 perches and included the fields numbered 1-9, 11-17 and 21-23 on the tithe map. A number of these fields are described as 'Walk' including 1 Bucklesham Walk, 7 Black Walk, and 11 Brightwell Walk each name suggesting an earlier use as pasture for sheep.

The parish map and tithe map both show the position of Rose Hill set to the north of the Bishop Hill. Much of the land connected with this estate was sold shortly after the construction of the hospital to the Ipswich Freehold Building Society who built the houses at Camden Road and Dover Road to the immediate west of the hospital grounds. The deeds for the estate are still in the care of the Ipswich Building Society, however the building society's records have been catalogued and full details are included on the record office's computerised catalogue system. The fields Middle Walk and Milk Walk are both mentioned in these deeds (ref. FLS1849/3/2/226).

Owen Roe had purchased the lands at a public auction held at the Three Cups in Colchester on 28 March 1812. The property was then described as 'Ipswich Race Course and Land' a 'Freehold Estate' consisting of 447 acres (ref. B152/1/5(15)). The land was sold in lots and Lot 3, consisting of 236 acres 2 roods and 37 perches, was sold to Owen Roe. The sale particulars are endorsed

'I the underwritten Owen Roe of Ipswich having been declared the purchaser of Lot Three contained in this Particular & did buy the same at & for the sum of Four Thousand Four Hundred & Eighty four Pounds and having paid into the hands of the Auctioneer the sum of Four Hundred & fifty Pounds as a Deposit and in part Payment Now I hereby agree to pay the further sum of Four Thousand One Hundred Pound to Complete the Purchase agreeable to the conditions of the Sale hereunto annexed as witness my hand this the 28 Day of March 1812'.

The land had formerly been part of the lands of Pitt's Farm sold at another auction held at Garraway's Coffee House in Ipswich on 15 August 1811. The lands forming the site of the future asylum and later hospital was part of Lot VIII comprising 117 acres 2 roods of 'Good arable and pasture adjoining the road to Brightwell; the whole lot is Freehold'. The two fields Middle Walk and Mill Walk are not mentioned in the sale particulars or in those of 1812, instead the fields were then part of 'Great Black Walk, arable and pasture 34 acres 3 roods and 3 perches'. The surveyor William Tallemach had prepared a survey and map of this site in 1722. Although the map is no longer extant there is a copy of the survey amongst this bundle of documents. In 1722 the entire area was simply listed as 'All the walks on the heath 251 acres 3 roods 18 perches' without further subdivision of the lands. These papers were collected together to settle a dispute over the manorial copyhold title and the details of the freehold lands are not as complete. The bundle does include a number of abstracts of titles listing the principle points of earlier deeds. In a draft abstract endorsed 'The Title of William Osmund Hammond esq to a freehold Estate at Ipswich' there are the details of earlier conveyances of the property back to December 1671 when the property was divided into two farms Pitts and 'Maiden's Ground'. The property was then described as '2 Messuages, One Toft, one dove house, one garden, one orchard, three hundred acres of land, six acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture 40 acres of furze & heath & liberty of two foldages for 2 sheep walks with the appurtenances in Ipswich, Rushmere & Westerfield'. The two farms were both tenanted and had been the property

of John Ford of Ipswich mariner and Elizabeth his wife and were sold to William Hawes of Wapping.

In a separate bundle of deeds for this property the earliest deed is dated 1 December 1616 and records the exchange of title between Robert Usherwood alias Thurston of Ipswich merchant and Tobias Abbot. The acreage was described, as 'the whole by estimacon sixe hundred acres be they more or less'. Various members of the Ford family are mentioned in these deeds from 1642 onwards (ref. B 152/1/5 (1) – (14)).

The position of the windmill and Roe's house are marked on John Barnsby's map of the Liberties of Ipswich (ref. MC4/54) dated 1812, though the land is not shown in detail. On the tithe map for Rushmere St Andrew the mill is marked within a small plot numbered 207 on the map. This plot is described in the apportionment as the property of Widow Goodwin and in the occupation of her tenant 'Dawson'. The property is described as 'Mills, Yards, House &c' and measured at 3 acres 27 perches. This was the only property in the ownership of Mrs Goodwin. It should be also noted that Owen Roe's property did not extend into this parish and his name does not appear in the apportionment (ref. FDA209/A1/1a). Earlier deeds for this property do not appear to have been deposited at the record office.

Conclusion

Apart from the site of the windmill shown on the 1812 map of the liberties of Ipswich, the remainder of this site appears to have been open fields until the construction of the hospital in the period 1868-1870. There are two collections of detailed architectural drawings dating from this period at the record office in Ipswich.

The land purchased from Sir G. B. Middleton had been part of the Rose Hill estate formed in 1812 from the sale of land that had formerly been part of Pitt's Farm. In a 1722 survey of this farm the site of the future hospital was then sheep walks described in earlier deeds dating from 1671 onwards. No doubt changes in agricultural practice encouraged a later change of use from pasture to arable.

References

Maps and Plans

Photocopies of the catalogue entries of plans and drawings relating to the hospital (ref. ID 408/D1/1-58) have been attached to this report.

Ipswich Borough Council Collection

C14/21/2 Plan of the site of the proposed Ipswich Pauper Lunatic Asylum 1867-68

FDA 146/A1/1a Tithe Apportionment, Ipswich St Clements June 1841

P461/209 Tithe Map of the parish of Rushmere St Andrews 1840

St Clement's Parish Collection

FB 98/A12/1 Map of the Parish of St Clements, Ipswich March 1839 surveyor
H.J. Ellis, civil engineer

Printed Maps

MC4/54 A Map of the Liberties of Ipswich, John Bransby 1812

For Sale Particulars and Plans 1811 & 1812 see Suffolk Quarter Session
Records

Manuscript Sources

Ipswich Borough Collection

DB 18/1 Minute Book Lunatic Asylum Committee Sept 1865- Aug 1870
DB 18/2 Minute Book Lunatic Asylum Committee Aug 1870 – Sept 1879

DC 8/1/8/2 Folder Containing correspondence re requisition of properties and
lands for civil defence works, payments of compensation for de-requisition and
pulling-down the defence works and making good the property or land

DC 8/1/8/7 Bundle containing correspondence files, of land/ properties
requisitioned for public air raid shelters and their release to owners with
compensation. This file includes Foxhall Road, but not the hospital

Suffolk Health Authority Records of St Clement's Hospital, Ipswich

ID 408/A1/8 Hospital Minute Book 27 Feb 1935 – 30 Oct 1940
ID 408/A1/9 Hospital Minute Book 9 Nov 1940 – 27 Oct 1947

Suffolk Quarter Sessions Records

Clerk of the Peace: Manorial Records

B 152/1/5 (1)-(14) Deeds Pitts Farm in Ipswich, Nacton, Rushmere,
Westerfield 1616-1671

B 152/1/5 (15) Deeds, Pitts Farm, Ipswich 18th & 19th century

Printed Sources

Cynthia Brown, Birkin Haward & Robert Kindred 'Dictionary of Architects of
Suffolk Buildings 1800-1914' Suffolk County Council 1991

Appendix 2: Brief and Specification for the Desk-based Assessment

(Dr J Tipper, January 2008)

1. Background

- 1.1 A planning enquiry has been made for development at St Clement's Hospital, Foxhall Road, Ipswich, Suffolk (TM 1904 4389) (see accompanying plan).
- 1.2 The proposed application area measures c. 13.4ha., on eastern side of Ipswich. It is situated on glacio-fluvial drift deposits (deep sandy soils) at c. 35 - 40.00m OD.
- 1.3 The proposal affects a large area which has not been the subject of previous investigation. There is high potential for archaeological sites of all periods to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.4 A desk-based assessment of the known and potential archaeology for the application area is required as the first part of a programme of archaeological work. Further information concerning the location, extent, survival and significance of the known archaeological remains on the site, which includes standing buildings, as well as the potential for further archaeological remains to survive, is required. This brief sets out the requirement for an initial stage of work comprising an archaeological desk-based assessment and walk-over survey.
- 1.5 This initial stage of assessment will lead to a further programme of works, likely to consist of a general programme of archaeological evaluation (trial-trenching and historic building recording). **A further archaeological brief will be required for any subsequent stage of work from the desk-top assessment**

2. Objectives

- 2.1 To collate and assess the existing information regarding archaeological and historical remains within and adjacent to the site shown in the accompanying plan. It is important that a sufficiently large area around the target area is studied in order to give adequate context; in this instance an area with boundaries 250m beyond the parcel boundaries will be the minimum appropriate.
- 2.2 To identify any known archaeological sites, including existing buildings, which are of sufficient potential importance to require an outright constraint on development (i.e. those that will need preservation *in situ*).
- 2.3 To assess the potential for unrecorded archaeological sites within the application area.

- 2.4 To assess the likely impact of past land uses and the potential quality of preservation of below ground deposits, and where possible to model those deposits.
- 2.5 To assess the potential for the use of particular investigative techniques in order to aid the formulation of any mitigation strategy.
- 2.6 The results will inform the location and method of subsequent stages of evaluation.
- 2.7 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below. In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards.

3. Specification

- 3.1 The assessment shall be undertaken by a professional team of field archaeologists. The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 3.2 Collation and assessment of the County Historic Environment Record to identify known sites and to assess the potential of the application area.
- 3.2 Collation and assessment of all cartographic sources relevant to the site to identify historic landuse, the siting of old boundaries and any earlier buildings. Where possible copies should be included in the report.
- 3.3 Collation and assessment of historic documentation relevant to the site that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.
- 3.4 Assess the historical significance of existing industrial buildings on the site.
- 3.5 Re-assessment of aerial photographic evidence and, where relevant, a replotting of archaeological and topographic information by a suitably qualified specialist with relevant experience at a scale of 1:2500. It should be possible to obtain residual errors of less than $\pm 2\text{m}$. Rectification of extant mapped features such as field boundaries and

buildings shall be undertaken in order to give additional indication of accuracy of the transcription.

- 3.6 Examination of available geotechnical information to assess the condition and status of buried deposits and to identify local geological conditions. Relevant geotechnical data should be included as appendices to the report.
- 3.7 Ascertain whether there are other constraints on the site (e.g. SSSI, County Wildlife Site, AONB, etc).
- 3.8 A site visit to determine any constraints to archaeological survival.

4. Report Requirements

- 4.1 The report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding 1 month) from the end of fieldwork, to be agreed between the developer and archaeological contractor, with a copy supplied to the County Historic Environment Record. A full digital copy of the report will be supplied to Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT).
- 4.2 Assemble, summarise and order the available evidence.
- 4.2 Synthesise the evidence and place it in its local and/or regional context.
- 4.3 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence within the regional context. The conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, highlighting any research priorities, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 4.4 Comment on the reliability of the evidence and give an opinion on the necessity and scope for further assessment including field evaluation.
- 4.5 A comprehensive list of all sources consulted (with specific references) should be included.
- 4.6 A copy of the report should be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within six months.
- 4.7 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.
- 4.8 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County Historic Environment Record. This should include an

uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

- 4.9 A digital copy of the air photographic evidence should be supplied with the report for inclusion in the County Historic Environment Record; AutoCAD files should be exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files and ArcView.
- 4.10 The IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (1999) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.
- 4.11 Publication of the results, at least to a summary level (i.e. round up of archaeology in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*), shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal.
- 4.12 The involvement of SCCAS/CT shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

5. Monitoring

- 5.1 SCCAS/CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.
- 5.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given to SCCAS/CT one week in advance of its commencement.
- 5.3 Any variations to the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with SCCAS/CT prior to them being carried out.

References

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A framework for the Eastern Counties 2: research agenda and strategy*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8

Glazebrook, J. 1997 *Research and Archaeology: A framework for the Eastern Counties 2: a resource assessment*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 3

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Date: 11 January 2008

Reference:/StClement'sHospital-Ipswich2007

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 should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.