Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Fort Cumberland Coastal Defence Renewal Scheme Portsmouth, Hampshire

NGR: 468475 091690
(SZ 68475 91690)

Planning Ref: 16/00255/FUL
Scheduled Monument Consent no: S00136978
ASE Project No: 161144
Site Code: FCS 17
ASE Report No: 2017283
OASIS ID: archaeol6-287977

By Simon Stevens

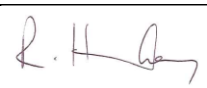
Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Fort Cumberland Coastal Defence Renewal Scheme
Portsmouth, Hampshire

NGR: 468475 091690
(SZ 68475 91690)

Planning Ref: 16/00255/FUL
Scheduled Monument Consent no: S00136978

ASE Project No: 161144
Site Code: FCS 17

ASE Report No: 2017283
OASIS ID: archaeol6-287977

Prepared by:	**Simon Stevens**	**Senior Archaeologist**	
Reviewed and approved by:	**Ron Humphrey**	**Assistant Director**	
Date of Issue:	**October 2017**		
Revision:	**1**		

Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR

Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk

Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Southern Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at Fort Cumberland Coastal Defence Renewal Scheme, Portsmouth, Hampshire (NGR 468475 091690).

No significant archaeological deposits, features or finds were recorded during the archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the improvement of coastal defences adjacent to the Scheduled Monument of Fort Cumberland, an artillery fortification originally dating from the 18th century.

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Southern Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at Fort Cumberland Coastal Defence Renewal Scheme, Portsmouth, Hampshire (NGR: 468475 091690). Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located at Eastney Point, Portsmouth, and comprises an area of coastal defence located alongside the west coast of Langstone Channel, at the entrance to Langstone Harbour. The southern extent of the site is located immediately adjacent to the boundary of a Scheduled Monument*,* namely Fort Cumberland.

1.2.2 According to the latest data available from British Geological Survey, the natural geology at the site consists of Storm Beach Deposits, formed of Gravel, overlaying Wittering Formation, formed of Sand, Silt and Clay (BGS 2017).

1.2.3 Langstone Harbour was originally a river valley of one of the tributaries flowing into the then River Solent. With the end of the last ice age sea levels rose until sometime between 4000BC and 3500BC and the harbour took on the form it would have until the 18th century (Tweed 2000).

1.2.4 Traces of a submerged prehistoric landscape have been identified within the harbour, indicated by buried peat deposits and relict submerged forests (Allen and Gardiner, 2000). Geophysical survey undertaken as part of the 'Langstone Harbour Project', undertaken by Southampton University between 1993 and 1998, identified details of a number of buried channels (ASE 2016a).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission was granted by Portsmouth City Council for the replacement of costal defences at the site (planning ref. 16/00255/FUL). Following consultation between David Hopkins (Hampshire County Council, acting in his capacity as archaeological advisor to Portsmouth City Council) and Portsmouth City Council, a condition (No. 9) was added to the permission requiring that:

> *'No works pursuant to this permission shall commence, unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority, until a written Scheme of Investigation (to include the appointment of an archaeologist recognised by the Local Planning Authority to carry out a watching brief during all stages of the development involving ground disturbance) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, and*
>
> *The approved Scheme of Investigation (as approved under the provisions of condition 9a) shall be implemented and maintained unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.'*

1.3.2 Given the proximity of the works to Fort Cumberland (Scheduled Monument No: SM 26723, HA 1015700), Scheduled Monument Consent no: S00136978 (under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; Section 2, Control; of works) was also acquired from Historic England, on behalf of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, before work was carried out.

1.3.3 Subsequently a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) for the archaeological work was prepared by ASE (ASE 2016b). The document outlined the methodologies to be used on-site and in the reporting and archiving of the results of the monitoring of the archaeological works. The document was submitted to all parties for approval prior to the commencement of work at the site.

1.4 Research Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The general objective of the archaeological watching brief given in the WSI was to record any archaeological deposits exposed by the removal of the existing coastal defences (*ibid.*).

1.4.2 A secondary objective is to make public the results of the archaeological watching brief subject to any confidentiality restrictions (*ibid.*).

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological monitoring of groundworks at the site undertaken during May and June 2017 by Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist). The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Fieldwork) and by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift (Post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following information is drawn directly from a desk-based assessment (DBA) of the site prepared by ASE (ASE 2016a). A search of the Hampshire Historic Environment Record HER) was carried out as part of the work and relevant entries are tabulated in Appendix 2 and shown on Figure 1.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 The general area in which the site is located has yielded finds from all prehistoric periods and the locale is known to have been utilised for salt production during the later prehistoric periods. As such, it was considered reasonable to assume that there may well be further evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site.

2.2.2 However, the potential of the site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets of this date was considered to be *Low.*

2.3 Romano-British

2.3.1 Archaeological evidence from the Langstone Harbour area indicates that salt production continued into the Romano-British period, as well as revealing other activities such as brick making, oyster farming, and fishing. A Roman road is known to be located to the north of Langstone Harbour which served as a crossing point to Hayling Island where there is known to have been a Roman date (and earlier) temple site.

2.3.2 The potential of the site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets of this date was also considered to be *Low.*

2.4 Anglo-Saxon

2.4.1 The discovery of an Anglo-Saxon log boat in Langstone Harbour in 2009, as well as other artefacts dating from this period is clearly indicative of activity in the area at that time

2.4.2 The potential of the site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets of this date was again considered to be *Low*.

2.5 Medieval

2.5.1 The medieval period was not particularly well represented; however archaeological work at Langstone Harbour has revealed medieval salt workings around the harbour edge and a site relating to a possible medieval or Tudor date timber haven, located within Eastney Lake, indicating activity in the general area during the medieval period.

2.5.2 Taking the above into consideration the potential of the site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets of this date was considered to be *Low.*

2.6 Post-Medieval

2.6.1 The local coastal revetment/defence structures formed of timber and concrete are in bad state of disrepair. These structures are thought likely to be contemporary in date with the construction of sewage collection tanks in this area (c. mid-19th century).

2.6.2 The southern part of the site area is located immediately adjacent to the scheduled monument boundary of Fort Cumberland. The outer structure of the extant fort is located c. 50m west of the current site. It is unlikely that the original earlier date fort extended further than the current extant structure.

2.6.3 Taking the above into consideration, it is likely that there are no further archaeological remains relating to Fort Cumberland present within the boundaries of the current site. However, given the close location of Fort Cumberland, the potential of the site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets relating to the fort could not be completely discounted. As such the potential of the site for further remains dating to this period was considered to be Low, except the extant coastal defence structure which was ranked as *High.*

2.7 Modern

2.7.1 The site is also located close by to a series of WWII decoy sites known as 'Q' and 'Starfish' Sites that were located within the northern area of Langstone Harbour on the naturally occurring islands, at Sinah's Common on Hayling Island and at Farlington Marshes, located adjacent to the west of Langstone Harbour. As the location of the decoy sites is well documented, it is considered highly unlikely that there are further unknown examples of these defences in the vicinity.

2.7.2 It is also considered highly unlikely that as yet unknown submerged WWII defences, such as the remains of anti-submarine nets and barriers are present in Langstone Harbour and Channel as the area has been the subject of numerous marine surveys to produce navigation charts for vessels utilising the harbour area. Geophysical survey was also undertaken as part of the 'Langstone Harbour Project' by Southampton University between 1993 and 1998

2.7.3 A line of upright iron posts is extant within the site area. These are likely to represent moorings rather than coastal revetment/defence structures and are likely of 20th century date.

2.7.4 As such the potential of the site for remains relating to WWII was considered to be *Negligible*. The potential for other 20th century remains (the iron posts), is *High*.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 Prior to the commencement of the construction work, a photographic survey of the existing structures was undertaken. The results of this survey are included in this report as Appendix 1 and 2. Photographs were also taken of the general site environs, including the limits of Fort Cumberland scheduled monument, which borders the site area.

3.1.2 Mechanical ground reduction was monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. All sections were examined for archaeological deposits and all spoil was scanned for the presence of archaeological artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.

3.1.3 All encountered deposits were recorded according to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East context record forms. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart. A full photographic record of the monitoring was maintained.

3.2 Fieldwork Constraints

3.2.1 There were serious physical constraints to the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks given the size of machinery involved, the tidal nature of the site, resulting high water table and the associated Health & Safety issues. Although excavation could not be closely observed and the encountered deposits were subject to repeated section collapse and flooding, all sections were examined and all accessible spoil was scanned for the presence of archaeological artefacts.

3.3 The Site Archive

3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be offered to Portsmouth Museum at in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	2
Section sheets	0
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	151
Context register	1
Drawing register	0
Watching brief forms	7
Trench Record forms	0

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	0
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS (Figures 2 & 3)

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Visits were made to the site in May and June 2017. Monitored groundworks at the site involved the remodelling of the current partially-destroyed sea defences and mechanical excavations associated with the creation of new defences.

4.1.2 The mechanical remodelling of the existing concrete defences could be closely monitored and the surface of the underlying deposits examined. Unfortunately, close scrutiny of the excavations for the new defences was impossible on grounds of Health and Safety.

4.2 The Stratigraphic Sequence

Context	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness m
001	Layer	Concrete	0.90
002	Layer	Beach Deposits	>2.5

Table 3: List of recorded contexts

4.2.1 The only deposits that could be closely observed were the remains of the former sea defences, which consisted of reinforced concrete blocks of varying thickness [001]. The breaking up and crushing of this material to form a new base for imported rock defences was monitored along the entire length of the scheme with particular attention paid to the area adjacent to the scheduled monument.

4.2.2 The underlying beach deposits consisting of yellow, grey and orange sands and gravels were recorded as [002]. The surface of this deposit was observed immediately below the concrete [001].

4.2.3 Unfortunately during further excavations for the new defences the beach deposits could not be closely observed owing to the proximity of heavy plant and problems with flooding and section collapse. Excavations to a depth of *c.*2.5m were initially observed at the northern end of the excavation and no deposits other than the aforementioned sand and gravels of the beach deposits were encountered.

4.2.4 Recording was severely handicapped by flooding and deposits could only be seen after they had been removed by the machine, with no safe opportunity to closely examine deposits *in situ* before this removal. However examination of the spoil showed that only sands and gravels had been disturbed with no obvious evidence of buried land surfaces, structures or other deposits.

4.2.5 Following consultation between ASE and representatives of Southern Water, Historic England and Hampshire County Council, it was agreed that continued monitoring of the groundworks was futile given the site conditions. Therefore no further monitoring of the groundworks was undertaken

5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

5.1.1 The stratigraphic sequence that could be recorded in the monitored area was straightforward; yellow, grey and orange sands and gravels [002], recorded beneath concrete [001]. No buried archaeological deposits or features were observed in any of the monitored works.

5.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

5.2.1 No significant archaeological deposits survived at the depth of the monitored groundworks; the encountered deposits all related to deposition of marine material.

5.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

5.3.1 No archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered during the monitoring of the groundworks.

5.4 Consideration of research aims

5.4.1 Given the absence of deposits, features or artefacts, the research aims identified in the WSI (ASE 2016b) could not be addressed.

5.5 Conclusions

5.5.1 No significant archaeological remains were disturbed during the monitored groundworks.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Allen, M. & Gardiner, J., 2000. Our Changing Coast: a survey of the intertidal archaeology of Langstone Harbour, Hampshire. CBA Research Report 124.

ASE 2016a, Fort Cumberland Coastal Defence Renewal Scheme Portsmouth, Hampshire, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Unpub. ASE Report

ASE, 2016b. *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Fort Cumberland Coastal Defence Renewal Scheme, Portsmouth, Hampshire.* Unpub. ASE document

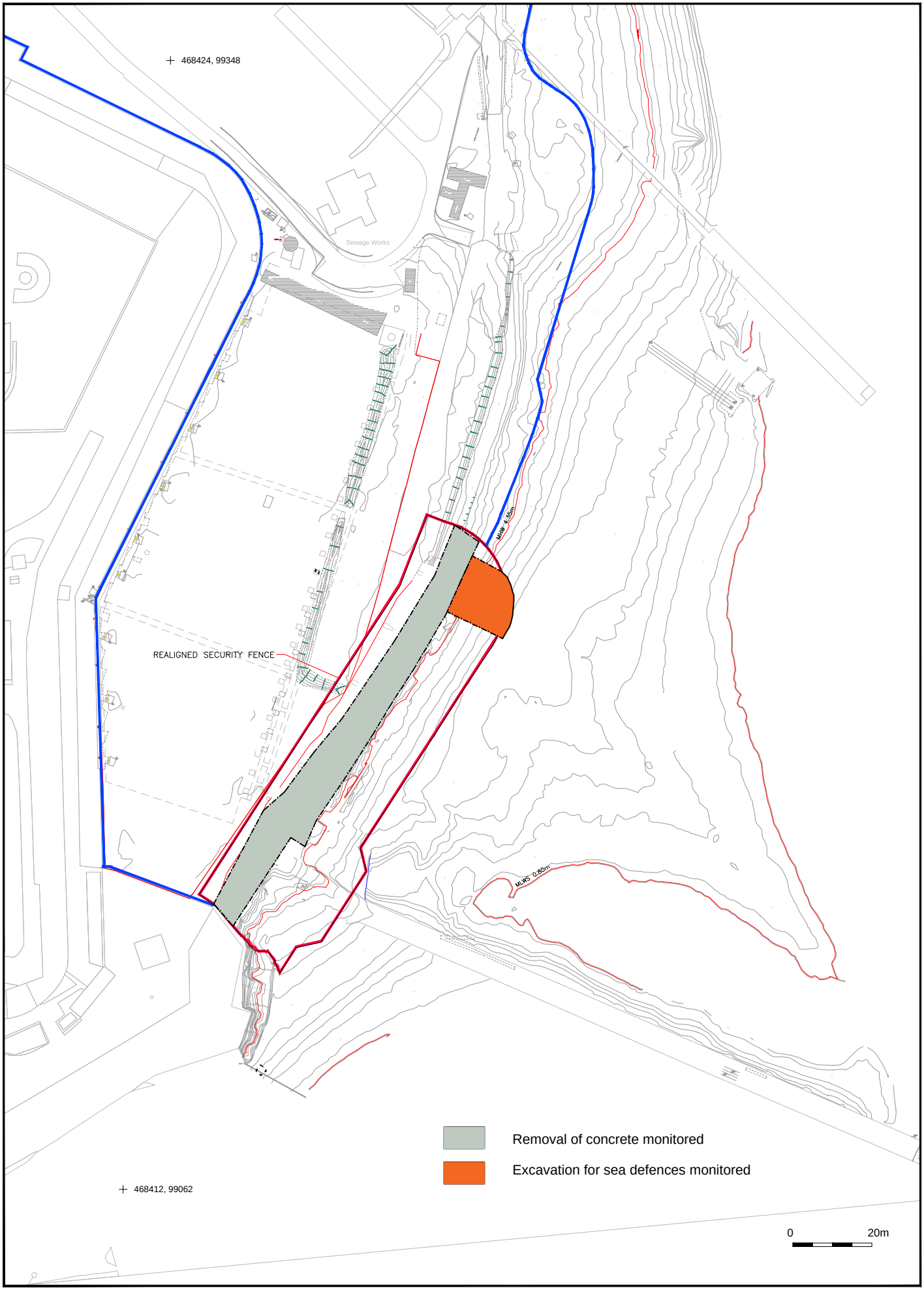
BGS 2017. British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer, accessed 21.06.2017 http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

Tweed, R. (2000). *A History of Langstone Harbour and its environs in the County of Hampshire.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Southern Water for commissioning the archaeological work and David Hopkins, County Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council and David Wilkinson, Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic England for their input at all stages. Thanks are also due to the on-site contractors from Galliford Try for their co-operation and hospitality.

© Archaeology South-East		Fort Cumberland Coastal Defefence Improvements	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 161144	October 2017	Site location and HER data	
Report Ref: 2017283	Drawn by: AR		



© Archaeology South-East		Fort Cumberland Coastal Defefence Improvements	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 161144	October 2017	Monitored ground works detail	
Report Ref: 2017283	Drawn by: AR		

Defence excavation

Defence excavation

Defences now in place adjecent to Fort Cumberland

Removal of Concrete adjacent to Fort Cumberland

Removal of Concrete

© **Archaeology South-East**		Fort Cumberland Coastal Defefence Improvements	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 161144	October 2017	Photographs selection	
Report Ref: 2017283	Drawn by: AR		

HER Summary

Site code	FCS 17					
Project code	161144					
Planning reference	16/00255/FUL					
Site address	Fort Cumberland Coastal Defence Renewal Scheme					
District/Borough	Portsmouth City					
NGR (12 figures)	468475 091690					
Geology	Beach Deposits over Wittering Formation					
Fieldwork type			WB			
Dates of fieldwork	08.05.2017 – 16.06.2017					
Sponsor/client	Southern Water					
Project manager	Neil Griffin					
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period summary						
						None
Project summary	*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Southern Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at Fort Cumberland Coastal Defence Renewal Scheme, Portsmouth, Hampshire (NGR 468475 091690).* *No significant archaeological deposits, features or finds were recorded during the archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the improvement of coastal defences adjacent to the Scheduled Monument.*					

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-287977

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Watching Brief Report - Fort Cumberland Coastal Defence Renewal Scheme Portsmouth, Hampshire
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Southern Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at Fort Cumberland Coastal Defence Renewal Scheme, Portsmouth, Hampshire (NGR 468475 091690). No significant archaeological deposits, features or finds were recorded during the archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the improvement of coastal defences adjacent to the Scheduled Monument.
Project dates	Start: 08-05-2017 End: 16-06-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	161144 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	FCS 17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	16/00255/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Coastland 2 - Inter-tidal
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"""Watching Brief"""
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE PORTSMOUTH PORTSMOUTH Fort Cumberland Coastal Defence Renewal Scheme
Study area	100 Square metres
Site coordinates	SZ 68475 91690 50.720222245905 -1.029869883935 50 43 12 N 001 01 47 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Southern Water
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Southern Water

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Portsmouth Museum Service
Physical Contents	"other"
Digital Archive recipient	Portsmouth Museum Service
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Portsmouth Museum Service
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Watching Brief Report - Fort Cumberland Coastal Defence Renewal Scheme Portsmouth, Hampshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevens, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2017283
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East

Place of issue or publication	Portslade, East Sussex
Description	Standard ASE report. A4-sized with cover logos
Entered by	Simon Stevens (simon.stevens@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	19 October 2017

APPENDIX 1

1 Pre-works photographic survey

1.1 In February 2017 Chris Curtis of the Historic Buildings Recording Team, Archaeology South-East carried out a photographic record of the coastal defences adjacent to Fort Cumberland prior to the Fort Cumberland Coastal Defence Renewal Scheme.

1.2 The site is located to the east of Fort Cumberland and faces the channel leading to Langstone Harbour. It consists of a short stretch of 19th century revetment, mostly between two sewage outfalls. The revetment consists of concrete slabs laid in a grid of in-situ timber shuttering. The lower part of the revetment is faced with large setts. At the time of the survey the upper part of the revetment was badly damaged and had been cordoned off due to its parlous nature, therefore a detailed inspection was not possible. The revetment continues relatively undamaged to the north of the site and shows what the site would have looked like originally. The sewage outfall to the south of the site is formed of sett-faced concrete retained with sheet piling. At its shoreward end it features a cast concrete ventilation shaft.

1.3 On the beach below the revetment is a row of I-section iron posts running parallel to the shore. The posts are very similar to a set of iron posts to the south of the site, forming another revetment. The posts to the south have timber boards slotted between them to act as a framework for the concrete behind.

Plate 1: The Fort and adjacent shore looking north west

Plate 2: Detail of the concrete slabs and defences nearest the fort (looking south west)

Plate 3: Concrete and timber defences of the fort

Plate 4: Stone setts and iron shuttering as part of the sewage outfall (looking north east)

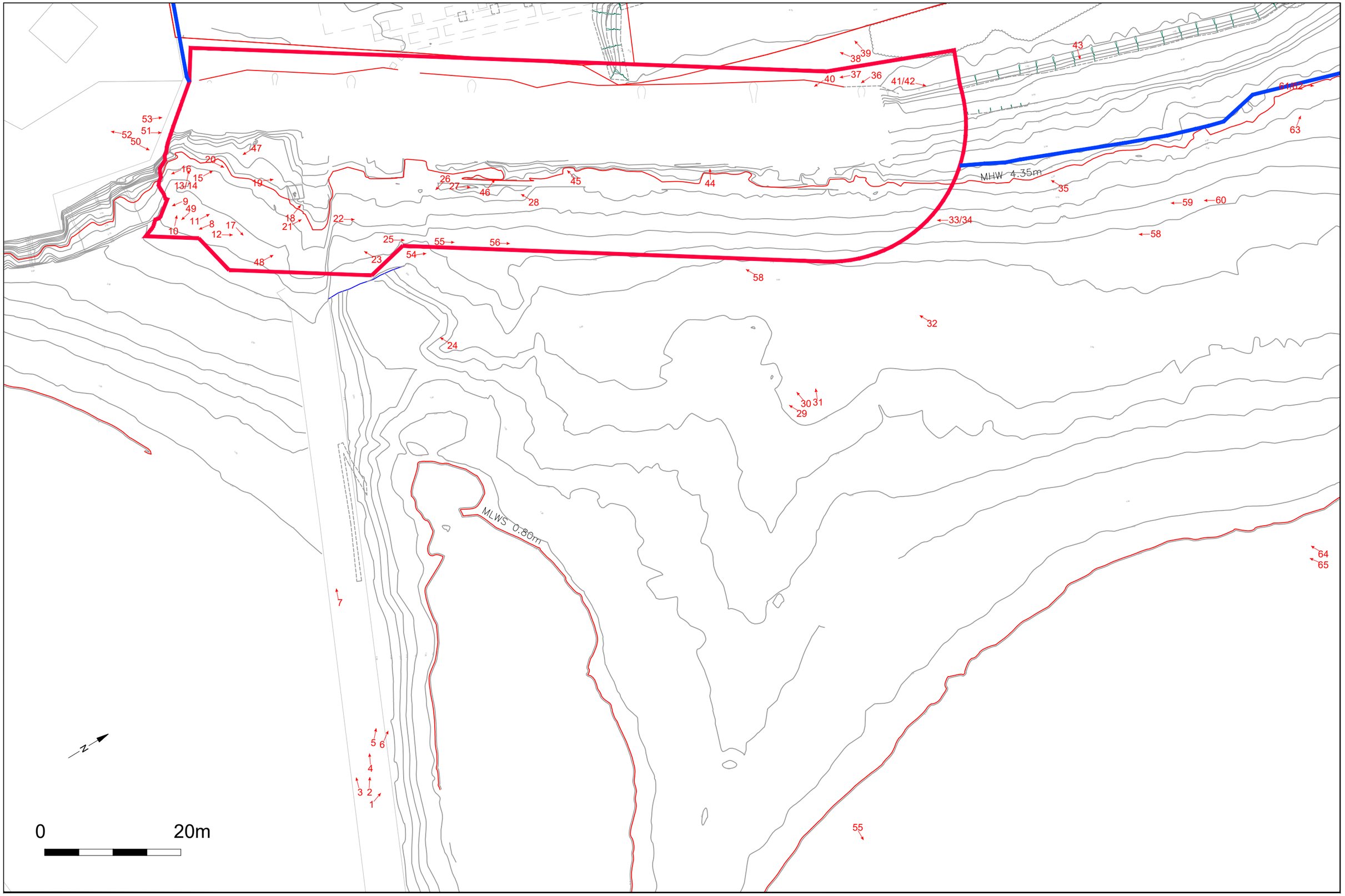
Plate 5: The iron I-posts with the fort in the background (looking south west)

Plate 6: An example of an iron I-post

Plate 7: The damaged concrete revettment looking south east

Plate 8: Showing the proximity of the damaged revettment to the fort (looking south west)

Plate 9: The shore with the fort in the background (looking west)



© Archaeology South-East		Fort Cumberland Coastal Defence Improvements	Fig.A2
Project Ref: 161144	February 2017	Site plan and photo locations	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: CPC		

Appendix 2: Index of Digital Photographs

FCS17-0001
General view of site. Facing north

FCS17-0002
General view of site. Facing north-west

FCS17-0003
General view of site. Facing south-west

FCS17-0004
Detail of coastal area nearest the fort. Facing north-west

FCS17-0005
General view of the site. Facing north-west

FCS17-0006
Detail of the coastal area nearest the chimney. Facing north-west

FCS17-0007
Detail of the coastal area nearest the fort. Facing west

FCS17-0008
Detail of the fort promontory. Facing south

FCS17-0009
Detail of the wooden revetments. Facing south

FCS17-0010
Detail of the shore nearest the fort. Facing north-west

FCS17-0011
The shore facing north

FCS17-0012
The shore facing north

FCS17-0013
Voids in the concrete structures on the shore

FCS17-0014
Wooden posts within the voids

FCS17-0015
Condition of the shore before works. Facing north

FCS17-0016
Detail of the fort. Facing south

FCS17-0017
Stone settss in iron revetments on the shore. Facing north-east

FCS17-0018
Detail of damaged concrete on the shore. Facing north-west

FCS17-0019
The damaged concrete revetments. Facing north-east

FCS17-0020
The ventilation shaft. Facing north-east

FCS17-0021
Detail of the layers of material existing on the shore. Facing north

FCS17-0022
The shore facing north-east

FCS17-0023
The shore facing south-west

FCS17-0024
Detail of the ventilation shaft and fort. Facing south-west

FCS17-0025
The shore facing north-east

FCS17-0026
The shore facing south

FCS17-0027
The shore facing north-east

FCS17-0028
Detail of stone setts on the shore. Facing south-west

FCS17-0029
View of the fort from the shore. Facing south-west

FCS17-0030
View of the fort from the shore. Facing west

FCS17-0031
View of the fort from the shore. Facing north-west

FCS17-0032
The line of I posts. Facing west

FCS17-0033
The shore facing south-west

FCS17-0034
The shore facing south-west

FCS17-0035
Detail of stone setts on the shore. Facing west

FCS17-0036
The damaged concrete revetments. Facing south

FCS17-0037
The damaged concrete revetments. Facing south-west

FCS17-0038
View of the fort. Facing south-west

FCS17-0039
View of the fort. Facing west

FCS17-0040
The damaged concrete revetments. Facing south

FCS17-0041
The shore facing north-east

FCS17-0042
The shore facing north-east

FCS17-0043
Concrete on the shore. Facing east

FCS17-0044
The damaged concrete revetments. Facing north-west

FCS17-0045
Post in the damaged concrete revetments. Facing west

FCS17-0046
Post in the damaged concrete revetments. Facing north

FCS17-0047
Fort promontory on the shore. Facing south

FCS17-0048
Setts and posts on the shore. Facing north

FCS17-0049
Broken concrete in the sea. Facing south

FCS17-0050
The shore facing north-east

FCS17-0051
The shore facing north-east

FCS17-0052
The Fort facing south-west

FCS17-0053
The damaged concrete revetments. Facing north-east

FCS17-0054
The I posts. Facing north-east

FCS17-0055
Detail of the I posts. Facing north-east

FCS17-0056
Detail of the I posts. Facing north-east

FCS17-0057
Detail of the I posts. Facing west

FCS17-0058
The shore facing south-west

FCS17-0059
The shore facing south-west

FCS17-0060
The shore facing south-west

FCS17-0061
Ventilation Shaft detail

FCS17-0062
Ventilation Shaft detail

FCS17-0063
Ventilation Shaft detail. Facing north-west

FCS17-0064
The Fort facing west

FCS17-0065
The Fort facing south-west

APPENDIX 3

Site No.	HER No.	NGR (SZ) (Provided by HER)	NGR (SZ) (Adjusted)	Description	Period
1	MPM1022	680 989		Handaxe Eastney Beach - Dark grey/black flint prehistoric handaxe found on Eastney Beach in intertidal zone near West Winner shingle spit in 2013.	Prehistoric
2	19097/ MPM47	46840 099900	468382 99903	Bronze AE 3/4 of Constantine I (307-337 AD) recovered from shore of Eastney Lake. Trier mint mark. Retained by finder	Roman
3	19120/ MPM46	46790 098900	467904 98887	AE Antoninus of Victorinus (268-270AD) recovered from the shore just west of Winner in early 1977. No further information regarding present location or condition of coin or circumstances of find.	Roman
4	56150/ MPM1119	46771 099390	467711 99391	Timber structure, Eastney Lake, Langstone Harbour. Possible representation on an early map (c.1650) suggests might be a Medieval of Tudor haven. The full extent is shown on the 1898 OS map of the area as the tip of a small enclosed area named 'The Glory Hole'. There is a small and rather indistinct linear feature shown in La Fabvolliere's (or Charles Manson's) map of around the mid-17th century at this point. A total of 64 timbers whose base level heights ranged from 0.627m OD to 1.141m OD. This structure is located on the southern side of Eastney Lake and forms an inverted horse shoe shape which encloses a shingle bank. The original structure was considerably larger extending extending southwards beneath what is now the Lumsden Road housing estate. The depth of the enclosed area is not great, probably no deeper than -0.50 to -1.00m OD which would limit its use as a haven. [presumably recently as suggested as an earlier haven above	Medieval

5	6590/MPM45	46830 399257	468308 99255	Fort Cumberland - ARTILLERY FORT. Built in 1746 by the Duke of Cumberland with an irregular 5 point star plan. Reconstructed in 1786 by the Duke of Richmond who gave it its present wide pentagonal shape with arrow head salient at each angle, dry moat and glacis and ravelin. Stone faced ramparts with red brick parapets with stone copings. Segmental arched gun ports with deep tunnel vaulted chambers behind them. Within the enceinte late C18 and C19 red brick barrack buildings. Very fine surviving example of c18 fortification. The original fort was replaced between 1794 and 1820 on a much larger and more regular bastioned castle. As of 01/12/1902 was armed with 3x6inch breech loading guns, 1x64 pounder, rifle muzzle-loading and 2x9inch RML guns. Since 1924 used as marine training centre and not formed part of the defences. MILITARY HEADQUARTERS - Fort Cumberland was used by the Inter-Service Commitee Training & Development Centre (ISTDC) from 1936 and in particular during WWII to examine a number of specific problems, including headquarters ships, floating piers & amphibious raids. BAR Survey A.P - Partial but clear view of the fort; the AP has no source but possibly dates from the 1980s **SCHEDULED MONUMENT – II*** **A number of features within the area are excluded from the scheduling; these are all modern fence posts, security and custodial fittings and facilities, lighting, the surfaces of all paths, roads and areas of hard standing, military buildings within Fraser Battery and all free-standing buildings within the interior of the fort; the ground beneath all these features, is however, included. SM No. – 1015700** **Listed Building – II* LB No. – 1104273** **Area of Archaeological Importance (8) & Area of Archaeological Importance (9)** **Related Event: MPM403/ EPM19** - Glacis, Fort Cumberland. Watching brief by Wessex Archaeology at the Southern Water Compound, Fort Cumberland.	Post Medieval (1746 to 1899) Modern (1936 – 1945)

				Earliest deposit was a sharp sand containing rare brick fragments, a complete brick of 18th century or earlier date, and one piece of animal bone. This is thought to be part of the glacis of Fort Cumberland. The deposit was cut by a ditch dating to the 18th Century or later. A deposit of light yellowish brown sand with rare fragments of ceramic building material was also revealed. **Related Event: MPM1227** Excavations in 1988 revealed that the landward glacis on the western side of Fort Cumberland remained largely intact, although there had been some modern military disturbance. The whole of the glacis core was overlaid by a 0.5m deep deposit of gravel, soil and turf. Fox, R. 1989. Archaeology in Hampshire Annual Report for 1988. **Related Event: EPM139** A watching brief was carried out by the English Heritage Central Archaeology Service during the excavation of a service trench between casemates 36 and 13 at Fort Cumberland. The work confirmed the position of the line of the rampart and ditch belonging to the first Fort Cumberland of 1747. Although the trench passed close to the western end of an earlier Guardhouse, no further evidence of this structure was found. Hampshire County Council. 1998. Archaeology in Hampshire Annual report for 1997. **Related Event: EPM42** New Radar Mast, Fort Cumberland, Fort Cumberland Road, Eastney. Watching brief commisioned by Associated British Ports at the Southern Water Compound, Fort Cumberland (centred on NGR 4684 0993). The work was undertaken during the installation of a marine radar mast with equipment cabinet and high security fencing. Trench 1 revealed the earliest deposit. This consisted of sharp sand, containing rare fragments of bricks, a complete brick (18th century or earlier) and a piece of animal bone. The deposit was thought to be part of the glacis of Fort Cumberland, and was cut by an infilled ditch dating to the 18th century or later. The ditch was sealed by a yellow brown sand, overlain by what was thought to be a buried topsoil.	

				Terram sheeting had been laid over the topsoil and a modern underground concrete structure in the late 20th or early 21st century. This was covered by modern made ground, overlain by topsoil. The earliest deposit in Trench 2 was a light yellowish brown sand with rare fragments of ceramic building material. This ground, probably redeposited sands and gravels from the shore, was covered with Terram sheeting. The sheeting was covered with a deposit of brownish grey sand with abundant rubble fragments, which was in turn covered with topsoil. Wessex Archaeology. 2006. New Radar Mast, Fort Cumberland, Fort Cumberland Road, Eastney, Southsea, Hampshire, Archaeological Watching Brief. 2006/1587	
6	MPM500	6824 9924		Former Guard House, Fort Cumberland - Former guard house built c. 1746, now used as a store. **Listed Building (II) – 1104274** within **Scheduled Monument – 1015700** **Area of Archaeological Importance (8)**	Post Medieval
7	MPM501	6830 9925		Former Hospital And Ancilliary Buildings, Fort Cumberland - Former hospital and ancillary buildings built c. 1746, with 19th and early 20th century extensions. **Listed Building (II) – 1104275** within **Scheduled Monument – 1015700** **Area of Archaeological Importance (8)**	Post Medieval
8	MPM502	6833 9923		Former Officers Quarters, Fort Cumberland - Former officer's quarters built c. 1865, now in use as offices. **Listed Building (II) – 1104276** within **Scheduled Monument – 1015700** **Area of Archaeological Importance (8)**	Post Medieval
9	56153/ MPM1120	467890 100000	467895 99998	Timber structures, Eastney Lake, Langstone Harbour – JETTY The central group of posts take the form of two parallel lines with two areas projecting south in the middle of the run. It is possible that these are the remnants of a landing jetty. The age of this structure is unknown though there is the possibility it associated with the Prison Hulks which were moored in Langstone Harbour c.1800. The northern group of timbers is situated alongside the sea wall. It is possible that this is the landward end of another jetty	Post Medieval

				that extended eastward. The southernmost group of timbers are guide posts for the entrance to the Portsea section of the Portsmouth and Arundel Canal. These are quite substantial posts, some of which reach over 8' in height. These were probably new in 1822 when the canal opened since the canal closed in 1827 and they are unlikely to have replaced any originals in such a short period.	
10	19121/ MPM52	46783 099910	467842 99916	Sea lock of the Portsmouth Canal. Built of red brick and capped with Portland Stone. The gates have gone and all that remains of the ground paddles are hidden beneath the mud. 2) Remains of a lock originally part of the Portsmouth/Arundel canal visible in 1971 **Conservation Area – 21** **Listed Building (II) - 1333170**	Post Medieval
11	MPM10 10	676 998	-	West Lock Gate, Portsmouth to Arundel Canal, Locksway Road - Brickwork of the West Lock Gate section of Portsmouth to Arundel canal uncovered at 400 Locksway Road during redevelopment work. (Portsmouth Museum Service. 1995.)	Post Medieval
12	MPM11 18	6844 9989	-	Several features which may have been associated with a former 19th century Coastguard Station were observed during a watching brief in 2010, although the remains of the actual building were not identified. The station and a smaller out-building are marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1870. The main building appears to have been demolished by 1898, when the smaller structure is marked as the 'Coastguard Watch House'. This building has also disappeared by the map of 1910, the watch house having re-located to the south-east. Archaeological Watching Brief at The Institute of Marine Sciences Phase 2a, Ferry Road, Eastney - EPM108	Post Medieval
13	MPM10 31	67435 98904	-	World War II Pillbox at Eastney Beach probably built in the summer of 1940. **Listed Building (II) – 1414216** **Area of Archaeological Importance (6)**	Modern
14	27691	46940 099000	469605 99025	Pillbox - Pillbox - type 22. "Y" shaped internal blast wall.	Modern
15	27692	46910 99000	469147 98995	Pillbox - Pillbox - type 22. Remains of external blast wall.	Modern
16	27694	46930 099600	469311 99655	Pillbox - Pillbox - type 22. No internal access.	Modern
17	65047	46932 299206	469446 99320	Pillbox - Site of a WWII Pillbox of Type FW3/22 variant	Modern
18	MPM55	677 989	-	World War II anti-tank obstacles on Eastney beach. These defences were constructed in 1940, and consist of a series	Modern

				of over 280 concrete cubes, each measuring approximately 1m square. **Listed Building (II) - 1393720**	
19	26085/ MPM1145	46830 099700	468292 99711	Tank Trap - Anti tank blocks, 87 in total.	Modern
20	MPM1146	6842 9971	-	Tank Trap - 24 anti-tank blocks.	Modern
21	26086/ MPM1147	46850 099900	468502 99901	Tank Trap - 25 concrete anti-tank blocks, probably not in the original position.	Modern
22	26088	46920 099000	469219 99014	Tank Trap - 69 concrete anti-tank blocks in a line between two pillboxes. "Aug 1940" scratched on one of them.	Modern
23	65048	46921 399170	469238 99320	Bombing Decoy - Site of an earthwork that has been interpreted as a possible bombing decoy	Modern
24	65052	46906 699689	469056 99692	Bomb Crater - Site of a WWI/WWII bomb crater	Modern
25	65053	46915 299545	469138 99617	Site of a cluster of 3 WWI/WWII bomb craters	Modern
26	65089	46888 799853	468887 99847	Mulberry Harbour production site visible on aerial photographs	Modern
27	65138	46889 399933	468860 99897	Site of Water tower, Sinah Common. Visible on Ordnance Survey Fourth ed. 1919-1943	Modern

Sussex Office
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Essex Office
27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office
Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.ucl.ac.uk/caa