

# Gosport Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Schemes Hampshire

*Archaeological Watching Brief*



for  
Mott MacDonald

CA Project: AN0076  
CA Report: AN0076\_1

November 2019



# Gosport Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Schemes Hampshire

## Archaeological Watching Brief

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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	11/9/19	Adam Howard	Ray Kennedy	Internal review	General Edit	Richard Greatorex
B	29/11/19	Adam Howard	Ray Kennedy	Internal review	County Archaeologist Comment	Richard Greatorex

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Gosport FCERM Schemes
<b>Location:</b>	Gosport Hampshire
<b>Alverstoke NGR:</b>	460318 098704
<b>Seafield NGR:</b>	461564 099242
<b>Forton NGR:</b>	460902 100647
<b>Type:</b>	Watching Brief
<b>Date:</b>	27-30 August 2019, 2-5, 9-11, 13, 17, 19, September 2019
<b>Site Code:</b>	FLOM19

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with geotechnical investigations on three separate coastal flooding and erosion management schemes at sites in Alverstoke, Seafield and Forton in Gosport Hampshire.

No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during the geotechnical ground works, and no artefacts pre-dating the modern period were recovered. It is clear from the observed works that modern development has had a severe impact within the footprints of the three observed sites, and that potential for survival of archaeological remains is low. Any surviving archaeological levels are likely to be sealed beneath the made ground.





## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between August and September 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief for Mott MacDonald (MM) at three separate coastal flooding and erosion management schemes at sites in Alverstoke, Seafield and Forton in Gosport, Hampshire, centred on Alverstoke National Grid Reference (NGR) 460318 098704, Seafield NGR 461564 099242, Forton NGR 460902 100647 (see Figure 1). The watching brief was undertaken pre-planning to inform the design of three separate coastal flooding and erosion management schemes and consists of a combination of cable percussive boreholes (BH), trial pits (TP) to determine the presence of existing utilities, windowless dynamic sampling boreholes (WS) and dynamic cone penetrometer (DCP) tests.
- 1.2 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by MM (2019) and approved by Neil Adam, Senior Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014).

### ***The sites***

- 1.3 The three sites are situated within the Borough of Gosport, which occupies a peninsula to the west of Portsmouth Harbour. The Solent is to the south. Alverstoke is the most southerly of the three sites, situated between Little Anglesey Road to the north and Clayhall Road to the south, at around 2m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at approximate national grid reference 460328, 098712. The land to the west of proposed scheme is unoccupied grassland, and to the east is Stoke Lake, a tidal lagoon.
- 1.4 Seafield is the easternmost of the three schemes and lies approximately 3m aOD at approximate national grid reference 461436, 099234. Residential properties are located to the north of the proposed ground investigation with Haslar Lake to the south and east. The existing seawall is divided between vertical walls and sloping revetments.
- 1.5 Forton is the northernmost of the three schemes, situated to the east of Mill Lane, in proximity to St Vincent's College, and lies around 3m aOD, centred on approximate national grid reference 460910, 100645. A small harbour is located to the east, at

the western end of Forton Lake (a tidal creek), and there are numerous wrecked vessels on the foreshore further east.

- 1.6 The following information is taken from the British Geological Society open access website Opengeoscience (BGS 2019). The bedrock geology at Alverstoke is recorded as Selsey Sand Formation comprising sand, silt and clay formed approximately 41 to 48 million years ago in an environment dominated by shallow seas. This is overlain by River Terrace Deposits 2 comprising sand and gravel which formed up to 3 million years ago in an environment dominated by rivers.
- 1.7 The geological conditions within the Seafield site differ to those recorded at Alverstoke. The bedrock geological deposit here is recorded as Wittering Formation sand, silt and clay which formed between 41 and 56 million years ago in an environment dominated by shallow seas. The bedrock is overlain by Beach and Tidal Flat Deposits (undifferentiated) comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel. These deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in an environment dominated by shorelines.
- 1.8 The bedrock geological deposit recorded at Forton is the same as Seafield, though this is overlain by Raised Marine Deposits – Sand and Gravel which formed up to 3 million years ago in an environment previously dominated by shallow seas.

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The following is reproduced from the Archaeological background of the WSI for the site by Mott MacDonald (MM 2019)

### *Alverstoke*

- 2.2 The proposed scheme is situated within the Anglesey No. 2 Conservation Area. The Conservation Area is currently under review though it has been noted that this large conservation area contains the highest concentration of listed buildings within the Borough of Gosport (MM 2019). The conservation area splits into three distinct zones: the regency development known as Angleseyville; the medieval village of Alverstoke; and the setting of Stoke Lake. The proposed site for the scheme would be situated within the latter zone. Historic maps show that the proposed site has

altered little since 1896; the 1896 map shows the flood defences and drain to the east, these features are still present.

- 2.3 The Historic Environment Record (HER) notes the site of the Kickergill Tower (HER 68539). This is one of two sea markers built in 1669 to help sailors enter Portsmouth Harbour. The tower does not survive today but archaeological remains associated with its construction may be present at depth.
- 2.4 The sea wall, present on the Ordnance Survey maps, and recorded during the 2017 archaeological monitoring of ground investigation works, and was noted in the HER within the area of the proposed ground investigation work.
- 2.5 The memorial hall, recorded as Brodrick Hall with the HER (14234), to the south-west, is first shown on the 1931 Ordnance Survey.

#### *Seafield*

- 2.6 Historic maps show this area as being divided into strips of land in 1860. A well and two buildings were present, as was a gasometer to the north. It appears at that time the area was sparsely occupied. The high-water mark was indicated and there appeared to be a sea wall along this line. The 1896 Ordnance Survey identified that the land in the eastern part of the site was used for allotment gardens. The map also showed residential development creeping eastward, to the north of the proposed site footprint. Little development took place until the construction of residential properties to the north of the proposed works in the mid to late 20th century.
- 2.7 A bomb crater is recorded just 10m from the proposed ground investigation work (TP4 and WS-SE-04).

#### *Forton*

- 2.8 Forton Mill is recorded within the HER approximately 25m to the west of TP2. There are no surviving upstanding remains of the mill, but it was considered likely that buried remains would be preserved, but perhaps at depth only (HER 19289).
- 2.9 An archaeological watching brief close to the proposed borehole (CP-BH-02) and dynamic cone penetrometer test locations (DCP-02) revealed that the area was formerly part of Forton Lake (Sims 2008). The deposits recorded during the investigation may have revealed the former shoreline. The watching brief also

identified a north – south aligned wall which is likely to represent a retaining wall built to prevent erosion to the causeway carrying Mill Lane. This wall might have continued to the north in proximity to the TPs 1-3 and BH1. Soil deposits to the east of the wall show made ground suggesting that the area was reclaimed during the late 18th and early 19th centuries following the construction of the wall. Construction on Forton Barracks began in 1807. The watching brief identified that the original boundary wall was constructed upon timber piles.

- 2.10 An east – west aligned brick wall was identified running along the northern part of the investigation area and represents an extension to Forton Barracks in the mid to late 19th century. It is probable that remains associated with this development sequence will be disturbed by the BH and DCP proposed within the area to the south of the access road to St Vincent's College.
- 2.11 A military cemetery is recorded some 95m to the north-east of the northernmost GI location (HER 42146). The cemetery is noted to be disused on the 1896 Ordnance Survey. There are nine historic buildings recorded within the HER within 100m of the proposed GI locations. None of these are proposed to be disturbed during the GI, and all of them relate to the former military barracks (HER 6436, 6437, 50877, 51016, 51018, 51019, 51020, 63248 and 63253), though it is possible that associated archaeological remains will survive buried within the proposed work sites.

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area, and characterise (nature, date, complexity and extent) any deposits which are located within this area.
- To understand the archaeological implications of the deposit sequence revealed (i.e. establish potential for archaeological remains and identify whether any are likely to have been truncated/removed by modern disturbance);
- To provide information that will enable the archaeological remains to be placed with their local, regional and national contexts;

- To produce an accurate and comprehensive record and report of any archaeological deposits disturbed or removed by the on-site works;
- To identify any geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits recorded within the GI excavation logs.

## 4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (MM 2019). An archaeologist was present during intrusive groundworks which included the following (Fig. 2):

### Alverstoke

- A total of two BHs up to a depth of 10m below ground level and five TP were proposed (Figure 1, Appendix A).

### Seafield

- A total of four BH up to a depth of 15m below ground level, seven WS to a depth of 6m and ten TPs are proposed (Figure 2, Appendix A).

### Forton

- A total of two BH up to a depth of 15m below ground level, two DCP tests to a depth of 1.5m bgl and four TPs were proposed (Figure 3, Appendix A).

4.2 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.3 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the archive will be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-7)



- 5.1 No natural geology was revealed during the ground investigations of the three sites. The lowest levels of observed deposits (1.2m below ground level, bgl) consisted of various types of made ground. The made ground was sealed by modern tarmac and concrete surfaces with few exceptions. TP 4a and 4b (Forton) were sealed by turf.
- 5.2 No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks and, despite visual scanning of spoil, no artefacts pre-dating the modern period were recovered.

## 6. REVIEW OF BOREHOLE LOGS

### *Palaeolithic archaeological background*

- 6.1 To the north of Seafield (at NGR 461400, 99900) a Palaeolithic end scraper was found. A point Acheulian handaxes were found At Stokes Bay, otherwise known as or including Alverstokes Bay, Browndown. These were found in shingle derived from the 25 foot terrace gravels. At least 12 Lower Palaeolithic handaxes have been found. The objects were found by Captain Civil and J C Draper in the shingle of the beach. Flakes have also been in the area by P Harding, J J Wymer and P Robins in August 1991. NGR 456780, 99610 and 459230, 98630
- 6.2 Hampshire is rich in Palaeolithic artefacts. The area is particularly rich in artefacts of the Acheulean industry. The majority of palaeoliths found in Britain are from the river terrace gravels, on which part of Gosport lies. There have been a number of artefacts of the Paleolithic period found in the Gosport area. The HER records that a series of Palaeolithic artefacts have been found just to the south west of the town, along the beach in the area of Stokes Bay including, a handaxe and an unretouched flake. Acheulian handaxes and other implements have been washed out of the 25ft terrace gravel cliff along with a small twisted ovate handaxe in the same area (HER 18985). Other handaxes have been found at various locations along the coast in this area (HER 54143, 54142, 54136, 54137, 54138 – 40, 54471 and 54470). (OA 2014)
- 6.3 A Lower Palaeolithic ovate flint handaxe (LIN-2A3012) probably dating between 800,000 and 250,000 years ago. The axe is ovate in plan and pointed-oval in cross-section. The handaxe has a cream-coloured patina with patches of orange-brown coloured patina along many of the flake ridges. The tip of the axe is missing, having been broken in antiquity. The axe is smooth and rolled. The axe was discovered on



the beach at Stokes Bay, Gosport, circa 1987. Along that stretch of coast there are eroding river gravel deposits from the former River Solent, so it is likely that this has been eroded out of one of the river terraces. (Portable Antiquities Scheme: Ovate Hand Axe <https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/401021>)

## **Results**

### *Seafield*

- 6.4 Only 5 of the 11 boreholes at Seafield recorded natural geology. All of them encountered varying degrees of made ground:
- 6.5 WS-SE-01 found several deposits of sand and gravel between 1.4m below present ground level (bpgl).
- 6.6 CP-SE-04C found several deposits of sand with a mix of gravel, silt and clay approx. 1.4m bpgl
- 6.7 Cp-SE-01 found sandy gravel clay and silty sand deposits from 2m bpgl
- 6.8 CP-se-02 found sandy gravel sandy clay and silty sand 1.5m bpgl
- 6.9 OP-SE-08 found gravelly sandy silt at 0.75m bpgl

### *Forton*

- 6.10 None of the 9 ground investigations at Forton recorded natural geology, all encountered made ground.

### *Alverstoke*

- 6.11 Only 1 of the 12 ground investigations at Alverstoke found natural geology the others only recorded made ground.
- 6.12 WS-AL-01d found five deposits of sandy gravel, sandy silt, sandy clayey Gravel, sandy clay and sandy silt, 1.3m bpgl.

### *Conclusion*

- 6.13 At Forton and Alverstoke, ground investigations did not reach natural deposits. The deepest investigation reached 1.46m bgl, which suggests made ground deposits have been built up considerably and seal at depth any horizon at which

archaeological features may survive. At Seafield, the shallowest that natural deposits were encountered was at 0.75m bgl, but more generally the trend was to encounter natural at 1.4mbgl or deeper. It is evident that 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century development in Gosport has involved the persistent build of made ground (for land reclamation) over the natural river gravels and sands and as such the majority of the ground investigations only encountered modern made ground. No finds were recovered. All three of the sites, are likely to be within modern reclaimed land, with the made ground currently being secured by the modern seawall. Given the likely unstable nature of the deposits, it is anticipated that foundation design will involve piling through the made ground and into the gravel and sand deposits with minimal impact on any as yet unknown levels of archaeological potential. If deep groundwork is required as part of the new sea defences design, archaeological evaluation/mitigation might be considered appropriate.

## **7. DISCUSSION**

7.1 Due to the limited nature of the ground investigations, only made ground was observed during the groundworks at the sites of Alverstoke, Forton and Seafield, and no archaeological remains were encountered. These areas have been subjected to modern development which has built up the surrounding ground level to a depth on average of c. 1.4m above natural sand and gravel, suggesting any archaeological deposits/features, if surviving, have been buried at depth.

## **8. CA PROJECT TEAM**

Fieldwork was undertaken by Adam Howard, Francesco Cantanzaro, and Pawel Jablonski. The report was written by Adam Howard. The illustrations were prepared by Amy Wright. The archive has been compiled by Zoe Emery, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Ray Kennedy.

## **9. REFERENCES**

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2019 *Geology of Britain Viewer*  
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 9 October 2019

MM (Mott MacDonald), 2019, *Gosport Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Schemes (FCERM)*, Written Scheme of Investigation

Oxford Archaeology, 2014, *Gosport Characterisation Report*



## APPENDIX A: FORTON CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
TP 2	200	layer		modern surface	compact shingle and rough patchy grass			0-0.06	
TP 2	201	layer		made ground	made ground black silty clay compact			0.06-1.13	
TP 3	300	layer		modern soil	modern weeds grey silt loose			0-0.05	
TP 3	301	layer		modern concrete surface	light grey concrete			0.05-0.15	
TP 3	302	layer		made ground	mid black silty clay compact			0.15-1.5	
TP 4a	400	layer		modern turf surface	mid greyish brown silty clay compact			0-0.2	
TP 4a	401	layer		made ground	compact grey silty clay			0.2-0.55	
TP 4b	402	layer		modern turf surface	mid grey silty clay compact			0-0.19	
TP 4b	403	layer		made ground	mid grey silty clay very compact			0.19-0.62	
TP 4b	404	layer		redeposited alluvium	dark greyish blue silty clay rare			0.62-1.5	
DCP-FO-01	100	layer		tarmac surface	black tarmac			0-0.8	
DCP-FO-01	101	layer		modern turf surface	mid grey clayey silt compact			0-0.15	
DCP-FO-01	102	layer		structure	run of three lengths of cobbles flat on bed 10cm deep 24cm long and 11cm wide			0.15-0.25	
DCP-FO-01	102	layer		made ground	yellowy brown silty sand and gravel compact			0.25-1.2	
DCP-FO-02	200	layer		carpark surface	black tarmac			0-0.1	
DCP-FO-02	201	layer		aggregate	mix of concrete rubble cbm and greyish yellow sand			0.1-0.3	
DCP-FO-02a	202	layer		carpark surface	black tarmac			0-0.1	
DCP-FO-02a	203	layer		bedding material	mid greyish yellow sand			0.1-1.1	
OP-FO-01	100	layer		turf surface	dark greyish sand			0-0.14	
OP-FO-01	101	layer		made ground	mid greyish yellow sand			0.14-1.2	
OP-FO-01	102	layer		made ground	mid greenish yellow sandy clay			1.2+	
OP-FO-01	103	cut		cut of sea wall	vertical sides base not reached			0-14-0.39	
OP-FO-01	104	fill	103	backfill over wall	dark brownish grey sandy silt			0.14-0.39	
OP-FO-01	105	structure	103	sea wall	red brick wall			0.14-0.39	

OP-FO-02	200	layer		turf surface	dark greyish sand firm			0-0.17	
OP-FO-02	201	layer		made ground	grey sand with gravel friable			0.17-1.26	

## APPENDIX B: ALVERSTOKE CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
TP 1	100	layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey sand loose			0-0.12	
TP 1	101	layer		made ground	mid greyish yellow sand loose			0.12-0.85	
TP 1a	102	layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey sand loose			0-0.1	
TP 1a	103	layer		made ground	mid greyish yellow sand loose			0.1-0.95	
TP 2	200	layer		topsoil	dark yellowish black sand			0-0.14	
TP 2	201	layer		made ground	mid yellow sand loose			0.14-1.1	
TP 2	202	layer		made ground	light yellow sand			1.1-1.26	
TP 2a	203	layer		topsoil	dark yellowish black sand			0-0.1	
TP 2a	204	layer		made ground	mid yellow sand loose			0.1-1.09	
TP 2a	205	layer		made ground	light yellow sand			1.09-1.2	
TP 2a	202	layer		made ground	light yellow sand			1.1-1.26	
TP 5	500	layer		path surface	black tarmac			0-0.15	
TP 5	501	fill	503	service trench backfill	mid brown silty clay compact			0-0.62	
TP 5	502	layer		tarmac bedding	yellow shingle and gravel			0-0.15-0.3	
TP 5	503	cut		of service trench	steep straight slopping sides			0-0.62	
OP-AL-02	200	layer		made ground	abundant gravel with yellowy grey sandy silt firm matrix			0-0.1	
OP-AL-02	201	layer		made ground	dark grey sand firm			0.1-0.25	
OP-AL-02	202	fill	206	service trench backfill	light yellow fine sand			0.10-0.5	
OP-AL-02	203	layer		made ground	mid greyish yellow sand and gravel			0.5-0.65	
OP-AL-02	204	layer		made ground	dark yellowish grey coarse sand and gravel			0.65-1.1	
OP-AL-02	205	layer		made ground	mid greyish green silty clay with yellow fine sand patches			1.1-1.46	
OP-AL-02	206	cut		cut of service trench	vertical sides base not excavated			0.1-0.5	

OP-AL-03	300	layer		path surface	black tarmac			0-0.06	
OP-AL-03	301	layer		tarmac bedding	light yellow gravel			0-06-0.16	
OP-AL-03	302	layer		topsoil	dark grey sand			0-0.1	
OP-AL-03	303	layer		made ground	mid brown gravel			0.1-1.34	
OP-AL-03	304	cut		cut for modern service				0-0.5	
OP-AL-03	305	fill	304	back fill of service trench	dark grey gravel			0-.0.5	
OP-AL-05	500	layer		Turf surface	Dark yellowish black sand			0-0.15	
OP-AL-05	501	layer		Made ground	Mid yellow sand loose			0.15-0.8	
OP-AL-05	502	layer		Made ground	Light yellow sand			0.8-1.05	
OP-AL-05a	500	layer		topsoil	dark yellow black sand			0-01	
OP-AL-05a	501	layer		made ground	mid yellow sand			01-0.6	

### APPENDIX C: SEAFIELD CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

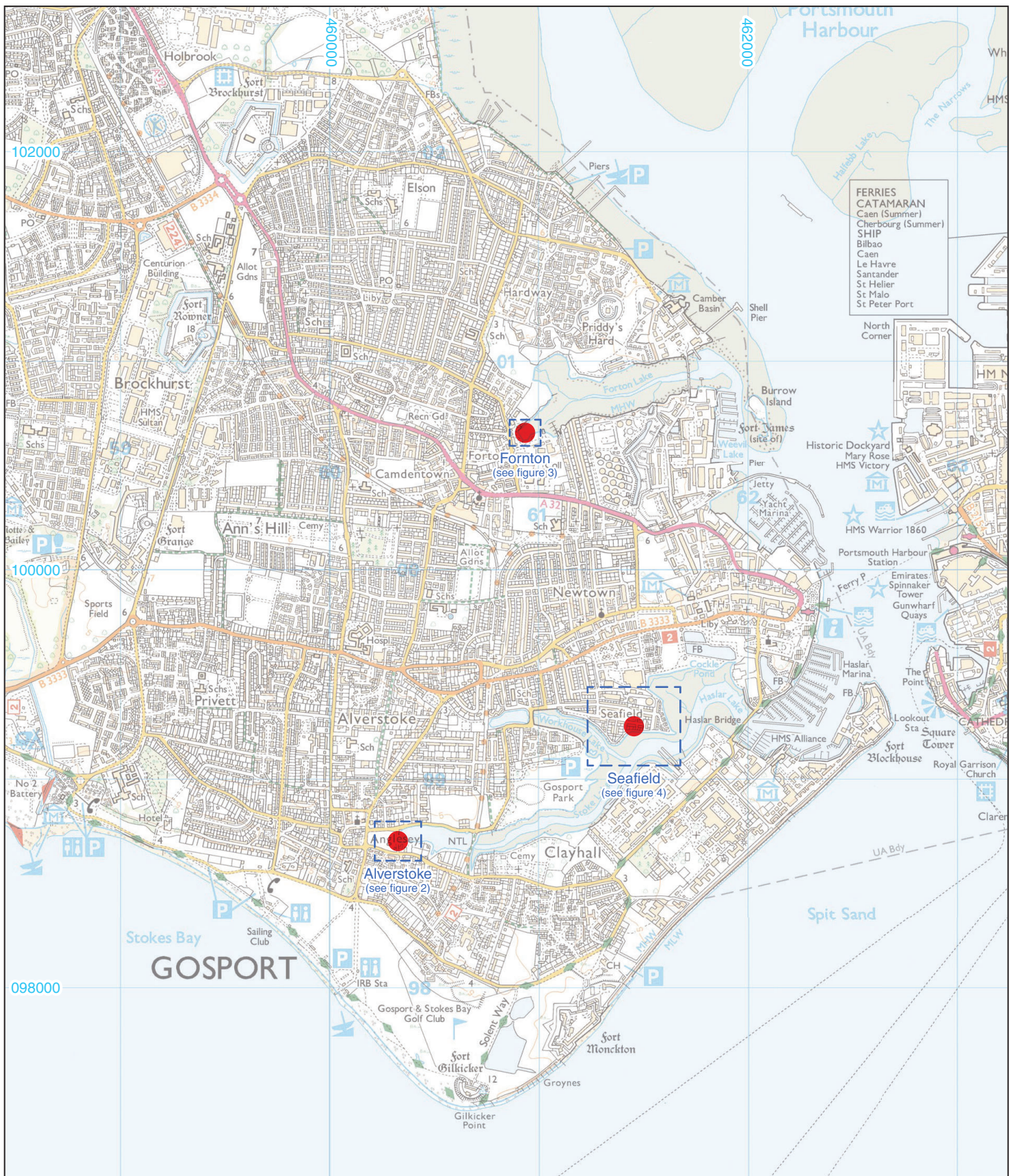
Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
TP 1b	100	structure		path paving	red brick surface			0-0.06	
TP 1b	101	structure		bedding	yellow sand loose			0.06-0.11	
TP 1b	102	structure		foundation slab	grey concrete slab			0.11-0.24	
TP 1b	103	layer		made ground	concrete rubble and dark grey silty clay			0.24-0.62	
TP 1b	104	structure		sea wall	concrete			0-0.62	
WS-SE-01	100	structure		path paving	red brick surface			0-0.12	
WS-SE-01	101	structure		concrete	grey solid foundation slab			0.12-0.3	
WS-SE-01	102	structure		building sand	dark greyish brown sand			0.3-0.65	
WS-SE-01	103	layer		made ground	dark grey silty sand friable			0.65-0.86	
WS-SE-01	104	layer		made ground	mid grey clayey sand			0.86-1.1	
WS-SE-01	105	layer		made ground	mid greenish grey clay			1.1	
OS-SE-1a	100	structure		path paving	red brick surface			0-0.06	
OS-SE-1a	101	structure		sand bedding	fine yellow loose sand			0.06-0.18	
OS-SE-1a	102	structure		foundation slab	grey solid concrete			0.18-0.25	
OS-SE-1a	103	layer		made ground	mid blackish brown silty clay firm			0.25--0.91	
OS-SE-1a	104	structure		sea wall	concrete			0-0.91	
OP-SE-07	700	structure		path paving	red brick surface			0-0.07	
OP-SE-07	701	structure		building sand	yellow sand loose			0.07-0.11	



OP-SE-07	702	structure		foundation slab	grey concrete			0.11-0.48	
OP-SE-07	703	layer		made ground	mid brown grey sandy clay			0.48-0.9	
OP-SE-07	704	layer		made ground	blue grey sandy silt			0.9-1.4	

## APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>	
Project Name	Gosport Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Schemes (FCERM)
Short description	<p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with geotechnical investigations on three separate coastal flooding and erosion management schemes at sites in Alverstoke, Seafield and Forton in Gosport Hampshire.</p> <p>No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during the geotechnical ground works, and no artefacts pre-dating the modern period were recovered. It is clear from the observed works that modern development has had a severe impact within the footprints of the three observed sites, and that potential for survival of archaeological remains is low.</p>
Project dates	27-30 August 2019, 2-5, 9-11, 13, 17, 19, September 2019
Project type	Watching Brief
Previous work	
Future work	Unknown
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>	
Site Location	Alverstoke, Gosport, Hampshire Seafield, Gosport, Hampshire Forton, Gosport, Hampshire
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	
Site co-ordinates	Alverstoke NGR: 460318 098704 Seafield NGR: 461564 099242 Forton NGR: 460902 100647
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Mott MacDonald
Project Manager	Ray Kennedy
Project Supervisor	Adam Howard
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	None
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	None
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>	
Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.) Hampshire Cultural Trust	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	
Paper	Context sheets, matrices etc
Digital	Database, digital photos etc
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	
<p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 <i>Gosport Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Schemes (FCERM): Archaeological Watching Brief</i>. CA typescript report <b>AN0076_1</b></p>	



- FERRIES**  
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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Gosport FCERM schemes, Hampshire

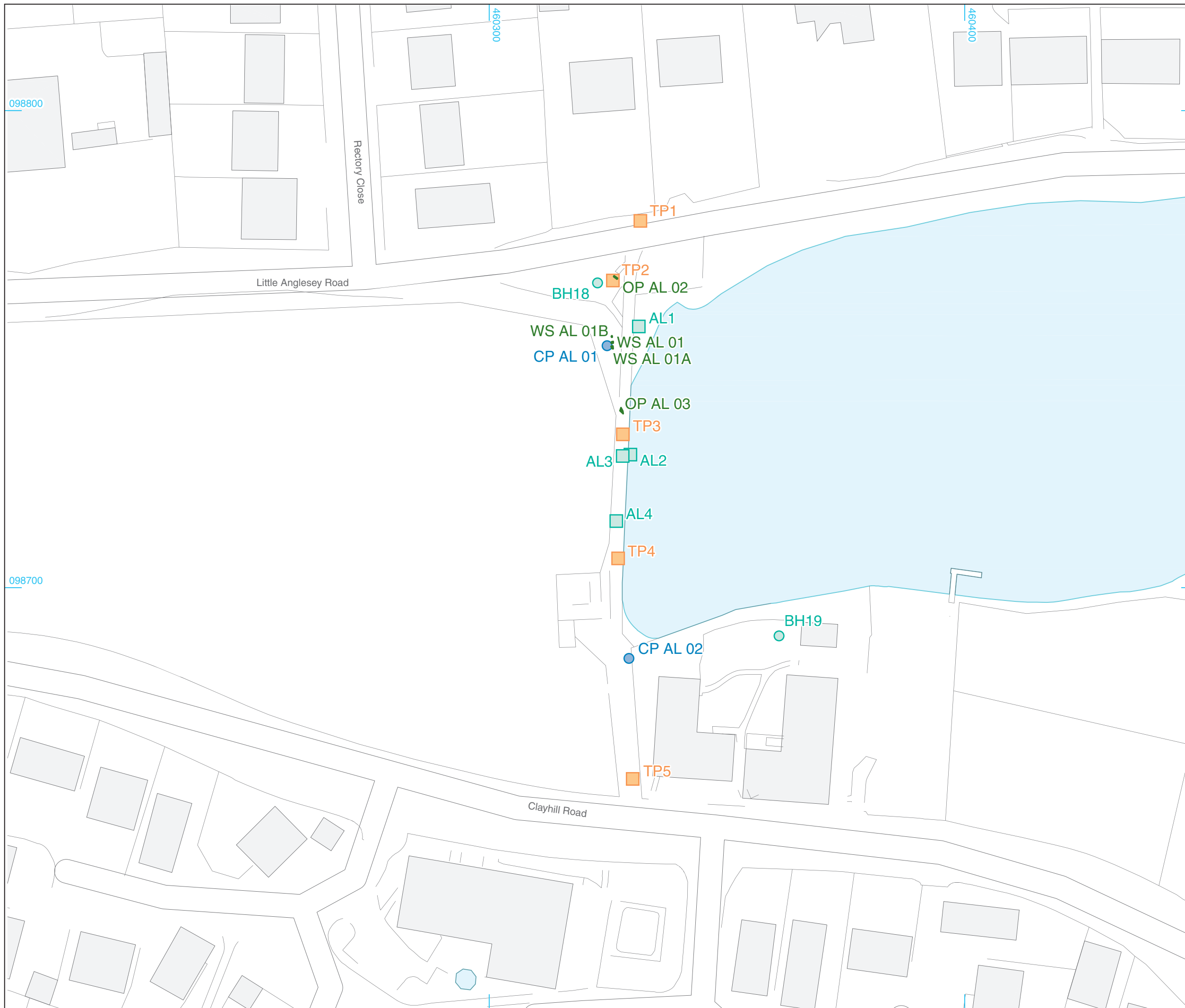
**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan



<b>DRAWN BY</b>	<b>AW</b>	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	<b>AN0076</b>	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b>	<b>DJB</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>07.10.19</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	<b>AH</b>	<b>SCALE@A4</b>	<b>1:25,000</b>	

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- Watching brief location (CA 2019)
- Test pit (Mott MacDonald 2019)
- Borehole (Mott MacDonald 2019)
- Previous test pit
- Previous borehole



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PROJECT TITLE  
**Gosport FCERM schemes, Hampshire**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Alverstone Location Plan**

DRAWN BY	AW	PROJECT NO.	AN0076	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	04.10.19	<b>2</b>
APPROVED BY	AH	SCALE@A3	1:750	



- Watching brief location (CA 2019)
- Test pit (Mott MacDonald 2019)
- Borehole (Mott MacDonald 2019)
- Dynamic cone penetrometer test (Mott MacDonald 2019)
- Previous test pit
- Previous borehole



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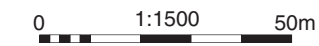
**PROJECT TITLE**  
Gosport FCERM schemes, Hampshire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
Fornton Location Plan

<small>DRAWN BY</small> AW	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> AN0076	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>	
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 04.10.19		
<small>APPROVED BY</small> AH	<small>SCALE</small> @A3 1:500		<b>3</b>



- Watching brief location (CA 2019)
- Test pit (Mott MacDonald 2019)
- Borehole (Mott MacDonald 2019)
- Windowless dynamic sampling borehole (Mott MacDonald 2019)
- Previous test pit
- Previous borehole



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PROJECT TITLE  
**Gosport FCERM schemes, Hampshire**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Seafield Location Plan**

DRAWN BY <b>AW</b> CHECKED BY <b>DJB</b> APPROVED BY <b>AH</b>	PROJECT NO. <b>AN0076</b> DATE <b>04.10.19</b> SCALE <b>A3</b>	FIGURE NO. <b>4</b>
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WS AL 02a, looking north (0.3m scale)



WS AL 05, looking north (0.3m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Gosport FCERM schemes, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

**Alverstone Photographs**

DRAWN BY AW PROJECT NO. AN0076  
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 03.10.19  
 APPROVED BY RK SCALE@A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

**5**





Test pit 2, looking south-east (1m scale)



Test pit 4, looking north-east (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Gosport FCERM schemes, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Forton Photographs

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 APPROVED BY RK SCALE@A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

6





WS-SE-01, looking south-west (0.3m scale)



Test pit 1b



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PROJECT TITLE

Gosport FCERM schemes, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Seafeld Photographs

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	03.10.19	7
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A4	NA	

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