



# Southsea Coastal Defence Scheme, Sub-Frontage 4, Southsea Castle

Archaeological Watching Brief - Caponier Investigation



Document Ref.: 242074.04  
Accession Number: 2020/51  
October 2023

## Document Information

Document title Southsea Coastal Defence Scheme, Sub-Frontage 4, Southsea Castle

Document subtitle Archaeological Watching Brief - Caponier Investigation

Document reference 242074.04

Client name Coastal Partners

Address Public Service Plaza  
Civic Centre Road  
Havant  
PO9 2AX

Site location Southsea Castle  
Clarence Esplanade  
Southsea  
Portsmouth  
Southsea  
PO5 3PA

County Hampshire

National grid reference (NGR) 464329, 097985 (SZ643979)

Statutory designations Scheduled Monument: NHLE 1001869

Planning authority Hampshire County Council

Scheduled Monument Consent Reference S00244012

Museum name Portsmouth Museum Service

Museum accession code 2020/51

OASIS Id wessexar1-519676

WA project name Southsea Coastal Defence Scheme – SF4 Works

WA project code 242074

Dates of fieldwork 14/08/2023 – 15/08/2023


Fieldwork directed by Jamie McCarthy

Project management by Naomi Brennan

Document compiled by Jamie McCarthy

Graphics by Naomi Brennan

## Quality Assurance

Issue	Date	Author	Approved by
1	10/10/2023	JM	 NB



## Contents

Summary .....	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iii
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Project and planning background.....	1
1.2 Scope of the report .....	2
1.3 Location, topography and geology .....	2
<b>2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1 Introduction.....	3
2.2 Previous investigations related to the development .....	3
2.3 Archaeological and historical context.....	3
<b>3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....</b>	<b>4</b>
3.1 Aims .....	4
3.2 Objectives.....	4
<b>4 METHODS.....</b>	<b>5</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	5
4.2 Fieldwork methods.....	5
4.3 Finds and environmental strategies .....	5
4.4 Monitoring.....	6
<b>5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE .....</b>	<b>6</b>
5.1 Introduction.....	6
5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits .....	6
5.3 Test pit 58.....	6
<b>6 FINDS EVIDENCE.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>8 CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>7</b>
8.1 Summary .....	7
8.2 Discussion .....	7
<b>9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION.....</b>	<b>8</b>
9.1 Museum.....	8
9.2 Preparation of the archive.....	8
9.3 Selection strategy .....	8
9.4 Security copy .....	9
9.5 OASIS .....	9
<b>10 COPYRIGHT .....</b>	<b>9</b>
10.1 Archive and report copyright .....	9
10.2 Third party data copyright .....	9
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>12</b>
Appendix 1 OASIS summary .....	12

## List of Figures

<b>Cover</b>	Working shot: excavation of test pit
<b>Figure 1</b>	Site location
<b>Figure 2</b>	Location of the test pit
<b>Figure 3</b>	Photographs 1-4



- Photo 1) Caponier wall 5804, foundation 5805 and deposit 5803
- Photo 2) Interior castle wall 5807 and foundation 5808
- Photo 3) Detail of test pit showing tidal water ingress
- Photo 4) Modern rubbish within moat backfill 5802



## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Coastal Partners, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during works at the Southsea Castle Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1001869) as part of the wider scheme of the Southsea Coastal Defence Scheme. The watching brief was carried out as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) which has been granted by Historic England (ref: S00244012).

The watching brief monitored the hand excavation of a single test pit, measuring 3.0 m long, 1.0 m and wide and approximately 1.0 m deep within the castle moat. The test pit was excavated in the corner of the western side of where the caponier meets the interior castle wall, with the length of the trench aligned parallel with the caponier wall.

The monitored test pit exposed the foundations of the caponier and the interior castle walls within the moat, allowing for their characteristics and depth to be recorded. No other archaeological features or deposits were identified within the test pit. The excavated material that forms the backfill of the moat dates to within the last century with no evidence of earlier phases of backfilling within the exposed depth of 1.0 m bgl.

## Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Coastal Partners, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Iain Bright, the Inspector of Ancients Monuments for Surrey, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight and Hampshire County Council's County Archaeologist David Hopkins, who monitored the project.



# Southsea Coastal Defence Scheme Sub-Frontage 4, Southsea Castle

## Archaeological Watching Brief - Caponier Investigation

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Coastal Partners ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological watching brief during works at the Southsea Castle Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1001869) as part of the wider scheme of the Southsea Coastal Defence Scheme. The aim of the works was to better understand water ingress into the caponier (a covered passageway across the dry moat) at Southsea Castle which is adjacent to sub-frontage 4 (SF4) of the scheme (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The watching brief was carried out as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) which has been granted by Historic England (ref: S00244012) under the following conditions:

*(a) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by Historic England. At least 1 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Iain Bright (Inspector of Ancient Monuments), Historic England, 4th Floor, Cannon Bridge House, 25 Dowgate Hill, London, EC4R 2YA; iain.bright@HistoricEngland.org.uk, in order that an Historic England representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.*

*(b) No works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by Historic England.*

*(c) Full method statements/RAMS shall be provided by the contractor undertaking the works, for the prior approval of Historic England.*

*(d) Should significant archaeological remains be observed (other than the outer walls of the caponier), works shall cease and a meeting convened to discuss a forward strategy. There will be a presumption of preservation in situ of any significant remains and for the relocation of the investigative interventions.*

*(e) Any changes to the extent and scope of the investigations should be agreed, in advance, with Historic England. Depending on their nature, such changes may require a variation to this consent - to be approved by the Secretary of State.*

*(f) All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the owner, occupier and/or developer that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map; and that the implications of this designation include the*



*requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken.*

*(g) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument/ ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.*

*(h) A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to the Historic Environment Record and to Iain Bright at Historic England within 3 months of the completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).*

*(i) The contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.*

1.1.3 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2023). The Inspector of Ancients Monuments for Surrey, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight approved and the Hampshire County Council County Archaeologist approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken 14 and 15 August 2023.

## **1.2 Scope of the report**

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

## **1.3 Location, topography and geology**

1.3.1 The watching brief was located at Southsea Castle (NHLE 1001869) on the southern tip of Portsea Island, Portsmouth. The works are located on the south side of the castle, within the moat and on the west side of the caponier (a covered defensive structure connecting the fort's curtain wall to the counterscarp gallery around the inner face of the outer wall).

1.3.2 The area is underlain by bedrock deposits of Earnley Sand Formation and Marsh Formation sand, silt and clay, overlain by superficial, gravel layers of Storm Beach Deposits (British Geological Society – Geology of Britain Viewer 2023).

1.3.3 Ground investigation works along SF4 have confirmed this stratigraphy, with the addition of shallow layer of made ground associated with the castle earthworks and the land to the north-west (Wessex Archaeology 2018). Ground investigation works were not undertaken within the castle moat, however, the works are likely to encounter modern made ground and redeposited beach deposits, over truncated Storm Beach Deposits. The lowest part of the castle moat lies at approximately 1.4 m aOD (above Ordnance Datum). Earnley Sand and Marsh Farm Formation deposits are expected to lie at approximately -5 m aOD. Previous discussions with staff at Southsea Castle suggested that the moat had been partially infilled in modern times.



## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background of the Site has already been assessed as part of the Southsea Coastal Defence Scheme: Baseline Heritage Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2019). A summary of the archaeological and historic background of Southsea Castle and the caponier is presented below. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

### 2.2 Previous investigations related to the development

#### *GI watching brief, borehole survey and deposit modelling*

2.2.1 In 2018, as part of the Southsea Coastal Defence Scheme, Wessex Archaeology undertook a watching brief during ground investigation works, in addition to a borehole survey and deposit modelling, along the Southsea coastal frontage (Wessex Archaeology 2018). This included several boreholes excavated in the immediate vicinity of Southsea Castle. These boreholes identified a noticeable absence of the peat deposits seen elsewhere along the Southsea frontage, in addition to the geological stratigraphy described above. The actual fabric of Southsea Castle itself was not investigated.

#### *Sub-Frontage 4 monitoring works*

2.2.2 From 2022 to date a series of investigation, monitoring and recording works have been undertaken adjacent to Southsea Castle relating to the on-going construction works for the new coastal defences. These have encountered remains relating to the Edwardian promenade, provided further information on the underlying tunnels and located remains relating to the 17th century defences.

### 2.3 Archaeological and historical context

2.3.1 Southsea Castle is a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1001869) along with the integrated lighthouse with is a Grade II Listed Building (NHLE 1386970) (**Fig. 1**). The monument lies within the Grade II Registered Park and Garden of Southsea Common and The Sea Front Conservation Area.

2.3.2 Southsea Castle was built on the orders of Henry VIII between 1538-1544 as an angled bastioned fort, consisting of a small internal square keep within a cruciform-planned walled enclosure with north and south bastions or redans. It was designed to protect the deep-water approach to Portsmouth Harbour (Lloyd 1987, 55) and was originally called Chaderton Castle after its first keeper and captain John Chaderton. Improvements were undertaken 1545-6 at the king's instigation and repairs were subsequently undertaken during the early 17th century (National Archives LR 9/89; Warwickshire Archives CR 2017/F123/1-7). The latter may have been in response to the keep being gutted by fire in 1627 (Quail 2000, 6).

2.3.3 During the English Civil War, the garrison at Southsea Castle consisted of only a dozen men and Parliamentary troops were able to capture the castle in 1642 despite the covering fire of the Portsmouth artillery (Quail 2000, 6). It was the loss of Southsea Castle during the civil war which informed future redevelopment plans of the wider Portsmouth and Portsea defences (Patterson 1987, 16). Improvements were also made to Southsea Castle itself by the Dutch engineer Sir Bernard de Gomme in the late 17th century. It is unclear how much of his design was enacted but it was definitely modified into a star fort in 1670, with a glacis and covered walkway on the seaward side.





- 2.3.4 In 1716, the fortification is recorded as having 474 guns, however it is doubtful whether all were in use (Hogg 1974, 137). In 1759, an explosion was caused by sparks from a fire which ignited a gunpowder store. The main structure sustained substantial damage and by the 1770s the castle was described as ruinous (Quail 2000, 63-4).
- 2.3.5 The outer wall was reconstructed in 1812 and extensive alterations made by Major-General Benjamin Fisher of the Royal Engineers between 1813-1816 (Quail 2000, 64). These included the remodelling of the seaward bastion and the demolition of the Tudor watch tower on the keep in order to accommodate four gun positions. Additional barrack blocks were also constructed on the east and west sides of the bailey and the interior of the keep was reinforced with brick.
- 2.3.6 It was as part of the 1812 works that the caponier was constructed, along with the counterscarp gallery (**Fig. 2**). Both were constructed to provide a covered position from which the garrison could fire into the castle moat in the event of an infantry attack, with the caponier also providing access between the counterscarp gallery and the keep.
- 2.3.7 In 1828, the lighthouse was constructed, and the castle was used as a military prison between 1844 and 1850 (Moore 2013, 8). Although the wider castle and coastal defences underwent a series of changes and remodelling throughout their subsequent history, the caponier and adjoining section of the castle moat were not affected. The only substantial modern change to the area of works is the partial infilling of the castle moat.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Aims**

3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023) and as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

#### **3.2 Objectives**

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023), were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);



- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

3.2.2 The objectives of the watching brief are not to facilitate the destruction or removal of any significant archaeological remains. If any such remains are identified during the course of the works (excluding any elements of the caponier) the works will be halted and a forward strategy will be agreed with Historic England, as per the Scheduled Monument Consent conditions. In the event that such discussions are required, this WSI will be updated and submitted for approval on the basis of the agreement reached.

## **4 METHODS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

### **4.2 Fieldwork methods**

#### *General*

4.2.1 The watching archaeologist monitored all excavations within the specified area. Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. Spoil from hand-excavated deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval.

#### *Recording*

4.2.2 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.

4.2.3 Survey information was provided by the principal contractor related to their local grid. This has then been related to detailed Ordnance Survey mapping.

4.2.4 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

### **4.3 Finds and environmental strategies**

4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 1: Description).



#### 4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 Historic England and the County Archaeologist monitored the watching brief. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and Historic England and the County Archaeologist.

### 5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

#### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The watching brief monitored the hand excavation of a single test pit, measuring 3.0 m long, 1.0 m wide and approximately 1.0 m deep within the castle moat. The test pit was excavated in the corner of the western side of where the caponier meets the interior castle wall, with the length of the trench aligned parallel with the caponier wall (**Figure 2; Photos 1-2**).

#### 5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The soil sequence within the moat consisted of 0.1 m of turf (5801) over modern made ground (5802) consisting of mid greyish brown silt with abundant gravel coarse components. Modern material from the last century; including concrete, broken glass and crisp packets, was identified within the deposit (**Photo 4**). This deposit, which represents the material used to backfill the castle moat, was recorded to a depth of 1.0 m below ground level (bgl) and beyond. The lower horizon of this deposit was not exposed, and natural geology was not identified. The water table was exposed just above the base of the trench, and fluctuated in height depending on the tide (**Photo 3**).

#### 5.3 Test pit 58

##### *Caponier wall*

- 5.3.1 The caponier wall (5804) is constructed of smooth dressed limestone blocks of varying lengths between 0.30 m and 1.40 m, but all measuring 0.30 m in height. The width of the blocks was not visible from the exterior of the wall. These blocks were arranged in an uneven coursing and bonded together with pale greyish brown lime mortar with fine gauge, smooth jointing. Evidence of modern restoration to some of the jointing was evident to the above ground wall. The wall is bonded to the foundation below and butts against the interior castle wall (5807) (**Photo 2**).
- 5.3.2 The caponier foundation (5805) was identified at a depth of 0.40 m bgl and consisted of roughly dressed limestone blocks bonded together with pale greyish brown lime mortar. The foundation extended an average of 0.20 m beyond the outside of the caponier wall and was recorded as continuing down to the bottom of the trench at a depth of 1.0 m bgl. The bottom of the foundation was not exposed. In many places the foundation contained voids where either a limestone block had fallen away or where the mortar had perished.
- 5.3.3 The foundation and the lower course of the caponier wall contained remains of a layer of red clay (5803) with limestone inclusions sealing the outside of the structures. This thin layer, measuring up to 0.1 m thick, appears to have served as an attempt to waterproof the parts of the structures that were most subject to being submerged in water. The material of this layer appears very similar to the clay used to make the red brick used within the castle (**Photo 1**).
- 5.3.4 The interior brickwork of the caponier was not visible from the outside or within the test pit.



- 5.3.5 No part of the scheduled monument was impacted or damaged by the test pit excavation. All excavated material was modern in date.

*Interior castle wall*

- 5.3.6 A 1.0 m section of the interior castle wall (5807) was exposed at the northern end of test pit 58, exposing where the caponier wall butted up against it (**Photo 2**). Much like the caponier wall only a single course of the smooth dressed limestone blocks that form the wall lies below the current ground level. The blocks are of varying length ranging from 0.44 m to 1.0 m long and consistently 0.40 m high. The width of the blocks was not visible from the exterior of the wall. They were arranged in an uneven coursing and bonded together with pale greyish brown lime mortar with fine gauge, smooth jointing. As with the caponier wall there was evidence of modern restoration to some of the jointing above ground. The wall was bonded to a foundation (5808).
- 5.3.7 The interior wall foundation (5808) was identified 0.40 m bgl, at the same level as the caponier wall foundation (5805). These two foundations were clearly part of a single phase of construction and have only been separated for recording purposes. Its material make-up was the same as the caponier wall foundation.
- 5.3.8 There was no evidence of the red clay layer (5803) applied to the lower course and foundation of the interior wall. That layer appears to be exclusive to the caponier.

*Archaeological features*

- 5.3.9 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered within test pit 58. All the excavated material was deposited in the last century when the moat was backfilled. Natural geology was not exposed within the test pit.

## **6 FINDS EVIDENCE**

- 6.1.1 No archaeological finds were encountered during the watching brief.

## **7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

- 7.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the watching brief.

## **8 CONCLUSIONS**

### **8.1 Summary**

- 8.1.1 The watching brief was successful in achieving the aims and objectives set out in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023) and repeated in this document. The monitored test pit exposed the foundations of the caponier and the interior castle walls within the moat, allowing for their characteristics and depth to be recorded.
- 8.1.2 No other archaeological features or deposits were identified within the test pit.

### **8.2 Discussion**

- 8.2.1 The excavated material that forms the backfill of the moat dates to within the last century with no evidence of earlier phases of backfilling to a depth of 1.0 m bgl. There appears to have been minimal direct impact to the scheduled monument by this activity. The exposed foundations of the castle walls revealed a level of degradation that has resulted in voids forming within the foundations. The walls themselves are in a good state of preservation.



- 8.2.2 A form of water proofing of the foundation and lower course of the caponier was identified in the form of a layer of red clay over the outer surfaces of the structure. This water proofing was not present on the interior castle wall.

## 9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

### 9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Portsmouth Museum Services has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code 2020/51. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

### 9.2 Preparation of the archive

#### *Physical archive*

- 9.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records and graphics will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Portsmouth Museum Services, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the **accession code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 01 files/document cases of paper records

#### *Digital archive*

- 9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

### 9.3 Selection strategy

- 9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.
- 9.3.2 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 9.3.3 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.



#### *Documentary records*

- 9.3.4 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (written scheme of investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

#### *Digital data*

- 9.3.5 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

### **9.4 Security copy**

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

### **9.5 OASIS**

- 9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 1). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Historic England and the Hampshire County Council County Archaeologist. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

## **10 COPYRIGHT**

### **10.1 Archive and report copyright**

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

### **10.2 Third party data copyright**

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



## REFERENCES

- ADS 2013. *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service and Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice.
- British Geological Survey 2022. *BGS Geology Viewer* <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> (accessed 05/09/2023).
- Brown, D. H. 2011. *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (revised edition). Archaeological Archives Forum.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA 2014a]. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised edition October 2020). Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- CIfA 2014b. *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (revised edition October 2020). Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- CIfA 2014c. *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (revised edition October 2020). Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- CIfA 2022a. *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* <https://www.archaeologists.net/reporting-toolkit> (accessed 05/09/2023).
- CIfA 2022b. *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* <https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit> (accessed 05/09/2023).
- English Heritage 2011. *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (2nd edition). Portsmouth: English Heritage.
- Hogg, I V. 1974. *Coastal Defences of England and Wales 1856-1956*. Newton Abbot: David & Charles.
- Lloyd, D W. 1974. *Buildings of Portsmouth and its Environs*. Portsmouth: City of Portsmouth.
- Moore, D. 2013. *Solent Papers no. 12: Portsmouth Lines and Southsea Defences*. Gosport: David Moore.
- Patterson, B H. 1987. *A Military Heritage: A History of Portsmouth & Portsea Town Fortifications (2nd edition)*. Portsmouth: Fort Cumberland & Portsmouth Militaria Society.
- Quail, S. 2000. *Southsea Past*. Chichester: Phillimore.
- SMA 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. London: Society of Museum Archaeologists.
- SMA 1995. *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*. London: Society of Museum Archaeologists.
- Volker Wessels UK. 2023. *Quantitative Risk Assessment and Method Statement*. Unpublished report, ref: C14804 – Southsea Coastal Scheme.



Wessex Archaeology 2018. *Southsea Coastal Defence Scheme: Geoarchaeological borehole survey and deposit modelling report*. Unpublished report, ref. 118660.5.

Wessex Archaeology 2023. *Southsea Coastal Defence Scheme – SF4, Southsea Caponier: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Salisbury: unpublished report ref. 242074.01.





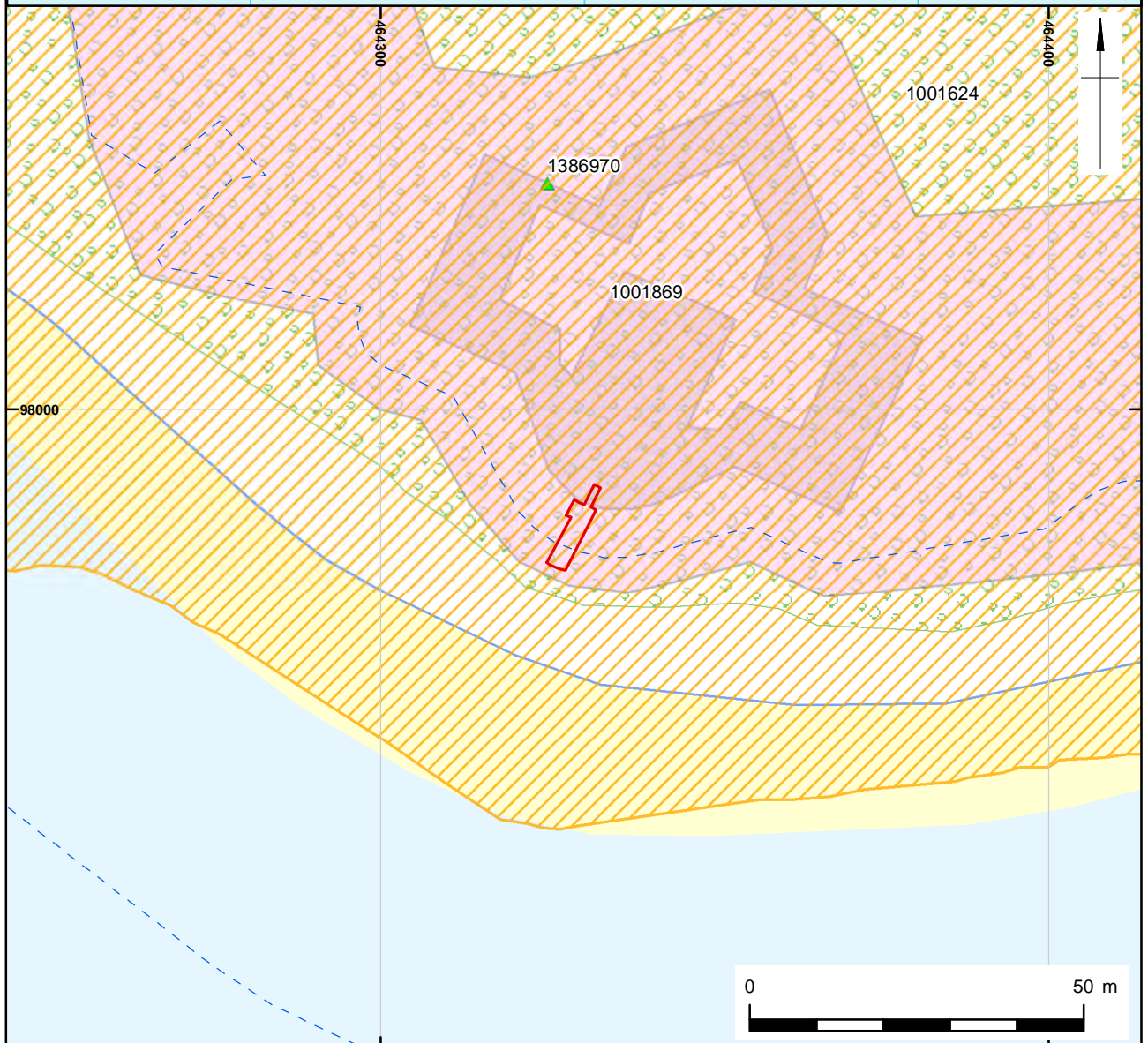
## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 OASIS summary

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-519676
Project Name	Watching Brief at Southsea Coastal Defence Scheme, Sub Frontage 4, Southsea Castle
Sitename	Southsea Coastal Defence Scheme, Sub Frontage 4, Southsea Castle
Sitecode	242074
Project Identifier(s)	242074
Activity type	Watching Brief
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Scheduled monument consent
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	14-Aug-2023 - 15-Aug-2023
Location	Southsea Coastal Defence Scheme, Sub Frontage 4, Southsea Castle NGR : SZ 64329 97985 LL : 50.777885006057375, -1.088970239898247 12 Fig : 464329,97985
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Portsmouth Local Authority District : Portsmouth Parish : Portsmouth, unparished area
Project Methodology	The watching brief monitored the hand excavation of a single test pit, measuring 3.0 m long, 1.0 m and wide and approximately 1.0 m deep within the castle moat. The test pit was excavated in the corner of the western side of where the caponier meets the interior castle wall, with the length of the trench aligned parallel with the caponier wall.
Project Results	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Coastal Partners, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during works at the Southsea Castle Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1001869) as part of the wider scheme of the Southsea Coastal Defence Scheme. The watching brief was carried out as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) which has been granted by Historic England (ref: S00244012).



	<p>The watching brief monitored the hand excavation of a single test pit, measuring 3.0 m long, 1.0 m and wide and approximately 1.0 m deep within the castle moat. The test pit was excavated in the corner of the western side of where the caponier meets the interior castle wall, with the length of the trench aligned parallel with the caponier wall.</p> <p>The monitored test pit exposed the foundations of the caponier and the interior castle walls within the moat, allowing for their characteristics and depth to be recorded. No other archaeological features or deposits were identified within the test pit. The excavated material that forms the backfill of the moat dates to within the last century with no evidence of earlier phases of backfilling within the exposed depth of 1.0 m bgl.</p>
Keywords	Caponier - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	District, borough or city council Portsmouth City Council
HER	Portsmouth City HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Naomi Brennan
<u>HER Identifiers</u>	
Archives	Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Portsmouth Museums;



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2023.

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.



- Site
- Approximate extent of Sub-frontage 4
- Conservation Area
- Historic England Scheduled Monuments
- Grade II Park and Garden
- ▲ Grade II Listed Building

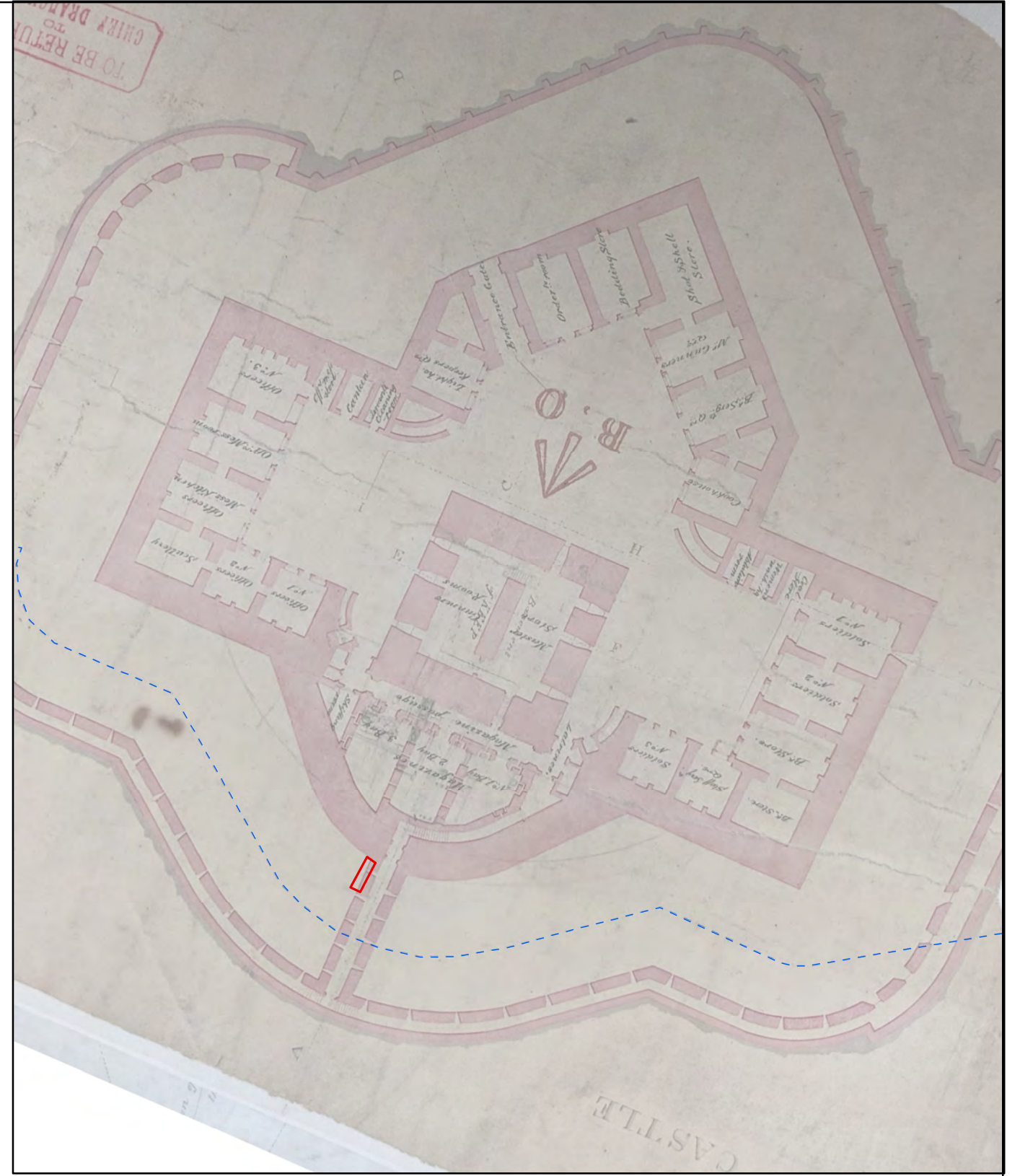
Date:	03/10/2023	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:1,000	Illustrator:	Naomi_B
Path:	GIS Shore To Ship\Projects\242074\GIS\Graphics		

Site location

Figure 1



Location of monitored test pit



1834 Plan of Southsea castle

Test pit

Approximate extent of Sub-frontage 4

0 | 50 m

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Aerial image © Getmapping plc 2017.

1834 Plan of Southsea Castle (National Archives MPH/1/525/1). Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

Date:	09/10/2023	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:500	Illustrator:	Naomi_B
Path:	GIS Shore To Ship - wessex\Projects\242074\GIS\Graphics\Report		

Location of the test pit

Figure 2



Photo 1) Caponier wall 5804, foundation 5805 and deposit 5803



Photo 2) Interior castle wall 5807 and foundation 5808



Photo 3) Detail of test pit showing tidal water ingress



Photo 4) Modern rubbish within moat backfill 5802



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	09/10/2023	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	Naomi_B
Path:	GIS Shore To Ship - wessex\Projects\242074\GIS\Graphics\Report		



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB  
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

