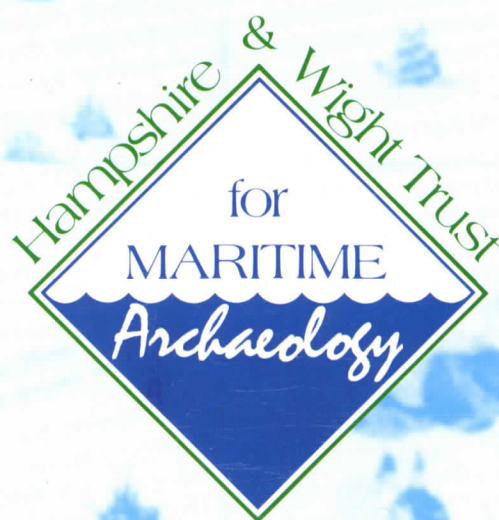


# Annual Report 1993/94



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## **Vice Presidents**

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Mrs Mary Fagan

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Mr M F Hughes, County Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council

Dr K Brown, Director, Cultural Services, Isle of Wight County Council

Dr D J Tomalin, County Archaeologist, Isle of Wight County Council

Ms S Draper (Field Officer) \*

\* Denotes full time staff

## FOREWORD

As the Trust enters its fourth year, I am pleased to report that, with the continuing support of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight County Councils, good progress has been made with our current research programme and in associated areas of activity.

The majority of our research projects are collaborative, multi-disciplinary ventures in which the Trust is able to play both a participatory and co-ordinating role. The interest shown in the maritime archaeology of the Solent and Wight areas by specialists and members of the public alike, was exemplified by the high attendance at the seminar held at the University of Portsmouth last September and at our annual public lecture held in Winchester in November.


We are also most grateful for the continuing support of the Department of National Heritage and for the sponsorship received from the National Rivers Authority, the Standing Conference on Problems Associated with the Coastline and those grant making Trusts and private sector companies which are listed in this report. Our thanks also goes to those who have made individual donations to the Trust and for all the help in kind given so willingly by individuals and organisations. We remain greatly indebted to Sir Gordon Higginson, the Vice Chancellor of the University of Southampton, and his staff. We wish Sir Gordon well in his retirement.

We were much saddened by the deaths of Sir John Nicholson, Bt and Sir James Scott, Bt. Sir John Nicholson was deeply involved in the Isle of Wight Maritime Heritage Project and in the setting up of our predecessor Trust, the Isle of Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology. Sir James Scott became a vice-president of the present Trust in November 1991 and took a close interest in its development. He was particularly active in our fund-raising campaigns.

We welcomed Mrs Mary Fagan, Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire, as a vice-president in March 1994.

After three years in operation, detailed plans for our research programme for the next five years are being drawn up. Promotion of the maritime archaeological study of the local areas remains our primary objective.

Councillor Dudley A Keep



Chairman  
August 1994



# THE TRUST'S POLICY STATEMENT

The Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology will:

- Promote maritime archaeological study of the sea areas Solent and Wight and immediate hinterlands in accordance with professional archaeological and museum codes of conduct and practice.
- Seek the protection of important underwater archaeological sites.
- Support national initiatives for improvements to the legislation regarding the preservation and management of the maritime archaeological heritage.
- Promote a greater public awareness of the maritime archaeological heritage of the Solent and Wight areas.
- Ensure that maritime archaeology plays an important role in the integration of coastal planning, management and policies for the land and sea for the Solent and Wight areas.
- Provide for on-shore and underwater training facilities in order to promote archaeological awareness and competence amongst divers.
- Support and, where possible, assist in the publication of the results of maritime archaeological investigations, surveys, and research undertaken in the Solent and Wight areas, in accordance with the principles of publication as laid down in Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991).
- Liaise with other local, regional and national organisations involved in maritime archaeology and related disciplines.



# RESEARCH PROJECTS

## BEAULIEU RIVER PROJECT - JULY 1994

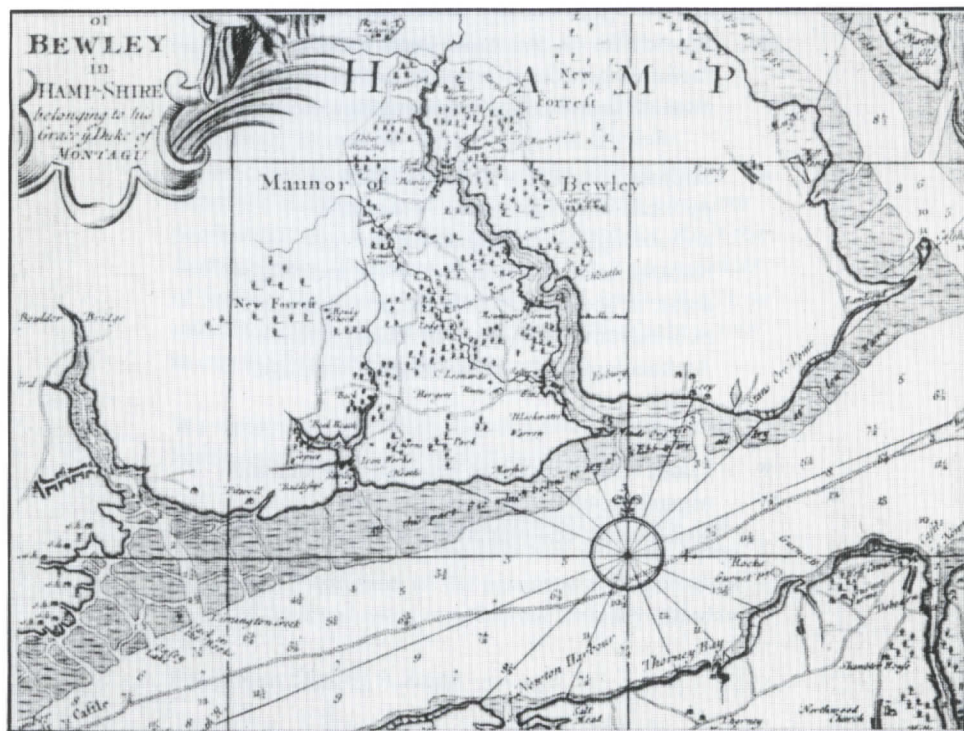
The Beaulieu River Project was formulated to research geomorphological, historical and archaeological aspects of the Beaulieu River basin. The project was based at Bucklers Hard and co-ordinated by the Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton, in conjunction with the Beaulieu Estate, the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology and the Nautical Archaeology Society.

The Solent and environs are awash with archaeological evidence from the post-glacial period to the present. Before the advent of motorised transport, the waterways served as the most convenient passage for goods around the region. The Beaulieu River basin is an integral part of this maritime network which was undoubtedly used extensively for waterborne traffic. The earliest recorded use was by the Cistercian monks in the 13th Century. They took advantage of the shelter offered by the inlet at Ginns Farm, using it as a port to transport goods from their nearby monastery. In the early 17th Century, a local shipwright named Edward Shish ran a small boatbuilding business in Beaulieu, but

it appears to have died with him in 1640. The first large recorded shipbuilding project in the area was believed to be at Baileys Hard. Here, a Royal Navy contract to build a 48 gun man-of-war was begun by the Herring brothers in 1696. The next step in the evolution of the waterway was the development of Bucklers Hard.

The village of Bucklers Hard was conceived by the 2nd Duke of Montagu in 1720 when a prospectus map was published for the building of Montagu Town. The town was to be developed as a major port for sugar from the West Indies. Ambitions were not realised and only a fraction of the town was complete.

By the early 1740s the fortunes of the renamed Bucklers Hard were being turned around as it gained shipbuilding contracts from the Navy. The latter part of the 19th Century saw a decline in shipbuilding, the slips at Bucklers Hard not seeing a resurgence in activity until the 2nd World War. In 1943 a small crane was built on one of the jetties and concrete slipways were laid. They were used for the repair and maintenance of motor torpedo boats.



*Published in 1724 as part of the prospectus for Montagu Town, the map shows the Beaulieu River and surrounding area.*

# RESEARCH PROJECTS

## BEAULIEU RIVER PROJECT

It is this heritage, with its associated archaeological potential, that stimulated the project at Bucklers Hard, a project that hopes to act as a spring-board for further investigation into the Beaulieu River basin.

The aims of the Beaulieu River Project 1994 were to expand on the research and survey of the previous year. Twenty five students were recruited whose work was continuously guided and monitored by at least four supervisors. The students used the opportunity to develop their skills in survey, excavation, public relations and archival research. The project was under the direction of Jonathan Adams, Lecturer in Maritime Archaeology, University of Southampton.

The work completed in the 1994 season included a topographical survey from the low water mark to the top of the village street. This incorporated the 4 main slips and 3 smaller slips to the south. A resistivity survey was carried out by members of the Southampton University Archaeological Department to aid interpretation of the sub-surface material. A trench was excavated to reveal a stratigraphic cross section near the end of the second jetty. Various levels of deposition were revealed, as was a buried wooded structure, itself requiring further work to reveal its identity. All visible wooden structures were tagged and

surveyed. Excavation was carried out to reveal further detail of the most northern jetty and associated slipways. At high tide this was performed by divers from the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology and Nautical Archaeology Society, while terrestrial archaeological methods were employed on the exposed slipways at low water. The sub-marine excavation was accomplished using a water suction dredge taking over 18 man hours during a six day period. A large number of finds were recovered and the different stages of the jetty construction were highlighted.

Two complementary surveys were performed at Ginns Farm to the south and Baileys Hard to the north. Both warrant further investigation.

The results of all the field work are currently being collated. An assessment of the data and conclusions drawn will be presented in a full report to be published by the Archaeological Department of Southampton University. It is clear from the evidence already collected that the Beaulieu River basin is an area with a potentially rich archaeological resource. It has a lot to tell us, not only about local shipbuilding and its accompanying societies, but also about habitation extending back into pre-history.



# RESEARCH PROJECTS

## LANGSTONE HARBOUR

Langstone Harbour lies between Portsmouth and Hayling Island on the Solent coast of Hampshire. It contains large expanses of intertidal mudflats and shinglebanks with sandbanks exposed at low tide and dryer saltmarsh on the four main islands in the northern area and in the north west corner, on Farlington Marshes. The harbour is drained by one main and several subsidiary channels with fast running tides near the harbour entrance. The shores and islands have long been known for their archaeological content and limited field investigations in the past have indicated the presence of material of Mesolithic-Roman date.

In 1993 the first stage of a systematic assessment was undertaken to record the archaeological potential of the harbour, its sedimentary history and physical development. The County Archaeologist Hampshire, Wessex Archaeology, the Department of Geography, Portsmouth University, the Training Director, Nautical Archaeology Society and the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology formed the multi-disciplinary project team.

The aims of the Langstone Harbour Project are: to provide a full database of known archaeological sites within the harbour, to map the archaeological resource by period, to develop a computer based Geographic Information System (GIS) to hold, display, map and manipulate the database, to develop predictive models for the development and potential for future recovery of archaeological data for each period, and to provide a methodological statement for the future study and management of intertidal archaeological resources.

A seamless approach was adopted for the assessment, that is one which employed the same survey techniques on land, in the intertidal zone as well as underwater. Therefore, a series of augur transects was undertaken, traversing the harbour, both above and below low water mark and across the islands to record the sequence of sediments. The sediment record is important in establishing and mapping the nature, depth and paleo-environmental potential of the harbour deposits and provides the preliminary basis for understanding the harbour's development. In addition, the accessible coastlines of three of the four main islands and some areas of the harbour coast were scanned for artefacts during a rapid

walkover survey. Sample collection of diagnostic artefacts was used to identify, characterise and date areas of archaeological potential.

High Precision Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment was used to provide an accurate survey control network for the highly detailed digital mapping of the harbour and to fix the positions of many of the augur points. Other augur points and archaeological finds were co-ordinated by Total Station survey extended from the GPS control network to ensure precise compatibility of the survey data. Once the accurately co-ordinated archaeological data has been put into the GIS digital map it will be possible to use the GIS database to select and display archaeological information in three dimensions. This system will form the basis of information handling for all future survey and fieldwork.

The walkover surveys and limited artefact collection for the 1993 season revealed the presence of large quantities of archaeological material. Artefacts found include worked and burnt flint, animal bone, pottery, fired clay, charcoal fragments and briquetage with clear indication of the presence of hearths and other structures.

Diving also continued on the Sinah Lake structure in Langstone Harbour and a detailed survey was completed. The Trust is particularly grateful to Captain Hansen and his colleagues on the Langstone Harbour Board for placing a Preservation Order on this site.

The Langstone Harbour project has considerable scope for the development of integrated study methods for coastal archaeology. Such study methods are required by the difficult and dynamic nature of the coastal environment and the wide range of materials and structures to be found, identified and recorded. Indeed, the coastal zone is a rich source of archaeological data and artefacts all of which can tell us much about our modern world and hence, is of the greatest importance to both maritime archaeology and terrestrial archaeology.

The coast is the interface between a society, its seafarers, ships and trade and, as such the material to be discovered undoubtedly reflects the hopes, aspirations and fears of their time.



# RESEARCH PROJECTS

## THE QUARR/WOOTTON PROJECT

Trust participation in the underwater elements of this major project concentrated this year on a preliminary field assessment of the Solent Paleoshore at Ryde Middle Bank.

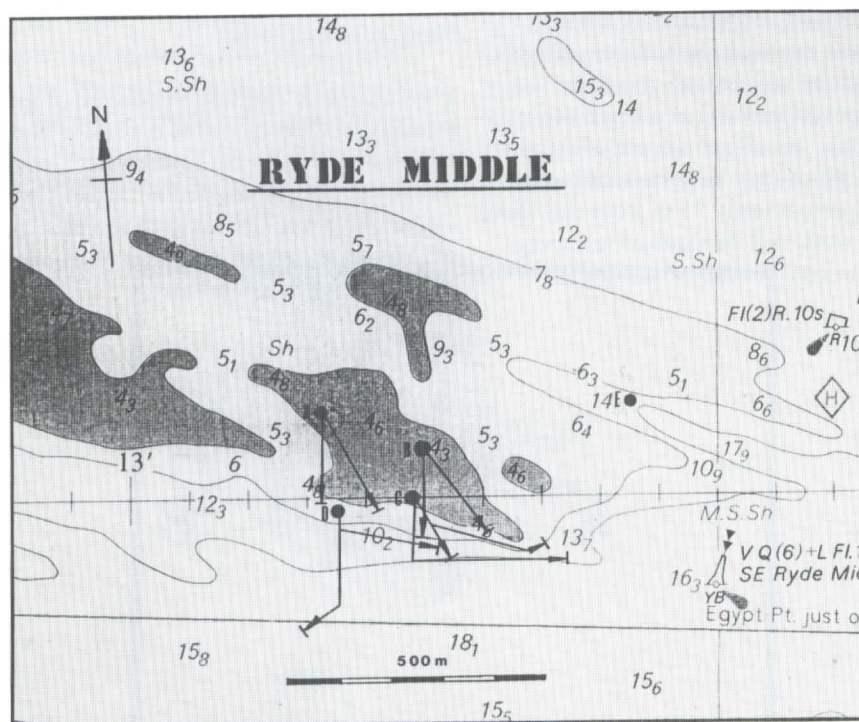
Ryde Middle is a large submerged bank lying in the Solent, approximately two nautical miles to the north of Wootton Creek. It lies with an east/west aspect, stretching for over 4km, while it has a maximum width of only a few hundred metres. It rises from a depth of over 20m to under 4m below chart datum and has been the source of a large number of archaeological finds recovered by fishing vessels.

The main objectives of the diver survey were to make a visual inspection of part of the bank in order to achieve an understanding of the maritime dynamics, the nature and materials that constituted the bank and to identify archaeological contexts.

Using the vessel Viney Peglar and an inflatable, underwater inspections were carried out at five different locations (see diagram), using 13 divers with a total inspection time of 1019 minutes.

Oyster shell samples were collected from the top of the bank and sediment samples retrieved from the steepest slope of the south face. Both sample collections have been sent for analysis. The transects and contour swimline searches revealed scattered, un-associated items of varying ages along the edge of the bank. The scattered objects and presence of scooped hollows suggest that much of the surface has been disturbed by oyster dredging. The relative sparsity of artefacts observed in the field inspections was inconsistent with the large quantity of sherds previously recovered by fishermen. Hence, future work will include a monitored trawl prior to the 1994 winter dredging season. This will enable artefact retrieval to be studied over a large area with the aim of identifying a possible source.

In collaboration with the Departments of Oceanography and Archaeology of the University of Southampton, a full geophysical survey, building on earlier surveys of this type is also planned. With the information acquired from the survey, a future strategy for site management can be produced.



*East end of Ryde Middle Bank - the black dots A to E indicate the areas from which the divers commenced their visual surveys. The arrow-headed lines indicate the path and distance of the survey lines. The surveys took the form of contour swims and sampling transects.*

# RESEARCH PROJECTS

## ALUM BAY WRECK SITE

Diving operations in Alum Bay have included site monitoring in the autumn of 1993 and an attempt in June 1994 to retrieve samples left on the site by David Gregory of the School of Archaeological Studies, University of Leicester. Mr Gregory's research is seeking to identify and understand the chemical and biological processes operating at the sediment/sea water interface which affect the preservation of archaeological materials in the marine environment.

As part of this research, a range of modern organic materials (wood, canvas, leather, rope and animal bone) and metals (iron, bronze and lead) have been placed on the Alum Bay Wreck Site and their deterioration is being monitored.

Various environmental parameters of the site are being measured, such as the acidity/ basicity, redox potential, salinity, oxygen content and temperature of the water. In addition, microbes found growing on the various materials have been isolated and are being studied to ascertain their role in the deterioration/corrosion process.

There had been reports that sand was covering up the site again but, in fact, it appears that a little more material is now exposed. In addition, one of the large iron structural elements surveyed in 1993 has clearly moved, perhaps as a result of anchoring in the Bay. Another fragment of wooden structure, which may be connected to the site, was located approximately 25 m from the main site. Further work will be required to survey this fragment and to confirm the movement of sand in the area.

## THE MIXON REEF

Earlier research by Trust member Hume Wallace and others, indicating that stones from the Mixon Reef, off Selsey Bill, might have been used in the construction of Roman buildings in the region, is now being followed by a further assessment by Gary Pearson, a Third Year undergraduate in the Department of Archaeology, Southampton University, under the supervision of Professor David Peacock. This research, entitled 'The Mixon Reef and other interesting intermarine zone rock outcrops: their use and re-use as a building material' has, to date, included petrological analysis of various rock samples. It has been discovered that the structure of the Langstone Harbour Reef outcrop is not the same as the Mixon Reef outcrop.

## THE NEEDLES WRECK SITE

Although curtailed by the weather, some diving has taken place during the year on the Needles Wreck Site, under the direction of David Tomalin and Jonathan Adams. During this work further datum points were installed for the ongoing topographical survey.

Thijs Maarveld and Ron Strotbaum of the Dutch Ministry of Culture visited the site in November, bringing with them the Underwater Depth Meter which had been developed at Lieden University. Opportunity was also taken to test this equipment off Yarmouth, where a number of wooden posts had been located underwater.



# RESEARCH PROJECTS

## LYMINGTON RIVER PROJECT - APRIL 1994

At the end of March, the Trust was commissioned by New Forest District Council to examine timber features which had been reported visible at low water on the west side of the Lymington River channel, between markers six and seven. The feature was reported as resembling ship timbers and situated in an area where ship timbers had previously been seen.

The site was examined by Sarah Draper, Jonathan Adams and Garry Momber. Sediment was cleared from around the timbers to reveal a virtually symmetrical structure, consisting of one large octagonally faced upright with further smaller, vertical and horizontal timbers. Various of the timbers appeared to have moved from their original positions and there were no indications that they represented ship structure. A survey was carried out using simple trilateration and drawings and photographs were made at various stages. After the survey, a plan of the features was produced using 'Web for Windows' (Nick Rule), a programme designed to determine the three dimensional position of datums and site points.

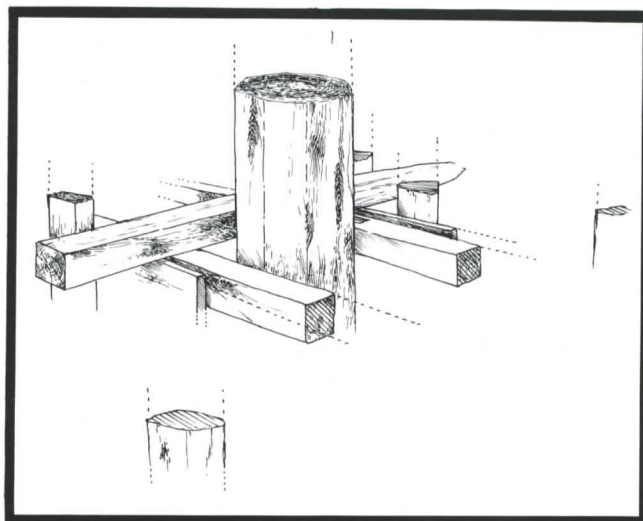
The possible interpretation was investigated against the background of Lymington's rich and varied maritime history. The town was a functioning port and market from the early 13th Century and had been established as a centre for shipbuilding and salt production for even longer. By the time its commercial importance had declined with the demise of the salt industry, Lymington emerged as a centre of recreation.

The Lymington River has thus seen several centuries of maritime activity.

The Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England's database, MONARCH, revealed no sites directly relevant to the structure. Cartographic evidence from the last three centuries showed that channel markers and windpumps employed by the salterns had been situated in the general area of the features. However, the pumps would not have been located so close to the channel and the 'perches' erected by locals to mark the edge of the mud are unlikely to have been more than a single upright timber.

Discussion with Lymington Harbour Commissioners produced another possible explanation: that the structure could represent an old warping pile. Comprising a large upright, supported by a frame of horizontal timbers, it would originally have had a covering of large stones, which have probably been removed over the years by bait diggers. Barges delivering loads up the river, or to salterns at the head of its various creeks, would have sailed to the channel mouth then used the pile to haul themselves to their destination.

Given Lymington's rich maritime history, it is likely that other examples exist in the Solent region. Isolated sites such as this represent a mere fraction of an important maritime archaeological landscape. It is this landscape which urgently needs to be identified and recorded by systematic study.



*Reconstruction of the possible warping pile - sketch by J Adams*



# RESEARCH PROJECTS

## THE SHINGLES BANK

During the year, Sarah Draper carried out a desk based study of the archaeological potential of that area of the Shingles Bank which may be threatened by the dredging of material required by the Hurst Spit replenishment scheme.

The study, carried out on behalf of New Forest District Council, included the results of interrogating side scan sonar data, a summary of the anomalies identified in the data, documentary evidence for the incidence of archaeological material within the proposed dredging area, details of vessels and shipwrecks recorded in the location and a description of the physical environment of the Shingles Bank and its preservation potential for archaeological material.

## HENGISTBURY HEAD, DORSET

A further study, on behalf of Bournemouth Development Services, of the archaeological potential of areas under proposal for the construction of rock groynes at Hengistbury Head was carried out by Mark Lawrence in September 1993.

The study included a brief history of the area, sources of information in relation to maritime archaeological sites, the potential, likely impacts and proposals for mitigation.

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

### THE SOLENT: ARCHAEOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND CHANGE

The University of Portsmouth was the venue for a one day seminar on 23 September 1993, organised by the University's Department of Geography, Hampshire County Council and the Trust. The seminar brought together over 100 individuals from a wide range of specialisms and interests to discuss the coastal and submerged archaeology of the Solent and its immediate hinterlands. It has long been recognised that the Solent is a river valley inundated by sea level rise relatively recently in the Flandrian period. In addition shipwrecks and boat losses have occurred in the region, possibly since the Mesolithic.

Michael Hughes (Hampshire County Council) outlined the county's involvement in maritime archaeology and the development of the Langstone Harbour project. He also described the compilation of Hampshire's Maritime Sites and Monuments Record, which includes over 700 sites - predominately wrecks, carried out in conjunction with the Royal Commission for the Historical Monuments of England and the Trust.

David Tomalin (Isle of Wight County Council) provided the background to the Isle of Wight's involvement in maritime archaeology, followed by an account of the Wootton Creek project. Jonathan Adams (Nautical Archaeology Society) gave a resume of the relatively long history of nautical archaeology in the Solent and went on to describe current work on the Needles Protected Wreck site and in Langstone Harbour.

Alastair Pearson and Dominic Fontana (Geography Department, University of

Portsmouth) outlined their involvement in the Langstone Harbour project such as the development of a detailed base map of the harbour, using photogrammetric data entered into a GIS, for use in a range of research projects.

David Carter (University of Portsmouth) reviewed the evidence for earlier high sea levels in the region, and later the proto-Solent, in existence by the early-mid Quaternary period. He traced the Flandrian history of the Solent, characterised by rapid but uneven sea-level recovery and fluctuating environmental conditions after about 12-10000BP.

Shu Gao, (Oceanography Department, University of Southampton) gave an account of sedimentology of the Solent and drew attention to the differences between its eastern and western halves with respect to the tidal regime, sediment type and distribution, and sediment transport. Dr Gao also illustrated the nature of current coastal changes.

The final paper was presented by Mike Allen and Julie Gardiner (Wessex Archaeology) who described the terrestrial archaeological fieldwork of the Langstone Harbour project.

The seminar clearly reiterated that geophysical, sedimentary and archaeological evidence points to the survival of archaeological deposits from many periods on the foreshore and underwater in the Solent.

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

### SPREADING THE WORD

During the past year, in response to requests, the Director has given presentations on the policies and activities of the Trust to a variety of organisations, including Portsmouth South Rotary, the Society for Nautical Research (South), Bournemouth Natural Sciences Society, the Marine Conservation Society (Southern Region), Portsmouth North Rotary, the 6th Form of Portsmouth Grammar School, the Bosmere One Hundred Society and Hampshire Archaeological Societies.

The presentations were well received and all audiences displayed a lively interest in maritime archaeology and the work of the Trust.

### FORUM FOR ARCHAEOLOGY IN WESSEX

Trust membership of the Forum for Archaeology in Wessex has enabled the Director to acquaint those organisations and authorities in the Wessex region whose main concerns centre on land based archaeology with the aims and activities of the Trust. We are grateful to Forum Chairman and Trust member Mr David Hinton for all his support and interest in the maritime aspects of archaeology.

It is particularly pleasing to note the inclusion of maritime archaeology in the Forum's recently published paper 'Wessex and Archaeology - Opportunities, priorities and management in the 1990s and the new millenium'. The purpose of 'Wessex and Archaeology' is to show the place of the archaeology of central southern England, including the Isle of Wight, and the provision for its management within current national and international frameworks. The paper observes that the Wessex coastline has several major archaeological aspects: the examination of drowned landscapes and their converse, raised beach-levels; the recording of wrecks and artefacts; the study of coastline industries such as fishing, salt production and ship building; the preservation and recording of coastal defences; the investigation of ports, harbours and landing places.

### EXHIBITIONS AND DISPLAYS

The Trust's portable display panels have been exhibited at various locations and have generated interest amongst the public and those with a specialist knowledge of archaeology.

During the winter months, opportunity was taken to make some improvements to the Trust's Maritime Heritage Exhibition at Fort Victoria. These included a re-organisation of some of the existing material and a widening of the overall theme of the exhibition to take account of the cross Solent nature of the work of the Trust. A six year Lease on the premises at Fort Victoria has been successfully negotiated with the Isle of Wight County Council which not only gives the Trust longer security of tenure but the opportunity to consider further improvements to the Exhibition.

### THE SOLENT FORUM

The Solent Forum, formed in December 1992, is a consultative forum of all the main interests. It provides opportunities for the exchange of information and views, thus giving each organisation the opportunity to gain a better awareness and understanding of the roles, responsibilities and interests of others. Trust member Mr Maldwin Drummond was appointed as its first Chairman.

Following his presentation, at the Solent Forum's first formal meeting in April 1993, on the Problems and Opportunities for Maritime Archaeology in the Solent Area, the Trust Director has attended subsequent meetings of the Forum and has been able to update members on the current activities of the Trust.

The exchange of information and ideas on matters affecting the Solent and the bringing together of a large number of organisations with an interest in the Solent have proved extremely useful to the Trust.



## OTHER ACTIVITIES

### A LECTURER IN MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY

The appointment in June 1994 of Mr Jonathan Adams as the University of Southampton's first Lecturer in Maritime Archaeology is very much welcomed by the Trust. As Training Director of the Nautical Archaeology Society Jonathan Adams has been extremely supportive of the Trust and his active participation in Trust projects much appreciated. We look forward to continuing to work with Jonathan in his new role.

### TRAINING

Sarah Draper successfully completed her HSE Part 4 Commercial Diver's course in May 1994. Garry Momber, who has been working for the Trust during the summer, also successfully completed the course, which is now regarded as an important qualification for diving maritime archaeologists.

### THE NAUTICAL ARCHAEOLOGY SOCIETY

We thank Christopher Dobbs, outgoing Chairman of the Nautical Archaeology Society for all his interest in the Trust. We welcome as his successor Alan Aberg, recently retired from the Royal Commission for the Historical Monuments of England. Alan is already a good friend of the Trust and we look forward to working with him in his new role.

Close links with the NAS are also maintained through Sarah Draper's role as Secretary of the NAS.

NAS Training is now being undertaken by Christopher Underwood and we hope to continue with further collaborative projects which advance the aims of both organisations, not least the active involvement of NAS trained volunteers in Trust research projects.

## ANNUAL PUBLIC LECTURES

### **'History Beneath the Solent'**

The Trust's second annual public lecture was given in the Guildhall, Winchester on 18th November 1993. The evening was hosted by our Chairman, Councillor Dudley Keep and attracted an audience of over 150 people.

Speakers Michael Hughes (County Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council) and Jonathan Adams (Training Director, Nautical Archaeology Society) took as their theme 'History beneath the Solent'.

Michael Hughes, describing himself as a 'total landlubber' who had been involved for many years in the preservation and management of land based archaeology in Hampshire, gave a personal view of maritime archaeology in the county. Explaining how the Mary Rose had focused attention on maritime archaeology, along with the work being carried out around the Isle of Wight, under the direction of David Tomalin, and concerns about the maritime heritage of the area, led to him producing a report in 1990. In turn this led to the launch of the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology in 1991, to co-ordinate and support maritime archaeology in the Solent and Wight areas.

He went on to describe how the Trust was particularly involved in the Langstone Harbour project, along with work on the other side of the Solent and stressed how projects involved not only archaeology but disciplines such as sedimentology, paleo-botany, geography and ecology in the examination of coastal change through time.

Drawing on his comprehensive experience of projects such as the Mary Rose, the Needles Protected Wreck site, the wreck of the Amsterdam at Hastings and others, Jonathan Adams took up the theme of the development of maritime archaeology, particularly in the local areas.

He addressed the principles and practice of maritime archaeology and how the training scheme of the Nautical Archaeology Society was attracting large numbers of amateur divers throughout the country who were keen to learn about the discipline and take part in projects such as those being co-ordinated by the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology.

Both speakers stressed the need for a co-ordinated approach such as being employed in the Langstone Harbour project.

### **1994 Public Lecture**

#### **'The Channel - barrier or bridge: trade in the ancient world'**

The Trust's third public lecture will be given by Professor David Peacock, Archaeology Department, University of Southampton.

Entitled 'The Channel - barrier or bridge: trade in the ancient world', the lecture will be given on Friday 18th November in the New Holmwood Hotel, Queen's Road, Egypt Point, Cowes, Isle of Wight.

The Chairman and Management Committee gratefully acknowledge the following Grants and Donations in kind and services:

## GRANTS

Department of National Heritage

Hampshire County Council



Isle of Wight County Council



National Rivers Authority

The Standing Committee on Problems Associated with the Coastline

The Earl Fitzwilliam Trust

The Daisie Rich Trust

The Hilton Cheek Trust

The Garfield Weston Foundation

The Inverforth Trust

The Esmee Fairbairn Trust

The Sir Jeremiah Colman Gift Trust

Hanson plc

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The Lord Ashburton KG KCVO DL

Mr C D J Bland

## DONATIONS IN KIND AND SERVICES

Hampshire County Council

Bembridge Maritime Museum

Nautical Archaeology Society

Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments  
of England

Mr N Bradburn

Mr N Blake

Mr D Fontana

Isle of Wight County Council

University of Southampton

Royal Naval Museum

Royal Yacht Squadron

Mr J M Bingeman

Mr A Mack

Mr P Rogers

Mr J Adams

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**The Hampshire and Wight  
Trust for Maritime  
Archaeology.**

Administration Buildings,  
University of Southampton,  
University Road,  
Southampton,  
Hants SO9 5NH

Tel: 0703 593290