

Rough Notes on the Portishead & Avonmouth Coastal Gun Batteries **1643 to 1945**

The Civil War Period 1643 to 1645

The first gun battery to be erected on what is now known as Battery Point at Portishead (**ST 464777**) was probably that built in the mid-seventeenth century as part of the Civil War defences of Bristol, commanding as it does the sea-way to that city. After the Royalist capture of Bristol on July 26th 1643, it was manned by local Royalist supporters who built fresh ramparts and guardhouses. The reference made to this in Portishead manor records is the presentment of the jury to the court held on February 24th 1664 in which is stated that "timber has been cut down and carried to the fortifications by Edmond Parsons, Anthony Parker, William Hickes, Edmund Beakes, Thomas Banes, Richard Porter, Maurice Barry and Edmond Hobbes".

By 1645, however, the tide of war had turned and on August 21st the main Parliamentary army reached Chew, from where Cromwell and Sir Thomas Fairfax came towards Bedminster to view the defences of Bristol. Shortly after Lieutenant-Colonel Kempson, of Colonel Welden's Regiment, together with some men from the Parliamentary Army, and assisted by 200 clubmen who had put themselves under the command of Fairfax, were detailed to take Portishead Fort. When the defenders of the fort heard that a Parliamentary force was coming to besiege them "they were much perplexed: divers of them left the garrison and went home: and when they came before it they sent from the fort for a parley, which was granted". As a result, on August 27th it was agreed that the defenders should all "have quarter for their lives", and within 48 hours should "deliver up the garrison and fort of Portishead to Sir Thomas Fairfax for the use and service of Parliament" and "should leave the fort with all the ordnances, arms, and ammunitions un-demolished or hurt". In addition they were all required to take an oath never to take up arms against Parliament again but to return home and remain there.

The garrison agreed to all the demands, and on August 28th the fort was taken by the Parliamentarians who captured "6 pieces of ordnance, 200 arms, all their powder, 1 pullet, match, munition, bag and baggage". Fairfax then put 400 well armed men into the fort together with 8 pieces of ordnance, by which he was able to prevent a Royalist ship carrying munitions from reaching the besieged city of Bristol, which fell to the Parliamentary forces on September 11th.

The French Revolutionary War 1793 to 1802

The Revolutionary War of 1793 to 1802 saw Britain in a very grave situation, French troops having actually succeeded in landing near Fishguard in February 1797. When information was subsequently received in Bristol that the City, and not Wales, had been the primary objective for the enemy force it came as an unpleasant surprise to the Mayor and Aldermen. At a special meeting held on October 14th 1797, they resolved to apply to the Duke of York, the Commander in Chief of the Army, for an Engineer to survey the

coast of the Bristol Channel and to report "what places ought to be fortified for the better security of the harbour and security of Bristol".

They also petitioned the Admiralty stating that "there is no one point of land or place between Lundy and Kingroad in any way fortified" and recommending that two gunboats be stationed in the Bristol Channel, one near Portishead Point, and the other between Portishead Point and Lundy Island, in order to provide some protection for the Port of Bristol. As a result, on November 10th Colonel John Eveleigh of the Royal Engineers was ordered from Portsmouth to Bristol, where he prepared a proposal for the local defences.

His first recommendation was to establish a chain of four signal stations to be situated on Brean Down, Steep Holm, Flat Holm, and at Lavernock Point, near Penarth, with two gunboats patrolling between them. He further suggested that a battery of three 24 pounders mounted on traversing platforms should be erected on Portishead Point, where any enemy ship heading for the River Avon would have to pass within point blank range. If, however, the enemy were to arrive in force and reach the Avon, the gunboats would be able to run with the tide, form at the mouth of the river and co-operate with the proposed battery at Portishead, or alternatively act as independent floating batteries.

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On April 26th 1798 the Mayor of Bristol wrote to Henry Dundas, Secretary of War, stating that " although the battery about to be erected by Government at Portishead Point may be an excellent defence for this port in future, yet it is the opinion of many respectable professional men that during the considerable space of time this battery will be erecting, temporary ones should be immediately formed at this point, and on each side of the Mouth of the Avon."

The Mayor's comments were certainly taken into account, and finally two gun batteries, each armed with four captured French 36 pounders were approved. These were to be located at Portishead Point, on the site of the old Civil War Royalist battery (ST 464777), and at King Road Farm, Avonmouth (ST 509793), both batteries being erected under the direction of Lieutenant William Rudyard of the Royal Engineers during the summer of 1798. They were subsequently, and somewhat inadequately, manned by a detachment of four N.C.O.'s and eight gunners of the Invalid Artillery, under the command of Corporals Ross and Muirhead.

As late as August 1801 the Mayor of Bristol wrote to Lord Hobart, the then Secretary of War, stating that the batteries erected in 1798 were still not manned by the necessary number of men, and that the 30 or so needed by each battery could easily be provided by the pilots, watermen and other inhabitants of Pill who had volunteered to help in the defence of the Port of Bristol.

In reply Hobart pointed out that "the services of the Pilots, Watermen etc. may certainly if properly directed, be rendered extremely useful, but there are no regular establishments except the Sea Fencibles, or the Volunteer Corps extending their services throughout the district, in which they could be classed in order to afford them the encouragement which they seem to expect. Their habits of life may render them unwilling to engage for any service in which there is a probability, however remote, of their being called to any distance from the coast".

The Peace of Amiens was signed on March 25th 1802 bringing to an end the Revolutionary War, and on April 9th it was ordered that "the several batteries round the coast of Great Britain should be immediately dismantled of the guns and other pieces of ordnance which have been placed upon them in the course of the war". The barracks pieces of ordnance, ammunition and stores at Portishead were by prior agreement then handed over to the Corporation of Bristol for safe keeping, until such time as they should be required again by the Government. They officially changed hands on June 14th 1802 at which time it was stated that "the said barracks were given up by the Board of Ordnance to the Barrack Department in the year 1799". They were described as follows:-

"The barrack a Portishead a good stone building consisting of an officer's room a closet therein for a bed, a fixed closet with three shelves, lock and key to the door, a bath stove fixed in the fire place. A kitchen in which are fixed a good wind up range, a stone sink, a fixed boiler with a partition therein, a grate and iron door. A room for soldiers in which are fixed double births for 30 men, a large closet lock and key, six shelves, an arm rack for 27 arms, peg rail with 29 pegs, a grate with sliding cheeks in the fire place. The barrack store a small weather boarded building thatched and a double privy. One sentry box in the battery and 3 casks fixed to receive rain water from the roof of the batrack".

"The barrack at Avon Mouth a weather boarded building consisting of a room with fixed births for 12 men, a grate with sliding cheeks in the fire place, three shelves, stand of arm rack for 12 arms. The barrack store adjoining thereto in which are three shelves and a partition under the same roof is also a store for gunners stores and attached privy, on the battery a sentry box, lock and key to the doors".

Furthermore on September 11th the Mayor of Bristol received an estimate of £30 for erecting a timber house over each of the guns at the Portishead battery.

The Napoleonic War 1803 to 1815

The uneasy Peace of Amiens did not last long, and on May 18th 1803 the Napoleonic War broke out, as a result of which the batteries at Portishead and Avonmouth were immediately put back into commission. On September 13th the Severn District Sea Fencibles were formed and the volunteers of Pill were at last able to give vent to their patriotic zeal, forming themselves into the Pill detachment, comprising some 234 men the largest unit in the area. These men immediately volunteered to assist in manning the local batteries, and on November 10th were described as "making rapid progress in the exercise of the Pike and Great Guns".

To assist the gunners in 1804 a line of signal posts was constructed, each equipped with a flagstaff, situated on Dundry Tower, Hobbs Bill above the Portishead Battery, Kingsweston Down, and at the Snuff Mill on Clifton Rocks above the Avon Gorge. On May 23rd 1806 Lieutenant-Colonel Kestermann of the Royal Engineers described the batteries at Avonmouth and Portishead.

"King Road Battery: This Battery which contains 4 French 36 pounders on traversing platforms is built upon a salt marsh and about 240 ft. in the rear of this upon a piece of ground about 160ft. x 140ft. inclined by a ditch, is built the Barracks Guard House. No rent has been as yet paid for this land which I understand is granted by Lord de Clifford to build the Battery and Guard House upon. The Barrack or Guard House is brick nogged and weather boarded and consists of a room for an NCO and Barracks for 12 men. A store room adjoins it and is under the same roof. There are 2 moveable wooden magazines, an Arm rack shed, a furnace for heating shot with a moveable cover over the Bellows, an old shed to hold coals, and a privy built of wood".

"Portishead Battery: This Battery contains 4 French 36 pounders on traversing platforms and is built upon a neck of land which the Corporation of Bristol owns. They have not given up the right to it to the Ordnance but have permitted rent free the Battery and Barracks to be built upon it. Beside this battery, there is an arched magazine and a Barrack built of masonry comprising one Room for an officer and 45 men with kitchen under the same roof. There is an Arm Rack Shed, a furnace for heating shot with a moveable wooden cover over the Bellows, and 2 old shed where coals and tools are kept and a privy built of wood".

In the next War Office Statement of Lands and Buildings compiled on October 30th 1811 the land on which the Portishead battery was constructed was said to belong to the Corporation of Bristol who grant it to the Board of Ordnance on payment of a peppercorn annually. For the Kingroad battery a yearly rent of £2.2s was paid by the Board of Ordnance to Lord de Clifford for the ground the battery and guard house stood upon.

Portishead at Peace 1815 to 1858

The war with France continued until the Peace of Paris was signed in November 1815, although the batteries at Portishead and Avonmouth were

garrisoned until 1835, and then disarmed. By 1840 the old battery at Avonmouth and its adjoining pasture on Shirehampton Warth, part of Kingroad Farm, (Later known as Battery Farm) was owned by Philip John Miles and occupied by Ann Hort. Today nothing of this site remains it being completely obliterated by the construction of the Fuel Depot at the Royal Edward Dock.

At Portishead the abandoned battery, together with a house, paddock pasture and garden was owned by James A. Gordon and leased to George Roberts, and in 1846 it was stated that the battery had "been demolished and the foundations of the walls alone on which the fort stood remains". With the increasing popularity of sea-side excursions by 1855 the dismantled fort had been converted into a tea garden run by a Mrs. Laverick.

The French Threat 1859 to 1899

For a quarter of a century after Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo England was in no real danger and massive reduction in spending on the armed forces, especially home defence, had been allowed. However, on April 3rd 1859 a report was published which revealed that in steam vessels France's capital ships already equaled in numbers those of the Royal Navy, while in ironclads she was actually ahead. This coupled with the warlike blusterings of certain French officers, and the appearance of inflammatory articles in French newspapers, contributed to a large extent to the re-formation of volunteer forces in England, the majority of which had been officially disbanded in 1814.

In May 1860 the newly formed Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteers were fortunately able to secure a long lease from the Society of Merchant Venturers of the existing parade ground on Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol, and an appeal was made to the public for funds for the construction of an armoury, sheds and stores at a cost of £1,100, while a Drill Hall was added in 1895, at a further cost of £1,200. They received four 18 pounder SB guns from the War Office which were installed on the old Avon Battery site at Avonmouth on July 21st 1860, and used for firing practice at a sea target. Here was also thrown up some earthworks to be used in connection with ball practice. In April 1860 Sidney Herbert, the Secretary for War, had informed the Town Clerk of Bristol that the War Office intended to restore the old battery at Portishead Point for the protection of Bristol. The site was purchased from Richard Bright in 1864, re-roofed, the magazines repaired, and two platforms installed for the two ton 32 pounders, the Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteers finally taking possession of their new practice ground on October 23rd 1865.

From October 1871 until July 1874, except for a short spell on Dartmoor in late July and early August 1873, 'K' Battery, 4 Brigade, Royal Artillery were at Horfield Barracks, Bristol, and in July of both 1872 and 1873 they availed themselves of the facilities at Portishead. In 1881 the 1st Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteers moved their range from Portishead to Clevedon to have the benefits of a land range, but the practice battery at old battery remained intact until 1899 when the buildings at Portishead were finally demolished and the 64 pounder RML guns by then installed returned to stores.

The Edwardian Rebuilding of Portishead

Once again in response to petitions to Parliament and the Admiralty concerning the defenceless state of the Bristol Channel the battery at Portishead was re-constructed in 1901. It was located on Portishead Point facing north-west and was specifically intended for the defence of the Bristol Channel leading to the docks at Portishead, Avonmouth and Bristol. The battery, which was too far from the other works of the Severn Defences to act in conjunction with any of them was to be manned by two officers and 41 men.

Portishead was designed as an open battery with two barbette emplacements each mounting a 6 inch BL (CP Mk.II) quick firing gun on pedestal mountings. A2 was installed on July 24th 1902 and A1 on August 26th. Each emplacement was provided with three cartridge and two shell recesses capable of holding 24 cartridges in boxes, and 30 shells. There was a recess round the interior of the gun pit for storage of projectiles between emplacements, but at a lower level. Sufficient storage accommodation was therefore provided for the full equipment of the guns. There was also on the same level, close to the ammunition store, a lamp room, artillery store and a shelter, the latter for the accommodation of the gun detachment (10 men in peacetime, 20 in war).

The roof of the cartridge store and shell store was 12' 6" thick (1' brick, 4' concrete, 4' earth, 3' 6" sifted sand). The front and end walls were 3'10½" thick (4½" brick, 6" cavity, 3' concrete) between which and the earth was about 18" of dry stone packing. The roofs of all stores and buildings above ground were of concrete over which was placed a layer of asphalt. The aprons and emplacements were entirely of concrete, with the parapet between the guns being of earth 4' 6" high. The drums of each gun pedestal were of concrete 12' 6" by 106 deep.

Provision was also made for a battery command post directly behind the guns, a hut for a signalers' gear next to a flagstaff, a separate magazine for storing practice ammunition for the 1st Gloucestershire Royal Garrison Artillery Volunteers; Royal Artillery general store and artificers, and a cottage at the rear doubling as a caretaker's quarters and a barrack room. The married quarters, consisting of three rooms and a scullery, would be converted into officers quarters and mess in time of war (accommodation in peacetime 3, wartime 6). There was also a small ablutions room attached to the single men's quarters and the latrines consisted of one WC for single men and one for married families in the yard attached to the quarters. Two coal stores were also provided. The battery was to be manned by two officers and 41 men.

The capacity of the magazine was 1000 QF or QFC 6" shot filled 13lb 4oz Cordite size 30 cartridges held in the A1 and A2 cartridge stores, and 600 BL QF or QFC filled armour piercing, and 400 common Lyddite 6" QF shells in the shell stores. In September 1904 the Rocking Bar sights were modified, a portion being removed and a Telescope added, the Telephone room being

beneath the battery command post. By the Territorial Army Scheme of 1908 the local Artillery Volunteers were converted to Field Artillery, so from then on the site was used by the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve until in 1914 when the Portishead battery was dismantled and the stores and ammunition removed.

World War One

After mobilization in August 1914 two 4.7" guns on field mountings were placed in position on the lawn of the Royal Hotel at Portishead (**ST 476775**), and manned by No.2 Heavy Battery Devon Royal Garrison Artillery. They were to be used to defend the docks at Portishead and Avonmouth from submarine attack. Meanwhile on the summit of the low cliffs, on the north-west side of a small wood adjacent to the Royal Hotel, a permanent battery was constructed (**ST 473776**) to supersede the temporary installation on the Royal Hotel lawn. The work was completed in June 1915, but the battery site and its various buildings possessed no fortifications and instead were enclosed within a wire entanglement in which were two wicket gates, one on the west, the other on the east side. In early December 1915 two 12 pounder 12 cwt QF guns, A1 and A2, both made in 1898, were mounted on concrete platforms at the new battery, and around the same time two 4.7" guns on fixed mountings were erected on the South Pier at Avonmouth.

The H.Q. of 1/6 Company Devonshire RGA was established at Avonmouth, and a detachment of the Company manned these works. The guns at Portishead were first tested on December 6th, and in February 1916 an artillery store was erected. At that time the following buildings existed, all constructed from corrugated iron and wood; B.C.'s shelter; war shelter; ablution bench; orderly and telephone room with officer's room (one building); officer's kitchen; artillery store; magazine; latrine (officer's); latrine (men's); venereal annex.

Portishead was a night and day battery, but had no fighting lights, nor was there any invasion defence. In case of attack from the land side, or of a landing party, spare numbers armed with rifles under the direction of the assistant GGC would defend as requisite. An establishment of 28 0.303" P/1914 W Mark 1 rifles with 50 rounds per man was available for this purpose.

For the QF guns some 50 rounds of fuzed common pointed and 50 of fuzed Lyddite were kept in racks in the store, in addition to 20 rounds of Common Pointed and 50 rounds of Lyddite on trolleys on the gun floors. A magazine was situated at the rear of the artillery store, wherein unfuzed shells and cartridges were stored, comprising 150 rounds of Lyddite and 100 rounds of Common Pointed. Auto sights were not fixed to the guns until April 1st 1916, but it was found that these were not effective owing to the cams being cut for the wrong height of the battery, so on March 3rd 1917 Auto and Rocking Bar sights combined were fitted. Subsequently a DRF Mark 1d (No.310) and RI Dial were fixed.

Barracks existed at the old fort on Battery Point, consisting of a barrack room able to accommodate 40 other ranks, and another for four NCO's, together with kitchen, wash house and latrines. During the summer of 1917, these barracks were considered as being too far from the battery position, and for the remainder of the camping season personnel went under canvas in the battery position. During the winter of 1917/18 accommodation was, however, found in the empty house "Eastwood" adjacent to the battery position.

On December 5th 1917 arrangements were made to install two 90 cm lights at Portishead. Also during the month the 4.7" guns at Avonmouth were dismantled and passed to the officer commanding Defensive Armament, Cardiff, necessitating the H.Q. of the company, at that time the No.2 Devon RGA, to move to Portishead B5. March 25th 1918 saw personnel leave the hired house "Eastwood", being temporarily accommodated at the old fort, pending the hire of suitable camping ground. At the beginning of May the Royal Engineers built a camp kitchen on waste ground near the Royal Hotel lawn and on the 13th camp was pitched in the new camp ground. In October 1918 No.3 (Devon & Cornwall) Fire Command R.G.A. was formed from existing units, 1/4 Company being recorded as the resident unit at Portishead, and it was they, who in July, carried out gunnery practice on targets towed by two motor boats, the "Whynot" and the "Penquine", both owned by Messrs. Read & Dickens of Pill. On March 3rd 1919 the establishment of the battery was reduced to 43%, and on the 23rd the sights, fittings and breech blocks were removed from the guns, with the armament stores being handed over to 33C Armament Officer on the 28th.

World War Two

On June 26th 1940 47 "other ranks" from the 52nd Heavy Battery R.A. and eight from the 2nd Super Heavy Battery R.A. arrived at to join 365 Independent Battery at Portishead, where two ex-naval 6" Mark VII CP coastal guns mounted on P.III mountings had just been installed at the beach battery, (beneath the old World War I battery), together with two searchlights for observation and fighting and a single beach light. 50 rounds of C.P.C. and 161 cartridges arrived on July 4th, when 14 practice shots were fired, while on the 10th 365 Battery received 100 rounds of H.E. The following month, on the 22nd, a calibration series was fired by 365 Battery, which was incorporated in 531 Coast Regiment on December 31st 1940.

At 03.50 hrs on May 13th 1941 365/531 at Portishead carried out a 3 pdr. seaward practice, and the following day a 6" half-charge seaward practice was also undertaken. This was followed on June 10th by a practice shoot carried out for the benefit of Lt.Col. Bolt and Captain Marson who were visiting, while the 10th also saw Major R.C. Hickson take over command of 365/531 from Captain J.S. Lee. On December 12th 1941 Brean Down Fire Command came into being and 571 Coast Regiment was formed to take over the responsibility for the Portishead, as well as the Brean Down gun-site which was still under construction. As a result December 12th also saw 365 Battery at Portishead and 366 Battery, then at Cardiff but soon to be deployed at Brean Down, regimented to 571 Coast Regiment.

This formation, temporarily under Major R.G.Hickson, established its H.Q. at Portishead prior to removal to Brean Down on April 19th 1942, by which time suitable accommodation was available. In the meantime, on January 20th, Major H.G. Mason M.B.E. R.A. had taken over 571 Regiment from Major R.G. Hickson. A seaward practice firing from Portishead by 365/571 took place on March 7th, and on April 4th 366/571 moved from Cardiff to take up position at the new Brean Down gun-site, which became operational at 17.00 hrs on April 7th 1942, with two naval 6" Mk. XII guns on P. IX mountings and two searchlights for observation and fighting. However, on July 12th it was announced that in order to conserve military personnel Portishead was soon to be converted to Home Guard manning. Further seaward practices by 365/571 took place on July 21st and 22nd, but on August 20th 1942 365/571 was again designated an Independent Battery, it being replaced at Portishead by 184 Battery which was subsequently regimented to 571 Regiment.

184/571's first seaward practice took place on August 29th, while the next practice on December 6th 1942 was the first carried out mainly by personnel of the 7th Somerset (Long Ashton) Battalion, Home Guard, who were now deployed for training at Portishead prior to taking over the operation of the battery. At 14.00 hrs on February 22nd 1943 firing trails with a "Universal Automatic Sight", to C.E.A.D.'s design, was carried out by 184/571 at Portishead, and between 20.15 and 21.35 hrs on May 2nd they carried out a seaward practice with 6" guns together with the Home Guard. Further practice firings with the Home Guard took place on June 10th and June 13th, from the battery which on the 16th was described as comprising 2 x 6" Mk.VII Naval Guns on P.III mountings, two mobile coastal searchlights (observation and fighting) and a beach light.

On August 10th 184/571 carried out a seaward practice with a 75 mm guns, while the Home Guard undertook their first night firing with the 6" guns on September 28th. The run-down of the Severn Defences began in October when the gun sites at Brean Down, Lavernock Point and Steep Holm were put on a Care & Maintenance basis, although 184/571 continued to have a presence at Portishead, where an officer and eight men were placed under the Home Guard (Mixed) Battery. 184 Battery carried out a practice searchlight exposure at Portishead on the 26th, and on the 31st they practiced firing a 2" Unrotated Projectile (rocket) A.A. Projector and the 75 mm gun.

On November 1st 1943 571 Coast Regiment, then comprising 13 officers and 245 men, ceased to be operational, while its H.Q. finally closed down on April 1st 1944, 571 Battery occupying the Portishead gun site, then known as "V" Works, then being regimented with 570 Regiment. Seaward practice continued during 1944 and is known to have taken place at Portishead during June, on July 30th, and during August, October and November. The Home Guard stood down on November 1st and 570 Coast Regiment itself commenced disbanding on June 6th 1945, this being completed by the 22nd, when 187/570 lapsed into suspended animation.

Fort Record Books in the PRO

WO 192/119 Portishead Battery 1899/1903 (contains large scale plans of the Battery)

WO 192/128 Portishead & Avonmouth 1915/1919 (contains plan of Portishead Battery 28/6/1918).

WO 78/4344 Plan of Portishead Battery 1903

WO 95/5457 No.3 (Devon & Cornwall) Fire Command RGA September 1918 to March 1919

World War Two Severn Defence Files in the PRO

WO 166/2065: Cardiff Fixed Defences War Diary 1940/41

WO 166/7287: Severn Fixed Defences War Diary 1942

WO 166/11261: Severn Fixed Defences War Diary 1943

WO 166/14955: Severn Fixed Defences War Diary 1944

WO 166/1733: 531 Coast Regiment War Diary 1941

WO 166/7153: 531 Coast Regiment War Diary 1942

WO 166/7187: 570 Coast Regiment War Diary 1942

WO 166/11463: 570 Coast Regiment War Diary 1943

WO 166/15051: 570 Coast Regiment War Diary 1944

WO 166/16867: 570 Coast Regiment War Diary 1945

WO 166/7188: 571 Coast Regiment War Diary 1942

WO 166/11464: 571 Coast Regiment War Diary 1943

WO 166/1842: 365 Coast Battery War Diary 1940/41

WO 166/1843: 366 Coast Battery War Diary 1941

WO 166/3547: Glamorgan Fortress Coy. War Diary 1939/40

WO 166/3937: 930 Port Construction & Repair Coy. War Diary 1941

WO 166/8348: 930 Port Construction & Repair Coy. War Diary 1942

WO 166/3874: 690 General Construction Coy. War Dairy 1941

WO 166/8290: 690 General Construction Coy. War Diary 1942

WO 166/8315: 719 General Construction Coy. War Diary 1942

WO 166/12240: 719 General Construction Coy. War Diary 1943

WO 192/155: Flat Holm Fort Record Book 1939/45

WO 199/1638: Coastal Defences (Southern Command) 1940/42

WO 199/1639: Coastal Defences (Southern Command) 1942/43

WO 199/1640: Coastal Defences (Southern Command) 1943

See Also "Lineage Book of British Land Forces 1660/1975 Vol. 2 (1984)"