

# St Mary's Hospital. Newport, Isle of Wight

## An Archaeological Evaluation Report

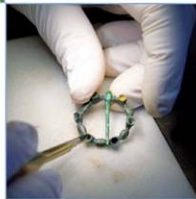
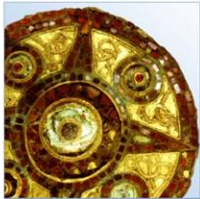
Planning Application Number: 01720/08 – TCP/026037/V

National Grid Reference Number: SZ 497 904

AOC Project no: 30367

HER Number: 6365

Date: February 2009



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# ST MARY'S HOSPITAL, NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT

## An Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of: Isle of Wight NHS Trust  
Estate Management Department  
St Mary's Hospital  
Newport  
Isle of Wight  
PO30 5TG

National Grid Reference (NGR): SZ 497 904

AOC Project No: 30367

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Date of Fieldwork: 12<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> January 2009

Date of Report: February 2009

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Date: January 2009

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## **Non-Technical Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation, commissioned by Gifford, was conducted by AOC Archaeology on behalf of Isle of Wight NHS Trust, Estate Management Department between 12<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> January 2009 at St Mary's Hospital, Newport, Isle of Wight. The evaluation comprised the excavation of seven trenches measuring 10m x 2m at base.*

*Natural clay was recorded at between 20.05mOD and 18.15mOD. No features or artefacts of archaeological interest were encountered in any of the trenches.*

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document is a report on an Archaeological Evaluation undertaken at St Mary's Hospital, Newport, Isle of Wight (Figure 1). The bulk of background information presented in this document is drawn from *St Mary's Hospital, Newport, Isle of Wight: Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation* (Gifford 2008). The archaeological investigation was designed and commissioned by Gifford, on behalf of Isle of Wight NHS Trust's Estate Management Department.
- 1.2 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SZ 497 904 and lies within the grounds of St Mary's Hospital. The evaluation area was within land bounded to the south by a large car park, to north-west by the Mental Health Unit and to the east by a former helipad.
- 1.3 The site was an area of open grass.

## 2 Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is Isle of Wight County Council. Archaeological advice to the council was provided by Owen Cambridge, Planning Archaeologist.
- 2.2 The Isle of Wight NHS Primary Care Trust was been granted planning permission by the Isle of Wight County Council to construct a three-storey building to form a hospital supplies contamination unit. Planning permission was granted subject to several conditions, one of which relates to archaeology.
- 2.3 The site is located in the vicinity of a former burial ground associated with the 'House of Industry'; a workhouse constructed in 1771 (Gifford 2008). The boundary to the burial ground is no longer visible (Gifford 2008). One of the conditions aimed to ensure that the development works do not disturb the burial ground or any burials outside its boundaries. Planning condition number 2 states that:
- 'No development work shall take place until the applicant or their agents has secured a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.'*
- 2.4 It was therefore established that a programme of Archaeological Evaluation by trenching encompassing the footprint of the proposed development was required.
- 2.5 The investigation was required in order to ensure that the development works do not disturb any burials that may have been interred outside of the boundary of the burial ground defined by Ordnance Survey mapping, or damage any other archaeological remains that may be present in this area.
- 2.6 A 'Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation' was prepared by Helen Moore for Gifford (Gifford, 2008).

### 3. Geology & Topography

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey map (BGS, 1976), Drift edition, indicates that the site is situated upon Hamstead (Hempstead) Beds, which consist of variably coloured clays, silts and sands and shale. It is a mostly estuarine deposit, and is often embedded with shells. The natural deposit observed during a watching brief undertaken on site in 1999 was orange–grey coloured mottled clay.

### 4. Archaeological and Historic Background

- 4.1.1 The following background information has been extracted from *St Mary's Hospital, Newport, Isle of Wight: Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation* (Gifford 2008).
- 4.1.2 From at least the 11<sup>th</sup> century, the site was within the Royal Forest of Parkhurst. Part of the forest was sold off in 1777 to build 'The House of Industry' which became a workhouse, hospital, school and asylum. The burial ground is mentioned in Worsley's book of 1781 on the History of the Isle of Wight, '*at a distance of three or four hundred yards (from the chapel) is a pest house, with a burying-ground walled in, close adjoining*'. 'The house of Industry' was renamed The Isle of Wight Workhouse in the 1930s, and again renamed in 1931 when it was called the Public Assistance institution. By 1963, it was called Forest House.
- 4.1.3 The burial ground was expanded northwards in 1877 and was consecrated by the Bishop of Portsmouth. In 1931, it was again full according to the Public Assistance Committee minutes, but this time a decision was made to inter two bodies within each grave cut in the northeastern area of the cemetery, and to dig the graves deeper, rather than extend the cemetery further.
- 4.1.4 By April 1949, the burial ground was no longer used, and it was proposed to graze sheep on it. In 1951, a faculty was issued by the Diocese of Portsmouth to level the ground, and to allow poultry to run over it. It was recommended that 'the headstones, crosses, and curbs be moved to one portion of the cemetery, to be retained as a memorial, the remainder then to be levelled in accordance with the Faculty permitting poultry to run on the cemetery' (sub farms committee minutes 1949 and 1951). It was noted during the archaeological monitoring of the development works in 1999, that no headstones were visible on the site. In 1999, an area in the north of the cemetery was demarcated by a chain link fence to protect the neonatal burial ground.
- 4.1.5 A former tarmac helipad lies on the eastern edge of the proposal site, which has now been made into a memorial garden. This former helipad is partially built-over the western edge of the former burial ground.

#### 4.2 Summary of previous work

- 4.2.1 In October 1997, a ground investigation was undertaken in two areas of the site in advance of the construction of the Mental Health Unit that lies to the north of the proposal area, and also within the burial ground (where another building was proposed). Eight trial pits were excavated with a JCB within the southern area of the burial ground. Trial pit 106 encountered timber and human bone at approximately 1.5m below the normal ground level, and in trial pits 103 and 107 burnt timber and ash was recorded at approximately 1.6m depth. As a consequence of these findings, the building proposed for this area was not constructed.
- 4.2.2 In February 1999, Stratascan undertook a geophysical resistivity survey of the burial ground, which was hampered by the dense undergrowth in order to locate areas of graves.
- 4.2.3 An access road was given planning permission, and Faculty for access was given by the Diocesan Advisory Committee and Registrar with the condition that an archaeological watching brief would



take place during the groundworks. This work was undertaken in July and October 1999 by archaeologists at Gifford and RPS Clouston.

- 4.2.4 The majority of the excavation for the road did not cut deeper than 0.50m, however towards the north the road had to be constructed up to 1m deep, and consequently, nineteen graves cuts were encountered, five containing coffins, and one exposing an inhumation burial. All of the burials were left in situ, and after archaeological recording were covered with a layer of *terram*, followed by the road makeup of chalk and hardcore.

## 5. Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aims of the Evaluation were defined as follows:

- 'To effectively evaluate the extent and significance of any surviving archaeological features and deposits within the new build area'.
- 'To ensure that there are no burials to be found within the area of impact of the proposed new building services, and if found to ensure the correct protocol is followed in consultation with the Isle of Wight County Council Planning Archaeologist'.
- If any archaeological remains were encountered, the aim would have been 'to explain any chronological, spatial or functional relationships between the structure/remains identified'.

## 6. Strategy

- 6.1 Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the following:

- The Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Code of Conduct* (1999).
- The Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (1999).
- The Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (IFA 2001).
- The Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (1995, Revised 2001).
- The European Association of Archaeologists *Principles of Conduct for Archaeologists Involved in Contract Archaeological Work* (1998).
- The Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (2001).
- The *Treasure Act* (1996).
- The *Burial Act* (1857).
- Ministry of Justice Note, *Burial Law and Archaeology* (April 2008).

- 6.3 All works were informed by:

- Council for British Archaeology – *First Aid for Finds* (Second Edition) (CBA 1987).
- Museum of London – *Archaeological Site Manual* (Third Edition) (MoL 1994).



## 7. Evaluation Methodology

- 7.1 The excavation of the evaluation trenches (Figure 2) was undertaken without modification to the methodology as stated in the specification (Gifford 2008).
- 7.2 Sondages were excavated into the base of six of the seven trenches to verify that the clay recorded in the base of the trenches was a natural deposit.
- 7.3 The evaluation was conducted by the author under the overall management of Andy Leonard, Fieldwork Divisional Manager. The site was monitored by Helen Moore of Gifford, on behalf of Isle of Wight NHS Trust and by Owen Cambridge, Planning Archaeologist for the Isle of Wight County Council.
- 7.4 The site code **HER 6365** was obtained for the project and used for all fieldwork.

## 8. Results

### 8.1 Trench 1

Level (OD)	Depth	Context	Description
20.05-19.81m	0.24m	1001	Topsoil.
19.81-19.66m	0.15m	1002	Made Ground.
19.66-19.51m	0.15m	1003	Subsoil.
19.51-19.09m (NFE)	0.42+m	1004	Natural clay with gravel

NFE: Not fully excavated

- 8.1.1 Trench 1 was located in the southwest of the site and was aligned northwest – southeast. Natural yellowish orange clay (1004) with inclusions of frequent gravel lay at 19.51mOD. Overlying this was a layer of pale grey silty clay 0.15m thick (1003). The deposit, interpreted as subsoil, contained very frequent inclusions of small rounded chalk nodules.
- 8.1.2 The subsoil was overlain by dark brown clayey silt (1002), up to 0.15m thick. This layer contained small fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), roots and occasional chalk nodules, and most likely represents a phase of landscaping used to level the site. Topsoil (1001) consisting of mid dark grey brown sandy silt with inclusions of small stones, CBM and roots sealed the trench, its surface at 20.05mOD.
- 8.1.3 No archaeological remains were observed in Trench 1.

## 8.2 Trench 2

Level (OD)	Depth	Context	Description
19.58-19.29m	0.29m	2001	Topsoil.
19.29-19.06m	0.23m	2002	Made Ground.
19.06-18.95m	0.11m	2003	Subsoil.
18.95-18.84m (NFE)	0.40+m	2004	Natural clay with gravel

NFE: Not fully excavated

- 8.2.1 Trench 2 was located in the south of the site and was aligned east - west. Natural yellow, orange and blue clay with frequent gravel and occasional chalk inclusions (2004) lay at 18.95mOD. A modern ceramic land-drain cut the natural clay (2004). A layer of pale grey silty clay (2003) with frequent inclusions of small rounded chalk and occasional very small CBM fragments sealed the natural clay. This layer was 0.11m thick and interpreted as subsoil. The CBM may be present in the deposit through bio-turbation and taphonomic processes, or during the excavation of the land drain.
- 8.2.2 Overlying the subsoil and land-drain was a 0.23m thick layer of dark brown clayey silt (2002). Inclusions of occasional flint, chalk, pottery sherds and CBM indicate that this is probably made ground similar to that observed in Trench 1 (1003). The finds recovered post date 1800, with sherds of pottery dating from 1780 to the present day. The finds assemblage also contained fragments of plastic and a modern plastic bottle top, suggesting a recent date for the deposition of the made ground. The trench was sealed by dark greyish brown sandy silt topsoil (2001). No archaeological remains were observed in Trench 2.

## 8.3 Trench 3

Level (OD)	Depth	Context	Description
20.24-20.02m	0.22m	3001	Topsoil.
20.24-19.99m	0.25m	3002	Subsoil.
19.99-19.44m	0.55m	3003	Natural clay
19.44m (NFE)	NFE	3004	Natural clay

NFE: Not fully excavated

- 8.3.1 Trench 3, which was aligned northeast-southwest, was located towards the west of the site. Natural blue and orange clay (3004) was observed in a sondage at a height of 19.44mOD. A later deposit of naturally-lain yellowish brown clay (3003) overlay this. The later layer was approximately 0.55m thick.
- 8.3.2 Pale grey silty clay subsoil with small chalk pieces (3002) up to 0.25m thick overlay the clay. This had been cut into by a modern service trench. The uppermost layer in the trench was topsoil (3001), a 0.22m thick deposit of dark brown clay silt with occasional chalk pieces and CBM, lying at 20.42mOD.
- 8.3.3 No archaeological remains were observed in Trench 3.

## 8.4 Trench 4

Level (OD)	Depth	Context	Description
19.84-19.66m	0.18m	4001	Topsoil.
19.66-19.50m	0.16m	4002	Made Ground.
19.50-19.40m	0.10m	4003	Subsoil
19.40m (NFE)	0.60m+	4004	Natural clay

NFE: Not fully excavated

- 8.4.1 Trench 4 was located towards the centre of the site and was aligned north-south. At the base of the trench was natural yellow, orange and blue clay (4004), at 19.40mOD. Overlying the natural clay was 0.15m of light brown silty clay that contained occasional CBM fragments. The subsoil was cut by a modern service trench.
- 8.4.2 The service and the subsoil were sealed by a layer of dark brown clayey silt up to 0.16m deep (4002), containing small fragments of CBM. This is probably made ground laid down prior to topsoil (4001), at 19.84mOD.
- 8.4.3 No archaeological remains were observed in Trench 4.

## 8.5 Trench 5

Level (OD)	Depth	Context	Description
20.23-19.88m	0.35m	5001	Topsoil.
19.88-19.77m	0.11m	5002	Subsoil.
19.77-19.17m	0.60m	5003	Natural clay with gravel
19.17m (NFE)	NFE+	5004	Natural clay

NFE: Not fully excavated

- 8.5.1 Trench 5 was located towards the north of the site and was aligned southeast-northwest. The lowest deposit was natural blue and orange clay (5004), which was observed in a sondage at the northeastern end of the trench. A later deposit of yellow orange clay and gravel 0.60m thick (5003), also naturally-lain, overlay the lower clay, its surface at 19.17mOD.
- 8.5.2 Above the clays was a 0.11m thick layer of mid grey silty clay subsoil (5002). This was sealed by a mid dark brown silty clay topsoil (5001), with some root disturbance. This lay at 20.23mOD.
- 8.5.3 No archaeological remains were observed in Trench 5.

## 8.6 Trench 6

Level (OD)	Depth	Context	Description
19.90-19.66m	0.24m	6001	Topsoil.
19.66-19.56m	0.10m	6004	Subsoil.
18.94m-19.39m	0.20m	6005	Natural clay with gravel.
18.42m	NFE	6006	Natural clay

NFE: Not fully excavated

- 8.6.1 Trench 6 was located towards the eastern side of the site and was aligned east-west. Natural blue and orange clay (6006) was recorded at 18.42mOD in a sondage at the southeastern end of the trench. A second deposit of naturally-lain orange and blue gravelly clay (6005) overlay this, 0.20m thick and forming a gentle slope from 19.39mOD at the western end of the trench and 18.94mOD at the eastern end.
- 8.6.2 The clay horizon was sealed by subsoil 0.10m thick, consisting of mid grey silty clay and chalk (6004). Approximately three metres from the eastern end of the trench, the subsoil was truncated by a 0.65m deep cut [6003], backfilled with mottled dark brown and light brown silty clay (6002). This fill contained fragments of plastic, wood and CBM. Due to the cut feature's close proximity to the redundant helipad it is likely that the intrusion is associated with its construction.
- 8.6.3 Trench 6 was sealed by topsoil (6001), a 0.24m thick layer of mid dark brown silty clay with roots and occasional CBM and chalk. No archaeological remains were observed in Trench 6.

## 8.7 Trench 7

Level (OD)	Depth	Context	Description
19.28-19.22m	0.06m	7001	Topsoil.
19.22-19.09m	0.13m	7006	Subsoil.
18.15m-18.80m	0.50m	7007	Natural clay with gravel.
17.75m	NFE	7008	Natural clay

NFE: Not fully excavated

- 8.7.1 Trench 7 was located within the eastern area of the site and was aligned east-west. Natural blue and orange silty clay (7008) lay at a height of 17.75mOD. A second deposit of orange and blue gravelly clay (7007) overlay this. The second layer was 0.50m thick and was recorded at 18.80mOD at the western end of the trench and 18.15mOD at the eastern end.
- 8.7.2 Mid-grey silty and chalky clay subsoil (7006) overlay the natural clays. This was 0.13m thick.
- 8.7.3 At the eastern end of Trench 7, the subsoil was truncated by a modern intrusion [7005]. The cut was 0.60m deep and had gradually sloping sides to a flat base. The cut was backfilled by a dump of redeposited natural silty clay and gravel (7004). A second truncation [7003] three metres from the eastern end of Trench 7 was 0.57m deep with a gradual slope and concave base. The cut was backfilled with mottled brown silty clay (7002) which contained plastic and CBM, and was clearly of modern date. Both these cuts [7005 and 7003] are similarly located to cut [6003] in Trench 6 and are likely to represent the same period of activity, most likely caused during the construction of the helipad.
- 8.7.4 Sealing the trench was a 0.06m thick layer of mid dark brown silty clay topsoil with roots, occasional pebbles and chalk (7001).

## 9. Finds

- 9.1.1 Finds from context (2002) were retained for processing and assessment (Appendix B). The assemblage included sherds of pottery, glass, metal ceramic roof tile and plastic.
- 9.1.2 The finds assemblage post-dates 1800. Sherds have been identified as plain white glazed earthenware ('stone or ironstone china'), one sherd of white china, (or English porcelain), one sherd of Dundee Marmalade pot with its diagnostic black transfer lettering and one sherd of a glazed, coarse, post- medieval redware. It is possible that these sherds relate to the previous use of the site as a workhouse and 'Public Assistance Institution'. With the inclusion of modern plastic and a bottle top, it is likely that layer (2002) was deposited during the modern period.

## 10. Conclusions and Recommendations

- 10.1.1 The naturally-lain clays form a slope down from the northwest to the southeast; from 19.99mOD to 18.85mOD. The subsoil that seals the clays has had varying depths of made ground added above it, making the site more level, but the topsoil still exhibits a slight slope to the southeast, from 20.24m in Trench 3 to 19.28m in Trench 7, a slope of 1 in 30.
- 10.1.2 The archaeological evaluation has met its aims to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains. No archaeological features or structures were evident in the trenches. There was also no evidence that the Burial Ground known in the near vicinity extended into the area of the proposed new building.
- 10.1.3 Large modern truncations were recorded in two trenches, (Trench 6 and 7). These are likely to relate to the construction of the helipad located within close proximity to the eastern limit of the site, and do not merit further examination. As such, it is AOC's recommendation that no further work is required. However, the final decision will rest with the Archaeological advisor to the Isle of Wight County Council.
- 10.1.4 Publication of the results will be through the ADS OASIS form (Appendix C) with a short summary submitted to the CBA Wessex Region Round-up. The archive will be deposited with the Isle of Wight Museums Service.

## 11. Bibliography

British Geological Survey map (BGS, 1976), Drift edition

Council for British Archaeology (1987) *First Aid for Finds (Second Edition)*

European Association of Archaeologists (1998) *Principles of Conduct for Archaeologists Involved in Contract Archaeological Work*

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- Institute of Field Archaeologists (2001) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*
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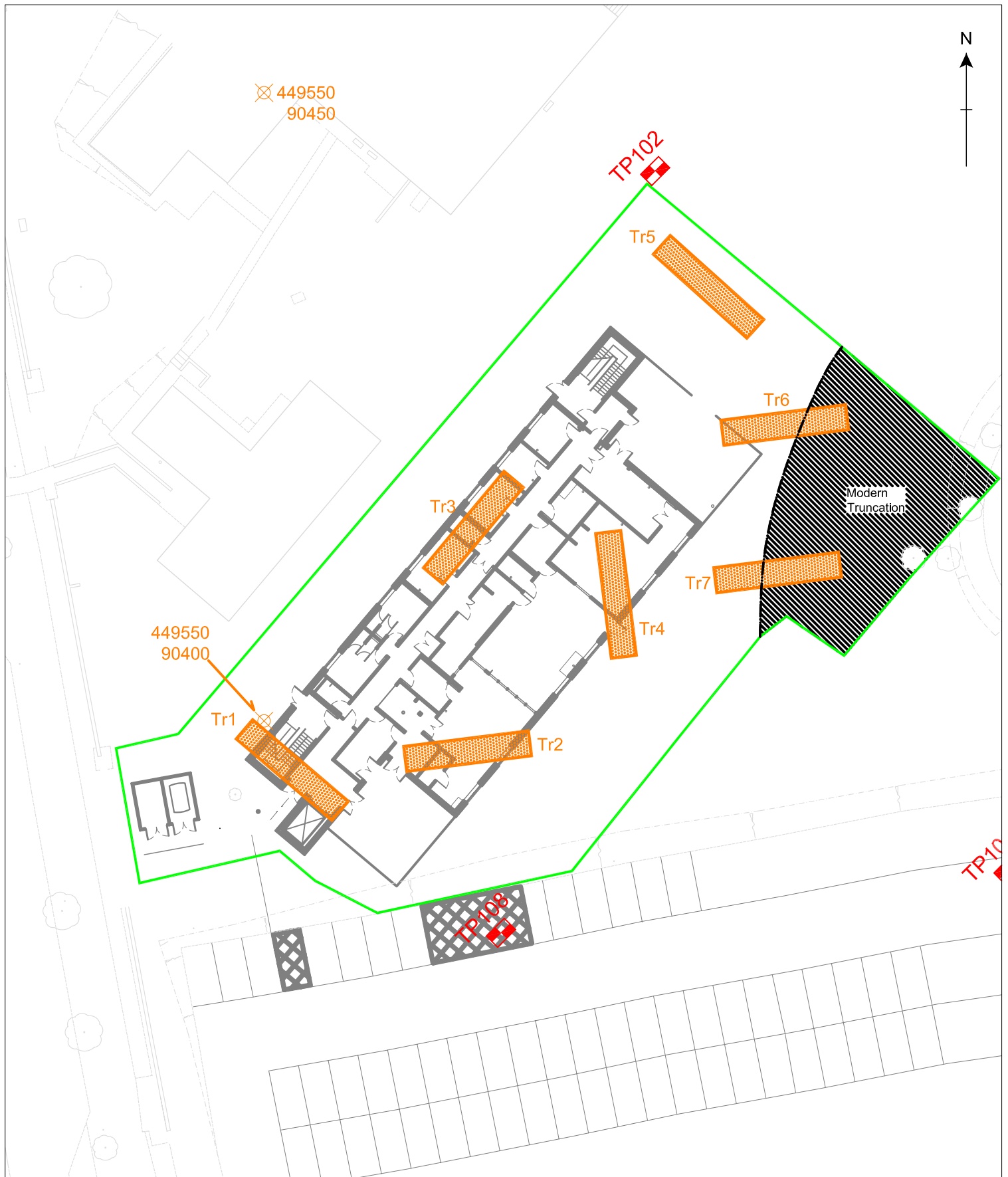


Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:50 000 Landranger map of 1993  
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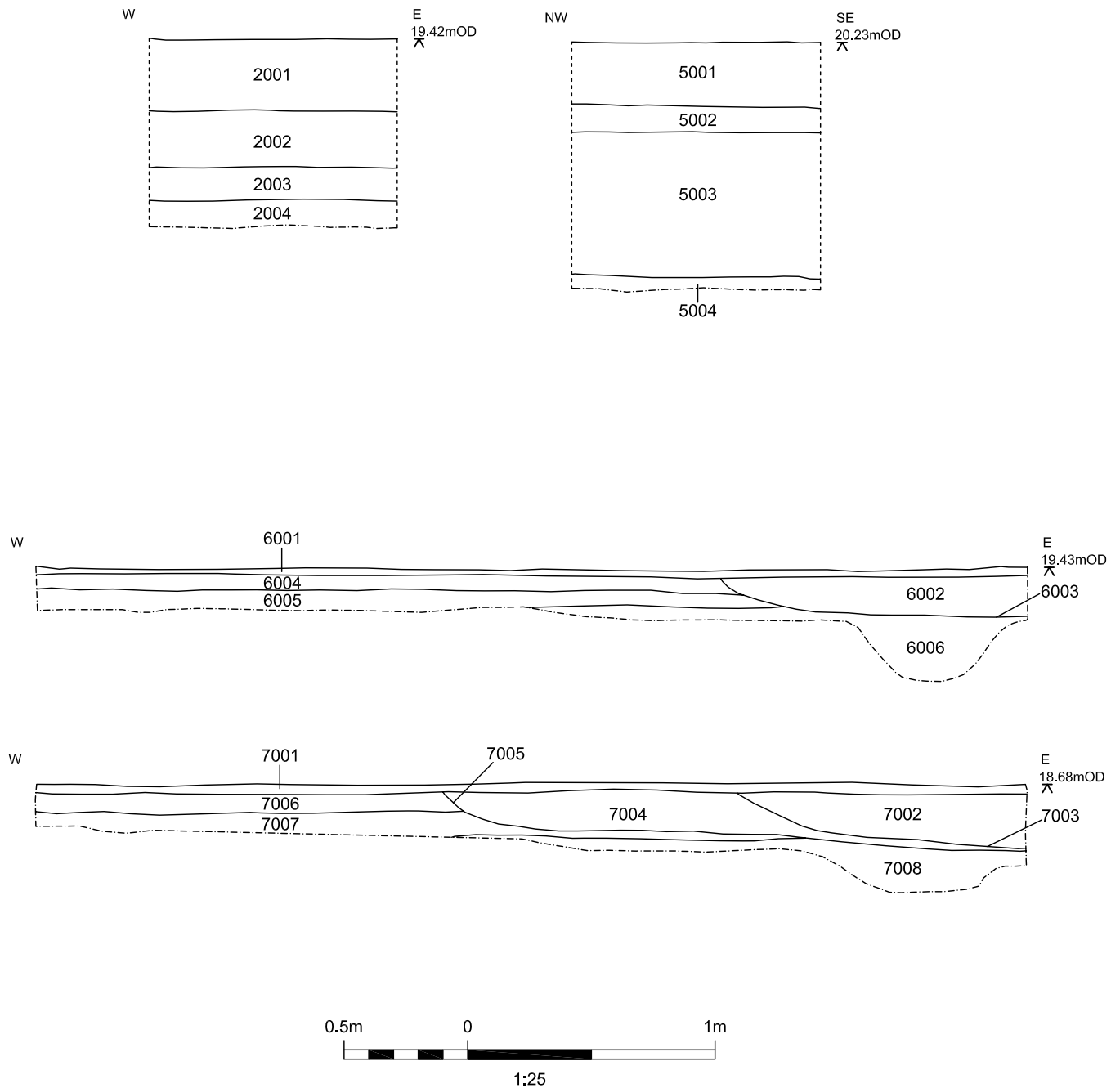
**Figure 1:** Site Location





**Figure 2:** Detailed Site/Trench Location Plan

□ Development Outline
 □ Evaluation Trenches



**Figure 3:** Trenches 2, 5, 6 & 7: Sample Sections

## Appendices

## Appendix A Context Register

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Description
1001	10.00m	2.00m	0.24m	Topsoil. Mid dark grey brown sandy silt.
1002	10.00m	2.00m	0.15m	Made Ground. Dark brown clay silt
1003	10.00m	2.00m	0.15m	Subsoil. Mid white grey silty clay
1004	10.00m	2.00m	0.42+m	Natural. Yellow orange clay with inclusions of frequent gravel
2001	10.00m	2.00m	0.29m	Topsoil. Mid dark grey brown sandy silt.
2002	10.00m	2.00m	0.23m	Made Ground. Dark brown clay silt
2003	10.00m	2.00m	0.11m	Subsoil. Mid white grey silty clay
2004	10.00m	2.00m	0.40+m	Natural. Yellow, orange and blue clay with frequent gravel and occasional chalk.
3001	10.00m	2.00m	0.22m	Topsoil. Mid dark grey brown sandy silt.
3002	10.00m	2.00m	0.25m	Subsoil. Mid white grey silty clay.
3003	10.00m	2.00m	0.55m	Natural. Yellow orange silty clay.
4001	10.00m	2.00m	0.18m	Topsoil. Mid dark grey brown sandy silt.
4002	10.00m	2.00m	0.16m	Made Ground. Dark brown clay silt.
4003	10.00m	2.00m	0.10m	Subsoil. Grey brown silty clay.
4004	10.00m	2.00m	0.60m+	Natural. Yellow, orange and blue clay.
5001	10.00m	2.00m	0.35m	Topsoil. Mid dark grey brown sandy silt.
5002	10.00m	2.00m	0.11m	Subsoil. Grey brown silty clay.
5003	10.00m	2.00m	0.60m	Natural. Yellow and orange silty clay with dense gravel.
5004	10.00m	2.00m	NFE+	Natural. Yellow, orange and blue clay.
6001	10.00m	2.00m	0.24m	Topsoil. Mid dark grey brown sandy silt.
6002	10.00m	2.00m	0.65m	Fill of [6003]
6003	10.00m	2.00m	0.65m	Cut of modern truncation
6004	10.00m	2.00m	0.10m	Subsoil. Grey brown silty clay
6005	10.00m	2.00m	0.20m	Natural. Orange and blue clay and gravel
6006	10.00m	2.00m	NFE	Natural. Blue and orange silty clay
7001	10.00m	2.00m	0.06m	Topsoil. Mid dark grey brown sandy silt.
7002	2.70m	2.00m	0.57m	Fill of Modern Truncation [7003]
7003	2.70m	2.00m	0.57m	Modern Truncation
7004	7.20m	2.00m	0.60m	Redeposited Natural. Fill of Truncation [7005]
7005	7.20m	2.00m	0.60m	Truncation Cut
7006	2.80m	2.00m	0.13m	Subsoil
7007	10.00m	2.00m	0.50m	Natural
7008	1.60m	1.50m	NFE	Natural

## **Appendix B      Finds Assessment**

By Les Capon and Paul Fitz

### **Summary**

The finds assemblage consists of pottery, building material, iron and glass. The entire finds assemblage derives from made ground/occupation layer (2002). It postdates 1800 and more than likely originates from the building complex when it was known as the 'Public Assistance Institution' of 1931 or Forest House (1963). It is of limited potential, other than to assist in spot dating and no further work on the finds is recommended.

### **The Ceramics**

The building material assemblage consists a piece of undated roof tile which has a trace of white bonding mortar on one side, and a large piece of 20<sup>th</sup> century stoneware edging / rim of possible sanitary ware.

The pottery assemblage consists of sixteen pieces of plain white glazed earthenware ('stone or ironstone china'), one sherd of white china, (or English porcelain), one sherd of Dundee Marmalade pot with its diagnostic black transfer lettering and one sherd of a glazed, coarse, post- medieval redware.

### **Ironwork**

An iron bolster/chisel was retrieved from (2002). It is 210mm (8 ¼ inches) in length and weighs 860 grams. It has signs of use at the head end (hammered) and the tip.

### **Glass**

A single green glass base piece (35mm diameter) of a probable medicine or tonic bottle was retrieved. It dates to the early-mid 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

### **Recommendations**

No further work on the assemblage is required. The Isle of Wight Heritage Service is currently being consulted as to whether they wish to retain or discard the finds.

## Appendix C      Oasis Form

**OASIS ID: aocarcha1-54757**

### Project details

Project name	St Mary's Hospital, Newport, Isle of Wight
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was conducted by AOC Archaeology between 12th and 16th January 2009 at St Mary's Hospital, Newport, Isle of Wight. The evaluation comprised the excavation seven trenches. Natural clay was recorded at between 20.05mOD and 18.15mOD. No features or artefacts of archaeological interest were encountered in any of the trenches.
Project dates	Start: 12-01-2009 End: 16-01-2009
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	6365 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	30367 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country England

Site location ISLE OF WIGHT ISLE OF WIGHT NEWPORT St Mary's Hospital, Newport, Isle of Wight

Postcode PO30 5TG

Study area 1680.00 Square metres

Site coordinates SF 497 904 53.2932154610 -7.258177826620 53 17 35 N 007 15 29 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 18.15m Max: 20.05m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation AOC Archaeology Group

Project brief originator Gifford

Project design originator Gifford/AOC Archaeology

Project director/manager Andy Leonard

Project supervisor Paolo Guarino

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer



Name of sponsor/funding body	Isle of Wight NHS Trust's Estate Management Department
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### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
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Physical Archive notes	all modern finds discarded after consultation with Isle of Wight Heritage Service
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Digital Archive recipient	Isle of Wight Museum Service
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Digital Archive ID	IWCMS:6365
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Digital Contents	'Ceramics','Glass','Metal','Stratigraphic'
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Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
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Digital Archive notes	site images and finds prior to discard
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Paper Archive recipient	Isle of Wight Museum Service
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Paper Archive ID	IWCMS:6365
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Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
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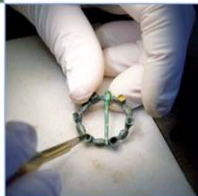
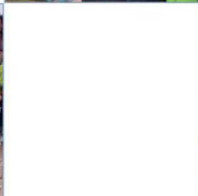
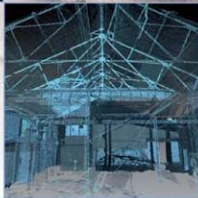
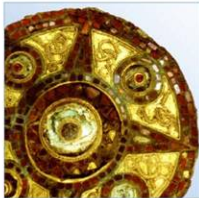
Paper Media available	'Microfilm','Unpublished Text','plan', 'section','report'
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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Title	St Mary's Hospital, Newport, Isle of Wight: An Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Guarino, P
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology Group
Place of issue or publication	AOC Archaeology London
Description	A4, 18 pages, 3 figures

Entered by	Fitz (paul.fitz@aocarchaeology.com)
Entered on	3 February 2009



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