



**Pennyfeathers Property Company Limited**

# **Pennyfeathers, Isle of Wight**

Heritage Baseline Report

110405

**SEPTEMBER 2014**

**RSK**



## RSK GENERAL NOTES

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**Project No.:** 110405-1 (02)



**Title:** Pennyfeathers Environmental Impact Assessment – Heritage Baseline Report

**Client:** Pennyfeathers Property Company Limited

**Date:** September 2014

**Office:** Hemel Hempstead

**Status:** Final

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<b>Date:</b>	26 September 2014	<b>Date:</b>	26 September 2014

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This work has been undertaken in accordance with the quality management system of RSK Environment.

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Figure 1.1: Location of gazetteer sites, proposed development and FRS plot numbers

## SUMMARY

[Pennyfeathers Property Company Limited](#) has commissioned RSK Environment Ltd to provide a Heritage Baseline Report for a proposed new development at Pennyfeathers, near Ryde, Isle of Wight. This document forms a technical appendix to the Environmental Statement submitted in support of a hybrid planning application for a mixed-use development of a site of 52.6 hectares.

A search of the Isle of Wight County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), National Monuments Record (NMR), historic map regression and field surveys identified 175 sites of known or potential heritage interest within the study area, which extended to 1km beyond the development boundary. The site is considered to have a moderate potential for the survival of previously unknown archaeological remains, particularly with respect to the Bronze Age, medieval and post medieval periods. Geophysical survey has suggested the presence of some potential archaeological targets (possibly of low significance or of a reasonably recent date) within the limits of the site but did not identify any significant areas of archaeological potential.

Ten heritage assets lie within the boundary of the proposed development. All of these are of low importance, with the exception of St John's burial ground, which is almost surrounded by the proposed development, but will remain unaffected by it.

There are 30 listed buildings within 1km of the development boundary. As designated heritage assets, these sites are all of high importance; however, any potential impact from the development on these assets is anticipated to be limited to a potential visual (indirect) impact for assets in close proximity to, and having a degree of inter-visibility to the proposed development.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 Project Background

[Pennyfeathers Property Company Limited](#) has commissioned RSK Environment Ltd to provide a Heritage Baseline Report for a proposed new development at Pennyfeathers, near Ryde, Isle of Wight (approximately centred on NGR 460068, 96634, **Figure 1.1**).

This document forms a technical appendix to the Environmental Statement (ES) submitted in support of a hybrid planning application for a mixed-use development of a site of 52.6 hectares.

## 1.2 Aims and Objectives

The general aim of this report is to provide a baseline of the cultural heritage resource within and immediately adjacent to the proposed development site.

The specific objectives of this report are to:

- Identify and define the extent of known heritage assets within and immediately outside the site of the proposed development.
- Establish, from existing evidence, the likely archaeological potential of the proposed development site.
- Provide a statement of the significance of the known archaeological and heritage resources.

## 2 LEGISLATION AND POLICY CONTEXT

### 2.1 National

#### 2.1.1 Statutory Legislation

Table 2.1 summarises the statutory legislation relating to the historic environment and relevant to this report.

**Table 2.1: Statutory Legislation**

Legislation	Key Issues
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)	It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or near to a Scheduled Ancient Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	No works can be carried out in relation to a listed building without consent. Designation of an area as a 'conservation area' introduces general controls over demolition and development. Establishes principles of development control process.
Treasure Act (1996)	The Act defines what constitutes 'Treasure'. Any find of 'Treasure' must be reported to the local Coroner.
Burial Act (1857)	Under Section 25, it is generally a criminal offence to remove human remains from any place of burial without an appropriate licence issued by the Ministry of Justice, although recent legislative changes indicate that some cases are exempt from this requirement
Hedgerow Regulations (1997)	A local authority can prohibit the removal of an 'important' hedgerow. Hedgerows can be considered important on grounds of historical or archaeological value or association.

#### 2.1.2 Policy and Guidance

Table 2.2 summarises the national policy and guidance relating to the historic environment and relevant to this report.

**Table 2.2: National planning policy and guidance**

Planning policy	Key Issues
National Planning Policy Framework, Section 12	Outlines government policy on the treatment of archaeology and cultural heritage (e.g. listed buildings, conservation areas, world heritage sites, historic parks and gardens and battlefields).
<i>Conservation Principles</i> , Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment; English Heritage, 2008	<i>Conservation Principles</i> is primarily intended to help ensure consistency of approach in the management of the historic environment. It provides a definition of heritage values, and a guide to assessing the significance of heritage assets.



Table 2.3 summarises the local policy relating to the historic environment and relevant to this report.

**Table 2.3: Local Planning Policy**

Policy	Key Issues
Island Plan (March 2012) Policy SP5 Environment	All development proposals will be expected to take account of the environmental capacity of an area to accommodate new development and to contribute to environmental conservation and enhancement.
Island Plan Policy DM11 Historic and Built Environment	Emphasises the protection, conservation and enhancement of heritage assets on the Island.

A Historic Environment Action Plan has been developed for the Island and the provisions of this document are outlined in Table 2.4.

**Table 2.4: Historic Environment Action Plan**

Document	Key Issues
The Isle of Wight Historic Environment Action Plan	Identifies the pressures on the historic environment and is intended to assist with the management of change. It is based on the Historic Landscape Characterisation programme carried out across the whole Island.

## 3 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

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### 3.1 Establishment of a Baseline

This assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (2014), *Code of Conduct* (2014), and all other relevant guidance under current best practice.

The study area comprises a buffer of approximately 1km surrounding the development boundary, designed to identify potential direct (e.g. physical) and indirect (e.g. visual) impacts on the known heritage resource. This area is designed to include the overall footprint of the proposed development, and to determine the archaeological potential of the development area, through the identification of any heritage assets within, or local trends immediately adjacent to, the development footprint.

#### 3.1.1 Desk-based Assessment

Cultural heritage data were collected for the study area from the following sources:

- English Heritage, National Monuments Record (NMR) for details of archaeological events, sites and monuments (both scheduled and non-scheduled), Historic Parks and Gardens and Recorded Battlefields.
- The Isle of Wight Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). The SMR contains details of archaeological sites and monuments (both scheduled and non-scheduled), historic parks and gardens, archaeological events and listed buildings. Aerial photographs held at the SMR were also consulted.
- GroundSure© geology and ground stability report, environmental data report and historic mapping sequence.
- Isle of Wight County Records Office (CRO). Primary sources such as maps and documents were examined at the CRO. Secondary sources such as archaeological books and journals were also consulted there.

#### 3.1.2 Field Reconnaissance Survey

A field reconnaissance survey was undertaken on 11<sup>th</sup> July 2008 by an appropriately qualified archaeologist. Observations were made on a plot-by-plot basis, noting the condition and use of each plot, the condition of any known archaeological sites, observations with regard to surface features or above ground signatures of potential archaeological interest, and any potential constraints on further archaeological work. Observation notes were taken and maps sketch-annotated.



### 3.1.3 Plot Numbering

Each distinct land parcel within the scheme was allocated a unique number. These have been referred to throughout as, for example, 'Plot 1'. Plot numbers are shown on **Figure 1.1**

### 3.1.4 Gazetteer

A gazetteer of heritage assets has been compiled, using information from the data sources listed above. A unique identifier prefixed 'RSK' has been allocated to each heritage asset. The gazetteer is included as **Appendix 1**.

## 3.2 Identification and Assessment of Impacts

### 3.2.1 Importance of receptor

The relative importance of each heritage asset within the gazetteer has been determined to provide a framework for comparisons between different assets. The categories of importance do not reflect a definitive level of importance or value of an asset, but a provisional one based on criteria such as its current status, the current knowledge about it, and/or its survival and potential. The heritage values outlined by *Conservation Principles* have guided this assessment.

The result is an analytical tool, which may inform later stages of archaeological assessment and mitigation. Table 3.1 outlines the relative levels of importance used.

**Table 3.1 Criteria for determining importance of receptor**

Receptor Importance	Examples
<b>High</b>	Internationally and nationally important resources United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage sites (including nominated sites), Scheduled monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives
<b>Medium</b>	Designated or undesignated heritage assets that contribute to regional research objectives
<b>Low</b>	Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives
<b>Negligible</b>	Sites of known low archaeological or historical importance, or where remains are known to have been significantly destroyed
<b>Unknown</b>	Resources of uncertain character, extent and/or date

### 3.3 Uncertainty

Monuments data from the SMR and NMR consists of secondary information derived from varied sources. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate. There are several limitations to the data set retrieved that are generic to any desk-based assessment and which include the following:

- Where the known archaeological data relates to chance find-spots, the full extent, date and nature of these known sites is often uncertain.
- A number of records, especially older records such as antiquarian finds, excavations or observations often fail to accurately locate sites.
- The success of any field reconnaissance survey is limited as archaeological remains can survive with no signature above ground, and furthermore a reconnaissance survey can be influenced by ground and weather conditions, as well as the state of the vegetation. Interpretation of sites identified from surface evidence is often only preliminary, as many sites are not diagnostic from earthwork evidence alone.

Due to the limitations identified above, it is possible that previously unrecorded archaeological sites will have survived within the area of a proposed development. There is, therefore, often an element of uncertainty over the nature, frequency and extent of the archaeological resource. Additionally, due to the buried and invisible nature of archaeological sites, there is always an element of uncertainty regarding the survival, condition, nature and extent of the known sites identified within the development area. Grading of significance may therefore be revised for known archaeological sites, following further assessment and evaluation.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND**

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### **4.1 Location, Topography and Geology**

The proposed development covers an area of approximately 52.6 ha and is centred on NGR 460068, 90634. The solid geology of the site is recorded as Bembridge Marls with drift geology of River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel) and Alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel) overlying.

The site is gently undulating, and predominantly in agricultural use. It rises slightly to the east (sloping down towards the brook which mostly forms the western site boundary) and varies from 45m to 20m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

### **4.2 Archaeological and Historic Background**

#### **4.2.1 Prehistory**

Palaeolithic finds have been made across the Isle of Wight, including the site at Priory Bay (at Nettlestone, approximately 3km to the east of Pennyfeathers), where undisturbed sediments containing Lower Palaeolithic stone tools have been excavated. The finds at Priory Bay include flint hand axes and flakes, from sediments that have been provisionally dated to c. 400,000 BP. Over a thousand artefacts including several hundred hand axes had previously been recovered from the beach at Priory Bay since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, making it the richest Palaeolithic site on the Isle of Wight, and one of the richest in the UK.

Evidence for Mesolithic and Neolithic occupation is also apparent from the local area through finds that have been reported. Neolithic material has also been found during excavations across the Island.

In the proximity of Pennyfeathers, Bronze Age Barrow cemeteries are known from Ashey Down, Eaglehead Copse, Nunwell Down, Arreton Down and to the south of Fishbourne. Ashey Down and Eaglehead Copse overlook each other, about 3.4 – 5km to the south of Pennyfeathers. Some 49 barrows are recorded at these two locations. They are situated in elevated positions, at 130m and 119m aOD.

There is less evidence for Iron Age activity within the immediate vicinity of Pennyfeathers, although an Iron Age settlement has been identified in the area around Brading Roman Villa (to the south of Pennyfeathers).

#### **4.2.2 Romano-British Period**

The Isle of Wight was invaded, with the rest of southern England, in AD43. The settlement on the Island appears to be more civilian than military in nature, with Villa sites at Newport, Downend and Brading. The Brading Villa (4.5km to the south of Pennyfeathers) is believed to have developed from an Iron Age farmstead and by the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was established as a villa complex including a number of buildings around a central courtyard.

#### **4.2.3 Anglo Saxon/Early Medieval Period**

It is documented in the Anglo Saxon Chronicles that the Isle of Wight was invaded and settled by the Jutes during the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. A number of the place names recorded in the vicinity of Pennyfeathers date from the Anglo Saxon period, including Brading (first recorded in AD648, and taken from Old English), Nettlestone, which is recorded in the Domesday survey indicating a pre-Conquest occupation there and Preston, also recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086.

#### **4.2.4 Medieval Period**

Quarr Abbey, 4km to the north of Pennyfeathers, is likely to have had a significant impact on the landscape around Ryde during the medieval period. The Abbey was founded in 1131 as a Benedictine Monastery but changed to the Cistercian order in 1147. The Abbey estate was very large and included the Scheduled Fishponds to the south of the Abbey and a Grange Farm at Haseley Manor (7km to the south east of Pennyfeathers). A number of villages and farms were established within the immediate vicinity of Pennyfeathers during this period, as discussed below. Also recorded for this period are a number of Pillow Mounds (rabbit warrens) on Ashey Down and the medieval settlement at Ashey Manor Farm (2.5km to the south of Pennyfeathers).

#### **4.2.5 Post-medieval Period**

During the post medieval period the immediate area around Pennyfeathers appears to have remained largely in agricultural usage. In the wider area a number of forts were established by the Royal Commission for the Defence of the United Kingdom in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, such as those at Bembridge (5km to the south east of Pennyfeathers), St Helens Fort and No Man's Land Fort (both offshore, to the east of the Island) and the Mortar Battery at Puckpool, 2km to the north of Pennyfeathers. Ryde (first recorded in c.1300 as a fishing village) expanded rapidly during this period and the pier opened in 1814, establishing the town as a seaside resort.

Numerous railway lines were also established across the Island in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Despite the Island's continued popularity as holiday resort, all but one of the lines closed during the mid-twentieth century. The one remaining line runs from Ryde Pier to Shanklin. A heritage steam train line was opened in 1971 on part of a previously closed line and in 1991 this line was extended to Smallbrook Junction to provide a passenger exchange from the Island Line.

## 5 KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE RESOURCES

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### 5.1 Conservation Areas

There are no conservation areas on or adjacent to the area of the proposed development.

### 5.2 Scheduled Monuments

There are no Scheduled Monuments within the area of the proposed development, or within the 1km study area.

### 5.3 Listed Buildings

There are 30 listed buildings within the 1km study area comprising one Grade II\* building and 29 Grade II buildings. The listed buildings are identified within the Gazetteer (**Appendix 1**). All date to the post-medieval period.

- Grade II\* Listed building: **RSK 67**
- Grade II Listed buildings: **RSK 20, 38, 48, 69, 70, 83 – 85, 90, 120, 127, 128, 130, 134, 136, 137, 142 – 145, 149 and 160 – 167**

### 5.4 Registered Historic Parks & Gardens & Battlefields

There are no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the study area or within the 1km study area.

### 5.5 Non-designated Heritage Assets

#### 5.5.1 Heritage Assets Recorded by the SMR/ NMR by Period

##### 5.5.1.1 Prehistoric Period (450,000 BC – AD43)

One find-spot of a Palaeolithic hand axe is recorded within the study area, **RSK 62**.

Three find-spots dated to the Neolithic period have been reported, all to the north of Pennyfeathers: **RSK 3** (a flint axe); **RSK 151** (a flint implement); and **RSK 155** (part of a polished flint axe).

Seven sites dated to the Bronze Age are recorded within the study area. These are:

- **RSK 6** (find-spot of Beaker pottery)
- **RSK 117** (find-spot of arrowhead)
- **RSK 152** (find-spot of flint knife)
- **RSK 153** (a cemetery, now destroyed)
- **RSK 156** (hoard of five palstaves)
- **RSK 14** (find-spot of a palstave)
- **RSK 13** (find-spot of a bracelet) - within the site boundary.

Six other sites within the study area relate to flint finds, believed to be of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date. These are **RSK 8**, **RSK 78**, **RSK 80-82** and **RSK 98**.

#### *5.5.1.2 Roman Period (AD43 –AD410)*

Roman finds have been made at five locations within the study area: **RSK 1, 11, 15, 79** and **RSK 5** (possibly including Iron Age material at this site). The finds include pottery, a millstone and coins.

#### *5.5.1.3 Early Medieval Period (AD410 – 1066)*

There are no known sites dating from the Saxon/Viking periods located within the 1km study area.

#### *5.5.1.4 Medieval Period (1066 – 1485)*

Eight sites dating to the medieval period are recorded within the study area. **RSK 2** is the possible site of a deserted medieval village at Barnsley Farm. **RSK 10** refers to a Saltern mentioned in the Domesday survey in Ryde. **RSK 63** refers to the excavation of two medieval pits at Sea Clean. **RSK 102** refers to the site of a Water Mill at Smallbrook. **RSK 103** and **104** refer to a possible deserted medieval village at Celvrecrote (Whitefield Farm). **RSK 115** refers to a documented chapel site, also at Whitefield Farm and **RSK 154** refers to a possible deserted medieval village at Preston Farm.

#### *5.5.1.5 Post Medieval Period (1485 – 1900)*

There are 95 sites recorded within the study area from the post medieval period. The majority of sites from this period refer to buildings within Ryde. These are not discussed separately, as they do not fall within the development site, and individually do not assist the assessment of potential (**RSK 22 – 37, 39 – 47, 49 – 60, 87, 89, 99, 112, 114, 115, 121, 123 – 126, 132, 133, 138, 140, 141, 146 – 148, 150**). Also recorded are St John's Garden (1850), **RSK 118** and Ryde Cemetery, **RSK 119**.



Other sites listed for this period include the Ryde – Ventnor, Ryde Pier and Newport – Ryde railways, St John’s railway station and Smallbrook Junction (**RSK 157 – 159, RSK 7 and RSK 105**). The Ryde – Ventnor railway was opened in 1864 and is discussed further in the historic map regression below.

Seven toll houses are included in the records (**RSK 92 – 97**) and two bridges (**RSK 110 and 111**).

Buildings associated with Whitefield Farm (**RSK 16, 135**), Gatehouse Farm (**RSK 17**), Aldermoor Farm (**RSK 18**), Smallbrook Farm (**RSK 21**), Preston Farm (**RSK 122**), Appley Farm (**RSK 129**), Westridge Farm (**RSK 131, 139**) are also recorded, as are cottages (**RSK 19, 138**), a midden containing post medieval material at Whitefield Farm (**RSK 4**). Boundaries recorded by the 1793 Ordnance Survey at Seaview have also been recorded (**RSK 12**).

A number of brickfields, brick kilns and clayfields are also listed for this period (**RSK 64 - 66, 68, 72 - 77 and 113**). The site of a pound is also recorded (**RSK 71**) and a boundary stone (**RSK 116**).

#### 5.5.1.6 *Modern (1900 – Present)*

Sites recorded for the modern period are:

- A WWII mobilisation store (**RSK 61**) and air crash site (**RSK 101**).
- Limekiln shown on 1908 mapping (**RSK 86**).
- Infectious Diseases Hospital (first shown on Ordnance Survey 1908 mapping as a Small Pox Hospital (**RSK 88**).
- Four bridges (**RSK 106 - 109**)

#### 5.5.1.7 *Undated*

Two sites, a bank at Swanpond Copse and earthworks recorded at Smallbrook, have not been characterised or dated (**RSK 100 and RSK 9**).

### 5.5.2 **Historic Map Regression**

Seven sites have been added to the gazetteer from the historic map regression.

- **RSK 168:** ‘Pennyfathers’
- **RSK 169:** Preston Wood Cottage
- **RSK 170:** St John’s Burial Ground
- **RSK 171:** Grove Cottages
- **RSK 172:** A well

- **RSK 173:** Cottages at Preston Grange
- **RSK 175:** St John's Burial Ground Lych Gate

#### 5.5.2.1 Draft Ordnance Survey, 6" to the mile, 1793

The earliest mapping viewed was the draft Ordnance Survey map dated 1793. At a scale of 1:2,500 this mapping showed that the field boundaries are little altered to the north of Smallbrook Lane, but the area to the south has been significantly remodelled.

Buildings recorded on this mapping are:

- Little Small Brook F. Mill (**RSK 102**). This may be the site of a mill documented from 1328 and 1497. The Domesday entry for Preston does not record a mill.
- Preston F. (Farm), the site of the Farm at Preston may indicate the location of the settlement documented from 1086. The Domesday entry for Preston includes '2 hides and 1 ½ virgates, land for 1 plough, 8 villagers with 1 plough, meadow 4 acres, fishery for the hall, woodland at 1 pig' This suggests a sizeable village and land already taken into agricultural usage in the area at that time (**RSK 154**).
- Pennyfeathers is a further property shown at this time, within the site boundary. It is difficult to distinguish at this scale, but it appears to be a small property, of presumably residential function (**RSK 168**).

Preston Wood is also recorded on this mapping (later recorded as Preston Wood Cottage). This property is located outside the development site, but the placename suggests that it may be associated with the former village of Preston (**RSK 169**).

#### 5.5.2.2 Tithe Map for St Helen's Parish, 1839

The Tithe mapping for the Parishes of St Helen's and Brading was also viewed. The St Helen's Tithe Map and Apportionment were dated 1839. The field names attributed to this mapping are summarised in Table 5.1:

**Table 5.1 St Helen's Parish Tithe Apportionment**

Field Number	Field Name	Use
1	Penny Feathers Mead	Pasture
3	Three Acres	Meadow
4	Four Acres	Arable
5	Long Butt	Arable
12	One Acre Butt	Arable
14	Two Acres	Arable
15	Coppice Six Acres	Wood

Field Number	Field Name	Use
13	Wood	Wood
7	Common Field	Pasture
9	Little Common	Arable
8	Preston Mead	Arable
16	Six Acres	Arable
25	Four Acres	Arable
20	Five Acres	Arable
19	The Grove	Pasture
21	The Grove	Pasture
23	Five Acres	Arable
30	Preston Mead	Pasture
28	Common Field	Pasture
29	Preston Homestead	Farm
6	Double Cottage and Garden	
17	The Mead	Meadow
18	Cottage and Garden	

Preston Farm is still shown (**RSK 154**), as is a building at the site of Little Small Brook Mill (**RSK 102**), referred to in the apportionment as 'Cottage and Garden'.

A building which is shown on this mapping but was not on the draft OS is the 'Double Cottage and Garden' at the area now occupied by Preston Grange (**RSK 172**).

The road and field alignments are little changed between this and the modern mapping.

#### 5.5.2.3 Tithe Map for Brading Parish 1842

The field names attributed to this mapping are summarized in Table 5.2 below:

**Table 5.2 Brading Parish Tithe Apportionment**

Field Number	Field Name	Use
2	Prestwood Rows	Wood
3	Prestwood Butt	Arable
4		Wood
5	Prestwood Seven Acres	Arable
6	Prestwood Nine Acres	Arable
127	Lower Six Acres	Arable
133	Angels Butt	Arable
144	Whitefold Wood	Wood
123	Prestwood Lower Butt	Arable
126	Angels Butt	Pasture
122		Waste
120	Copse Wood	Wood

121	Prestwood Cottage	House
119	Pretwood Butt	
11	Prestwood Ten Acres	Arable
10	Prestwood Eight Acres	Arable
9	Rye 12 Acres	Arable
8	Bank Ground	Arable
7	Lower Fowl Pieces	Pasture

The only property referred to is Prestwood Cottage (**RSK 169**)

Pennyfeathers is no longer shown as a property or named at all.

The field alignment is significantly altered between this and the modern mapping.

#### 5.5.2.4 OS County Series Published Mapping

The Ordnance Survey mapping for the area was viewed. The earliest published OS map is dated 1862 (at 1:2,500) and all published revisions were viewed, to present day. A summary of the key features identified is presented in Table 5.3.

**Table 5.3: Summary of Ordnance Survey Map Regression**

Scale	Date Published	Key Features
1:2,500	1862	Prestwood Cottage ( <b>RSK 169</b> ) is shown. The woodland to the north is named 'Prestwood Copse' (apportionment 4 on the Tithe Map). Cottages (referred to as Grove Cottages by the 1968 mapping) ( <b>RSK 171</b> ) Old Mill House shown, to east of brook ( <b>RSK 102</b> ) Buildings shown adjacent to site of Prestwood Grange ( <b>RSK 172</b> ). The railway has not been constructed.
1:2,500	1864	Little Small Brook (Farm) and Small Brook Brick Field (and a number of kilns) are shown to the west of the Brook. The 'Old Mill House' is still shown. The railway is still not shown (it is documented that it was constructed in 1864).
1:10,560	1896	Brick Field shown opposite Preston Farm (later referred to as Old Clay Pit). Small Pox Hospital is shown to the west of Little Small Brook The railway is first shown ( <b>RSK 157</b> ). St John's Burial Ground first shown ( <b>RSK 170</b> ).
1:2,500	1897	No significant changes from previous mapping.
1:10,560	1907	No buildings shown at <b>RSK 172</b> .
1:2,500	1908	Prestwood Cottage still depicted, but on this revision the wood to the north is named 'Pennyfeathers' Little Smallbrook shown (to west of Railway), hospital is now 'Isolation Hospital'. No buildings shown at <b>RSK 172</b> . St John's Graveyard shown to current extent with Lych Gate ( <b>RSK 175</b> ) annotated.
1:2,500	1939	Buildings shown at Prestwood Farm (Grange). A building is shown at the cross roads (Brading Road and Smallbrook Lane) and a smaller building between that and the graveyard.
1:10,560	1942	No significant changes from previous mapping.
1:10,560	1957	No significant changes from previous mapping.
1:2,500	1969	Grove Cottages now shown with outbuildings.

1:2,500	1971	Prestwood Cottage no longer shown, suggesting it is demolished sometime between 1969 and 1971.
1:10,000	1973-76	Grove Cottages still appear on this mapping (but not on the 2002 mapping).

## Key Features

### *Grove Cottages*

A pair of cottages is first shown on the 1862 Ordnance Survey County Series Mapping (1:10,560 and 1:2,500 scale). The cottages are not shown on the Draft Ordnance Survey Mapping or Tithe Map. The Cottages are shown until the 1971 mapping. They are depicted without outhouses on the earlier mapping, but by 1939 outhouses adjacent to the cottages are shown, and by 1968 the outbuildings are larger and to the east of the plot. The name 'Grove Cottages' is attributed from 1968. A large amount of building rubble (including bricks and mortar) was noted in this plot during the site visit.

### *Old Mill House*

A property is shown to the west of the plot, presumably later demolished during the construction of the railway. It is likely that the building is just within the site boundary. The building is called Lower Smallbrook Mill on the 1793 draft Ordnance Survey Mapping, and is labelled as Cottage and Garden on St Helen's Tithe of 1839. On the Ordnance Survey Mapping of 1862 (1:2,500 scale) it is known as Old Mill House. It is not shown after construction of the Railway in 1864. It is possible that it is the site of Preston Mill, a watermill documented from the 14<sup>th</sup> Century (**RSK 102**).

### *Plot 5, Pennyfeathers*

A property referred to as 'Pennyfeathers' is shown in Plot 5 on the draft Ordnance Survey mapping; it is not recorded on any subsequent mapping. The placename 'Pennyfathers' is known from 1775 (Kokeritz, 1940), from the surname 'Pennyfather'. It appears that this placename later corrupted to 'Pennyfeather' (first shown 1908) and was attributed to an area of woodland and pasture previously known as Prestwood Copse.

### *Plot 6, Preston Grange*

A pair of cottages is first shown in Plot 6 on the Tithe Map dated 1839 ('Double Cottage and Garden'). In 1862, the Ordnance Survey mapping shows two cottages on the same alignment. By 1908, no buildings are shown. In 1939 buildings are again shown on this plot but on a different alignment.

### *Plot 8, St John's Graveyard*

St John's Graveyard; first shown on 1897 Ordnance Survey mapping. Detail is added to the layout of the burial ground on later mapping, and 'lych gate' is labelled from the

1908 mapping. The plot continues to be depicted as a graveyard until the present mapping.

### 5.5.3 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of the site (held by the SMR) were viewed, including:

- 1946, RAF Verticals; 1:10,560 (whole site covered)
- 1971, Verticals; 1:10,000 (whole site covered)
- 1986, Verticals; 1:10,000 (whole site covered)
- 1993, Verticals, 1:10,000 (whole site covered)

No features of interest were noted within the site on any of the photographs viewed.

### 5.5.4 Historic Landscape Characterisation

The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) for the Isle of Wight was completed in 2008. This project mapped the historic dimensions of the present landscape of the Isle of Wight, which has been created from different processes of landscape change.

The Isle of Wight has been subdivided into a number of broad HLC areas. The proposed development falls within the Northern Lowlands area. This area was historically characterised by:

*“a mosaic of woodland and clay heath in prehistoric times with low levels of settlement and agriculture. Parkhurst Forest, partly wooded and partly heathland, was a defined landscape featured by the late Anglo-Saxon period. In medieval and early post medieval periods there were large areas of unenclosed common grazing on clay heath e.g. Calbourne Heathfield. Only small areas of medieval open-field”.*

The HLC describes the present landscape in this area as:

*“Mainly small-medium pasture fields and woodland, including Forestry Commission replanted ancient woodland. Some arable on gravel cappings and immediately north of the chalk in NE Wight”.*

Additional information on the Northern Lowlands HLC area is provided in **Appendix 2**.

The HLC for this area suggests that there are few sites from prehistory and that any activity was largely confined to the coastline. Roman activity is seen to be concentrated around the main villas on the Island (at Gurnard and Combley in the Northern Lowlands HLC area). In contrast there is seen to be a significant survival of medieval and post-medieval historic landscape features for this area.

The present HLC of this area consists of “mainly small-medium pasture fields and woodland”. In contrast to this characterisation, the site of the proposed development appears to have been formally or informally enclosed during the late medieval/ post medieval period, with enlargement of the fields to the south of Smallbrook Lane during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, followed by further enlargement and realignment during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 5.5.5 Field Reconnaissance Survey

The site was visited on 11 July 2008, in good weather conditions, with good visibility. There were no restrictions to access and each plot was visited.

The fields within the site boundary, to the south of Smallbrook Lane, have altered in terms of layout and boundary type more than those to the north of Smallbrook Lane (as indicated by the historic mapping). The field pattern to the north of Smallbrook Lane is representative of informal post medieval enclosure, while to the south it is evidently more modern (as shown by the historic map regression). The general topography rises to the north east of the development area with Plots 2, 3 and 4 having an elevated position with good views, particularly to the south and east (looking towards Bully’s Hill and Ashey Down). Plots 9 and 10 sloped steeply down to the east, towards the stream. No evidence was apparent for any of the recorded sites with the exception of Grove Cottages and St John’s Graveyard, which was still maintained and visited.

No significant new sites were recorded. One site has been allocated a reference in the gazetteer, the double hedge boundary adjacent to Plot 1, suggesting a possible former right of way (**RSK 174**). It is noted that Rosemary Lane continued to Preston Farm on the historic mapping, and although off-line, this may have been an adopted route, following enclosure of these fields.

A summary of site visit notes is provided in Table 5.4 below:

**Table 5.4 Summary of site visit notes**

Plot No.	Summary	Targets
1	Meadow (long grass) Mature hedges to all boundaries (boundary to north, same as plot 1). Pond in SW corner of field.	
2	Meadow (long grass). Mature hedges to all boundaries. Field noted as elevated with good views to south and west.	14 BA find-spot
3	Meadow (long grass). Mature hedges to all boundaries. Field noted as elevated with good views to south and west.	
4	Meadow (long grass). Mature hedges to all boundaries. Field noted as elevated with good views to south and west.	13 BA find-spot
5	Pasture (cut grass). Mature hedges to all boundaries. Slight circular depression adjacent north boundary, possible dew pond	



Plot No.	Summary	Targets
	or quarrying (corresponds with pond shown on Tithe Map).	
6	Rough pasture. Mature hedges to N, S, W.	
7	Site occupied by Preston Grange, modern farm buildings, yard, gardens and house. No evidence observed for former cottages.	173: Double cottages
8	St John's Graveyard. No recent burials observed, but still maintained as cemetery.	170: Graveyard
8a	Garage.	
9	Woodland and pasture. Mature hedges to all boundaries. No evidence for former property.	168: Pennyfeathers
10/11	Now one large field, under pasture/ rough grazing. Sporadic trees may indicate previous boundary (E-W alignment). Mature hedges to all boundaries. Field slopes steeply to west (towards stream).	
12 - 14	Now one large field, under pasture. Mature hedge to west boundary and part of south boundary only. Gentle slope from north to south, but field essentially flat and with out features.	
15	Meadow. Mature hedges to all boundaries.	
16	Large field. Mature hedge boundaries to the north and east. Field bounded by trees to the south and west.	

## 5.5.6 Archaeological Potential

The archaeological potential of the site is summarised below:

### 5.5.6.1 Prehistoric

The area of the proposed development lies within close proximity to a site of considerable activity during the Palaeolithic period (Priory Bay). A Palaeolithic hand axe was reputedly found in Ryde and the geology of the study area (sand and gravel) is typically of the geology where Palaeolithic activity may be expected. However, there have been no finds from this period within the site of the proposed development and the HLC identifies the highest potential for Palaeolithic sites to be along the coastline. Therefore the potential for the survival of remains from this period is considered to be low.

The Mesolithic and Neolithic periods are not well represented within the local area or the site itself. However, the well-drained soils of the elevated areas within the study area are typical of those preferred for settlement and ritual activities during this period. Even so, the potential for the survival of remains from this period within the development site is considered to be low.

The Bronze Age period is much more widely represented with the large barrow cemeteries to the south west of the development site and a number of finds of this period from within the study area. Indeed, finds have been made within the site of the

proposed development that appear to be well provenanced and accurately dated. Consequently, the potential for the survival of remains of this period within the development site is considered to be moderate.

The Iron Age is also not well represented within the local area with no finds for that period within the study area. Consequently, the potential for this period is considered to be low.

#### *5.5.6.2 Roman*

Roman activity was widespread throughout the area, and finds have been made within the study area, most notably at St John's Church, Ryde, where a possible cemetery was discovered. However, with an absence of finds from the Roman period reported from within or immediately adjacent to the development site and the modern field system, the potential for the survival of remains of this period within the development site is considered to be low.

#### *5.5.6.3 Early Medieval and Medieval*

The area of the proposed development appears to have been predominately in agricultural usage during the medieval period. The documented settlement at Preston was presumably centred on the site of Preston Farm, and may have extended into the area of the proposed development, but there is no evidence for any surviving elements of this. Furthermore, the modern field system apparent to the south of Smallbrook Lane reduces the potential for undiscovered archaeology to survive on the site. Therefore, there is a low potential for archaeological remains for this period.

#### *5.5.6.4 Post-medieval*

The area was evidently used throughout the post medieval period for settlement and agricultural activity, with some small-scale industrial activities (principally Brick Kiln and clayfields). The area of the proposed development was similarly exploited and evidence of this is likely to survive throughout the site. The potential for this period is therefore considered to be high, although it is noted that any surviving remains are likely to be of low archaeological interest.

## 6 HERITAGE POTENTIAL

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Of the 175 sites identified by the desk-based assessment, 11 lie within the boundary of the proposed development. The majority of these are of low importance, with the exception of **RSK 170**, St John's burial ground, and **RSK 175**, Lych Gate at St John's burial ground, both of which although surrounded by the development, would not be directly affected by it. The development site overall is considered to have a moderate potential for the survival of previously unknown archaeological remains, particularly with respect to the Bronze Age. Any finds of Bronze Age date are likely to be of low to high importance. It is anticipated that more recent remains (medieval and post-medieval, if present) are more likely to be of negligible to moderate importance.

Geophysical survey (**Annex 11.2**) suggests the presence of some potential archaeological targets (possibly of low significance or a reasonably recent date) within the limits of the site, but has not identified any significant potential.

There are 30 listed buildings within 1km of the development boundary. As designated heritage assets, these sites are all of high importance, however any potential impact from the development on these assets is anticipated to be limited to a potential visual (indirect) impact for assets in close proximity to, and having inter-visibility with the proposed development.

## 7 RECOMMENDATIONS

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The archaeological advisor to the Isle of Wight Council (IOWC) should be contacted at the earliest possible opportunity in relation to the results of this assessment, and with regard to requirements for further assessment and mitigation for the scheme.

Subsequent stages of work required should be undertaken in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) approved by IOWC in advance of the commencement of any fieldwork, and reported to a scope and timeframe agreed with IOWC in advance.

## REFERENCES

English Heritage 2006. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE)

Institute for Archaeologists. 2009. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised)

Institute for Archaeologists. 2010a. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (revised)

Institute for Archaeologists. 2010b. *Code of Conduct* (revised)

Isle of Wight Council & English Heritage. 2008. *Historic Landscape Characterisation – Final Report*



## APPENDIX 1 GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

RSK No	SMR Number	NMR Number	Status	NGR Grid Square	NGR East	NGR North	Site Name	Description	Period	Importance
1	1190	462108		SZ	6050	9140	St John's Church	Roman pottery and millstone, described as Roman Cemetery	Ro	Unknown
2	1193	462117		SZ	6080	9030	Barnsley Farm	Alleged Deserted Medieval Village	Med	Unknown
3	1198			SZ	6090	9162	Find Spot	Neolithic flint axe	Neo	Low
4	1952			SZ	5890	8949	Whitefield Farm	Midden containing 18th/ 19th century material	PM	Low
5	1398			SZ	6000	9200	St Johns, Ryde	Roman/ IA pottery	Ro/ IA	Low
6	1515			SZ	6000	9200	Ryde	Find Spot, Bronze Age beaker pottery	BA	Low
7	1560	501685		SZ	5960	9196	St John's Station	Railway Station	PM	Low
8	1928			SZ	5988	9137	Ryde	Battleaxe found	Pre	Low
9	2246			SZ	5945	9085	Smallbrook	Earthworks	Undated	Unknown
10	2274			SZ	5900	9200	Whitfield	Saltern mentioned in Domesday Survey	Med	Unknown
11	2352			SZ	6053	9180	Ryde	Roman coin find	Ro	Low
12	2474			SZ	6000	9000	Seaview	Boundaries shown on OS of 1793	PM	Low
13	2554			SZ	5995	9096	Preston	Bronze Age bracelet find	BA	Low
14	2556			SZ	5979	9107	Preston	Bronze Age palstave	BA	Low
15	2557			SZ	5912	9144	Swanmore	Find spots of two Roman coins	Ro	Low
16	13090; 13091; 13092			SZ	5893	8968	Whitefield Farm	House, 18th century, Dairy, Cartshed	PM	Low



RSK No	SMR Number	NMR Number	Status	NGR Grid Square	NGR East	NGR North	Site Name	Description	Period	Importance
17	13098; 13099			SZ	5895	8965	Gatehouse Farm	Barn, 18th century and stable	PM	Low
18	13120; 13121			SZ	5825	9057	Aldermoor Farm, house and stable	Farmhouse, 18th century	PM	Low
19	13122			SZ	5903	9003	Kerry and Kitten Cottages,	19th century	PM	Low
20	13127;	415827	LBII	SZ	5948	9073	Smallbrook Farm	Mid 17th century Farmhouse	PM	High
21	13128-13130; 10435			SZ	5948	9077	Smallbrook Farm	Stable, cow house, barn and granary	PM	Low
22	13246			SZ	5907	9222	House	Station Street, Ryde	PM	Low
23	13247			SZ	5907	9220	Meeting Hall	Ryde Liberal Club	PM	Low
24	13248			SZ	5910	9222	House	Station Street, Ryde	PM	Low
25	13288			SZ	5918	9216	Shop	High Street, Ryde	PM	Low
26	13289			SZ	5918	9217	House	High Street, Ryde	PM	Low
27	13290			SZ	5918	9217	Shop	High Street, Ryde	PM	Low
28	13291			SZ	5919	9218	Shop	High Street, Ryde	PM	Low
29	13292			SZ	5920	9219	Shop	High Street, Ryde	PM	Low
30	13293			SZ	5929	9221	Shop	High Street, Ryde	PM	Low
31	13294			SZ	5920	9227	Shop	High Street, Ryde	PM	Low
32	13295			SZ	5918	9225	Shop	High Street, Ryde	PM	Low
33	13298			SZ	5927	9223	House	Warwick Street, Ryde	PM	Low
34	13299			SZ	5927	9228	House	Warwick Street, Ryde	PM	Low
35	13300			SZ	5924	9228	House	Warwick Street, Ryde	PM	Low
36	13301			SZ	5925	9222	Public Building	Church Hall, off Warwick Street	PM	Low
37	13302			SZ	5935	9220	House	Player Street, Ryde	PM	Low
38	13303	468731	LBII	SZ	5935	9214	Public House	The Swans Nest, Player Street	PM	High
39	13304			SZ	5933	9222	House	Player Street, Ryde	PM	Low
40	13305			SZ	5938	9227	House	Park Road, Ryde	PM	Low

RSK No	SMR Number	NMR Number	Status	NGR Grid Square	NGR East	NGR North	Site Name	Description	Period	Importance
41	13396			SZ	5904	9215	Public Building	Mount Street, Ryde	PM	Low
42	13397			SZ	5906	9218	House	Green Street, Ryde (19th C)	PM	Low
43	13398			SZ	5907	9218	House	Green Street, Ryde (19th C)	PM	Low
44	13399			SZ	5908	9218	House	Green Street, Ryde (19th C)	PM	Low
45	13400			SZ	5909	9217	House	Green Street, Ryde (19th C)	PM	Low
46	13401			SZ	5911	9204	Shop	High Street, Ryde (18th C)	PM	Low
47	13402			SZ	5913	9205	Shop	High Street, Ryde (19th C)	PM	Low
48	13403		LBII	SZ	5916	9208	House	High Street, Ryde (17th C)	PM	High
49	13404			SZ	5903	9201	House	Hill Street, Ryde (19th C)	PM	Low
50	13405			SZ	5892	9202	House	Hill Street, Ryde (19th C)	PM	Low
51	13406			SZ	5898	9201	House	Hill Street, Ryde (19th C)	PM	Low
52	13407			SZ	5900	9205	House	Hill Street, Ryde (19th C)	PM	Low
53	13408			SZ	5899	9201	House	Hill Street, Ryde (19th C)	PM	Low
54	13409			SZ	5900	9201	House	Hill Street, Ryde (19th C)	PM	Low
55	13410			SZ	5900	9201	House	Hill Street, Ryde (19th C)	PM	Low
56	13411			SZ	5902	9201	House	Hill Street, Ryde (19th C)	PM	Low
57	13412			SZ	5902	9201	House	Hill Street, Ryde (19th C)	PM	Low
58	13417			SZ	5958	9203	Public House	St Johns Road, Ryde (19th C)	PM	Low
59	13418			SZ	5959	9204	Chapel	Former Chapel, 19th century	PM	Low
60	13419			SZ	5963	9210	House	Monkton Street, Ryde	PM	Low
61	3806			SZ	6061	9167	Appley	Mobilisation Store, WWII	Modern	Low
62	3918			SZ	6000	9200	Ryde	Find-spot of hand axe	Palaeo	Low
63	4034			SZ	6080	9170	SeaClean	Two pits excavated, medieval	Med	Low
64	4059			SZ	5905	9076	Ashey Road	Brickfield, 1866 mapping	PM	Low
65	4060			SZ	5934	9128	Smallbrook	Brickfield, 1866 mapping	PM	Low
66	4061			SZ	5886	9122	Cutlers Brickfield	Brickfield, 1866 mapping	PM	Low

RSK No	SMR Number	NMR Number	Status	NGR Grid Square	NGR East	NGR North	Site Name	Description	Period	Importance
67	4063	417345	LBII*	SZ	5877	9139	St Michael and All Angels Church	19th century church	PM	High
68	4064			SZ	5844	9148	Haylands	Brickfield, 1866 mapping	PM	Low
69	4065		LBII	SZ	5982	9227	Ryde	Gas works shown on 1866 mapping	PM	High
70	4066	411626	LBII	SZ	6025	9187	Ryde	St Johns Church, 19th century	PM	High
71	4074			SZ	5857	9152	Haylands	Pound shown on 1866 mapping	PM	Low
72	4098			SZ	5884	8955	Whitefield	Brickfield, 1866 mapping	PM	Low
73	4113			SZ	5950	9170	Oakfield	Brickfield, 1866 mapping	PM	Low
74	4118			SZ	5857	9076	Swanmore	Brickworks, 1866 mapping	PM	Low
75	4119			SZ	5990	9130	Preston	Clay pit, 1866 mapping	PM	Low
76	4120			SZ	5924	9148	Ryde	Clay pit, 1866 mapping	PM	Low
77	4142			SZ	6040	9120	Troublefield	Brickworks, 1866 mapping	PM	Low
78	4162			SZ	6080	9180	SeaClean	Significant quantity of worked flint, Mesolithic/ Neolithic and Bronze Age	Pre	Medium
79	4170			SZ	6120	9080	SeaClean	Find scatter, includes one shard of Roman pottery	Ro	Unknown
80	4171			SZ	6080	9170	SeaClean	flint flake	Pre	Low
81	4172			SZ	6120	9060	SeaClean	Significant quantity of worked flint, Mesolithic/ Neolithic and Bronze Age	Pre	Medium
82	4175			SZ	6070	8970	SeaClean	flint flakes	Pre	Unknown
83	4235	411576	LBII	SZ	5912	9219	Green Street	Steam Mill, 19th century	PM	High
84	4236	411629	LBII	SZ	5921	9223	St Mary's Church	Roman Catholic church, 19th century	PM	High
85	4237		LBII	SZ	5917	9218	Chapel	Methodist chapel, 19th century	PM	High

RSK No	SMR Number	NMR Number	Status	NGR Grid Square	NGR East	NGR North	Site Name	Description	Period	Importance
86	4376			SZ	5961	9183	Oakfield	Limekiln shown on 1908 mapping	Modern	Low
87	4377			SZ	5962	9167	Oakfield	Methodist chapel, 19th century	PM	Low
88	4378			SZ	5922	9117	Rosemary Lane	Infectious Diseases Hospital, shown on 1908 mapping. Shown as Smallpox Hospital on 1896 mapping	Modern	Low
89	4379			SZ	6040	9142	Marlborough Road	Nonconformist Chapel, 1908 mapping	Modern	Low
90	4380	416444	LBII	SZ	5890	9180	Swanmore Road	Ornate Lamp Post	Modern	High
91	4514			SZ	5860	9150	Ashey	Toll House, 1814 (demolished)	PM	Low
92	4516			SZ	5962	9201	St Johns	Toll House, 1814 (demolished)	PM	Low
93	4520			SZ	5990	9190	St Johns	Toll House, 1837 (demolished)	PM	Low
94	4521			SZ	6021	9189	St Johns	Toll House, 1848 (demolished)	PM	Low
95	4523			SZ	5902	9049	Smallbrook	Toll House, 1850 (demolished)	PM	Low
96	4537			SZ	5990	9190	St Johns	Toll House, 1871 (demolished)	PM	Low
97	4542			SZ	5900	9100	Carpenters	Toll House, 1877 (demolished)	PM	Low
98	4549			SZ	6080	9010	SeaClean	find-spot, flint blade	Pre	Low
99	4797			SZ	5910	9173	Weeks Road	Nonconformist Chapel, 1908 mapping	Modern	Low
100	4870			SZ	5969	9010	Swanpond Copse	Bank	Undated	Low
101	4988			SZ	6020	9180	High Park Road	Aircraft Crash Site, 1950	Modern	Medium
102	5097			SZ	5940	9120	Preston Mill	Water Mill, on 1866 mapping documented from 14th century - also on 1793 Draft OS mapping	Med	Low
103	5181			SZ	5920	8960	Celvrechte	Alleged Deserted Medieval Village	Med	Unknown

RSK No	SMR Number	NMR Number	Status	NGR Grid Square	NGR East	NGR North	Site Name	Description	Period	Importance
104	5224			SZ	5920	8960	Whitefield Farm	Alleged Deserted Medieval Village	Med	Unknown
105	5306			SZ	5973	9060	Smallbrook Junction	Railway Junction, 1875	PM	Low
106	5452			SZ	5986	9217	Park Road	Bridge, 20th century	Modern	Low
107	5453			SZ	5964	9199	St Johns Road	Bridge, 20th century	Modern	Low
108	5454			SZ	5969	9195	St Johns Road	Bridge, 20th century	Modern	Low
109	5455			SZ	5954	9086	Smallbrook Lane	Bridge, 20th century	Modern	Low
110	5456			SZ	5952	9084	Smallbrook Lane	Bridge, 1866 mapping	PM	Low
111	5457			SZ	6011	8907	Truckells	Bridge, 1866 mapping	PM	Low
112	5791			SZ	5921	9215	St Johns Road	School, 1883	PM	Low
113	5800			SZ	5891	9109	Ashey Road	Brickfield, 1866 mapping	PM	Low
114	5810			SZ	6004	9167	Oakfield	Oakfield Primary School, 1898 mapping	PM	Low
115	5845			SZ	5920	8960	Whitefield	Chapel, documentary ref. 1328	Med	Unknown
116	6040			SZ	5925	9117	Arethusa Cottage	Boundary Stone, moved (marked on 1866 mapping)	PM	Low
117	6120			SZ	6024	9159	Arundel Road	Barbed and tanged arrowhead find-spot	BA	Low
118	6160			SZ	6010	9210	St Johns	Garden, 1850's	PM	Medium
119	6162; 6163; 6164; 14497			SZ	5882	9204	Ryde Cemetery	Two chapels, lodge and entrance gateway	PM	Medium
120	10025 - 10029; 10306; 10307; 14200-2	410181	LBII	SZ	6089	9014	Barnsley Farm	18th century farm, granary, cow houses, pig sty, stable and barns	PM	High
121	10133			SZ	6040	9154	Marlborough Road	House, 19th century	PM	Low

RSK No	SMR Number	NMR Number	Status	NGR Grid Square	NGR East	NGR North	Site Name	Description	Period	Importance
122	10134; 13855-6			SZ	5982	9131	Preston Farm	Farmhouse, 18th century and barn and stable (19th century); shown on 1793 Draft OS to modern mapping	PM	Low
123	10135			SZ	5993	9187	The Cottage	House, 18th century	PM	Low
124	10136			SZ	5978	9185	Oakfield Inn	House, 19th century	PM	Low
125	10137			SZ	5977	9187	Sedan and Fern	House, 19th century	PM	Low
126	10138			SZ	6036	9179	The Barn	Barn, 18th century	PM	Low
127	10140		LBII	SZ	6033	9199	Bishop Lovett School	School, 1820	PM	High
128	10144	413263	LBII	SZ	6049	9178	Appley Farm	Farmhouse, 18th century	PM	High
129	10145 - 10147			SZ	6046	9179	Appley Farm	Stables (18th C)	PM	Low
130	10148		LBII	SZ	6036	9177	St Johns Farm Lodge	House, 17th century	PM	High
131	10149			SZ	6067	9150	Westridge Farm	Barn, 18th century	PM	Low
132	11880			SZ	5953	9230	Caversham House	House, demolished	PM	Low
133	13515			SZ	5868	9154	Upton Road	House, 19th century	PM	Low
134	13516	417074	LBII	SZ	5865	9155	Upton Road	House, 19th century	PM	High
135	13645 - 13647; 13651; 14176			SZ	5929	8961	Whitefield Farm	Farm building, barn, stable, granary, shed (18th century)	PM	Low
136	13648	310077	LBII	SZ	6074	8923	Beaper Farmhouse	Farmhouse, 18th century	PM	High
137	13652	310073	LBII	SZ	5926	8958	Great Whitefield Manor	House, 18th century	PM	High
138	13857			SZ	5974	9185	Rowlands Cottage	House, 19th century	PM	Low
139	13871			SZ	6055	9096	Westridge Cross Dairy	House, 19th century	PM	Low
140	13872			SZ	6133	9065	Bullen House	House, 19th century	PM	Low
141	13873			SZ	6046	9096	White Cottage	House, 18th century	PM	Low
142	14396	409912	LBII	SZ	6042	9188	Appley Towers Lodge	Lodge, 19th century	PM	Low
143	14414	411631	LBII	SZ	5916	9217	Shop	High Street, Ryde (19th C)	PM	Low

RSK No	SMR Number	NMR Number	Status	NGR Grid Square	NGR East	NGR North	Site Name	Description	Period	Importance
144	14415	411668	LBII	SZ	5916	9217	Shop	High Street, Ryde (19th C)	PM	Low
145	14432	417346	LBII	SZ	5881	9140	Vicarage	Vicarage, 19th century	PM	Low
146	14490			SZ	6018	9207	Argosy	House, 19th century	PM	Low
147	14491			SZ	6018	9203	Vista Marina	House, 19th century	PM	Low
148	14493			SZ	6039	9187	St John's Lodge	Lodge, 19th century	PM	Low
149	14495		LBII	SZ	6114	9161	Woodlands Vale Lodge	Lodge, 19th century	PM	Low
150	14543			SZ	5891	9183	Former Ryde Dispensary	Dispensary, 19th century	PM	Low
151		975092		SZ	4600	9145	Elmfield	Neolithic flint implement find	Neo	Low
152		462102		SZ	4602	9122	Find Spot	Bronze Ag convex knife find	BA	Low
153		461657		SZ	4585	9078	Cemetery	Cremation Cemetery, destroyed 19th century	BA	Low
154		461681		SZ	4598	9140	Preston	Alleged Deserted Medieval Village	Med	Unknown
155		462122		SZ	4609	9162	Find Spot	Part of Neolithic polished flint axe	Neo	Low
156		461654		SZ	4585	9100	Find Spot	Hoard of 5 palstaves found 1907	BA	Medium
157		461515		SZ			Railway	Ryde and Ventnor Branch Railway, 1864	PM	Low
158		1359117		SZ			Railway	Ryde and Ryde Pier Railway	PM	Low
159		897560		SZ			Railway	Newport and Ryde Branch Railway	PM	Low
160		409903	LBII	SZ	460396	91877	Appley Road	St John's House	PM	High
161		410104	LBII	SZ	459347	92325	Barfield Road		PM	High
162		411630	LBII	SZ	459165	92089	High Street	The Old House	PM	High
163		411669	LBII	SZ	459175	92194	High Street	Temperance Hall	PM	High
164		417477	LBII	SZ	459571	91956	St John's Hill	Engine Shed, St John's Road Station	PM	High

RSK No	SMR Number	NMR Number	Status	NGR Grid Square	NGR East	NGR North	Site Name	Description	Period	Importance
165		413271	LBII	SZ	460370	91769	Marlborough Road	St John's Cottage	PM	High
166		416046	LBII	SZ	460468	90968	Spring Vale Road	Spring Vale House	PM	High
167		416074	LBII	SZ	459344	92326	Star Street		PM	High
168				SZ	459623	90862	Pennyfeathers	Property (site of) shown on 1793 Draft OS	PM	Low
169				SZ	460059	90386	Preston Wood (cottage)	Property (site of) shown on 1793 Draft OS	PM	Low
170				SZ	460213	90921	St Johns Burial Ground		PM	High
171				SZ	459424	91272	Grove Cottages		PM	Low
172				SZ	45937	91164	Well	Shown on 1862 OS mapping	PM	Low
173				SZ	460182	90958	Cottages at Preston Grange	Shown on 1862 OS mapping	PM	Low
174				SZ	459478	91134	Boundary	Boundary with double hedge, possibly former track	PM	Low
175	MIW12278			SZ	460217	90958	Lych Gate	Lych Gate at St John's Cemetery	PM	Medium



## APPENDIX 2 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

### Historic Landscape Characterisation for the Northern Lowlands Area

Geology	Hamstead Beds and Bembridge Marls, overlain in places by Plateau Gravel and Gravel Terraces. Narrow bands of Reading Beds, London Clay, Bracklesham Group deposits and Osborne & Headon Beds north of the chalk.
Relief	Generally of fairly low altitude, maximum c. 75m OD, but moderately hilly in places.
Drainage	Tidal inlets along coast, with the tidal estuary of the River Medina running inland to Newport at the centre of the area. Smaller streams mainly run north.
Coastline	Low-lying, eroding cliffs with sand and shingle beaches and mud flats. Areas of saltmarsh around tidal inlets and estuaries.
Soils	Mainly heavy, easily waterlogged clays on Hamstead Beds with some better soils on other deposits. Generally Grade 3 agricultural land but with poor quality Grade 4 land near the coast from Bouldnor to Porchfield, and in NE Wight around Staplers, Combley, Great Briddlesford and Havenstreet
Designed Landscapes	C18-C19 landscape parks at Westover, Swainston and Nunwell on EH Register are all fairly close to the chalk ridge and are partly in agricultural use. Early C19 parks at Norris Castle, East Cowes (on EH Register) and at Northwood Park, West Cowes (outer park now developed). Osborne Park & Gardens (EH Grade II*) developed in the mid C19 under influence of Prince Albert from a late C18 landscape park. Late C19/early C20 garden and park at Woodlands Vale, east of Ryde.
Woodland	Most heavily wooded part of IW, with much of the Island's surviving ancient woodland and replanted ancient woodland
Landscape Character	Fairly enclosed landscape, in places appearing more heavily wooded than it is because of numerous hedgerow trees.
Archaeology	Few prehistoric sites and monuments except on the coast. In the NE Wight, at Wootton-Quarr, Neolithic trees have been recorded on the beach - also prehistoric, Roman, Early Medieval and Medieval structures and artefacts buried in silt and peat deposits. Gurnard Roman Villa was near the coast (possibly connected with Bembridge Limestone export) and Combley lay immediately north of the East Wight Chalk Ridge. Significant medieval and post-medieval historic landscape features have survived (e.g. the plan of the failed medieval borough of Newtown) and many more historic landscape features may as yet be unrecognised and unrecorded.
Settlement Pattern	Medieval rural settlement pattern mainly dispersed and thinly populated with some church-manor complexes. Planned medieval towns of Newport, Yarmouth and Newtown (failed borough). Small C17 port of Cowes became ship-building centre in C18 and Isle of Wight's only industrial town in C19. Ryde developed from the late C18. The NE part of this Area is now the most heavily developed zone within the IW.
Economy and Industry	Agriculture dominant until C20. Ship-building significant at Cowes and East Cowes from C18, with towns becoming industrialised in C19 but industry declining in later C20. Tourism significant from C19 at Ryde and Cowes, the latter town hosting the yachting related 'Cowes Week'. The 'North-East Wight Triangle', encompassing Newport, Cowes and Ryde, now contains much of the Island's economic infrastructure, supporting light industry and commercial uses
Past HLC	Mosaic of woodland and clay heath in prehistoric times with low levels of settlement and agriculture. Parkhurst Forest, partly wooded and partly heathland, was a defined landscape feature by the late Anglo-Saxon period. In medieval and early post medieval periods there were large areas of unenclosed common grazing on clay heath e.g. Calbourne Heathfield. Only small areas of medieval open-field.

Present HLC	Mainly small-medium pasture fields and woodland, including Forestry Commission replanted ancient woodland. Some arable on gravel cappings and immediately north of the chalk in NE Wight.
Mineral Extraction	Bembridge Limestone was commercially quarried and exported in the Roman period and the Middle Ages. Medieval quarry sites survive in the Binstead/Quarr area of NE Wight. No Bembridge Limestone quarries exist at the present day.
Vernacular buildings	Older rural buildings are Bembridge Limestone with thatch, tile and slate roofs. C18 town buildings, particularly in Newport, are of variegated red and grey brick. Many brick kilns within this HLC Area in C19, utilising local clay. Brick building almost universal from mid C19 with industrial workers' terraced housing in Cowes and East Cowes.
Threats to Character	Commercial and industrial development in and around towns does not always respect existing character. Decline in agriculture, particularly dairy farming, resulting in inappropriate leisure uses. Demolition & unsympathetic conversion of vernacular farm houses and farm buildings. Growth of unsympathetic horse-related buildings. Inappropriate treatment of rural roads & bridges. Loss of hedgerows.

