

Great Pan Farm, Newport, Isle of Wight, Archaeological Watching Brief Report

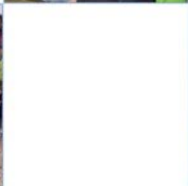
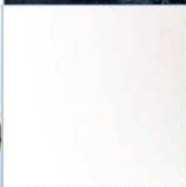
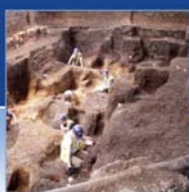
Planning Application Numbers: tcp/9229d/n/9778, tcp/9229e/n/1060,
tcp/lbc/9229n/m/10986

National Grid Reference Number: SZ 503 888

AOC Project no: 30462

Site Code: IWCMS.2009.6651

March 2010



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Great Pan Farm, Newport, Isle of Wight

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

On Behalf of: **Simon Kitching**
The Paddocks
Borthwood Lane
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Isle of Wight
PO36 0HH

National Grid Reference (NGR): **SZ 503 888**

AOC Project No: **30462**

Prepared by: **Les Capon**

Illustration by: **Jonathan Moller**

Date of Fieldwork: **13th May 2009 – 16th February 2010**

Date of Report: **March 2010**

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

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Date: March 2010

Approved by:

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Draft/Final Report Stage:

Date:

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Non-Technical Summary

Between the 13th May 2009 and 16th February 2010, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on underpinning pits and trenching on behalf of Simon Kitching. The excavations revealed natural clay and gravel horizons which were overlaid by made ground deposits and the foundations of the current upstanding buildings. No significant archaeological remains were observed on site.

1. Introduction

1.1 Site Location (Figures 1 & 2)

1.1.1 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SZ 503 888, bounded by Pan Lane to the east, the existing Great Pan farmhouse to the south and Lukely Brook to the west and north. The site covers 0.4 hectares. (Figure 1)

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 The local planning authority is the Isle of Wight Council. Archaeological advice to the Council is provided by Planning Archaeologist (PA) Owen Cambridge, of the Isle of Wight Heritage Service.

1.2.2 The development comprises the construction of two proposed dwellings with adjacent gardens, parking and a waste treatment plant. The underpinning of footings of two farm buildings associated with Great Pan farmhouse was also carried out. Planning permission has been granted for the planned changes (Application numbers: tcp/9229e/n/1060, tcp/lbc/9229n/m/10986). In accordance with Ministerial Circular DOE 11/95 and PPG 16 – Archaeology and Planning and Policy B9 (Protection of archaeological heritage) of the Isle of Wight Unity Development Plan, an archaeology condition was recommended by the archaeology advisor.

1.2.3 A written scheme of investigation was submitted to, and approved by, the planning authority in writing.

1.3 Geology and Topography

1.3.1 The British Geological Survey map (BGS 10 Mile Map, South Sheet), indicates that the site is situated upon the edge of London clay, Barton, Bracklesham & Bagshot gravel beds, Oldhaven, Blackheath, Woolwich & Reading & Thanet gravel beds, and Hamstead gravel beds and Bembridge Marls.

2. Historical and Archaeological Background

2.1 No previous archaeological investigations have occurred within the site. There are a number of entries in the Isle of Wight Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for archaeological features or chance finds within 1km of the site.

2.2 Evidence of very early occupation of the area relates to the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods, when the island was joined to the mainland. Evidence from these periods include stone and flint tools that are normally discovered on or near the shore. The most stratigraphically precise sites on the Island are Great Pan Farm and Bleak Down,

2.3 The Isle of Wight Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) shows that the site lies within an area of archaeological importance as designated by an English Heritage-funded Extensive Urban Survey of the Island's historic towns. It was thought likely that buried deposits associated with the medieval town of Newport may survive in the site.

2.4 The Isle of Wight Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) demonstrates that there are a number of archaeological sites in the vicinity of the site. The topography of the area shows that the site is close to the River Medina, potentially the location of evidence for early settlement and trade.

2.5 The Isle of Wight Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) also shows that the remains of another archaeological site lies to the north of the proposed development site. This was the site of a post-medieval clay tobacco pipe factory (SMR 4150) (Isle of Wight County Archaeology and Historic Service, 2003).

- 2.6 On-going works at the Pyle Street site have uncovered a well of probable late medieval/early post-medieval date and a pit directly overlying it, possibly the result of a robbing event.
- 2.7 Great Pan farmhouse is Grade II listed. The listing describes it as an L-shaped late 18th century house, of two storeys and built of red brick. The roof is a steeply pitched hipped tile roof, with shallow wood eaves cornices. Three windows are recessed sashes with glazing bars, block sills and segmental brick arches. The gabled porch is 19th century. Other buildings associated with the property are stables, and two rectangular buildings that were underpinned. One of these was brick and dated to the 1940s, the other an earlier structure with stone gable ends and brick side walls. Both buildings are in poor condition.

3. Strategy

3.1 Aims of the Investigation

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief were defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
 - To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
 - To enable the Archaeological Advisor to the Isle of Wight Heritage Service to make an informed decision on the status of the condition on the planning permission, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
 - To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation in order to inform the mitigation strategy as part of the planning process.
- 3.1.2 The specific aims of the watching brief were:
- Determine the presence of any remains that pre date the medieval period
 - Determine the presence of any remains of medieval date.
 - Determine the presence of remains associated with the nearby clay pipe factory.
 - Assess the degree and extent of any truncation of earlier deposits by any phases of modern building on the site.
- 3.1.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

3.2 Research Design

- 3.2.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by AOC Archaeology (2009), detailed how the watching brief would be undertaken.
- 3.2.2 The programme of attendance was dependent on the construction programme. Site procedures were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2009). All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (IfA 2008). Provision was made for a report as defined in the written scheme of investigation.

3.3 Methodology

- 3.3.1 Prior to commencing work a unique accession number (**IWCMS.2009.6651**) for the project was obtained from the local museum.

- 3.3.2 In consultation with Owen Cambridge it was agreed that the area of the proposed treatment plant would not be monitored due to the lack of archaeological remains on the remainder of the site.
- 3.3.3 The watching brief was undertaken between 13th May 2009 and 16th February 2010, on test-pits and trenches.
- 3.3.4 The watching brief was conducted by the AOC Fieldwork team under the overall management of Andy Leonard. The site was monitored by Owen Cambridge of Isle of Wight Heritage Service

4. Watching Brief Results

4.1 Test Pit 1

- 4.1.1 Test Pit 1 was located on the southern side of the 1940s building and measured 0.90m x 0.90m. The lowest deposit was soft reddish brown sand (106), sealed by a layer of hard gravelly clay subsoil (105) up to 0.20m deep. Above (105) were three rough courses of large chalk blocks {104}, which were set in sandy yellow mortar lay. The 0.30m deep chalk coursing formed the foundation to the upstanding southern wall of the building. Brick wall {103} sat directly on top forming the upstanding southern face. The bricks measured 220mm x 110mm x 70mm and were set in a cement-rich mortar in an English Bond. The foundation was covered by 0.30m thick layer of loose pale brown chalky clay (102) which in turn was covered by (101), a concrete surface.

4.2 Test Pit 2

- 4.2.1 Test Pit 2, located on the southern side of the 1940s building, measured 0.90m x 0.90m. The lowest deposit was soft reddish brown sand (206), sealed by a 0.20m thick layer of hard gravelly clay subsoil (205). Above (205) was a 0.30m deep foundation course of large chalk blocks {204}, which were set in a sandy yellow mortar. The foundation was overlaid by the upstanding southern facing wall {203}. The bricks measured 220mm x 110mm x 70mm and were set in a cement-rich mortar in an English bond. The foundation levels were covered by 0.30m depth of loose pale brown chalky clay (202) which was overlaid by (201), a concrete surface external to the building.

4.3 Test Pit 3

- 4.3.1 Test Pit 3 was located on the southern side of the western and older building. The lowest deposit was naturally-lain soft reddish brown sand (309), overlaid by hard gravelly clay subsoil measuring 0.52m thick (308). Layer (308) was cut by foundation trench [307], which relates to the upstanding building. The trench had a flat base and steep sides and measured 0.80m x 0.20m x 0.25m deep. The trench was backfilled with a loose dark greyish brown gravel-rich silt (306) which was overlaid by (305), a 0.15m thick general levelling layer of loose pale brown chalky clay. Overlying (305) was concrete slab {304} which measured 0.80m x 0.12m thick. The slab is likely to form foundation support for the upstanding wall. Overlying {304} was (303), a 0.12m thick layer of concrete on which was a layer of damp coursing {302}, 0.08m thick, followed by the lower courses of the current upstanding wall {301}. The wall was constructed in red bricks of 20th century date, measuring 220mm x 110mm x 70mm in an English Bond.

4.4 Test Pit 4

- 4.4.1 Test Pit 4 was located on the western side of the western building. The lowest deposit was naturally-lain soft reddish brown sand (405) which was overlain by a 0.80m thick layer of dark clayey silt with occasional fragments of building material (404). This deposit may represent a buried topsoil, suggesting the underlying topography is dropping away westwards. A small sherd of local redware pottery within this deposit may be of 17th century date. Cutting (404) was foundation trench [403], which relates to the current building. The trench was filled by {402}, a red brick wall in English bond. The bricks measured 210mm x 110mm x 55mm and were set within a lime mortar. Cut [403] was backfilled with (401), a loose dark greyish brown gravel-rich silt.

- 4.4.2 The upstanding wall is formed of squared cut stone leading to a gable end. This strongly suggests that both end walls are earlier than the side walls which are constructed in red brick.

4.5 Test Pit 5

- 4.5.1 Test Pit 5 was located on the northern side of the 1940s building and measured 0.90m x 0.90m. The earliest deposit was soft reddish brown sand (506), which was sealed by (505), a layer of hard gravelly clay subsoil up to 0.20m deep. A foundation course of large chalk blocks {504} were recorded overlying (505). The three courses of blocks were set in sandy yellow mortar and measured 0.30m high. Overlying (504) was the upstanding brick wall of the current building {503}. The bricks measured 220mm x 110mm x 70mm and were set in a cement-rich mortar. The upstanding wall forms the north facing wall of the eastern building and was constructed in an English Bond. The foundation levels were covered by 0.30m depth of loose pale brown chalky clay (502) which was overlaid by a 0.12m thick layer of concrete (501).

4.6 Test Pit 6

- 4.6.1 Test Pit 6 was located on the northern side of the western and older building. The lowest deposit was naturally-lain soft reddish brown sand (606), overlain by dark clayey silt with occasional fragments of building material (605). This may represent a buried topsoil. No foundation cut was apparent, the building seemingly built on this horizon. Overlying (605) was the lowest four courses of the foundation for the upstanding structure. The courses were constructed in roughly squared chalk blocks (604). This was in turn overlaid by, (603), the main red brick wall of the current structure. The bricks measured 220mm x 110mm x 70mm and appeared to have been hand made and of post medieval date. Covering the footings were deposits (602) and (601), recorded as loose rubble made ground and the overlying concrete surface.

4.7 Trench 7

- 4.7.1 Trench 7 was excavated within the shell of the 1940s building (once the roof had been removed), and was approximately 21.5m x 0.45m x 1.00m deep. The lowest deposit within the trench was (704), a 0.20m+ thick deposit of yellow orange sand with patches of clay. This is interpreted as the natural deposit. Overlying (704) was a sequence of made ground deposits, (703), (702) and (701). The lowest deposit in the sequence was (703), a 0.70m thick deposit of mid brown grey silt clay with inclusions of brick and stone. This was overlaid by (702), a 0.20m thick deposit of white chalk and rubble and (701), a mixed grey brown clay with frequent brick, tile, metal and stone. These layers form made ground deposits probably associated with the construction of the current structures on site.

4.8 Trench 8

- 4.8.1 Trench 8 was excavated within the shell of the western and older building (once the roof had been removed), and was approximately 12.5m x 0.45m x 1.00m deep. The lowest deposit within the trench was (803), a 0.10m+ thick deposit of compact yellow orange clay sand and gravel. This is interpreted as the natural deposit. Overlying (803) was a sequence of made ground deposits, (802), and (801). The lowest deposit in the sequence was (802), a 0.60m thick deposit of compact dark brown sandy clay with gravel, CBM and mortar. This was overlaid by (801), a 0.20m thick deposit of soft brown sandy clay with frequent CBM, mortar and flint. These layers form made ground deposits probably associated with the construction of the current structures on site.

4.9 Pits 1 – 5

- 4.9.1 A series of underpinning pits were excavated on the northern side of the 1940's structure. As the pits intercut, only one sequence of numbers were required. The lowest deposit was (04), (06) and (08), a brown and mid grey brown clay and gravel deposit measuring 0.20-0.52m thick. Overlying the natural deposits was layer (02) and (05), a 0.36-0.60m thick deposit of loose dark brown clay silt with

inclusions of brick. In Pit 1, layer (02) was overlaid by (03), a 0.36m thick deposit of loose grey sandy silt with frequent chalk and stone inclusions. In Pit 5, layer (02) was overlaid by (07), 0.12m thick layer of loose cement and brick rubble. Both deposits were made ground deposits. All of the pits were covered by a 0.10m thick layer of stone slabbing, (01).

5. Finds

- 5.1 A small sherd of local redware pottery was recovered during the excavations within Test Pit 4. The sherd suggests a 17th century date.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 The excavations on site were limited to test pits, foundation trenches and underpinning pits. No extensive ground reduction was carried out on site. Natural clay and gravel were observed on site, overlaid by sequences of made ground deposits associated with the current structures on site.
- 6.2 No archaeological remains were recorded during the excavations. It was observed that the western building appeared to have older structural ends, constructed out of cut stone. This suggests that they predate the remainder of the structure which was constructed in red brick.

7. Further Work and Publication

- 7.1 A short summary of the results of the watching brief will be published with a short summary submitted to the Hampshire Archaeology Round-up, and grey literature added to the online ADS OASIS project.(Appendix B).

8. Archive Deposition

- 8.1 The archive will be prepared in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990) and Archaeological Archives; A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and Curation (Brown & AAF 2007). On submission and approval of this report, the Developer/Landowner will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited with the Isle of Wight Museum Services

9. Bibliography

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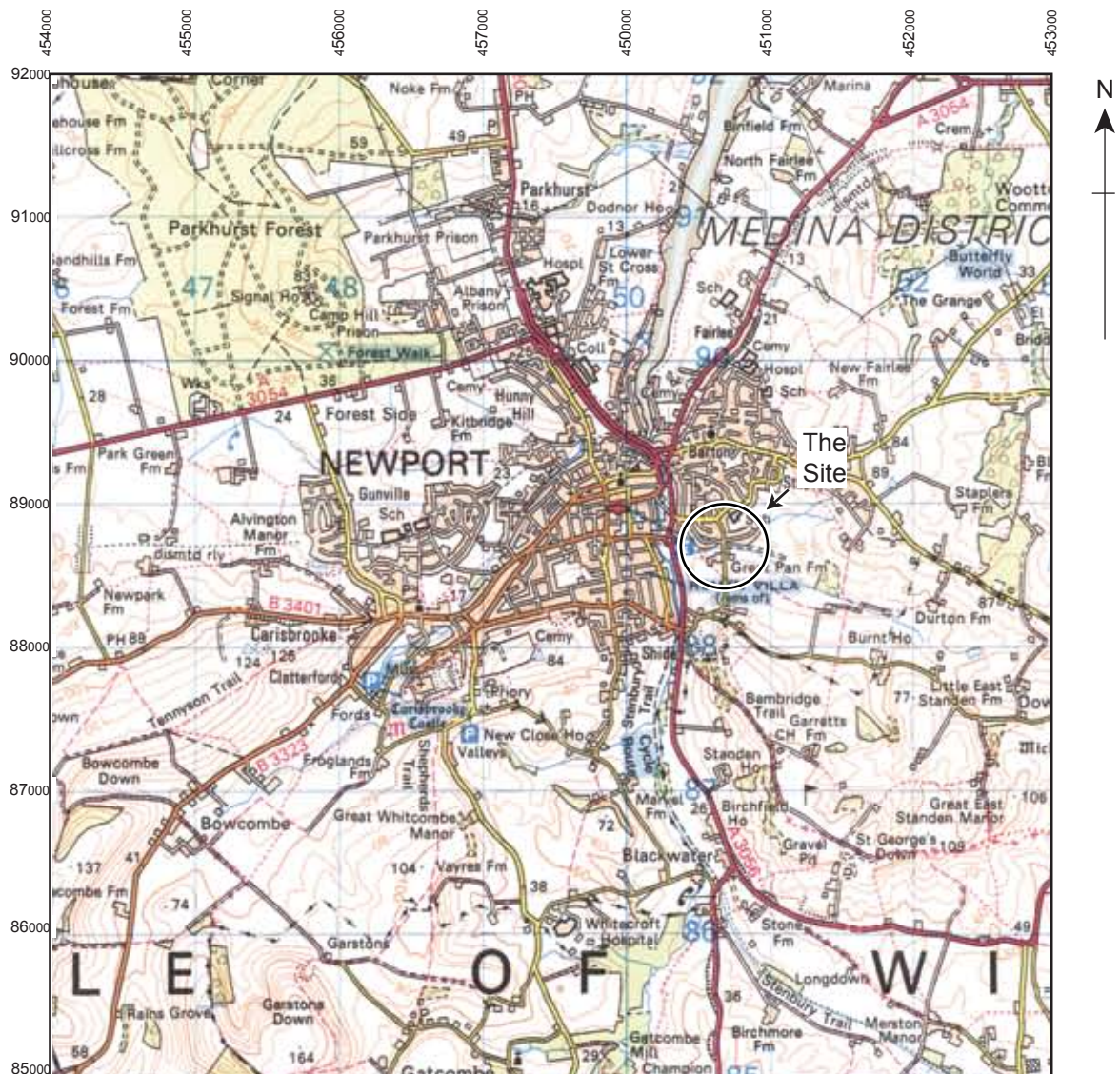
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Figure 1: Site Location

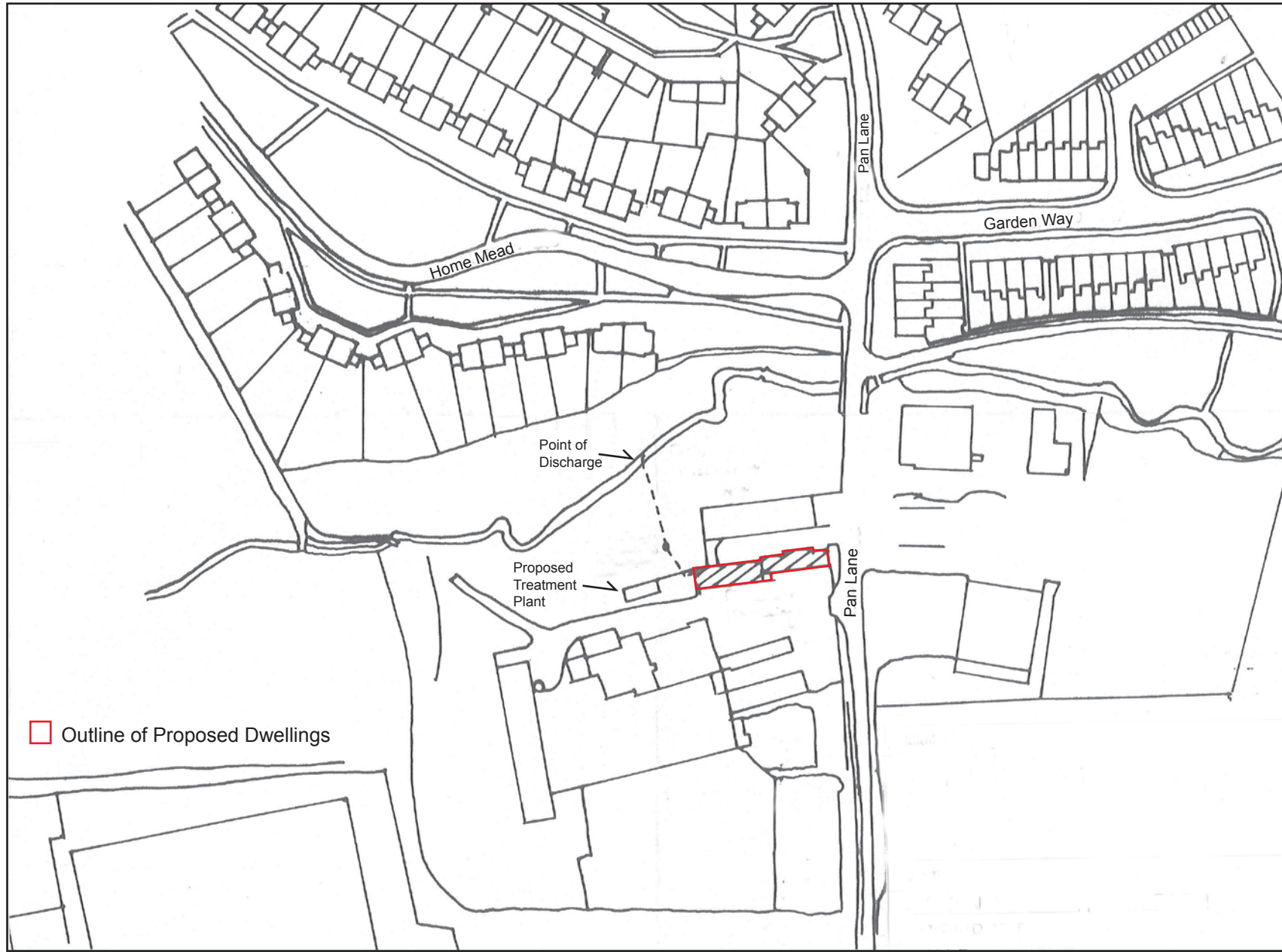


Figure 2: Detailed Site Location

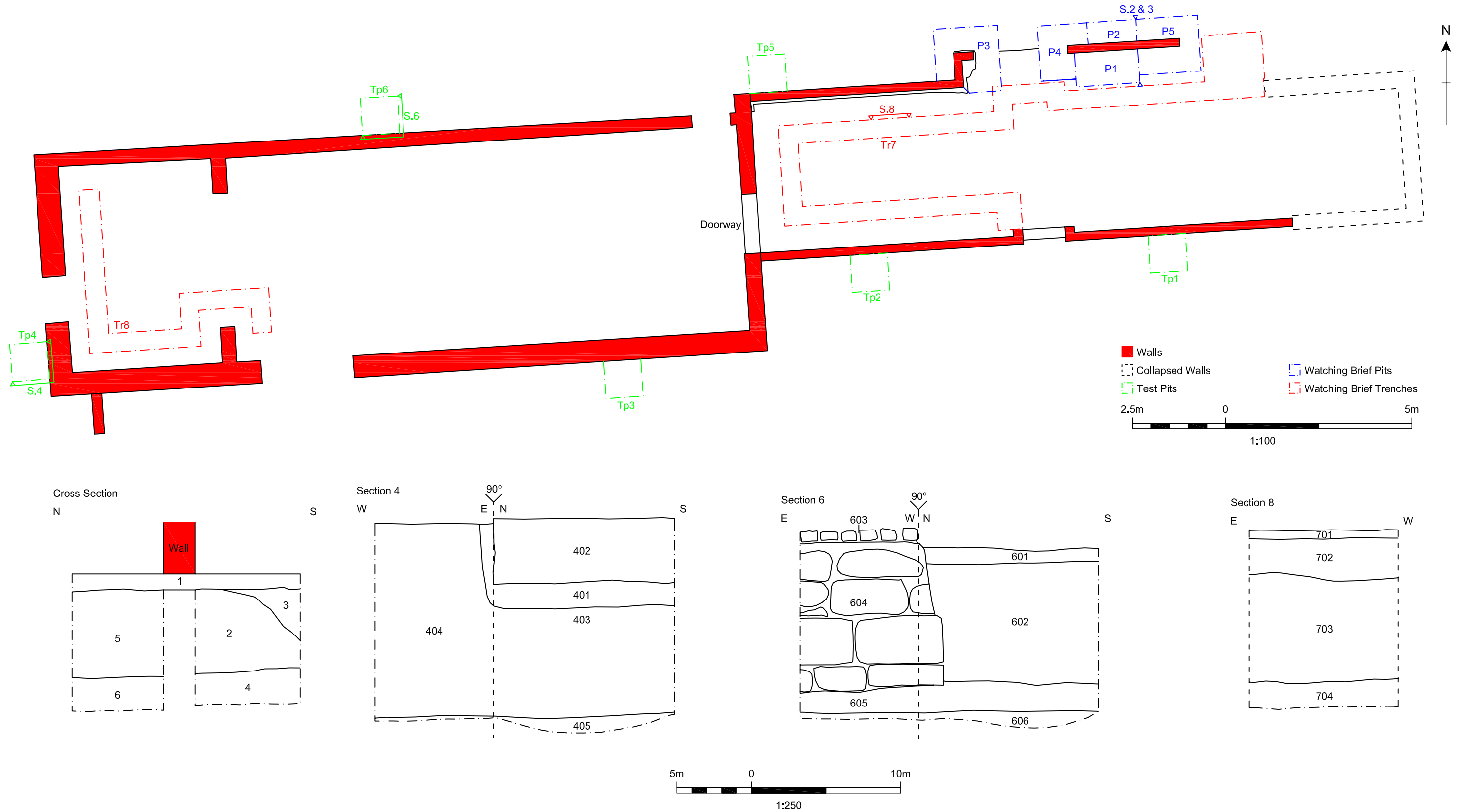


Figure 3: Plan of the Watching Brief Areas (1:100) with a Selection of Sample sections (1:25)

Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

| Context | Location | Length | Width | Depth | Context Description |
|---------|----------|--------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| 01 | Pit 1 | 1.70 | 0.40 | 0.08 | Stone footing for extant wall |
| 02 | Pit 1 | 1.70 | 0.58 | 0.50 | Fill of cut for 1, cut not seen |
| 03 | Pit 1 | 1.70 | 0.56 | 0.52 | Bedding layer for older ground slab |
| 04 | Pit 1 | 1.70 | 0.70 | 0.22 | Yellowish brown clay sand |
| 05 | Pit 2 | 1.50 | 0.60 | 0.58 | Fill of cut for 1, cut not seen |
| 06 | Pit 2 | 1.50 | 0.60 | 0.22 | Yellowish brown clay sand |
| 07 | Pit 5 | 1.70 | NFE | 0.15 | Brick pieces as foundation |
| 08 | Pit 5 | 1.70 | 0.60 | 0.20 | Natural greyish brown clay |
| | | | | | |
| 101 | TP1 | 0.90m | 0.80m | 0.20m | Concrete surface |
| 102 | TP1 | 0.90m | 0.80m | 0.30m | Levelling layer |
| 103 | TP1 | 0.80m | NFE | 0.20m | Wall |
| 104 | TP1 | 0.80m | NFE | 0.60m | Foundation |
| 105 | TP1 | 0.90m | 0.80m | 0.20m | Subsoil |
| 106 | TP1 | 0.90m | 0.80m | 0.3m | Natural |
| | | | | | |
| 201 | TP2 | 0.90m | 0.80m | 0.20m | Concrete surface |
| 202 | TP2 | 0.90m | 0.80m | 0.30m | Levelling layer |
| 203 | TP2 | 0.80m | NFE | 2.00m | Wall |
| 204 | TP2 | 0.80m | NFE | 0.60m | Foundation |
| 205 | TP2 | 0.90m | 0.80m | 0.20m | Subsoil |
| 206 | TP2 | 0.90m | 0.80m | 0.30m | Natural |
| | | | | | |
| 301 | TP3 | 0.8m | NFE | 4.00m | Brick wall |
| 302 | TP3 | 0.8m | NFE | 0.03m | Concrete damp course |
| 303 | TP3 | 0.90m | 0.80m | 0.12m | Concrete surface |
| 304 | TP3 | 0.80m | NFE | 0.12m | Sill |
| 305 | TP3 | 0.90m | 0.80m | 0.15m | Levelling layer |
| 306 | TP3 | 0.80m | 0.20m | 0.25m | Foundation fill |
| 307 | TP3 | 0.80m | 0.20m | 0.25m | Foundation Trench |
| 308 | TP3 | 0.90m | 0.80m | 0.50m | Subsoil |
| 309 | TP3 | 0.90m | 0.80m | 0.40m | Natural |
| | | | | | |
| 401 | TP4 | 1.20m | 0.10m | 0.60m | Foundation Fill |
| 402 | TP4 | 1.20m | NFE | 0.40m | Wall foundation |
| 403 | TP4 | 1.20m | 0.10m | 0.70m | Foundation Trench |
| 404 | TP4 | 1.20m | 0.80m | 0.80m | Topsoil |
| 405 | TP4 | 1.20m | 0.80m | 0.10m | Natural |
| | | | | | |

| Context | Location | Length | Width | Depth | Context Description |
|---------|----------|--------|-------|--------|---------------------|
| 501 | TP5 | 0.90m | 0.80m | 0.12m | Concrete surface |
| 502 | TP5 | 0.90m | 0.80m | 0.44m | Levelling layer |
| 503 | TP5 | 0.80m | NFE | 2.00m | Wall |
| 504 | TP5 | 0.80m | NFE | 0.60m | Foundation |
| 505 | TP5 | 0.90m | 0.80m | 0.25m | Subsoil |
| 506 | TP5 | 0.90m | 0.80m | 0.20m | Natural |
| | | | | | |
| 601 | TP6 | 1.20m | 0.80m | 0.10m | Concrete surface |
| 602 | TP6 | 1.20m | 0.80m | 0.80m | Levelling layer |
| 603 | TP6 | 0.80m | NFE | 1.00m | Altered wall |
| 604 | TP6 | 0.80m | NFE | 0.90m | Wall foundation |
| 605 | TP6 | 1.20m | 0.80m | 0.20m | Topsoil |
| 606 | TP6 | 1.20m | 0.80m | 0.10m | Natural |
| | | | | | |
| 701 | TR7 | 24.50m | 0.45m | 0.05m | Made ground |
| 702 | TR7 | 24.50m | 0.45m | 0.20m | Levelling deposit |
| 703 | TR7 | 24.50m | 0.45m | >0.70m | Made ground |
| 704 | TR7 | 24.50m | 0.45m | 0.20m | Natural |
| | | | | | |
| 801 | TR8 | 12.50m | 0.50m | 0.20m | Made ground |
| 802 | TR8 | 12.50m | 0.50m | 0.60m | Made ground |
| 803 | TR8 | 12.50m | 0.50m | 0.10m | Natural |

Appendix B – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-61785

Project details

Project name Great Pan farm, Newport, Isle of Wight

Short description of the project An archaeological watching brief was conducted during the excavation of foundation trenches, test pits and underpinning pits. No archaeological remains were recorded.

Project dates Start: 13-05-2009 End: 16-02-2010

Previous/future work No / No

Any project codes associated reference 6651 - HER event no.

Any project codes associated reference IWCMS.2009.6651 - Museum accession ID

Any project codes associated reference 30462 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Recording project

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Other 2 - In use as a building

Significant Finds CERAMIC POT Post Medieval

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country England
Site location ISLE OF WIGHT ISLE OF WIGHT NEWPORT Great Pan Farm

Postcode PO30 2PH

Study area 0.40 Hectares

Site coordinates SZ 503 888 50.6960911775 -1.287735868590 50 41 45 N 001 17 15 W Point

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology Group
Organisation

Project brief local archaeological advisors
originator

Project design AOC Archaeology Group
originator

Project Andy Leonard
director/manager

Project supervisor Jon Moller

Project supervisor Andy Leonard

Project supervisor Ian Hogg

Project supervisor Chris Clarke

Project supervisor Paul Harris

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding

body

Name of Simon Kitching
 sponsor/funding
 body

Project archives

Physical Archive Isle of Wight Museum
 recipient

Physical Contents 'Ceramics'

Digital Archive Isle of Wight Museum
 recipient

Digital Contents 'Ceramics'

Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
 available

Paper Archive Isle of Wight Museum
 recipient

Paper Contents 'Ceramics'

Paper Media 'Context
 available sheet','Matrices','Microfilm','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished
 Text'

Project bibliography 1

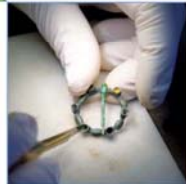
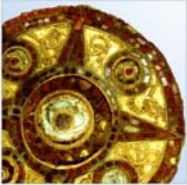
Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Great Pan Farm,Newport, Isle of Wight;a written scheme of investigation for an
 archaeological watching brief
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Capon, L

Date 2010

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology Group

Place of issue or publication AOC Archaeology, Twickenham

Description A4 project planning document with site location figures



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