

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Standen Heath Landfill Site Extension
Standen Heath, Isle of Wight**

**NGR 453000 089000
(SZ 53000 89000)**

Prepared for Amec Environment & Infrastructure UK Ltd

**Project No: 5132
Site Code: HEA11**

**ASE Report No: 2011227
OASIS id: archaeol6-110775**

**By Greg Priestley-Bell
With a contribution from Lucy Allott**

September 2011

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by AMEC Environment & Infrastructure UK LTD to undertake an archaeological watching brief during geo-technical investigations on land designated for the Standen Heath Landfill Site extension at Standen Heath, Isle of Wight.

The watching brief comprised the continuous monitoring of the mechanical excavation of ten geo-technical trial pits. Widespread evidence of marling indicted that much of the site had been ploughed at some time, probably in the post-medieval / modern period.

The work identified two archaeological features. An undated ditch was possibly associated with what appeared to be terracing and/or lynchets. Such an arrangement might indicate the presence of a system of small fields, predating the current layout. A second undated ditch, together with a parallel existing straight ditch, perhaps represented the flanking ditches of a c.8m wide trackway. This proposition was supported by a noticeable hollowing of the ground surface between the suggested flanking ditches, potentially caused by traffic. The only finds recovered during the work comprised two pieces of worked flint and a small quantity of fire-cracked flint.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) a division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by AMEC Environment & Infrastructure UK Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during geotechnical investigations at Standen Heath landfill extension, Standen Heath, Isle of Wight hereafter referred to as 'the site' (centred on NGR 453000 089000; Figure 1). The fieldwork was undertaken by Greg Priestley-Bell (Senior Archaeologist) on the 13th and 14th of September 2011.

1.2 Location and Geology

1.2.1 The site is located to the north of, and is contiguous with the present operational landfill site. The site is currently undeveloped and consists principally of conifer plantation, deciduous plantation and semi-improved grassland. A small area of farm buildings and hard standing lie in the southwest of the site.

1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey, there is no recorded superficial geology. The underlying geology of the site consists of Hamstead Beds clay, silt and sand.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The Isle of Wight council considers that a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) will be a useful approach to clarifying the archaeological potential of the site early in the planning process. This is consistent with national policy as expressed in Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 5: *Planning and the Historic Environment* and local policy as defined in the Isle of Wight's Local Plan.

1.3.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by AMEC Environment & Infrastructure UK Ltd (Townend 2011). Background information contained in the WSI has been reused in this report with due acknowledgement.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The general aim of the archaeological monitoring is to provide information sufficient to identify and characterise the potential for sub-surface archaeological remains to survive on the site. It will also provide a limited record of the location, type, date and condition of any surviving archaeological remains where they are encountered during the trial pitting exercise.

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of the watching brief.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Archaeological background information is provided by the WSI (Townend 2011) and is repeated below.
- 2.2 There are three scheduled monuments within 2km of the site boundary, 29 listed buildings and one conservation area. The majority of the listed buildings are listed at Grade II, with one listed at Grade I and two at Grade II*. The conservation area is at Arreton, located approximately 1.3km to the south of the site boundary. The nearest designated heritage assets to the site are the scheduled monument of Downend Romano-British Villa (ListEntry 1010002) and the two grade II listed buildings at Little East Standen Farm (ListEntries 12098180 and 1292777) each at approximately 890m from the closest point of the site boundary.
- 2.3 The Isle of White Historic Environment Record (HER) records a number of flint scatters and earthwork features within 500m of the site (including within the current landfill site). A number of cropmark sites are also noted (including within the restored landfill area), particularly in the Blacklands Bridge area, and findspots of relatively early material occur at approximately 0.5km to the south and southwest of the site. There are also a number of historic farmsteads in the area and a number of WWII features associated with an anti-aircraft battery are recorded at Lynn Farm, Havenstreet.
- 2.4 A key feature of the historic environment adjacent to the site is the Kings Quay to St Lawrence Boundary (HER Ref. 901). This is a hedge boundary commonly referred to as the *Motkin Boundary*. The feature runs along the north to south axis of the Isle of White and a section of approximately 430m is located on or adjacent to the site's eastern boundary. The age of the boundary is not known but it is reputed to date to as early as the Bronze Age, although there is no evidence to support this. The *Motkin Boundary* appears to have been recognised in the medieval period, as some parts of parish and estate boundaries adopt its line so it is not unreasonable to suggest that it may, at least in parts, predate this time. Other than a 120m section of the *Motkin Boundary* in the northeast of the site, there are no recorded historic environment features within the area of the proposed landfill extension.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The watching brief comprised the continuous monitoring of the mechanical excavation of ten geo-technical trial pits (TP1A-10A), measuring between 2m – 2.5m long, 600mm wide and up to 4m deep (Figure 2).
- 3.2 All archaeological (and geological where appropriate) deposits were recorded on test pit record sheets. In addition, all encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards using pro-forma context record sheets. Full details of the techniques are contained within the WSI (Townend 2011), a copy of which will be contained within the site archive.
- 3.3 A photographic record of the test pits and associated deposits and features was kept, and forms part of the site archive.
- 3.4 The archive will be housed with the Isle of Wight Museum at the end of the project under the accession number IWCMS: 2011.8131.

Number of contexts	42
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk Samples	none
Geo-archaeological samples	1
Photos (digital)	31
Bulk finds	none
Registered finds	n/a
Environmental flots/residue	n/a

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS (Figures 2-4)

All heights are based on an arbitrary/approximate ground surface height of 20m AOD; precise values, should they be required, can be obtained from trial pit logs produced by the geo-technical contractor.

4.1 TP 1A

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
1A/01	Layer	Topsoil	TP	TP	0.30m	70.24
1A/02	Layer	Subsoil	TP	TP	0.15m	69.94
1A/03	Deposit	Natural sand	TP	TP	n/a	69.79

Table 2: TP1A contexts

4.1.1 Topsoil [1A/01] consisting of light yellowish brown very fine sandy silt overlay subsoil [1A/02] consisting of light/mid yellowish brown very fine sandy silt. One piece of worked flint and one piece of fire-cracked flint were recovered from layer [1A/02]. Deposit [1A/02] overlay natural [1A/03] consisting of light whitish yellow fine sand.

4.2 TP 2A

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
2A/01	Layer	Topsoil	TP	TP	0.25m	69.16
2A/02	Layer	Subsoil	TP	TP	0.15m	68.91
2A/03	Deposit	Natural sand	TP	TP	n/a	68.76

Table 3: TP2A contexts

4.2.1 Topsoil [2A/01] consisting of light yellowish brown very fine sandy silt overlay subsoil [2A/02] consisting of mid brownish yellow clayey silt with occasional charcoal. Deposit [2A/02] overlay natural [2A/03] consisting of light whitish yellow fine sand.

4.3 TP 3

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
3/01	Layer	Topsoil	TP	TP	0.30m	62.07
3/02	Layer	Subsoil	TP	TP	0.10m	61.97
3/03	Deposit	Natural clay	TP	TP	0.45m	61.87
3/04	Deposit	Natural sand	TP	TP	n/a	61.42

Table 4: TP3 contexts

4.3.1 Topsoil [3/01] consisting of very dark yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk fragments overlay subsoil [3/02] consisting of mid/dark yellowish brown slightly clayey silt. Deposit [3/02] overlay natural [3/03] consisting of mid brownish yellow clay. Deposit [3/03] overlay natural [3/04] consisting of light creamy yellow fine sand.

4.4 TP 4A

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
4A/01	Layer	Topsoil	TP	TP	0.30m	61.07
4A/02	Layer	Subsoil	TP	TP	0.10m	60.77
4A/03	Deposit	Natural clay	TP	TP	0.20	60.67
4A/04	Deposit	Natural clay	TP	TP	n/a	60.47

Table 5: TP4A contexts

4.4.1 Topsoil [4A/01] consisting of mid/dark yellowish brown fine sandy silt with frequent rooting overlay subsoil [4A/02] consisting of mid/dark yellowish brown silty clay. Seven fragments of fire-cracked flint were recovered from deposit [4A/01] Deposit [4A/02] overlay natural [4A/03] consisting mid yellowish brown silty clay. Deposit [4A/03] overlay natural [4A/04] consisting of stiff mid yellowish brown clay.

4.5 TP 5A

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
5A/01	Layer	Topsoil	TP	TP	0.30m	54.95
5A/02	Layer	Subsoil	TP	TP	0.10m	54.65
5A/03	Deposit	Natural clay	TP	TP	n/a	54.55

Table 6: TP5A contexts

4.5.1 Topsoil [5A/01] consisting of mid reddish brown clayey silt overlay subsoil [5A/02] consisting of mid yellowish brown clayey silt. Deposit [5A/02] overlay natural [5A/03] consisting of light yellowish brown silty clay.

4.6 TP 6A

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
6A/01	Layer	Topsoil	TP	TP	0.20m	49.30
6A/02	Layer	Subsoil	TP	TP	0.10m	49.10
6A/03	Deposit	Natural	TP	TP	n/a	49.00

Table 7: TP6A contexts

4.6.1 Topsoil [6A/01] consisting of mid/dark reddish brown clayey silt overlay subsoil [6A/02] consisting of mid yellowish brown clayey silt. Deposit [6A/02] overlay natural [6A/03] consisting of light yellowish grey clay.

4.7 TP 7A

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
7A/01	Layer	Topsoil	TP	TP	0.20m	53.69
7A/02	Layer	Subsoil	TP	TP	0.10m	53.49
7A/03	Cut	Ditch	Min 0.60m	Min 0.70m		53.39
7A/04	Fill	Upper	Min 0.60m	Min 0.70m	0.50m	
7A/05	Fill	Lower	Min 0.60m	Min 0.60m	0.20m	
7A/06	Deposit	Natural clay	TP	TP	n/a	53.39

Table 8: TP7A contexts

4.7.1 Topsoil [7A/01] consisting of very dark yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk fragments overlay subsoil [7A/02] consisting of mid/dark yellowish brown slightly clayey silt.

4.7.2 Deposit [7A/02] overlay a possibly linear cut [7A/03] that contained an upper fill [7A/04] of mid yellowish grey very silty clay and a lower fill [7A/05] of dark reddish grey silty clay. Cut [7A/03] was cut into natural [7A/06] consisting of mid grayish yellow clay, with a 100mm thick band of light whitish grey silty clay along its boundary with cut [7A/03].

4.8 TP8

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
8/01	Layer	Topsoil	TP	TP	0.30m	55.46
8/02	Deposit	Natural clay	TP	TP	0.90m	55.16
8/03	Deposit	Natural sand	TP	TP	2.30m	54.29
8/04	Deposit	Natural clay	TP	TP	n/a	51.99

Table 9: TP8 contexts

4.8.1 Topsoil [8/01] consisting of mid yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk pellets overlay natural [8/02] consisting of mid yellowish grey clay. Deposit [8/02] overlay natural [8/03] consisting of light yellowish grey sand with frequent small plant remains including rootlets and wet wood fragments. A small sample <1> of wood was taken from [8/03]. Deposit [8/03] overlay natural [8/04] consisting of mid yellowish grey clay.

4.9 TP9

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
9/01	Layer	Topsoil	TP	TP	0.20m	56.40
9/02	Layer	Subsoil	TP	TP	0.10m	56.20
9/03	Cut	Ditch	Min 0.60m	Min 0.70m		56.10
9/04	Fill		Min 0.60m	Min 0.70m	Not excavated	
9/05	Deposit	Natural clay	TP	TP	n/a	56.10

Table 8: TP9 contexts

- 4.9.1 Topsoil [9/01] consisting of dark yellowish brown fine sandy silt with occasional chalk fragments overlay subsoil [9A/02] consisting of mid yellowish brown slightly clayey silt.
- 4.9.2 Deposit [9/02] overlay a linear cut [9/03] that contained an upper fill [9/04] of mid yellowish brown clayey silt. A nodule of chalk downland flint with at least one test flake removal was recovered from fill [9/04]. The feature was surveyed but not fully excavated and the trial pit location moved (TP9A), in order to minimize damage to the archaeology.
- 4.9.3 Cut [9/03] was cut into natural [9/05] consisting of mid greyish yellow silty clay.

4.10 TP9A

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
9A/01	Layer	Topsoil	TP	TP	0.20m	56.40
9A/02	Layer	Subsoil	TP	TP	0.10m	56.20
9A/03	Deposit	Natural clay	TP	TP	n/a	56.10

Table 8: TP9A contexts

- 4.10.1 Topsoil [9A/01] consisting of dark yellowish brown fine sandy silt with occasional chalk fragments overlay subsoil [9A/02] consisting of mid yellowish brown slightly clayey silt. Layer [9A/02] overlay natural [9A/03] consisting of mid grayish yellow silty clay.

4.11 TP 10A

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
10A/01	Layer	Topsoil	TP	TP	0.30m	60.43
10A/02	Layer	Subsoil	TP	TP	0.10m	60.13
10A/03	Deposit	Natural clay	TP	TP	n/a	60.03

Table 6: TP10A contexts

4.11.1 Topsoil [10A/01] consisting of light/mid yellowish grey sandy silt with frequent chalk peagrit overlay subsoil [10A/02] consisting of yellowish grey clayey silt. Deposit [10A/02] overlay natural [10A/03] consisting of mid yellowish grey clay with occasional large, ochreous sub-angular flints.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Worked and fire-cracked flint By Greg Priestley-Bell

- 5.1.1 A total of two pieces of worked flint and eight fragments of fire-cracked flint were recovered during the fieldwork.
- 5.1.2 A broken, non cortical waste flake was recovered from the subsoil [1A/02] in TP1A. The raw material was mid grey with few inclusions. The piece was unrolled with a light sediment polish and was lightly burnt; it was probably soft-hammer struck with a prepared dihedral platform with evidence of abrasion. The degree of platform preparation suggests that the flake probably dates to no later than the Early Bronze Age.
- 5.1.3 A flint nodule measuring c. 140mm x 110mm x 80mm was recovered from the upper fill [9/04] of a probable ditch [9/03] seen at the commencement of the excavation of TP9. The material was dark bluish grey with a reddish white cortex, suggesting a chalk downland origin. Although there was evidence of plough damage, one removal from a natural platform was possibly a test flake to ascertain the knapping potential of the flint.
- 5.1.4 Fire-cracked flint was recovered from two contexts: one fragment from [1A/02] and six fragments from [4A/01], including three fragments that appear to derive from pieces of worked flint.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE

- 6.1 No bulk samples were taken due to reasons of unsuitability or potentially poor integrity.
- 6.2 A small sample of wet wood was taken from the natural (Hampstead Beds sand) [8/03] in TP8 at between 1.2m – 3.5m below the ground surface. The presence of frequent small pieces of plant remains indicated the potential of this unit for environmental sampling should it be required.

6.3 Wood Sample By Lucy Allott

- 6.4 A single sample of sandy clay sediment was taken from deposit [8/03] defined as the natural Hampstead Beds with the aim of confirming the presence of wood fragments and obtaining a taxonomic identification if sufficiently well preserved. Wood was removed from the small sample and washed prior to being manually sectioned along three planes (transverse, tangential longitudinal and radial longitudinal) using a flexible razor and viewed under a transmitted light microscope at 50, 100, 200 and 400x magnifications. Although moderately well preserved some degree of compression was noted on this small fragment. A preliminary identification of alder (cf. *Alnus* sp.) has been provided however with reference to modern comparative material and reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004).
- 6.5 Waterlogged, anaerobic conditions in this deposit enabled preservation of the uncharred wood fragments. It is likely that other organic inclusions such as seeds and leaves could also preserve in this deposit and it may be possible to examine vegetation conditions at the time of deposition through a more detailed programme of sampling. This deposit may also yield material suitable for dating.

7.0 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 There was clear evidence that much of the site had been ploughed at some time from the medieval period onwards. Chalk pellet and occasional larger fragments, probably the result of marling, were noted within the topsoil in six out of the ten trial pits (TP1A, 3, 4A, 7A, 8 and 10A). The shallow subsoil was perhaps the result of occasional pan-busting, tree-planting and/or bio-turbation.
- 7.2 Cut [7A/03] in TP7A was possibly a ditch (undated), perhaps running SE-NW across a generally east-facing slope. TP7A was located in a grass covered field, and it was possible to identify what *appeared* to be terracing and/or lynchets in the same alignment as that of the suggested ditch. Such an arrangement *might* indicate the presence of a system of small fields, predating the existing layout. The presence of a small watercourse in the valley bottom on the eastern edge of the modern field would have made this an attractive location for early agriculture/settlement.
- 7.3 Cut [9A/03] in TP9A was probably a ditch, running SW-NE and apparently parallel with an existing straight ditch c. 8m to the south-east. Ditch [9A/03] did not produce any clear dating evidence, although a single nodule of flint with a possible test flake scar was recovered from the fill [9A/04]. The double ditch arrangement perhaps suggests that ditch [9A/03] and the existing ditch might represent the flanking ditches of a trackway. This proposition is supported by a noticeable hollowing of the ground surface between the suggested flanking ditches, potentially caused by traffic. The postulated trackway would have run for c. 300m broadly SW-NE; at its southern end it lay c.120m to the west of the 'Motkin Boundary', while at its northern end it was only c. 12m from the 'Motkin Boundary'.
- 7.4 The small quantity of worked and fire-cracked flint recovered during the work suggests a limited potential for prehistoric remains in the vicinities of TP1A and TP4A.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Although the fieldwork only identified two archaeological features and recovered ten finds, the total monitored area did not exceed 15 square metres, less than 0.1% of the total site area. The trial pits were excavated in the least disturbed areas, with three trial pits (TP3, 7A and 8) located in the grassed field and the remaining seven within or beside rides (avenues) between the trees. The average combined depth of topsoil and subsoil was generally 400mm-450mm, indicating that even under the most favourable conditions the site had probably suffered a degree of truncation through ploughing and tree planting activity. However, the results suggest that substantial linear features may survive in the least disturbed areas. In the vicinity of the larger trees the level of disturbance can perhaps be expected to be considerably higher, although archaeological features may still survive.
- 8.2 In the case of the two recorded features, their apparent good state of preservation may have been due not only to the absence of nearby large trees but to their being cut into clay; where sands and sandy silts outcrop on the surface, the level of preservation of cut features may be significantly reduced.

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Schoch, W., Heller, I., Schweingruber, F. H., Kienast, F., 2004, Wood anatomy of central European Species. Online version: www.woodanatomy.ch

Townend, S, 2011 Standen Heath Landfill Extension Site Investigation: Writtem Scheme of Investigation for a programme of archaeological monitoring. Unpub rep AMEC Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited

Acknowledgements

ASE would like to thank AMEC Environment & Infrastructure UK Ltd for commissioning the work and Owen Cambridge for his guidance throughout the project.

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	HEA11					
Identification Name and Address	Standen Heath Landfill Site, Standen Heath, Isle of Wight					
County, District &/or Borough	Newport Civil Parish, Isle of Wight					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 4531 0849					
Geology	Hamstead Beds clay, silt and sand					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5132					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. X	Excav.	Watching Brief X	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field X	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 13/9/11-14/9/11	Other		
Sponsor/Client	AMEC					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Greg Priestley-Bell					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Undated		

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by AMEC Environment & Infrastructure UK LTD to undertake an archaeological watching brief during geo-technical investigations on land designated for the Standen Heath Landfill Site extension at Standen Heath, Isle of Wight (NGR 4531, 0849). The watching brief comprised the continuous monitoring of the mechanical excavation of ten geo-technical trial pits. Widespread evidence of marling indicted that much of the site had been ploughed at some time, probably in the post-medieval /modern period. The work identified two archaeological features. An undated possible ditch was possibly associated with what appeared to be terracing and/or lynchets. Such an arrangement might indicate the presence of a system of small fields, predating the current layout. A second undated ditch, together with a parallel existing straight ditch, perhaps represented the flanking ditches of a c.8m wide trackway. This proposition was supported by a noticeable hollowing of the ground surface between the suggested flanking ditches, potentially caused by traffic. The only finds recovered during the work comprised two pieces of worked flint and a small quantity of fire-cracked flint.

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-110775

Project details

Project name	Standen Heath Landfill Site extension, Isle of Wight
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by AMEC Environment and Infrastructure UK LTD to undertake an archaeological watching brief during geo-technical investigations on land designated for the Standen Heath Landfill Site extension at Standen Heath, Isle of Wight (NGR 4531, 0849). The watching brief comprised the continuous monitoring of the mechanical excavation of ten geo-technical trial pits. Widespread evidence of marling indicted that much of the site had been ploughed at some time, probably in the post-medieval /modern period. The work identified two archaeological features. An undated possible ditch was possibly associated with what appeared to be terracing and/or lynchets. Such an arrangement might indicate the presence of a system of small fields, predating the current layout. A second undated ditch, together with a parallel existing straight ditch, perhaps represented the flanking ditches of a c.8m wide trackway. This proposition was supported by a noticeable hollowing of the ground surface between the suggested flanking ditches, potentially caused by traffic. The only finds recovered during the work comprised two pieces of worked flint and a small quantity of fire-cracked flint.
Project dates	Start: 13-09-2011 End: 14-09-2011
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Protected sites under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Current Land use	Woodland 4 - Coniferous plantation
Current Land use	Woodland 1 - Deciduous native
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	FIRE-CRACKED FLINT Late Prehistoric
Investigation type	'Test-Pit Survey','Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location ISLE OF WIGHT ISLE OF WIGHT NEWPORT Standen Heath Landfill
site extension, Standen Heath, Isle of Wight

Postcode PO33

Study area 25000.00 Square metres

Site coordinates SZ 53100 84900 50.6607694369 -1.248650729980 50 39 38 N 001 14
55 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 49.30m Max: 70.24m

Project creators

Name of Archaeology South East
Organisatio
n

Project brief AMEC
originator

Project design AMEC
originator

Project director/ma
nager Neil Griffin/Jim Stevenson

Project supervisor Greg Priestley-Bell

Type of AMEC
sponsor/fun
ding body

Name of AMEC
sponsor/fun
ding body

Project archives

Physical Archive Local Museum
recipient

Physical Contents 'Wood','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive Local Museum
recipient

Digital Contents 'none'

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

Paper Archive Local Museum
recipient

Paper Contents 'none'

Paper Media 'Context sheet','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General
available Notes','Plan','Report','Section'

Project

bibliography 1

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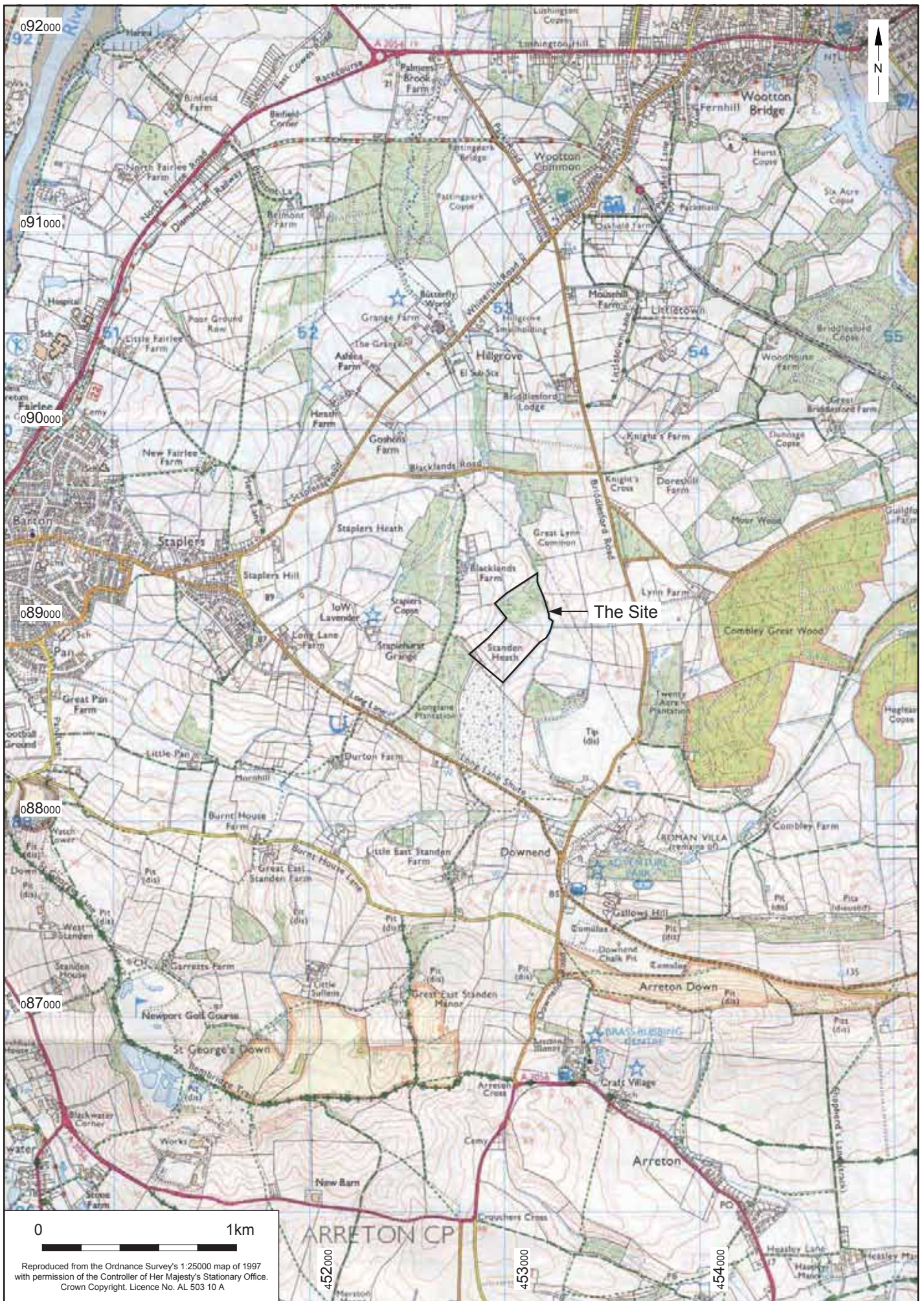
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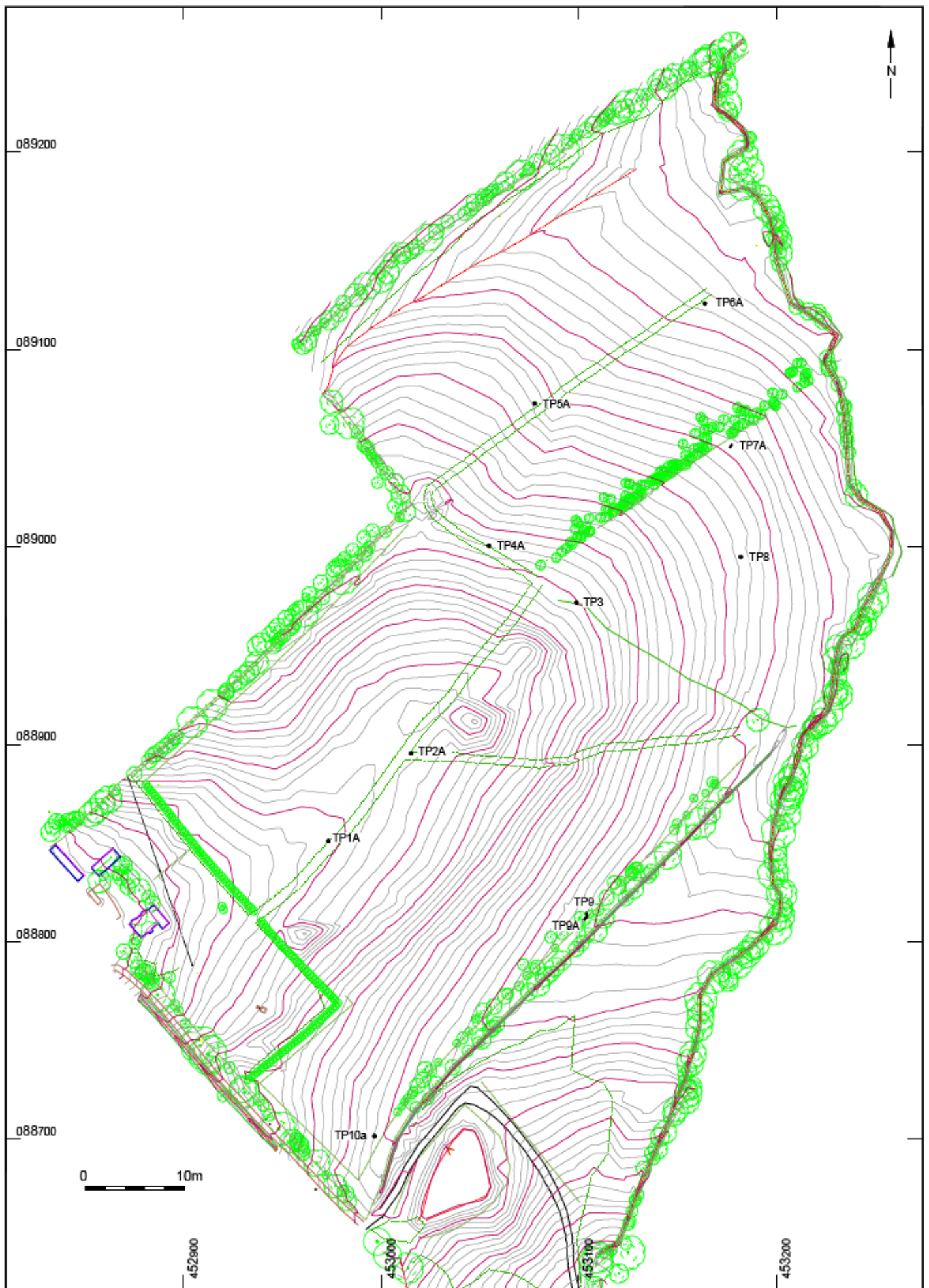
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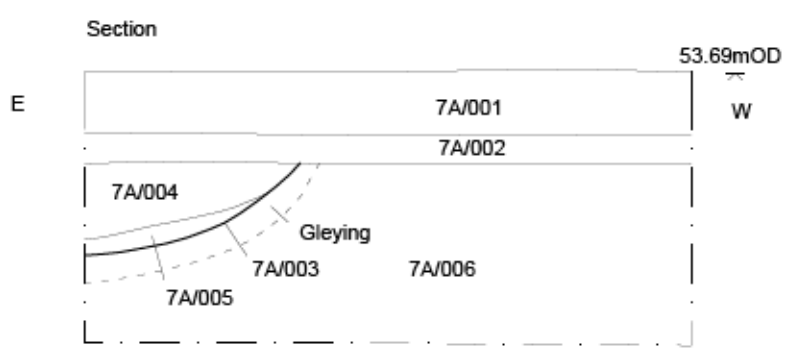
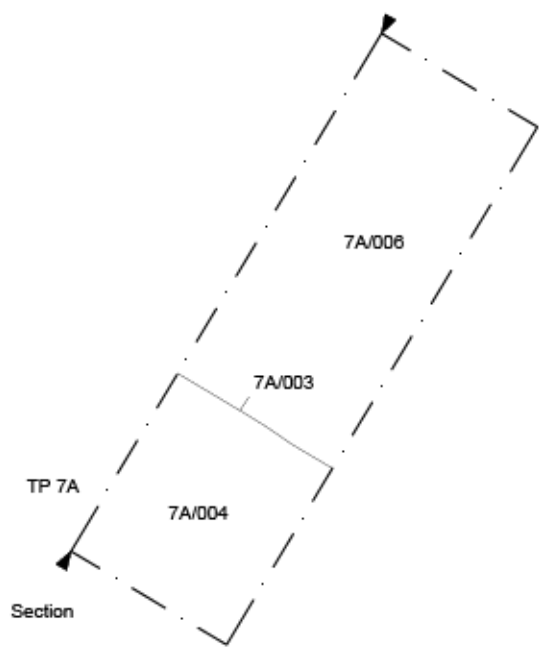


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© Archaeology South-East		Standen Heath, Isle of Wight	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5132	Sept 2011	Site location	
Report Ref: 2011227	Drawn by: JLR		

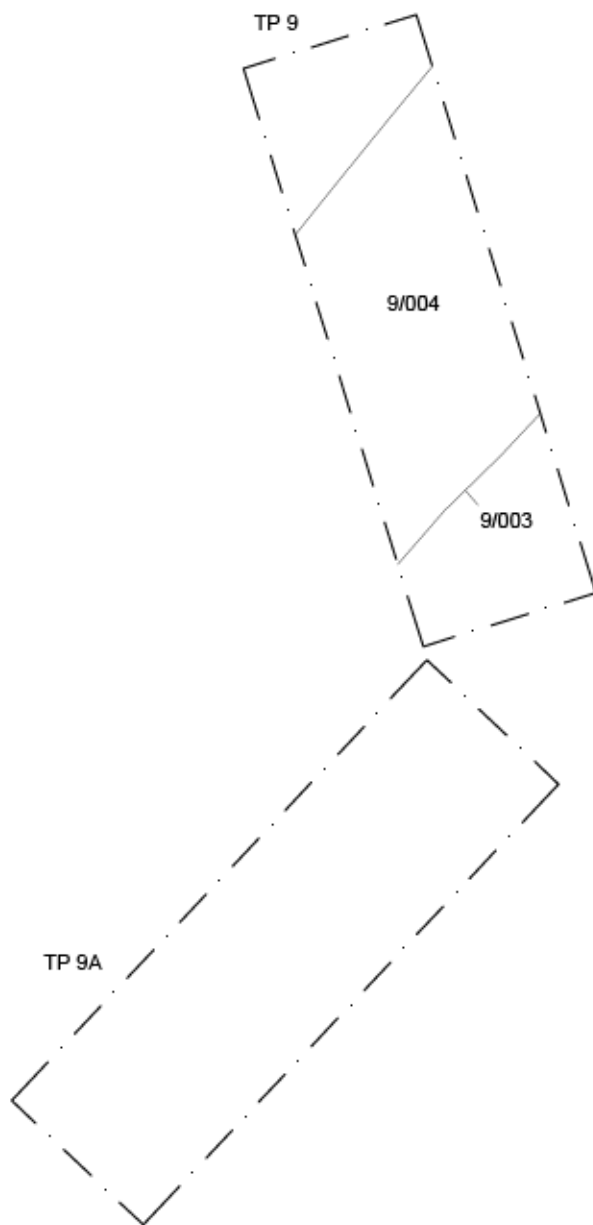


Archaeology South-East		Standen Heath	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5132	Sept 2011	Test pit location plan	
Report Ref: 2011227	Drawn by: JLR		



Test pit 7A facing south

Archaeology South-East		Standen Heath	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 5132	Sept 2011	Trench 7A: Plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2011227	Drawn by: JLR		



0 0.5m



Test pit 9 facing south

Archaeology South-East		Standen Heath	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 5132	Sept 2011	Trench 9: Plan and section	
Report Ref: 2011227	Drawn by: JLR		

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