

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report:
Merrie Gardens
Newport Road, Sandown
Isle of Wight**

NGR: SZ 5812 8325

Planning Ref: P/01502/11

**ASE Project No: 5486
Site Code: MGI 12**

**ASE Report No: 2012239
OASIS id: archaeol6-137963**

**By Ian Hogg
With contributions from
Luke Barber, Trista Clifford, Sue Pringle and Elke Raemen**

December 2012

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Carter Lauren Construction Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the construction of a new pub and car park at Merrie Gardens, Newport Road, Sandown, Isle of Wight.

A very low level of late post-medieval or modern activity associated with the former farm was revealed on the site. A channel or depression was observed in the east of the site, cobbled surfaces and a well or cistern were recorded close to the existing farmhouse.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Carter Lauren Construction Ltd on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological watching brief during development at Merrie Gardens, Newport Road, Sandown, Isle of Wight. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SZ 5812 8325 and its location is shown in Figure 1.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site comprises an area measuring approximately 0.6ha consisting of a now abandoned farm. It is bounded to the south and west by an industrial estate and to the north and east by arable fields. The underlying geology is ferruginous sand formation (BGS 2012).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission for the demolition of the existing barn and outbuilding on the site, along with the partial demolition of the cottage followed by the construction of a pub/restaurant has been granted by the Local Planning Authority (P/01502/11). Due to the potential for archaeological deposits to survive on the site, Isle of Wight Council placed a condition on the permission for an archaeological watching brief. Condition 20 states:

No development shall take place until the applicant or their agents has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the planning authority in writing to facilitate monitoring of the on-site archaeological works, notification of the start date and appointed archaeological contractor should be given in writing to the Local Planning Authority not less than 14 days before the commencement of any work.

Reason: To protect any features of archaeological interest in accordance with Planning Policy statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment.

1.3.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; ASE 2012) was prepared in accordance with the planning condition; it acted as a detailed method statement, setting out the methodology by which the Watching Brief would be undertaken. All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with this document and with the relevant standard and guidance documents of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2009) and English Heritage (English Heritage 1991).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 The general objective of the archaeological work was to monitor groundworks relating to the development in order to ensure that any features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest exposed and/or affected by the excavations are recorded, interpreted and reported on to appropriate standards.
- 1.4.2 The watching brief aimed to assess any past impacts on the site and pay particular attention to the character, height/depth below ground level, condition, date and significance of the deposits.

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological watching brief carried out on the site between the 5th November and the 19th November 2012 and has been prepared in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2012). The work was carried out by Ian Hogg (Archaeologist) and Philippa Stephenson (Archaeologist) and was managed by Andy Leonard (fieldwork) and Dan Swift (post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The following information is drawn from a search of the Historic Environment Record held at the Isle of Wight County Archaeology and Historic Environment Service. The sites are located on Figure 1 and tabulated in Appendix 1. Sixty nine sites of known archaeological or historical interest are located within a 1km radius of the site.
- 2.2 A wealth of prehistoric flint has been uncovered surrounding the site dating from the Lower Palaeolithic onwards and in some case potentially representing flint scatters or flint working sites (1-12, 17-23), although very little evidence of archaeological features has been found. The exception lies to the south-west of the site and comprises a series of Bronze age and Iron age pits uncovered during an archaeological evaluation and subsequent watching brief at Ninham Farm (13). Additionally three chance finds of Iron Age pottery, as well as a cremation vessel, were uncovered to the east of the site (14-16).
- 2.3 Romano-British finds within the study area are restricted to the recovery of several Roman coins (25-27), as well as some scatters of pottery (28-29). However, archaeological investigation at Lake Middle School revealed several Romano-British features, although their function or relationship to the wider landscape is not well understood (24).
- 2.4 While no archaeological remains are listed for the medieval period surrounding the site, three listings of medieval place names from Domesday suggest occupation that has yet to be discovered (30-32).
- 2.5 A large quantity of post-medieval sites are recorded for the Study Area (33-63). These are located surrounding the site and consist of a mixture of industrial buildings, locally listed structures and churches and cemeteries. This includes notably Shanklin Cemetery (43) and associated earthwork boundaries surrounding the site (57& 58), as well as an associated cemetery lodge (59). The post-medieval railway lines run in a north-south direction along the coastline to the east of the site (63).
- 2.6 Modern sites within the study area include The Church of the Good Shepherd to the east (65) and Sandown Airport to the north (68) as well as the World War II anti-landing defences that served it (69).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the methodology set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2012) and according to professional standards set out by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2009).
- 3.1.2 The monitored groundwork involved the stripping of the footprints of the new pub building and the car park area to the north (Figure 2).
- 3.1.3 Material was removed in spits by a tracked excavator fitted with a flat bladed bucket. All mechanical excavation took place under the monitoring of an archaeologist.
- 3.3.1 All features and deposits were cleaned by hand and planned on plastic draughting film.
- 3.3.2 All archaeological contexts were recorded on *pro-forma* recording sheets and a photographic record of the work was maintained throughout the watching brief.

3.2 The Site Archive

- 3.2.1 The project archive is currently held at offices of ASE in Portslade and will be submitted to a local museum in due course.

Number of Contexts	10
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	32
Bulk finds	1 small box
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Machine Stripped Area

- 4.1.1 The monitoring focussed on the machine stripped footprint of the proposed new building and car park in the west and north of the site. The area was approximately L-shaped and measured approximately 70.00m x 45.00m.
- 4.1.2 Natural brownish orange, clayey sand [08] was observed across the majority of the site at depths between 0.20m and 0.50m below ground level. The natural deposit was overlain by mid orangey brown clayey silt subsoil [02]; this deposit was visible in the west of the site and measured between 0.60m and 0.70m in thickness. The subsoil was cut by a possible channel or linear depression [09], this feature was aligned north-west to south-east and occupied the lowest lying area of the site. It measured 42.00m x 35.00m x 0.10m but was not fully excavated due to the limited impact of the groundworks. The feature was filled by mid greyish brown clayey sand [10]; this deposit contained very occasional pottery and CBM of late post-medieval or modern date.
- 4.1.3 The subsoil was overlain in places by cobbled surfaces [04] and [07]; surface [04] was located within the footprint of the new building, to the west of the existing cottage and was constructed mainly from small pebbles with occasional larger limestone fragments, these were pressed into the subsoil, the deposit measured 12.00m x 4.00m x 0.05m; some of the stones showed signs of having been burnt.
- 4.1.4 Cobbled surface [07] was located in the west of the footprint of the car park; it consisted of small pebbles and sub-angular flint pressed into the subsoil. The surface measured 5.00m x 1.80m x 0.05m and had been truncated to the west by a gas main and to the east by a water main.
- 4.1.5 A well or water cistern [01] was located to the north of the existing cottage; it was constructed from red bricks laid in rough stretcher pattern, measuring 225 x 110 x 65mm and bonded lime mortar. The structure was subcircular with a domed roof, it measured 0.63m x 0.57m in plan and was at least 2.60m deep and filled with water.
- 4.1.6 The well or cistern and paved surface [04] were overlain by made ground [05], a dark greyish brown rubbly sand with occasional rooting, it was 0.30m thick.
- 4.1.7 Surface [07] and feature fill [10] were sealed by topsoil [03], this deposit consisted of dark greyish brown clayey sand with frequent rooting; it was 0.30m in thickness.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
01	Structure	Brick Cistern or Well	0.63m	0.57m	2.60m
02	Layer	Subsoil	70.00	45.00	0.70m
03	Layer	Topsoil	70.00	45.00	0.30m
04	Layer	Cobbled Surface	12.00	5.00	0.10m
05	Layer	Made Ground	30.00	15.00	0.30m
07	Layer	Cobbled Surface	5.00	1.80	0.05m
08	Layer	Natural Deposit	70.00	45.00	0.80m
09	Cut	Channel or depression	42.00	35.00	0.60m
10	Fill	Fill of channel or depression	42.00	35.00	0.60m

Table 2: List of recorded contexts

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the archaeological investigations at Marstons Merrie Gardens, Newport, Isle of Wight. An overview is shown in Table 3.

Context	Pottery	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Iron	wt (g)	CTP	wt (g)
2	2	116			1	8		
5	1	684						
3	1	44						
8			1	1160				
10	1	10					1	<2
6			3	4378				
Total	5	854	4	5538	1	8	1	0

Table 3: Quantification of finds (Count/weight by context)

5.2 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The archaeological monitoring recovered pottery from just four different contexts at the site. The earliest consists of a single unabraded sherd (10g) from a sparsely glazed jug with incised line decoration (context [10]). The sherd is in a medium fired light/mid grey fabric tempered with moderate fine/medium quartz. A 14th- to 15th- century date is probable. Context [2] produced two further fresh sherds (117g) from the same fine sandy red earthenware bowl/dish with degraded internal yellow/green glaze and notable sooting on its exterior. These local earthenwares are notoriously difficult to date (Mephram 2000), but the fabric and form suggest a 16th- to 17th- century date. Context [3] produced a similarly dated sherd (43g): the handle from a pipkin in a slightly sandy red earthenware with notable iron oxide inclusions but only spots of external clear glaze. The final sherd was recovered from context [5]. The piece (685g) is from part of the base of a very large storage jar/bread bin in a buff-pink slightly gritty earthenware with clear (yellow) internal glaze (the base is 380mm in diameter). It is likely to be from the Verwood industry (Draper and Copeland-Griffiths 2002) and date to between the mid 18th and early 20th centuries.

5.3 The CBM by Sue Pringle

5.3.1 Introduction

No Roman or medieval building materials were present. Four post-medieval bricks weighing 5.516 kg were examined from contexts 6 and 8.

5.3.2 Methodology

The ceramic building material has been recorded on a standard recording

form. Tile has been quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count. The information on the recording sheets has been entered onto an Excel database, and the bricks discarded.

5.3.3 Dating

The broad date range of each context is summarised below in Table 1.

Context	Context date (approximate)	Material
6	1830-1900	Mixed; mid-19th century machine-made brick and late 18th/early 19th century brick
8	1830-1900	Mid-19th century machine-made brick

Table 4: CBM dating table with context date (approximate) and contents

5.3.4 Summary of the material: post-medieval bricks

Two brick fabrics were noted, both with similar geology. Brick fabric B1 had a soft orange matrix with a fine sandy texture and cream silty marbling. Fabric B2 appeared to be a darker red, harder-fired, version of fabric B1. The bricks in fabric B1 both had shallow frogs, sharp arrises and smooth flat faces. Their probable date of manufacture was between c. AD 1750 and 1800. The bricks in fabric B2 were machine-made without frogs and had sharp arrises and smooth faces. They were probably made in the mid-19th century. None of the bricks was complete; their surviving dimensions are set out in Table 2 below.

The bricks from context 6 all had fine sandy lime mortar on their bedfaces. The brick in context 8 was reduced and sooted, and had at some time been burnt.

Context	Fabric	Dimensions	Comments
6	B1	157+ x 108 x 65	Shallow frog; late 18th-early 19th c.?
6	B1	125+ x 108 x 69	Shallow frog; late 18th-early 19th c.?
6	B2	125+ x 109 x 69	Unfrogged machine-made brick; mid-19th c.?
8	B2	145+ x 108 x 66	Unfrogged machine-made brick; mid-19th c.?

Table 5: Brick dimensions

5.3.4 Summary

All the bricks were probably produced between the later 18th and mid-19th centuries. The two fabrics appeared to reflect a similar geology, and it is likely that the clays were from the same source, which may have been fairly local to the site.

The occurrence of the same mortar on bricks in both fabrics in context 6 suggests that, despite the probable difference in the dates of their manufacture, they may have been used in the same structural phase; and

as the surviving dimensions of both brick types were very similar this would have been feasible. The bricks in fabric B1 may, however, have been re-used from an earlier building.

5.4 The Iron by Trista Clifford

A single general purpose iron nail weighing 8g was recovered from the subsoil [2]. The nail is not intrinsically dateable but a late post medieval date is likely.

5.5 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

A single clay tobacco pipe (CTP) fragment was recovered from [10]. The rim fragment is from an undecorated pipe dating between c. 1680 and 1720.

5.6 The Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

A half penny of George II (1727-1760), RF<1>, was recovered from context [7]. The coin is in poor condition.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 A very low level of archaeological activity was revealed with much of the site remaining relatively undisturbed; the channel or depression in the east of the site was the most major feature and this appears to follow the lowest part of the site and may simply represent a depression within the landscape rather than a channel.
- 6.2 The remaining features were consistent with late post-medieval or modern farm activity, with roughly cobble surfaces and a well or cistern close to the farmhouse.

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Appendix 1: Historic environment records (HER); 1km radius search

No	HER Reference	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
1	MIW847	Black Pan Farm.	Palaeolithic Axes found	Lower Palaeolithic	458250	83520
2	MIW838	Ninham.	Palaeolithic Axes found 1914 in a small pocket of gravel	Lower Palaeolithic	457350	82700
3	MIW845	Blackpan Farm.	Flint scatter comprising of microliths, pick, petit tranchet arrowheads, serrated flakes and scrapers	Early Mesolithic to Early Neolithic	458400	83700
4	MIW860	Blackpan Common	Mesolithic flintwork including picks, microliths, flakes, cores and tranchet axes, 10 Neolithic triangular arrowheads suggest flint working site	Early Mesolithic to Early Neolithic	458000	84000
5	MIW835	Languard Farm, Shanklin.	Two chipped stone axes found nn Languard Farm	Neolithic	458300	82700
6	MIW841	Merry Gardens.	Neolithic polished stone axe of basalt found at Merry Gardens	Neolithic	458000	83000
7	MIW848	Lea Farm.	Occupation/flint working site comprising of a hearth with flint implements/debitage around it	Neolithic	458240	84060
8	MIW846	Blackpan Farm.	Flint scatter comprising of worked leaf-shaped arrowhead, barbed and tanged arrowhead and other worked flint	Neolithic to Bronze Age	458400	83700
9	MIW854	Lake	Two Neolithic flint arrowheads and a Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead found on the surface	Neolithic to Bronze Age	458000	83000
10	MIW2238	Cheverton Farm, Apse Heath	Possible field boundaries are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Early Bronze Age	457463	83385
11	MIW843	Lake Farm.	Find spot of Bronze Age triangular arrowhead	Bronze Age	458940	83630
12	MIW851	Manor Road, Lake.	Leaf shaped knife found near to cremation (MIW850)	Bronze Age	458560	83420
13	MIW1623	N.E. of Ninham Farm (AP evidence and SeaClean)	One Possible Bronze Age pit, five Iron Age pits and Post Medieval post hole, pits and ditches recorded during archaeological watching brief.	Bronze Age to Post-Medieval	457550	82800
14	MIW1664	Lake Hill	Saucepan pottery sherd found during construction of Lake Middle School	Iron Age	458400	83420
15	MIW849	Lake	Pottery and animal bones found during construction works	Iron Age	459070	83150
16	MIW850	Lake.	Cremation vessel unearthed in 1931 by road construction	Iron Age	458560	83420
17	MIW1294	Sandown Bay	Flint implement from gravel	Prehistoric	459000	83000
18	MIW1308	Street End	Worked flint	Prehistoric	459000	83000
19	MIW1318	Fairway, Sandown.	Worked flint	Prehistoric	458000	84000
20	MIW1360	Sandham Gardens, Lake	Possible flint scatter including one scraper, one core, 18 waste flakes, one doubtful flake and two flint nodules	Prehistoric	458370	83080
21	MIW4790	SeaClean - West of Lower Hyde, Shanklin	Prehistoric flint scatter work within the plough soil layer	Prehistoric	457500	82500

No	HER Reference	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
22	MIW13446	Shanklin Cemetery	Worked and struck flint observed within the spoil of trench	Prehistoric	458524	83098
23	MIW842	Lake.	Flint flakes, scrapers and barbed & tanged arrowheads found in ploughsoil at Lake Farm	Prehistoric	459040	83170
24	MIW2313	Lake Middle School	Archaeological Evlautaion and Watchnig Brief revealed prehistoric pits and gully, Late Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flint, Romano-British and Post Roman features	Prehistoric, Late Neolithic to Bronze Age, Roman, Post-Roman	458380	83470
25	MIW1354	New Road, Lake.	Roman coin - Sestertius of Commodus found in back garden	Roman	458800	83700
26	MIW836	Shanklin.	2nd century Constantius II Roman coin	Roman	458100	82500
27	MIW852	Lake.	A collection of Roman coins was uncovered	Roman	458530	83620
28	MIW959	Lake Allotment	Whole beaker-like pot possibly redeposited when soil moved from nearby sand pit	Roman	458580	83830
29	MIW1676	Sandown Cliff	Roman and Post-Medieval Pottery found by O.G.S. Crawford	Roman to Post-Medieval	459000	83000
30	MIW6653	Blackpan.	Medieval settlement - Domesday place name	Medieval	458200	83500
31	MIW6678	Lea Farm.	Medieval settlement - Domesday place name	Medieval	458200	84000
32	MIW837	Scotchells.	Medieval settlement of Scaldeford probably situated at Scotchells Bridge	Medieval	457800	83250
33	MIW10168	Shanklin Gas Co. Office, Landguard Road, Shanklin	Industrial Building dating between 1850 AD to 1900 AD	Post-Medieval	458000	82800
34	MIW10461	Landguard Manor, Landguard Manor Road, Shanklin	18th century Country house, later used as hotel	Post-Medieval	457965	82411
35	MIW13691	County Ground, Green Lane, Shanklin	County Cricket Ground depicted on 1898 OS map	Post-Medieval	458667	82689
36	MIW13692	Winchester House, Sandown Road, Shanklin	Late 19th Century Rest home with Chapel	Post-Medieval	458802	82615
37	MIW4669	Little Stairs Point.	Military boundary stone	Post-Medieval	458720	82580
38	MIW4670	Little Stairs Point.	Military boundary stone	Post-Medieval	458830	82550
39	MIW6083	Church of the Good Shepherd, Lake.	Built in 1892, pantiled roof and partial timber framed porchway	Post-Medieval	458910	83300
40	MIW6902	Scotchells Bridge.	Scotchells Bridge shown on OS first edition map	Post-Medieval	457810	83280
41	MIW6903	Heath Road, Lake.	Crossing point on railway shown on OS first edition map	Post-Medieval	459040	83350
42	MIW7133	Skew Bridge Works, Lake	Power station constructed in 1902	Post-Medieval	458850	82870
43	MIW7227	Shanklin Cemetery	Cemetery shown on Ordnance Survey map of 1898	Post-Medieval	458500	82900

No	HER Reference	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
44	MIW9502	Little Landguard & Dunchurch, Whitecross Lane, near Lake	Building dating between 1801 AD to 1860 AD	Post-Medieval	458050	82765
45	MIW9503	The Cottage, Newport Road, near Lake	House dating between 1750 AD to 1800 AD	Post-Medieval	458178	83271
46	MIW9504	Merrie Gardens Farm, Newport Road, near Lake	Farmhouse dating between 1650 AD to 1750 AD	Post-Medieval	458118	83274
47	MIW9505	Merrie Gardens Farm, Newport Road, near Lake	Barn dating between 1750 AD to 1850 AD	Post-Medieval	458086	83247
48	MIW9518	Blackpan Farm, Merrie Gardens, near Lake	Farm building dating between 1750 AD to 1850 AD	Post-Medieval	458228	83565
49	MIW9522	Lake Antiques & Anglia Building Society, 18 Sandown Road, Lake	Shop dating between 1801 AD to 1850 AD	Post-Medieval	458914	83470
50	MIW9523	20-28 Sandown Road, Lake	Shop dating between 1801 AD to 1840 AD	Post-Medieval	458910	83449
51	MIW9530	Farmhouse, Cheverton Farm, Newport Road, Apse Heath	17th century Thatched cottage	Post-Medieval	457190	83407
52	MIW9521	Dale Cottage, Sandown Road, Lake	House dating between 1801 AD to 1860 AD	Post-Medieval	458920	83510
53	MIW9532	Cheverton Farm, Newport Road, Apse Heath	Barn dating between 1650 AD to 1750 AD	Post-Medieval	457182	83359
54	MIW9531	Stable, Cheverton Farm, Newport Road, Apse Heath	Stable dating to 1801 AD to 1850 AD	Post-Medieval	457186	83364
55	MIW10521	Edward VIII post box, Green Lane, Shanklin	Pillar box dating to the reign of Edward VIII	Post-Medieval	458204	82282
56	MIW6084	Heath Road, Lake	Bible Christian Chapel	Post-Medieval	458930	83340
57	MIW13448	Shanklin Cemetery	Former field boundary bank along west boundary of Shanklin Cemetery	Post-Medieval		
58	MIW13449	Shanklin Cemetery	Former field boundary bank along south boundary of Shanklin Cemetery	Post-Medieval	458516	82896
59	MIW13450	The Lodge, Shanklin Cemetery (now Rose Lodge)	Cemetery Lodge dating between 1867 AD to 1900 AD and present on the 1898 OS map	Post-Medieval	-	-
60	MIW13451	Shanklin Cemetery	Gothic style Lych Gate at east entrance to Shanklin Cemetery	Post-Medieval	-	-
61	MIW13452	Shanklin Cemetery	Former field boundary bank along north boundary of Shanklin Cemetery	Post-Medieval	458560	83045
62	MIW13732	The Coach House, Languard Manor Road, Shanklin	Building shown on 1898 and 1909 OS maps	Post-Medieval	458041	82502
63	MIW11507	Ryde - Ventnor Railway	Railway opened between 1864-66	Post-Medieval	459571	86939

No	HER Reference	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
64	MIW12168	Church of the Good Shepherd, Lake	Church Hall within the grounds of the Church	Modern	458938	83302
65	MIW13445	Vicarage to the Church of the Good Shepherd, Lake	Brick-built vicarage built in 1930	Modern		
66	MIW12415	Lake Methodist Church	Lake Methodist Church built in 1956	Modern	458911	83349
67	MIW13457	Sandown Cemetery	First used in 1926	Modern		
68	MIW11661	Sandown Airport	Aiport used in 20th century	Modern	457915	84161
69	MIW11694	Sandown Airport	World War II anti-landing aircraft obstructions on the site of Sandown Airport	World War II	457930	84152

HER Summary Form

Site Code	MGI 12					
Identification Name and Address	Merrie Gardens, Newport Road, Sandown, Isle of Wight					
County, District &/or Borough	Isle of Wight					
OS Grid Refs.	SZ 5812 8325					
Geology	Sand					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5486					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 05-11-12 to 19-11-12	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Carter Lauren Construction Ltd					
Project Manager	Jim Stevenson					
Project Supervisor	Ian Hogg					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		
<i>Summary</i>						
<p><i>A very low level of late post-medieval or modern activity associated with the former farm was revealed on the site. A channel or depression was observed in the east of the site, cobbled surfaces and a well or cistern were recorded close to the existing farmhouse.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-137963

Project details

Project name	Merrie Gardens, Sandown, Isle of Wight
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the groundworks associated with the construction of a new pub and car park . A very low level of late post-medieval or modern activity associated with the former farm was revealed on the site. A channel or depression was observed in the east of the site, cobbled surfaces and a well or cistern was recorded close to the existing farmhouse.
Project dates	Start: 05-11-2012 End: 19-11-2012
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	5486 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	MGI 12 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	COBBLED SURFACES Post Medieval
Monument type	WELL/CISTERN Post Medieval
Monument type	CHANNEL Uncertain
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ISLE OF WIGHT ISLE OF WIGHT LAKE Merrie Gardens, Newport Road
Study area	0.60 Hectares
Site coordinates	SZ 5812 8325 50 -1 50 38 43 N 001 10 40 W Point

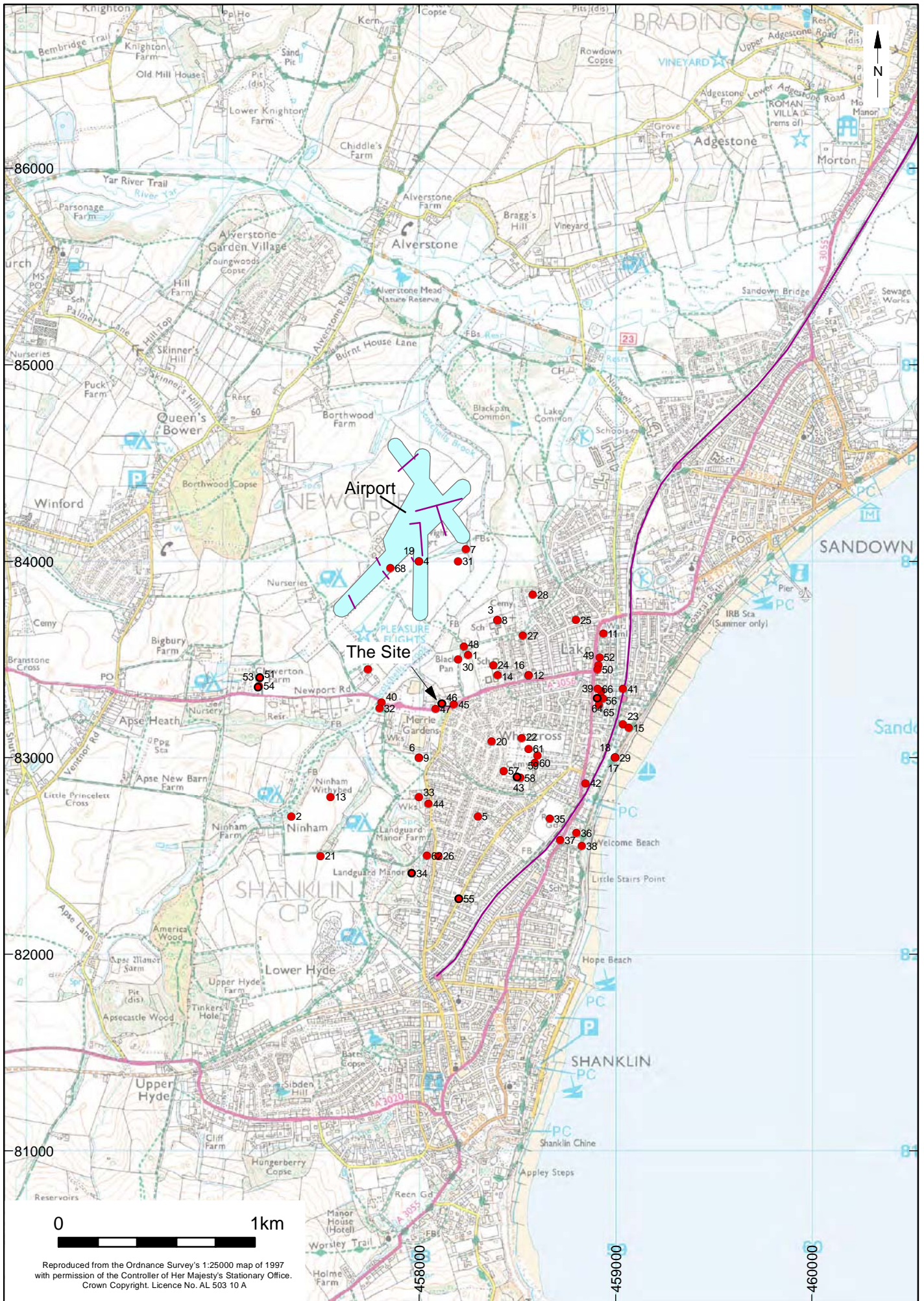
Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Isle of Wight County Archaeology and Historic Environment Service
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Ian Hogg
Project supervisor	Philippa Stephenson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Carter Lauren Construction Ltd

Project archives

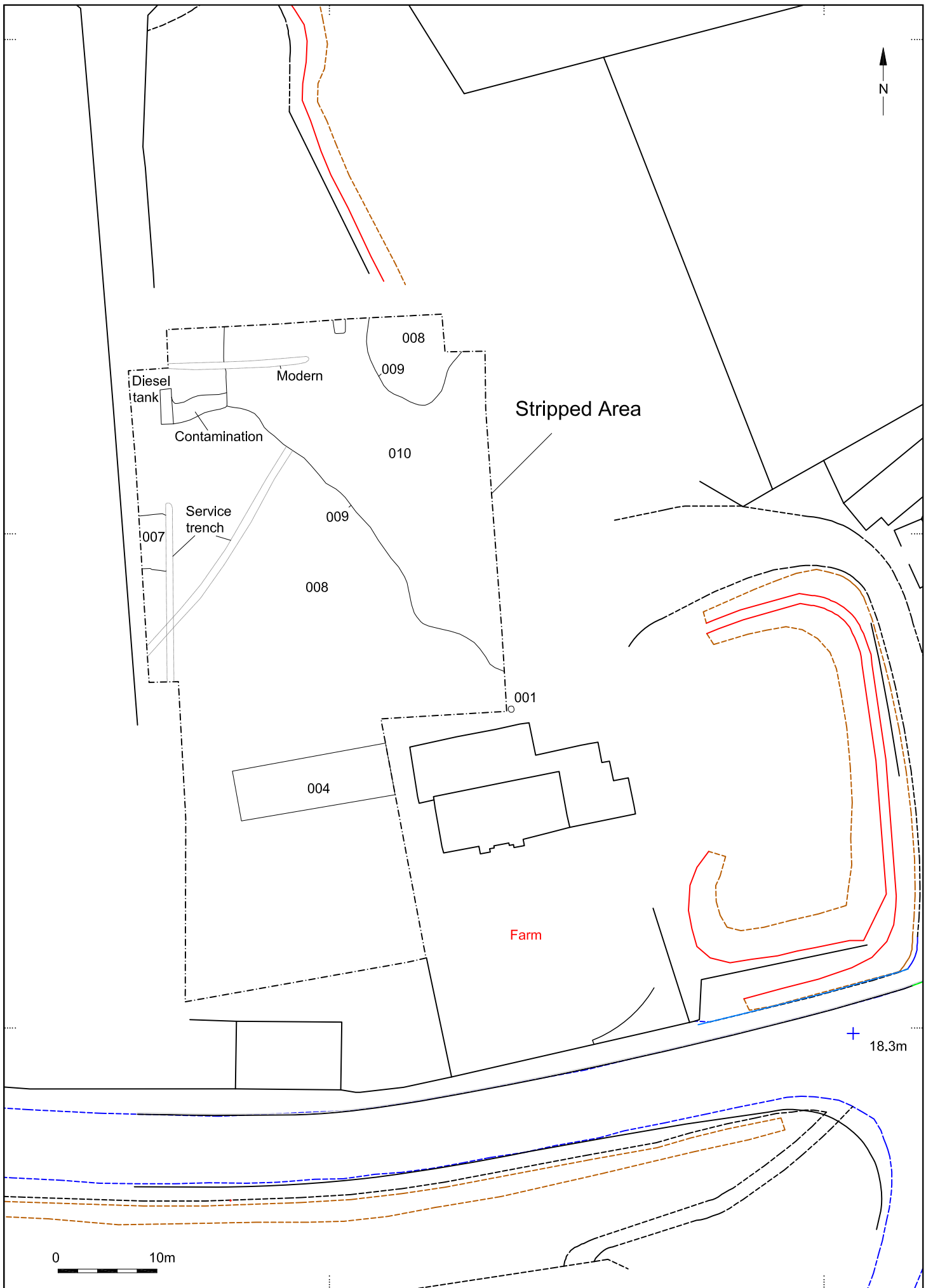
Physical Archive recipient	Isle of Wight Museums Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Isle of Wight Museums Service
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Isle of Wight Museums Service
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Unpublished Text"

Entered by	Ian Hogg (stavroshogg@hotmail.com)
Entered on	21 November 2012



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© Archaeology South-East		Merrie Garden, Sandown, Isle of Wight		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5486	December 2012	Site location with Proximate HER Data		
Report Ref: 2012239	Drawn by: JLR			



© Archaeology South-East		Merrie Gardens, Sandown, Isle of Wight	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5486	December 2012	Site plan	
Report Ref: 2012239	Drawn by: JLR		

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