

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Lower Adgestone Road to Old Morton Road, Yarbridge,
Isle of Wight**

**NGR: 460517 86330 to 460317 86006
(SZ 60517 86330 to SZ 60317 86006)**

Permitted Development

**ASE Project No: 160606
Site Code: MRA 16**

**ASE Report No: 2017227
OASIS ID: archaeol6-285120**

By Simon Stevens BA MCIfA

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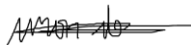
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| Date of Issue: | June 2017 | | |
| Revision: | | | |

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Southern Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the laying of a replacement water main from Lower Adgestone Road to Old Morton, Yarbridge, Isle of Wight (NGR 460517 86330 to 460317 86006).

No archaeological deposits, features or finds were identified.

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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 Southern Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the laying of a replacement water main from Lower Adgestone Road to Old Morton, Yarbridge, Isle of Wight (NGR 460517 86330 to 460317 86006, Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The work consisted of the laying of a replacement water main in Yarbridge on the Isle of Wight. The new pipework measured approximately 708m in length and was installed within the carriageway of Morton Road with spurs to Clarendon Close, Morton Old Road and Hadrian's Way (Figure 1). It was envisaged that a combination of open cut trenching and directional drilling would be utilised, in the event directional drilling was abandoned after the opening of a few pits and the entire scheme was undertaken by open cut (i.e. trenches cut by machine).

1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology is complex with localised bands of West Melbury Marly Chalk, Zig Zag Chalk, Holywell Nodular Chalk, Upper Greensand, Gault Clay and Monk's Bay Sandstone and Sandrocks, with alluvial deposits associated with the River Yar to the east (BGS 2017).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 As Permitted Development under the terms of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015, the scheme falls outside of the usual Local Planning Authority framework(s).

1.3.2 However, following consultation between Southern Water, ASE and Dr Rebecca Loader, Senior Archaeologist for Isle of Wight County Archaeology and Historic Environment Service (IWCAHES), it was agreed that archaeological monitoring of the groundworks associated with the scheme would be prudent, given the proximity of known archaeological remains.

1.3.3 Subsequently a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) for the archaeological work was prepared by ASE and submitted to IWCAHES prior to the commencement of the work. The document outlined the methodologies to be used on-site and in the reporting and archiving of the results of the monitoring of the groundworks (ASE 2016).

1.4 Research Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The general objective of the archaeological watching brief was to record archaeological deposits exposed by the groundworks associated with the laying of the new water pipe (ASE 2016).

1.4.2 It was also noted that watching brief had the potential to address the following

research objectives set out in the South-East Research Framework (ibid.):

- Identify possible prehistoric activity in the area
- Better our understanding of the Brading Roman Villa complex and surrounding landscape
- Identify possible remains belonging to the medieval period

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological monitoring of groundworks at the site undertaken between January and April 2017 by Simon Stevens, Greg Priestley-Bell (Senior Archaeologists), Lucy May, Odile Rouard (Archaeologists) and Vasilis Tsamis (Archaeological Surveyor). The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and by Jim Stevenson and Andy Margetts (Post-Excavation Managers).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following summary of the archaeological background was included in the WSI (ASE 2016).

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 A Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age burial mound and a prehistoric or Romano-British field system lie within 1km to the west of the scheme (Scheduled Ancient Monuments 30279 and 22040 respectively). The Bronze Age bowl barrow (ADS Record ID - NMR_NATINV-461153) known as The Devil's Punchbowl is located on Nunwell Down. The mound was excavated during the 19th century and the remains of a child and a hammer head deer antler were found. The field system is located on Brading Down, overlooking the floodplain of the River Yar (ADS Record ID - NMR_NATINV-461226). Extending for approximately 800m across the south and south east facing slopes of the Down, the field system follows a NNE to SSW alignment, generally orientated at right angles to the slope. The field system includes both long, narrow rectangular enclosures and smaller square examples ranging from 0.08ha to 0.7ha in area. The field boundaries are represented by lynchets up to 2m in height and 2m in width. A Bronze Age hoard comprising bracelets and a spearhead was also found c1830 in Brading (ADS Record ID - NMR_NATINV-461916).

2.3 Roman AD 43 – 410

2.3.1 The site lies approximately 200m east of Brading Roman Villa Scheduled Monument (No. 30278) (Figure 1). The extract from English Heritage's entry for Brading Villa is reproduced below with due acknowledgement (Magic 2015).

2.3.2 The monument includes Brading Roman villa, situated between the lower slopes of Brading Downs and the floodplain of the River Yar, overlooking the former coastal inlet at Brading Haven. Excavations between 1881 and 1900 revealed a winged corridor type villa with evidence of occupation between the second and fourth centuries AD. The central, western block of the villa contained the living quarters, and was probably a two storey building which included four rooms on its ground floor with elaborate and extremely high quality mosaic floors. Numerous finds such as painted wall plaster and window glass further indicate the high status of the villa. The central corridor of the block also contained 'T'-shaped corn drying ovens which had apparently been inserted in the late fourth century after this part of the villa ceased to be used as a dwelling. The northern wing contained a well chamber, a hypocaust underfloor heating system and measured 42m in length east to west, and 15m in width. The southern wing has been heavily disturbed by ploughing, but was originally 46m in length east to west and 10m in width. A paved yard flanked either side of the wing and a separate bath house was situated adjacent to its eastern end. The standing remains of the villa are a Listed Building Grade I.

2.3.3 Aerial photography and geophysical survey carried out in 1994 and 1995 revealed evidence of an extensive series of field boundaries around the villa which are probably contemporary with it. A further contemporary field system on Brading Down is the subject of a separate scheduling. Subsequent

archaeological evaluations in 1995 and 1997 discovered evidence of pre-Roman occupation in the form of circular structures of Iron Age date and associated enclosure ditches.

- 2.3.4 The modern buildings overlying the villa, all fences, interpretation boards, walkways and the modern surfaces of all paths and roads are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath all these features is included.

2.4 Early Medieval AD 410 - 1066

- 2.4.1 During the early medieval period, higher sea levels covered 700 acres of what is now fertile meadowland between the town and sea, allowed Brading to remain an important island port after Roman times. It is possible that St Wilfred established the first island church here in 7th century. The ancient name of *Bredynge* from which "Brading" is derived probably meant "the people living by the ridge of the downs" and dates from at least 683, although the history of the settlement goes back much further.

2.5 Late Medieval AD 1066 – 1539

- 2.5.1 Brading grew and prospered during medieval times and into the Elizabethan era as a small commercial port with a thriving market, and an economy based on agricultural produce, fish, oysters, beer, coal and stone amongst other things. In 1285, Edward I granted a market to be held at Brading. This was still a regular event until 1835. The linear form of the town centre along the High Street took shape during this period, and in the surrounding farms and fields corn was grown and cattle, pigs, sheep and poultry were reared, as well as activities such as quarrying, forestry, brewing, salt-making and woollen textile weaving. In the reign of Henry II, Brading's status as a 'town' was confirmed by the overlord of the Manor of Whitefield
- 2.5.2 The haven level is said to have been first reclaimed from the sea by William Russell, an early lord of the manor of Yaverland, who at the end of the 13th century made the causeway across the marsh to his manor of Yaverland.
- 2.5.3 The 12th century Church of St. Mary stands on high ground at the head of the main street (ADS Record ID - NMR_NATINV-461876) to the north of the proposed site and Quay Lane.

2.6 Post-Medieval 1539 – 1900

- 2.6.1 The oldest part of the town is the High Street on the slope of the hill running south from the church to the Bull Ring; and many houses here are half-timbered and date from the 16th – 17th centuries. In 1562 George Oglander of Nunwell and German Richards of Yaverland reclaimed the north marsh and some of the adjoining land. Thirty-two years later Edward Richards added the Mill Marsh to the cultivated land. In 1616 Henry Gibb of the king's bedchamber obtained a grant of 'lands called Brading, Isle of Wight, which have been much overflowed by the sea and are to be enclosed at his expense.' He sold this right to Sir Bevis Thelwall, who, assisted by Sir Hugh Middleton of New River fame, made an embankment right across the mouth of the haven in 1620. Ten years later a spring tide and storm breached the bank and once more reduced the haven to a tidal estuary. An attempt was again made in 1699, but nothing

further was done till Jabez Balfour took the matter in hand in 1877, completing the present embankment in 1880; the railway opened for traffic in 1882.

2.7 Historic Environment Record

- 2.7.1 The Isle of Wight Historic Environment Records (HER) was consulted within a search radius of 500m centred on NGR 460458 86223. Results are tabulated in Appendix 1 and are illustrated on Figure 1.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 Mechanical excavation of various pits and the new pipe trench was monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. All sections were examined for archaeological deposits and all spoil was scanned for the presence of archaeological artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.

3.1.2 All encountered deposits were recorded according to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East context record forms. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart. A full photographic record of the monitoring was maintained.

3.2 Fieldwork Constraints

3.2.1 There were no physical constraints to the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks; machining was closely observed, sections were examined and spoil was scanned for the presence of archaeological artefacts.

3.3 The Site Archive

3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be offered to Isle of Wight Museums Service in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Tables 1 and 2).

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| Context sheets | 48 |
| Section sheets | 0 |
| Plans sheets | 0 |
| Colour photographs | 0 |
| B&W photos | 0 |
| Digital photos | 69 |
| Context register | 1 |
| Drawing register | 0 |
| Watching brief forms | 19 |
| Trench Record forms | 0 |

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

| | |
|---|---|
| Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box) | 0 |
| Registered finds (number of) | |
| Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples | 0 |
| Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides) | 0 |
| Waterlogged wood | 0 |
| Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples | 0 |

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

- 3.3.2 The finds and environmental samples ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Monitoring of groundworks at the site were undertaken from January to April 2017. All of the excavations were undertaken in the carriageways of Morton Road, Morton Old Road, Hadrians Way and Clarendon Close.

4.2 The Stratigraphic Sequence - Morton Road (Figure 2)

| Contractor Pit No. | Context | Type | Description | Max. Thickness m |
|--------------------|---------|---------|-------------|------------------|
| TP1 | 001 | Layer | Tarmac | 0.15 |
| TP1 | 002 | Layer | Made Ground | >0.95 |
| DDP1 | 003 | Layer | Tarmac | 0.15 |
| DDP1 | 004 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.25 |
| DDP1 | 005 | Layer | Natural | - |
| DDP2 | 006 | Layer | Tarmac | 0.15 |
| DDP2 | 007 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.20 |
| DDP2 | 008 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.10 |
| DDP2 | 009 | Layer | Natural | - |
| DDP3 | 010 | Layer | Tarmac | 0.15 |
| DDP3 | 011 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.10 |
| DDP3 | 012 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.10 |
| DDP3 | 013 | Layer | Natural | - |
| DDP4 | 014 | Layer | Tarmac | 0.11 |
| DDP4 | 015 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.15 |
| DDP4 | 016 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.09 |
| DDP4 | 017 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.14 |
| DDP4 | 018 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.23 |
| DDP4 | 019 | Layer | Natural | - |
| DDP4 | 020 | Cut | Service | - |
| DDP4 | 021 | Fill | Service | - |
| DDP5 | 022 | Layer | Tarmac | 0.10 |
| DDP5 | 023 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.20 |
| DDP5 | 024 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.15 |
| DDP5 | 025 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.12 |
| DDP5 | 026 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.17 |
| DDP5 | 027 | Layer | Natural | - |
| DDP5 | 028 | Cut | Service | - |
| DDP5 | 029 | Fill | Service | - |
| DDP6 | 030 | Layer | Tarmac | 0.12 |
| DDP6 | 031 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.16 |
| DDP6 | 032 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.18 |
| DDP6 | 033 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.13 |
| DDP6 | 034 | Layer | Natural | - |
| DDP6 | 035 | Masonry | Drain | - |
| DDP6 | 036 | Fill | Service | - |
| DDP6 | 037 | Cut | Service | - |
| Trench | 038 | Layer | Tarmac | 0.15 |
| Trench | 039 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.25 |
| Trench | 040 | Layer | Made Ground | >0.40 |

Table 3: Recorded contexts - Morton Road

- 4.2.1 The recorded stratigraphic sequence in the carriageway of Morton Road was straightforward. Three pits recorded according to the contractors' designations TP (test-pit) or DDP (directional drill pit) were monitored close to the crossroads at the Yarbridge Inn.
- 4.2.2 The only contexts recorded in TP1 were the tarmac surface of the road, context [001] and a highly mixed deposit of made ground, context [002]. Similar deposits were encountered in DDP1, consisting of road surfacing, context [003], and shallower made ground [004], which directly overlay the greyish yellow sandy 'natural', context [005].
- 4.2.3 A different, but still simple stratigraphic sequence was seen in DDP2, located between TP1 and DDP1. It consisted of the road surfacing, context [006], made ground context [007], overlying a separate lens of a chalk rubble, context [008], which overlay the yellowish grey sandy 'natural' context [009].
- 4.2.4 DDP3 was located close to the junction of Morton Road and Clarendon Close. Again the sequence was straightforward. The road surfacing, context [010] overlay two layers of broadly similar deposits of gravelly made ground, contexts [011] and [012]. The underlying 'natural' sand was recorded as context [013].
- 4.2.5 DDP4 was located further to the south. More contexts were recorded, but again the sequence was simple. The surfacing context [014], overlay a sub-base mixture of tarmac shavings, gravel and sand, context [015], which overlay two separate deposits of mixed made ground, contexts [016] and [017]. The lowest level made ground was a layer of crushed chalk, context [018], which directly over the 'natural' reddish brown sandy clay, context [019]. There had been significant disturbance from the laying of a service laid from east to west, recorded as cut [020] and backfill [021].
- 4.2.6 The deposits encountered in DDP5 were similar. The surfacing context [022] overlay the sub-base [023], which overlay the two separate deposits of made ground, contexts [024] and [025], and the layer of crushed chalk, context [026]. The underlying 'natural' was recorded as context [027]. Again there was disturbance from a service this time laid from south to north; cut [028], backfill [029].
- 4.2.7 Again the deposits encountered in DDP6 were much the same. The surfacing context [030] overlay the sub-base [031], which overlay the two separate deposits of made ground, contexts [032] and [033]. There was no chalk rubble so the made ground directly overlay the 'natural' sandy clay, context [034]. There had been disturbance from a service running north to south; cut [037], backfill [036] and part of a drainage chamber, masonry [035].
- 4.2.8 Following the decision to place the new service in an open trench, further excavations were monitored in Morton Road. The only contexts recorded were the surfacing, context [038] and the previously encountered two layers of made ground, recorded as contexts [039] and [040]. The surface of the underlying 'natural' was not exposed in the 450mm wide trench, which was never more than 900mm in depth, the standard measurements for all of the trenching on the scheme.

4.3 The Stratigraphic Sequence - Clarendon Close

| Contractor Pit No. | Context | Type | Description | Max. Thickness m |
|--------------------|---------|-------|-------------|------------------|
| Trench | 041 | Layer | Tarmac | 0.15 |
| Trench | 042 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.10 |
| Trench | 043 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.80 |
| Trench | 044 | Layer | Natural | - |

Table 4: Recorded contexts – Clarendon Close

4.3.1 Similar stratigraphy was noted during monitoring in Clarendon Close. The surfacing, context [041] and the previously encountered two layers of made ground, recorded as contexts [042] and [043] lay over the 'natural' sandy clay, context [044].

4.4 The Stratigraphic Sequence – Morton Old Road and Hadrians Way

| Contractor Pit No. | Context | Type | Description | Max. Thickness m |
|--------------------|---------|-------|-------------|------------------|
| Trench | 045 | Layer | Tarmac | 0.06 |
| Trench | 046 | Layer | Concrete | 0.26 |
| Trench | 047 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.34 |
| Trench | 048 | Layer | Made Ground | >0.24 |

Table 5: Recorded contexts – Morton Old Road and Hadrians Way

4.4.1 The only contexts recorded during monitoring in Morton Old Road and Hadrians Way were the surfacing, context [045], a layer of concrete below it, context [046] and two layers of made ground, recorded as contexts [047] and [048]. The surface of the underlying 'natural' was not exposed in the trench.

5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

5.1.1 The stratigraphic sequence was straightforward; there were no significant buried archaeological deposits or features, despite the relative proximity of the Brading Roman villa complex.

5.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

5.2.1 Clearly the creation of the roads and laying of associated services had a significant impact on possible survival of archaeological deposits.

5.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

5.3.1 No archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered during the monitoring of the groundworks.

5.4 Consideration of research aims

5.4.1 Given the absence of deposits, features or artefacts, the research aims identified in the WSI (ASE 2016) could not be addressed.

5.5 Conclusions

5.6.1 The implementation of an archaeological watching brief during the project showed that no remains of any date, Roman or otherwise were disturbed during the monitored groundworks.

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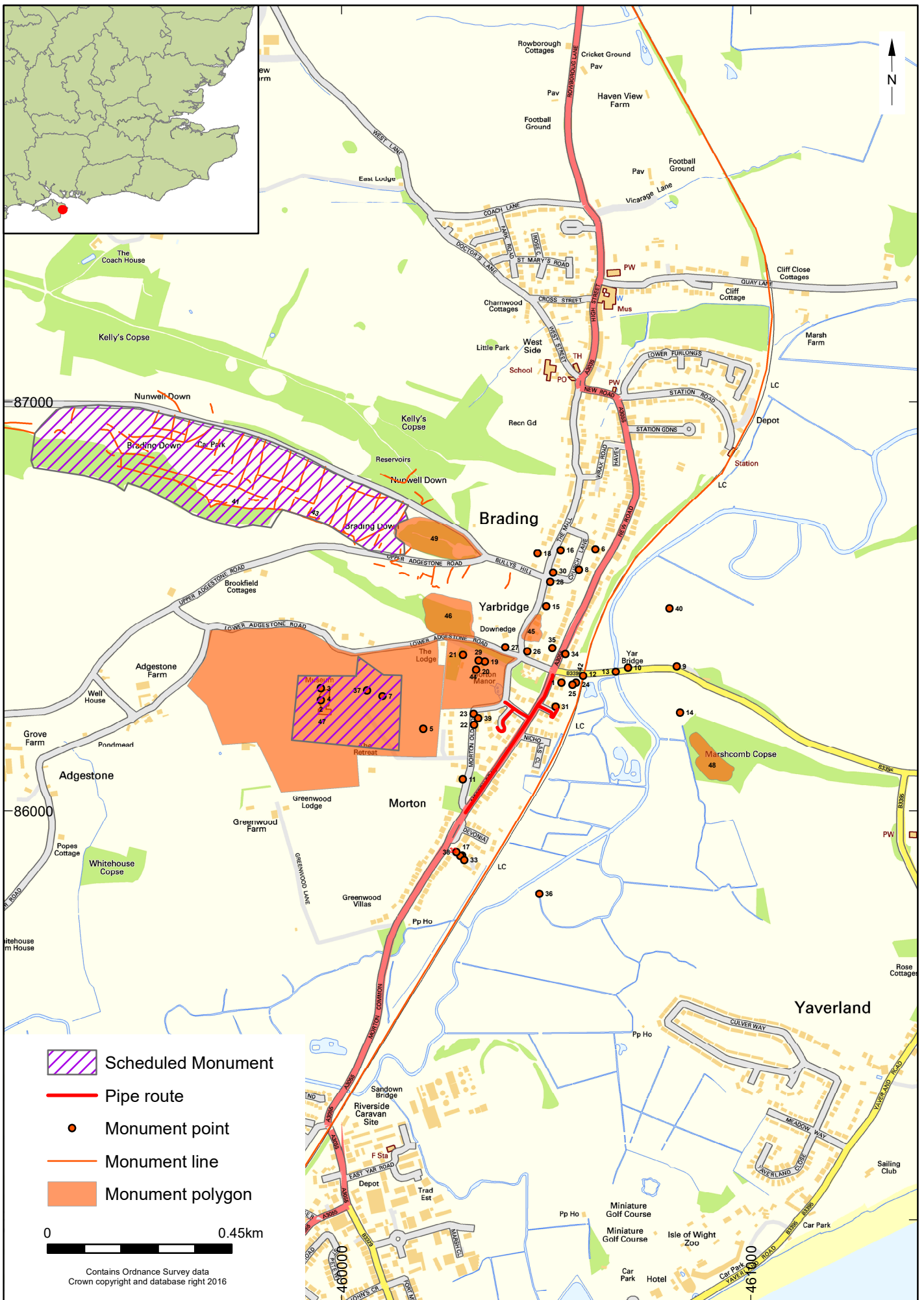
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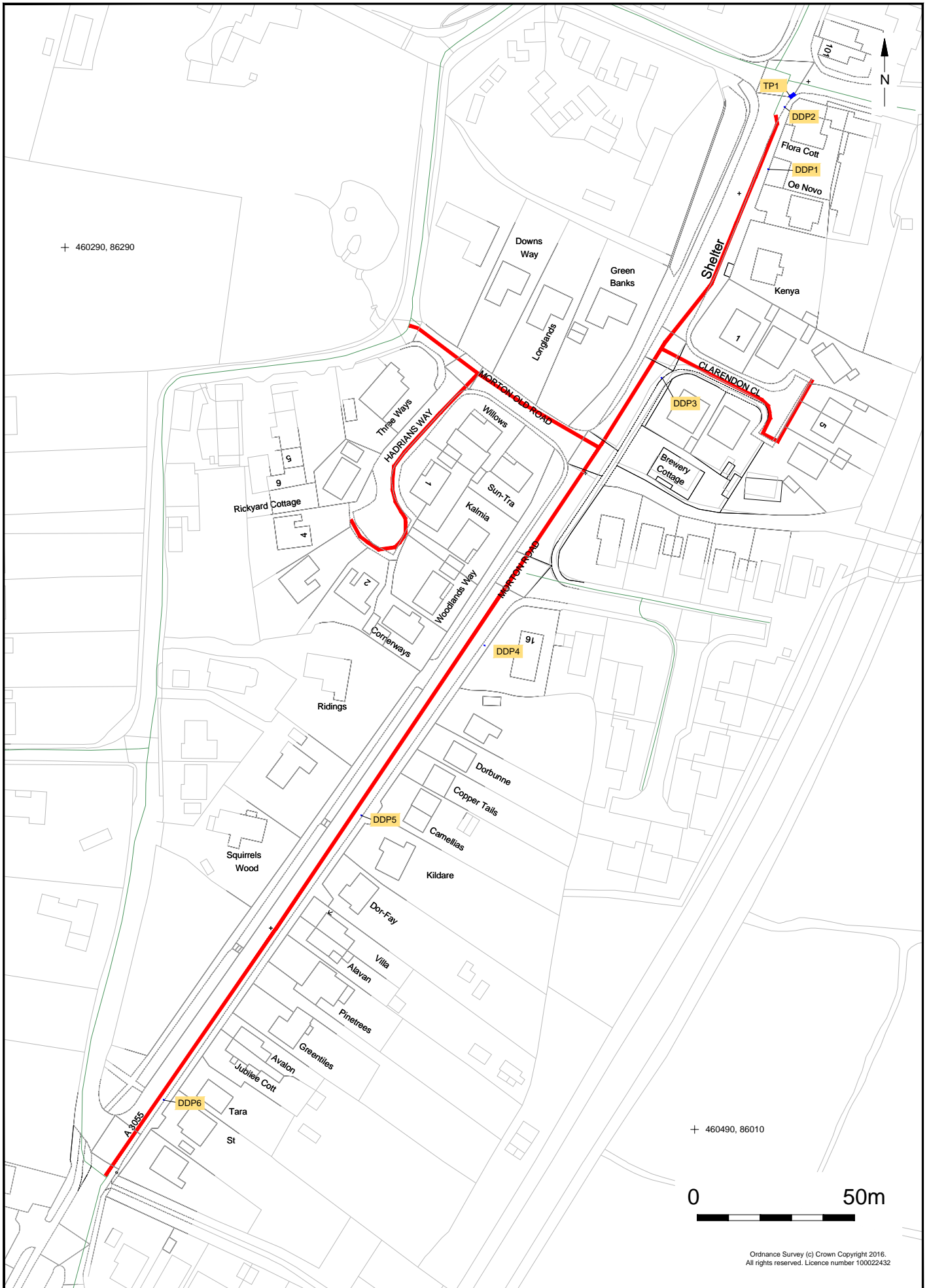
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Southern Water for commissioning the archaeological work and Dr Rebecca Loader, Senior Archaeologist for Isle of Wight County Archaeology and Historic Environment Service for her input at all stages. Thanks are also due to the on-site groundworkers for their co-operation and hospitality.



| | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|--|--------|
| © Archaeology South-East | | Lower Adgestone Road to Old Morton Road, Yarbridge | Fig. 1 |
| Project Ref: 160606 | June 2017 | Site location | |
| Report Ref: 2017227 | Drawn by: JLR/JC | | |



| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|--|--|--------|
| © Archaeology South-East | | Lower Adgestone Road to Old Morton road, Yarbridge | | Fig. 2 |
| Project Ref: 160606 | June 2017 | Site plan | | |
| Report Ref: 2017227 | Drawn by: AR | | | |

Appendix 1: HER search radius of 500m centred on NGR 460458 86223

| HER No. | | Description |
|------------------------------|----------|--|
| Monument Data - Point | | |
| 1 | MIW10134 | Anglers Arms Inn, Brading Cross, Brading. Now the Yarbridge Inn: 18 th century public house |
| 2 | MIW1067 | Field near Brading Roman Villa: Neolithic flint scatter |
| 3 | MIW1068 | Field next to Brading Roman Villa: Neolithic flint scatter |
| 4 | MIW1069 | Brading Roman Villa: Set of 3 buildings grouped around courtyard, Roman corn drying oven and various finds |
| 5 | MIW1156 | Morton, Brading: Roman coins and tiles (Findspot) |
| 6 | MIW1157 | Brading: Bronze Age struck flakes, scraper and arrowhead (Findspot) |
| 7 | MIW1385 | Brading Roman Villa: Neolithic semi-polished flint axe (Findspot) |
| 8 | MIW1983 | 1 & 2 Maisonette, The Mall, Brading: Undated tunnel |
| 9 | MIW4750 | Yarbridge: Second World War pillbox |
| 10 | MIW2346 | Yarbridge: Medieval causeway |
| 11 | MIW10643 | Morton Cottage, Old Morton Road, Brading: 19 th century house |
| 12 | MIW6884 | Yarbridge, Brading: 19 th century bridge |
| 13 | MIW6885 | Yarbridge, Brading: Post-medieval bridge |
| 14 | MIW11523 | Marshcomb Copse: Undated natural feature |
| 15 | MIW86 | Afton Down - Brading Down: Bronze Age and later trackway |
| 16 | MIW9568 | The Manse/Marsh Combe, The Mall, Brading: Early 19 th century house |
| 17 | MIW9545 | Stable, Lower Morton Farm, Morton Road, Brading: mid-18 th to mid-19 th century stable |
| 18 | MIW9569 | Ovington House, The Mall, Brading: Early 19 th century house |
| 19 | MIW9577 | Morton Manor, Old Morton Road, Brading: Post-medieval Manor House |
| 20 | MIW9579 | Morton Manor, Old Morton Road, Brading: Mid-18 th to mid-19 th century stable |
| 21 | MIW9580 | Morton Manor, Old Morton Road, Brading: Mid-18 th to mid-19 th century stable |
| 22 | MIW9581 | Morton Farm, Old Morton Road, near Brading: 18 th century farmhouse |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|--|
| 23 | MIW9582 | Morton Farm, Old Morton Road, near Brading: Mid-18 th to mid-19 th century stable |
| 24 | MIW9788 | Rose Cottage, Yar Bridge, Brading: Late 18 th century house |
| 25 | MIW9806 | Ivy Cottage, Yar Bridge, Brading: Mid-18 th to mid-19 th century house |
| 26 | MIW10517 | Yarcroft, Yarbridge, Brading: Late 19 th century house |
| 27 | MIW10496 | Yarbridge: 16 th century gun battery |
| 28 | MIW5907 | The Mall, Brading: Post-medieval chapel |
| 29 | MIW9578 | Old Morton Manor Granary, Morton Road, Brading |
| 30 | MIW12317 | The Mall , Brading: mid-19 th century school, now demolished |
| 31 | MIW12402 | Wrexham, Yarbridge: Mid-19 th century brewery |
| 32 | MIW9560 | Lower Morton Farm, Morton Road, Brading: 18 th century cowshed |
| 33 | MIW9561 | Lower Morton Farm, Morton Road, Brading: 18 th century barn |
| 34 | MIW13676 | Eastview Cottages, New Road, Brading: Mid-19 th century house |
| 35 | MIW13677 | Richmond House, New Road, Brading: Mid-19 th century house |
| 36 | MIW13767 | Yaverland Marsh: Prehistoric natural feature |
| 37 | MIW7130 | Brading Roman Villa, 'Middle Paddock': Iron Age and Early Roman features |
| 38 | MIW14422 | Lower Morton Farm: Post-medieval farmstead |
| 39 | MIW14441 | Morton Farm (Upper Martin): Post-medieval farmstead |
| 40 | MIW14854 | Brading Marshes (Yarbridge): Prehistoric natural feature |
| Monument Data - Line | | |
| 41 | MIW1110 | Brading Down: Neolithic to Roman field system |
| 42 | MIW11507 | Ryde – Mid-19 th century to modern railway |
| 43 | MIW6378 | Brading Down: Early 19 th century military practice trenches |
| Monument Data - Polygon | | |
| 44 | MIW5097 | Morton Manor: Bee Bole and Gardens belonging to the post-medieval manor |
| 45 | MIW12737 | The Mall, Brading: 19 th century lime kiln and marl pit |
| 46 | MIW14607 | North of Morton Manor: Mid to late-19 th century chalk pit |
| 47 | MIW13933 | Brading Roman Villa: Early Bronze Age to Roman ring ditch, late Iron Age to Roman enclosure and Roman cremation cemetery |

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------|--|
| 48 | MIW2178 | Marshcombe Copse, Yaverland: Medieval fishpond |
| 49 | MIW11146 | Brading Down (east end): Late 18 th to late 19 th century chalk pit |
| HER No. | | Description |
| Monument Data - Point | | |
| 1 | MIW10134 | Anglers Arms Inn, Brading Cross, Brading. Now the Yarbridge Inn: 18 th century public house |
| 2 | MIW1067 | Field near Brading Roman Villa: Neolithic flint scatter |
| 3 | MIW1068 | Field next to Brading Roman Villa: Neolithic flint scatter |
| 4 | MIW1069 | Brading Roman Villa: Set of 3 buildings grouped around courtyard, Roman corn drying oven and various finds |
| 5 | MIW1156 | Morton, Brading: Roman coins and tiles (Findspot) |
| 6 | MIW1157 | Brading: Bronze Age struck flakes, scraper and arrowhead (Findspot) |
| 7 | MIW1385 | Brading Roman Villa: Neolithic semi-polished flint axe (Findspot) |
| 8 | MIW1983 | 1 & 2 Maisonette, The Mall, Brading: Undated tunnel |
| 9 | MIW4750 | Yarbridge: Second World War pillbox |
| 10 | MIW2346 | Yarbridge: Medieval causeway |
| 11 | MIW10643 | Morton Cottage, Old Morton Road, Brading: 19 th century house |
| 12 | MIW6884 | Yarbridge, Brading: 19 th century bridge |
| 13 | MIW6885 | Yarbridge, Brading: Post-medieval bridge |
| 14 | MIW11523 | Marshcomb Copse: Undated natural feature |
| 15 | MIW86 | Afton Down - Brading Down: Bronze Age and later trackway |
| 16 | MIW9568 | The Manse/Marsh Combe, The Mall, Brading: Early 19 th century house |
| 17 | MIW9545 | Stable, Lower Morton Farm, Morton Road, Brading: mid-18 th to mid-19 th century stable |
| 18 | MIW9569 | Ovington House, The Mall, Brading: Early 19 th century house |
| 19 | MIW9577 | Morton Manor, Old Morton Road, Brading: Post-medieval Manor House |
| 20 | MIW9579 | Morton Manor, Old Morton Road, Brading: Mid-18 th to mid-19 th century stable |
| 21 | MIW9580 | Morton Manor, Old Morton Road, Brading: Mid-18 th to mid-19 th century stable |
| 22 | MIW9581 | Morton Farm, Old Morton Road, near Brading: 18 th century farmhouse |
| 23 | MIW9582 | Morton Farm, Old Morton Road, near Brading: Mid-18 th to mid-19 th century stable |

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| 24 | MIW9788 | Rose Cottage, Yar Bridge, Brading: Late 18 th century house |
| 25 | MIW9806 | Ivy Cottage, Yar Bridge, Brading: Mid-18 th to mid-19 th century house |
| 26 | MIW10517 | Yarcroft, Yarbridge, Brading: Late 19 th century house |
| 27 | MIW10496 | Yarbridge: 16 th century gun battery |
| 28 | MIW5907 | The Mall, Brading: Post-medieval chapel |
| 29 | MIW9578 | Old Morton Manor Granary, Morton Road, Brading |
| 30 | MIW12317 | The Mall , Brading: mid-19 th century school, now demolished |
| 31 | MIW12402 | Wrexham, Yarbridge: Mid-19 th century brewery |
| 32 | MIW9560 | Lower Morton Farm, Morton Road, Brading: 18 th century cowshed |
| 33 | MIW9561 | Lower Morton Farm, Morton Road, Brading: 18 th century barn |
| 34 | MIW13676 | Eastview Cottages, New Road, Brading: Mid-19 th century house |
| 35 | MIW13677 | Richmond House, New Road, Brading: Mid-19 th century house |
| 36 | MIW13767 | Yaverland Marsh: Prehistoric natural feature |
| 37 | MIW7130 | Brading Roman Villa, 'Middle Paddock': Iron Age and Early Roman features |
| 38 | MIW14422 | Lower Morton Farm: Post-medieval farmstead |
| 39 | MIW14441 | Morton Farm (Upper Martin): Post-medieval farmstead |
| 40 | MIW14854 | Brading Marshes (Yarbridge): Prehistoric natural feature |
| Monument Data - Line | | |
| 41 | MIW1110 | Brading Down: Neolithic to Roman field system |
| 42 | MIW11507 | Ryde – Mid-19 th century to modern railway |
| 43 | MIW6378 | Brading Down: Early 19 th century military practice trenches |
| Monument Data - Polygon | | |
| 44 | MIW5097 | Morton Manor: Bee Bole and Gardens belonging to the post-medieval manor |
| 45 | MIW12737 | The Mall, Brading: 19 th century lime kiln and marl pit |
| 46 | MIW14607 | North of Morton Manor: Mid to late-19 th century chalk pit |
| 47 | MIW13933 | Brading Roman Villa: Early Bronze Age to Roman ring ditch, late Iron Age to Roman enclosure and Roman cremation cemetery |
| 48 | MIW2178 | Marshcombe Copse, Yaverland: Medieval fishpond |

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| 49 | MIW11146 | Brading Down (east end): Late 18 th to late 19 th century chalk pit |
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HER Summary

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|---------------------------------------|---|-------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|-------|
| Site code | MRA 16 | | | | | |
| Project code | 160606 | | | | | |
| Planning reference | Permitted Development | | | | | |
| Site address | Lower Adgestone Road to Old Morton Road, Yarbridge | | | | | |
| District/Borough | Isle of Wight | | | | | |
| NGR (12 figures) | 460517 186330 to 460317 186006 | | | | | |
| Geology | West Melbury Marly Chalk, Zig Zag Chalk, Holywell Nodular Chalk, Upper Greensand, Gault Clay and Monk's Bay Sandstone and Sandrock, | | | | | |
| Fieldwork type | Eval | Excav | WB ✓ | HBR | Survey | Other |
| Dates of fieldwork | 04.01.2017 to 19.04.2017 | | | | | |
| Sponsor/client | Southern Water | | | | | |
| Project manager | Neil Griffin | | | | | |
| Project supervisor | Simon Stevens | | | | | |
| Period summary | Palaeolithic | Mesolithic | Neolithic | Bronze Age | Iron Age | |
| | Roman | Anglo-Saxon | Medieval | Post-Medieval | Other <i>None</i> | |
| Project summary (100 word max) | <p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Southern Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the laying of a replacement water main from Lower Adgestone Road to Old Morton Road, Yarbridge, Isle of Wight (NGR 460517 86330 to 460317 86006).</p> <p>No archaeological deposits, features or finds were identified.</p> | | | | | |

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-285120

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | Archaeological Watching Brief Report - Yarbridge, Isle of Wight |
| Short description of the project | Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Southern Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the laying of a replacement water main from Lower Adgestone Road to Old Morton Road, Yarbridge, Isle of Wight (NGR 460517 86330 to 460317 86006). No archaeological deposits, features or finds were identified. |
| Project dates | Start: 04-01-2017 End: 19-04-2017 |
| Previous/future work | Not known / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | 160606 - Contracting Unit No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | MRA 16 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Monument type | NONE None |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Investigation type | ""Watching Brief"" |
| Prompt | Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice |
| Project location | |
| Country | England |
| Site location | ISLE OF WIGHT ISLE OF WIGHT BRADING Lower Adgestone Road to Old Morton Road |
| Study area | 1 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | SZ 60317 26006 50.130419283408 -1.156000849467 50 07 49 N 001 09 21 W Line |
| Site coordinates | SZ 60517 86330 50.672905098459 -1.14348014892 50 40 22 N 001 08 36 W Line |
| Project creators | |
| Name of Organisation | Archaeology South-East |
| Project brief originator | Archaeology South-East |
| Project design originator | Archaeology South-East |
| Project director/manager | Neil Griffin |
| Project supervisor | Simon Stevens |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Client |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Southern Water |
| Project archives | |
| Physical Archive recipient | Isle of Wight Museums Service |
| Physical Contents | "other" |
| Digital Archive recipient | Isle of Wight Museums Service |
| Digital Contents | "other" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Isle of Wight Museums Service |
| Paper Contents | "other" |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Unpublished Text" |
| Project bibliography | |
| 1 | |
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Archaeological Watching Brief Report - Yarbridge, Isle of Wight |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Stevens, S. |
| Other bibliographic details | ASE Report No. 2017227 |
| Date | 2017 |
| Issuer or publisher | Archaeology South-East |
| Place of issue or publication | Portslade, East Sussex |
| Description | Standard ASE client report. A4-sized with cover logos |
| Entered by | Simon Stevens (simon.stevens@ucl.ac.uk) |
| Entered on | 1 June 2017 |

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