Heasley Manor Farm, Heasley Lane, Arreton, Isle of Wight

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

and Field Evaluation

for AE Brown Farms Ltd

by Simon Cass, Jo Pine and Steve Preston

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code HLA08/11

March 2008

Summary

Site name: Heasley Manor Farm, Heasley Lane, Arreton, Isle of Wight

Grid reference: SZ 5460 8605

Site activity: Desk-based assessment and field evaluation

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Simon Cass

Site code: HLA08/11

Area of site: *c.* 2.5ha

Summary of results: The site lies within close proximity of the medieval manor itself, church and village. Although no aerial photograph shows anything on the site, the surrounding area has produced a number of clear cropmarks. The site has never been developed, so any archaeological remains that were ever present should not have been disturbed to any great extent. Desk-based assessment suggested it would be necessary to provide further information about the potential of the site from field observations in order to draw up a scheme to mitigate the impact of development on any below-ground archaeological deposits if necessary.

Trial trenching revealed a single, undated, gully, and a peat-filled channel, which suggests that the site has little or no archaeological potential.

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 19.03.08
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Report 08/11

Introduction

This report combines desk-based study assessment and field evaluation of the archaeological potential of a small area of land located at Heasley Manor Farm, Heasley Lane, Arreton, Isle of Wight (Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by Mr Mark Griffiths, of Dreweatt Neate, Staple Chambers, Staple Gardens, Winchester, SO23 8SS on behalf of AE Brown Farms Ltd and comprises two stages of a process to determine the presence/absence, extent, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains which may be affected by redevelopment of the area.

Planning permission is to be sought from Isle of Wight Council for the development of an irrigation reservoir on the site. This report has been requested to accompany the application so as to inform the planning process in regard to archaeological implications of the proposal.

Site description, location and geology

The site currently consists of agricultural land and is centred on NGR SZ 5460 8605 (Fig. 2) The site is located on Pleistocene gravel terraces, with alluvium in the little stream valley to the west. (BGS 1976). It is at a height of approximately 16.5m above Ordnance Datum in the north, sloping down to 11m in the south. Arreton Down rises steeply to about 130m AOD to the north of the site.

Planning background and development proposals

Planning permission is to be sought from Isle of Wight Council for the development of an irrigation reservoir on the site. The proposal involves a triangular reservoir of 11,300 sq m surface area and an additional area of soil storage around this.

Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16 1990) provides guidance relating to archaeology within the planning process. It points out that where a desk-based assessment has shown that there is a strong possibility of significant archaeological deposits in a development area it is reasonable to provide more detailed information from a field evaluation so that an appropriate strategy to mitigate the effects of development on archaeology can be devised:

Paragraph 21 states:

> 'Where early discussions with local planning authorities or the developer's own research indicate that important archaeological remains may exist, it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out...'

Should the presence of archaeological deposits be confirmed further guidance is provided. *Archaeology and Planning* stresses preservation *in situ* of archaeological deposits as a first consideration as in paragraphs 8 and 18.

Paragraph 8 states:

> '...Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation...'

Paragraph 18 states:

> 'The desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled...'

However, for archaeological deposits that are not of such significance it is appropriate for them to be 'preserved by record' (i.e., fully excavated and recorded by a competent archaeological contractor) prior to their destruction or damage.

Paragraph 25 states:

> 'Where planning authorities decide that the physical preservation *in situ* of archaeological remains is not justified in the circumstances of the development and that development resulting in the destruction of the archaeological remains should proceed, it would be entirely reasonable for the planning authority to satisfy itself ... that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of remains.'

The Isle of Wight Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 1996-2011, adopted 18 May 2001 contains policies for the Historic Environment, covering Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Parks, Gardens and Landscapes of

Historic Interest, and archaeological sites. The site is not in a Conservation Area, and there are no Historic Parks, Gardens or Landscapes in the vicinity. Some of the adopted policies are due for replacement, others will be retained ('saved') in the new Local Development Framework. The relevant policies covering archaeology are saved, those for listed buildings are not, but no replacements have yet been announced.

Policy B9 (saved) states:

> 'Development proposals which are likely to adversely affect the archaeological heritage and features of the Island, directly or indirectly, will not be permitted. Planning applications will be approved provided that:
> 'a where nationally important remains or their settings are affected by proposed development, permission will only be granted if it will preserve or enhance the archaeological features; on these and other important sites, development which would damage the site or its setting will not be permitted;
> 'b where proposed development may damage or destroy archaeological remains, the Council will require the developer to submit, prior to determination, the results of an archaeological assessment, which may include field evaluation;
> 'c where development is proposed at a location which is likely to affect an archaeological site or its setting, permission may exceptionally be granted if preservation of archaeological remains in situ can be achieved by the careful use of appropriate layout, foundations and design.'

Policy B2 (not saved) states:

> 'Proposals which adversely affect the appearance, setting and/or the curtilage of a Listed Building will not be permitted.'

There are no listed buildings within the area of the proposed development, although there are a number in and adjacent to the wider site, or within 500m of it. None of the work carries any direct implications for the listed buildings, but their setting might need to be considered if the new policy is similar in intent to the old.

Methodology

The desk-based assessment of the site was carried out by the examination of pre-existing information from a number of sources recommended by the Institute of Field Archaeologists paper '*Standards in British Archaeology'* covering desk-based studies. These sources include historic and modern maps, the Isle of Wight Sites and Monuments Record, geological maps and any relevant publications or reports.

This was followed by field evaluation by trial trenching, in accordance with a brief supplied by Isle of Wight County Archaeology and Historic Environment Service. This work followed a specification approved by Mr Owen Cambridge, Planning Archaeologist for Isle of Wight Council and was monitored by him on behalf of the council.

Archaeological background

General background

The Isle of Wight's archaeology in general, and Arreton's in particular, have a long history. A Bronze Age hoard was reported from Arreton as long ago as 1779, and excavations of the barrows on Arreton Down took place before 1815. As early as 1851, the loss of barrows to quarrying was registering as a source of concern (Arnold 1982, 75). Basford (1980) briefly documents a flurry of antiquarian and archaeological activity in the 19th century, another in the middle of the 20th century, but by comparison with most of the rest of England, a comparative lull in the years after the Second World War and up to the 1980s.

Arreton has a relatively prominent place in the island's archaeology. Arreton Down is the location of four barrows, centred on Gallows Hill. Three of these are Bronze Age in date, although one of those had later Saxon burials re-using it, while the fourth seems to have been a Saxon creation.

Isle of Wight Sites and Monuments Record

A search was made on the Isle of Wight Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) on 22nd January 2008 for a radius of 500m around the proposal site. This revealed 20 entries within the search radius. These are summarized as Appendix 1 and their locations are plotted on Figure 1.

Prehistoric

Despite the site's proximity to Arreton Down, prehistoric finds from within the search radius are restricted to flints recovered from fieldwalking in two locations west of Haseley Manor **[Fig. 1: 1, 2]**. The collection contains material from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age, but it cannot be inferred that this necessarily represents settlement sites of these periods, rather than, say, episodic loss across the landscape. Given that the location is also at the bottom of a steep slope, and near the confluence of a stream and the river Yar, these finds cannot even be regarded as necessarily very close to their original positions; they could have been moved downslope or downstream by an number of post-depositional processes; and as part of the fieldwalked area is today a cricket ground, could have been brought from any distance in imported topsoil. Still, it is possible they represent prehistoric activity in this vicinity.

Roman

Roman finds are likewise restricted to a ploughsoil scatter of tile and pottery from north-east of the proposal area **[3]**. Again this could derive from subsoil features at this location, or it could have come from a site upslope of its findspot.

Saxon
There is no archaeological evidence from the Saxon period within the search area.

Medieval
Quarr Abbey held Haseley Manor as a grange and the manor house is considered to represent (in part) the 15th-century grange barn **[4]**; it is a Scheduled Monument. The record of a fairly large village at the time of Domesday Book (see below) suggests that remains of the village should be somewhere in the vicinity but there is no physical evidence of it and in all probability it lay below the existing village.

Post-medieval
Entries for post-medieval remains are more numerous. Haseley Manor House **[4]** is a Grade II* listed building, most of the extant part of which is 18th century, though it retains earlier elements. The complex around it also contains an 18th-century stable and barn; the 18th-century granary has been removed. Some of the cottages in Arreton, just within the search radius, are also listed buildings, or unlisted buildings of local historical interest **[5]**. At Heasley Manor Farm there is an 18th-century mounting block, also listed **[6]**. There is cartographic evidence, the field name 'brick close' from an estate plan of 1771, for the existence of a brickworks (or perhaps a clay pit) south of Heasley Lane **[1]**.

Modern, Negative
A sheep dip is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1908 just west of the proposal site **[8]**, and was photographed in the early part of the 20th century. Recent evaluation trenching at Haseley Manor itself revealed nothing of archaeological interest, but a pollen sequence through a peat deposit was analysed **[4]**.

Undated
The SMR records the presence of a number of cropmarks on aerial photographs which are likely to represent archaeological features not visible on the ground. These include a linear feature from well to the north of the site **[9]**, concentric ring ditch features and another linear mark, to the east **[10]** and a subcircular enclosure to the north-east **[11]**. On these, see further below.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Haseley Monastic Grange is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM22033). The Abbey at Quarr held the manor farm as a grange and the Scheduling holds that the core of the manor house is a part of the 15th-century grange (although the SMR gives a date for the roof of 14th century), with a 16th-century range added to the north and south, and further later additions. The house as it now stands, however, was largely remodelled in the late 18th century. Dendrochronological dates for parts of the roof, oddly, show this to have been built with timbers from trees felled as early as the 12th century and as late as the 15th.

Cartographic and documentary sources

Arreton is an Old English (Anglo-Saxon) place name, first recorded in AD 880 as *Eaderingtune*, which is derived from the elements *tun* (estate), *Eadhere* (a man's name) and *-ing-*, (simply a link, 'named for' or 'associated with') (Mills 1998, 13). It has appeared in a number of guises over the centuries: in the 11th as *Adrintune*, as *Artone* or *Arretone* in the 12th, sliding into *Atherton*, *Addertone*, *Adhertone* and *Airetune* between the 14th and 17th (VCH 1912, 138–41).

At the time of Domesday Book (AD1086) Arreton (*Adrintone* at this time) was a royal demense (Williams and Martin 2000, 94). It was assessed at 4 hides, with land for 5 ploughs, although in fact it supported 13 ploughs and 22 villagers with 7 slaves. There was a church and a mill, and the whole was valued at £8. Prior to the conquest it had also been the king's land, and valued at £10. It was actually paying £12 in tax in 1086.

By 1100 the crown had granted out all its lands on the Isle, and by 1131 Arreton was bestowed on the Abbey of Quarr (Hockey 1991). After Dissolution, the crown reclaimed the manor but in 1638 the king granted it to the City of London in payment of his debts. The manor house, built for Sir Humphrey Bennet, seems to date from immediately after this as the porch bears a date plaque for 1639 (Pevsner and Lloyd 1967, 730), although VCH (1912, 141) notes that the porch may in fact be a later addition. The current church of St George appears certainly to be that mentioned in Domesday Book. It also passed to the abbey of Quarr (around 1150), and the monks began a sustained programme of enlargement on what was already quite a large church.

Little else of note seems to have happened in the manor or parish of Arreton.

Heasely or Haseley is also an Old English name (both derive from *Haselie*, 'hazel wood' or 'clearing in the hazel wood': Mills 1998, 169). Haseley was also a royal manor in 1086, but had belonged to Earl (later King) Harold previously (Williams and Martin 2000, 94). It was a smaller manor, with just 8 villagers, although the large total of 15 slaves, assessed at just three-eighths of a hide and with land for four ploughs. Yet it was valued at £8 prior to the conquest and at £5 in 1086 (when it was actually paying £8 under the taxation system known as 'blanche farming'). This manor was also given to Quarr Abbey. The manor house was rebuilt around 1535 and extensively remodelled in 1781 (VCH 1912, 143).

A range of Ordnance Survey and other historical maps of the area were consulted at the Isle of Wight Record Office in order to ascertain what activity had been taking place throughout the site's later history and whether this may have affected any possible archaeological deposits within the proposal area (see Appendix 2).

The earliest map available of the area is a very small scale map of the Island dating from around 1600 which shows no detail (not illustrated). The Record office holds no further historical maps until the First Edition Ordnance Survey, published in 1810 but based on a survey from perhaps as early as the 1790s. This is one of the very first Ordnance Survey maps (Fig. 3). It shows very little detail, but the site appears to be under orchard at this time. An anonymous map of 1820 is at too small a scale to show any detail (not illustrated). Heasley Manor Farm lands were not subject to tithe, so the 1844 tithe map does not cover this area. A revised Ordnance Survey dating from 1862 shows Shepherd's Lane, and field boundaries identical to those of the present maps (Fig. 4). The area of the site is clearly in open farmland and the stream has already been partly canalized. The Second Edition of 1898 shows no change on the proposal area, although the Manor Farm buildings have been extended (Fig. 5). The Third Edition of 1908 shows no change again apart from additional cottages north of the farm (Fig. 6). The 1939 revision was not available to view but as modern mapping is identical, it is likely that no change has occurred on the site since the 1862 map. Maps from the 1950, `60s and `70s were viewed online at Landmark Historical Mapping; as these too showed no change, they have not been illustrated.

Listed buildings

Many of the SMR entries for the search radius are for listed buildings belonging to the manor farm complex. It is unlikely that the proposed development would have any effect on these or their settings.

Registered Parks and Gardens; Registered Battlefields

There are no registered parks and gardens or registered battlefields within close proximity of the site.

Historic Hedgerows

There are no hedgerows, historic or otherwise, within the area of the proposed development. The northern boundary of the site is a hedge which marks a boundary that has been in place since at least 1810, but the proposal should have no impact on this hedge.

Aerial Photographs

The index to the air photographic collection of the National Monuments Record was searched on 31st January 2008 for the area around the site. This revealed 233 photographs for a broad area around the site. These were

viewed on 12th February 2008. The Isle of Wight SMR's index was also consulted but unfortunately the index section for Arreton was missing. Almost all of the NMR photographs are noted as IoW copyright, so it is supposed that the NMR is the repository of the IoW collection, and in any case a good many of the photographs are alternative views of the same field in the same year.

Despite the pessimistic warning sounded by Motkin (1980), that the Island's geology and other factors combine to make air photo interpretation problematic here, the marks discussed here are distinct and, it can be suggested, unequivocally the result of anthropogenic subsurface features. Importantly, most of the relevant photographs are specialist (oblique) shots taken specifically for archaeological purposes, and mainly quite recently (some of them by Motkin himself). A large number of the shots are repeat views of the same fields, already known to have cropmarks visible. When these have been taken across several years, it is instructive to note how different conditions of crop and weather produce different marks.

Already noted in the SMR are: a linear mark to the north, a double-ring ditch and linear mark to the south-east, and a sub-circular enclosure to the north-east (see above: respectively numbers 9–11 in Appendix 1 and on Fig. 1). These rather bland SMR entries somewhat underestimate the nature of the evidence. The 'linear feature' appears to be half of a rectangular enclosure (only half is ever visible, geological marks swamp the rest of the area), with one rounded corner, and one or possibly two regular entrances (Plate 1). It bears a remarkable similarity to the classic 'playing card' shape of a Roman fort; on the small side, it could potentially be a marching camp. Alternatively it may just be a field boundary. The concentric ring ditches (Plate 2) could be a Bronze Age double-ditched barrow, but they are set within a rectangular enclosure, and together this resembles a Romano-Celtic temple complex. There are also further marks in this field, less easy to interpret, probably field boundaries.

There are no cropmarks visible in any photograph of the area for the proposed reservoir under study here. However, if the two marks noted are indeed both Roman, then the area between the two may well have been occupied in some form in this period, especially as it is closer to the water source than either of them.

Discussion

In considering the archaeological potential of the study area, various factors must be taken into account, including previously recorded archaeological sites, previous land-use and disturbance and future land-use including the proposed development.

The site lies within close proximity of the manor itself, which is medieval, the church which has Saxon origins, and the village which is also at least medieval. The extent of the medieval village is not known, although Arreton was a relatively large settlement at the time of Domesday Book, and Haseley was separate. The site must therefore have some moderate potential for medieval archaeology. Although no aerial photograph shows anything on the site, the surrounding area has produced a number of clear cropmarks. The lack of other archaeological evidence from the vicinity is more probably a lack of opportunity for large scale or systematic investigation than any evidence of a lack of archaeological remains in the area. It may be suggested that in general, the site has moderate potential for all periods.

The site has never been developed, so any archaeological remains that were ever present should not have been disturbed to any great extent.

The proposed depth of the reservoir is likely to be around 5m below present ground surface. Any archaeological remains within this area will necessarily be wholly destroyed by the development. Mitigation would be possible only by resiting the reservoir, or in the form of preservation by record. The area of the soil storage will involve deeply burying any remains present here, effectively preserving these *in situ*. More subtle effects, such as dewatering of nearby waterlogged deposits (if present) are more difficult to determine in advance.

It was therefore considered necessary to provide further information about the potential of the site from field observations in order to draw up a scheme to mitigate the impact of development on any below-ground archaeological deposits if necessary.

Field evaluation

Aims and Objectives

The aims of the evaluation were to determine the presence/ absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits within the area of development. This work was to be carried out in a manner which will not compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which warrant preservation in-situ, or might better be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

The specific research aims of this project are;

To determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on the site.

To determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present.

To determine if archaeological deposits and finds representing Prehistoric or Medieval occupation on the site are present.

It was proposed to dig thirteen trenches, 1.6m wide and 20m long (c. 4% of the development area). The trenches were to be located in a stratified random position to target the whole area of the development. A metal detector was employed to enhance recovery of metal artefacts.

Results

Thirteen trenches were eventually excavated by a JCB-type machine under constant archaeological supervision, the trenches ranging in length between 19m and 20.5m (Fig. 7). Due to waterlogged conditions and health and safety considerations , the positioning of trenches was altered slightly from the specification, with the approval of the monitor. All possible archaeological deposits were hand cleaned and excavated in order to clarify the nature and date of the features. A list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 4 and a summary of the feature revealed is given in Appendix 5.

Trench 1
This trench was 20.2m long and 0.5m deep, orientated NE–SW. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.40m of a mid brown silty clay topsoil over a dark black brown peat, which was observed extending along the trench for 17.5m and at this point to the NE end of the trench the peat was observed sealing a mid grey/ brown clay geology. It is probable this peat infilled a cut off palaeochannel.

Trench 2 (Plates 3 and 5)
This trench was 20.40m long and 0.75m deep, orientated SW–NE. The stratigraphy encountered in this trench consisted of 0.20m of topsoil above 0.30m of orange brown silty clay topsoil. This sealed an orange brown clay natural. A test pit through the natural geology to *c.*1.00m showed that in areas the clay geology was waterlogged and reduction had taken place. A narrow gully (1), 0.70m wide and 0.38m deep was observed at 11.50m from the south-west end, aligned north-south (Figs 8 and 9). It was filled with 51 and 52, clayey sandy fills but unfortunately no finds were recovered.

Trench 3
This trench was 20.0m long and 0.64m deep, orientated SE–NW. The stratigraphy encountered in this trench consisted of 0.46m of topsoil above an orange brown clay natural.

Trench 4 (Plate 5)
This trench was 20.30m long and 2.3m deep, orientated SW–NE. The stratigraphy encountered in this trench consisted of 0.32m of topsoil above 2.0m of peat sealing a grey blue reduced clay at 2.3m below the present ground surface.

Trench 5 (Plate 4)
This trench was 20.0m long and 0.7m deep, orientated south - north. The stratigraphy encountered in this trench varied; in the northern end 0.54m of topsoil sealed an orange brown clay natural. At the southern end of the trench 0.24m of topsoil sealed a thin lens, 0.11m,of peaty clay, which in turn sealed the orange brown clay.

Trench 6
This trench was 20.40m long and 0.73m deep, orientated south–north. The stratigraphy encountered in this trench consisted of 0.46m of topsoil above an orange brown clay natural.

Trench 7
This trench was 19.50m long and 0.95m deep, orientated east–west. The stratigraphy encountered in this trench varied; at the eastern end, 0.50m of topsoil overlay a yellow brown silty clay subsoil which in turn sealed an orange brown clay natural. At the western end of the trench 0.24m of topsoil sealed a thin lens, 0.11m, of peaty clay, which in turn sealed the orange brown clay natural.

Trench 8
This trench was 20.50m long and 3.1m deep, orientated SE–NW. The stratigraphy encountered in this trench was 0.24m of topsoil overlying 0.2m of yellow brown silty clay sand subsoil, which in turn covered a dark grey silty clay of 0.15m depth, below which was peat to a depth of 3.1m, which sealed a grey clay layer.

Trench 9
This trench was 19.60m long and 0.60m deep, orientated south–north. The stratigraphy encountered in this trench was 0.26m of topsoil overlying 0.1m of yellow brown silty clay sand subsoil, which in turn covered peat to a depth of 0.60m.A test pit was excavated through the peat to a depth of 2.8m, no natural geology was encountered.

Trench 10
This trench was 19.0m long and 0.4m deep, orientated south–north. The stratigraphy encountered in this trench was 0.3m of mid grey brown silty clay overlying 2.30m of peat. No natural geology was encountered.

Trench 11
This trench was 19.50m long and 3.3m deep, orientated west–east. The stratigraphy encountered in this trench was 0.22m of topsoil onto pale yellowish brown silty clay subsoil to a depth of 0.9m overlying 3.30m of peat. No natural geology was encountered.

Trench 12
This trench was 19.30m long and 2.80m deep, orientated south–north. The stratigraphy encountered in this trench was 0.19m of topsoil onto mid yellowish brown silty clay 0.79m deep overlying 1.80m worth of peat. No natural geology was encountered.

Trench 13
This trench was 20.50m long and between 0.9m and 1.5m deep, orientated south–north. The stratigraphy encountered in this trench varied. At the north end; 0.34m of mid greenish grey silty peaty clay topsoil overlying a pale orange brown silty peaty clay subsoil, 0.2m deep. This covered dark greyish brown peat to a depth of 1.5m which overlay a pale grey clay natural. At the south end, there was 0.32m of topsoil onto subsoil to a depth of 0.7m which overlay pale grey clay natural.

Finds

No finds of archaeological interest were recovered

Conclusion

A single archaeological feature, a gully in Trench 5, was the only feature of even possible antiquity that was noted during this fieldwork; unfortunately it cannot be dated. Some of the trenches also revealed a peat-filled channel, probably an earlier course of the little stream to the west. The evaluation results therefore suggests that the site only contains at most only slight activity of archaeological interest.

References

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APPENDIX 1: Sites and Monuments Records within a 500m search radius of the development site

No	*SMR Ref*	*Grid Ref (SZ)*	*Type*	*Period*	*Comment*
1	EIW125 MIW5464 MIW5754	5446 8566 544 856	Findspot Documentary	Mesolithic Neolithic Bronze Age Post-medieval	Fieldwalking recovered two flint scatters in two fields. Trott 2001. Post-medieval brickworks, field name 'brick close'
2	MIW5465	545 856	Findspot	Prehistoric Post-medieval	Fieldwalking, second location for the above. Trott 2001.
3	MIW2065	5495 8626	Findspot	Roman	Pottery and tile from ploughsoil
4	EIW221 MIW7943 MIW8116 MIW3516 MIW3517 MIW963 MIW964	54685 85616 5475 8572 54708 85707 54758 85784 54775 85756 5468 8568 547 857	Scheduled Monument Findspot Evaluation Building Listed building Documentary	Medieval Post-medieval Negative	Documentary sources for Monastic Grange, Scheduled Monument 22033 Possible deserted medieval village (Domesday place name) Evaluation trenching revealed nothing earlier than the 19th century but did record a pollen core from a peat deposit. 18th century barn (moved from elsewhere)and stable 17th century Manor House, with core of 15th century monastic grange and many later additions, listed grade II*. 17th-century stable listed Grade II
5	MIW8089 MIW3536	54284 85811 54259 85897	Listed Building Building	Post-medieval	Arbutus cottage: 19th-century cottage, listed grade II. 3 and 4 Myrtle Cottages, 18th-century brick cottages
6	MIW5784	5471 8570	Listed Building	Post-medieval	Late 18th-century mounting block, listed Grade II
7	MIW5942	5423 8602	Cartographic Documentary	Post-medieval	Church known from map and documentary sources, 1865.
8	MIW6298	5448 8602	Cartographic Photographic	Modern	Sheep dip
9	MIW1460	544 864	Cropmark	Undated	Linear feature on air photographs
10	MIW1602	550 859	Cropmark	Undated	Concentric Ring ditch features and a linear mark on air photographs
11	MIW5382	5477 8635	Cropmark	Undated	Sub-circular enclosure feature on air photographs

APPENDIX 2: Historic and modern maps consulted

c. 1600	Anon Isle of Wight
1810	First Edition Ordnance Survey, 25 inch series, sheet 95 (Fig. 3)
1820	Anon, Isle of Wight.
1840	Merstone Tithe map
1844	Arreton Tithe map
1860	Railway plan (proposed route)
1862	Ordnance Survey (part) revision (95.R) (Fig. 4)
1898	The Second Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig. 5)
1908	Third Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig. 6)
1939	Ordnance Survey (part) revision

APPENDIX 3: Aerial Photographs consulted

A> Specialist oblique

No	*Date taken*	*Original number*	*Frame number(s)*	*Grid ref (SZ)*	*Comment*
1	20-Jul-77	F 347	272–6	547 844	
2	17-Jul-84	n/a	26–8	553 856	
3	01-Jan-87	87D1	20	541 841	
4	01-Jan-87	870	1, 9	541 841	
5	01-Jan-87	87F2	3	541 844	
6	01-Jan-87	87H2	27, 30	549 859	
7	01-Jan-87	87F1	9, 14	544 864	
8	01-Jan-87	87G1	6	544 864	
9	30-Jun-87	87D1	6–14, 16–21	541 844	
10	03-Jul-87	870	1–4, 6–14	539 842	
11	09-Jul-87	87F1	16, 28–30	532 855	
12	09-Jul-87	87F2	1–3	541 843	
13	09-Jul-87	87F1	8–15	544 854	
14	10-Jul-87	87G1	5–7, 25–7	533 861	
15	13-Jul-87	87H2	1–3, 21–30	541 844	
16	30-Jul-87	87I1	1–3	544 863	
17	01-Jul-88	88B1	12–25	537 866	
18	08-Jul-88	88C2	18, 24, 30	539 840	
19	11-Jun-89	89G1/89H1	2–4	538 860	
20	28-Jun-89	89H3	1, 2	543 862	
21	05-Jul-89	89I1	11	538 840	
22	05-Jul-89	89I3	18–21	538 858	
23	05-Jul-89	89I1	8, 9, 15–19	537 859	
24	10-Jul-89	89J1	28–30	538 860	
25	10-Jul-89	89J2	1, 3, 18–20	540 840	
26	18-Jul-89	89K1	26	538 860	
27	18-Jul-89	89K2	26, 27	541 843	
28	24-Apr-90	90B1	13	548 857	
29	19-Jun-90	90D1	1, 2	545 845	
30	06-Jul-90	1	0	543 861	
31	20-Jul-90	1	11	538 841	
32	15-Jul-94	94B1	16, 18, 22, 23	538 840	Plate 2
33	21-Jun-95	95B2	1–4, 9–10	538 859	
34	26-Jun-95	95C2	6	541 844	
35	10-Jul-96	96A2	1–9	541 842	Plate 1
36	17-Jul-96	96B1	6	538 866	
37	17-Jul-96	96B2	22, 23, 29	540 843	
38	17-Jul-96	96B1	5, 15–18	549 859	
39	19-Jul-96	96C1	3–9, 13–18	537 866	
40	12-Jun-98	98A1	1–6, 20–2	545 845	
41	07-Jul-98	98B/1	23–6	547 843	
42	25-Jun-99	99B2	1–6	544 841	

Note: Grid reference given is for start of run, multiple frames may offer wide coverage.

B> Vertical

No	*Date taken*	*Sortie number*	*Frame number(s)*	*Grid ref (SZ)*	*Comment*
1	12-Jul-46	RAF/106G/UK/1665	3070–3	555 855	
2	12-Jul-46	RAF/106G/UK/1665	4034–6	552 847	
3	31-Jul-61	RAF/58/4592	74–5	546 866	
4	31-Jul-61	RAF/58/4592	1–2	536 854	
5	12-Mar-54	RAF/58/1387	23	555 841	
6	02-Jul-62	RAF/543/1803	178–9	533 862	
7	08-Apr-68	OS/68026	673–7	549 841	
8	08-Apr-68	OS/68026	678–81	538 858	
9	08-Apr-68	OS/68026	741–2	559 847	
10	08-Apr-68	OS/68026	744–7	538 860	
11	07-Apr-69	OS/69082	234–7	532 864	
12	07-Apr-69	OS/69082	308–12	531 853	
13	08-Apr-69	OS/69084	125–8	550 842	

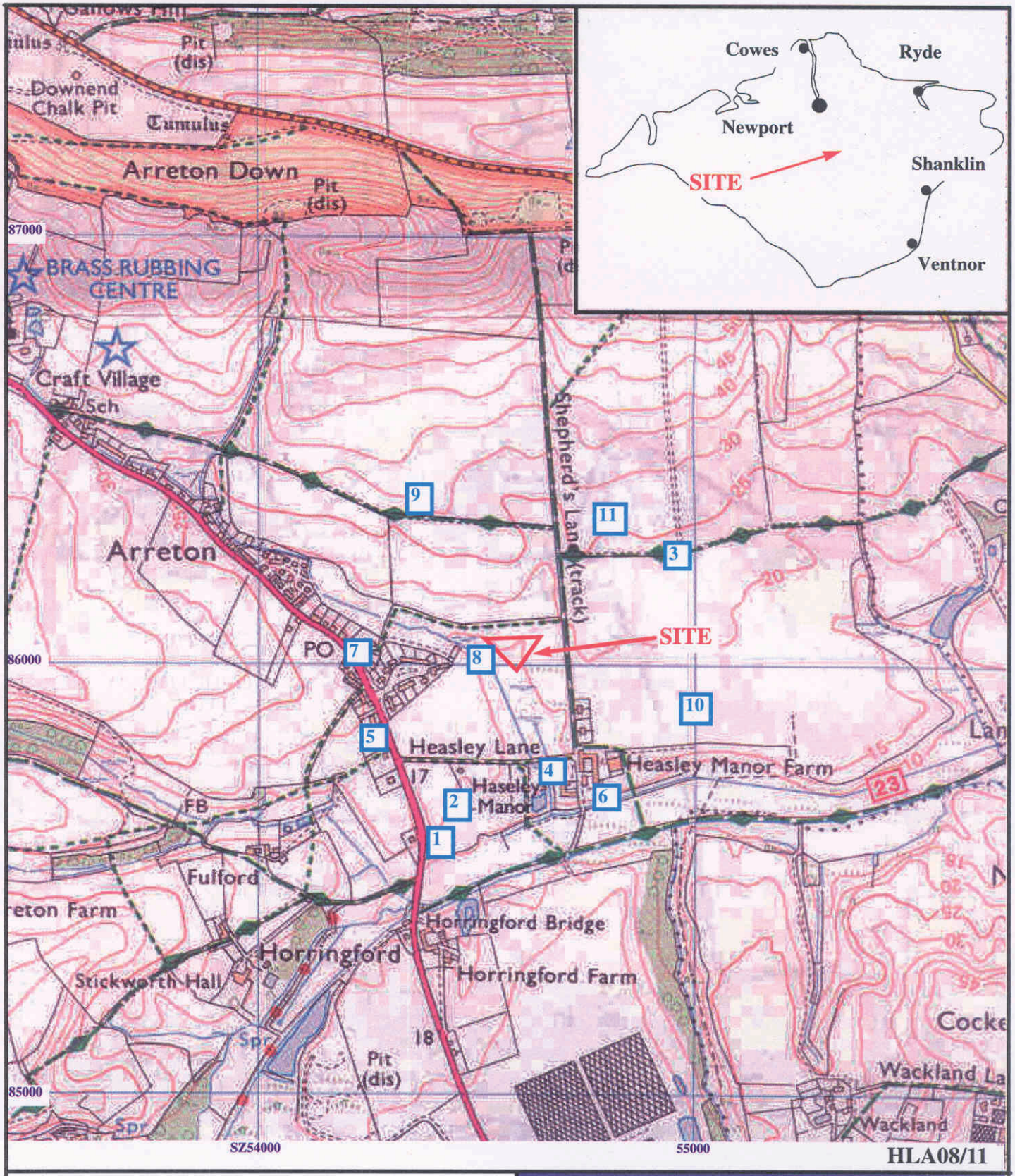
APPENDIX 4: Trench details

0m at S or W end

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
1	20.2	1.6	SW: 0.5 NE: 0.8	SW end: 0.00-0.40m orangey brown silty clay topsoil; 0.40m-0.50m peat. NE end: 0.00-0.40m mid orangey brown silty clay topsoil; 0.40m-0.60m peat 0.60–0.80m yellow grey clay natural geology
2	20.4	1.6	0.75	0.00-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.50m orangey brown silty clay subsoil; 0.50m+ orangey brown clay natural geology. Gully 1 [**Plates 3 and 5]**
3	20.0	1.6	0.64	0.00-0.46m red brown silty sand topsoil; 0.46m+ orangey brown clay natural geology.
4	20.3	1.6	2.3	0.00-0.32m grey brown silty clay topsoil; 0.30m–2.3m peat; 2.30m+ grey clay natural geology. [**Plate 6]**
5	20.0	1.6	N: 0.6 S: 0.35	North end: 0.00-0.54m red brown silty sand topsoil; 0.54m+ orangey brown clay natural geology South end: 0–0.24m topsoil; 0.24m-0.35m dark brown peaty clay; 0.35m+ orangey brown clay natural geology. [**Plate 4]**
6	20.4	1.6	0.73	0.00-0.46m red brown silty sand topsoil; 0.46+ orangey brown clay natural geology.
7	19.5	1.6	0.95	East end: 0.00-0.50m red brown silty sand topsoil; 0.50m-0.90m pale yellow brown silty clayey sand subsoil; 0.95m+ mottled grey/orange clay natural geology. West end: 0.00-0.50m red brown silty sand topsoil; 0.50m+ pale yellow brown sandy clay natural geology.
8	20.5	1.6	3.1	0.00-0.25m grey brown clayey silt topsoil; 0.25m-0.45m yellow brown silty clayey sand subsoil; 0.45–0.60m dark grey silty clay; 0.60m–3.10m peat; 3.10m+ grey clay natural geology.
9	19.6	1.6	0.60 sondage to 2.70	0.00-0.26m grey brown silty clay topsoil; 0.26m-0.36m orangey brown clay subsoil; 0.36m–2.70m+ peat.
10	19.0	1.6	0.40 sondage to 2.70	0.00-0.30m grey brown silty clay topsoil; 0.30m–2.70m+ peat.
11	19.5	1.6	3.30	0.00-0.22m red brown silty sand topsoil; 0.22m-0.90m pale yellow brown silty clay subsoil; 0.90–3.2m peat; 0.32m+ grey clay natural geology.
12	19.3	1.6	0.56 sondage to 2.80	0.00-0.19m red brown silty sand topsoil; 0.19m–1.00m pale yellow brown silty clay subsoil; 1.00–3.2m+ peat
13	20.5	1.6	S: 0.70 N: 1.50	North end: 0.00-0.34m greenish grey silty peaty clay topsoil; 0.34m-0.54m pale orangey brown silty peaty clay subsoil; 0.54–1.50m peat; 1.50m+, pale grey clay natural geology. South end: 0.00-0.32m greenish grey silty peaty clay topsoil; 0.32–0.70m pale orangey brown silty peaty clay subsoil; 0.50m+ pale grey clay natural geology.

APPENDIX 5: Feature details

Trench	*Cut (fill)*	*Description*	*Date*
2	1 (51, 52)	Gully	No evidence



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Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 1. Location of site within Arreton and the Isle of Wight, showing locations of SMR entries.

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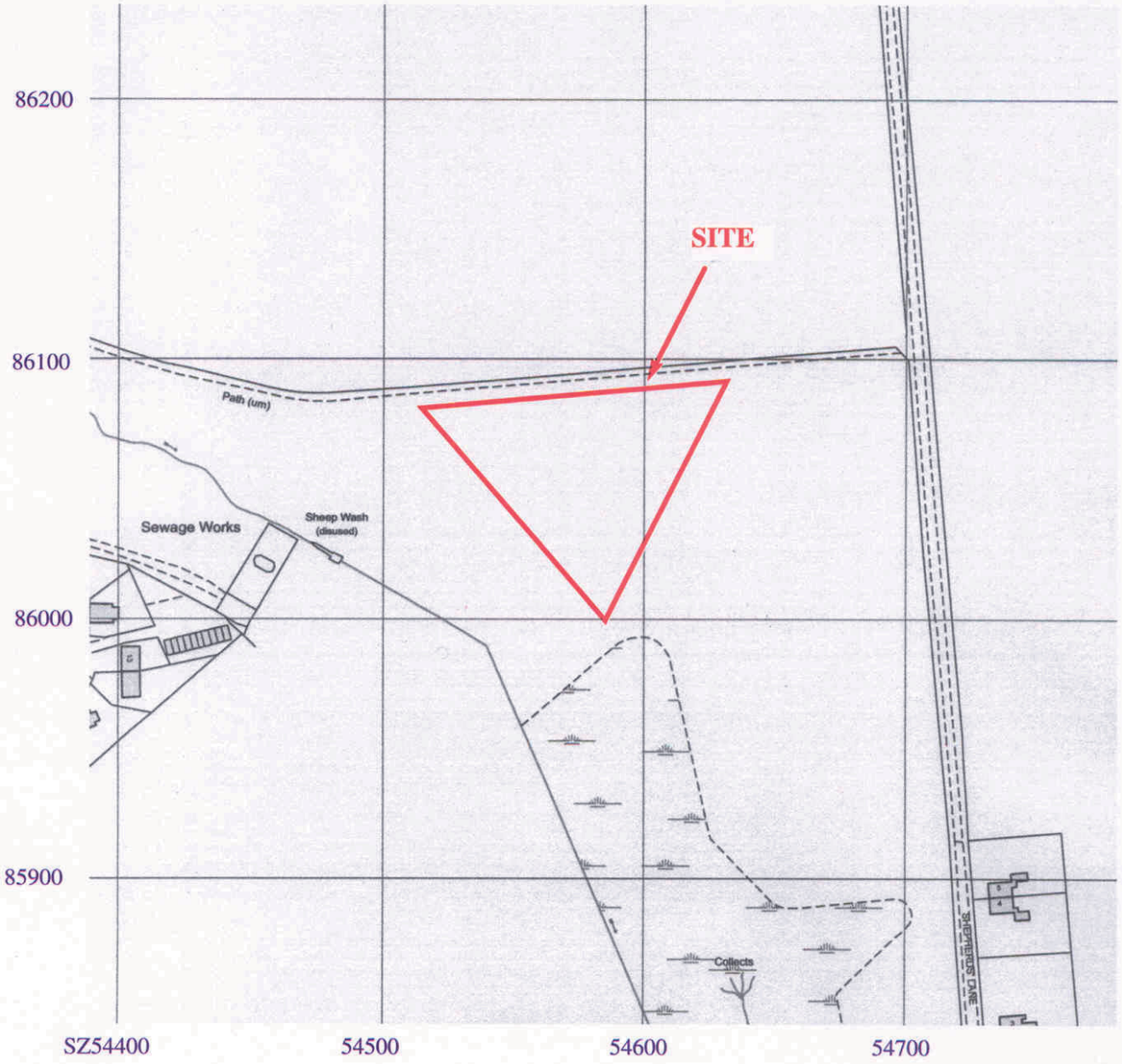

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Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 2. Detailed location of site.

Scale 1:1250

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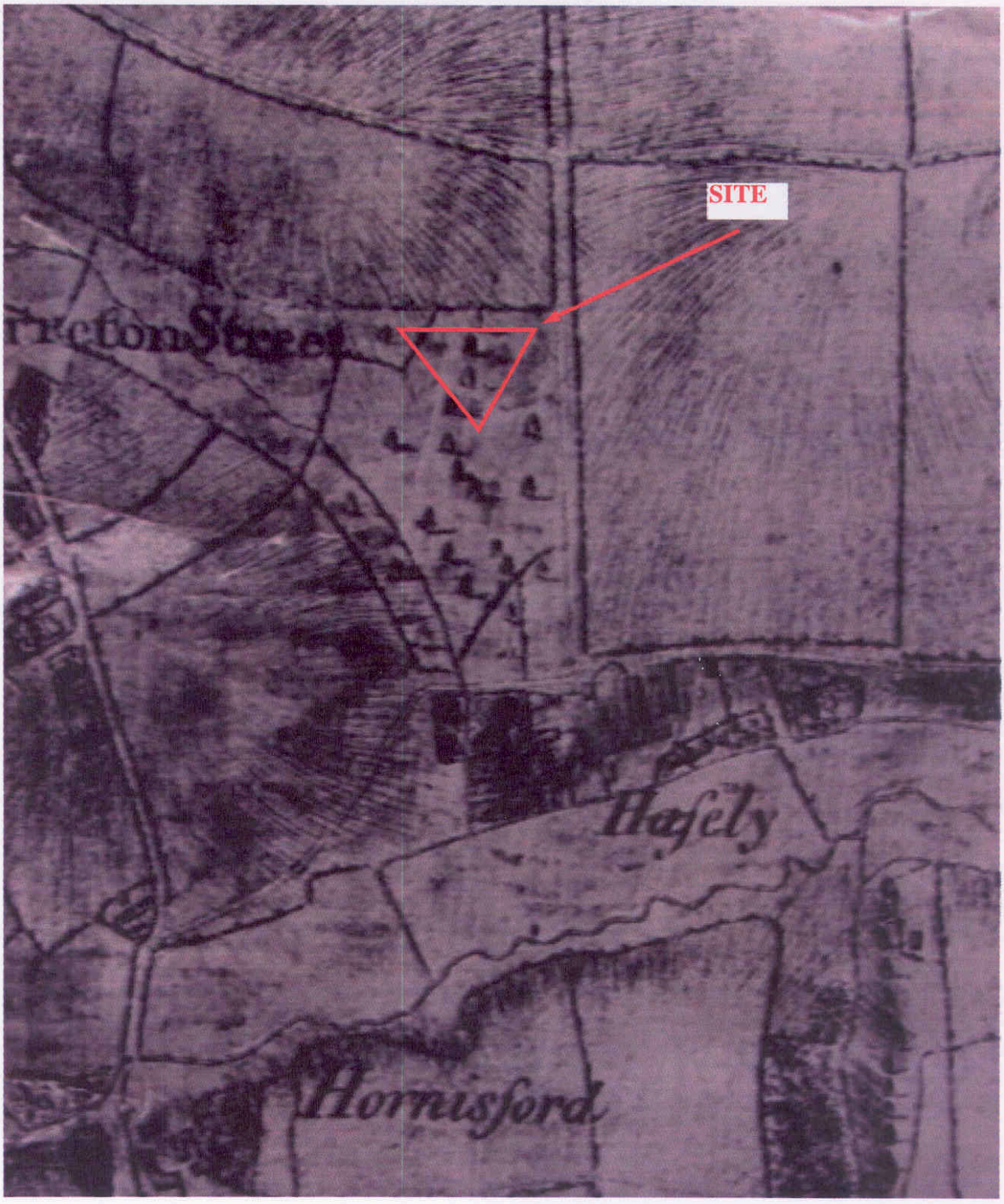

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Figure 3. Ordnance Survey First Edition, 1810

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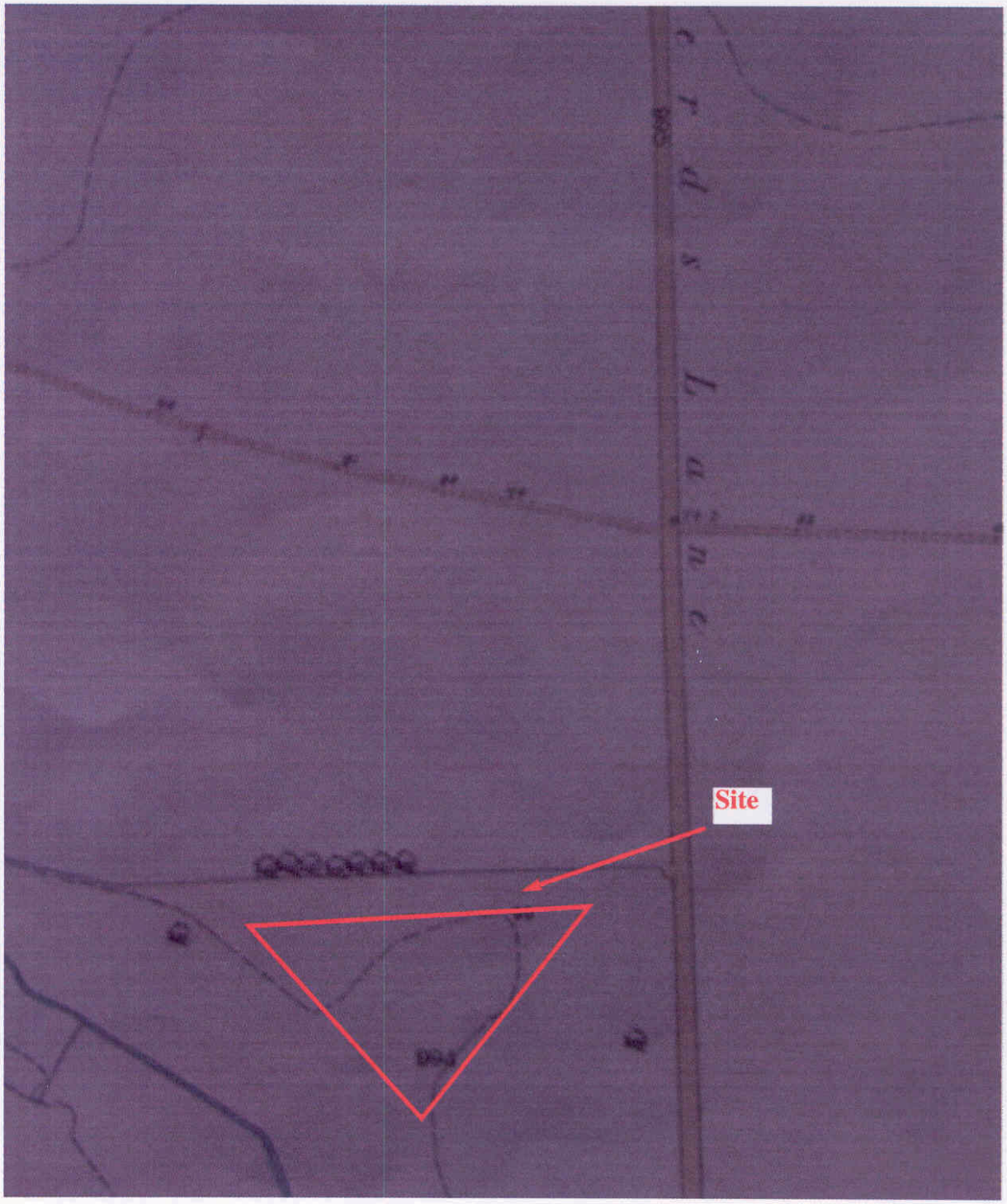

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Figure 4. Ordnance Survey 1862 (partial).

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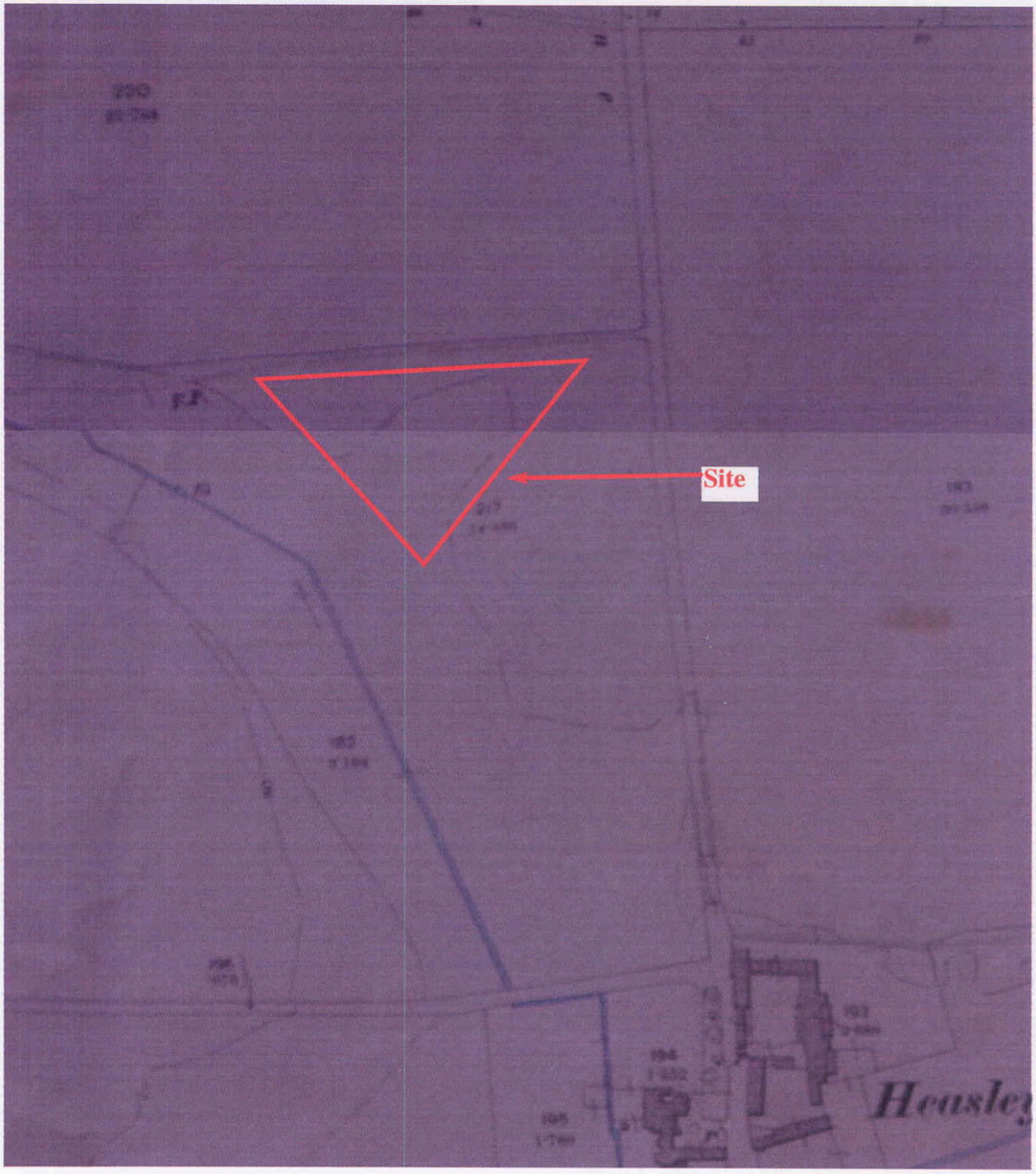

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Figure 5. Ordnance Survey Second Edition, 1898.

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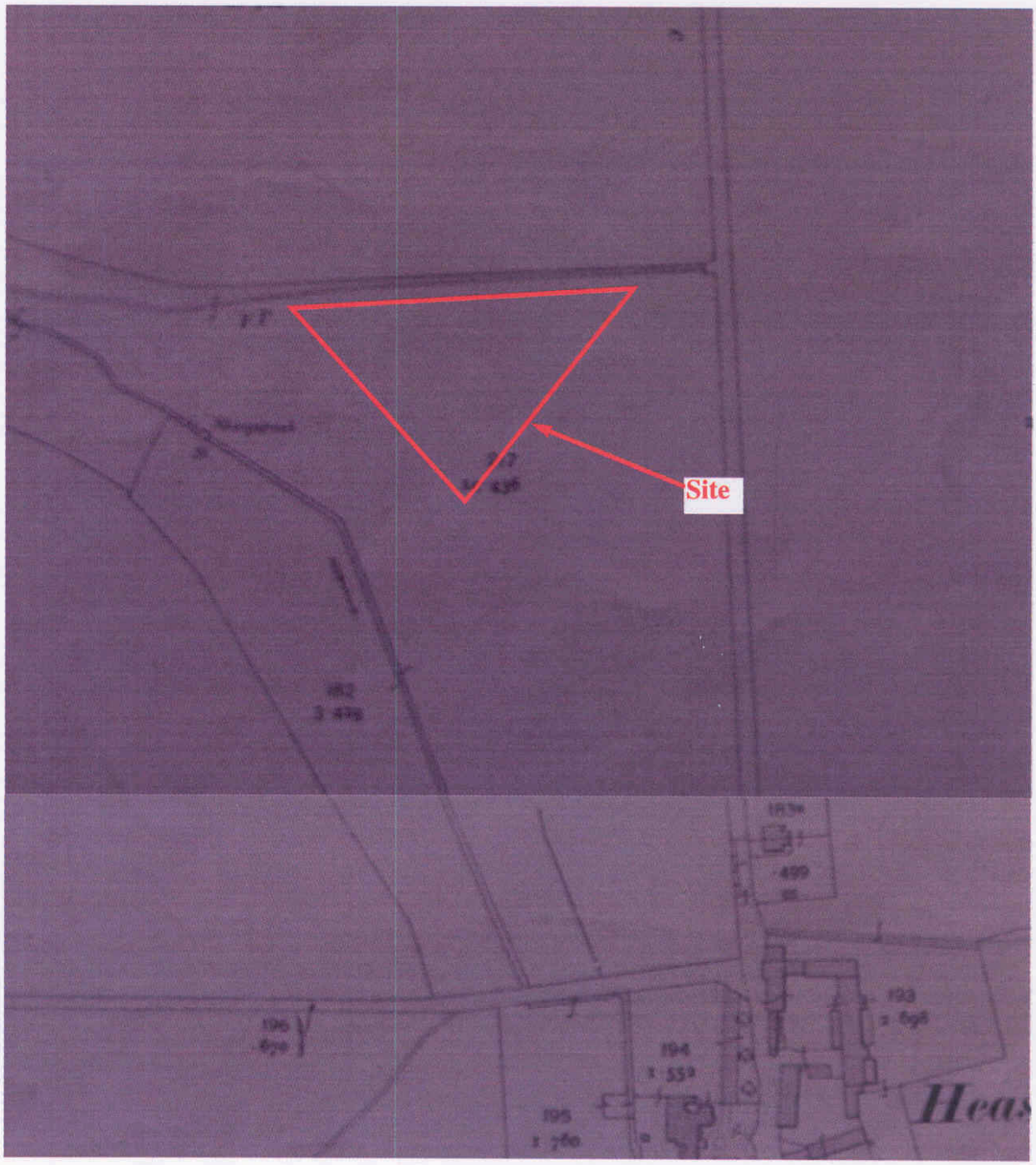

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Figure 6. Ordnance Survey Third Edition, 1908.

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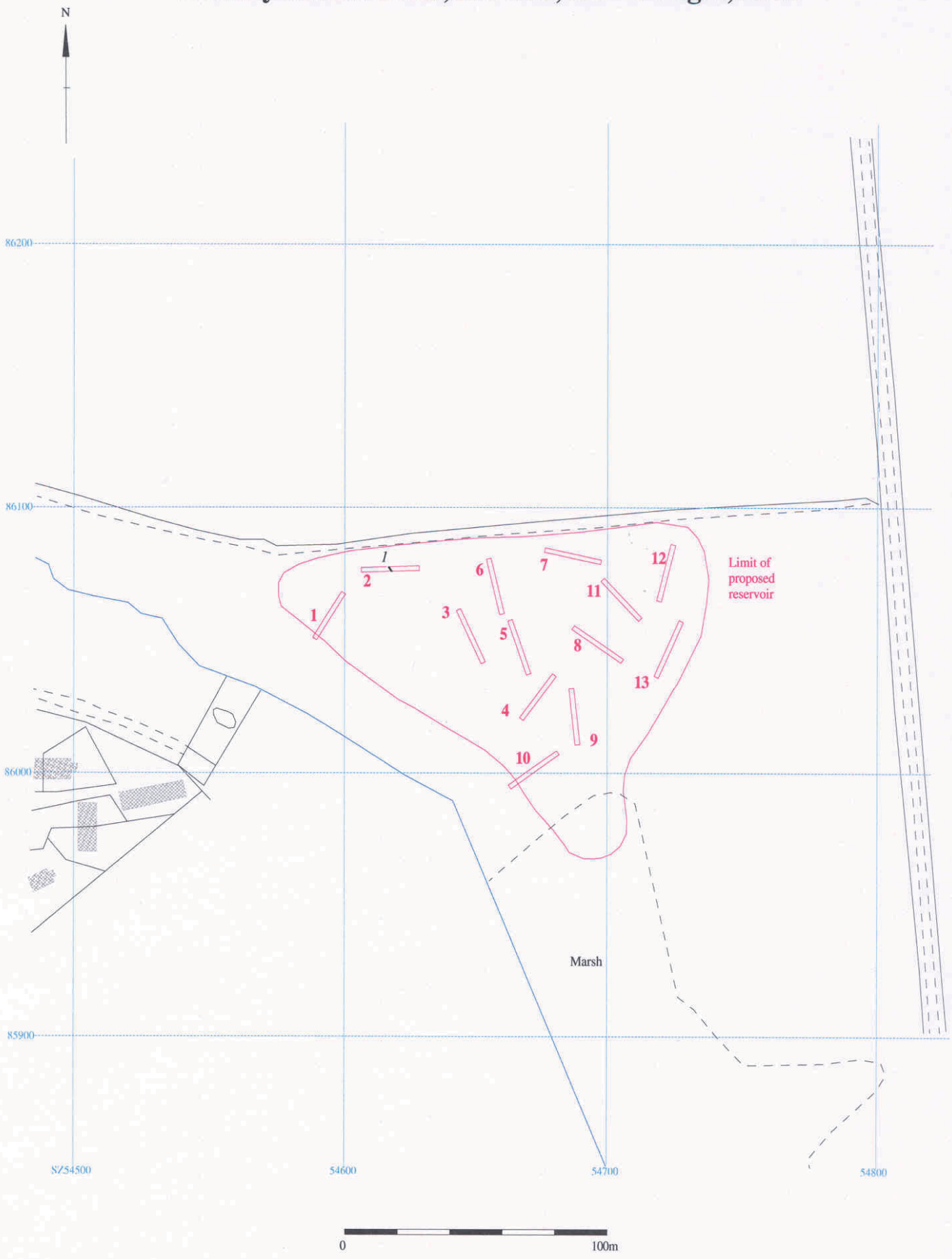

Figure 7. Trench Location Plan

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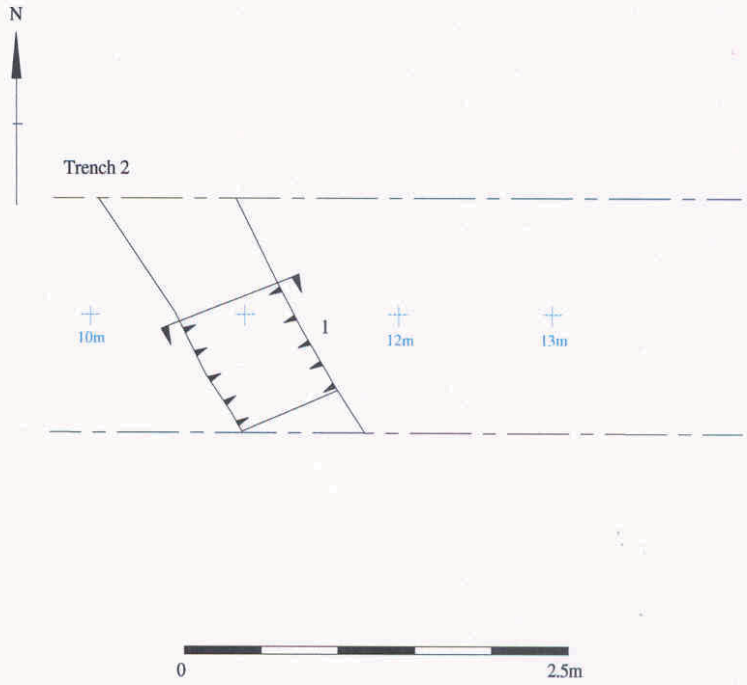

Figure 8. Plan of trench

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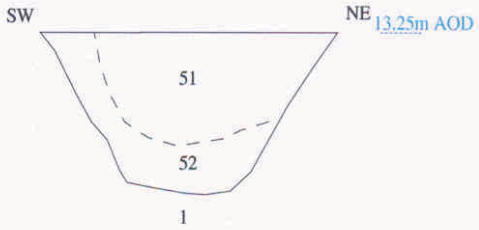

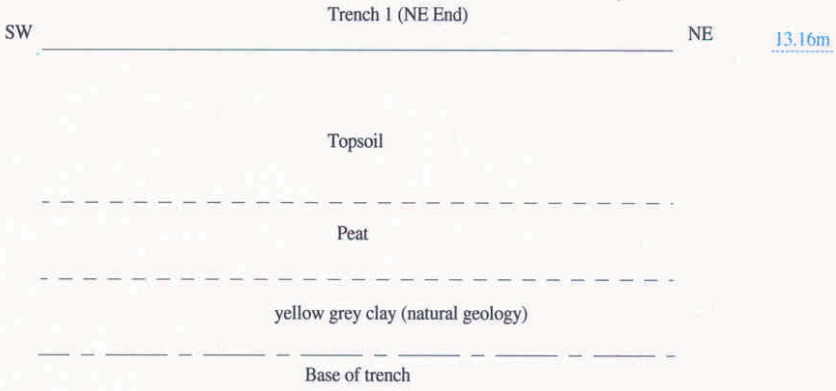

Figure 9. Sections

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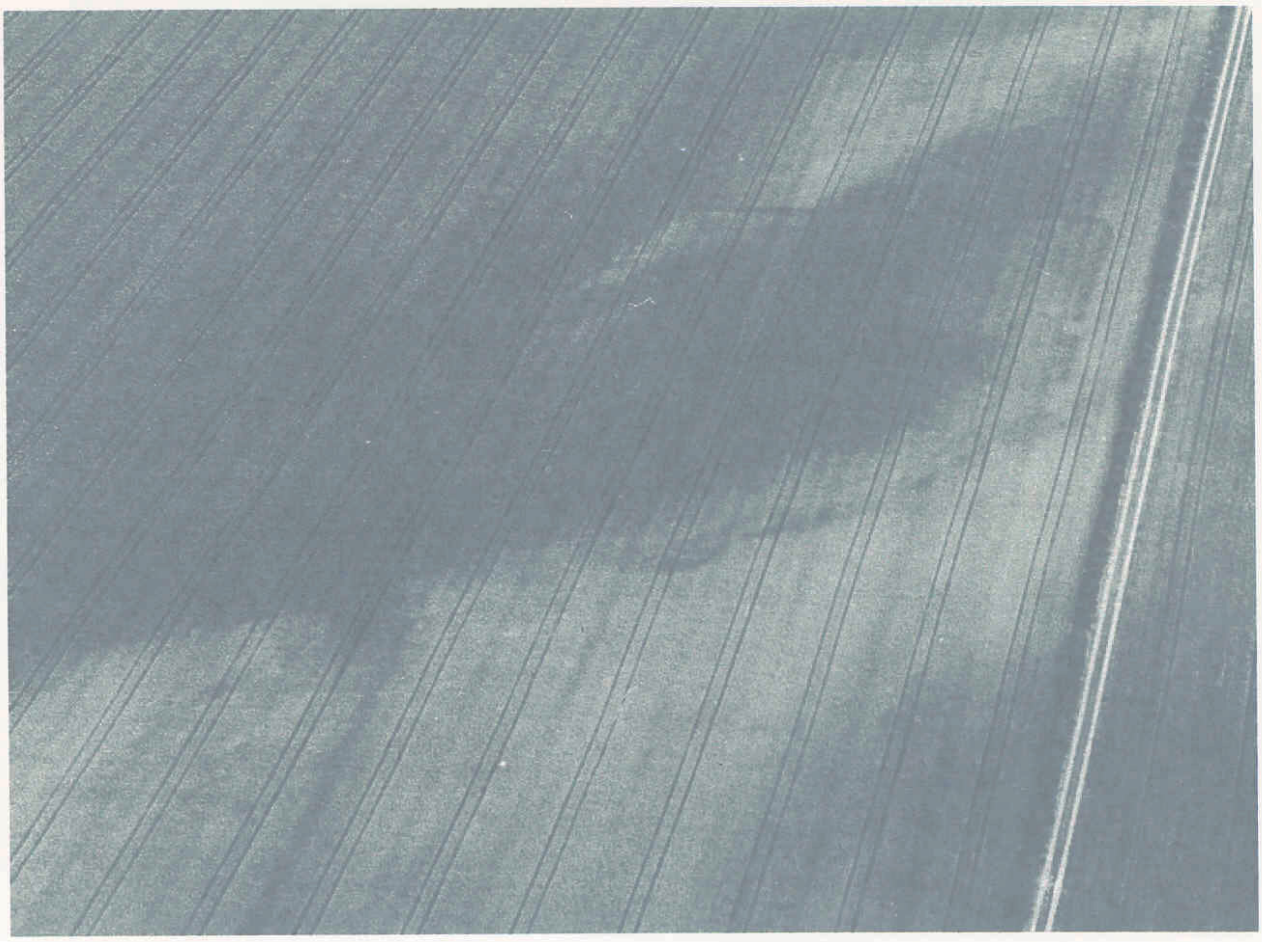

Plate 1. Linear cropmarks north of the site
Photograph 87G1/05, copyright Isle of Wight, all rights reserved. NMR Reference IOW3920/05

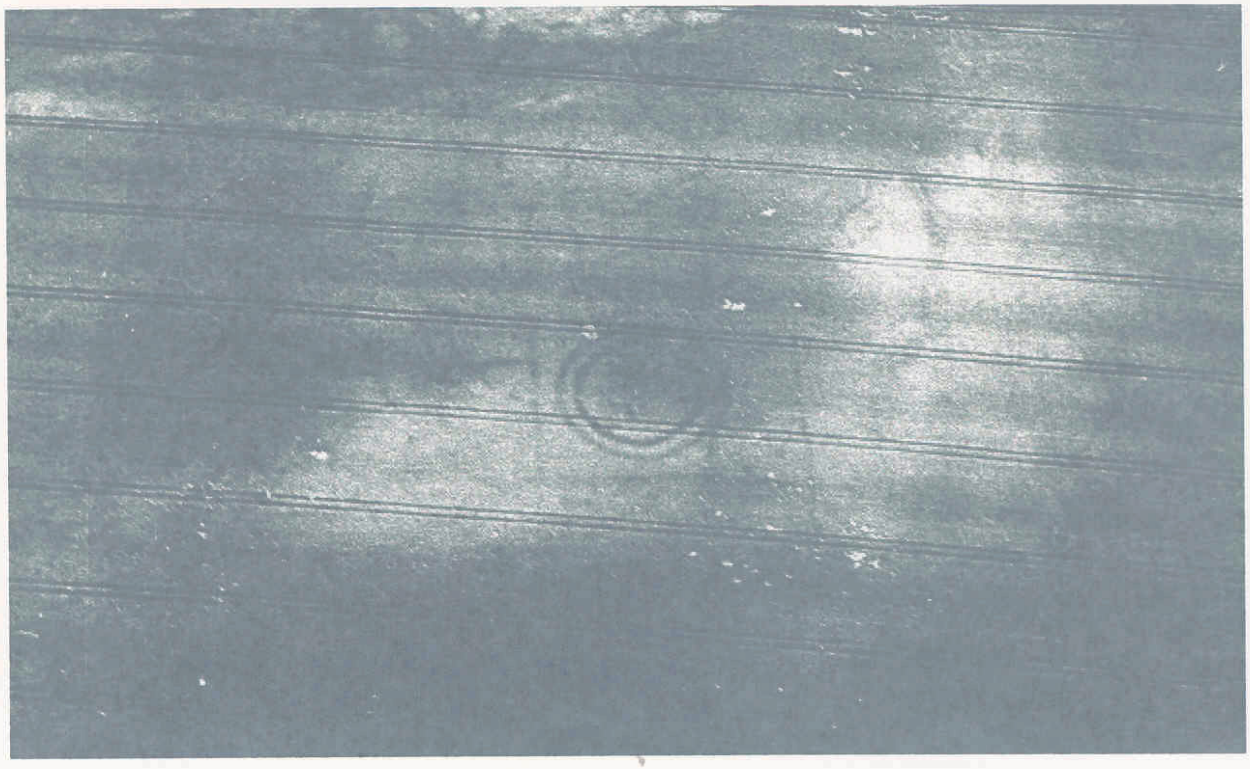

Plate 2. Concentric ring ditches and enclosure, south-east of the site.
Photograph 96C1/13, copyright Isle of Wight, all rights reserved. NMR Reference 16990/13

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Plate 3. Trench 2 looking north east, scales 1m and 2m.

Plate 4. Trench 5 looking south, scales 1m and 2m.

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Plate 5. Trench 2, ditch slot 1, looking north, scales 1m and 0.5m

Plate 6. Trench 4,looking east, scales 2m and 1m