

# **Hale Manor Farm, Herringford, Arreton, Isle of Wight**

**An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment  
and Field Evaluation  
for AE Brown Farms Ltd**

by Simon Cass and Steve Preston  
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code HLA08/11

**March 2008**

## Summary

**Site name:** Hale Manor Farm, near Herringford, Arreton, Isle of Wight

**Grid reference:** SZ 5380 8440

**Site activity:** Desk-based assessment and Field Evaluation

**Project manager:** Steve Ford

**Site supervisor:** Simon Cass

**Site code:** HMF08/10

**Area of site:** c. 3ha

**Summary of results:** There has been little systematic archaeological investigation in the area, apart from extensive aerial photographic coverage. The site has generalized potential for archaeology of most periods, and air photographs suggest particular potential for prehistoric settlement. It is unlikely that the site contains remains of national importance. It was recommended that further information be provided by means of field evaluation (trial trenches).

The evaluation trenching revealed only two small features of possible archaeological relevance, both undated post holes. On the basis of these results it seems that the site has very little potential to advance archaeological knowledge of the area.

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# **Hale Manor Farm, near Herringford, Arreton, Isle of Wight An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**

By Simon Cass and Steve Preston

**Report 08/11**

## **Introduction**

This report combined desk-based assessment and field evaluation of the archaeological potential of two small plots of land located at Hale Manor Farm, near Herringford, 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 the first stage 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 two irrigation reservoirs on the site. This assessment has been requested to accompany the application so as to inform the planning process in regard to archaeological implications of the proposal and to permit an appropriate mitigation strategy to be developed if required.

## **Site description, location and geology**

The site currently consists of agricultural land.. The development area is centred on NGR, SZ 5380 8440 (Fig. 2). The site is located on Pleistocene gravel terraces and Cretaceous Carstone (Lower Greensand) (BGS 1976). It is at a height of between 12.5m above Ordnance Datum in the west rising to 17.5m in the east, on the floor of the valley of the river Yar, just above the edge of the floodplain, with land rising steeply up to Redway in the west and north but sloping only gradually up to the east and south. The two reservoirs will cover a total surface area of 16,500 sq m and the proposal also includes use of surrounding areas for soil storage amounting in all to some 3 ha (Fig. 3). The areas of the two reservoirs are currently divided by a drain which is to be retained.

## **Planning background and development proposals**

Planning permission is to be sought from Isle of Wight Council for the development of two irrigation reservoirs on the site.

*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 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 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 on the site, although there are a number within 500m of it, whose setting might need to be considered.

## **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 just 12 entries within the search radius. These are summarized as Appendix 1 and their locations are plotted on Figure 1. There are no Scheduled Monuments in the search radius.

#### Prehistoric

A field at Redway Farm, north-west of the site [Fig. 1: 1] has produced a number of finds of flint implements over the years, mainly dating from the Neolithic period, including a flaked flint axe, scrapers, blades, flakes and debitage. An undated pollen sequence was examined from near the pond/reservoir in this field [2].

#### Roman

Only one entry relates to this period. Eight coins are recorded as having been found at a location just to the west of the proposal area [3]. One of these is reported as a Roman bronze, although mainly illegible; from its size (26mm) it may be early Roman. No detail of the others is recorded.

#### Saxon

There is no archaeological evidence for this period within the search area.

#### Medieval

Only one entry relates to this period. A small collection of pottery was found on the surface of the peat, again, just to the west of the site.

### Post-medieval

Redway Farm house [5] is a listed building with origins in the 17th century, although most of it is probably 18th century, and its barn, stable, cow house and other farm buildings [6] are also 18th century, although only the stables are listed.

The SMR also gives a record for Little Cridmore Farm cart shed as an 18th-century building, at the same grid reference as Redway Farmhouse [5]. This is clearly incorrect, as Little Cridmore Farm is around 4.5km to the south-west (and in any case, the building is now mainly breeze blocks and corrugated iron).

### Undated

Aerial photographs show a high density of cropmarks in a field just to the south of the site [7] and it is noted that ‘one or two similar features’ are visible in the field to the north of this, which may be the site itself although the entry is not specific about this (and see below). No interpretation is offered for the marks noted. Another undated series of cropmarks, this time interpreted as possibly ancient trackways and boundaries, is recorded immediately east of the proposal area [8]. All of these marks, it should be noted, are visible in multiple photographs from as recently as 1996, so the underlying features giving rise to them are unlikely to have disappeared in the interim. If these cropmarks are prehistoric occupation, as seems likely, it is likely to have extended across the proposal area down to the river.

## **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), *Eadhære* (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 seems to date from immediately after this (the porch

bears a date plaque for 1639; Pevsner and Lloyd 1967, 730). 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.

Hale (*Atehalle*) was one of several small manors held by William fitzStur in 1086, this one let out to one Nigel. It had previously been held by Godric from King Edward. It was assessed at half a hide, had only five villagers and land for two ploughs and was worth just 10 shillings. It is unclear if Horryngford was a manor at the time of the Domesday survey, as several names of similar spellings appear. It is certainly attested from 1256 and first appears as a distinct manor only in 1486 (VCH 1912, 144). Its manor house dates from the 17th century but was remodelled in 1718. Neither of these small manors has any history of note.

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 is clearly undeveloped at this time. Hale Manor Farm is not shown. An anonymous map of 1820 is at too small a scale to show any detail (not illustrated). The 1844 Arreton tithe map (Fig. 4) shows the area in detail for the first time. Hale Manor Farm is now depicted, and the general area of the site can be discerned, although the field boundaries are not in their current configuration. The site appears to occupy plots 1124 and 1123 (not clear on Fig. 4, just barely legible on the copy in the record office). The accompanying award lists 1124 as Hale Farm Upper Moor and 1123 as 6 acres of Middle Moor. Almost all the nearby fields are described as moor or waste.

A revised Ordnance Survey (partial map) dating from 1862 shows a change in the field boundaries so that the form is now identical to those of the present maps (Fig. 5). The chief difference is the arrival of the railway line. The area of the site is clearly in open farmland and the Yar seems to have been canalized or placed into an open culvert, to flow either side of the railway embankment, with the boundary between the two fields shown as a wet ditch or drain. There is a small building with enclosure in the south of the southern field. The Second Edition



of 1898 shows no change on the proposal area (Fig. 6). The Third Edition of 1908 shows no change again (Fig. 7). 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 1950s, `60s and `70s were viewed online at Landmark Historical Mapping; as these too showed no change, they have not been illustrated.

In summary the site has been open land for as long as it has been mapped, originally moor but latterly drained and ploughed. It does not appear that cultivation in this area has involved particularly deep ploughing (information from the SMR).

### **Listed buildings**

There are no listed buildings within the proposal area, nor particularly close to it. The proposals will not detract from the setting of the listed buildings at Redway Farm.

### **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 within or bounding the site that would qualify as ‘important’ as defined by Schedule 1 of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997.

### **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. 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.

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 reviewed here are distinct (or those which are geological can be relatively easily dismissed) 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.

The SMR already notes the presence of cropmarks in the vicinity of the site (numbers 7 and 8 in Appendix 1 and on Fig. 1, see above), but is a little vague as to their actual extent. Examination of the full range of photographs available shows that the large field directly south-west of Hale Manor Farm reveals an extensive array of cropmarks (Plate 1), many of which are clearly geological in origin, but a large number of which suggest prehistoric occupation, including both large and small enclosures, fields, trackways, one clear circular mark that could be a barrow but in this context may be more likely to be a round house, and many maculae that may be natural, or may be pits. There is a very clear dark band of natural origin, broadly corresponding to the 20m contour, which seems to be marking colluvial or alluvial build-up at the edge of a former terrace. This may have buried the archaeologically relevant horizon at this point. In most years the cropmarks are all to the east of this; this need not imply that all subsurface features are also limited to the east of this line, they may simply be deeply buried to the west.

This series of cropmarks continues in similar vein to the south (the field west of Mackett's Farm: Plate 2), but appears not to extend further east. In most years, the fields of the proposal site proper, west of these cropmarks, have been pasture, and no cropmarks are visible in them (Plate 3). However, several photographs from spring 1968 show cropmarks extending through the small fields by the railway/river line, but not, on this occasion in the fields to the east (Plate 4). Again, most of the marks are clearly of geological origin, and others are modern drains, but one or two might represent continuations of the occupation features from the adjoining fields, in the form of small enclosures.

## **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 SMR search gives the impression that there is very little archaeology in the vicinity of the site, with records only of stray finds from west of the river Yar and undated cropmarks visible on air photographs close to,

or on, the site. However this impression may be misleading, since the lack of evidence is almost certainly the result of a lack of systematic investigation, while the cropmarks are in all probability evidence of occupation in the area, which is likely to have extended onto the site itself and which is clearly not of late post-medieval or later date. It is suggested that it is most probably prehistoric, although a Roman or Medieval date cannot be ruled out. Riparian locations are commonly favoured for prehistoric occupation.

The proposal areas have never been developed since the advent of cartography, and although it is possible the area may have seen some artificial raising of the ground level during construction of the railway, it is unlikely this would have extended as far as the areas proposed for the siting of the reservoirs. There is no reason to suppose that any archaeological deposits that once existed on the site would have been destroyed or seriously damaged by any known past use of the site, and indeed the appearance of the cropmarks on air photographs as recent as 1996 provides positive evidence of their preservation at least in adjoining fields until then.

The proposed depth of both reservoirs 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 twenty-three trenches, 1.6m wide and 20m long ( c. 4% of the development area). The trenches were located in a stratified random orientation to target the whole area of the development. A metal detector was employed to enhance recovery of metal artefacts.

## **Results**

Twenty-three trenches were excavated by a JCB-type machine under constant archaeological supervision, the trenches ranging in length between 18m and 24.4m (Fig. 8). 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.

The stratigraphy in the trenches varied considerably, but they can be grouped by typical stratigraphy for discussion.

### Trenches 1, 13 and 18

Stratigraphy in these trenches consisted of no more than 0.10m of topsoil above 0.20m of grey brown silty clay subsoil above mottled orange grey clay natural geology (in some trenches with occasional flints).

### Trench 2 (Plates 6, 7, 8)

Stratigraphy in this trench consisted of 0.11m of topsoil above 0.43m of grey brown silty clay subsoil above pale brown clay with some gravel inclusions. Two almost identical post holes were excavated (1 and 2) (Figs. 9 and 10). These were both oval, 0.25m by 0.20m and each just 0.07m deep, filled with grey sand and neither produced any finds.

### Trench 3

This trench comprised 0.30m of blue-green clay above peat.

### Trench 4

This trench comprised 0.60m of peat above clay natural.

### Trenches 5, 8, 15, 16, 20

Stratigraphy in these trenches consisted of 0.11–0.19m of topsoil above c. 0.20m of dark grey peaty clay subsoil above mottled orange grey clay natural geology. No features of archaeological interest were observed in these trenches.

#### Trenches 6 and 9

Stratigraphy in these trenches consisted of 0.15–0.24m of topsoil above grey brown sandy silt subsoil with occasional flints (0.24m deep in Trench 9, 0.50m in Trench 6), above orange brown clay with flints natural.

#### Trench 7

Stratigraphy observed in this Trench was 0.30m of pale grey clayey peat above 0.38m of peat above mottled orange grey clay.

#### Trenches 10 and 12

Stratigraphy in these trenches consisted of 0.28–0.29m of topsoil above 0.11–0.34m of brown silty sand subsoil above mottled grey/brown sand natural.

#### Trench 11

Trench 11 consisted of 0.11m of dark brown clayey peat above 0.27m of peat above mottled orange grey clay.

#### Trenches 13 and 23

This trench comprised 0.11m of topsoil above 0.25–0.31m of grey brown silty clayey sand subsoil above natural geology of mottled orange brown clay with occasional flints.

#### Trenches 14 and 17

These trenches comprised 0.18m of topsoil above 0.25–0.51m of grey brown silty clayey sand with occasional flints (subsoil) above natural geology of mottled orange brown clay with occasional flints.

#### Trench 19

Stratigraphy observed this trench was 0.18m of topsoil above 0.22m of pale orangey brown silty clay subsoil above mottled orange brown clay geology.

#### Trenches 21 and 22 (Plate 5)

These trenches comprised 0.12m of topsoil above 0.16–0.22m of brown grey sandy silty clay subsoil above natural geology of mottled orange brown clay (with pebbles in Trench 22).

Potential features were observed in Trenches 1, 9, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22 and 23; all of these were either recent land drains or natural features.

### **Finds**

No finds of archaeological interest were retrieved.

### **Conclusion**

Only two features could be positively identified in the evaluation trenches, both small post holes in Trench 2. The lack of finds from these makes assessing their significance problematical: a prehistoric or Saxon post built structure might easily contain no finds, and only be datable by association with other features in its vicinity. What can be

stated is that nothing resembling the complex series of cropmarks in adjoining fields was observed; and the trenching revealed no features to associate with the post holes. The varying geologies described above must account for the ill-defined marks on air photos of the site itself. In these circumstances, the site appears to have little archaeological potential.

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

<i>No</i>	<i>SMR Ref</i>	<i>Grid Ref (SZ)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	MIW2148	5339 8467 5342 8453 5306 8467	Findspot	Neolithic	Flint axe, discoidal scraper, another scraper, two blades, four flakes, debitage, all from surface of field after ploughing (except the axe, found when it was grass).
2	MIW6432	536 847	Natural	Prehistoric	Pollen sequence
3	MIW7418	53395 84533	Findspot	Roman	Bronze coin, details obscure. 'One of eight coins found in field whilst shooting', no details for the others.
4	MIW2150	5354 8458	Findspot	Medieval	Pottery on surface of peat
5	MIW3507 MIW3513	53588 84884 53588 84884	Listed Building	Post-medieval	Redway Farmhouse, 17th century, listed Grade II. Little Cridmore Farm cart shed, 18th century (grid reference wrong)
6	MIW3508 MIW3509 MIW3510 MIW3511	53515 84852 53525 84859 53521 85854 53556 84902	Building	Post-medieval	Barn, 18th century; cow-house and farm building, 18th or 19th century, shown on tithe map. None of these listed. Stable with living quarters and coach house, 18th century, listed Grade II.
7	MIW1859	5380 8405	Photographic	Undated	High density of cropmarks including two contiguous enclosures.
8	MIW1900	540 845	Photographic	Undated	Cropmarks interpreted as ancient trackways and boundaries

## **APPENDIX 2: Historic and modern maps consulted**

c. 1600	Anon Isle of Wight
1810	First Edition Ordnance Survey, 25 inch series, sheet 95
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)
1898	The Second Edition Ordnance Survey
1908	Third Edition Ordnance Survey
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	
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	
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	

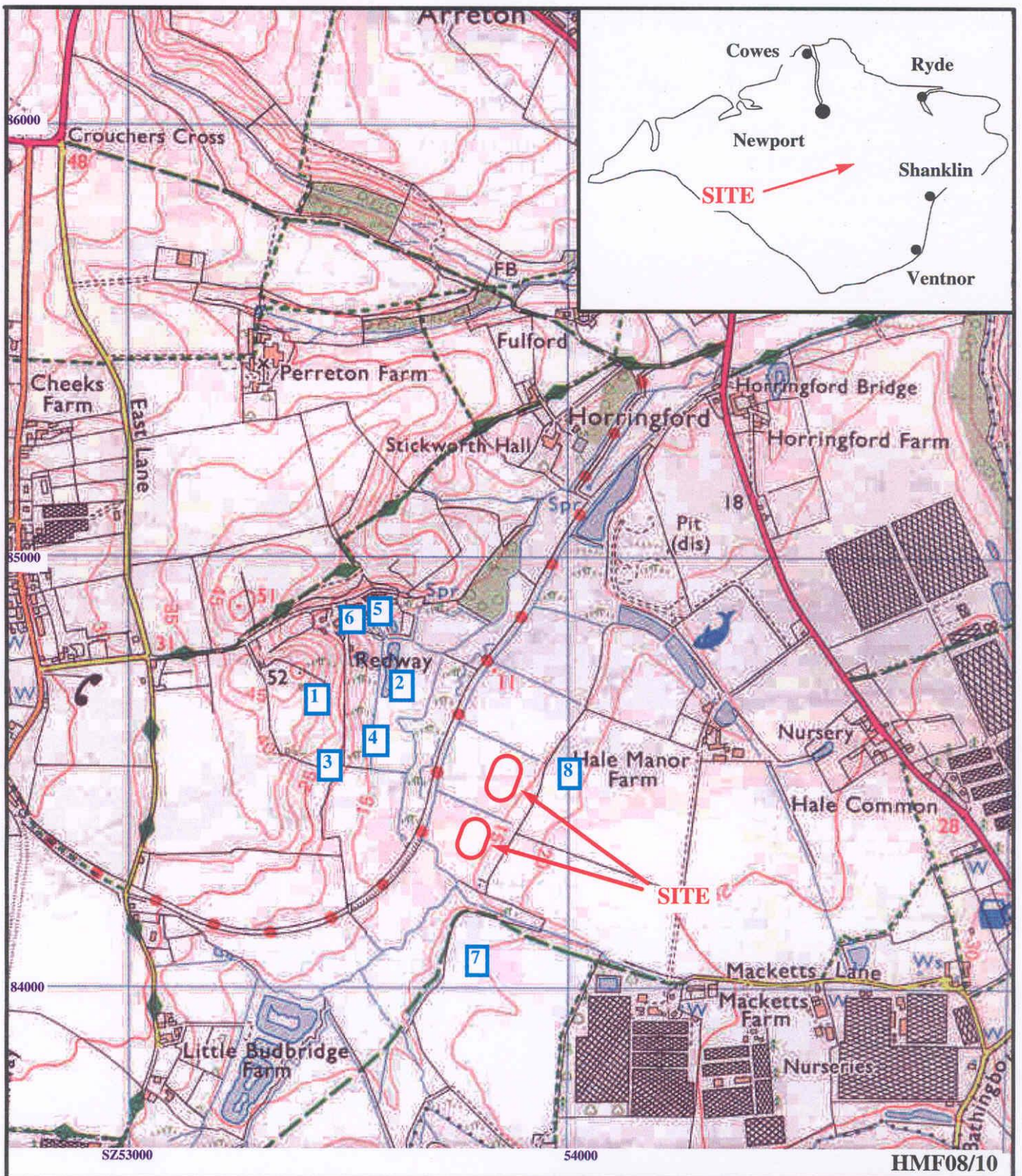
#### APPENDIX 4: Trench details

0m at S or W end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	20.8	1.6	0.54	0.00-0.10m topsoil; 0.10m-0.30m grey brown silty clay subsoil; 0.31m+ mottled clay natural geology.
2	20.20	1.6	0.7	0.00-0.11m topsoil; 0.11m-0.54m grey brown silty clay subsoil; 0.54m+ pale brown clay with gravel natural geology. Post holes 1 and 2 at 15m and 17.6m from west end. <b>[Plates 6-8]</b>
3	20.3	1.6	0.47 sondage to 2.20	0.00-0.30m blue green clay; 0.30m+ peat.
4	19.9	1.6	0.72	0.00-0.60m peat; 0.60m+ clay natural geology.
5	20.6	1.6	0.6	0.00-0.12m topsoil; 0.12m-0.35m dark grey peaty clay subsoil; 0.35m+ mottled orange/grey clay natural geology.
6	20.5	1.6	0.68	0.00-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-0.65m grey brown sandy silt subsoil with occasional small flints; 0.65m+ orange brown clay with flints natural geology.
7	20.9	1.6	0.95	0.00-0.30m pale grey clayey peat topsoil; 0.30m-0.68m peat; 0.60m+ mottled orange grey clay natural geology.
8	20.2	1.6	0.43	0.00-0.11m topsoil; 0.11m-0.42m dark brown grey peaty clay subsoil; 0.42m+ mottled orange grey clay natural geology.
9	20.1	1.6	0.56	0.00-0.24m dark brown grey silty clayey sand topsoil; 0.24m-0.45m brown silty sand subsoil; 0.45m+ natural geology.
10	20.3	1.6	0.46	0.00-0.29m dark brown grey silty clayey sand topsoil; 0.29m-0.40m brown silty sand subsoil; 0.40m+ mottled grey brown sand natural geology.
11	24.4	1.6	0.57	0.00-0.11m dark brown clayey peat topsoil; 0.11m-0.38m peat; 0.38m+ mottled orange grey clay natural geology.
12	18.0	1.6	0.65	0.00-0.28m dark brown grey silty clayey sand topsoil; 0.28m-0.52m brown silty sand subsoil; 0.52m+ natural geology.
13	20.0	1.6	0.59	0.00-0.11m topsoil; 0.11m-0.42m grey brown silty sandy clay subsoil; 0.42m+ mottled orange grey clay with flints natural geology.
14	21.1	1.6	0.58	0.00-0.18m topsoil; 0.18m-0.43m brown silty clayey sand with flints subsoil; 0.43m+ mottled orange brown silty clayey sand with flints natural geology.
15	20.0	1.6	0.61	0.00-0.19m topsoil; 0.19m-0.36m dark brown peaty clay subsoil; 0.36-0.46m dark brown grey clayey peat; 0.46m+ dark grey clay natural geology.
16	20.3	1.6	0.50	0.00-0.12m topsoil; 0.12m-0.41m dark brown peaty clay subsoil; 0.41m+ mottled clay natural geology. Possible feature at 13.0m from west end
17	20.5	1.6	0.76	0.00-0.18m topsoil; 0.18m-0.69m dark brown silty clayey sand with flints subsoil; 0.69m+ mottled orange grey clayey sand with flints natural geology. Possible features at 2.80m, 11.50m and 12.60m from west end
18	20.4	1.6	0.30	0.00-0.06m topsoil; 0.06m-0.25m grey brown silty clay subsoil; 0.25m+ mottled orange grey clay natural geology. Possible features at 3.4m and 9.5m from south-west end
19	20.0	1.6	0.50	0.00-0.18m topsoil; 0.18m-0.40m pale orangey brown silty clay subsoil; 0.40m+ mottled orange grey clay natural geology.
20	20.4	1.6	0.38	0.00-0.08m topsoil; 0.08m-0.27m dark brown grey silty peaty clay subsoil; 0.27m+ mottled orange grey clay natural geology. Possible feature at 19.6m from south-west end
21	20.5	1.6	0.42	0.00-0.12m topsoil; 0.12m-0.28m brownish grey sandy silty clay subsoil; 0.28m+ brown orange sandy clay with pebbles natural geology. Possible features at 2.30m from south-west end <b>[Plate 5]</b>
22	20.3	1.6	0.44	0.00-0.10m topsoil; 0.10m-0.32m dark grey brown sandy silty clay subsoil; 0.32m+ natural geology. Possible feature at 1.0m from south end
23	19.5	1.6	0.52	0.00-0.10m dark brown grey silty sandy clay topsoil; 0.10m-0.36m pale brown grey silty clay subsoil; 0.36m+ pale orange brown clay with flint natural geology. Possible features at 14.0m and 15.2m from west end

## APPENDIX 5: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut (fill)</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>
2	1 (51)	Post hole	No evidence
2	2 (52)	Post hole	No evidence

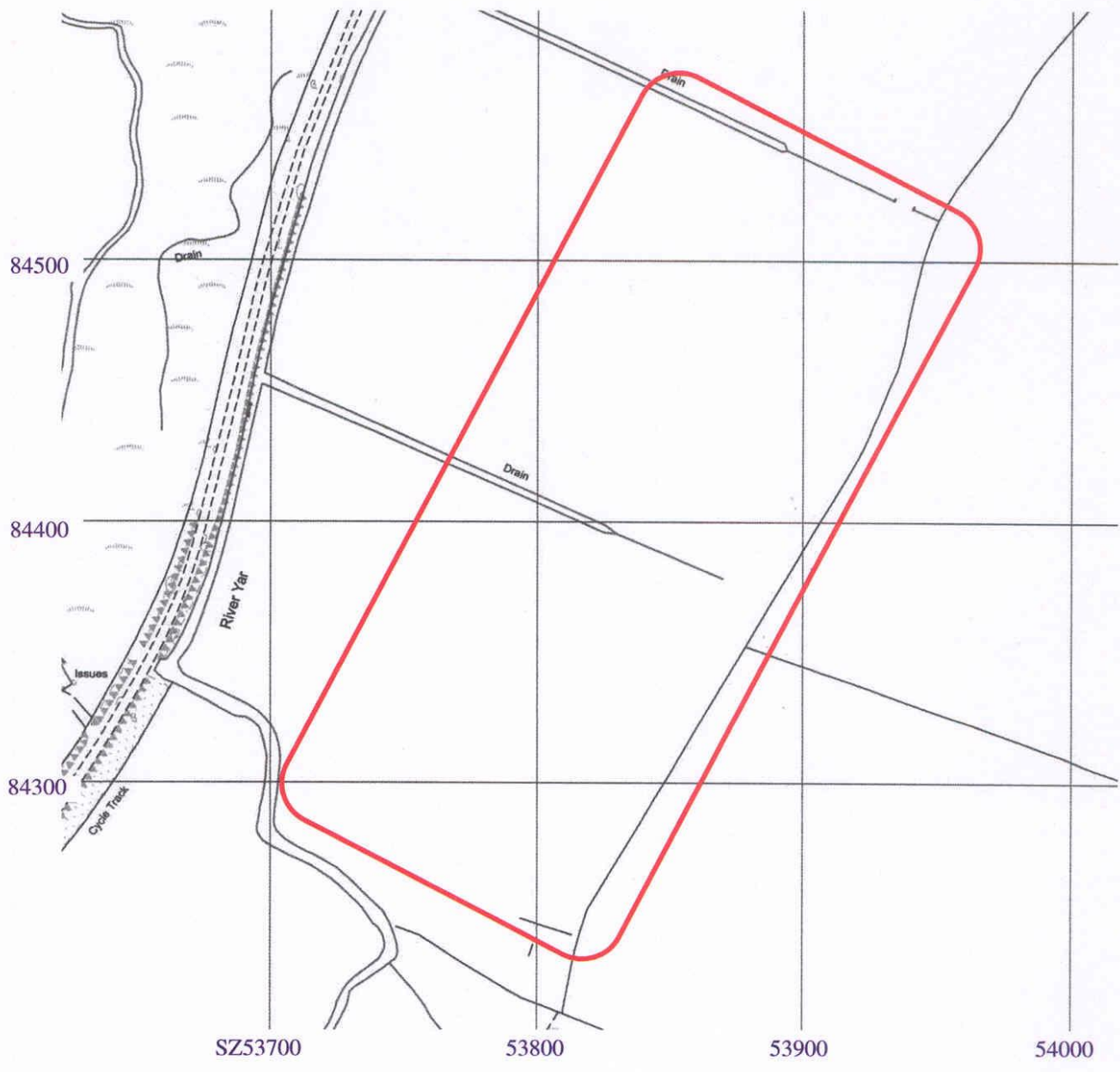


**Hale Manor Farm, Arreton, Isle of Wight 2008  
Archaeological Evaluation**

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

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Figure 2. Detailed location of site.

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Figure 3. Ordnance Survey First Edition 1810.

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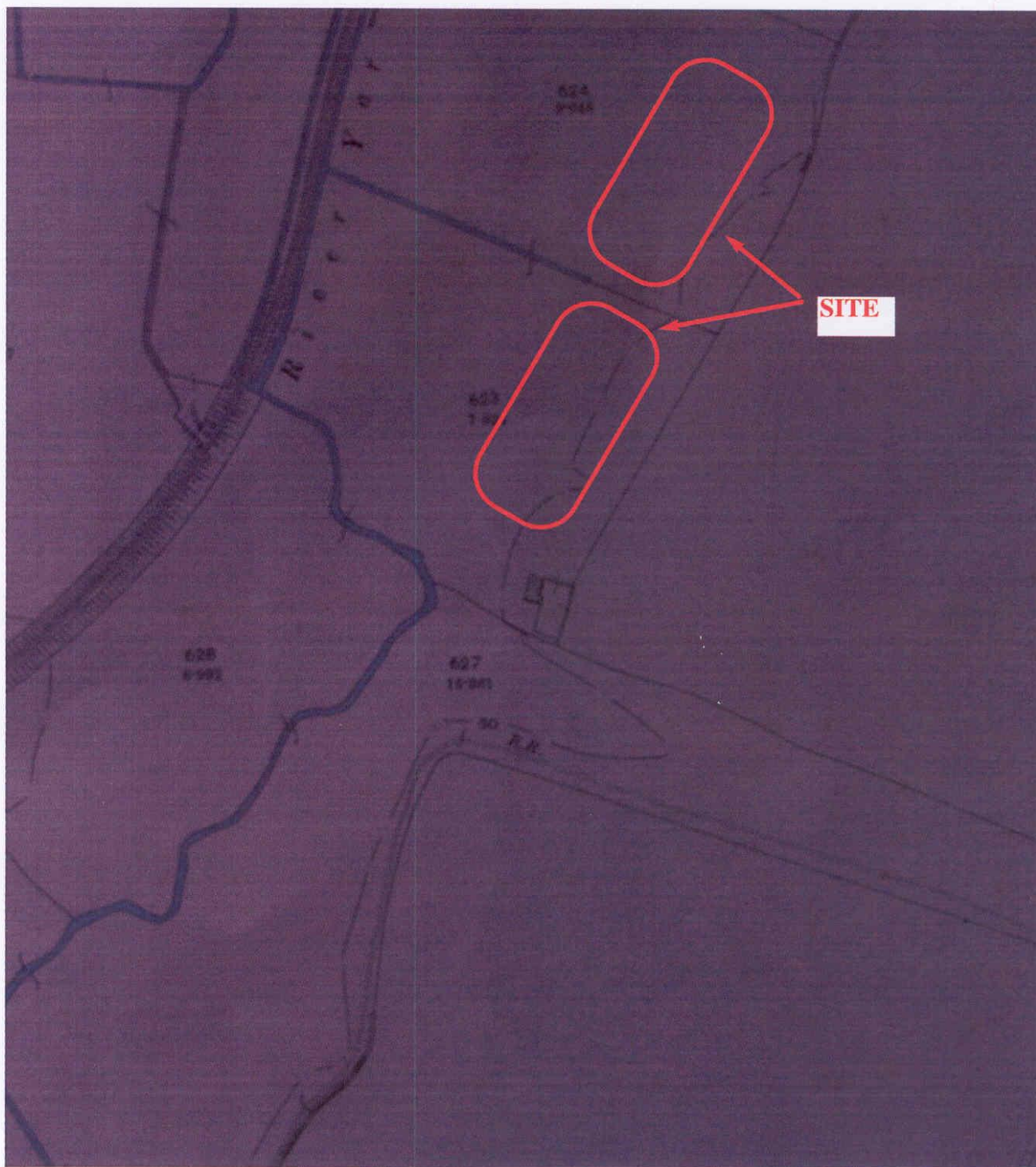


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Figure 4. Arreton Tithe map 1844

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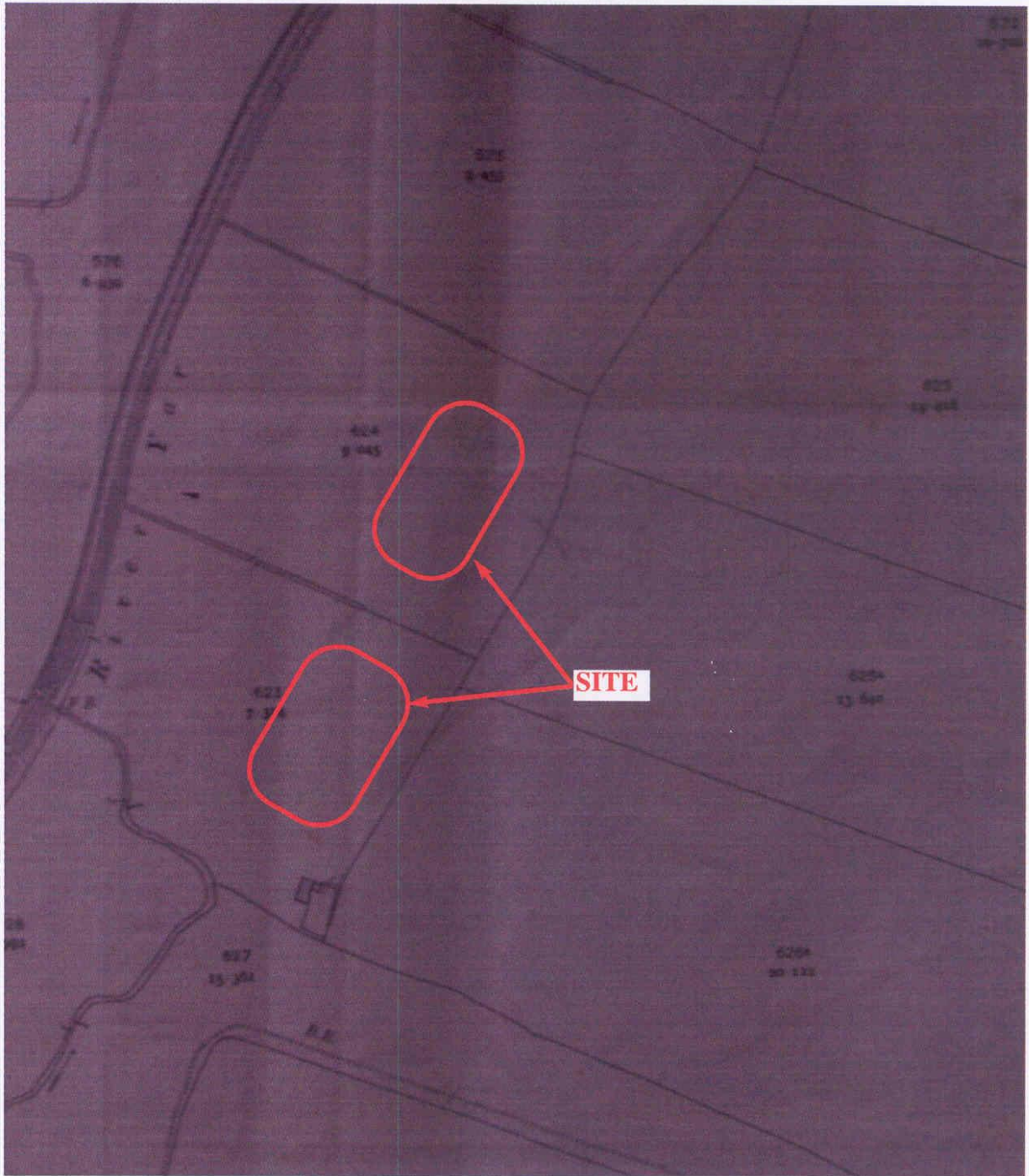
Figure 5. Ordnance Survey partial map, 1862

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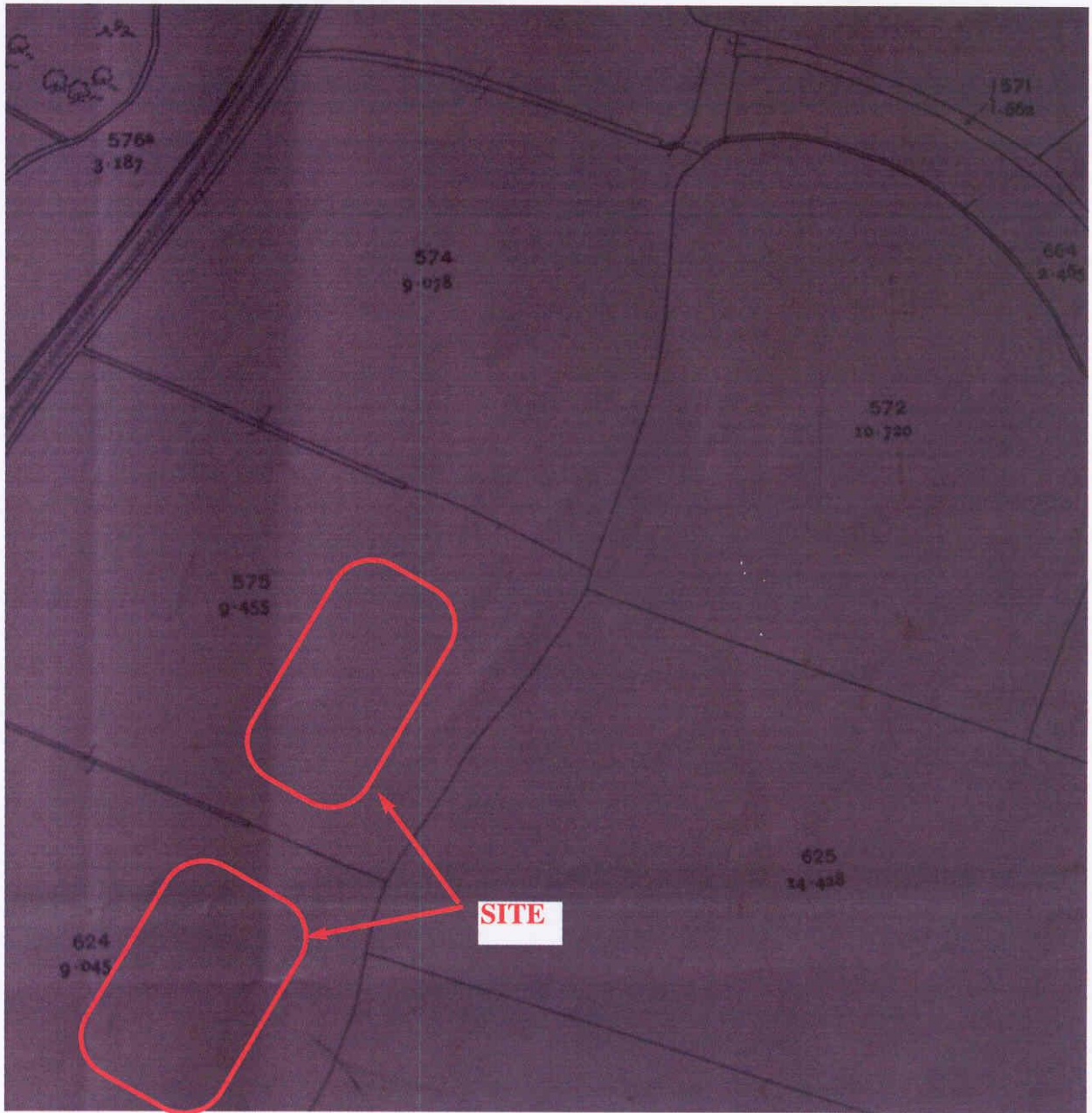


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Figure 6. Ordnance Survey Second Edition, 1898.

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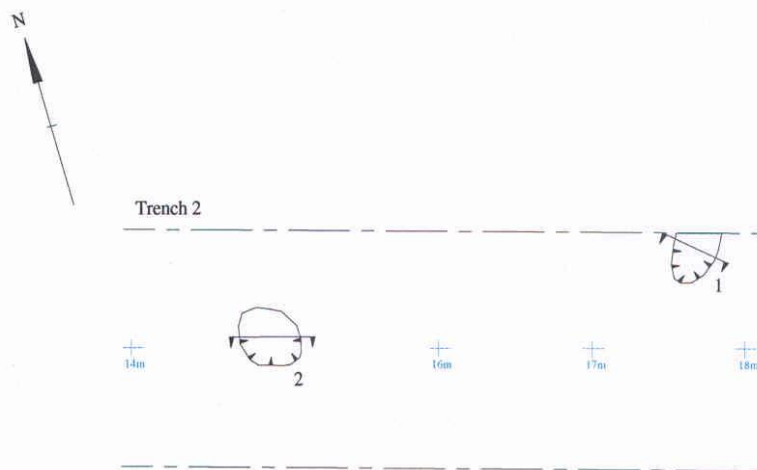
**Hale Manor Farm, Arreton, Isle of Wight 2008  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 7. Ordnance Survey Third Edition, 1908.

# Hale Manor Farm, Arreton, Isle of Wight, 2008



# Hale Manor Farm, Arreton, Isle of Wight, 2008



# Hale Manor Farm, Arreton, Isle of Wight, 2008

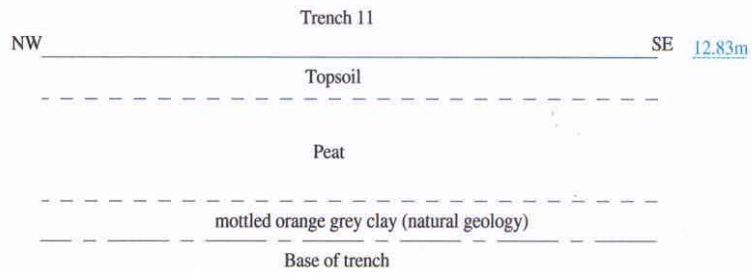
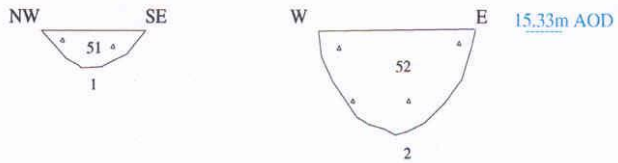




Plate 1. Complex cropmarks east of the site  
Photograph 96A2/09, copyright Isle of Wight, all rights reserved. NMR Reference IOW16987/09



Plate 2. Continuing cropmarks, south of the site.  
Photograph 94B1/22, copyright Isle of Wight, all rights reserved. NMR Reference 19310/22

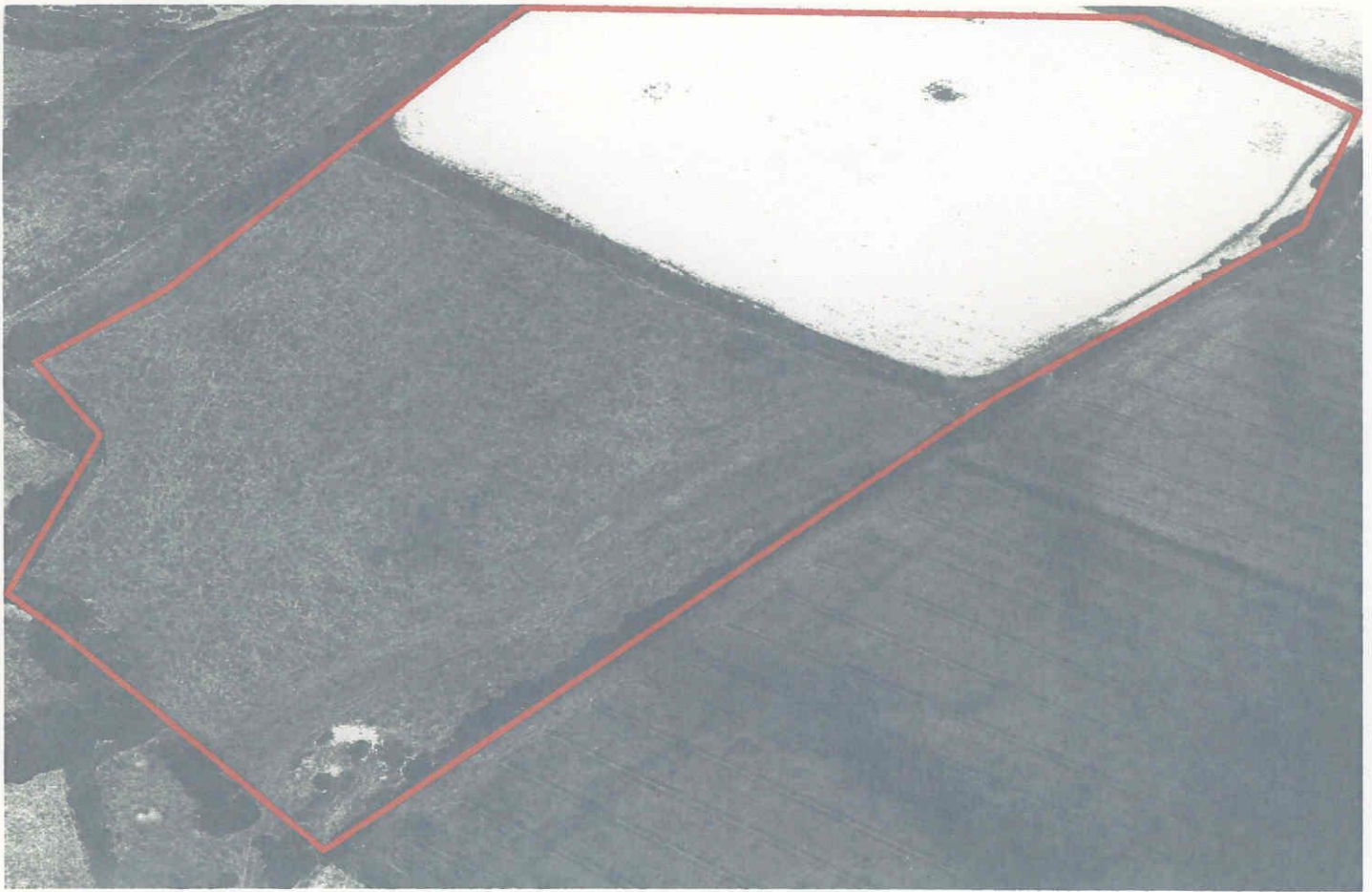


Plate 3. Typical view of south part of site; no cropmarks visible.  
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Plate 4. Vertical view, mainly natural marks, some possible features?  
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Plate 5. Trench 21 looking west, scales 1m and 2m.







Plate 7 Trench 2, Posthole 2, looking north. Scales 0.5 and 0.1m



Plate 8. Trench 2, posthole 1, looking north. Scales 0.5 and 0.1m