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Site/Project Name: **Isle of Wight, Pan Urban Extension**

Site Code: IWSMR5623

Site/Project Type: Evaluation

Year(s): 2005

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Line 2: Excavators name[S. Foreman]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	✓
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
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E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
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E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Isle of Wight, Pan Urban Extension
IWSMR 5623

Box 1 File 1

INTRODUCTION

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Brief for Archaeological and Geophysical Surveys

As part of the EIA of
Pan Urban Extension
Newport, Isle of Wight

January 2005

Prepared for

Isle of Wight Council
Property Services

By WCA Heritage
wcaheritage@onetel.com

Contents

1.0 Summary

1.1 Isle of Wight Council are progressing an Environmental Impact Assessment of the Pan Urban Extension site near Newport, Isle of Wight. As part of the EIA process, a desk based assessment (DBA) on the proposal site was produced in October 2004 in line with the requirements of the County Archaeological Service (IWCAS) brief. The DBA suggested that a series of preliminary surveys be commissioned prior to trial trenching and stage II of the EIA.

1.2 This brief sets out the background to enable the preparation of detailed specifications for the next phase of archaeological assessment at Pan, consisting of geophysical survey, monitoring of geotechnical investigations (if applicable) and the excavation of (quaternary) test pits.

1.3 The following timetable must be met:

Tender returns deadline : 12 noon Monday 7th February
Contract award date : 5pm Friday 11th February
Site works commence : 9 am Monday 21st February
Final report deadline : 12pm Friday 5th March

1.4 The tender returns should be detailed in accordance with this brief and provide evidence of relevant insurance, previous experience of similar projects and a suitably qualified project team.

1.5 All relevant information should arrive no later than **12 noon on Monday 7th February 2005 at the Council Offices in the envelope provided.**

1.6 Evaluation trenching, palaeoenvironmental sampling, community outreach and mitigation design works will commence in April/May 2005 and will be tendered for separately.

2.0 Site Description, Project and Planning Background

2.1 The impact area is shown on Figure 1. The site covers an area of some 31.7ha to the southeast of Newport and is centred at approximately NGR SZ 5090 8872. The proposal site is bounded to the west by the south-east edge of Newport and the River Medina; to the north by a main route (Staplers Road), by the existing Pan Estate to the northwest, and borders arable fields to the south. The eastern boundary follows several existing field divisions and crosses over two wooded river valleys and a drain.

2.2 The majority of the site is pasture or fallow agricultural land and is in the ownership of Isle of Wight Council. The underlying geology varies across the proposed development area. Areas adjacent to the Medina River can be characterised as consisting of gravel terraces overlain by valley brickearth. The remainder consists of heavy Eocene period clays of Bembridge Marls and the Bagshot and Hampstead beds.

2.3 The basic proposal outlines plans for 800 homes on greenfield land adjacent to the existing Pan estate. There is a further 2.8 ha set aside for employment purposes, targeting small and local business enterprises (a serviced site for B1 use) to be sited close to the access from St Georges Way and an existing industrial area. Sports and play facilities, open space and a multi purpose community centre are also included in the proposal to be located at the hub of the development. The existing Pan estate is a low density residential area built in the 1950s and 1970's, north of a small estate of light industrial units. It is currently served by Downside Middle School and a handful of shops.

2.4 The Pan Urban Extension site is allocated for housing and employment in the UDP. An Illustrative Masterplan has been produced and adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG). The SPG confirms that a three stage archaeological assessment is a requirement of the EIA process in line with the recommendations of the County Archaeologist (Tibbalds 2004). The original brief as produced by IWCAS recommended fieldwalking across the site to be followed by two stages of Geophysical survey. However, given the difficulties with the use of preliminary scanning, combined with the fact that the fields are not appropriate for

fieldwalking at the present time, it has been agreed that the second stage of the archaeological assessment will consist of a detailed geophysical survey across site to be followed by targeted trial trenching.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 The DBA is included within the tender package and should be read in conjunction with this brief. However it should be noted that the impact areas have only recently been defined and that the DBA was based on a projected impact area as anticipated at the time. **Tenders should be produced on the updated information included within this brief where it relates to impact areas or stages of works.**

3.2 What follows are extracts from the DBA with specific reference to the next phase of archaeological assessment. The following text outlines the archaeological issues at this particular time and identifies the specific targets for survey.

3.3 Adjacent to the development area 2 lies the most noteable of the known sites, Great Pan Farm (SMR 877). Gravel extraction during the 1920's recovered a large collection of palaeolithic artefacts of Mousterian industry. Preliminary analysis lead Poole to state that "the unabraded condition of the bulk of the specimens [...].suggests that the working site was not far removed" (Poole 1924: 311). The Great Pan Farm site has been more recently identified as relating to the 7.5m raised beach deposit (Shackley 1981) although the dating has been variously assigned to between 75,000 and 25,000BP.

3.4 The site of the 1920's quarry is not shown on any historic maps. It has been identified as beneath the present football ground, west of Pan Lane. The proposals for the adjacent Area 2 are minimal at this stage; a new access from Pan Lane will join with St Georges Way in this area. Services particularly mains sewers may have to be routed along this key traffic route. The assessment of the importance of the site and the impact to it needs to be informed by a closer investigation of the date and extent of the gravel deposits. Quaternary test pits (involving palaeoenvironmental analysis) are required within the proposed development area in order to clarify these issues.

3.5 Given the national significance of the Medina gravel deposits, there is a presumption in favour of preservation in situ in the area of Great Pan Farm. The proposals have been greatly reduced since the initial allocation of the land in the UDP. There will be no direct impact to Area 1.

3.6 SMR 877 also records the observation of gravel deposits of high palaeoenvironmental potential near the east-west running stream north of Pan Farm. These are not necessarily related to the Palaeolithic strata investigated by Poole and others. These may represent the derived Lower Terrace gravels as identified by TWA during the Southern Rivers Project (TWA 1992 and 1994).

3.7 There is little evidence of other prehistoric activity within the proposal area, although the locations of brickearth deposits appear to correlate with records of mesolithic occupation elsewhere across the Island and these geological strata are present west of Pan Lane. Neolithic spot finds have been recorded in the vicinity of the proposal site. A prehistoric (probably Bronze Age) trackway located on the ridge of the chalk downland which stretches from Freshwater to Bembridge in the east (NMR Linear 46) passes a few hundred metres south of the proposal area at Pan Down. Pan Lane leads up to meet the trackway.

3.8 Across the Island, Late Iron Age occupation debris has frequently been encountered at Roman sites. No evidence for Iron Age or Roman settlement has been recovered east of the Medina River however. This may be a result of the lack of previous fieldwork in this area south of Newport. Roman occupation deposits are not expected on the proposal site although there is a general concentration along the edge of the chalk downs and in the Lukely Valley at Carisbrooke, perhaps reflecting a stock farming economy. Given that one or possibly two of these villas (SMR 855 and 853) are located within 600m of Great Pan Farm, evidence of land use during these periods is anticipated.

3.9 Across the Island, little archaeological evidence has been found for Anglo-Saxon settlement other than burial sites, leading Basford (1980) to remark "fieldwork is required to identify and locate Anglo-Saxon settlement". Both Pan (in the form 'Lepene') and Shide to the south are mentioned in the Domesday survey (SMRs 5193 and 5216). Lepene is described as a manor held by Godric prior to the Norman invasion (Stone 1973). Other than what may be buried beneath the post medieval buildings of Great Pan Farm and Little Pan, there is no known archaeological evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement. Ekwell suggests that Lepene may be derived from the Old English *penn*: enclosure. Documentary references attest to the small and simple nature of the manor. An inquiry of 1139 details the required maintenance to hedges, fences and the mill wheel. However, the assertion within SMR entry 956 that documentary evidence indicates the presence of a deserted medieval village (DMV) would seem slightly premature given that the only physical evidence for medieval activity is unstratified pottery (SMRs 1890 and 2372). The site of the proposed development is likely to contain features associated with land-use throughout this period.

3.10 Pan Lane is mentioned in numerous documents cited by Hockey (1991) and Webster (ND), including a reference in 1369 (Webster ND citing JER/NBC/14). There is no reason to believe that the line of Pan Lane has moved, and it should be assumed that this thoroughfare is medieval in date. It would seem probable, therefore, that medieval material will be encountered in the vicinity of this lane.

3.11 An indenture of 1332-3 mentions a house, lands and meadows in the far north of the proposed development site, located in an area formerly known as Cotebar Poily south of Staplers Road (Hockey 1991 citing PRO E326/1135). Two leases of 1334 and 1349 mention two crofts, both enclosed by ditches (Hockey 1991 citing PRO E315/47/70 and PRO E326/4568). Given that there seems to have been limited impact in this area during the later medieval, post-medieval and modern periods, the potential for survival of archaeological remains is good.

3.12 During the post medieval period the general area appears to have retained its agricultural nature. Many field boundaries extant today are those visible on the 1793 OS. A post medieval building is depicted on the east side of Pan Lane on the tithe map (c.1843) and Great Pan Farm (Grade II Listed) is constructed during this period. The walkover and aerial photographic survey located many undated and unidentified features which may be associated with this period such as ponds or marl pits, hedgerows atop earthen banks and ploughed out field boundaries.

4.0 General Methodology

4.1 In the first instance the contractor should produce a detailed specification on the basis of this brief. This should include detailed methodology for all surveys and stages of work and demonstrate that the chosen techniques are appropriate and fit for purpose.

4.2 Any queries regarding the archaeological works should be addressed to **WCA Heritage, The Loft, Avenue Road, Freshwater PO40 9UU tel 01983 752 498 or email wcaheritage@onetel.com**.

4.3 A Costings Table is included under Section 8 of this brief. A cost breakdown should be produced to show an estimate of time and staff resources proposed for site works, report production and archiving and sub contractor services such as archiving costs, specialist analyses and plant hire.

4.4 Two hard copies of the tender returns and two digital copies should be sent to the Council in the envelope provided by no later than 12 noon on Monday 7th February 2005.

4.4 Following the award of the contract on 11th February 2005, the archaeological works are programmed to commence on 21st February 2005 and be reported upon by 25th March 2005. These deadlines are non-negotiable. Access will be arranged for this time. The archaeological contractor is responsible for providing sufficient resources to carry out the works as efficiently as possible, with the minimum disruption to the project programme.

4.5 The specification may be varied, subject to agreement between the Archaeological Contractor Isle of Wight Council and their archaeological advisors in response to any change in circumstances, such as significant discoveries.

Health and Safety

4.6 The tender return should also include a method statement identifying your proposed approach to Health and Safety specific to the stages of work required.

Standards

4.7 The archaeological works will be carried out on a daily basis by a suitably qualified archaeologist and managed on a regular, agreed basis by a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

4.8 The project will be carried out by an RAO to the highest professional standards and conform to the IFA Code of Conduct, Code of Practice and Standards documents.

5.0 Stages of Work

5.1 **Quaternary Test Pits, near Great Pan Farm** : The tenders are required to include a detailed methodology for test pitting along the boundary of the proposed impact area in Areas 2 and 3 in the region of Great Pan Farm palaeolithic site. A key model for this technique is that applied by Wessex Archaeology at Kimbridge Farm, Dunbridge, Hampshire (Quaternary Newsletter 69, 1993). The test pitting should be designed to classify the potential and extent of the various geoarchaeological deposits in the vicinity, for which preliminary palaeoenvironmental sampling, analyses and dating may be required.

5.2 **Detailed Geophysical Survey, across site** : The appropriate technique (whether magnetometry, GPR or a combination of techniques) will need to be identified. The survey should be designed to provide data on the potential for Roman, Saxon and Medieval occupation and land use and to identify further the undated features recorded by the walkover and AP research. Surveys should aim to inform the trial trenching and be responsive to the varying ground conditions across site including a scrapyard/workshops near Pan Farm, power cables in Area 1, localised waterlogging, colluvium and alluvium, and high fallow vegetation in Area 3 and 4.

5.3 **Archaeological Monitoring** of geotechincal or engineering test pits/surveys on site. Should the opportunity present itself prior to 25/03/05, any geotechnical investigations and/or engineering test pits should be the subject of archaeological monitoring. The methodology should show how the watching brief will (rapidly and economically) secure preliminary information on presence, nature and extent of archaeological deposits and depth of overburden. The Watching Brief should also be designed to simultaneously safeguard against accidental damage to features of heritage value such as earthwork banks, areas of cropmarks or buried gravel deposits that are present across the site. This will be undertaken without causing extensive delays to the engineering works.

6.0 Reporting Requirements

6.1 The field investigations shall be reported upon in two draft copies to be sent to the Isle of Wight Council's Head of Property Services for comment, circulation and approval. Upon approval three hard copies and three digital final copies will be required for the client.

6.2 Reporting will follow the principles of Map 2 and professional guidelines. Where appropriate to a particular technique, detailed technical information must be given and the report should include the following :-

- A detailed description of the methodology employed on and off site

- an evaluation of the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating);
- any recommendations for further investigation if necessary;
- plans at an appropriate scale showing the layout of test pits excavated or monitored;
- plans at an appropriate scale showing features located and locations of samples;
- a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts located, with interpretation;
- a simplified to scale cad interpretation of geophysical results;
- plans at an appropriate scale showing the survey area and transects

6.3 A copy of the results will be supplied to IWCAS SMR on the understanding that this will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (usually not exceeding six months).

6.4 The report will draw together the various strands of archaeological work and **must** include

- User friendly plans of the areas of high archaeological significance, identifying the locations of key archaeological and historical features
- Statements upon the survival, extent, location, nature and significance of the historic environment and archaeological features
- An assessment of the potential impact of the proposals on each key archaeological and historical features
- Methodologies for further evaluation where insufficient information has been gained
- Recommendations for appropriate mitigation treatment where sufficient information has been gained.
- A non technical summary

7.0 Archive Deposition

7.1 Provision should be made for the deposition of archive with the local authority museum. The archive should be prepared in accordance with the guidelines published in *Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission, 1994)

8.0 Costings Table

8.1 Returned tenders should include the following costing table. Please complete in full, cross referencing the clauses in the brief. The archaeological contractor's determination of no work required against a clause within the brief does not preclude the client's ability to instruct work against any or all clauses within the brief.

8.2 Whilst a detailed breakdown of fees and anticipated time input is required, the total carried forward to the Form of Tender will be treated as a maximum **ceiling figure** for the work.

NEWPORT PAN URBAN EXTENSION, IOW:

PRELIMINARY PALAEOLITHIC/QUATERNARY FIELD EVALUATION, METHOD STATEMENT

2 February 2005

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07771-623 096

BACKGROUND

Isle of Wight Council are progressing an Environmental Impact Assessment of the Pan Urban Extension (PUE) site near Newport, Isle of Wight. As part of the EIA process, a desk based assessment (DBA) on the proposal site was produced in October 2004. This suggested that a preliminary survey of Palaeolithic and Quaternary potential be commissioned for Areas 2 and 3 prior to trial trenching and stage II of the EIA.

The DBA identified Area 2 and the western side of Area 3 of the PUE Masterplan as areas of particularly high Palaeolithic potential. In the early 20th century substantial quantities of fresh condition Palaeolithic artefacts, including *bout coupé* handaxes and Levallois flakes and cores, were recovered from a series of deposits exposed by quarrying in the vicinity of what is now a sports pitch to the SW of Great Pan Farm (Poole 1924).

Later investigations by Shackley (1973; 1975) confirmed the continuation of these deposits under the virgin ground south and east of the sports ground, and provided more detail on the sequence, including the possibility that they contain a palaeo-beach deposit dating to the last interglacial, marine isotope stage 5e, *c.* 115,000 BP.

There remain a number of key questions over the site, in particular:

- How far do the deposits extend?
- What palaeo-environmental evidence do they contain?
- Are there changes in lithic industrial expression through the sequence?
- Are there palaeo-landsurfaces with undisturbed evidence in the sequence?
- What was the mode of formation of the different horizons in the sequence?
- What are the dates of the different horizons recorded in the sequence?

IMPACT REVIEW

Area 2

In light of the known high Palaeolithic significance of Area 2 substantial development has been avoided. Nonetheless, there are plans for a major access route and drainage running east from St. Georges Way, as well as associated services and street furniture. These will have a major impact upon any Palaeolithic or Quaternary remains present.

Area 3

This area has been designated for substantial housing development. This, along with associated access, services and street furniture will have an impact on any Palaeolithic remains and Quaternary deposits. It is however uncertain whether any such remains and deposits are present in Area 3.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives of the preliminary Palaeolithic/Quaternary field evaluation are:

- To establish whether Quaternary deposits associated with the previous Palaeolithic finds at the site are present in Areas 2 and 3

- To establish the distribution and depth across Areas 2 and 3 of any such deposits

- To assess the Palaeolithic and Quaternary significance of any such deposits

More specifically, the work also aims to:

- Develop an understanding of the stratigraphic sequence and likely 3-dimensional geometry of any Quaternary sediments
- Interpret the mode of formation of different Quaternary units encountered
- Establish correlations of any Quaternary units found with those recorded in previous work by Poole and Shackley
- Determine the presence and potential of lithic artefactual evidence in the sediments, and in particular whether recognisably Middle Palaeolithic elements such as Levallois technology or *bout coupé* handaxes are present
- Determine the presence of, or potential for, undisturbed primary context Palaeolithic occupation surfaces in the sediments
- Determine the presence and potential of biological palaeo-environmental evidence in the sediments
- Interpret the depositional and post-depositional history of any artefactual or biological evidence found
- Assess in local, regional, national and international terms, the archaeological and geological significance of any Quaternary deposits encountered, and their potential to fulfil current research objectives, including their potential for dating

METHODS

Methods are based upon those developed by Francis Wenban-Smith in approximately forty different field investigations of Palaeolithic remains and Quaternary sediments at many sites across southern England since 1995, and in particular those in relation to the investigation of Swan Valley School in Swanscombe, the Channel Tunnel Rail Link in Kent and Essex and Priory Bay, Isle of Wight (Wenban-Smith 2003). These methods build on the pioneering test pitting operation at Dunbridge in the 1980s, and have been developed in conjunction with English Heritage and county council archaeological curators, particularly Lis Dyson of Kent County Council. A publication outlining these methods is in preparation. In the meantime the published report on work at Swan Valley School (Wenban-Smith & Bridgland 2001) provides a suitable summary.

Twelve test pits will be excavated across the site (Figure xx). Nine test pits are sited east–west across Area 2 south of the sports pitch so as to be transverse to the presumed main north-south axis of any palaeo-Medina deposits. Three further test pits are sited along a north–south axis along the western boundary of Area 3. Each test pit will be dug by a tracked 13–20 tonne 360° mechanical excavator with a 5–foot wide toothless ditching bucket. Each test pit will be one bucket-width wide, 3–4m long and up to 4m deep. Excavation will cease at a shallower depth if it is clear that pre-Quaternary deposits have been reached. Excavation will cease if primary context Palaeolithic evidence is encountered, and the County Archaeological Service informed.

Each test pit will be taken down in horizontal spits of 5–10cm, respecting the interface between sedimentary units when unit changes are encountered. The work will be directed by a

recognised specialist in Palaeolithic archaeological excavation with experience of the Pleistocene sediment interpretation and recording (Francis Wenban-Smith) who will record and number the sequence of sedimentary units as excavation progresses following standard descriptive practices. Test pits will be entered at the maximum safe depth (usually *c.* 1.2m, but less if loose sands/gravel are present) to record the upper stratigraphy. After excavation has progressed beyond this depth, recording will take place without entering the trench.

The test pit programme should also be supported by attendance of a Pleistocene geo-archaeological specialist (Martin Bates) who should see at least 20% of the test pits being excavated, and who should consult with the Palaeolithic specialist on-site over interpretation of the sedimentary sequence.

Spit-samples of at least 150 litres will be numbered, their position in the stratigraphic sequence recorded, and set aside at regular 25cm intervals as excavation progresses. 100 litres from each spit-sample will be dry-sieved on site through a 1cm mesh for recovery of lithic artefacts and faunal remains. If the sediment encountered is not suitable for dry-sieving (ie. too clayey), excavation will proceed in shallower spits of 5cm, looking carefully for the presence of any archaeological evidence, and the spit samples will also be carefully investigated by hand (using archaeological trowels) for any archaeological evidence. The remainder of the spit-sample may be sampled for palaeo-environmental biological remains, if appropriate.

The presence/potential for palaeo-environmental micro-biological evidence such as pollen, insects, molluscs and small vertebrates will be assessed for each sediment unit by field inspection. Such evidence, if present, is of critical importance to the potential of a site, and it is necessary to establish presence/quality as part of the evaluation process. Different forms of evidence are present in different types of sediment, and an important aspect of the work of the Palaeolithic/geo-archaeological specialists is to consider the potential of the sediments encountered, and to guide field sampling as appropriate (cf. Addendum 1). In this instance, and in accordance with the brief, analysis of sediments will not take place at this stage. Rather, the presence of sediments that appear to have palaeo-environmental potential will be noted, and samples will be taken. These samples can be analysed, and the sediments investigated further if needs be, as part of the Stage II evaluation.

Consideration should also be given to the suitability of any sediment units encountered for optically stimulated luminescence dating (OSL). In the absence of suitable biological evidence, this is likely to be the only and most reliable way of dating many sequences. Samples for analysis can be taken under the guidance of the Palaeolithic specialist in the field at the evaluation stage, but the most suitable approach is for the presence of suitable sediments to be noted, and sampling carried out at a later point by the OSL specialist, with taking of *in situ* dosimetry readings with a calibrated gamma ray spectrometer.

A representative section from each test pit will be drawn at 1:20, and photographed in black and white (print) and colour (digital) once excavation has reached its full depth, and at appropriate stages in the course of excavation if features of interest are revealed.

Each test pit will be dug in turn, and backfilled level with the pre-existing ground surface as soon as possible following excavation and the completion of recording. No test-pits will be left open untended or overnight.

Each test pit will be tied into OS mapping and surveyed in with a total station before excavation commences.

REFERENCES

Poole, H.F. 1924. Palaeoliths from Great Pan Farm. *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society* 9: 305–319.

Shackley, M.L. 1973. 'A contextual study of the Mousterian industry from Great Pan Farm, Newport, Isle of Wight'. *Proceedings of the Isle of Wight Archaeology and Natural History Society.* 6 (8): 542-54

Shackley, M.L. 1975. *A Study of the Mousterian of Acheulean Tradition Industries of Southern England.* PhD thesis submitted to Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton.

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ADDENDUM 1. FIELD EVALUATION — PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING GUIDELINES AND PROCESSING PROTOCOLS

Type of remains	*Characteristic sediment*	*Sampling procedure*	*Processing protocol*
Small vertebrate	Calcareous clays, silts, fine sands, clayey/silty gravels	30-litre samples should be taken at *c.* 25cm intervals through the relevant horizon	Processed off-site by wet-sieving through a graded sieve-series of mesh sizes 1cm, 4mm, 2mm, 1mm and 0.5mm. Sieving should be with gentle water pressure and a fine spray, and residues should be dried at room temperature for subsequent sorting by the Palaeolithic specialist. Chemical decoagulants should not be used.
Molluscs	Calcareous clays, silts, fine sands, clayey/silty gravels	1-litre samples should be taken at *c.* 25cm intervals through the relevant horizon	By specialist
Ostracods	Calcareous clays, silts, fine sands, clayey/silty gravels	200g samples should be taken at *c.* 25cm intervals through the relevant horizon	By specialist
Pollen/diatoms	Humic acidic clays, silts, peaty deposits	100g samples should be taken at *c.* 25cm intervals through the relevant horizon *	By specialist
Insects	Humic acidic clays, silts, peaty deposits	10-litre samples should be taken at *c.* 25cm intervals through the relevant horizon	By specialist
OSL	Fine sands, well-drained	Tube sample c. 10cm long by 4cm diameter, sealed with light-proof wrap; supplemented by c. 50g sample of surrounding sediment, sealed to retain moisture	By specialist

* If direct access to the relevant sediment is possible, not always the case for field evaluation, a monolith sample series through the sediment should be taken. Then samples at 25cm intervals through the monolith sequence can be assessed for presence and quality of pollen remains. It should be emphasised that this is not a full analysis at this stage, but an attempt to establish the presence and potential of the remains, with a view to clarifying the scope of subsequent mitigation.

Pan Urban Extension, Newport, Isle of Wight

Proposal and Quotation for Geophysical Survey by Bartlett – Clark Consultancy

Introduction

This geophysical method statement forms part of a proposal submitted by Oxford Archaeology for archaeological and geophysical surveys which are to be undertaken as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment of a development site at Newport, Isle of Wight.

A recorded magnetometer survey is required of the full area of the site, which amounts to some 31.7 ha. The standard geophysical technique employed for evaluation projects of this size and nature is magnetometer surveying. This gives a detailed record of all detectable subsurface features or disturbances, and provides very much more complete and reliable information than is available from sampling procedures based on initial unrecorded scanning.

The Site

Archaeology

The archaeological potential of the site was reviewed in the Desk Based Assessment (WCA Heritage, October 2004), and summarised in the Brief for the project supplied by Isle of Wight Council. These documents mention a number topics to be investigated by the geophysical survey, as follows.

It is likely that most of the site has been in agricultural use since medieval times or before. There is a possibility of enclosed medieval crofts at the northern end of the site, and (doubtfully) a DMV near Pan Farm, which is the site of a Norman manor. Magnetometer surveys will usually identify settlement sites, but may often detect evidence of former cultivation, including ridge and furrow if any traces survive.

There is no direct evidence for Iron Age or Roman activity within the site, although the fields are mainly pasture and so there is a lack of surface finds. Roman sites are present nearby, and so it is suggested in the DBA that there is moderate potential for previously unknown findings from these periods.

Important Palaeolithic finds were recovered from gravel workings near Great Pan Farm (SMR 877) in the 1920s, but the location or extent of the gravel pit does not appear to be clearly recorded. It is probably mainly beneath the football ground, but if any backfilled workings extend into Area 2 they are likely to be detectable by the survey.

Other features are mentioned which may potentially be detectable in a magnetometer survey. They include the site of a post-medieval building in Pan Lane, and former ponds and ploughed-out boundaries.

Geology

It is possible that conditions for the magnetic detection of archaeological features will be more favourable on the gravel soils to the west of the site than on the clay soils elsewhere. There is usually some detectable magnetic activity at a former settlement site, but ditches or earthwork features which lack magnetically enhanced fill may be difficult to identify in clay. A fully recorded magnetometer survey offers the maximum likelihood of identifying such weakly responsive features, but some may remain undetectable.

We usually supplement a magnetometer survey with background magnetic susceptibility testing, one purpose of which is to indicate the strength of response to be expected from a magnetometer survey, and so help in assessing the reliability of the findings.

Survey Methodology

The survey will be carried out using magnetometers supplied by Bartington Instruments Ltd. These are of 1m detector tube length, and so provide better sensitivity and depth of penetration than the commonly used 0.5m design. This equipment is combined with a digital logging system which provides continuous data capture, and permits rapid ground coverage.

Fieldwork procedure: Readings for the magnetometer survey are collected at intervals of 25 cm along transects 1m apart. The transects are located by reference to marker strings or tapes laid out between temporary grid markers. The site will be set out in blocks or strips which are typically 30m wide, but this can vary according to requirements. The grid markers will be located and tied to OS grid co-ordinates by means of a Trimble differential GPS system (with satellite differential correction, which permits an accuracy of about 0.2m).

Data processing and display: The magnetometer data can be examined, either on-site or later, following transfer of the readings from the data loggers to a laptop computer. Results are usually presented as graphical (x-y trace) plots and grey scale images. It is useful to compare the two sets of plots, which display the detected magnetic anomalies in profile and plan respectively, when interpreting the findings. The x-y plots usually represent the readings after preliminary corrections (including adjustment for irregularities in line spacing caused by variations in the instrument zero setting). The grey scale plots show a processed version after additional low pass filtering to control background noise levels.

Report: The data plots will be accompanied in the report by an interpretative plan indicating magnetic anomalies of potential archaeological interest, and other relevant findings. We usually prefer to mark the interpretation both as outlines superimposed on

the x-y data plots, and on a separate summary plan. This emphasises the link between the interpretation and the data, and indicates the strength and reliability (or otherwise) of the magnetic anomalies on which the interpretation is based.

We usually attach an appendix to the report containing a summary list of significant findings, and giving a confidence rating for each feature identified in the survey which may be of potential archaeological interest.

We can prepare the final presentations of the results using Corel Draw, Adobe Illustrator, or AutoCAD. (AutoCAD allows the geo-referenced co-ordinates of the base mapping to be retained in the final plans.) If a digital presentation of the report is required (rather than an archive of the original graphics files), then this could be done by exporting the files in Adobe Acrobat (.pdf) format.

Susceptibility Survey: The magnetometer survey will be supplemented by magnetic susceptibility readings taken on a 16.6m grid (36 readings / ha), using Bartington MS2 meters with field detector loop. Susceptibility measurements can provide a broad indication of areas in which archaeological debris, and particularly burnt material associated with past human activity, has become dispersed in the soil. They are also affected by non-archaeological factors, including geology, past and present land use, and modern disturbances, and so are best used in conjunction with a magnetometer survey. A susceptibility survey which is undertaken in addition to a full magnetometer survey, as here, does not need to be as detailed as would be the case when susceptibility is used as a primary prospecting method. Susceptibility data can be presented as shaded or contour plots alongside the magnetometer results.

Obstructions and Hazards

Some potential obstacles to the survey are mentioned in the brief. These include a scrapyard and workshops near Pan Farm, which could obstruct or interfere with the survey if debris extends into Area 2 or Area 3 of the site. Magnetic gradiometers have a short detection range (<10m for large metal objects), and so interference will occur only close to the site boundary provided the scrap metal is outside the survey area.

Localised waterlogging is mentioned, which should not be a great problem provided the site is not actually flooded. The possibility of detecting features through colluvial or alluvial deposits is improved by using 1m length magnetometers, which have a greater depth of penetration than 0.5m instruments. We recently obtained a good response from Iron Age sites on alluviated land in the Ouse valley near Bedford, but the quality of response will depend on the depth of overburden.

The high fallow vegetation which is mentioned in Areas 3 and 4 of the site may be something of a problem. We hope at this time of the year that much of the vegetation will have died back, and that long grass / thistles / nettles will not therefore be an obstacle. Magnetometer surveying does, however, require the instruments to be carried at a uniform pace along regularly spaced transects, and this cannot be done through dense thickets of

brambles, etc. If such undergrowth is a significant problem we may have to ask if parts of the site can be mown before completing the survey.

Timing

It should be possible to complete the fieldwork for the project, weather permitting, in about 8 working days, with a similar time for the preparation of the report. It should therefore be possible to complete the project within the 5 week period which is specified.

There may need to be more than one period of fieldwork if parts of the site are found to be impossibly overgrown, and if we then have to request that the worst areas are mown before returning to complete the survey.

The days as listed in the costings table include processing and reporting time as well as fieldwork.

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3 February 2005

Isle of Wight, Rural Urban Exclension
IWSMR5623

Box 1 file 2

A. Report

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Classification of material	Tick if present
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Introduction	
A:Final Report	✓
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An Archaeological Evaluation Report

Produced as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment of Pan Urban Extension, Newport, Isle of Wight

Prepared for Isle of Wight Council Property Services Dept

By Oxford Archaeology
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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SUMMARY

In February 2005, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out an archaeological field evaluation at land to the east of St Georges Way, Pan, Newport, Isle of Wight on behalf of Isle of Wight County Council. The results, and recommendations for further work, are summarised below.

Pleistocene/ Palaeolithic preliminary test pit evaluation:
The Pleistocene is a geological epoch, often loosely referred to as "The Ice Age". It covers most of the last 2,000,000 years and in fact includes numerous alternating periods of warm and cold climate. The second half of the Pleistocene is associated with the colonisation of Britain and Europe by early humans - at first Neanderthals and later, modern humans. This period is known by archaeologists as the 'Palaeolithic', meaning "old stone age". Flint tools are the only type of artefact that survive in significant numbers from this period, and it is very rare to find them in contexts undisturbed by later erosion.

In spite of these difficulties, it is possible to try and reconstruct the chronology of early human colonisation of the British Isles by understanding the geological context in which flint tools are found, and by comparing the range of plant and animal species found as fossils in deposits of different age. Dating of suitable Pleistocene geological deposits can be carried out directly using a scientific technique called Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL). By studying undisturbed flint tool sites in detail, and identifying the range of natural resources available at the time, it is also possible to reconstruct something of the lifestyle of these early hunter-gatherer inhabitants of the British Isles.

The most important Middle Palaeolithic site on the Isle of Wight, and arguably one of the most significant sites of this period in Britain (Shackley 1973) is the site of Great Pan Farm, which is located towards the western edge of the development area (the Middle Palaeolithic is generally associated with the presence of Neanderthals). The dating of the deposits remains the subject of considerable debate. Shackley places the date of the gravels at c. 90,000 to 75,000 before present (Shackley 1981), while Wymer suggests that a date c. 240,000 to 180,000 years before present is more likely (Wymer 1999).

The site was first examined by Poole in 1920 during gravel extraction work (Poole 1925). It was subsequently identified as a raised beach deposit (Shackley 1973 and 1981; Wymer 1996 and 1999) although the present evaluation casts considerable doubt upon that interpretation. By 1924 Poole had identified six distinct layers and had examined 140 flint implements and more than 500 flint flakes. These included 16 Levallois (prepared core) flakes and 64 hand axes, at least one of which is of a form known as 'bout coupé' (a characteristic heart-shaped hand-axe that is associated with Neanderthal remains on several continental European sites (Shackley 1981). The extent of the artefact-bearing gravels, particularly whether they extend east of Pan Lane, is currently uncertain.

The present phase of evaluation comprised fifteen test pits, dug to form north–south and east–west stratigraphic transects across the site. Each test pit was excavated by a mechanical excavator to a maximum of depth of 4m. Excavation stopped at a shallower depth when pre-Pleistocene deposits were reached. The test pits were excavated under the direction of Palaeolithic archaeologist Dr Francis Wenban-Smith and Pleistocene geologist Dr Martin Bates. Suitable deposits were sieved for artefacts, but in this small scale exercise, only a small number of possible flakes were found.

The test pitting exercise has identified three former river terraces[1], forming a staircase, with progressively younger terraces being formed lower down the slope and closer to the present Medina channel (Fig's 3 and 4). These fluvial deposits are buried by a thick blanket of archaeologically sterile colluvium of uncertain age, and overlie varied Tertiary sands, silts and clays. These Pleistocene fluvial deposits (Terraces) are present side-by-side in north-south trending strips across Area 2, encroaching into Area 3. Each strip of fluvial deposits is of importance in its own right, and as a group they are of national importance.

The westernmost terrace (Terrace 1), present at the western edge of Area 2 in the vicinity of St. George's Way, is equivalent to the deposits from which Poole recovered bout coupé hand-axes and Levallois material in the early 20th century.

The middle strip (Terrace 2) is present across the middle of the football training pitch, and has also been shown to contain Palaeolithic remains. One flint waste flake was found in the gravel deposits at the base of the sequence. No artefacts were found in the finer alluvial clayey and silty deposits that overlie the gravel. These are, however, a possible, albeit unlikely, source of undisturbed Palaeolithic remains. Terrace 3 is present in the vicinity of Pan Lane, between test pits 5 and 13. No artefacts were found in the deposits, although the low level of investigation means that Palaeolithic remains may well be present. As for Terrace 2, this area of sediments includes fine-grained sandy and silty horizons that have a low–moderate potential for undisturbed remains.

Terrace 1 probably dates to the middle of the last glaciation, c. 60,000–40,000 BP. Terraces 2 and 3 are progressively older and probably date, respectively, to the last interglacial and the early part of the last glaciation, c. 125,000–60,000, and preceding stages of climatic change c. 250,000–125,000, or even older.

None of the excavated test pits penetrated deposits of the lower terrace, which might be expected to occur between c. 5m and 8m OD. Terrace 1 probably dates, on archaeological grounds, to the middle of the last glaciation, c. 60,000–40,000 BP. This makes it unlikely that the sand-rich horizon found by Shackley represents a raised beach or tidal incursion, since sea-levels would not have reached that height at any time in the last glaciation. The size-distribution of sand grains noted by Shackley does not in fact correspond closely to that of raised beach sediments (Shackley 1975: Fig. 40), and any superficial appearance of the sand grains may reflect their previous derivation from much older raised beach sequences or marine sediments.

Samples for palaeo-environmental remains were taken from two potentially suitable horizons in test pit 1, but laboratory analysis concluded that no organic remains were present in those particular deposits. Samples for OSL dating were also taken from a suitably sand-rich horizon in test pit 1. The samples have been submitted to the laboratory for processing but the results are not available at the time of writing. Otherwise no suitable sediments for biological remains or dating were encountered.

Some evidence for relatively recent agricultural/ settlement activity was noted in the test pits, particularly in TPs 1, 11 and 13. All of these test pits lie alongside field boundaries with adjacent tracks, and the deposits probably represent fill used as surfacing material or resulting from boundary ditch maintenance.

Geophysical Survey:
All accessible areas of the site were investigated by means of a magnetometer survey, supplemented by soil magnetic susceptibility readings. The susceptibility values indicated that conditions in the southern half of the site should be quite favourable for the magnetic detection of archaeological features, but low readings to the north suggested the response there may be more limited.Findings from the survey included a small number of individual magnetic anomalies of a kind which could be associated with the presence of ancient settlement remains (e.g. at J in field 3.2), but the detected features were nowhere sufficiently strong or concentrated to suggest a clearly defined archaeological site. A number of linear features and disturbances were also detected. Some of these clearly represent former field boundaries, and others may be cultivation effects. Strong magnetic disturbances of probably recent origin were seen at various locations, particularly near boundaries and next to the River Medina. Further investigation would be desirable to establish or confirm the archaeological significance of some of the survey findings.

Impact of the development:

Area 1:
This area has been designated as part of the proposed urban development. However, it lies in an area of very high potential for Palaeolithic archaeology. There is therefore a presumption in favour of preservation in situ of these remains. It is intended that the site will be retained as a public open space and educational/ amenity site, to enhance the site and offset the cumulative adverse impacts of the development. The present phase of evaluation has not produced any evidence for prehistoric, Roman or Anglo-Saxon remains, but the potential for medieval settlement in the vicinity of Great Pan Farm remains high.

Area 2:
Archaeological potential in Area 2 is similar to that in Area 1. In light of the known high Palaeolithic potential, substantial development has been avoided. Nonetheless, there are plans for a major access route and drainage running east from St. George's Way, as well as associated services and street furniture. This will cut transversely across deposits of Pleistocene Terraces 2 and 3 and probably impact upon deposits of Terrace 1 in the vicinity of St. George's Way. Any deep excavation work could, without mitigation, have a major adverse impact upon any Palaeolithic or Pleistocene remains that may be present. Considering that this impact will not destroy the entirety of these sediment bodies, there is no reason not to carry out the development as planned, provided appropriate mitigation and recording of the affected sediments takes place.

Terrace 1 deposits are likely to be present between 4m and 8m, with their base at c 4m OD, and can be seen to be present to the west of St. George's Way. It is uncertain how far east these extend, and whether they underlie St George's Way or extend east of it into the sports training ground. The base of the Terrace 2 deposits slopes up from 10.6m OD at TP 1 (where it is 2.6m below ground surface level) to 12.35m OD at TP 3 (where it is 3.7m below ground surface level). Present evidence suggests that the base of the Terrace 3 deposits in this area are unlikely to occur more than 2m below current ground surface level. Further evaluation is required to establish the depths and locations of these deposits in sufficient detail to determine whether there is any construction impact.

The geophysical survey and test pit evidence broadly support the suggestion that post-medieval settlement and agricultural activity within the development area is most likely to be concentrated in the vicinity of Great Pan Farm. It remains likely that occupation of the site extends back to the medieval period, although the documentary and archaeological evidence for this is slight at present, and could be clarified by further archaeological work along the proposed access road. Such evidence would be of moderate local and regional significance if demonstrated, and could contribute to interpretation of the site for educational/ amenity purposes. The geophysical survey results do not support the presence of a deserted medieval village (suggested by Sites and Monuments Record 956).

Area 3:
Mixed housing and urban development is planned in this area, along with associated access, services and street furniture. This is likely to have some impact upon deposits of Pleistocene Terrace 3, which are known to be present c. 1.5m below the ground-surface in the south-west corner of Area 3 (Fig. 4), and may be closer to the ground surface in places. Again this is no reason to alter any development plans, but further evaluation may need to be carried out to improve our current poor understanding of the distribution and depth of Terrace 3 sediments in Area 3 and their Palaeolithic content. This would allow more clarity over any archaeological implications for development in Area 3.

There is no evidence for significant prehistoric, Roman or medieval archaeological remains in this area, either from the desk-based assessment or the present evaluation, other than for post-medieval agricultural land-use. Two probable field boundary ditches, detected by the geophysical survey in field 3.4, appear to pre-date the 1841 Tithe map, although their alignment and spacing conforms with the surrounding post-medieval field pattern, suggesting that they were removed in comparatively recent times. A stream valley that crosses the area is to be retained as a landscape feature.

Area 4:
This area has been designated for substantial housing development. There is no evidence for significant prehistoric, Roman or medieval archaeological remains, either from the desk-based assessment or the present phase of evaluation, other than for post-medieval agricultural land-use. A probable field boundary ditch, detected by the geophysical survey in field 4.3, appears to pre-date the 1841 Tithe map, although its alignment conforms with the surrounding post-medieval field pattern, suggesting that it was removed in comparatively recent times. A stream valley following the southern boundary of the area is to be retained as a landscape feature.

Recommendations for further work
Further evaluation of Pleistocene/ Palaeolithic remains:
With regard to the three Pleistocene terraces identified in the test pit evaluation, there are three areas of uncertainty that require further evaluation, before a detailed mitigation strategy can be determined. These are listed below, along with a recommended strategy for further evaluation:

i) Establish the distribution and archaeological content of Terrace 3 - Further test-pitting following the previous method should be applied at closer intervals (10m is recommended) along the same transect between TP 5 and 6, beyond 13, and north and south of TP 6. Where a good sequence is seen, test pits should be enlarged and stepped to allow direct access for cleaning and recording. Particular attention should be paid to identification and recovery of lithic artefacts in fine-grained upper parts of the fluvial sequence.

ii) Establish the distribution and archaeological content of Terrace 1 - Further test-pitting following the previous method should be applied at closer intervals (10m is suggested) to the west of St. George's Way, and, if feasible, immediately to its east and in the north-west corner of the sports training ground field.

iii) Undisturbed remains in the alluvial silt member of the upper part of Terrace 2 - Test pits should be dug (a) at closer intervals along the TP 1-TP 3 transect down to the top of the fluvial gravels, looking for artefactual remains in the upper fine-grained alluvial member, and (b) in a grid to the north and south of the preliminary test pit transect. If more detailed design information is available when this work is carried out, this exercise should be targeted on the impact footprint.

Further evaluation of later prehistoric, Roman and medieval remain:

It is recommended that targeted evaluation trenching is carried out across the site, at a percentage sample of c.1% with the following specific objectives:

- *Establish the presence/ absence of medieval settlement on the site of Great Pan Farm, to inform subsequent strip, map and sample investigations.*
- *Test the results of the geophysical survey by investigating the magnetic anomalies recorded.*
- *Further investigate areas of cropmarks and earthworks identified by the desk-based assessment.*
- *Recover dating evidence for major episodes of historic landscape development, by cutting sections through existing and recorded boundary features (with due regard to Hedgerow Regulations).*
- *Test starting assumptions that the northern part of the development area has limited archaeological potential.*
- *Trenching will not be carried out in the stream valleys crossing Areas 3 and 4 as these are to preserved as landscape features (but see palaeoenvironmental mitigation recommendations below).*

Mitigation strategy

Paleolithic/ Pleistocene remains - If any undisturbed Palaeolithic/ Pleistocene remains are found, and are subject to construction impact (a low probability) then detailed open area excavation will be required. If somewhat disturbed remains are found, and are subject to construction impact, then more trenches should be excavated, with larger scale sieving for artefact recovery and section recording. This should be followed by monitoring and artefact recovery during construction earthworks. If the construction earthworks result in long exposed sections, then these should be properly cleaned and recorded.

Prehistoric, Roman or medieval remains - At present there is little direct evidence for significant later prehistoric, Roman or medieval remains within the development area, other than the potential for medieval settlement at Great Pan Farm. Any areas affected by construction impacts in the immediate vicinity of Great Pan Farm should be subject to strip, map and sample investigation, followed by more detailed recording if significant remains are found.

Palaeoenvironmental evidence: Substantial impacts in the vicinity of the River Medina, and to the two streams crossing Areas 3 and 4, have been largely avoided in the outline development proposal. However if this situation changes, paleoenvironmental sampling of any alluvial deposits affected should form part of any mitigation strategy.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Isle of Wight Council are progressing an Environmental Impact Assessment of the Pan Urban Extension (PUE) development site near Newport, Isle of Wight. As part of the EIA process, a desk-based assessment (DBA) on the proposal site was produced in October 2004 (WCA Heritage Pan/04/EIA/F) in response to a brief issued by the Isle of Wight County Archaeological Service (IWCAS 2004). Following the DBA, Oxford Archaeology were commissioned to carry out a preliminary investigation of Palaeolithic* and Pleistocene* potential prior to larger scale trial trenching and stage II of the EIA. The work was carried out in conjunction with Palaeolithic archaeologist Dr Francis Wenban-Smith (Dept. of Archaeology, University of Southampton), who is the principal author of this report, and Quaternary geology specialist Dr Martin Bates (Dept. of Archaeology, University of Wales, Lampeter). The preliminary investigation concentrated upon Areas 2 and 3 of the overall PUE site area (cf. Section 1.2), reflecting areas of development impact and Palaeolithic/Pleistocene potential as identified in the DBA. Fieldwork took place from 21st to 25th February 2005.

1.1.2 OA were also commissioned to undertake a geophysical survey of the development area, to investigate the potential for Roman, Saxon and medieval occupation and land use. The geophysical survey sub-contractor was Bartlett-Clark Consultancy, who carried out the fieldwork between 22nd February and 2nd March.

1.2 Topography and geology

1.2.1 The site is located to the Southeast of Newport, Isle of Wight, and is centred at SZ 509 887 (Fig. 1). The site is divided into four areas that together occupy 31.8 hectares. For purposes of identification in this report the area is divided into Areas 1-4, as used in the desk-top assessment. The fields within each area have been labelled 2.1, 2.2, etc. The Stage IIa preliminary evaluation of Pleistocene deposits is focused upon Areas 2 and 3. The geophysical survey covers the whole site.

1.2.2 The fields are mainly pasture, but two of them (2.3 and 3.1) were arable at the time of the evaluation, and there is a tree nursery in Area 3.2. Most of the site was accessible for the magnetometer survey, with the exception of small areas of steeply sloping or obstructed ground. Some of these areas were included in the susceptibility survey.

1.2.3 Area 2, where most of the Palaeolithic test pits were located, consists partly of arable fields (immediately to the west of Pan Lane) and partly of the football club training ground, with close-cropped turf (immediately to the south of the main football ground). The ground surface slopes down from *c.* 25m OD at the south-east corner to *c.* 11m OD at the north-west corner. The training ground itself is level, and has been dug into the natural ground slope at its south-east corner and built up in the north-west corner.

1.2.4 Area 3, to the east of Pan Lane and south of the more northerly of the two small streams that enters the Medina from the east, consists entirely of undulating arable fields. The highest ground is to the south and east of the area, reaching c. 30m OD, creating a basin that slopes down to the north and west, feeding the two westward-draining streams.

1.2.5 The site lies immediately to the north of the boundary between the Cretaceous deposits of the southern part of the island and the Tertiary sediments of the northern part. It overlies a zone of varied Eocene sands and clays, attributed in BGS mapping to the Bagshot Beds (British Geological Survey 1976) but almost certainly also including deposits of the Bracklesham Group and Barton Formation, that extend in an east–west band *c.* 500m thick dipping almost vertically downward to the north, overlying the Cretaceous Chalk ridge that outcrops 200m to the south of the site.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 Quaternary deposits of the Isle of Wight are poorly understood and have received only minimal attention from Quaternary specialists in the last 50 years. Exceptions to this are the marine deposits on the east of the island at Bembridge (Preece *et al.* 1990) and the recent work at Priory Bay (Wenban-Smith 2003). Consequently deposits of the Medina and other sequences inland and along the north-east coast of the island are poorly understood. A number of key points can be articulated:

- With the exception of Bembridge and Priory Bay no Quaternary sediments have been independently dated in the Isle of Wight
- Environments of deposition of many of the sediments remain to be determined
- Few sites contain faunal or floral remains (exceptions being the site at Bembridge (Preece *et al.* 1990) and Newton (Munt & Burke 1986).

1.3.2 Pleistocene deposits that might contain Palaeolithic remains are not presently mapped within Areas 2 and 3 of the site. However, immediately to the north of Area 2, there is an extensive spread of deposits mapped as Medina Terrace 1, occupying a level area of ground with a surface height of approximately 7.5m OD. The nationally important Palaeolithic site of Great Pan Farm is known to occur just to the north of the development area (Poole 1924; Shackley 1973 & 1975; Wessex Archaeology 1993, map IOW 2, find-spot 2). Background work carried out as part of the Stage IIa evaluation has established that the Great Pan Farm Palaeolithic site was located in a gravel quarry at SZ 5035 8850, under the north-east corner of the football ground. Poole recovered substantial quantities of Middle Palaeolithic* artefacts from fluvial clays, sands and gravels in this quarry, including *bout coupé* handaxes*, Levallois flakes* and cores, and an elephant or mammoth tooth.

1.3.3 Shackley subsequently provided a more detailed record of the same deposits investigated by Poole (reference). She recorded sections of fluviatile sands and gravels between *c.* 4m and 8m OD that included a greenish clayey sand similar to a deposit reported by Poole as containing organic remains. Although Shackley found no organic remains she did interpret the deposit as representing a fossil raised beach* from a Pleistocene high sea-level incursion, possibly equivalent to the last

[Ipswichian] interglacial* at *c.* 125,000 years BP [Before Present], based on the size-distribution of the sand grains and their appearance under a microscope.

1.3.4 It is possible that the deposits investigated by Poole and Shackley are a southward extension of Medina Terrace 1 beyond their current mapped extent. There has been no direct dating of the deposits, although on archaeological grounds they are most likely to date to the last [Devensian] glaciation*. *Bout coupé* handaxes such as those recovered from Great Pan Farm are typically associated with the late Neanderthal* occupation of Britain in the middle of the Devensian glaciation, between 60,000 and 40,000 years BP. Levalloisian technology is also present on the site. This is known from both the Devensian and from an earlier climatic warm stage associated with the Wolstonian complex and dating to between *c.* 250,000 and 200,000 BP. Given the reported fresh condition of both handaxes and Levallois material, it is possible that they have not been derived and that both elements are associated with the Medina Terrace 1 deposits, and that these date from the last glaciation.

1.3.5 The river terrace deposits might be expected to continue southward upstream along the flanks of the present Medina channel at similar levels OD, towards, and possibly into, Area 2 of the development site. There remain a number of key questions:

- How far do the deposits extend?
- What palaeo-environmental evidence do they contain?
- Are there changes in lithic industrial expression through the sequence?
- Are there palaeo-landsurfaces with undisturbed evidence in the sequence?
- What was the mode of formation of the different horizons in the sequence?
- What are the dates of the different horizons recorded in the sequence?
- Are there other, higher terraces flanking the Medina channel, and if so what is their age?

1.3.6 The archaeological background and potential for Holocene, prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity are considered in detail in the Desk-based Assessment (WCA Heritage Pan/04/EIA/F), and are summarised briefly below:

1.3.7 The land west of Pan Lane is assessed as having moderate to high potential for a wide range of heritage features, and this potential is likely to extend into the development area.

1.3.8 There are no known Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze Age finds from the development area, although the Medina may have attracted human activity during these periods. The Isle of Wight is an important area for study of the Bronze Age, and there is evidence of a prehistoric trackway to the south of the site, as well as palaeoenvironmental evidence for a cleared agricultural landscape.

1.3.9 There is little evidence for Iron Age activity in the vicinity, although the Roman Villa at Newport was situated on, or close to, a late Iron Age predecessor. The lack of Roman finds recorded east of the Medina may indicate that the River acted as a boundary to the core agricultural lands of the Roman villa. However, Areas 1 and 2, lying immediately east of the Medina, may still be expected to produce evidence, at least for agricultural land-use, in the Roman period. Two other Roman villa sites are located to the west of the southern end of the development area, indicating a well

developed landscape of villa estates in the Roman period, to the west and south of the development area.

1.3.10 There is no evidence for the Anglo-Saxon or medieval land-use of the site before the Domesday Survey of 1086, which mentions settlements at both Pan (Lepene) and Shide (Side). Great Pan Farm is tentatively identified in the SMR as a Deserted Medieval Village (SMR 956) quoting unidentified medieval documentary sources located by M Beresford, which refer to a watermill, 12a of meadows and 6 tenants at a settlement called Penna.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

2.1 The primary objectives of the preliminary Palaeolithic/Quaternary field evaluation were:

- To establish whether Quaternary deposits associated with the previous Palaeolithic finds at the site are present in Areas 2 and 3
- To establish the distribution and depth across Areas 2 and 3 of any such deposits
- To assess the Palaeolithic and Quaternary significance of any such deposits
- More specifically, the work also aimed to:
- Develop an understanding of the stratigraphic sequence and likely 3-dimensional geometry of any Quaternary sediments
- Interpret the mode of formation of different Quaternary units encountered
- Establish correlations of any Quaternary units found with those recorded in previous work by Poole and Shackley
- Determine the presence and potential of lithic artefactual evidence in the sediments, and in particular whether recognisably Middle Palaeolithic elements such as Levallois technology or *bout coupé* handaxes are present
- Determine the presence of, or potential for, undisturbed primary context Palaeolithic occupation surfaces in the sediments
- Determine the presence and potential of biological palaeo-environmental evidence in the sediments
- Interpret the depositional and post-depositional history of any artefactual or biological evidence found
- Assess in local, regional, national and international terms, the archaeological and geological significance of any Quaternary deposits encountered, and their potential to fulfil current research objectives, including their potential for dating

2.2 The aim of the geophysical survey was to provide data on the potential for Roman, Saxon and medieval occupation and land use, and to further define the undated features recorded by the walkover and aerial photographic research.

3 PALAEOLITHIC/ PLEISTOCENE TEST PIT RESULTS

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

3.1.1 Fifteen test pits were dug following the protocols outlined below. The overall aim of the test pit distribution (Fig. 2) was to achieve orthogonal north–south and east–west stratigraphic transects across the site, with the main east–west axis transverse to the presumed course of any palaeo-Medina deposits present. Test pits 7 and 12 were brought in from the corners of the fields to avoid overhead telegraph wires.

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

3.2.1 Each test pit was dug by a tracked 20 ton 360° mechanical excavator with a 5–foot wide toothless ditching bucket. Each test pit was one bucket-width wide, 3–4m long and up to 4m deep. Excavation ceased at a shallower depth when pre-Quaternary deposits were reached. Each test pit was taken down in horizontal spits of 5–10cm, respecting the interface between sedimentary units, under guidance of the Palaeolithic and Quaternary specialists (Francis Wenban-Smith & Martin Bates) who recorded and numbered the sequence of sedimentary units following standard descriptive practices. Test pits were entered at the maximum safe depth (usually *c.* 1.2m, but less if loose sands/gravel were present) to record the upper stratigraphy. Beyond this depth, recording took place without entering the trench.

3.2.2 Spit-samples of at least 150 litres were numbered and set aside at regular 25cm intervals as excavation progressed. When sand and gravel deposits were encountered, 100 litres from each spit-sample was dry-sieved on site through a 1cm mesh for recovery of lithic artefacts and faunal remains. When more cohesive clay and silt-rich sediments were found, excavation proceeded in shallower spits of 5cm, looking carefully for the presence of any archaeological evidence, and the spit samples were also investigated by hand (using archaeological trowels) for any archaeological evidence. Each test pit was dug in turn, and backfilled level with the pre-existing ground surface immediately following excavation and the completion of recording.

3.2.3 Samples for assessment for micro-biological palaeo-environmental remains were taken from two potentially suitable horizons in test pit 1. Samples for OSL* dating were also taken from a suitably sand-rich horizon in test pit 1. Otherwise no suitable sediments for biological remains or dating were encountered.

3.2.4 A representative section from each test pit was drawn at 1:20, and photographed in black and white (print) and colour (slide and digital) once excavation reached its full depth, and at appropriate stages in the course of excavation when features of interest were revealed.

3.2.5 Each test pit was tied into OS mapping and surveyed in with a total station giving an immediate record of its position in the landscape and the ground surface height.

3.2.6 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context.

3.3 Stratigraphy and distribution of sediments

3.3.1 Four discrete groups of deposit (I–IV) were found to be present on the site overlying the bedrock (Table 1). Of particular significance is the presence of three sets of fluvial sediments at different elevations. Lowest was a group equivalent to sediments mapped as Terrace 1 by the British Geological Survey, with a bedrock bench height at *c.* 4.5m OD. No test pits were dug into these sediments, but they were seen to be present at the western side of Area 2. A second group of fluvial sediments overlies bedrock at 10–12m OD, seen in TPs 1–3. A further group of deposits rests on a bedrock bench at 19–21m OD. This pattern is interpreted to reflect the presence of 3 distinct terrace-like features, present within the site boundaries where Terrace 1 (the lowest terrace, correlated with Poole's deposits) is associated with the youngest set of deposits and Terrace 3 (at the highest elevation) is associated with the oldest events. Terrace 2 is of intermediate age. Plateau Gravel of uncertain age and origin was also found in TP 8, beyond the southern boundary of Area 3. Detailed sediment descriptions and attributions for the sequences in each test pit are provided in Appendix 2, alongside section diagrams. Summary diagrams are given for (a) north–south and east–west stratigraphic transects (Fig. 3) and (b) the likely spatial distribution of Pleistocene fluvial sediment bodies in the site area (Fig. 4).

Major deposit group	*Subsidiary distinctions*	*Test pits present*
IV — Topsoil/ploughsoil	Topsoil	1–3
	Ploughsoil	4–15
III — Made ground/features	Made ground	1
	Features/pits	11
	Uncertain whether made ground or large feature	13
II — Colluvium	Colluvium	1–6, 10–13
I — Pleistocene fluvial deposits	Terrace 1	-
	Terrace 2	1–3
	Terrace 3	5–6
Plateau Gravel	-	8
Bedrock	Eocene sands/clays	1–15

Table 1. Sediment groups

Eocene bedrock

3.3.2 Bedrock was attained in all 15 test pits. The bedrock consisted of varied sands and clays exhibiting steeply northward dipping bedding in places (eg. TP 2). The sediments exhibit a wide range of colours, varying between reddish-yellow, yellowish-brown, olive, green, gray, very dark gray. This probably reflects differences in the mineral composition of the sediments and it is likely that many of these units are non-calcareous thus influencing the likely potential for overlying sediments to preserve microfossil material.

Plateau Gravel

3.3.3 Gravelly clay or gravels with clay matrix were present as a thin spread in TP 8. These have been mapped locally as Plateau Gravel and the BGS mapping shows that TP 8 lies at the north-west end of a substantial spread extending southwards and capping St. George's Down. Although little information is available on these deposits and an extensive trawl of literature has not been undertaken, the presence of several quarries to the south suggests a substantial thickness of gravel is present in places. There has been no record of Palaeolithic finds from these deposits. The origin of the Plateau Gravels is likely to vary between areas and the use of the term Plateau Gravel does not imply a single origin for deposits mapped under this term. In places such gravel deposits are likely to have derived from older fluvial sediments. Elsewhere they may have resulted from the degradation and contamination of gravel lags through time. In some instances Plateau Gravels may be of considerable antiquity and may date to the early Pleistocene, Pliocene or even earlier.

I — Pleistocene fluvial deposits

3.3.4 The subdivision of the test pits into two groups based on bedrock bench elevation has already been discussed above. No test pits were dug in the lowest group of fluvial sediments overlying the lowest bedrock bench (Terrace 1) at 4.5m OD. Each bench is overlain by sands and gravels ascribed (at least in part) to a fluvial origin. Fluvial sediments were most extensively developed in association with the bedrock bench at 10–12m OD (Terrace 2). Here basal flint-rich gravels in TPs 1–3 are overlain by finer grained sands and clay-silts. The basal gravels suggest deposition in high energy fluvial systems, perhaps braided channels formed during cool to cold climate periods. The overlying finer grained sediments suggest a shift towards slower flowing water and perhaps interglacial floodplain systems. Similar sediments are found associated with the higher bedrock bench of Terrace 3 (TPs 5, 6 and 13) although a simple fining upwards sequence cannot be observed here. It is possible that disruption of the primary fluvial sediments by weathering, colluviation and solifluction may have disturbed the sequences in Terrace 3.

II — Colluvium

3.3.5 Sediments ascribed to slope wash processes (colluvium) are found in all trenches. These deposits include a wide range of sediment grain sizes from gravels to clays. Considerable variation in sediment type is noted and this is likely to reflect both sediment sources as well as processes of sediment deposition. It is difficult to ascribe the sequences to events in either the Pleistocene or Holocene and, indeed to either cold stage solifluction or warm stage slope wash processes. Given the location of the site it is likely that a combination of processes, perhaps even with some locally deposited fluvial sediments on the lower flanks of the hills, may be included.

III — Made ground/features/pits

3.3.6 Some evidence for recent activity associated with the made ground was noted, particularly in TPs 1, 11 and 13. All of these TPs lie alongside field boundaries with adjacent tracks, and the deposits probably represent fill used as surfacing material or

resulting from boundary ditch maintenance (See section 4.2 below). Deposits 1102 and 1103 are fills of a shallow, straight-edged feature, one edge of which was visible in the section of TP11. Its extent is unknown, but the feature lies next to Great Pan Lane, coinciding with an area of recent disturbance detected by the geophysical survey extending from the south-east of Great Pan Farm. The fills incorporated 16th century pottery and post-medieval tile fragments, which may provide an indication of activity of this date on the site of the Farm. However, it is possible that the finds derive from imported rubble used to surface the Lane.

IV — Topsoil/ploughsoil

3.3.7 This was present across all trenches.

Discussion

3.3.8 The sequences present at the site do not appear to be directly comparable with those previously described by Poole and Shackley. The height differences of the bedrock benches in the test pits indicate that the sediments evaluated all lie at elevations above those previously examined. The pattern of sediment distribution present may be accommodated within the currently accepted framework for fluvial sediment aggradation, tectonic uplift and periodic downcutting that has been observed in many river valley systems surrounding the Channel (Bridgland 2000; Bridgland *et al.* 2004). The evidence of the current research therefore suggests that 3 terraces are present within the study area and vicinity:

- Terrace 1. This sequence of fluvial sediments was observed by Poole and lies between 4 and 7.5m OD. No test pits were examined in this terrace.
- Terrace 2. The deposits underlying this terrace lie between 11 and 16m OD. Test pits 1–3 were dug through these deposits.
- Terrace 3. The deposits underlying this terrace lie between 19 and 23m OD. Test pits 5, 6 and 13 were dug through these deposits.

3.3.9 The evidence therefore suggests accumulation of the sequences over a number of phases of climatic change in the Pleistocene. The sedimentary sequence of Terrace 2 (coarse basal gravels to fine sands and silts) suggest cold to warm stage climatic changes and, when coupled with the evidence for downcutting between benches (usually occurring during periods of lowered sea levels in cold stages), this implies that the sequences formed over a number of cold/warm/cold cycles in the Pleistocene. Based on the assumption that the lowermost terrace dates to the middle of the last cold stage (cf. Sections 1.3 and 4.4) this would suggest that the higher sequences associated with terraces 2 and 3 probably belong to earlier parts of the Devensian, the last interglacial or to pre-last interglacial periods.

3.3.10 The terrace distribution does not exhibit a clear surface morphology and this appears to be a result of periodic episodes of colluviation/solifluction that has smoothed out the surface topography and buried the fluvial sequences.

4.2 Archaeological evidence

3.3.11 Sieve sampling and artefact recovery is summarised below (Table 2). In total 800 litres of fluvial gravel from Terrace 2 was sieved, and 300 litres from Terrace 3. One sample of 100 litres of colluvial gravel was sieved (from test pit 1) and 200 litres of the Plateau Gravel (from TP 8). The only probable Palaeolithic artefact found was a single waste flint flake (Fig. 5), recovered from the Terrace 2 fluvial gravel at the base of the sequence in test pit 3. It is unpatinated and in reasonably fresh, but not mint, condition. It is of medium size (a little over 5cm long), quite thick and has several dorsal removals. It is technologically undiagnostic.

3.3.12 Two other possible flint flakes were also found from this deposit in TP3, which was a very coarse flint gravel with many sharp-edged clasts, reflecting high energy deposition and substantial production of natural flint flakes, making it difficult to reliably isolate any of human origin. On balance these were thought to be natural, but were retained in the site archive.

Test pit	*Deposit group*	*Phase*	*Context*	*Sample/s*	*Vol. (lit.)*	*Artefacts/faunal remains*
1	II — Colluvium	-	107	1.1	100	-
	I — Fluvial terrace deposits	T2	109	1.2	100	-
			110/111	1.3	100	-
			111	1.4	100	-
2	I — Fluvial terrace deposits	T2	205	2.1	100	-
3	I — Fluvial terrace deposits	T2	307	3.1	100	-
			307/308	3.2	100	-
			308	3.3	100	One flint waste flake
				3.4	100	-
6	I — Fluvial terrace deposits	T3	604	6.1	100	-
				6.2	100	-
				6.3	100	-
8	Plateau Gravel	-	802	8.1	100	-
			803	8.2	100	-

Table 2. On-site sieving summary, sampling and artefact recovery

3.3.13 Some evidence for relatively recent agricultural/ settlement activity was noted in the test pits, particularly in TPs 1, 11 and 13. All of these test pits lie alongside field boundaries with adjacent tracks, and the deposits probably represent fill used as surfacing material or resulting from boundary ditch maintenance. At the edge of TP 11 a large, shallow, straight-edged feature was recorded, one edge of which was visible in section. Four sherds of 16th century pottery and five fragments of post-medieval tile were recovered from fill 1102, a yellow clayey deposit containing numerous large cobbles. The extent of the feature is unknown, but it lies next to Great Pan Lane, coinciding with the southern edge of an extensive area of recent disturbance, detected by the geophysical survey extending from the south-east of Great Pan Farm. The 16th century pottery may provide an indication of activity of

this date on the site of the Farm. However, it is also possible that the finds have been brought into the area mixed in with rubble used to surface Pan Lane.

4.3 Biological/palaeo-environmental evidence

3.3.14 The only test pit with any sediments that appeared to have any potential for biological/palaeo-environmental remains was TP 1. Two samples were taken from gray/olive sandy clay-silts at different horizons within the Terrace 2 fluvial deposits present (Table 3). No mammalian or molluscan remains were seen in the field in the sediment, but it was still thought worth carrying out more detailed investigations off site in view of the fine-grained nature of the sediment, and the potential importance of identifying any palaeo-environmental remains. Samples were sent for processing to John Whittaker of the Natural History Museum, who sieved the samples and looked for any sign of small vertebrate, molluscan or ostracod* remains. Nothing was found (Appendix 3).

Test pit	*Deposit group*	*Phase*	*Context*	*Sample/s*	*Vol. (lit.)*	*Palaeoenvironmental remains*
1	I — Fluvial terrace deposits	T2	108	4	0.05	-
			111	5	0.05	-

Table 3. Palaeo-environmental sampling

4.4 Dating

3.3.15 No direct dating evidence was found. The clayey sand bed (context 108) within the fluvial terrace deposits of Terrace 2 in TP 1 is potentially suitable for OSL dating, due to its sand content. Since this layer was near enough the ground surface for safe access, two samples for OSL dating were taken and have been sent for analysis to Jean-Luc Schwenninger at the Research Laboratory for Archaeology and History of Art, University of Oxford — results will not, however, be available until April 2005.

3.3.16 Other horizons potentially suitable for OSL dating are:

- Context 307 in test pit 3, also from Terrace 2
- Contexts 604 and 606 in test pit 6, from Terrace 3
- Context 1304 in test pit 13, from Terrace 3

3.3.17 As discussed in Section 1.3, it is most likely, on archaeological grounds, that Terrace 1 of the Pleistocene fluvial sequence dates to the middle of the last glaciation, *c.* 60,000–40,000 BP. This is compatible on geological grounds with the likelihood that the Medina channel cut by the climatic changes at the end of the last glaciation *c.* 15,000–10,000 BP lies beneath the present alluvium. It is likely therefore that Terraces 2 and 3 date to phases of climatic change preceding the middle of the last glaciation. Fine-grained deposits overlying the gravels of Terrace 2 have tentatively been attributed to an interglacial climatic phase, which would suggest a date of between *c.* 150,000 and 125,000 BP for the Terrace 2 sediments, corresponding with downcutting and gravel aggradation at the end of the cold phase before the last interglacial followed by fine-grained alluvial aggradation during the interglacial itself. If this was the case then Terrace 3 would be even older, and could date any time from the last major Anglian glaciation *c.* 425,000 BP until *c.* 150,000 BP.

However it should be emphasised that these dates for Terraces 2 and 3 are very speculative. All that can be said with confidence is that they almost certainly predate the middle of the last glaciation, and that Terrace 3 is older than Terrace 2.

3.3.18 OSL is a proven technique for achieving sufficiently reliable dates to distinguish between different major climatic phases of the Pleistocene on this timescale, and attempting OSL dating on suitable terrace sediments, should they be affected by development, should be a priority for mitigation.

3.4 Discussion and interpretation

3.4.1 A staircase of three Pleistocene fluvial terraces was shown to be present. These fluvial deposits are buried by a thick blanket of archaeologically sterile colluvium of uncertain age, and overlie varied Tertiary sands, silts and clays. The lowest of the terraces (Terrace 1) is present at the western side of Area 2. This terrace corresponds to that from which Poole recovered *bout coupé* handaxes and Levallois material in the early 20th century.

3.4.2 The middle terrace (Terrace 2) is present across the football training pitch, with fluvial gravel and alluvial deposits found in test pits 1, 2 and 3. One flint waste flake was found in the gravel deposits at the base of the sequence. No artefacts were found in the overlying alluvial deposits, which are, however, a possible, although unlikely source of undisturbed Palaeolithic remains (cf. Section 5.5).

3.4.3 The highest terrace (Terrace 3) is present in the vicinity of Pan Lane, between test pits 5 and 13. No artefacts were found in the deposits, although the low level of investigation means that Palaeolithic remains may well be present. As for Terrace 2, this area of sediments includes fine-grained sandy and silty horizons that have a low–moderate potential for undisturbed remains (cf. Section 5.5).

3.4.4 Terrace 1 probably dates to the middle of the last glaciation, *c.* 60,000–40,000 BP. Terraces 2 and 3 are progressively older and probably date, respectively, to the last interglacial and the early part of the last glaciation, *c.* 125,000–60,000, and preceding stages of climatic change *c.* 250,000–125,000, or even older.

3.4.5 No palaeo-environmental remains were present in any deposits.

Stratigraphy, correlation and dating

3.4.6 A staircase of three Pleistocene fluvial terraces was present, with progressively younger terraces being formed lower down the slope and closer to the present Medina channel (Fig's 3 and 4). These fluvial deposits are buried by a thick blanket of archaeologically sterile colluvium of uncertain age, and overlie varied Tertiary sands, silts and clays.

3.4.7 The lowest, and youngest, of the terraces (Terrace 1) is present under St. Georges Way and in the small field to its west, at the western margin of Area 2. This terrace corresponds to the deposits from which Poole recovered *bout coupé* handaxes and Levallois material in the early 20th century, and in which Shackley later found a sand-rich horizon tentatively ascribed to a raised beach. It is possible that the eastern

margin of this terrace may be present in Area 2, immediately to the east of St. George's Way, in the corner of ground to the west of the access track to the football training pitch. None of the excavated test pits penetrated deposits of this lower terrace, which might be expected to occur between *c.* 4m and 8m OD. Terrace 1 probably dates, on archaeological grounds, to the middle of the last glaciation, *c.* 60,000–40,000 BP. This makes it unlikely that the sand-rich horizon found by Shackley represents a raised beach or tidal incursion, since sea-levels would not have reached that height at any time in the last glaciation. The size-distribution of sand grains noted by Shackley does not in fact correspond closely to that of raised beach sediments (Shackley 1975: Fig. 40), and any superficial appearance of the sand grains may reflect their previous derivation from much older raised beach sequences or marine sediments.

3.4.8 The middle terrace (Terrace 2) is present across the football training pitch, with fluvial gravel and alluvial deposits found in test pits 1, 2 and 3 between *c.* 10.5m and 13m OD. Gravel deposits approximately 1m thick occur at the base of the sequence and these are overlain by clayey/sandy alluvial deposits that are present in a strip *c.* 40–50cm thick between TP 1 and TP 3, between 1 and 2m below the present ground surface. The fluvial deposits most likely date to the last interglacial and the early part of the last glaciation, *c.* 125,000–60,000 BP. The Terrace 2 fluvial deposits are overlain by a body of colluvial deposits of uncertain age that thickened eastward.

3.4.9 The highest, and oldest, terrace (Terrace 3) is present in the vicinity of Pan Lane, between test pits 5 and 13. The deposits consist of clays, silts, gravelly sands and fine to coarse fluvial gravels between *c.* 20m and 22m OD. The base of the sequence is highly contorted, and marked by pockets of flint gravel and a lag deposit of larger flint nodules. The greater antiquity of this terrace means it has been prone to a longer history of climatic change, and so has been more distorted than the other two. The top of the fluvial deposits occurred *c.* 1m beneath the ground surface in TP 5 and 6, at the eastern side of Area 2, and 1.5m below the ground surface in TP 13 at the western edge of Area 3. This latter result may be atypical however, since there was an unusually large thickness of topsoil overlying, which may represent fill of a very substantial pit of relatively recent age (ie. any time from the Romans). Terrace 3 is likely to date before the last interglacial, most likely in the time range 250,000 to 125,000 BP, but possibly as old as 400,000 BP.

Lithic artefacts: recovery and depositional history

3.4.10 One artefact was found in the basal fluvial gravel of Terrace 2. It was in reasonably fresh condition despite the high energy depositional environment suggesting it is contemporary with formation of the deposit. The artefact is a technologically undiagnostic waste flake, from moderately early in the reduction of a flint nodule, although not the very beginning since there are several flake scars from previous removals.

Biological/palaeo-environmental evidence

3.4.11 No palaeo-environmental remains were present in any deposits.

Presence/potential for undisturbed remains

3.4.12 The most likely contexts for any undisturbed Palaeolithic remains are in the finer-grained parts of the fluvial terrace deposits, namely:

- Within, and at the base of, the fine-grained alluvial clay-silt/sand deposits that overlie the gravel in the Terrace 2 sequence
- Within the sandy and gravelly clay-silts that constitute Terrace 3 deposits in test pit 13
- Within the clay and sandy clay-silts at the base of the Terrace 3 fluvial gravel in test pit 6. The base of Terrace 3 deposits are unlikely to be more than 2m below current ground surface level. Their base slopes up from c. 20m OD at TP 5 to c. 21m OD at TP 13. Nowhere along here does the depth of overlying deposits exceed 2m.

3.4.13 No remains were identified at these horizons during test pitting, but any such remains are likely to be patchily distributed and unlikely to be identified by such a limited investigation, unless they are very dense and widespread. Consequently the potential for finding any undisturbed remains in these deposits can be assessed as low to moderate.

3.4.14 The Terrace 2 alluvial deposits are present in a strip *c.* 40–50cm thick between test pits 1 and 3 between 1m and 2m below the present ground surface. The finer-grained Terrace 3 sediments are present more than 1.5m beneath the ground surface between test pits 6 and 13. If any impact is planned in these places at these depths then it would be advisable to carry out further more closely spaced evaluation in the footprint of any impact to check for areas of undisturbed activity.

4 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 Potential for archaeological remains prior to the survey

4.1.1 The site offers a number of archaeological possibilities, although there are few previously confirmed findings from within the survey area itself. The most significant archaeological site in the immediate vicinity is a former gravel quarry at Great Pan Farm, where a large collection of paleolithic flints was recovered during gravel extraction in the 1920s. An early prehistoric site would not present any features detectable by magnetometer surveying, although the backfilled gravel pit itself might well be detectable, depending on the nature of the fill.

4.1.2 The gravel pit was probably located near Great Pan Farm within Area 1 of the study area (as described in the desk based assessment), although it perhaps extended into Area 2. Area 1 is to be preserved in situ in large part, and was consequently excluded from the geophysical survey.

4.1.3 The site is additionally described in the desk based assessment as offering moderate potential for Iron Age and Roman findings, and moderate to high potential for medieval and post medieval remains. The scheduled Shide Roman villa is located some 600m south west of Great Pan Farm, and other Roman and Iron Age findings are recorded nearby. There are none, however, in areas which fall within the survey.

4.1.4 There is similarly no recorded Anglo Saxon activity within the proposed development area, but Great Pan Farm may be the site of a medieval settlement. It has also been proposed that ditched medieval crofts may be present next to Staplers Road at the northern end of the proposed development, although these may not necessarily lie within the survey area.

4.1.5 Other potential findings from the survey as noted in the brief include ponds or marl pits and ploughed-out boundaries.

4.2 Geophysical survey procedure

4.2.1 The magnetometer survey followed standard procedures for work of this kind with readings collected along transects 1m apart using Bartington 1m fluxgate magnetometers. A detailed magnetometer survey was specified for the project because the ground cover at the site makes it unsuitable for fieldwalking. A recorded magnetometer survey also offers far more complete recovery of available archaeological evidence than could otherwise be achieved. Alternative geophysical procedures based on initial magnetometer scanning or sampling, or a preliminary magnetic susceptibility survey, require that much of the site must be excluded from consideration on the basis of minimal evidence, with a consequently increased risk that significant archaeological findings will remain undetected. This is of particular relevance in this case, given the potential difficulty of detecting some categories of archaeological features on clay soils.

4.2.2 The magnetometer responds to cut features such as ditches and pits when they are silted with topsoil, which usually has a higher magnetic susceptibility than the

underlying natural subsoil. It also detects the thermoremanent magnetism of fired materials, notably baked clay structures such as kilns or hearths, and so responds preferentially to the presence of ancient settlement or industrial remains.

4.2.3 The results of the survey are shown as graphical (x-y trace) plots at 1:1250 scale in figures 7-10, and as grey scale plots at 1:2000 scale in two overlapping sections in figures 11-12. An interpretation of the findings is shown superimposed on figures 7-10, and is reproduced separately to provide a summary of the results on figures 14-15. Individual magnetic anomalies of potential interest are outlined where possible in red, but it is difficult to achieve a complete or rigorous categorisation when many of the detected features are weak, and not clearly distinguishable from background variations. Some potential but uncertain linear features are indicated schematically by broken red or green lines.

4.2.4 The survey plots show the magnetometer readings after standard treatments which include adjustment for irregularities in line spacing caused by variations in the instrument zero setting, and slight linear smoothing. Additional 2D low pass filtering has been applied to the grey scale plot to reduce background noise levels.

4.2.5 The survey grid was set out and located at the required national grid co-ordinates by means of a sub-1m accuracy GPS system. OS co-ordinates of map locations can be read from the AutoCAD version of the plans which can be supplied with this report. The survey plans which are included in this report are based on a digital site plan supplied to us by the client.

4.2.6 The magnetometer survey was supplemented by a background magnetic susceptibility survey with readings taken at 16.6m intervals (36 readings/ha) using a Bartington MS2 meter and field sensor loop. The results are presented as a plots of shaded squares of density proportional to the readings on figure 13. The plots as reproduced show the initial readings, and the values after treatment with a median filter. This calculates the median of each group of immediate neighbours, and emphasises broad trends in the data. Susceptibility surveying provides a useful complement to a magnetometer survey, and indicates the strength of response which is likely to be obtained. It can also be used to provide a broad indication of previously occupied or disturbed areas in which burning associated with past human occupation has enhanced the magnetic susceptibility of topsoil, although the readings may be affected by a number of non-archaeological factors, including geology and land use.

4.3 Geophysical survey results

Area 2

4.3.1 These fields lie between the River Medina and Pan lane, and may include part of the site of the 1920s gravel quarry, although the quarry perhaps lies further to the north. Magnetic disturbances of probably recent origin limit the value of the survey data in fields 2.1 and 2.2.

4.3.2 Field 2.1 is strongly disturbed (and is therefore plotted in figure 7 at a lower sensitivity than the remainder of the survey). This could be consistent with the

presence of a former quarry which has been filled with 20th C debris, but the site could also have been levelled or landscaped (perhaps with imported rubble, etc.) for some other purpose.

4.3.3 Field 2.2 is a football field, parts of which could not be surveyed because of magnetic interference from floodlights and fences. The original ground surface could well have been lost here through landscaping, but it was hoped to test for the presence of strong magnetic disturbances which could relate to the infilling of the former quarry. The level of magnetic disturbance, except at the edges of the pitch near the floodlights, is in fact only moderate, and much less than in field 2.1. Any gravel pit here must have been filled mainly with magnetically sterile earth rather than urban rubbish.

4.3.4 There is a gap in the magnetometer survey corresponding to a pond in the centre of field 2.3. A nearby group of high readings (labelled A on figure 14) represents some visible rubble. An east-west group of high readings at B probably represents a former trackway. A number of linear markings are visible, particularly in the grey scale plot, and are indicated in the interpretation by broken green lines (e.g. C). These could be cultivation effects, possibly indicating traces of ridge and furrow. Other such features on different alignments could well be field drains. One slightly stronger linear feature is shown in red at D. It is rather discontinuous, but could perhaps be a ditch, boundary or drain.

Area 3

4.3.5 The large arable field 3.1 gave high (20+) susceptibility readings, and conditions appear to be well suited for magnetometer surveying. Findings, other than a pipe and disturbances representing metal in the north west corner near to the adjacent scrapyard, include various linear features, as in field 2.3. These are particularly strong at the north of the field (e.g. E), and are again likely to be cultivation effects.

4.3.6 The linear features marked in red at F and G are rather fragmented, but could perhaps indicate traces of former hedge lines or other boundaries. The linear feature at H is a diffuse curving negative anomaly perhaps indicating an extant gully or hollow. The linear features at the west of the field at I are also isolated and inconclusive.

4.3.7 Groups of distinct magnetic anomalies occur at several locations towards the north of field 3.1, and are each labelled J. These features perhaps more nearly resemble magnetic anomalies of the kind to be expected from a group of silted pits than others in the survey. Magnetic susceptibility values are also higher here than in most of the survey. These findings could be consistent with the presence of medieval or prehistoric settlement remains, but the features remain rather weak and isolated, and could also be natural or non-archaeological. Further investigation would be needed to clarify their significance.

4.3.8 Magnetic disturbances from electricity poles are marked on the interpretation by brown cross hatching.

4.3.9 Part of the tree nursery in field 3.2 could be surveyed by locating magnetometer transacts between the lines of trees, but the remainder was too overgrown. A band of

disturbed readings at K follows the line of a trackway still extant to the west, and merges with a spread of bonfire debris in the centre of the field.

4.3.10 Field 3.3 gave minimal findings. A few weak magnetic anomalies are outlined, but are unlikely to be significant. The median filtered plot of the susceptibility survey shows a distinct anomaly towards the north east of the field, but there is no corresponding increase in magnetometer activity.

4.3.11 Some weak linear markings which could again be cultivation effects are indicated in green in field 3.4. A rather stronger sequence of disturbances at L could be a former boundary.

Area 4

4.3.12 Field 4.1 contains strong recent disturbances, some of which lie within a football pitch. The ground here could perhaps have been levelled or landscaped.

4.3.13 There are similar disturbances near the western boundary of field 4.2, and around a spring or bog next to an electricity pole at M. There could perhaps be some linear cultivation markings in this field, but the evidence is less distinct than in the arable fields in Areas 2 and 3. The rather stronger anomalies outlined in red at N are mostly linear, but fragmentary.

4.3.14 Field 4.3 contains possible cultivation effects aligned in at lest two directions. The irregular north-south alignment of anomalies (P) could perhaps be a former boundary.

4.3.15 Disturbances as shaded at the west of field 4.4 include magnetic interference around a trough. An anomaly at Q is isolated. Features outlined at R follow the approximate north-south alignment of nearby cultivation effects or field drains.

4.3.16 Findings in field 4.5 include strong magnetic disturbances on a visible low mound at S, and an extant bank at T. magnetic anomalies in the south east corner of the field at U are on sloping ground. A visible pond or hollow was detected at the north of the survey at V.

4.3.17 Susceptibility values rise on the higher ground to the east of field 4.6, and there are some relatively distinct cultivation effects in this field. The anomalies indicated in red at W are perhaps too isolated to be archaeologically significant.

Conclusions

4.3.18 The survey has identified a number of linear disturbances probably indicating former boundaries, as well as possible cultivation effects or field drains, but has not detected any distinct concentrations of magnetic anomalies of a kind which would suggest the presence of a substantial archaeological site.

4.3.19 Modern landscaping or other disturbances appear to have affected the magnetometer response in fields 2.1, 2.2 and 4.1. It is unlikely that the survey detected the backfilled 1920 gravel quarry, unless the quarry is located near the river in field 2.1.

Recent magnetic interference is otherwise mainly confined to the edges of the survey near to houses and other modern buildings.

4.3.20 The most distinct of the possible former boundaries detected by the survey are perhaps those at D in field 2.3, F and G in field 3.1, and P in field 4.3. Trackways of probably recent date were seen at B in field 2.3 and K in field 3.2. Other distinct linear anomalies were seen at H in field 3.1 and R in field 4.4, but they could well relate to former cultivation.

4.3.21 Findings of potential archaeological significance from the survey include the groups of magnetic anomalies labelled J in field 3.1. Features of this kind could perhaps be associated with ancient settlement remains, as could W in field 4.6. The magnetic anomalies at both locations are rather too weak and isolated to provide confirmation of the presence of archaeological features on the basis of the survey results alone, but they could perhaps be investigated further during future trenching.

4.4 Reliability of geophysical survey results

4.4.1 The magnetic susceptibility values from this site (figure 13) suggest that conditions should be quite favourable for magnetometer surveying on the Bagshot Beds in the southern part of the site, where the readings ($> 20 \times 10^{-5}$ SI) contrast with much lower readings ($< 5 \times 10^{-5}$ SI) to the north. Clay soils are not necessarily the most favourable for magnetometer survey, although they vary, and some response can usually be achieved. Such features as silted ditches may be difficult to detect in soils where there is little variation in composition or properties between the fill and natural subsoil, and where magnetic susceptibility values are low. There should usually, however, be at least some features within a former settlement or industrial site which are magnetically detectable.

4.4.2 The susceptibility readings from the north of the site may be depressed in part by the presence of thick turf, which offers less direct contact between the measuring coil and the ground surface than would be possible in the arable fields to the south. Conditions in the northern half of the survey area may not in fact be any less suitable for magnetometer surveying than the areas investigated in a previous magnetometer survey nearby. Our survey of a 7.5 km pipeline route to the north of Newport in 2000 was located mainly on clay soils of the Hamstead Beds [1]. Continuous recorded magnetometer and susceptibility surveys along the route produced findings which included areas of enhanced magnetic susceptibility readings associated with clusters of magnetic anomalies. This suggests that soils of this kind offer a least the potential for detecting significant archaeological sites.

4.4.3 Geophysical survey techniques are not usually successful in detecting sites that comprise entirely discreet features, such as, for example, some types of Neolithic or Saxon settlement site which consist entirely of pits or post-holes, or dispersed cemeteries. In general however, the survey has successfully detected linear boundaries that appear to pre-date the 1841 Tithe Map, in both the northern and southern parts of the site, suggesting that any sites including distinct linear features or enclosures would have been detected successfully, if present. Late Iron Age/ Roman or early medieval settlements would normally fall into this category.

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Significance, potential and priorities for further investigation

5.1.1 Palaeolithic remains found at the site consist of a sequence of three Pleistocene fluvial terrace deposits. The lowest terrace has produced *bout coupé* handaxes and Levalloisian material probably dating to the last glaciation. Sites of this period are rare in Britain, and the fresh condition of the material suggests a low level of disturbance. The second terrace has produced one artefact (in reasonably fresh condition, suggesting minimal disturbance) from sieving almost $1m^3$ of gravel, and also contains a fine-grained alluvial deposit overlying the gravel that has low–moderate potential for the presence of undisturbed remains. The third terrace has not produced any artefacts, albeit from a very limited investigation, but also contains finer-grained sediments with some potential for the presence of undisturbed remains, as well as gravels.

5.1.2 Besides the importance of the separate remains in each terrace, their importance is enhanced as a group. The deposits can be regarded as of national importance, and can make a significant contribution to national and regional research priorities in the Palaeolithic (Table 4). The deposits in Terrace 1 are already recognised as of national importance in their own right on the basis of the evidence already found.

5.1.3 The deposits in Terraces 2 and 3 are also of potential importance despite the low level of proven finds. Besides the low to moderate potential for undisturbed remains in the finer grained deposits of Terraces 2 and 3, any artefactual remains from the more disturbed sand/gravel units can also play a significant role in Palaeolithic research. Patchy distribution of artefacts in sand/gravel bodies means that artefact recovery may be richer in other parts of the deposit. These sand/gravel deposits are a relatively tightly defined space-time envelope within the great stretches of time in the Pleistocene. Therefore, especially if they can be dated, they provide the potential to explore changes in hominid presence and lithic technology/typology in the Isle of Wight leading up to the last glacial occupation represented in Terrace 1.

5.1.4 This is of importance for understanding of both the regional and the national Palaeolithic picture. Within the Isle of Wight, although several areas of Pleistocene fluvial deposit have been mapped, no chronologically successive terrace sequences such as found here have previously been recognised. The terraces at Pan present the first opportunity to look at the regional sequence of hominid settlement and cultural development. The Pan terraces present the opportunity to contribute to research at the national level, in conjunction with other regional sequences, as identified in the Thames Valley, East Anglia and (to a certain extent) in the eastern Solent Basin. A key question for the Palaeolithic is whether similar patterns of change are present in these different regions, or whether the sequence of settlement and cultural change varies contemporarily at the regional level. Investigation of sequences such as those found in the present test pit evaluation provides an important opportunity to investigate these issues.

5.1.5 Research potential and priorities for further investigation of the fluvial terrace deposits are summarised below (Table 4). In order to investigate the high potential deposits of Terrace 1 in the vicinity of St. George's Way it would be advisable to dig a stepped trench with a mechanical excavator, perhaps in the small field to the west of St. George's Way. This would: (a) create sections through the deposits, (b) create bulk sediment samples for sieving and (c) allow close access to the sections for cleaning, recovery of *in situ* artefacts, recording and any sampling (for instance OSL sampling). A useful supplement to this would be a surface artefact collection exercise focused on gravel banks along the course and sides of the present Medina channel in the site area — if artefacts are abundant in the deposits through which the present stream channel is cut then several could be expected to have eroded out and to be found in this way.

Nature of evidence present	*National/regional research framework objectives*	*Priorities for investigation*
• Fluvial sand/gravel (Terraces 1, 2 and 3) • Alluvial sand/silt (Terraces 2 and 3) • Slightly disturbed and fluvially transported artefacts	• Develop regional/national framework of cultural change • Dating artefact-bearing deposits within regional, national and international Quaternary frameworks • Behaviour of Archaic (pre-anatomically modern) hominids a) at specific sites, b) across the wider landscape • Patterns of colonisation, settlement and abandonment through the Pleistocene • Developing a regional framework of Pleistocene landscape history	• Identification of any Terrace 1 deposits in potential impact areas • Improved understanding of distribution and depth of Terrace 3 sediments in Area 3 • Identification of any undisturbed artefactual evidence in fine-grained alluvial sediments of Terraces 2 & 3 • Further sieving of terrace deposits to (a) broaden artefact sample for Terrace 2 and (b) establish presence/prevalence in Terrace 3 • OSL dating of Terraces 1, 2 and 3

Table 4. Palaeolithic remains, research potential and priorities for investigation

5.2 Impact of the development

Area 1

5.2.1 This area has been designated as part of the proposed urban development. However, it lies in an area of very high potential for Palaeolithic archaeology. There is therefore a presumption in favour of preservation in situ of these remains. It is intended that the site will be retained as a public open space and educational/ amenity site, to enhance the site and offset the cumulative adverse impacts of the development.

5.2.2 The present phase of evaluation has not produced any evidence for prehistoric, Roman or Anglo-Saxon remains, but the potential for medieval settlement evidence in the vicinity of Great Pan Farm remains high.

Area 2

5.2.3 Archaeological potential in Area 2 is similar to that in Area 1. In light of the known high Palaeolithic potential, substantial development has been avoided. Nonetheless, there are plans for a major access route and drainage running east from St. George's Way, as well as associated services and street furniture. This will cut transversely across deposits of Pleistocene Terraces 2 and 3 and probably impact upon deposits of Terrace 1 in the vicinity of St. George's Way. Any deep excavation work could, without mitigation, have a major adverse impact upon any Palaeolithic or Pleistocene remains that may be present. Considering that this impact will not destroy the entirety of these sediment bodies, there is no reason not to carry it out, provided appropriate mitigation and recording of the affected sediments takes place (See Section 5.3 below).

5.2.4 Terrace 1 deposits are likely to be present between 4m and 8m, with their base at c 4m OD, and can be seen to be present to the west of St. George's Way. It is uncertain how far east these extend, and whether they underlie St George's Way or extend east of it into the sports training ground. The base of the Terrace 2 deposits slopes up from 10.6m OD at TP 1 (where it is 2.6m below ground surface level) to 12.35m OD at TP 3 (where it is 3.7m below ground surface level). Present evidence suggests that the base of the Terrace 3 deposits in this area are unlikely to occur more than 2m below current ground surface level. Further evaluation is required to establish the depths and locations of these deposits in sufficient detail to determine whether there is any construction impact (See Section 5.3 below).

5.2.5 The area lies close to the River Medina, which may have acted as a focus for settlement in all periods. There is substantial evidence for Late Iron Age and Roman settlement on the west side of the Medina and that potential may extend east of the river.

5.2.6 The geophysical survey and test pit evidence broadly support the suggestion that post-medieval settlement and agricultural activity within the development area is most likely to be concentrated in the vicinity of Great Pan Farm. It remains likely that occupation of the site extends back to the medieval period, although the documentary and archaeological evidence for this is slight at present, and could be

clarified by further archaeological work along the proposed access road (See Section 5.3 below). Such evidence would be of moderate local and regional significance if demonstrated, and could contribute to interpretation of the site for educational/ amenity purposes. The geophysical survey results do not support the presence of a deserted medieval village, as suggested by SMR reference 956.

Area 3

5.2.7 Mixed housing and urban development is planned in this area, along with associated access, services and street furniture. This is likely to have some impact upon deposits of Terrace 3, which are known to be present *c.* 1.5m below the ground-surface in the south-west corner of Area 3 (Fig. 4), and may be closer to the ground surface in places. Again this is no reason to alter any development plans, but further evaluation may need to be carried out to improve our current poor understanding of the distribution and depth of Terrace 3 sediments in Area 3 and their Palaeolithic content (See Section 5.3 below). This would allow more clarity over any archaeological implications for development in Area 3.

5.2.8 There is no evidence for significant prehistoric, Roman or medieval archaeological remains in this area, either from the desk-based assessment or the present evaluation, other than for post-medieval agricultural land-use. Two probable field boundary ditches, detected by the geophysical survey in field 3.4, appear to pre-date the 1841 Tithe map, although their alignment and spacing conforms with the surrounding post-medieval field pattern, suggesting that they were removed in comparatively recent times A stream valley that crosses the area is to be retained as a landscape feature. Area 4

5.2.9 This area has been designated for substantial housing development. There is no evidence for significant prehistoric, Roman or medieval archaeological remains, either from the desk-based assessment or the present phase of evaluation, other than for post-medieval agricultural land-use. A probable field boundary ditch, detected by the geophysical survey in field 4.3, appears to pre-date the 1841 Tithe map, although its alignment conforms with the surrounding post-medieval field pattern, suggesting that it was removed in comparatively recent times. A stream valley following the southern boundary of the area is to be retained as a landscape feature.

Palaeoenvironmental potential

5.2.10 Substantial impacts in the vicinity of the River Medina have been largely avoided. However if this situation changes, paleoenvironmental sampling of any alluvial deposits affected should form part of any mitigation strategy (Areas 1 and 2). Otherwise, on present evidence, the highest palaeoenvironmental potential lies in the two stream valleys that cross the development area (Areas 3 and 4). As both are to be retained as landscape features there is unlikely to be any direct construction impact to alluvial deposits associated with these streams. However, permanent or temporary crossing points may result in localised impacts. If any impacts are identified at the detailed design stage, a targeted sampling exercise should be carried out to inform local historic landscape reconstruction.

5.3 Recommendations for further work

5.3.1 Two clearly distinct categories of further work can be identified - Further evaluation and mitigation. These will have quite distinct aims and objectives, and consequently methods, and the carrying out of further evaluation is not intended to serve as mitigation of deposits already known to exist. The focus will be on gathering sufficient information, to establish appropriate mitigation, should there be impact. The precise nature and degree of mitigation will depend upon the level and location of impact, although very general indication can be given of methods that are likely to be suitable for mitigation.

Further evaluation of Pleistocene/ Palaeolithic remains

5.3.2 With regard to the three Pleistocene terraces identified in the test pit evaluation, there are three areas of uncertainty that require further evaluation, before a detailed mitigation strategy can be determined. These are listed below, along with a recommended strategy for further evaluation:

5.3.3 i) Establish the distribution and archaeological content of Terrace 3 - Further test-pitting following the previous method should be applied at closer intervals (10m is recommended) along the same transect between TP 5 and 6, beyond 13, and north and south of TP 6. Where a good sequence is seen, test pits should be enlarged and stepped to allow direct access for cleaning and recording. Particular attention should be paid to identification and recovery of lithic artefacts in fine-grained upper parts of the fluvial sequence.

5.3.4 ii) Establish the distribution and archaeological content of Terrace 1 - Further test-pitting following the previous method should be applied at closer intervals (10m is suggested) to the west of St. George's Way, and, if feasible, immediately to its east and in the north-west corner of the sports training ground field.

5.3.5 iii) Undisturbed remains in the alluvial silt member of the upper part of Terrace 2 - Test pits should be dug (a) at closer intervals along the TP 1-TP 3 transect down to the top of the fluvial gravels, looking for artefactual remains in the upper fine-grained alluvial member, and (b) in a grid to the north and south of the preliminary test pit transect. If more detailed design information is available when this work is carried out, this exercise should be targeted on the impact footprint.

Further evaluation of later prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains

5.3.6 It is recommended that targeted evaluation trenching is carried out across the site, at a percentage sample of c.1% with the following specific objectives:

- Establish the presence/ absence of medieval settlement on the site of Great Pan Farm, to inform subsequent strip, map and sample investigations.
- Test the results of the geophysical survey by investigating the magnetic anomalies recorded.
- Further investigate areas of cropmarks and earthworks identified by the desk-based assessment.

- Recover dating evidence for major episodes of historic landscape development, by cutting sections through existing and recorded boundary features (with due regard to Hedgerow Regulations).
- Test starting assumptions that the northern part of the development area has limited archaeological potential.

5.3.7 Trenching will not be carried out in the stream valleys crossing Areas 3 and 4 as these are to preserved as landscape features (but see palaeoenvironmental mitigation recommendations below).

Mitigation strategy

5.3.8 The mitigation strategy depends upon (i) the results of further evaluation and (ii) the level of impact, to be determined when more detailed design information is available. The following recommendations are intended as a guide for planning purposes and are subject to modification in the light of further evaluation results.

5.3.9 *Paleolithic/ Pleistocene remains* - If any undisturbed Palaeolithic/ Pleistocene remains are found, and are subject to construction impact (a low probability) then detailed open area excavation will be required. If somewhat disturbed remains are found, and are subject to construction impact, then more trenches should be excavated, with larger scale sieving for artefact recovery and section recording. This should be followed by monitoring and artefact recovery during construction earthworks. If the construction earthworks result in long exposed sections, then these should be properly cleaned and recorded.

5.3.10 *Prehistoric, Roman or medieval remains* - At present there is little direct evidence for significant later prehistoric, Roman or medieval remains within the development area, other than the potential for medieval settlement at Great Pan Farm. Any areas affected by construction impacts in the immediate vicinity of Great Pan Farm should be subject to strip, map and sample investigation, followed by more detailed recording if significant remains are found.

5.3.11 *Palaeoenvironmental evidence* - Substantial impacts in the vicinity of the River Medina have been largely avoided in the outline development proposal. However if this situation changes, paleoenvironmental sampling of any alluvial deposits affected should form part of any mitigation strategy (Areas 1 and 2). Otherwise, on present evidence, the highest palaeoenvironmental potential lies in the two stream valleys that cross the development area (Areas 3 and 4). As both are to be retained as landscape features there is unlikely to be any direct construction impact to alluvial deposits associated with these streams. However, permanent or temporary crossing points may result in localised impacts. If any such impacts are identified at the detailed design stage, it is recommended that a targeted sampling exercise should be carried out on suitable deposits, to inform local historic landscape reconstruction, including radiocarbon dating, analysis of pollen, waterlogged plant remains and any other preserved environmental indicators.

Appendix 1 GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

BOUT COUPÉ HANDAXE. Distinctive finely made handaxe, thinned and shaped all around, with a rounded point and a distinctive, flattened butt end retaining clear angles between the butt and the sites

GLACIATION. The formation, advance and retreat of glaciers and the results of these activities — associated with periods of prolonged cold although not always glacial conditions, and periods of lowered sea levels [cf. Table 1].

INTERGLACIAL. Period of sustained warmth between glaciations, usually associated with a return of sea levels to those approaching modern levels [cf. Table 1].

LATE PLEISTOCENE. The youngest sub-division of the Pleistocene (qv), representing the period between the peak of the last interglacial *c.* 125,000 BP and the end of the last glaciation *c.* 10,000 BC [cf. Table 1].

LEVALLOIS TECHNOLOGY. A distinctive form of lithic technology involving careful preparation (usually radial) of one surface of a large flint core before removal from that surface of a substantial flake of predetermined shape.

MARINE ISOTOPE STAGES. Cold and warm stages of Pleistocene (qv) climatic history inferred from changing proportions of O^{18} and 0^{16} in (a) deep sea foraminifera from continuous ocean floor sediment sequences and (b) water trapped in continuously accumulated ice sheets from Greenland and the Antarctic [cf. Table 1].

MIDDLE PALAEOLITHIC. The middle sub-division of the Palaeolithic (qv) period, associated with the presence of Neanderthals (qv) and defined by any or all of: the presence of Levalloisian core-working technology, the manufacture and use of numerous standardised flake tools and the presence of *bout coupé* handaxes.

NEANDERTHAL. An extinct form of early human that was present in England and Europe between *c.* 350,000 and 30,000 BP, distinguished by a squat strong body, a jutting facial region, receding chin and large brow ridges. Brain size was similar to, or larger than, modern humans. Neanderthals were rapidly replaced by anatomically modern humans in middle of the last ice age — the precise details of how and why this took place remain murky, but it is clear that modern humans are not evolved from Neanderthals but from an older African lineage, and that Neanderthals became extinct without giving rise to any descendant human species.

OSL DATING. OSL (or Optically Stimulated Luminescence) dating is a form of dating based on measurement of the residual potential of sand grains to emit light on heating — this is dependent upon how long since the grain was last exposed to daylight, and consequently can be used to date the formation of the sediment.

OSTRACODS. Ostracods are tiny aquatic bivalved crustaceans with calcitic shells. Different species have very specific habitat requirements, and so, if present, they can provide valuable palaeo-environmental indications.

PALAEOLITHIC. The earliest period of the human prehistoric past, starting with the first use of stone tools and finishing at the end of the last glaciation *c.* 10,000 BP. Sub-divisions of the Palaeolithic are based on the presence and appearance of different types of stone tools.

PLEISTOCENE. The last 1.6–2 million years (often synonymous with the ice ages) excluding the Holocene [cf. Table 1]. The Pleistocene is characterised by an alternating series of cold periods [glaciations (qv)] and warm periods [interglacials (qv)]

TERRACE DEPOSITS. A terrace is a segment of floodplain or erosional surface abandoned by river incision, terrace deposits consist of a variety of fluvial and colluvial/solifluction deposits relating to the history of sediment accumulation associated with the floodplain/floodplain edge prior to downcutting and formation of the geomorphological feature known as the terrace.

RAISED BEACH. A deposit formed as part of a beach during an interglacial (qv) period but now elevated above modern sea levels by tectonic activity.

Epoch	*Age (kBP)*	*MI Stage*	*Traditional stage (Britain)*	*Climate*
Holocene	Present 10,000	1	Flandrian	Warm — full interglacial
Late Pleistocene	25,000	2	Devensian	Mainly cold; coldest in MI Stage 2 when Britain depopulated and maximum advance of Devensian ice sheets; occasional short-lived periods of relative warmth ("interstadials"), and more prolonged warmth in MI Stage 3.
	50,000	3		
	70,000	4		
	110,000	5a–d		
	125,000	5e	Ipswichian	Warm — full interglacial
Middle Pleistocene	190,000	6	Wolstonian complex	Alternating periods of cold and warmth; recently recognised that this period includes more than one glacial–interglacial cycle; changes in faunal evolution and assemblage associations through the period help distinguish its different stages.
	240,000	7		
	300,000	8		
	340,000	9		
	380,000	10		
	425,000	11	Hoxnian	Warm — full interglacial
	480,000	12	Anglian	Cold — maximum extent southward of glacial ice in Britain; may incorporate interstadials that have been confused with Cromerian complex interglacials
	620,000	13–16	Cromerian complex and Beestonian glaciation	Cycles of cold and warmth; still poorly understood due to obliteration of sediments by subsequent events
	780,000	17–19		
Early Pleistocene	1,800,000	20–64		Cycles of cool and warn, but generally not sufficiently cold for glaciation in Britain

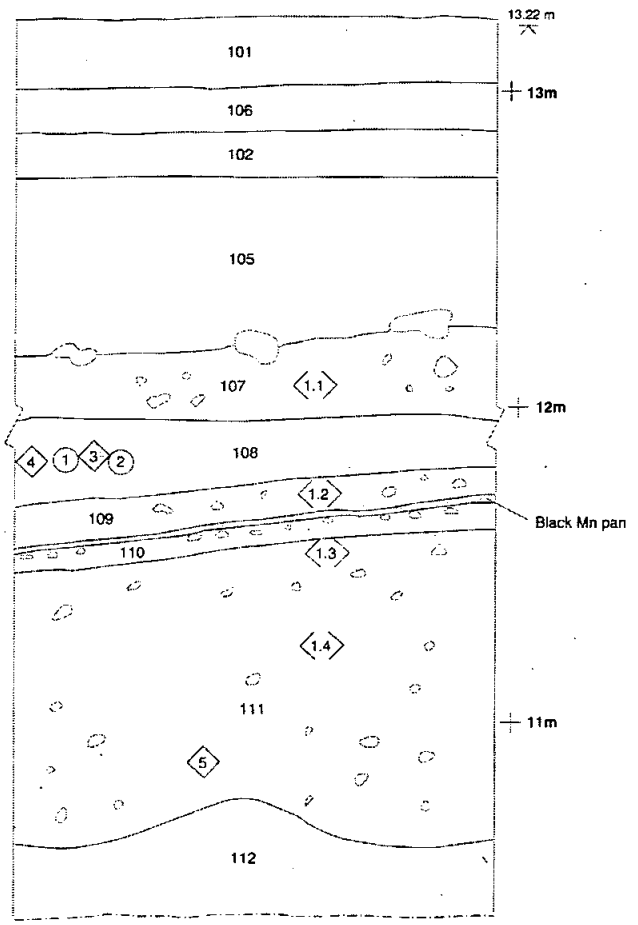
Table 1. Pleistocene framework and Marine Isotope Stage

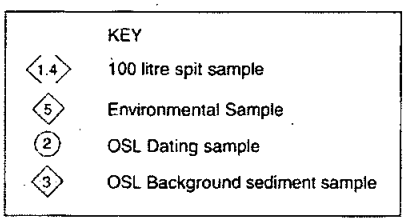
APPENDIX 2 TEST PIT SUMMARIES

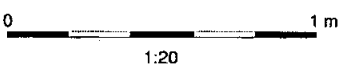
Test pit 1

S-facing

m OD







IV — TOP SOIL

101 TOP SOIL AND TURF.

III — RECENT MADE GROUND

106 MADE GROUND. Firm brown/dark y'sh-brown sandy clay-silt with angular to sub-angular flint pebbles [resulting from adj. pipeline laying?]

102 STONY LOAM. Dark grayish-brown clay-silt/sand with common small pieces of CBM and charcoal [resulting from adj. pipeline laying?]

II — COLLUVIUM

105 SANDY CLAY-SILT. W-compacted y'sh-brown/dark y'sh-brown sandy cl-silt, softer and increasingly sandy towards base with remnant fine bedding; contains occ. sub-angular flint nodules/pieces up to 10cm size

107 GRAVEL. Reddish-brown matrix-supported structureless flint gravel, poorly sorted, clasts 1–10cm and occ. larger, gen. sub-ang and mod. rolled; matrix is cohesive clay-silty m–c sand

I — PLEISTOCENE FLUVIAL DEPOSITS, T2

108 CLAYEY SAND. Greenish-gray with orange-brown mottles clayey fine sand with clay-rich patches, mod. soft and cohesive; occ. ang. to sub-ang. flint clasts 2–12cm size at basal junction

109 SANDY GRAVEL. Y'sh-brown matrix-supp sandy flint gravel, mod. soft and loose, mod. to poorly sorted, m–vc clasts, sub-ang. & abraded, in sl. silty f–c sand matrix

110 SAND CAPPED WITH GRAVEL. Orange-brown med. sand with freq. m-c flint peb's (sub-ang. & abraded) lying flat in upper 2cm, capped by *c.* 10–20mm thick black Mn pan

111 GRAVEL. Strong brown/y'sh-red matrix-supp. sandy flint gravel, mod. soft and loose, poorly sorted, c–vc clasts and common flint nodules/pieces 10–15cm, sub-ang. & abraded, in sl. silty c–vc sand and vf gravel matrix

TERTIARY BEDROCK

112 CLAY\SAND. Mod. to w-compacted greenish-gray and dark gray clay

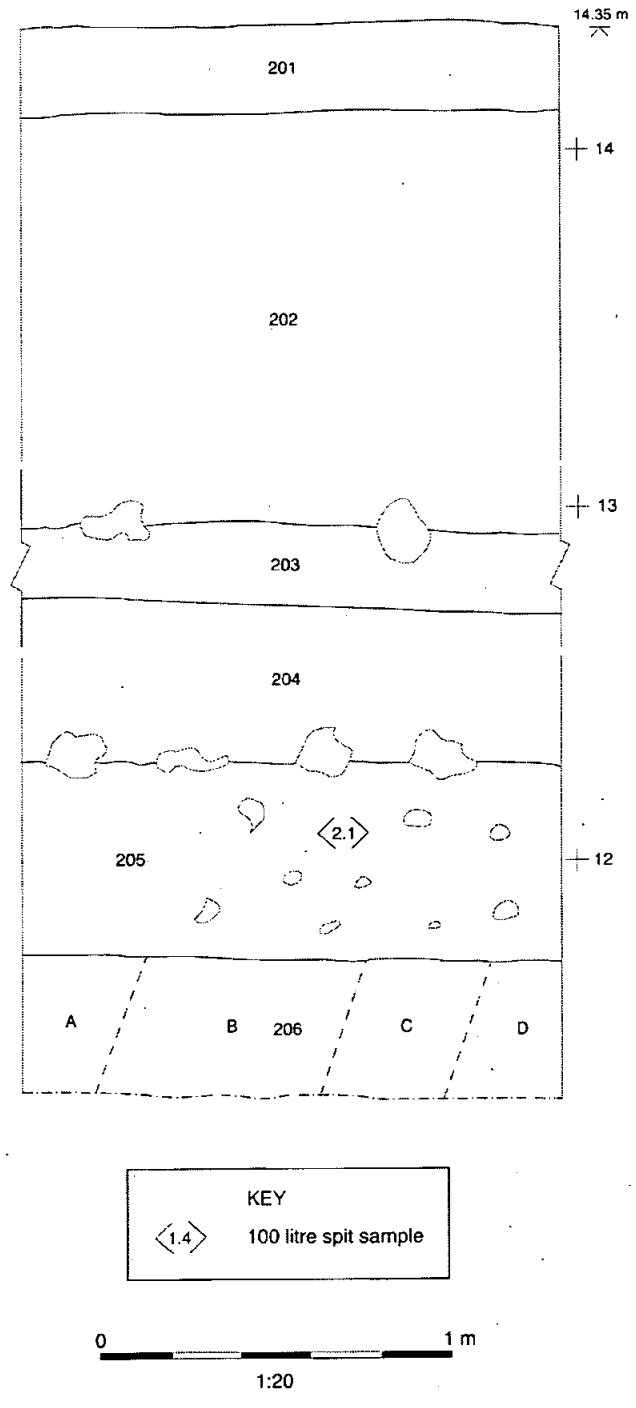
Archaeological sampling and finds

Context	*Samples <>*	*Vol. (lit.)*	*Lithic artefacts*	*Biological evidence*
107	1.1	100	-	-
108	1–2 [OSL]	0.5	-	-
	3 [OSL]	0.05	-	-
	4	0.05	-	-
109	1.2	100	-	-
110/111	1.3	100	-	-
111	1.4	100	-	-
111	5	0.05	-	-

Test pit 2

W-facing

m OD



IV — TOP SOIL

201 TOP SOIL & TURF. Two fresh condition lithic artefacts of late prehistoric period (probably Neolithic) found at base of topsoil.

II — COLLUVIUM

202 SILT/SAND. Mod. compacted yellowish-brown sandy clay-silt, friable and slightly cohesive; more sandy and less silty in central part of deposit; increasingly clay-silty again in bottom 20cm

203 GRAVELLY SILT/SAND. Y'sh-brown clay-silty sand, mod. compacted, with mod. common vf–c flint peb's and occasional flint nodules 15–20cm (ang. to sub-ang., mod. abraded)

I — PLEISTOCENE FLUVIAL DEPOSITS, T2

204 GRAY CLAY. Slightly sandy clay with occ. angular/sub-angular sharp edged flint pieces/nodules (8–15cm) towards base; gen. pale olive/light gray with strong brown/yellowish-red mottling at top

205 COARSE SANDY GRAVEL. Mod. soft and loose, poorly sorted c–vc flint gravel with common flint nodules/pieces 10–15cm in strong brown/yellowish-brown m–c sand matrix; clasts angular/sub-angular, often with fresh sharp edges

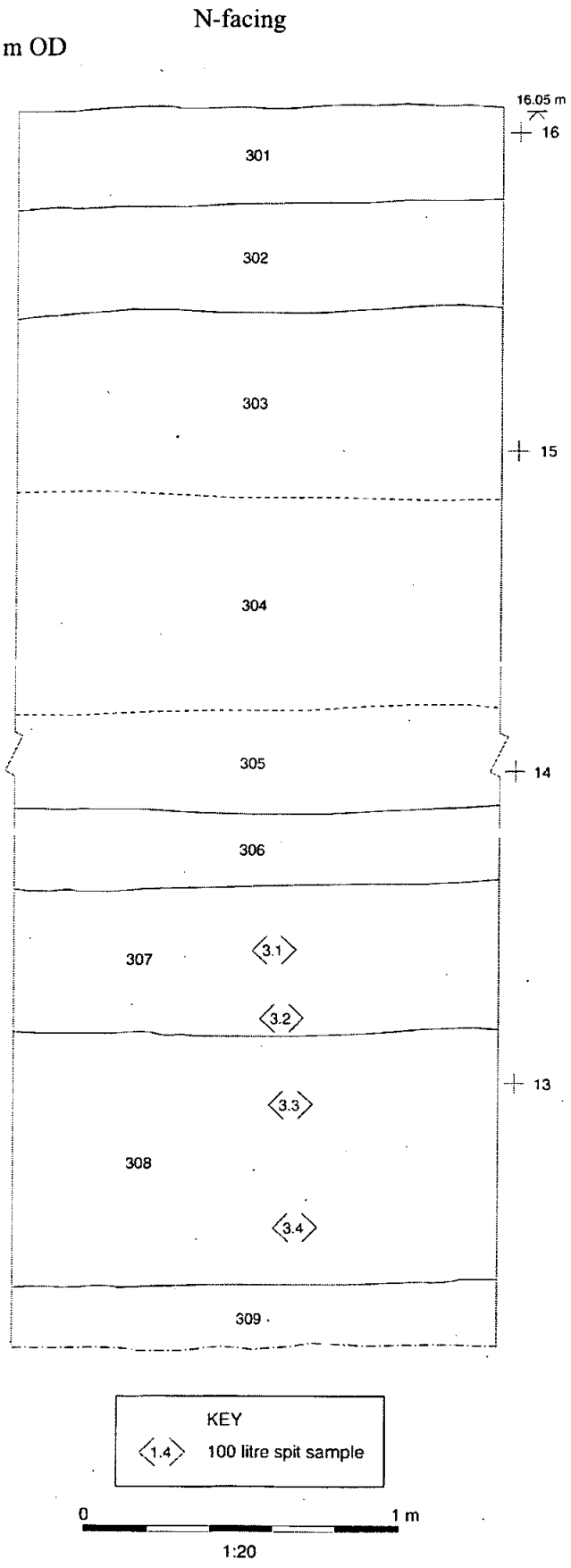
TERTIARY BEDROCK

206 CLAYS/SILTS/SANDS. Parallel beds 30–50cm thick sands/silts/clays dipping *c.* 75° to north; bed colour varying: very dark gray, mid-brown, yellowish-red, light gray

Archaeological sampling and finds

Context	*Samples* <>	*Vol. (lit.)*	*Lithic artefacts*	*Biological evidence*
201			Two fresh flints, one flake and one core, prob. Neolithic	
204	2.1	100	-	-

Test pit 3



IV — TOP SOIL

301 TOP SOIL.

302 LOAMY SUB-SOIL. Dark y'sh-brown cl-silt/sand, mod. compacted, light and friable

II — COLLUVIUM

303 CLAY-SILT. Y'sh-brown sandy cl-silt, mod. compacted and friable

304 SILTY SAND. Y'sh-brown silt/vf sand, mod. compacted

305 CLAYEY SILT. Y'sh-brown clayey silt, mod. to w-compacted

306 STONY CLAY-SILT. Y'sh-brown clay-silt, w-compacted, with mod. common m–vc flint clasts (ang. sub-ang., some with sharp edges and frost-fractured)

I — PLEISTOCENE FLUVIAL DEPOSITS, T2

307 GRAVELLY SAND. Yellowish-red/brownish-yellow f–m sand, greenish in places, mod. soft, with mod. common flint clasts 2–10cm (ang. to sub-ang.)

308 GRAVEL. Strong brown/reddish-yellow (with sub-horiz. black Mn pan) matrix-supp. sandy flint gravel, mod. soft, poorly sorted, m–vc clasts (ang. to sub-ang., sharp to mod. abraded) and mod. common flint nod's 6–16cm in m–vc sand matrix

TERTIARY BEDROCK

309 SANDY CLAY. Olive/grayish-brown brecciated clay, sandy in places, mod. to w-compacted

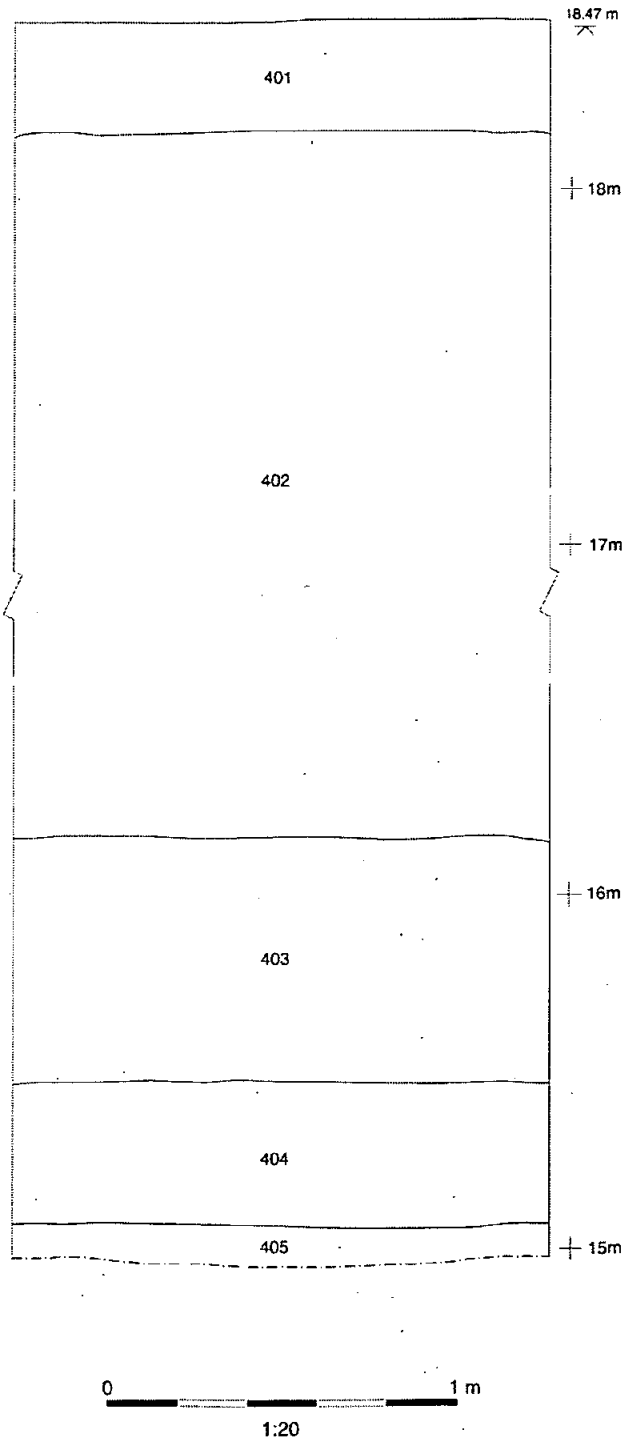
Archaeological sampling and finds

Context	*Samples <>*	*Vol. (lit.)*	*Lithic artefacts*	*Biological evidence*
307	3.1	100	-	-
307/308	3.2	100	-	-
308	3.3	100	One fresh flint flake	-
	3.4	100	-	-

Test pit 4

N-facing

m OD



IV — PLOUGH-SOIL

401 PLOUGH-SOIL. Brown, humic sl. sandy clay-silt with occ. flint and chalk peb's, occ. cbm

II — HOLOCENE COLLUVIUM

402 STONY CLAY-SILT. Strong brown/y'sh-brown clay-silt, slightly sandy (vf–f) in places, w-compacted, with freq. flint peb's and cob's (2–15cm), ang. to sub-ang.

403 CLAY-SILT WITH OCCASIONAL FLINTS. Y'sh-brown/orange-brown silt, mod. to w-compacted, with occ. flint cob's (sub-angular)

TERTIARY BEDROCK

404 SANDY CLAY. Olive/y'sh-brown sandy clay, w-compacted, massive and structureless

405 CLAY. Mottled gray/olive/y'sh-red clay, w-compacted

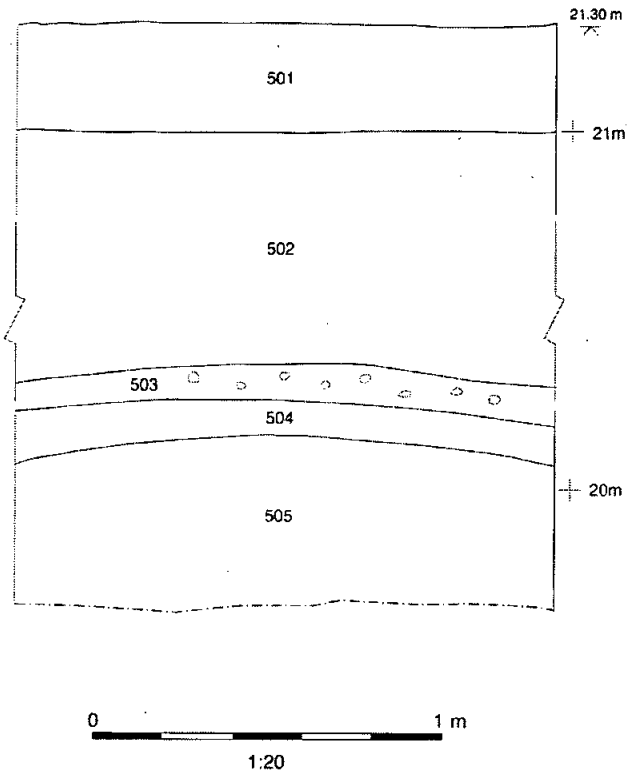
Archaeological sampling and finds

None

Test pit 5

N-facing

m OD



I — PLOUGH-SOIL

501 PLOUGH-SOIL. Brown, humic sl. sandy clay-silt with occ. flint and chalk peb's, occ. cbm

II — COLLUVIUM

502 CLAY. Olive/greenish-gray with reddish-brown streaks/mottles clay, mod. to w-compacted, cohesive and massive

I — PLEISTOCENE FLUVIAL DEPOSITS, T3

503 GRAVELLY CLAY-SILT. Strong brown/y'sh-brown/reddish-yellow sl. sandy cl-silt, mod. to w-compacted, with mod. common f–vc flint gravel

504 SANDY CLAY-SILT. Strong brown/y'sh-brown/reddish-yellow sl. sandy cl-silt, mod. to w-compacted

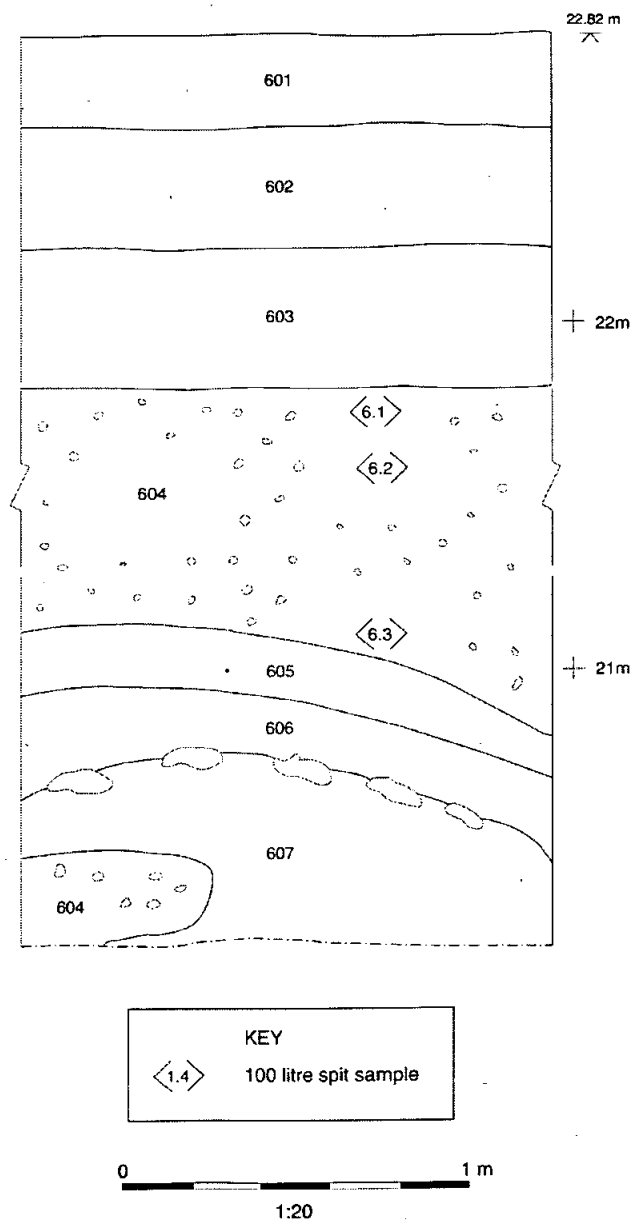
TERTIARY BEDROCK

505 CLAY. Olive/gray clay, with strong brown/y'sh-brown mottles

Test pit 6

N-facing

m OD



IV — PLOUGH-SOIL

601 PLOUGH-SOIL. Brown, humic sl. sandy clay-silt with occ. flint and chalk peb's, occ. cbm

602 SUB-SOIL. Dark grayish-brown sandy clay-silt, friable and mod. cohesive, with mod. common sub-ang. flint peb's 2–8cm

II — COLLUVIUM

603 STONY CLAY-SILT. Dark yellowish-brown clay-silt, structureless and w-compacted with mod. common flint pebbles (1–8cm), angular to sub-angular

I — PLEISTOCENE FLUVIAL DEPOSITS, T3

604 GRAVEL. Dark y'sh-brown matrix-supp. clayey flint gravel, mod. to w-compacted, mod. to poorly sorted, clasts m–vc and occ. small flint cob's 8–16cm (ang. to sub-ang.) in cohesive sl. sandy cl-silt matrix with common grit/vf gravel

605 CLAY. Gray (with strong brown mottles) clay, w-compacted, massive and structureless

606 SANDY CLAY-SILT. Y'sh-brown/strong brown/reddish-yellow sandy (f) cl-silt, cohesive and mod. compacted, with intermittent layer of large sub-angular flint nodules (cream/orange stained/patinated) at basal junction

TERTIARY BEDROCK

607 GLAUCONITIC SAND. Dark greenish-gray f–m sand, mod. compacted

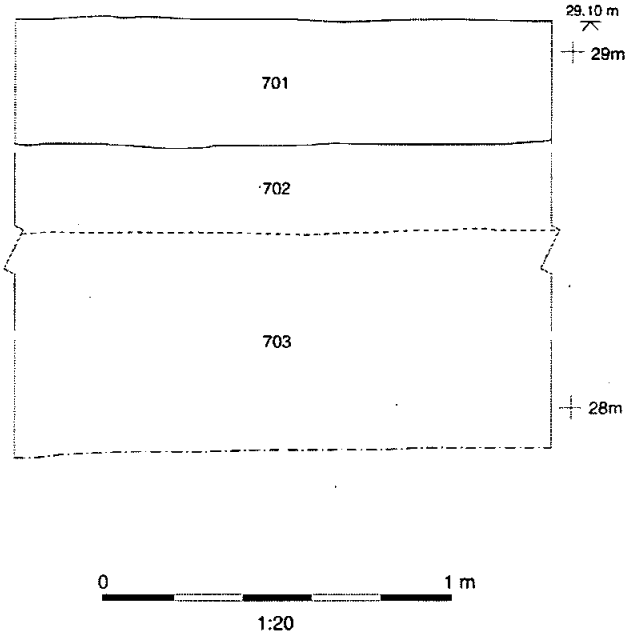
Archaeological sampling and finds

Context	*Samples <>*	*Vol. (lit.)*	*Lithic artefacts*	*Biological evidence*
604	6.1	100	-	-
	6.2	100	-	-
	6.3	100	-	-

Test pit 7

S-facing

m OD



IV — PLOUGH-SOIL

701 PLOUGH-SOIL. Brown, humic sl. sandy clay-silt with occ. flint and chalk peb's, occ. cbm and one late prehistoric flint waste flake

TERTIARY BEDROCK

702 SANDY CLAY-SILT. Dark y'sh-brown, fading downward to y'sh-brown, sl. sandy clay-silt, mod. to w-compacted and cohesive

703 ARGILLACEOUS SAND. Mottled gray/brownish-yellow/yellowish-red fine sand, sl. clay-silty in places, well-compacted; occ. vertical fissures/root intrusions c. 15mm diameter infilled with dark y'sh-brown sub-soil and occ. iron-stained nodular concretions 2–3cm diameter

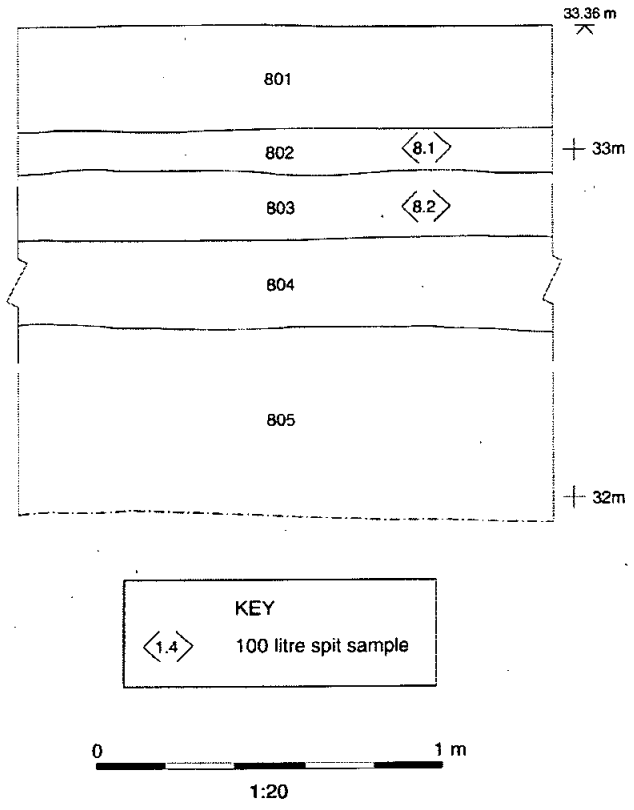
Archaeological sampling and finds

Context	*Samples <>*	*Vol. (lit.)*	*Lithic artefacts*	*Biological evidence*
701	-	-	One mod. fresh flint flake — late prehistoric	-

Test pit 8

S-facing

m OD



IV — PLOUGH-SOIL

801 PLOUGH-SOIL. Brown, humic sl. sandy clay-silt with frequent flint peb's and small cob's, angular to sub-angular and mod. abraded, and occ. cbm

PLATEAU GRAVEL

802 FLINT GRAVEL. Strong brown matrix-supp. clay-silty flint gravel, mod. to w-compacted and cohesive, poorly sorted, clasts m–c, occ. larger, and gen angular

803 GRAVELLY CLAY. Strong brown with gray mottles sl. silty clay with mod. common f–m angular flint peb's, w-compacted

TERTIARY BEDROCK

804 SILTY CLAY. Strong brown with gray mottles sl. silty clay with lens of f–m flint gravel

805 ARGILLACEOUS SAND. Orange/reddish-yellow sand with gray clayey lenses WNW–ESE across base of trench and dipping almost vertically north

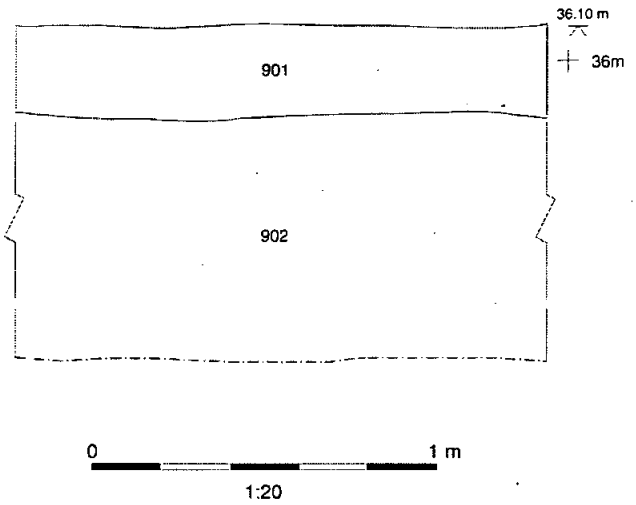
Archaeological sampling and finds

Context	*Samples <>*	*Vol. (lit.)*	*Lithic artefacts*	*Biological evidence*
802	8.1	100	-	-
803	8.2	100	-	-

Test pit 9

S-facing

m OD



IV — PLOUGH-SOIL

901 PLOUGH-SOIL. Brown, humic sl. sandy clay-silt with occ. flint and chalk peb's, occ. cbm

TERTIARY BEDROCK

902 SILTY/SANDY CLAY. Mottled y'sh-red/strong brown/gray sl. silty clay with occ. sandy lenses

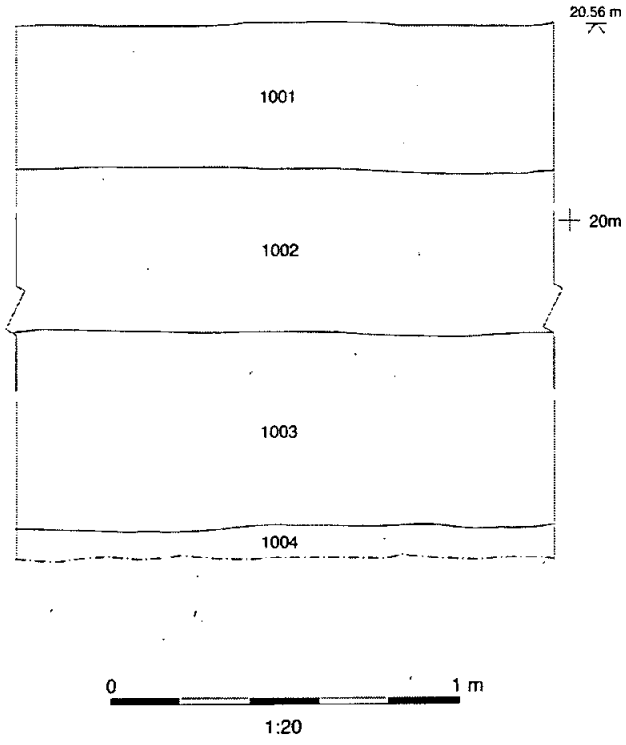
Archaeological sampling and finds

None

Test pit 10

N-facing

m OD



IV — PLOUGH-SOIL

1001 PLOUGH-SOIL. Brown, humic sl. sandy clay-silt with occ. flint and chalk peb's, occ. cbm

II — COLLUVIUM

1002 STONY CLAY-SILT. Y'sh-brown clay-silt with occ. c–vc ang. to sub. ang. flint peb's, mod. to w-compacted

1003 GRAVELLY LOAM. Y'sh-brown/grayish-brown sl. sandy clay-silt with mod. common f–c flint gravel (ang. to sub-ang), mod. compacted

TERTIARY BEDROCK

1004 CLAY. Gray with strong brown mottles clay

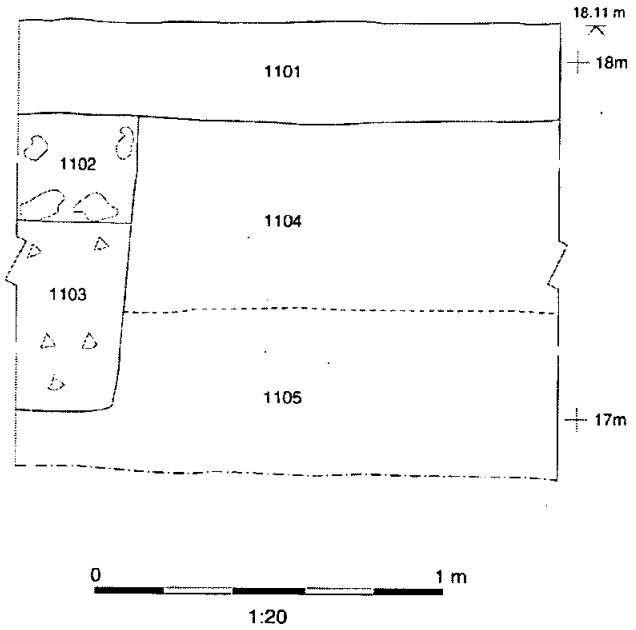
Archaeological sampling and finds

None

Test pit 11

E-facing

m OD



IV — PLOUGH-SOIL

1101 PLOUGH-SOIL. Brown, humic sl. sandy clay-silt with occ. flint and chalk peb's, occ. cbm, and moderately fresh lithic waste flake of probable late prehistoric date

III — FEATURE

1102 COBBLE LAYER. Large flints (5–15cm) and pieces of post-med. cbm in y'sh-brown clay

1103 CHALK-RICH CLAY. Y'sh-brown clay with ang. to sub-ang. chalk peb's, cohesive and mod. compacted

II — COLLUVIUM

1104 CLAY WITH CHALK PEBBLES. Y'sh-brown clay with common chalk peb's (ang. to sub-ang.) and occ vc flint peb's (sub-ang), mod. compacted and very cohesive

TERTIARY BEDROCK

1105 CLAY. Gray with strong brown mottles clay, mod. to w-compacted

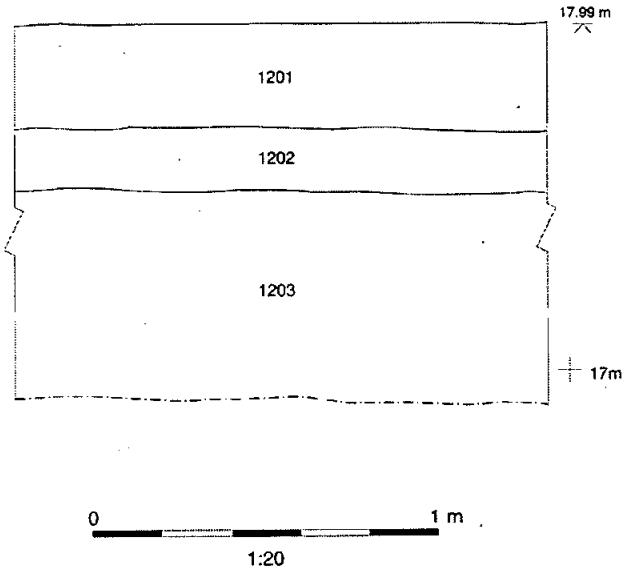
Archaeological sampling and finds

Context	*Samples <>*	*Vol. (lit.)*	*Lithic artefacts*	*Biological evidence*
1101	-	-	One mod. fresh flint flake — late prehistoric	-
1102	-	-	Four sherds of pot and five fragments of CBM— prob. 16th Century	-

Test pit 12

S-facing

m OD



IV — PLOUGH-SOIL

1201 PLOUGH-SOIL. Brown, humic sl. sandy clay-silt with occ. flint and chalk peb's, occ. cbm

II — COLLUVIUM

1202 STONY CLAY. Y'sh-brown/brownish-yellow clay with mod. common c–vc flint peb's and small cob's (sub-ang.), mod. compacted and very cohesive

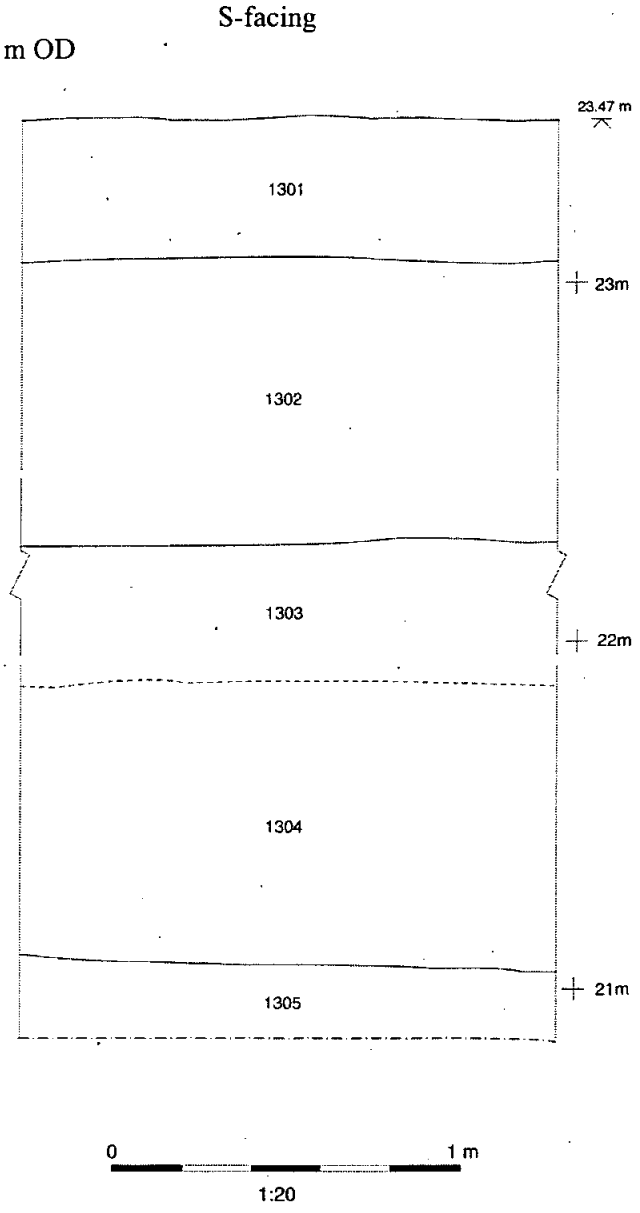
TERTIARY BEDROCK

1203 CLAY. Olive/brownish-gray with strong brown/y'sh-red streaks/mottles clay, mod. to w-compacted and very cohesive

Archaeological sampling and finds

None

Test pit 13



IV — PLOUGH-SOIL
1301 PLOUGH-SOIL. Brown, humic sl. sandy clay-silt with occ. flint and chalk peb's, occ. cbm

III — MADE GROUND/FEATURE?
1302 SUB-SOIL. Brown humic loam with occ. m–vc flint peb's and cbm, mod. soft and friable

II — COLLUVIUM
1303 GRAVELLY CLAY-SILT. Dark olive with reddish/y'sh-brown mottles silty clay with mod. common f–vc flint peb's (sub-ang), w-compacted

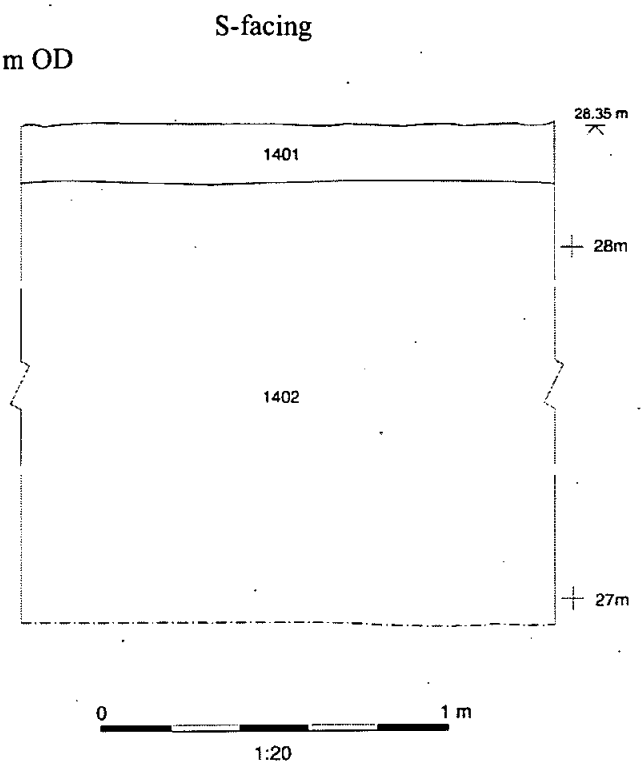
I — PLEISTOCENE FLUVIAL DEPOSITS, T3
1304 CLAY-SILT. Dark olive/grayish-brown silty clay with occ. patches/lenses of f–m flint gravel (sub-ang.) with some sand, w-compacted

TERTIARY BEDROCK
1305 SILTY SAND. Bands of olive/brownish-gray/grayish-brown fine sand with clay-silt lenses

Archaeological sampling and finds

None

Test pit 14



IV — PLOUGH-SOIL
1401 PLOUGH-SOIL. Brown, humic sl. sandy clay-silt with occ. flint and chalk peb's, occ. cbm

TERTIARY BEDROCK
1402 CLAY. Mottled strong brown/gray clay, w-compacted

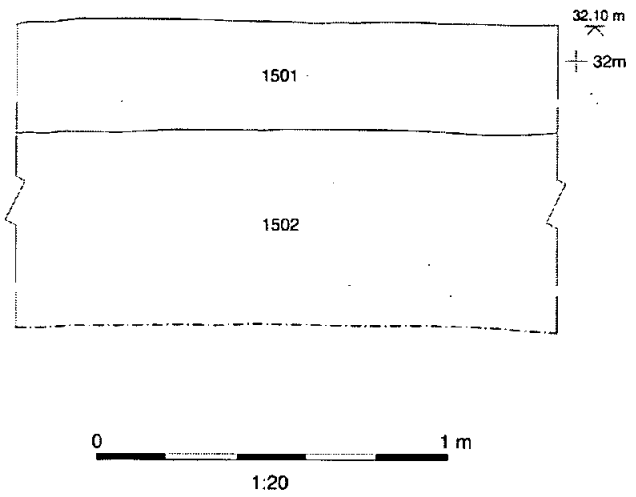
Archaeological sampling and finds

None

Test pit 15

N-facing

m OD



APPENDIX 3 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

MICROPALAEONTOLOICAL REPORT ON SAMPLES FROM GREAT PAN FARM, ISLE OF WIGHT (IWSMR5623)

John E. Whittaker
The Natural History Museum, London

INTRODUCTION

Two samples were provided in February 2005 by Dr F.F. Wenban-Smith (University of Southampton, in conjunction with Oxford Archaeology) from site IWSMR5623, Great Pan farm, near Newport, IOW. It was hoped the samples would yield some organic remains, possibly ostracods, and thus aid an environmental interpretation.

SAMPLES

Sample no.	*Context*	*Description*	*Weight processed*
4	108	Sandy clay overlying Pleistocene fluvial gravel	190g
5	111	Sandy clay at base of gravel, possibly from underlying Tertiary deposit	338g

The samples were processed in the usual way. Each was placed in a ceramic bowl and dried in an oven. Boiling water was then poured over them, with a little sodium carbonate added to help remove the clay fraction. They were left to soak overnight. They were then washed through a 75 micron sieve with hot water, the remaining residue being decanted back into a ceramic bowl before final drying in the oven.

RESULTS

Unfortunately both samples were completely barren, not just of calcareous matter but also of anything of an organic nature. There were not even any reworked microfossils in sample 5, to indicate derivation from a recognisable Tertiary deposit. The only component worthy of note in both samples were huge numbers of small iron spherules which may give some indication of the provenance of these deposits.

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8th March 2005

APPENDIX 4 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This list notes the more significant findings from the magnetometer survey. The grading (1-4) given alongside each entry refers to the reliability of the geophysical evidence rather than the archaeological significance of the findings.

Grade 1: Distinct magnetic anomalies of probable archaeological origin.
Grade 2: Magnetic anomalies possibly including natural or recent disturbances, but which could in part be archaeologically significant.
Grade 3: Weak or isolated features; not necessarily archaeologically significant.
Grade 4: Strong magnetic anomalies of probably recent or natural origin.

Area. Field	Feature	Comments	Grade
2.1		Field shows strong magnetic disturbance: could perhaps form part of 1920s quarry, or ground near river has been levelled or infilled.	3-4
2.2		Areas of disturbed readings around football pitch. Interference from floodlights to E and W of pitch. Disturbances to N are probably too weak to represent backfilled quarry.	4
2.3	A	Area of high readings from visible rubble.	4
2.3	B	Disturbances on line of trackway.	4
2.3	C	Linear markings – recent ploughing or ridge and furrow ?	2
2.3	D	Linear features: boundary or drain ?	3
3.1	E	Linear features – ploughing or ridge and furrow ?	2
3.1	F, G	Possible fragmentary linear features – boundaries ?	3
3.1	H	Weak negative linear feature – gulley / hollow ?	3
3.1	I	Isolated linear feature.	3
3.1	J	Dispersed groups of possible (weak) pit-like features. Further testing needed to confirm whether archaeological.	1-2
3.2	K	Disturbed readings represent former trackway and bonfire.	4
3.4	L	Disturbances may indicate former boundary.	1-2
4.2	M	Spring / bog, with neighbouring electricity pole.	4
4.2	N	Possible weak linear features.	2-3
4.3	P	Possible boundary.	2
4.4	Q	Isolated pit-like magnetic anomaly.	3
4.4	R	Linear anomalies: possible cultivation effects ?	2-3
4.5	S	Recent magnetic disturbances on low mound.	4
4.5	T	Disturbances on line of visible bank.	3
4.5	U	Magnetic anomalies in corner of field on sloping ground.	2-3
4.5	V	Magnetic disturbances around pond / hollow.	4
4.6	W	Weak linear feature and possible pit-like magnetic anomaly.	2-3

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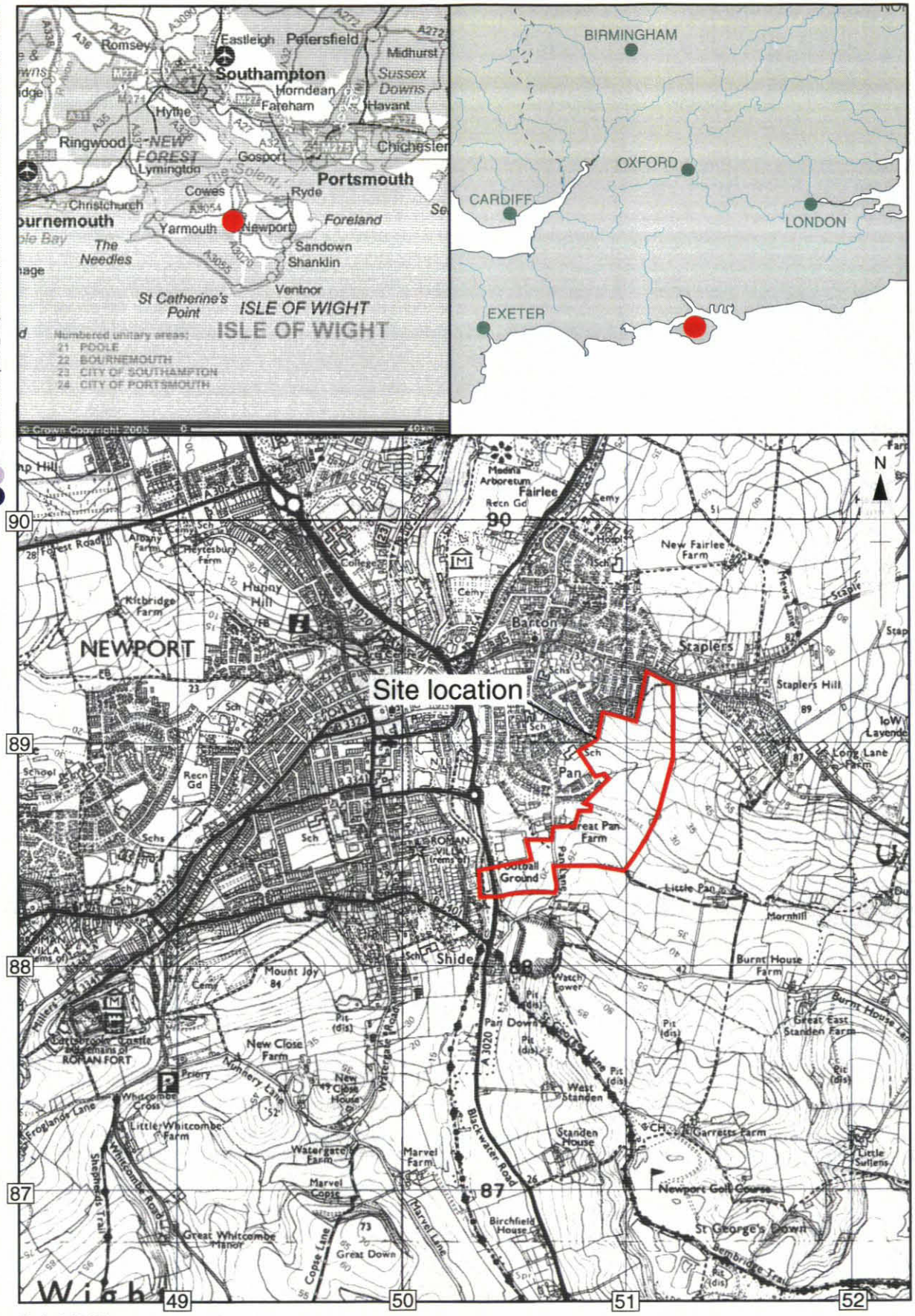
APPENDIX 6 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Pan Urban Extension
Site code: IWSMR5623
Grid reference: SZ 5090 8872
Type of evaluation: Geophysical Survey and 15 Palaeolithic/ Pleistocene Test Pits
Date and duration of project: 21st February – 3rd March 2005
Area of site: 32 hectares
Summary of results: In February 2005, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at land to the east of St Georges Way, Pan, Newport, Isle of Wight on behalf of Isle of Wight County Council. The evaluation comprised 15 test pits in the southern part of the development area, designed to investigate Pleistocene/ Palaeolithic deposits, and a geophysical survey of the whole area. The test pits indicated three separate areas of Pleistocene fluvial deposits (terraces), from which a small number of possible struck flints were recovered. No palaeo-environmental remains were present. One test pit encountered a large, shallow, feature of uncertain shape and extent, which contained 16th century finds. The geophysical survey showed slight traces of linear features or cultivation trends, but no obviously significant archaeological remains.
Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Isle of Wight Museums Service in due course, under the site code IWSMR5623.



Scale 1:25,000

Figure 1: Site location

GREAT PAN FARM

POULTRY HOUSE

SILO

FOOTBALL GROUND

FOOTBALL GROUND

FOOTBALL GROUND

FOOTBALL GROUND

AREA 2

ST GEORGES WAY

PAN LANE

TRACK

TT01

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

26.2M

Test Pit Location

6 Test Pit Number

Limit of Development Area

Survey Data supplied by : OA

N

0 20 m

Scale at A3 1:1250

Oxford Archaeology
Janus House,
Osney Mead,
Oxford,
OX2 0ES.
Tel: 01865 263800 Fax: 01865 793496
email : mail@oxfordarch.co.uk
web : www.oxfordarch.co.uk

IWSMR5623

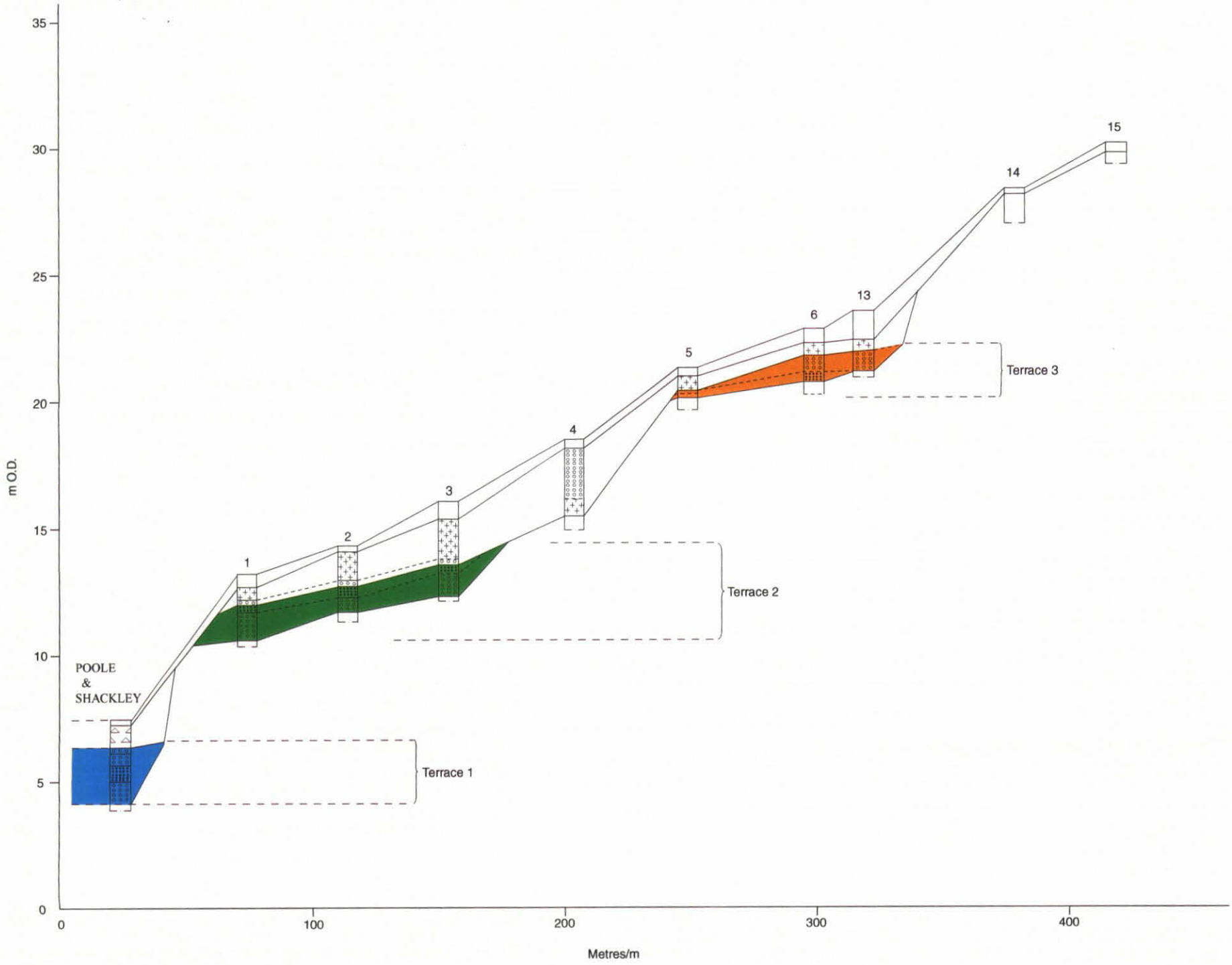
Pan Urban Extension

Drawing No.	OA1
Date printed	25 / 02 / 05
Drawing title	

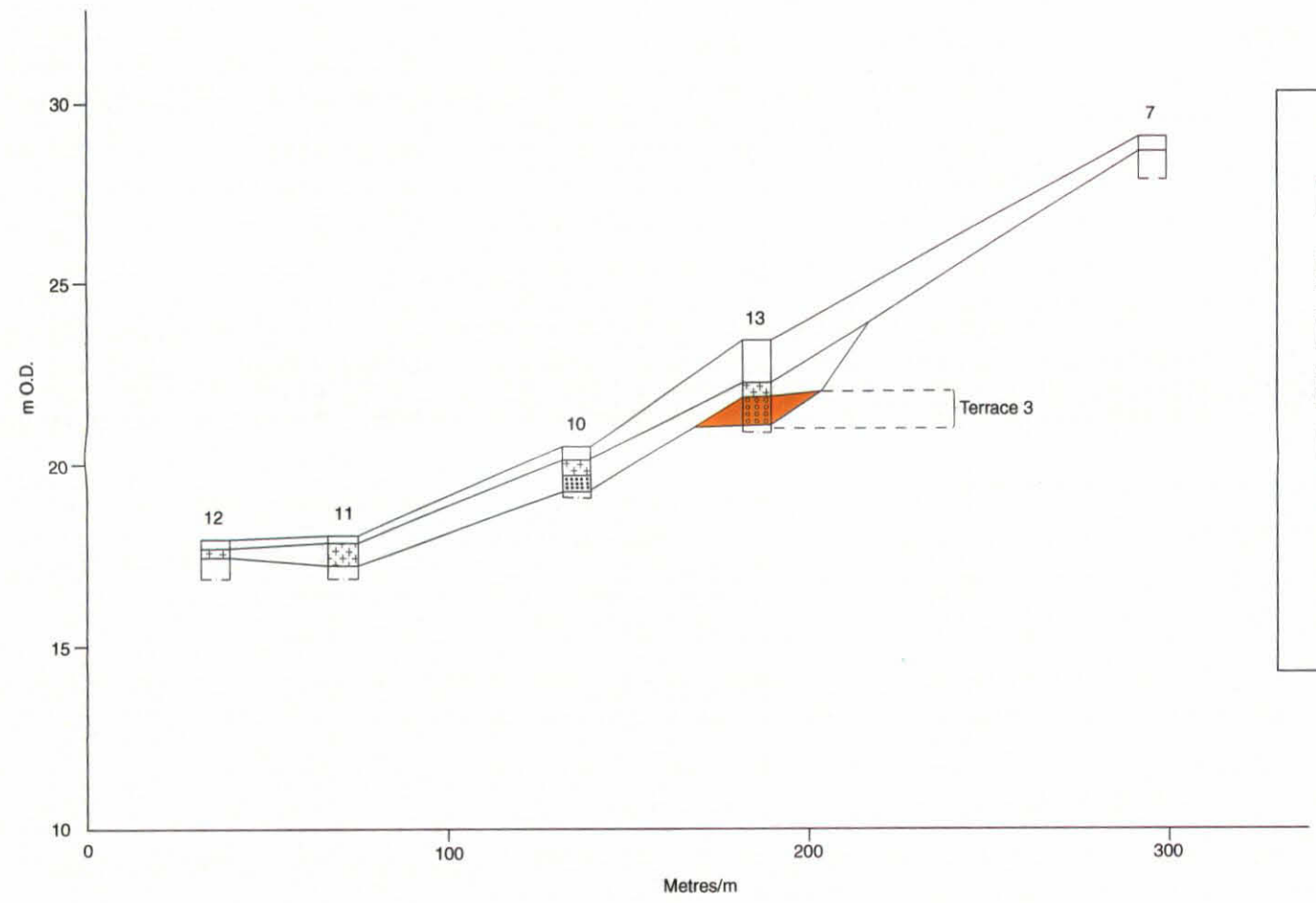
Test Pit Locations

CHECKED BY:

Section 1



Section 2



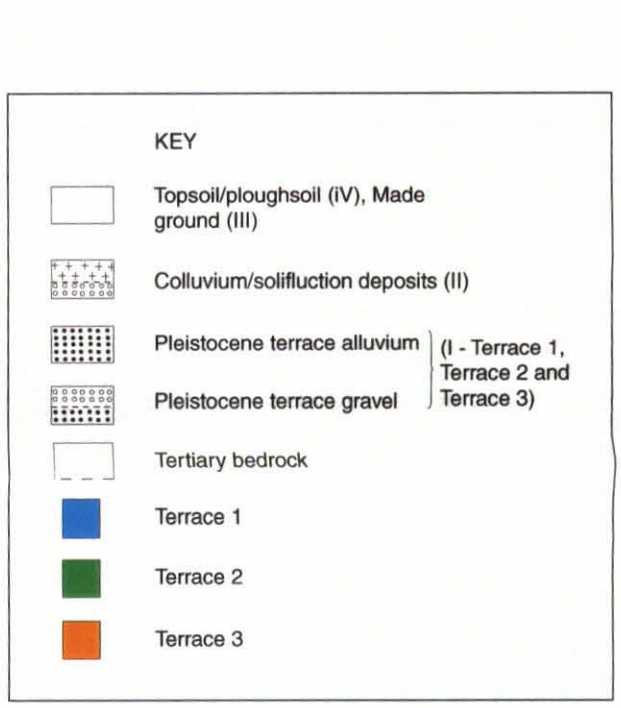


Figure 3: Section 1 (W - E) and Section 2 (N - S)

Section 1

Section 2

Test Pit Location
6 Test Pit Number
Terrace 1 Surviving
Terrace 1 Quarried
Terrace 2 Surviving
Terrace 2 Quarried
Terrace 3 Surviving
Poole/ Shankley Quarry
Shackley Sections

Survey Data supplied by :
NAMES

N

0 20 m

Scale at A3 1:1250

Oxford Archaeology
Janus House,
Osney Mead,
Oxford,
OX2 0ES.
Tel: 01865 263800 Fax: 01865 793496
email : mail@oxfordarch.co.uk
web : www.oxfordarch.co.uk

IWSMR5623

Pan Urban Extension

Drawing No.	DRAWING ID
Date printed	07 / 03 / 05
Drawing title	

Figure 4

CHECKED BY:

Figure 5: Flint waste flake from Terrace 2 fluvial gravel, test pit 3

Based upon the OS map with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. Licence No. AL51713A001.

N

89000N

area proposed for magnetometer survey

+ 2.0 nT

- 1.8 nT

AREA 1

AREA 2

AREA 3

AREA 4

figure 7

figure 8

figure 9

figure 10

451000E

Surveyed by Bartlett - Clark Consultancy (01865 200864)
for Oxford Archaeology (01865 263800)

Pan Urban Extension
Newport, Isle of Wight

Geophysical Survey 2005

Figure 6: Survey Location
(with grey scale plot of
magnetometer data)

0 1:4000 200m

Based upon the OS map with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. Licence No. AL51713A001

N

Great Pan Farm

Poultry House

Football Ground

Football Ground

Football Ground

Football Ground

magnetic anomalies

magnetic anomalies (cultivation ?)

strong magnetic disturbance (non-archaeologiical ?)

electricity pole

pipe

60nT

26.2m

27.4m

PAN LANE

ST GEORGES

Horsvia

Kennara

St Hiller

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for Oxford Archaeology (01865 263800)

Pan Urban Extension
Newport, Isle of Wight

Geophysical Survey 2005

Figure 7: Magnetometer Survey (with interpretation)

1:1250

0 50m

Based upon the OS map with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. Licence No. AL51713A001.

PAN LANE

FB

Garage

Issues

Track

Maurick Farm

Drain

Drain

magnetic anomalies

magnetic anomalies (cultivation ?)

strong magnetic disturbance (non-archaeological ?)

electricity pole

pipe

N

60nT

Surveyed by Bartlett - Clark Consultancy (01865 200864) for Oxford Archaeology (01865 263800)

Pan Urban Extension Newport, Isle of Wight

Geophysical Survey 2005

Figure 8: Magnetometer Survey (with interpretation)

1:1250

0 50m

N

magnetic anomalies

magnetic anomalies (cultivation ?)

strong magnetic disturbance (non-archaeological ?)

electricity pole

pipe

2200

2688

2079

60nT

Sinks

Playground

Track

Maurick Farm

Pan Urban Extension
Newport, Isle of Wight

Geophysical Survey 2005

Figure 9: Magnetometer Survey (with interpretation)

1:1250

0 50m

Surveyed by Bartlett - Clark Consultancy (01865 200864)
for Oxford Archaeology (01865 263800)

magnetic anomalies

magnetic anomalies (cultivation ?)

strong magnetic disturbance (non-archaeological ?)

electricity pole

pipe

N

Pan Urban Extension
Newport, Isle of Wight

Geophysical Survey 2005

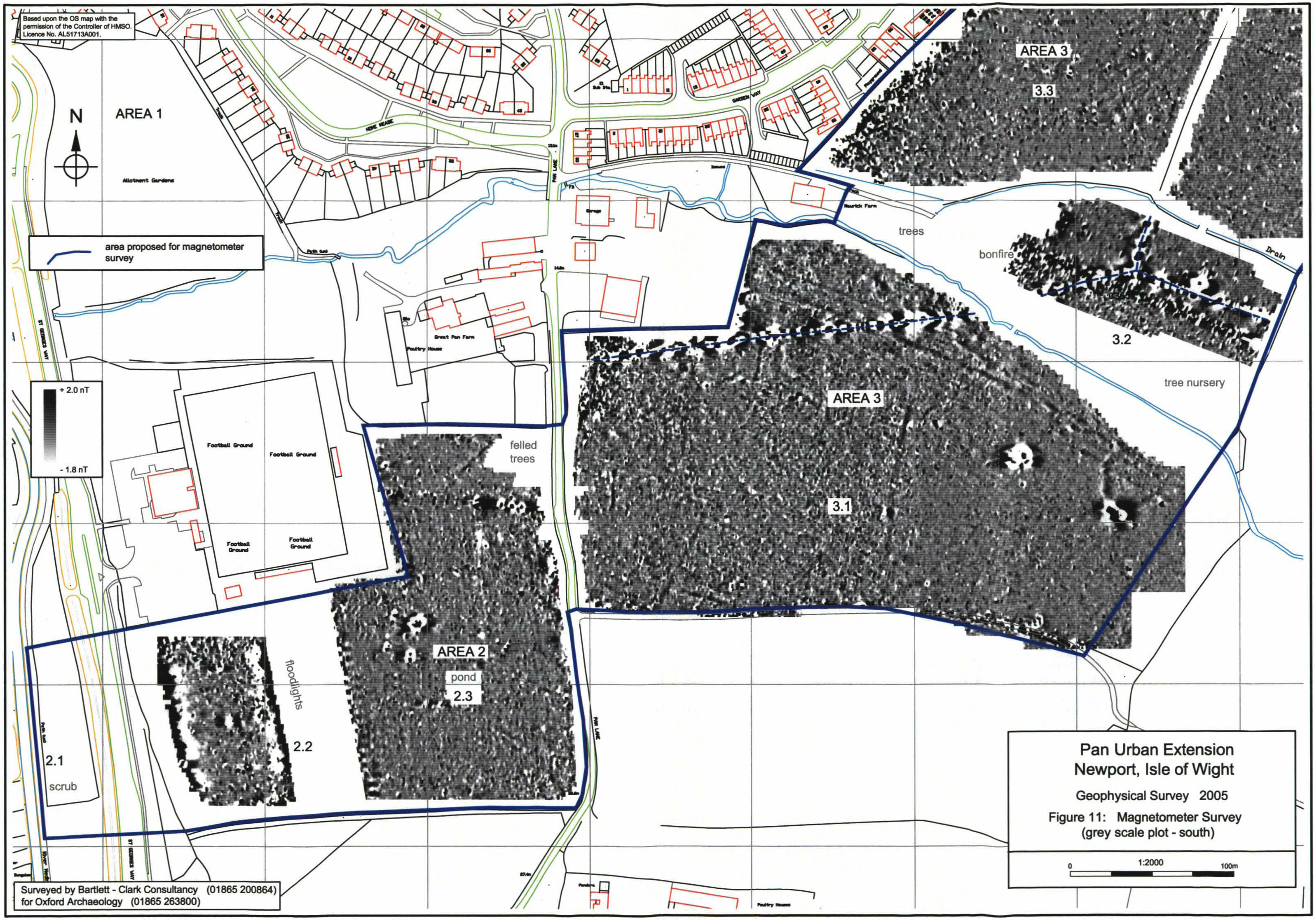
Figure 10: Magnetometer Survey (with interpretation)

1:1250

0 50m

Surveyed by Bartlett - Clark Consultancy (01865 200864)
for Oxford Archaeology (01865 263800)

60nT


Based upon the OS map with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. Licence No. AL51713A001.
N
AREA 1
Allotment Gardens
area proposed for magnetometer survey
+ 2.0 nT
- 1.8 nT
Football Ground
Football Ground
Great Pan Farm
Poultry House
AREA 3
3.3
trees
bonfire
Drain
3.2
tree nursery
AREA 3
3.1
felled trees
AREA 2
pond
2.3
floodlights
2.2
2.1
scrub
PAN LANE
ST GEORGES WAY
Pan Urban Extension
Newport, Isle of Wight
Geophysical Survey 2005
Figure 11: Magnetometer Survey (grey scale plot - south)
0
1:2000
100m
Surveyed by Bartlett - Clark Consultancy (01865 200864)
for Oxford Archaeology (01865 263800)

Based upon the OS map with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. Licence No. AL51713A001.

N

area proposed for magnetometer survey

+ 2.0 nT

- 1.8 nT

AREA 4

AREA 3

4.1

4.2

4.3

4.4

4.5

4.6

3.4

slope

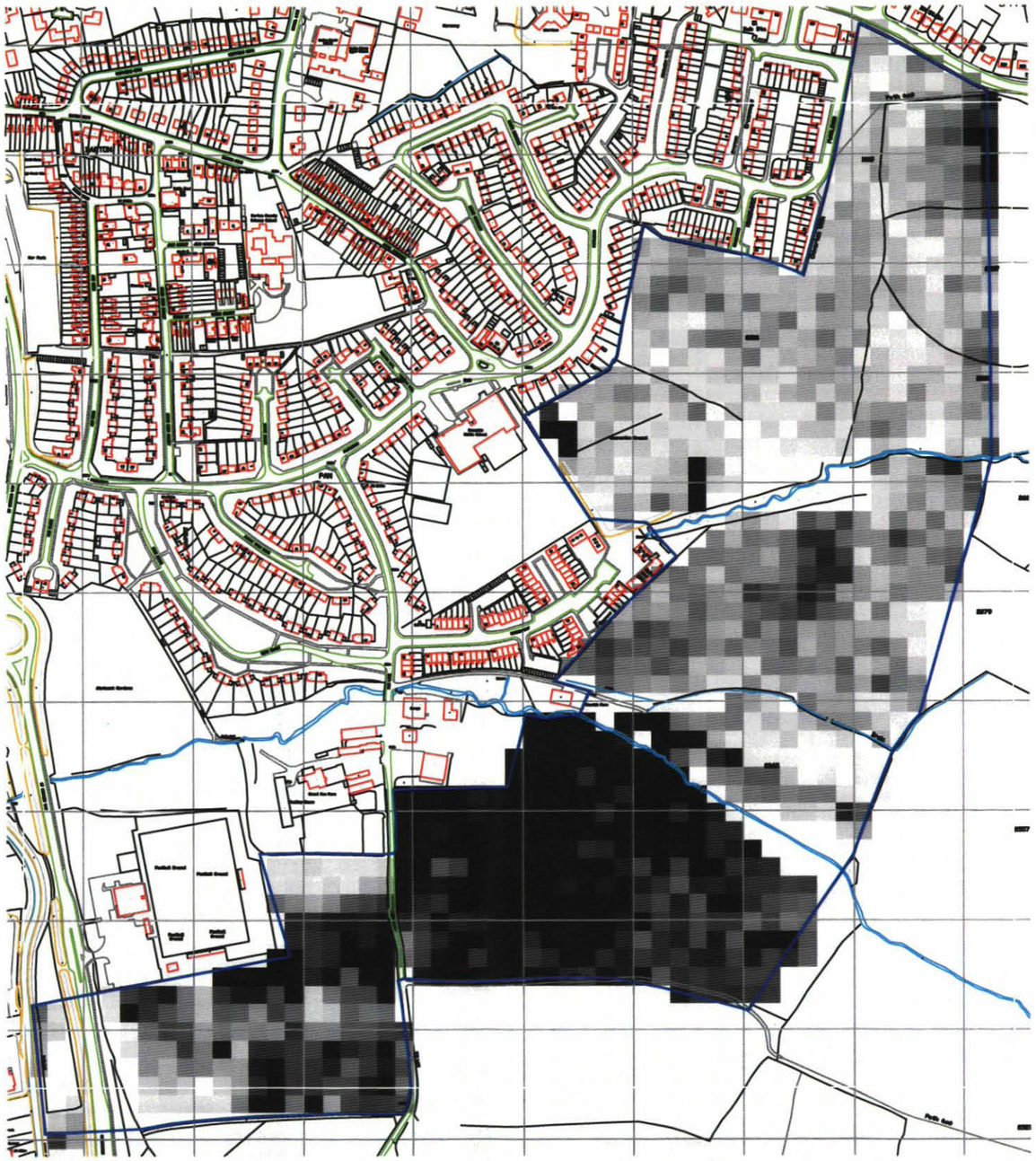
Surveyed by Bartlett - Clark Consultancy (01865 200864) for Oxford Archaeology (01865 263800)

Pan Urban Extension
Newport, Isle of Wight

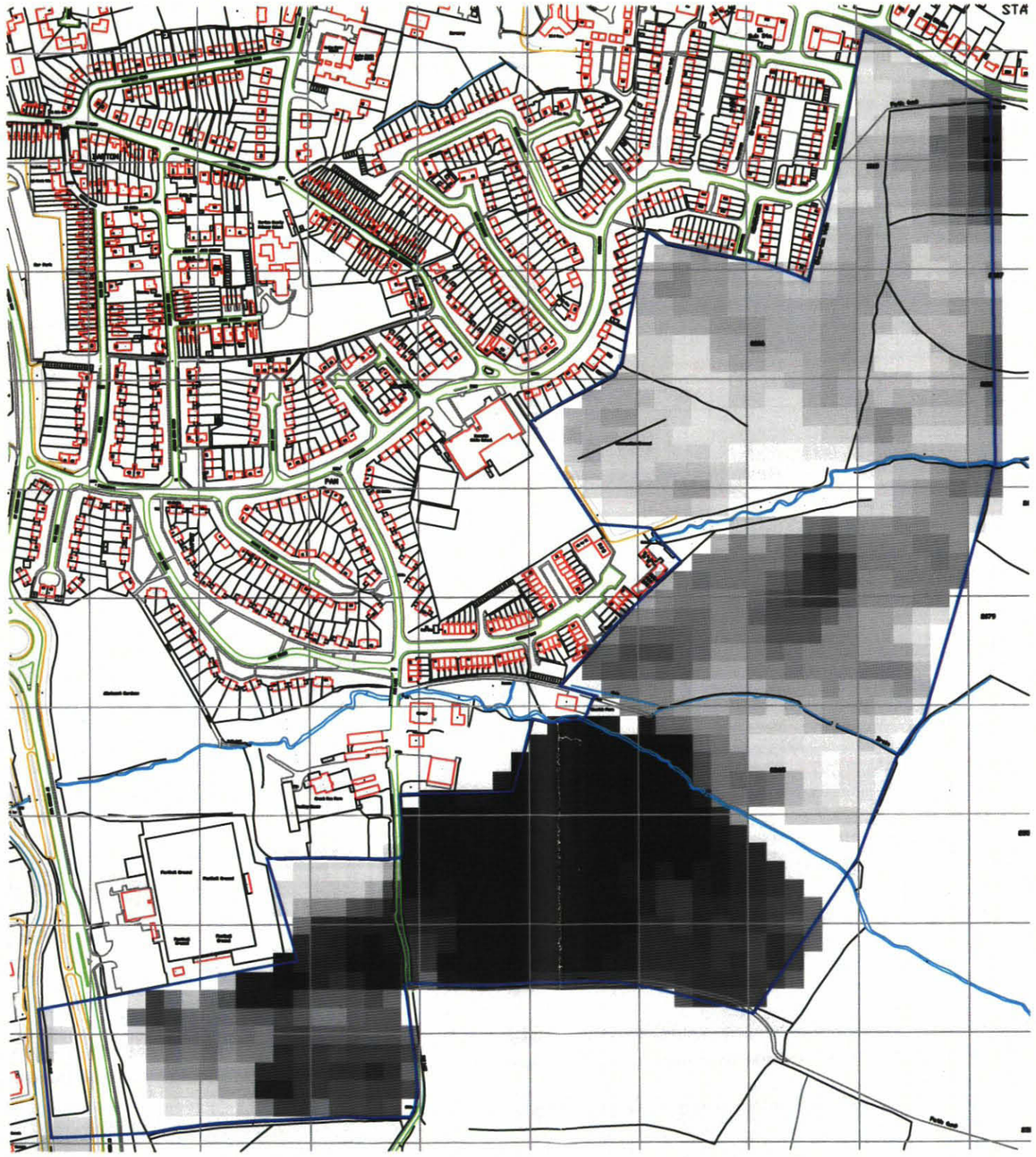
Geophysical Survey 2005

Figure 12: Magnetometer Survey (grey scale plot - north)

0 1:2000 100m



(i) Initial data



(ii) Data x median filter

25 x 10^{-5} SI (volume susceptibility)

0

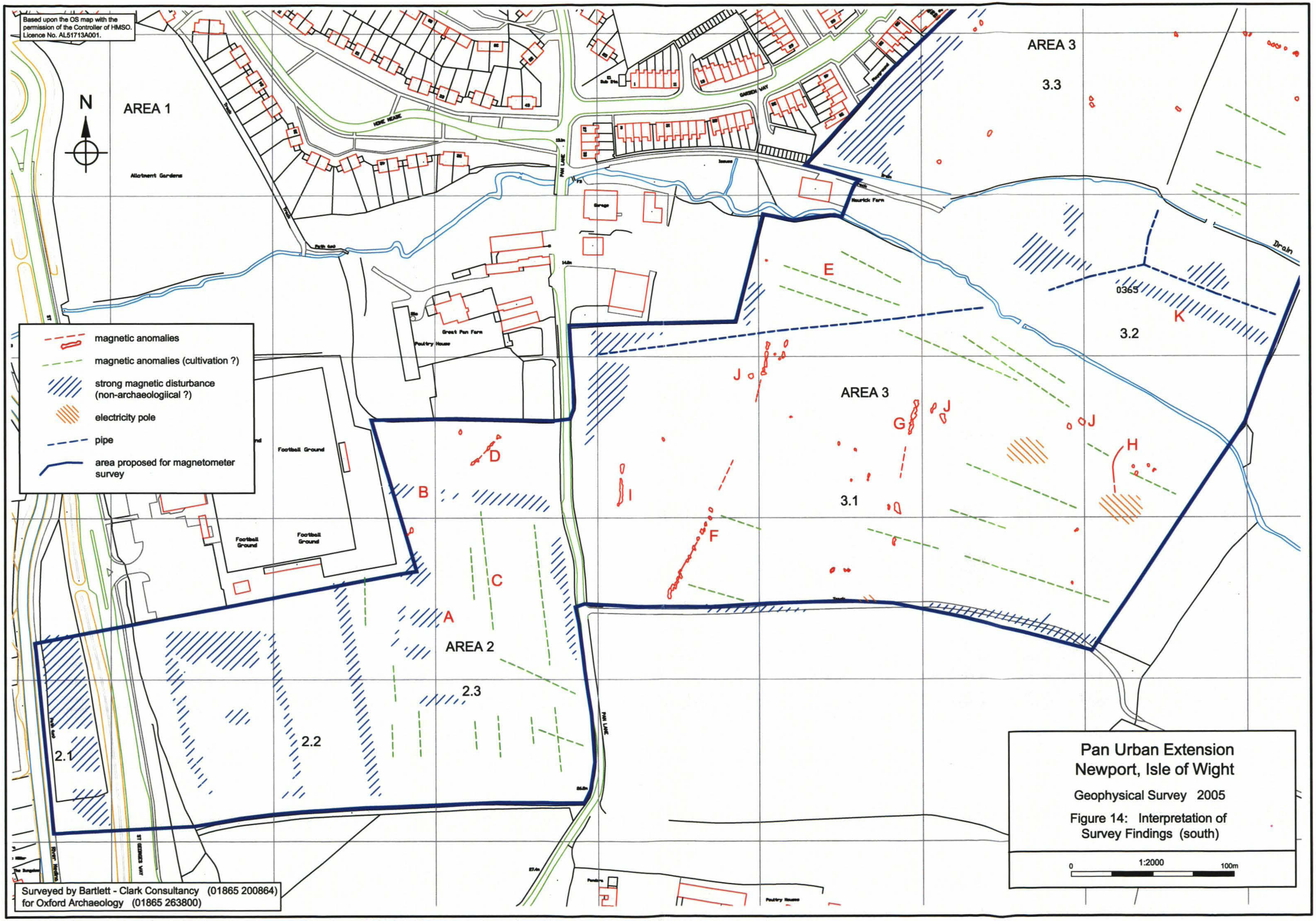
Surveyed by Bartlett - Clark Consultancy (01865 200864)
for Oxford Archaeology (01865 263800)

Pan Urban Extension Newport, Isle of Wight

Geophysical Survey 2005

Figure 13: Magnetic Susceptibility Survey

0 1:5000 200m



Based upon the OS map with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. Licence No. AL51713A001.
N
AREA 1
Allotment Gardens
AREA 3
3.3
3.2
3.1
AREA 3
AREA 2
2.3
2.2
2.1
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
magnetic anomalies
magnetic anomalies (cultivation ?)
strong magnetic disturbance (non-archaeologiical ?)
electricity pole
pipe
area proposed for magnetometer survey
Great Pan Farm
Poultry House
Football Ground
PAN LANE
Drain
Pan Urban Extension
Newport, Isle of Wight
Geophysical Survey 2005
Figure 14: Interpretation of Survey Findings (south)
1:2000
0
100m
Surveyed by Bartlett - Clark Consultancy (01865 200864)
for Oxford Archaeology (01865 263800)

Based upon the OS map with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. Licence No. AL51713A001.

N

magnetic anomalies

magnetic anomalies (cultivation ?)

strong magnetic disturbance (non-archaeologiical ?)

electricity pole

pipe

area proposed for magnetometer survey

AREA 4

AREA 3

4.1

4.2

4.3

4.4

4.5

4.6

3.4

Surveyed by Bartlett - Clark Consultancy (01865 200864)
for Oxford Archaeology (01865 263800)

Pan Urban Extension
Newport, Isle of Wight

Geophysical Survey 2005

Figure 15: Interpretation of Survey Findings (north)

0 1:2000 100m

Oxford Archaeology

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Director: David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA

Oxford Archaeological Unit is a
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and a Registered Charity, N°: 285627

Registered Office:
Oxford Archaeological Unit
Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: oxfordar1-116193

Project details	
Project name	Isle of Wight, Pan Urban Extension
Short description of the project	Between February and March 2005 Oxford Archaeology carried out a field evaluation at land to the east of St Georges Way, Pan, Newport, Isle of Wight. The evaluation comprised 15 test pits in the southern part of the development area, designed to investigate Pleistocene/ Palaeolithic deposits, and a geophysical survey of the whole area. The test pits indicated three separate areas of Pleistocene fluvial deposits (terraces), from which a small number of possible struck flints were recovered. No palaeo-environmental remains were present. One test pit encountered a large, shallow, feature of uncertain shape and extent, which contained 16th century finds. The geophysical survey showed slight traces of linear features or cultivation trends, but no obviously significant archaeological remains.
Project dates	Start: 21-02-2005 End: 02-03-2005
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	IWSMR5623 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	IWCMS.2005.5623 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	FLINT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Geophysical Survey','Test Pits'
Development type	Urban Extension
Prompt	Environmental Impact Assessment
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Solid geology	HAMSTEAD BEDS AND BEMBRIDGE MARLS
Solid geology	BARTON, BRACKLESHAM AND BAGSHOT BEDS
Drift geology	Unknown
Techniques	Magnetometry
Techniques	Magnetic susceptibility

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ISLE OF WIGHT ISLE OF WIGHT NEWPORT Pan Urban Extension
Study area	31.80 Hectares
Site coordinates	SZ 509 887 50.6951396429 -1.279254171170 50 41 42 N 001 16 45 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Oxford Archaeology
Project brief originator	WCA Heritage
Project design originator	F. Wenban-Smith and Bartlett-Clark Consultancy
Project director/manager	S Foreman
Project supervisor	L. Norman

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Isle of Wight County Archaeology and Historic Environment Service and Isle of Wight County Museum Service
Physical Archive ID	IWSMR5623/ IWCMS.2005.5623
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Physical Archive notes	At the time of notification the County Archaeology and Historic Environment Service normally retained the paper archive within the SMR and the finds are then deposited with the County Museum Service
Digital Archive recipient	Oxford Archaeology
Digital Archive ID	IWSMR5623/ IOWPANEV
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Isle of Wight County Archaeology and Historic Environment Service and Isle of Wight County Museum Service
Paper Archive ID	IWSMR5623/ IWCMS.2005.5623
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Photograph','Report','Section','Survey ','Unpublished Text'
Paper Archive notes	At the time of notification the County Archaeology and Historic Environment Service normally retained the paper archive within the SMR and the finds are then deposited with the County Museum Service

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Pan Urban Extension Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wenban-Smith, F.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Bates, M.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Bartlett, A.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Norman, L.
Date	2005
Issuer or publisher	Oxford Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Oxford
Description	A4 bound client report produced as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment of Pan Urban Extension, Newport, Isle of Wight
Entered by	Susan Rawlings (susan.rawlings@oxfordarch.co.uk)
Entered on	21 December 2011

OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

Cite only: /dl/export/home/web/oasis/form/print.cfm for this page

Isle of Wight, Pan Urban Extension
IWSMR-3623

Box 1 File 3

B. Archaeology Context Records

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of CD copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Isle of Wight] Parish:[Newport] Site:[Pan Urban Extension]
Site code[IWSMR5623]
Line 2: Excavators name[S. Foreman]
Line 3:

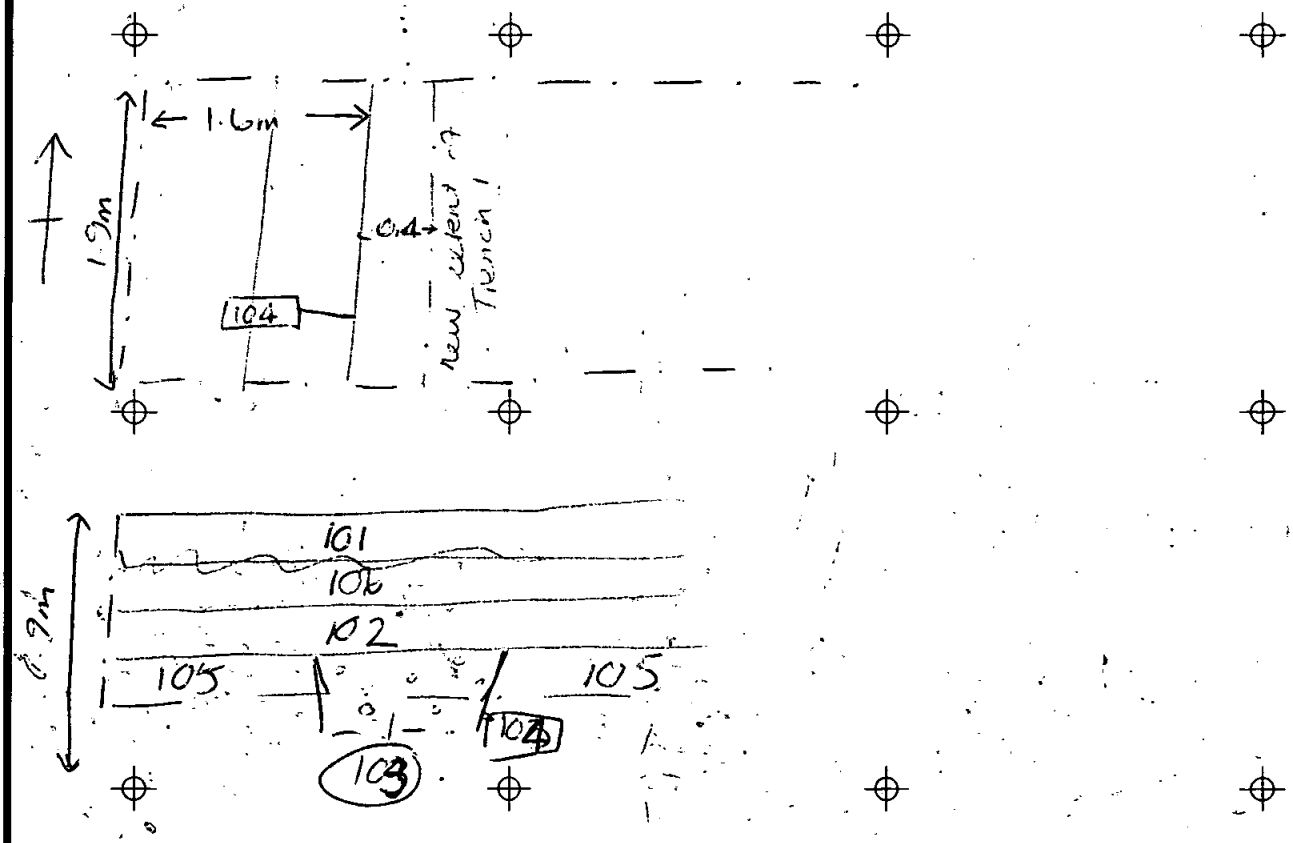
Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Oxford Archaeology	CONTEXT RECORD ADDITIONAL SHEET	Context No. Trench 1
SITE CODE IWSHRS623	SITE NAME Pan Urban Extension	SHEET NO.

Possible feature - cutch? at western end of Trench 1. Machined down to recognised surface of feature, trench then moved further east to avoid ~~xxxx~~ disturbing the feature.

The feature cuts (105), an orange brown colluvium. The fill, (103) is a mottled mid brown and green. Sandy silt clay with ~~very~~ occasional gravel incs. No finds.

Very steep vertical sides. Base not excavated, possibly a pipe trench.

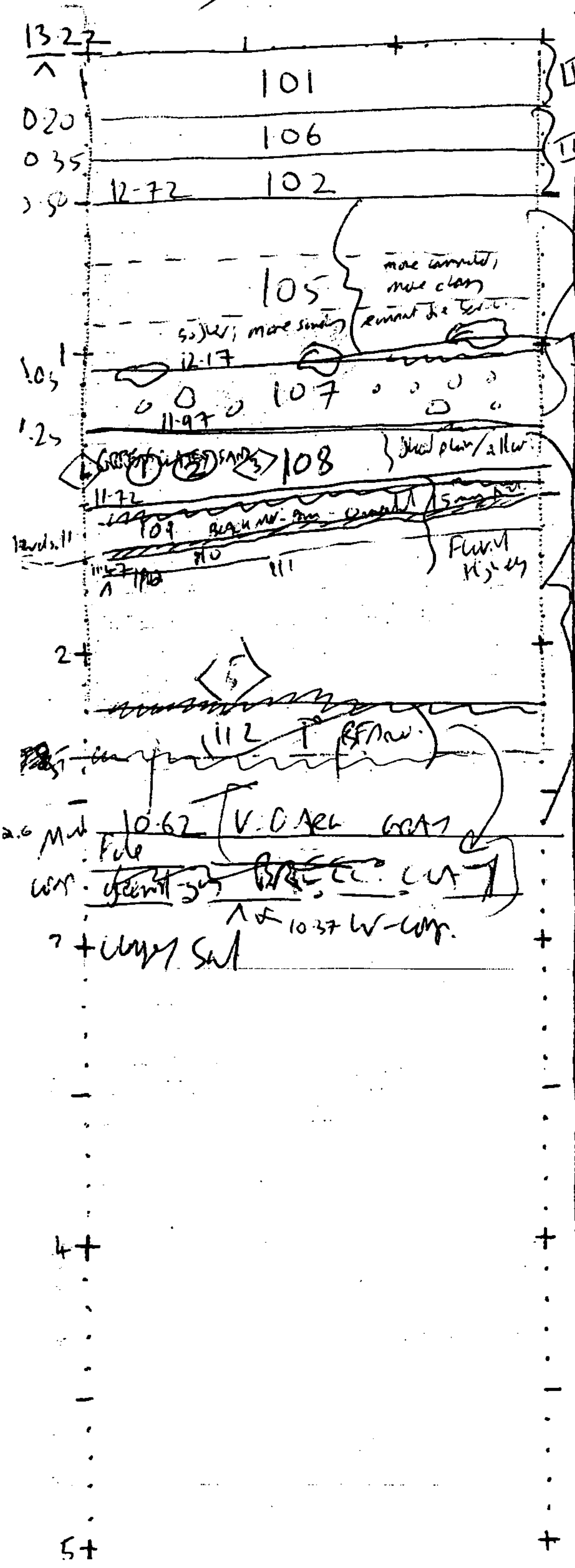


Depth down G-Surface

TRENCH / TEST PIT FIELD LOG

Site: IW SMR 5623
Trench: 1
Date / Time: 24 Feb 05

S-facing → N



Context	Description	Interpretation
101	TOPSOIL	
106	CLAYEY SUB-SOIL / MADE G.	
102	MADE GROUND. Dark greyish-brown cl-silt/ sand with brick/stone + pieces of ...	
105	W-sorted, dark greyish-brown / yellowish-brown sandy (F-M) cl-silt, incr. sandy towards base, + softer towards base – overall v. fining upwards; occ. large sub-angular grit nodules/pieces up to 10 cm	
107	Red/orange-brown flint gravel. Matrix-supp., poorly sorted F-VC (1-10 cm), occ. larger, gen. sub-ang to mod. rolled. Matrix: cl-silty M-C sand; structureless; mix.	I
108	Mod. soft greenish-grey silt with orange-brown mottles fine sand with clay-silt, occ. more clayey patches, with occ. large ang - sub-ang flint at base — 2-12 cm	
109	Y.sh-brown sandy gravel, matrix-supp., mod. soft / loose; clasts mod. & poorly sorted, clasts 2-5 cm mostly (M-VC), clasts sub-ang, rolled. sl. silty M-C sand	
110	orange-brown M sand with few gravel clasts in top 2 cm (sub-ang. / rolled) lying flat on upper surface.	
111	Strong brown / y.sh-red, poorly sorted C-VC flint gravel with common flint up to 10-15 cm, mod. loose, matrix-supp. – sl. silty C-VC sand + VF gravel. clasts sub-ang + rolled.	

Spit-sample summary

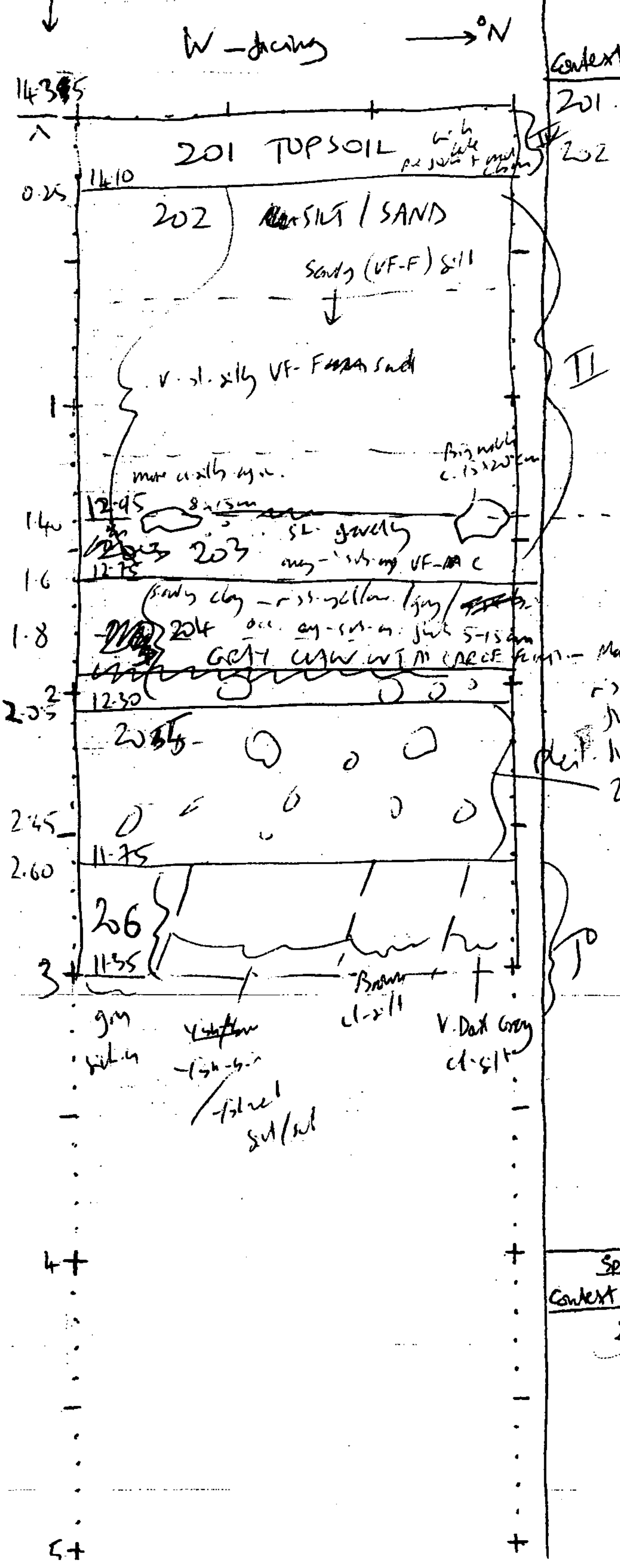
Context	○	Depth	Vol.
1.1		1.1-1.3	
1.2	109	1.5-1.6	
1.3	110/111	1.6- 1.7	
1.4	111	1.9-2.05	
		2.15-2.3	

Env. bulk-sample summary

Context	◇	Depth.	Vol.

TRENCH / TEST PIT FIELD LOG

Site: IW SMR 5623
Trench: 2
Date / Time: 23Feb05



Context Description | Interpretation

201. TOPSOIL with close-cropped turf.

202 Mod. compact ylsh-brn clay silt / sand (F) friable, sl. cohesive. Sandy silt at top.

Massive, structureless sl. sandy (pale olive / L. grey with ylsh-yellow mottles) clay with occ. sub-ang. flint pieces 8 x 15 cm.

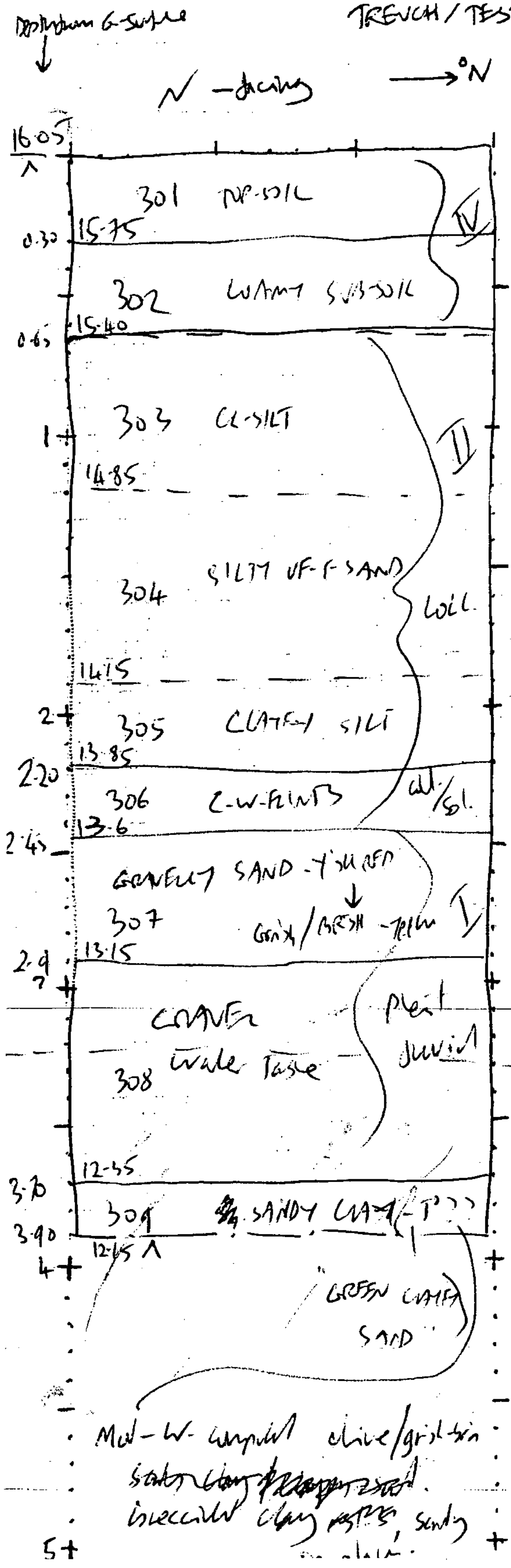
205. Coarse gravel ... Loose, poorly sorted flint gravel in M-C sand matrix. Stones stained brown / ylsh-brown. c. 2-10 cm, ang - sub-ang. occ. 5-15 cm flint nodules.

Spit-sample summ.		
Context ○	Depth.	Vol.
2.1	2.30-2.45	

Env. bulk-sample summ.		
Context ◇	Depth.	Vol.

TRENCH / TEST PIT FIELD LOG

Site: IW SMR 5623
Trench: 3
Date / Time: 23 Feb 05



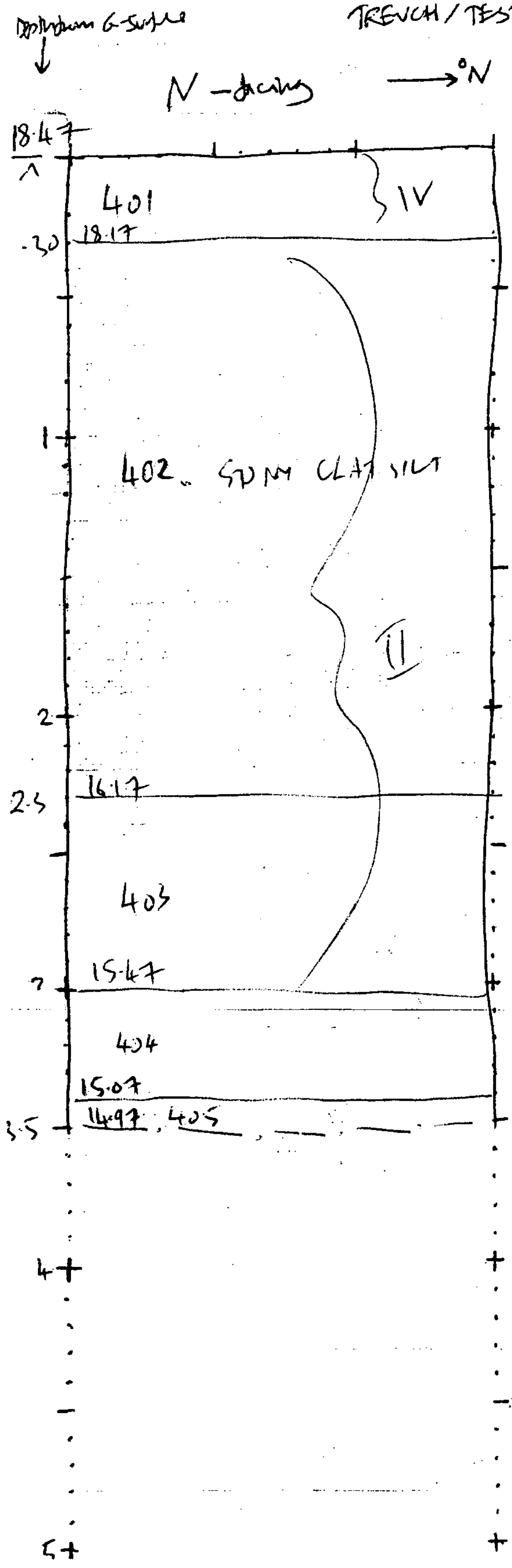
Context	Description	Interpretation
301	TOP SOIL. Dk brown humic cl-silt ... sand	
302	SUBSOIL. dark y'sh-brown ~~clayey vf~~ cl-silt / sand. Light + friable, mod. compacted. contains occ charcoal + mixed lithic clasts	
303	CLAY SILT. Y'sh-brown, mod. ~~compact~~ compacted, friable, y'sh-brown ~~...~~ sandy cl-silt ~~...~~	
304	SILTY / FINE SAND. Y'sh-brown, mod. compacted silt / vf sand.	
305	CLAYEY SILT. Mod. compacted, - w- compacted y'sh-brown clayey silt	
306	Flinty clay ~~CLAY WITH FLINTS~~. W-compacted y'sh-brown clay silt with mod. common M-VC sub-angular flints (f-s)	
307	GRAVELLY SAND. Mod. silt F-M sand with mod. common ang. to sub-ang flint pebs / cobs 2-10 cm. colour reddish-yellow / greenish-yellow	
308	GRAVEL. Mod. ~~...~~ sort, matrix-supp. poorly sorted M-VC flint gravel in M-C sandy matrix, ... gen. sub-ang, gen. colour str. brown / r-sh yellow ... Mn. staining	

Spit-sample summary			
Context O	Depth	Vol.	
3.1	2.6-2.8		
3.2	2.8-3.0		
3.3	3.0-3.2		M.P.
3.4	3.5-3.7		

Env. bulk-sample summary		
Context ◇	Depth	Vol.
mod. common chalky flint nods 8-16 cm		

TRENCH / TEST PIT FIELD LOG

Site: IWSMR 5623
Trench: 4
Date / Time: 23 Feb 05



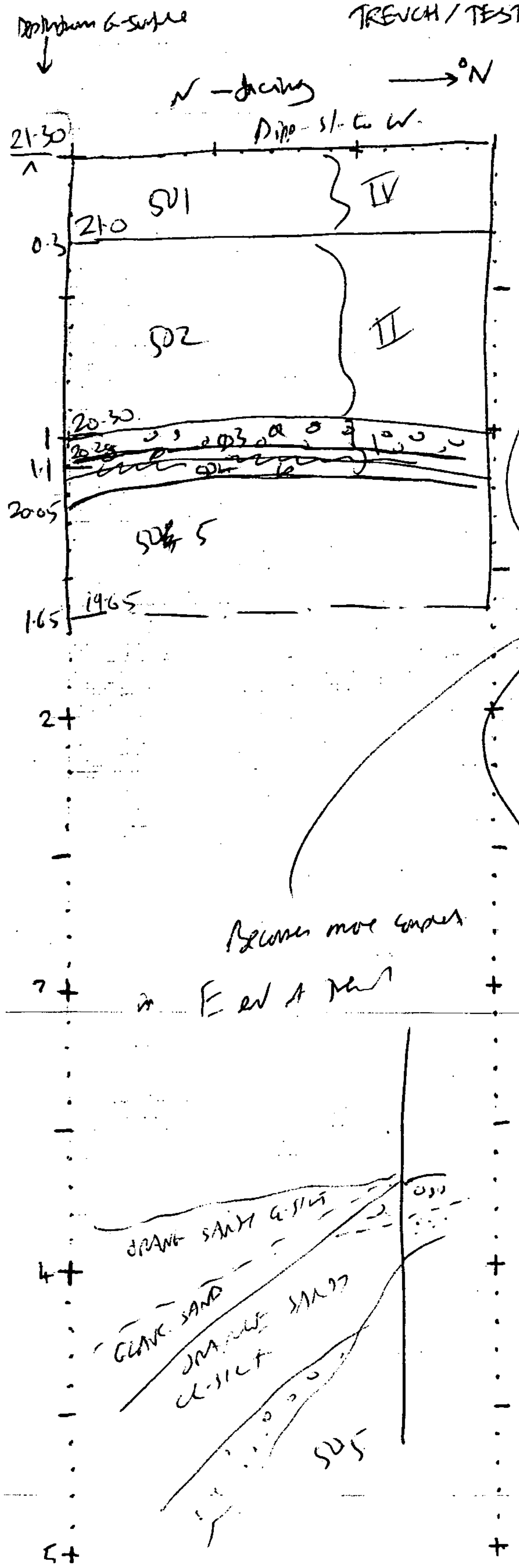
Context	Description	Interpretation
401	PLOUGH-SOIL	
402	STONY CL-SILT. W-compacted, str. brn / ysh-brn clay silt, v. sl. sandy (VF-F) in places, with freq. ang. to sub-ang. chert pebs + cobbles (2-15 cm). PLEI/HOL. COLL.	
403	SILT WITH OCC. FLINTS. Mod. to w-compacted ysh brown / sl. orange brn silt with occ. chert cobbles, (? coll. ? pal) – prob coll.	
404	SANDY CLAY. sl. olive / ysh-brn sandy clay w-compacted, massive. (? v. ...)	
405	CLAY. Mottled grey/olive / ysh-red clay silt (?)	

Spit-sample summ.			
Context	O	Depth.	Vol.

Env. bulk-sample summ.			
Context	<>	Depth.	Vol.

TRENCH / TEST PIT FIELD LOG

Site: IW SMR 5623
Trench: 5
Date / Time: 22 Feb 0[illegible]



Context	Description	Interpretation
SU1	PLOUGHSOIL	
SU2	CLAY. mod. to w-compacted, cohesive + massive olive / greenish-grey clay (≡ 606) with reddish-brown streaks / mottles	
SU3	~~F~~ SANDY GRAVELLY CL-SILT. Mod. to w-compacted cl-silt, sl. sandy (F) with mod. frequent F-VC flint gravel. Colour str. brown / y'sh-brown / R'sh-yellow (~~≡ 606~~) (≡ Not of 606)	
SU4	SANDY CL-SILT. Same as matrix for SU3, no gravel (≡ 606)	
SU5	CLAY. W-compacted olive / grey clay, with str. brown / Y'sh-brown mottles.	

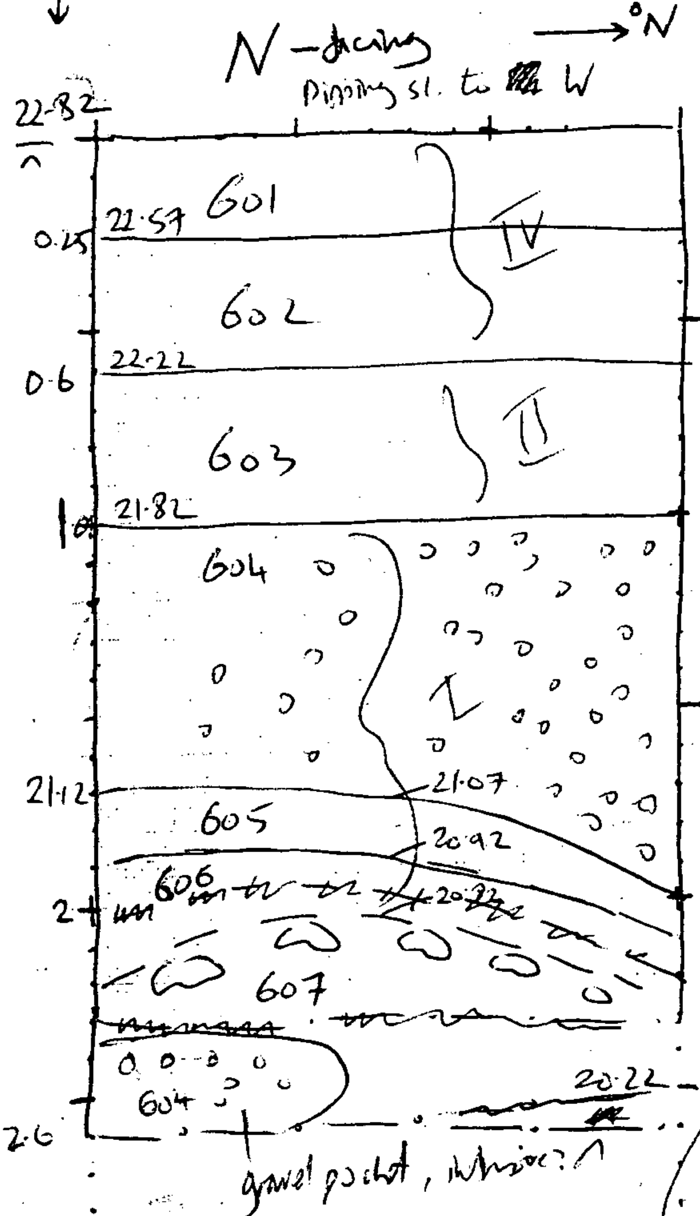
Spit-sample summ.		
Context ○	Depth.	Vol.

Env. bulk-sample summ.		
Context ◇	Depth.	Vol.

Datum G-Surface ↓

TRENCH / TEST PIT FIELD LOG

Site: IW SMR 5623
Trench: 6
Date / Time: 22 FEB 03



Context Description — Interpretation

601. PLOUGH-SOIL.

602. SUB-SOIL. Dark grayish-brown friable, mod. cohesive sandy cl-silt with mod. common sub-ang. flint clasts 2-8 cm.

603. STONY CLAY-SILT. Well-compacted dark yellowish-brown clay-silt with mod. freq. ang. to sub-ang. flint clasts (1-8 cm)
HOL. COLLUV.?

604. FLINT GRAVEL. Mod. to W-compacted dark y'ish-brown M/C flint gravel; occ. sm cobbles 8-16 cm; clasts mod./poorly sorted, gen. angular to sub-angular; in cohesive sl. sandy clay matrix with mod. common grit / fine-gravel.
PLEIST GRAVEL, poss. coll/sol. affected at top. — PLEIST

605. CLAY. Heavy gray clay with str. brown mottle. (T°?) W-compacted

606. SANDY CLAY-SILT. Cohesive, mod. compacted y'ish-brn cl-silt with fine sand, str. brown r'ish-brn

607. GREENISH SAND. Mod. compacted F-M sand, dark greenish gray with intermittent large sub-angular flint nodule (cream/orange skin, least weathered) at top. — T°

Spit-sample summ.		
Context ○	Depth	Vol.
6.1	1.0-1.1	
6.2	1.15-1.25	
6.3	1.6-1.7	

Env. bulk-sample summ.		
Context ◇	Depth	Vol.

TRENCH / TEST PIT FIELD LOG

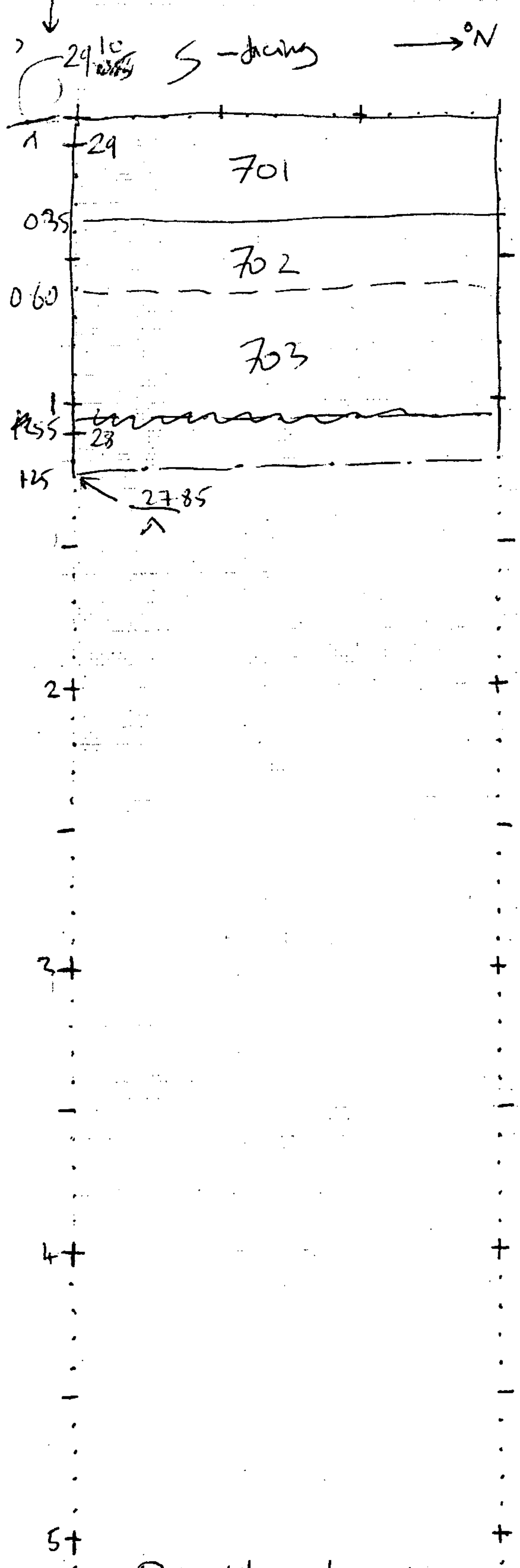
IOW Pan EV.

Site: IOW SMR ~~5564~~ 5623

Trench: 7

Date / Time: 21 FEB 05

Depth from G-surface



Context Description — Interpretation

701 - PLOUGH SOIL. Brown, humic, sl. sandy cohesive clay-silt with occ. flint + chalk pebbles, + occ. c5m + one late prehistoric flint waste flake

702 - SANDY CLAY-SILT - Mod. to well-compacted cohesive sl. sandy clay-silt. Dark yellowish-brown fading down to Y'sh-brown. DEGRADED UPP SURFACE TO B'ROCK.

703 - ARGILLACEOUS SAND. Well-compacted fine sand, sl. clay-silty in places; mottled grey / brownish-yellow / yellowish-red. Vertical fissures / root intrusions c.1-2cm across filled with dk yellowish-brown sdy-silt. Occ. iron-stained root lar casts 2-3cm diam. TO BEDROCK

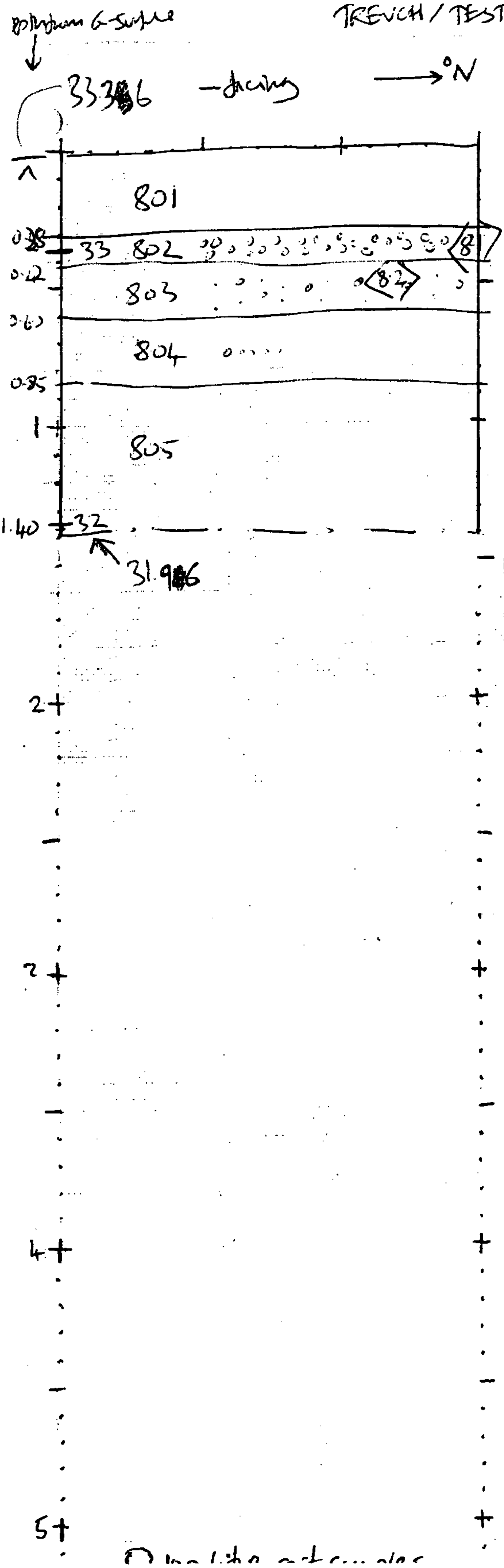
Spit-sample summ.			
Context	O	Depth.	Vol.

Env. bulk-sample summ.			
Context	<>	Depth.	Vol.

O 100 litre spit samples

TRENCH / TEST PIT FIELD LOG

Site: IW SMR 5623
Trench: 8
Date / Time: 21 Feb 05



Context Description Interpretation

801. PLOUGH-SOIL

802. FLINT GRAVEL. Poorly sorted M-C angular flint gravel in cl-silt matrix - mod to w-compacted; gen colour strong brown

803. GRAVELLY-CLAY. W-compacted sl. silty clay with mod common F-M ang. flint pebbles, ~~common in lenses~~ strong brn with gray mottles.

804. SILTY CLAY. W-compacted sl. silty clay with less F-M ang. flint gravel. strong brown with gray mottles. DEGR. TO MIXED WITH PLGH. CONTACT

805. TOP BROCK.
Orange / reddish-yellow sand with gray clayey lenses. Dipping almost vertically, oriented WNW-ESE. W-compacted.

Spit-sample summ.		
Context O	Depth.	Vol.

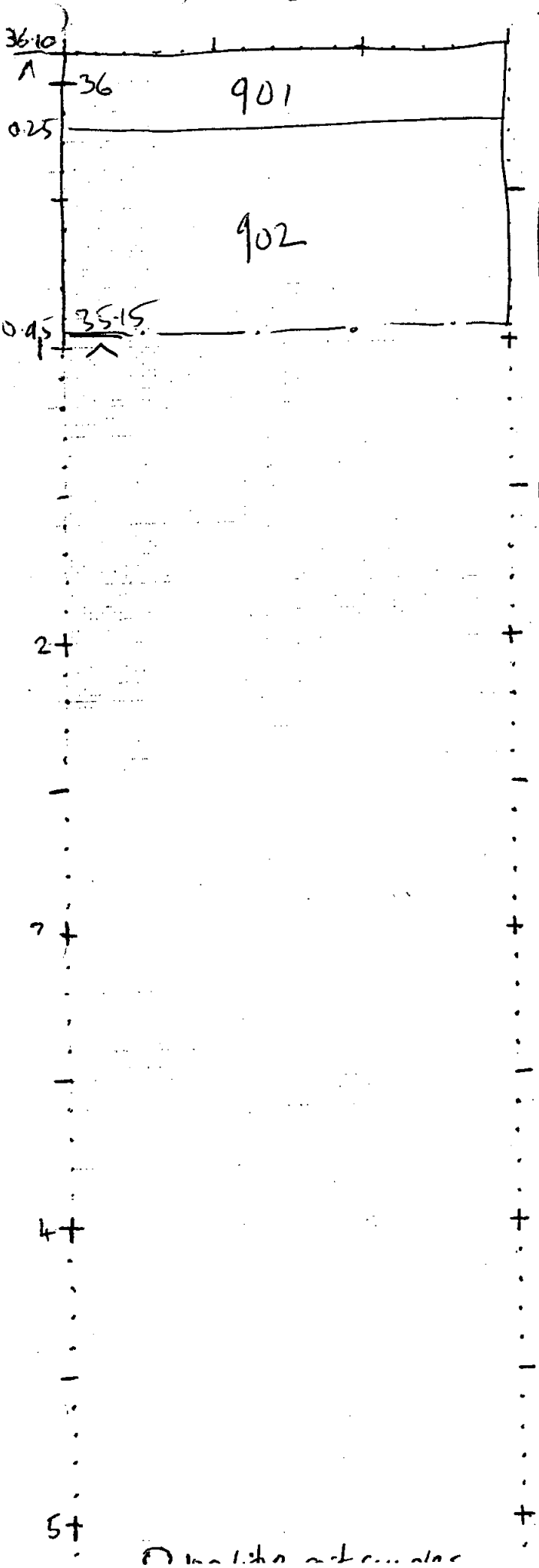
Env. bulk-sample summ.		
Context <>	Depth.	Vol.

TREVCH / TEST PIT FIELD LOG

Site: IW SMR 5623
Trench: 9
Date/Time: 21 FEB 05

Datum & Surface

S-facing → °N



Context	Description	Interpretation
901	PLOUGH-SOIL	
902	SILTY/SANDY CLAY. Mid-compact sl. silty clay with occ. sandy lenses. Bedding aligned WNW–ESE in plan view in base of trench. Dark colour mottled Yellowish / strong brown / grey [illegible]. Top of BEDROCK.	

Spit-sample summary

Context	Depth	Vol.

Env. bulk-sample summary

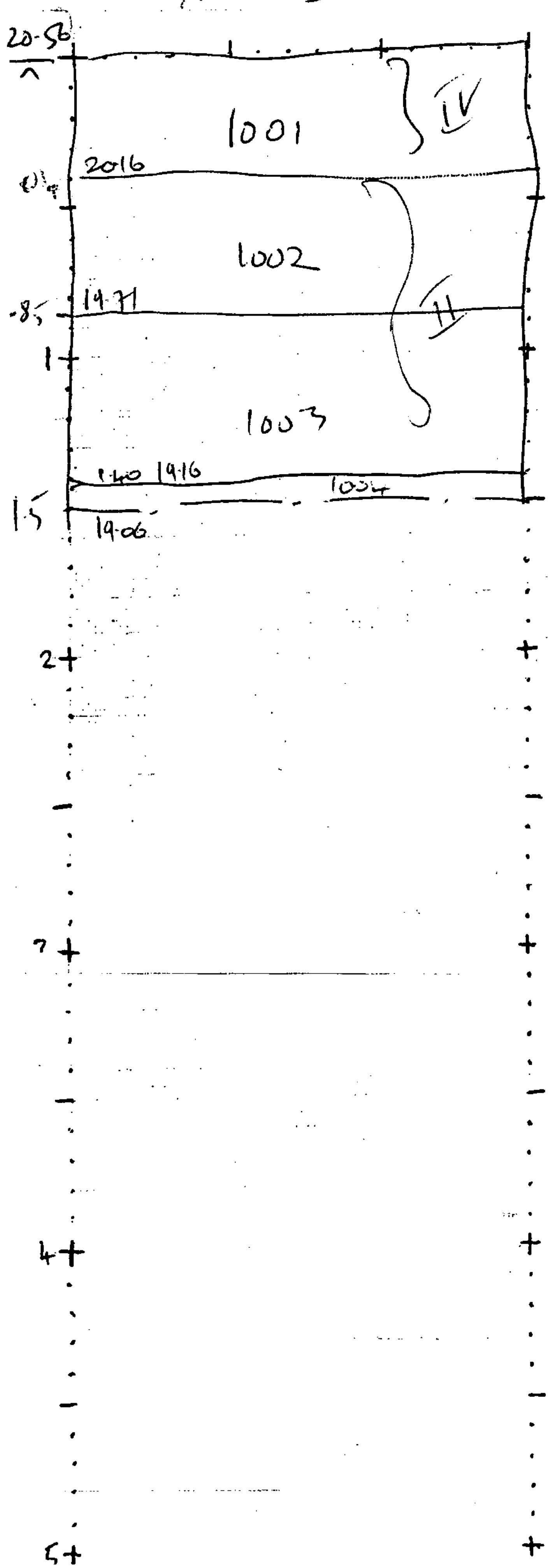
Context	Depth	Vol.

Depth from G-surface ↓

TRENCH / TEST PIT FIELD LOG

Site: IW SMR 5623
Trench: 10
Date / Time: 22 Feb 0

N-facing → °N



Context Description — Interpretation

1001 – PLOUGH-SOIL

1002 – STONY CL-SILT. Mod. compacted – w. sorted cl-silt with occ. C-VC sub-ang to ang. flints. Ylsh. Brn. COLLU.

1003 – [struck-through] GRAVELLY LOAM. Mod. compacted sl. sandy cl-silt with mod. comm. F-C sub-ang flint gravel. Gen. color Ylsh-Brn / greysh-Brn. ?TERR / ? COLL (?Pleist.)

1004. GREY CLAY. V.W-WEATHERED [struck-through] grey clay with str. brn mottle. ?

Spit-sample summ.

Context O Depth. Vol.

Env. bulk-sample summary.

Context ◇ Depth. Vol.

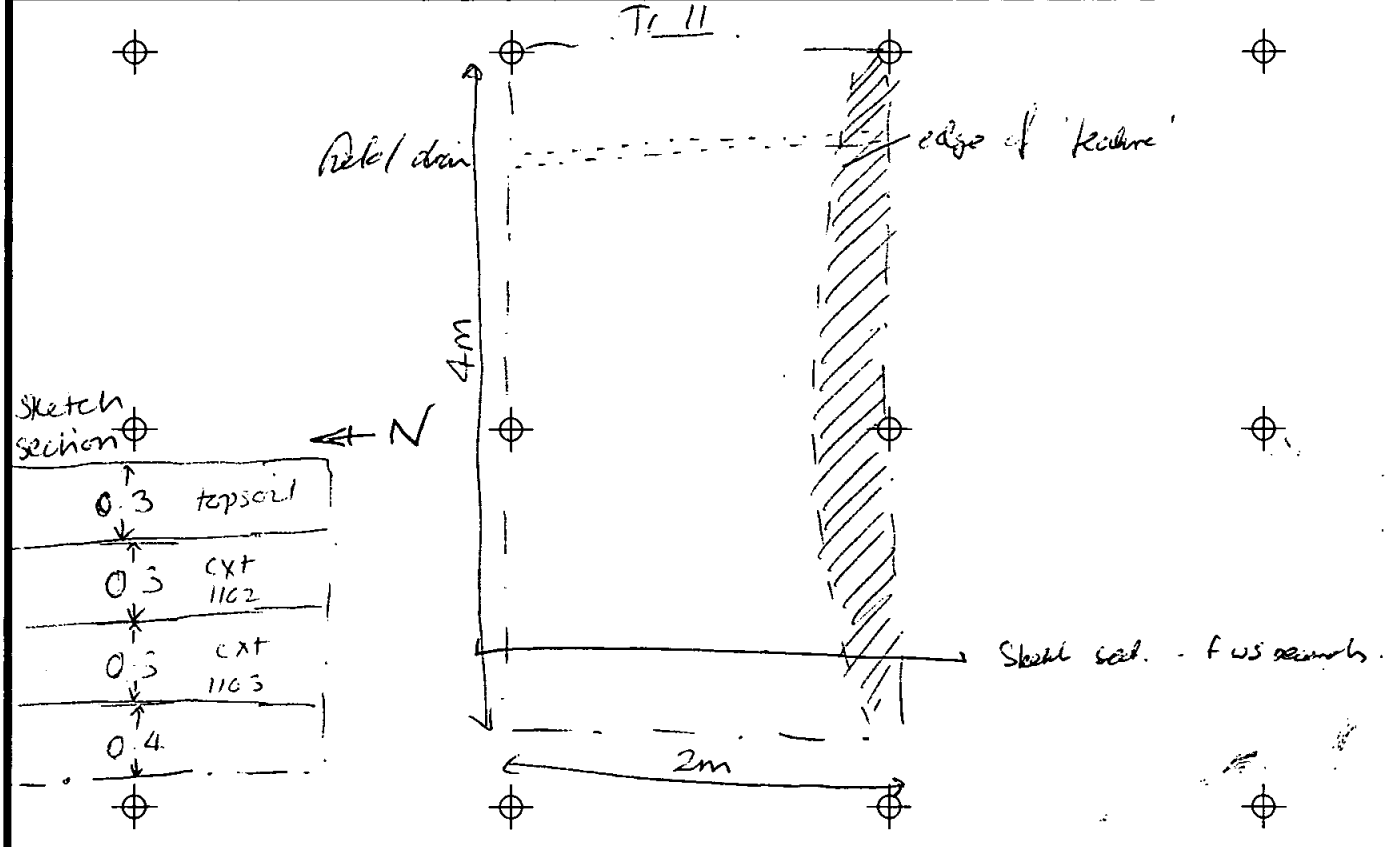
Oxford Archaeology	CONTEXT RECORD ADDITIONAL SHEET	Context No. TRENCH 11
SITE CODE WSMR523	SITE NAME	SHEET NO.

'Feature' encountered along the southern edge of the trench observed during machine exc of the trench with fresh material from the upper fill. Seen to have a vertical edge = 0.9m deep & slightly curving.

Upper fill: large flint nodule cobbles up to 0.2m ø = (1102)

Lower fill: stiff brown clay with occ. small chalk pieces up to 30mm ø (1103)

Contained ? late med pottery: brick in the upper fill.

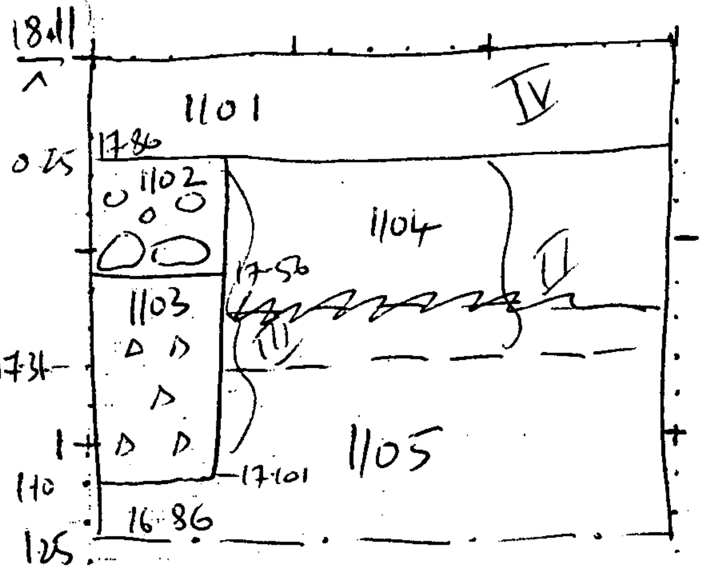


Datum 6-Surface

TRENCH / TEST PIT FIELD LOG

Site: IW SMR 5623
Trench: 11
Date / Time: 22 Feb 0

E - facing → °N



2

3

4

5

Context	Description	Interpretation
1101	PLOUGH SOIL	
1102	COBBLES / RUBBLE. Large flints (5-15cm) + pieces post-med CBM in y'sh-brown clay. Top fill of feature.	
1103	CLAY WITH CHALK PEBBLES. Mod. compact y'sh-brown clay with ang to sub-ang. chalk pebs. BOTT. FILL OF FEATURE	
1104	CLAY WITH CHALK FRAGS. Mod compact. V. cohesive y'sh-brown clay with common sub-ang to ang chalk pebs + occ VC sub-ang flint frags. COLL.	
1105	CLAY. Mod. to v. compact clay, grey with st. brown mottles. ? CLAY	

Spit-sample summ.

Context	O	Depth.	Vol.

Env. bulk-sample summ.

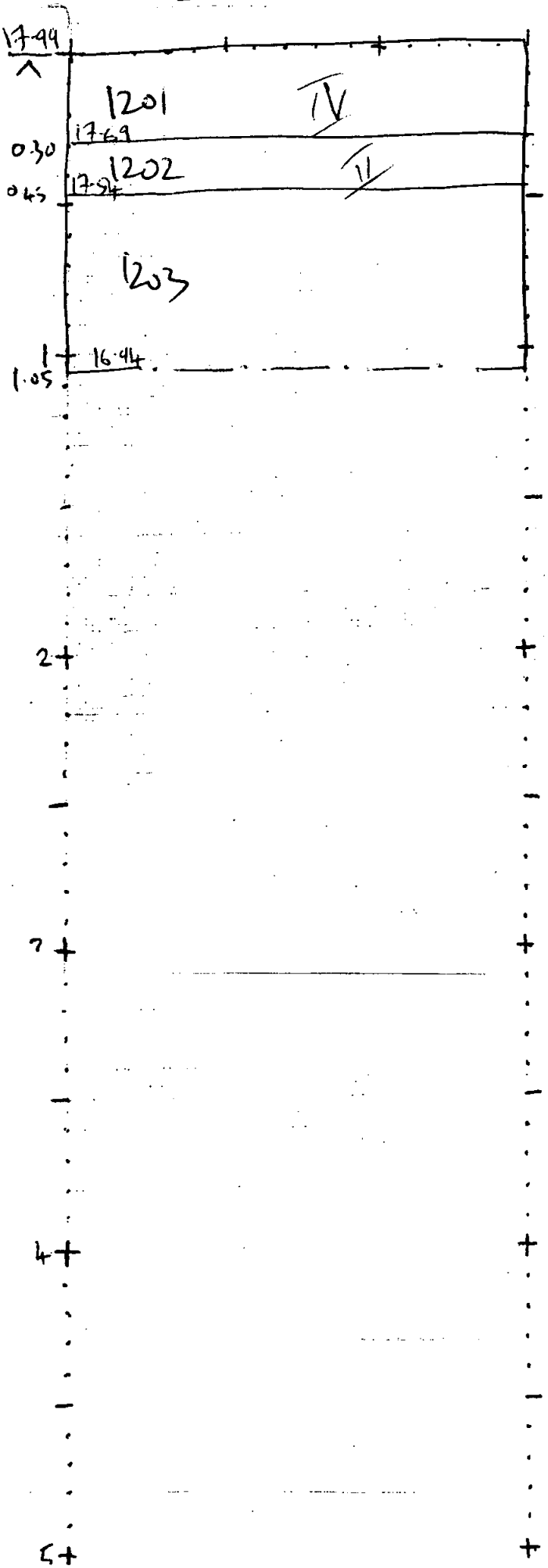
Context	◇	Depth.	Vol.

Orientation of E-section

TRENCH / TEST PIT FIELD LOG

Site: IWSMR 5623
Trench: 12
Date / Time: 22 Feb 0

S — facing → °N



Context	Description	Interpretation
1201.	PLOUGH-SOIL	
1202.	STONY CLAY. Mod. compacted, V. close yish-brn / brnish-yell clay with mod common sub-ang. stones 3-10cm. COLL.	
1203.	CLAY. Mod. to v. compact, V. close o dark / grey brown-grey clay with stonybrown / yish yell streaks / mottle.	

Spit-sample summ.

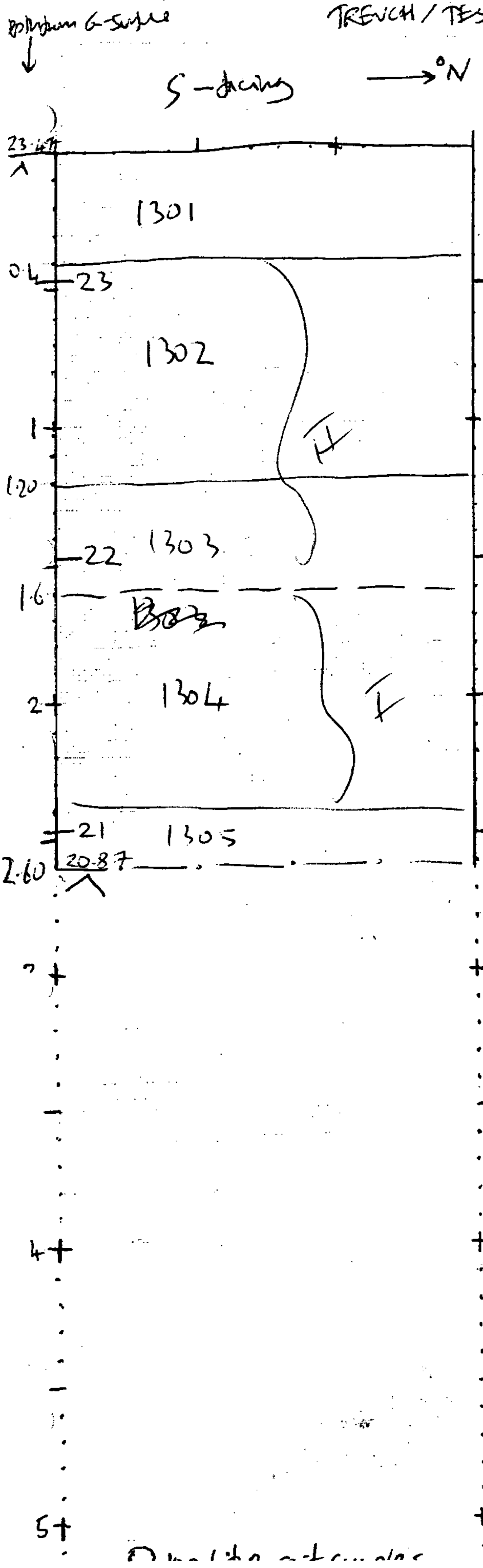
Context	Depth.	Vol.

Env. bulk-sample summ.

Context	Depth.	Vol.

TRENCH / TEST PIT FIELD LOG

Site: IW SMR
Trench: 13 5623
Date / Time: 21 Feb 05



Context	Description	Interpretation
1301	PLOUGH-SOIL	
1302	SUB-SOIL. Mod soft humic brown loam with occ. M-VC flint pebs + mod. CBM. — HOL. COLLUVIUM.	
1303	GRAVELLY CL-SILT. Dark olive with reddish / ysh-brn mottles; silty clay with mod. common sub-ang F-VC flint pebs. — TOP OF T? W-compact	
1304	CL-SILT. Dark olive / greyish-brown silty clay CL-SILT; W-compacted; with occ. patches/lenses F-M sub-ang flint gravel with some sand. ?? HOL COLLUVIUM / PROB T°	
1305	SILTY SAND. W-compacted olive / brownish-grey / greyish-brn F. sand with silty lenses / bands	

OFF T°

Spit-sample summ.

Context	O	Depth	Vol.
13.1		1.30-1.50	

Env. bulk-sample summ.

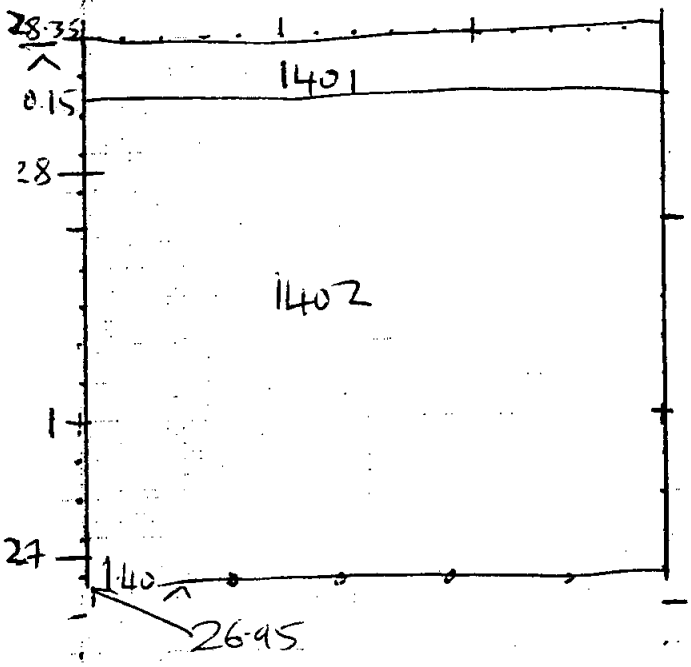
Context	◇	Depth	Vol.

plan of G-Sample

TRENCH / TEST PIT FIELD LOG

Site: IW SMR 5623
Trench: 14
Date / Time: 21 Feb 05

§ - facing → °N



Context	Description	Interpretation
1401.	PLOUGH-SOIL	
1402.	CLAY. Mottled strong brown / grey clay. Un-compacted. ~~Paper~~ To BEDROCK	

Spit-sample summ.

Context ○	Depth.	Vol.

Env. bulk-sample summ.

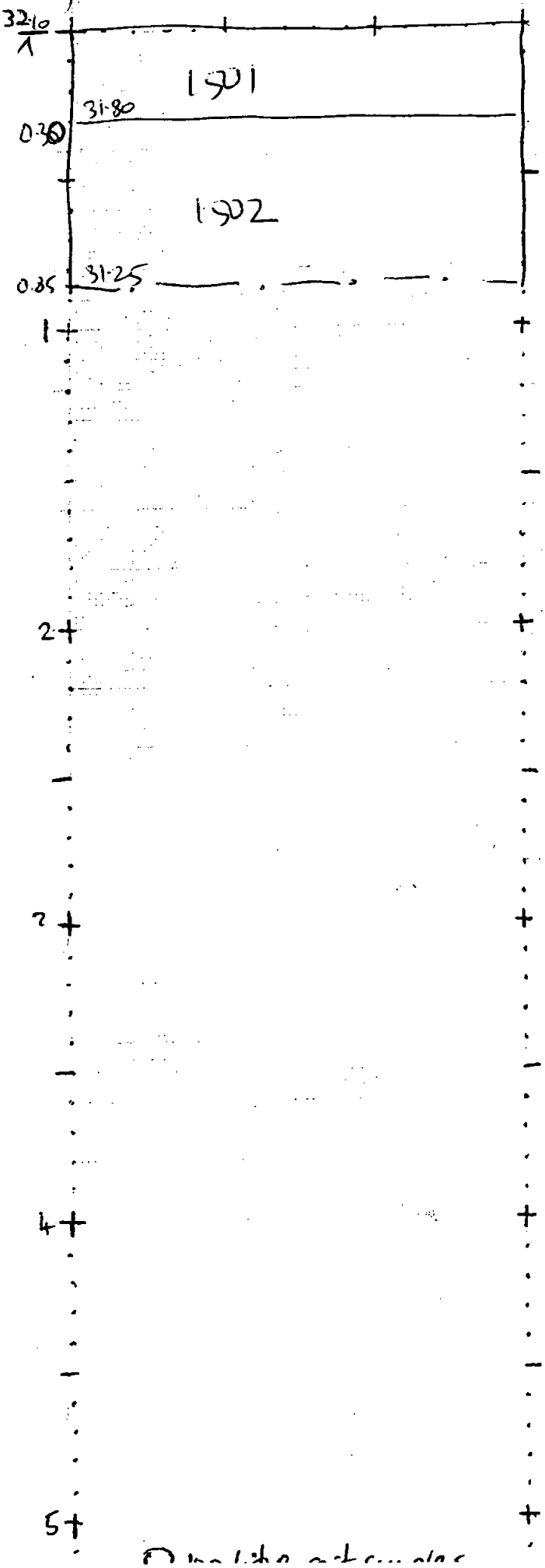
Context ◇	Depth.	Vol.

Section G-Surface ↓

TRENCH / TEST PIT FIELD LOG

Site: IW SMR 5623
Trench: 15
Date / Time: 22 Feb. 05

N ⅋-facing → °N



Context	Description	Interpretation
1501.	FLINTY-SOIL	
1502.	⅋ ARGILLACEOUS LOAM. Mod. L w-consol. dk. silt/ sandy dk. silt. Mottled yish-gn/ olive/ yish. sn. To BROCK.	

Spit-sample summ.		
Context	Depth.	Vol.

Env. bulk-sample summ.		
Context	Depth.	Vol.

Isle of Wight, Pan Urban Extension
IWSMR5623

Box 1 File 4

B. Survey Data

Office World

The No.1 Office Supplies
Discount Superstore

KRAFT SQUARE CUT FOLDER
FOOLSCAP

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of CD copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Isle of Wight] Parish:[Newport] Site:[Pan Urban Extension] Site code[IWSMR5623]
Line 2: Excavators name[S. Foreman]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

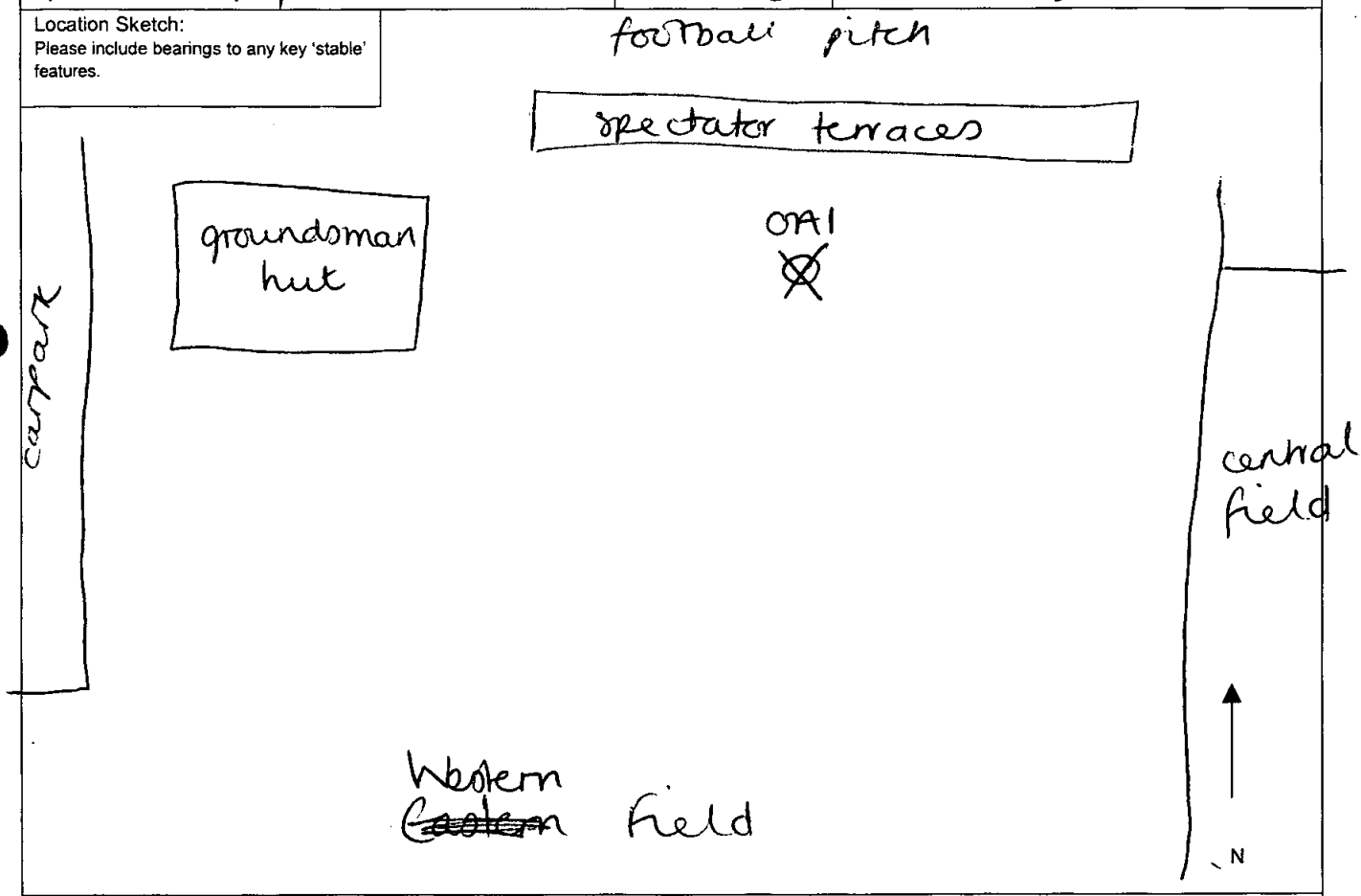
SITE NAME:	CONTROL STATION LOCATION	SITE CODE:
Pan Urban Ext		IWSHR5623

Station Number:	Date Recorded:	Description of Mark:
OA1	21/2/05	Yellow stake with black cross

Surveyor:	Description of Location:
LN	In north area of ~~eastern~~ western field near fence of football pitch.

Coordinates:	Height:	Bearing from Station :
450504.447, 88455.889	15.03	FS 3 + 9

Location Sketch:
Please include bearings to any key 'stable' features.



Location Photograph:	Direction:

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

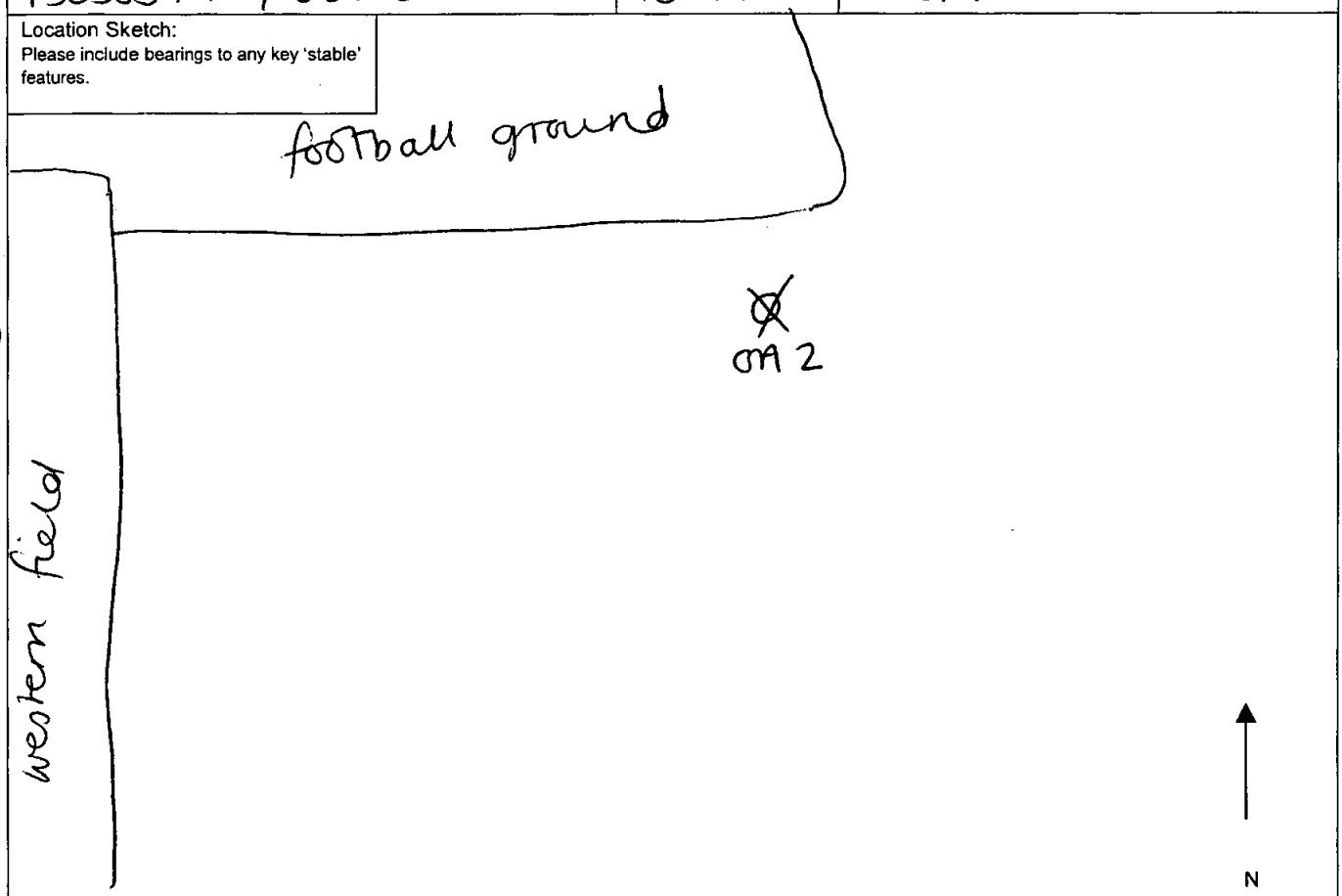
SITE NAME:	CONTROL STATION LOCATION	SITE CODE:
Pan Urban Ext		1WSMR5623

Station Number:	Date Recorded:	Description of Mark:
OA2	21/2/05	Yellow Stake with black cross

Surveyor:	Description of Location:
LN	In central field just south of SE corner of football ground.

Coordinates:	Height:	Bearing from Station :
450585.74, 88466.032	18.44	OA1

Location Sketch:
Please include bearings to any key 'stable' features.



Location Photograph:	Direction:

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

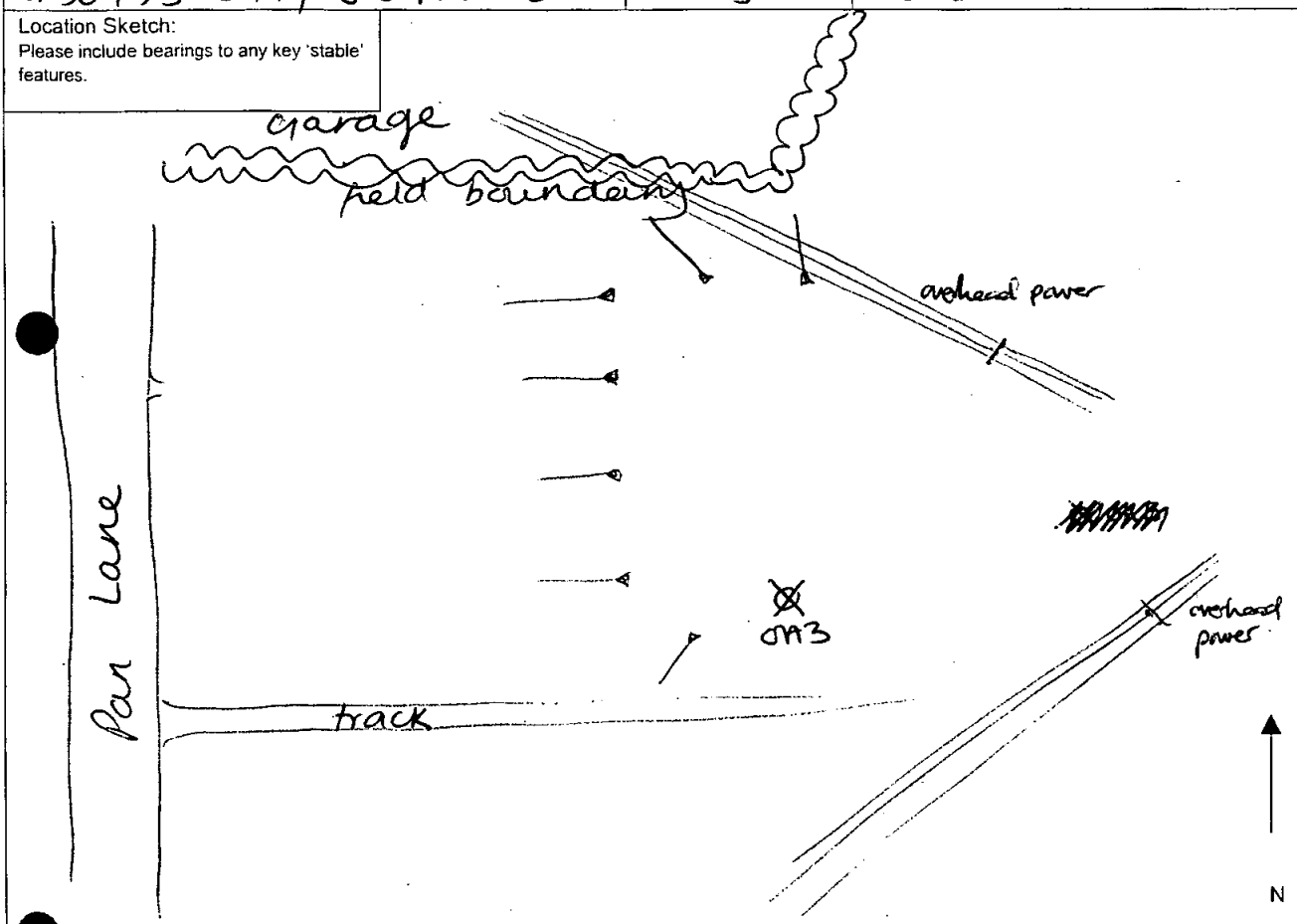
SITE NAME: Pan Urban Ext	CONTROL STATION LOCATION	SITE CODE: IWSMR5623

Station Number:	Date Recorded:	Description of Mark:
OA3	21/2/05	Yellow stake (very small) with black cross

Surveyor:	Description of Location:
LN	On brow of hill between the two power lines to north of track.

Coordinates:	Height:	Bearing from Station :
450795.571, 88490.134	30.5	OA2

Location Sketch:
Please include bearings to any key 'stable' features.



Location Photograph:	Direction:

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SITE CODE: INSMR5623	EDM SURVEY RECORD	STE NAME: Pan Urban (?)
SURVEYORS: LN		AREA/ZONE: E DATE: 22/2

SETUP DETAILS

OCCUPIED STATION	BACKSIGHT	IH	DP	JOB DESCRIPTION
OA3	OA2	1·325		PAN2202 . res -0.02 -0.01
OA2	OA1	1·263		PAN2202B res +0.016 -0.022

JOB DETAILS

PT. NO.	FILE NAME	EASTINGS	NORTHINGS	HEIGHT	DESCRIPTION/ERRORS/NOTES
15·1	TT			31.89	8mng 01
15·2	↓			31.87	↓
15·3				32.19	
15·4				32.24	
10·1				20.41	8mng 02
10·2				20·34	↓
10·3				20·62	
10·4				20·7	
11·1				18·11	8mng 03
11·2				18·12	↓
11·3				18·28	
11·4				18·32	
12·1				17·85	8mng 04
12·2				17·99	↓
12·3				18·14	
12·4				18·12	
Job B					
				22.76	
				22.85	
				22.79	
				22.66	

SURVEY CODE PREFIXES
LINEAR - **FE** = FEATURE, **FEX**=EXCAVATED SECTION, **FEB** = FEATURE BASE, **STU** = STRUCTURE , **MOD** = MODERN FEATURE, **SL** = SECTION LINE, **PPF** = PITS & POSTHOLES (Free drawn), **TT** = TRIAL TRENCH, **CL** = CENTRE LINE, **LOE** = LIMIT OF EXCAVATION, **ILOE** = BAULK LINES, **GEO** = GEOLOGICAL FEATURE. **PER** = PERIMETER, **FL** = FENCE, **HL** = HEDGE, **RI V**= RIVER, **COS** = CONTOUR STRING, **CS** = CLOSE STRING AFTER SHOT.

POINTS - **STN** = STATIONS, **SF** = SMALL FIND (GENERAL), **DP** = DRAWING POINT, **ES** = ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE, **GP** = GRID PEG, **LVL** = SPOT HEIGHT, **GR** = GEO REF POINT, **CO** = CONTOUR POINT, **BCK**=BACK SIGHT CHECK, **BS** = BACK SIGHT, **OP** = OCCUPIED POINT

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD,OX2 0ES

SITE CODE: IWSMR5623	EDM SURVEY RECORD	STE NAME: Pan Urban Ext	
SURVEYORS: LN		AREA/ZONE: E	DATE: 22/2

SETUP DETAILS

OCCUPIED STATION	BACKSIGHT	IH	DP	JOB DESCRIPTION
OA3	OA2	1.323		PAN21020

JOB DETAILS

PT. NO.	FILE NAME	EASTINGS	NORTHINGS	HEIGHT	DESCRIPTION/ERRORS/NOTES
7.1	TT				8mng 01
7.2	↓				↓
7.3					
7.4					
8.1					8mng 02
8.2					↓
8.3					
8.4					
9.1					8mng 03
9.2					↓
9.3					
9.4					
13.1					8mng 04
13.2					↓
13.3					
13.4					
14.1					8mng 05
14.2					↓
14.3					
14.4	↓				

SURVEY CODE PREFIXES

LINEAR - **FE** = FEATURE, **FEX**=EXCAVATED SECTION, **FEB** = FEATURE BASE, **STU** = STRUCTURE , **MOD** = MODERN FEATURE, **SL** = SECTION LINE, **PPF** = **PITS & POSTHOLES (Free drawn)**, **TT** = TRIAL TRENCH, **CL** = CENTRE LINE, **LOE** = LIMIT OF EXCAVATION, **ILOE** = BAULK LINES, **GEO** = GEOLOGICAL FEATURE. **PER** = PERIMETER, **FL** = FENCE, **HL** = HEDGE, **RI V**= RIVER, **COS** = **CONTOUR STRING, CS** = CLOSE STRING AFTER SHOT.

POINTS - **STN** = STATIONS, **SF** = SMALL FIND (GENERAL), **DP** = DRAWING POINT,**ES** = ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE, **GP** = GRID PEG, **LVL** = SPOT HEIGHT, **GR** = GEO REF POINT, **CO** = CONTOUR POINT, BCK=BACK SIGHT CHECK, **BS** = BACK SIGHT, **OP** = OCCUPIED POINT

1262

TP No	Eating	Northing
1	450425.062	88431.27697
1	450428.562	88431.27697
2	450476.1556	88434.57577
2	450479.6556	88434.57577
3	450527.2492	88437.87457
3	450530.7492	88437.87457
4	450578.3428	88441.17337
4	450581.8428	88441.17337
5	450629.4364	88444.47216
5	450632.9364	88444.47216
6	450680.5323	88447.73562
6	450684.0323	88447.73562
7	450701.7144	88448.27764
7	450705.2144	88448.27764
8	450738.8048	88449.31631
8	450742.3048	88449.31631
9	450782.8951	88450.35497
9	450786.3951	88450.35497
10	450697.8302	88500.95464
10	450701.3302	88500.95464
11	450693.9461	88553.63163
11	450697.4461	88553.63163
12	450690.062	88606.30863
12	450693.562	88606.30863

13.1 23.13
23.47
23.58
23.51

Station No	Easting	Northing
1	450414.65	88435.45
2	450428.3	88437.93
3	450470.85	88445.7
4	450471.45	88466.55
5	450476.45	88453.1
6	450485.65	88455.2
7	450494.55	88465.65
8	450529.3	88471.9
9	450531	88463.6
10	450551	88481.1
11	450575.9	88471.8
12	450450.35	88579.05
13	450530.25	88593.65
14	450540.35	88546.6
15	450544	88547.25
16	450543.7	88528.6
17	450547.35	88529.3
18	450581.6	88585.3
19	450590.7	88586.8
20	450589.56	88593.69
21	450598.5	88595.92
22	450643.3	88606
23	450647.75	88607.2
24	450647.2	88610.15
25	450664.15	88622.15
26	450662.39	88628.38
27	450706.9	88631.55
28	450706.45	88627.8
29	450727.5	88624.35
30	450728.45	88627.8
31	450824.7	88699.2
32	450842.75	88695.75
33	450472.9	88239.84
34	450509.53	88269.13
35	450510.1	88253.35
36	450513.55	88251.5
37	450524	88241.65
38	450546	88222.8

CM1 450504.447
88455.889 15.03

CM2 450555.740
88466.032 18.44

~~15.697~~

CM3 450715.571
88490.134 30.5
~~30.599~~

#7-9

7.1 28.89
28.93
29.23
29.22

8.1 33.21
33.27
33.61
33.62

9.1 36.09
36.67
36.15
36.21

Level No	Easting	Northing	Height
1	450681.27	88658.41	14
2	450689.96	88332.02	26.2
3	450660.04	88282.59	27.4
4	450584.72	88242.03	28.7
5	450480.9251	88187.89966	19.3

450548.0116	88548.70766
450542.6028	88526.55287
450550.9811	88531.11103
450581.7818	88581.84036
450591.0084	88583.53643
450589.2018	88598.58896
450598.3261	88599.755
450643.9568	88604.95086
450651.4866	88607.81297
450649.1534	88613.85518
450668.243	88623.50152
450666.4401	88629.96775
450702.534	88634.20717
450702.3219	88626.04489
450732.9713	88624.24283
450732.4448	88630.17903
450823.4468	88694.73613
450843.4351	88692.56703
450473.4971	88244.75095
450509.7665	88274.09195
450510.2884	88258.57383
450519.0296	88253.48805
450529.2059	88243.83813
450545.9055	88230.01525
450681.0147	88664.16456
450690.0336	88337.30689
450660.0223	88288.25751
450587.8336	88250.94419
450486.9232	88188.87773
449336.5262	86851.1475
450426.812	88431.27697
450477.9056	88434.57577
450528.9992	88437.87457
450580.0928	88441.17337
450703.4644	88448.27764
450682.2823	88447.73562
450740.5548	88449.31631
450784.6451	88450.35497
450631.1864	88444.47216
450428.0411	88427.60284
450479.1347	88430.90164
450530.2283	88434.1827
450581.3219	88437.50332
450632.4156	88440.78507
450683.5115	88444.04443
450711.6935	88450.6076
450748.7839	88451.62512
450792.8743	88452.66379
450699.5802	88500.95464
450707.8094	88503.26345
450695.6961	88553.63163
450703.9252	88555.9575
450691.812	88606.30863
450700.0411	88608.6345

SILO

GREAT PAN FARM

POULTRY HOUSE

FOOTBALL GROUND

FOOTBALL GROUND

FOOTBALL GROUND

FOOTBALL GROUND

OA1

OA2

OA3

OA4

TT01

TRACK

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

AREA 2

ST GEORGES WAY

PAN LANE

26.2M

Test Pit Location

6 Test Pit Number

Limit of Development Area

OA Survey Station

Survey Data supplied by : OA

N

0 20 m

Scale at A3 1:1250

Oxford Archaeology
Janus House,
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Oxford,
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IWSMR5623

Pan Urban Extension

Drawing No.	OA1
Date printed	25 / 02 / 05
Drawing title	

Test Pit Locations

CHECKED BY:

PAN URBAN EXTENSION
NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT

Report on Archaeogeophysical Survey 2005

A.D.H. Bartlett

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Pan Urban Extension, Newport, Isle of Wight

Report on Archaeogeophysical Survey 2005

Summary

This geophysical survey was carried out as part of the archaeological assessment of the proposed Pan Urban Extension development area to the south east of Newport, Isle of Wight. All accessible areas of the site were investigated by means of a magnetometer survey, supplemented by soil magnetic susceptibility readings. The susceptibility values indicated that conditions in the southern half of the site should be quite favourable for the magnetic detection of archaeological features, but low readings to the north suggested the response there may be more limited.

Findings from the survey included a small number of individual magnetic anomalies of a kind which could be associated with the presence of ancient settlement remains (e.g. at J in field 3.2), but the detected features were nowhere sufficiently strong or concentrated to suggest a clearly defined archaeological site. A number of linear features and disturbances were also detected. Some of these could represent former boundaries, and others may be cultivation effects. Strong magnetic disturbances of probably recent origin were seen at various locations, particularly near boundaries and next to the River Medina. Further investigation would be desirable to establish or confirm the archaeological significance of some of the survey findings.

Contents

Illustrations

A3 plans at the following scales are included in this report:

Figure 6	Survey location	1:4000
Figures 7-10	Magnetometer survey (with interpretation)	1:1250
Figures 11-12	Magnetometer survey (grey scale plot)	1:2000
Figure 13	Magnetic susceptibility survey	1:5000
Figures 14-15	Summary of findings	1:2000

Pan Urban Extension, Newport, Isle of Wight

Report on Archaeogeophysical Survey 2005

Introduction

This geophysical survey forms part of an archaeological assessment which is being undertaken by Oxford Archaeology on behalf of Isle of Wight Council. The Pan Urban Extension site to the south east of Newport has previously been the subject of an archaeological desk based assessment, and further field evaluations are now required as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed development project. The site covers some 31ha, centred at NGR SZ 509887, and is the intended location for an extensive development to include housing, light industry and public amenities.

The fieldwork for the geophysical survey was carried out alongside initial test pit excavations by Oxford Archaeology, and was completed over a two week period starting on 23 February 2005. The survey will be followed by trial trenching during a later stage of the archaeological assessment.

The Site

The location and topography of the site, together with the archaeological and historical background to the project, are described in detail in the desk based assessment, prepared by WCA Heritage for the Property Services Division of the Isle of Wight Council, and dated 28 October 2004. Requirements for the survey were subsequently updated in the project brief circulated in January 2005.

Topography and Geology

The site includes a number of undulating fields, rising overall to the north east, and divided by two wooded stream valleys. The fields are mainly pasture, but two of them (2.3 and 3.1) are arable, and there is a tree nursery in 3.2. Most of the site was accessible to a magnetometer survey, with the exception of small areas of steeply sloping or obstructed ground. Some of these areas were included in the susceptibility survey.

The geology of the site is described in the brief as consisting mainly of heavy Eocene clays (Bembridge Marls, Bagshot and Hamstead Beds), but with gravel terraces overlain by brickearth near to the River Medina, which adjoins the site to the south west. The British Geological Survey 1:50000 map (IoW Special Sheet) indicates that the Bagshot Beds are present in the southern half of the site (Areas 2 and part of 3), followed by

Bembridge Marls and Hamstead Beds (this spelling is as on the BGS map) in succession to the north. An area of gravel terrace is shown immediately to the west (Area 1).

Clay soils are not necessarily the most favourable for magnetometer survey, although they vary, and some response can usually be achieved. Such features as silted ditches may be difficult to detect in soils where there is little variation in composition or properties between the fill and natural subsoil, and where magnetic susceptibility values are low. There should usually, however, be at least some features within a former settlement or industrial site which are magnetically detectable. The magnetic susceptibility values from this site (figure 13) suggest that conditions should be quite favourable for magnetometer surveying on the Bagshot Beds in the southern part of the site, where the readings ($> 20 \times 10^{-5}$ SI) contrast with much lower readings ($< 5 \times 10^{-5}$ SI) to the north.

The susceptibility readings from the north of the site may be depressed in part by the presence of thick turf, which offers less direct contact between the measuring coil and the ground surface than would be possible in the arable fields to the south. Conditions in the northern half of the survey area may not in fact be any less suitable for magnetometer surveying than the areas investigated in a previous magnetometer survey nearby. Our survey of a 7.5 km pipeline route to the north of Newport in 2000 was located mainly on clay soils of the Hamstead Beds [1]. Continuous recorded magnetometer and susceptibility surveys along the route produced findings which included areas of enhanced magnetic susceptibility readings associated with clusters of magnetic anomalies. This suggests that soils of this kind offer a least the potential for detecting significant archaeological sites.

Archaeological Background

The site offers a number of archaeological possibilities, although there are few previously confirmed findings from within the survey area itself. The most significant archaeological site in the immediate vicinity is a former gravel quarry at Great Pan Farm, where a large collection of paleolithic flints was recovered during gravel extraction in the 1920s. An early prehistoric site would not present any features detectable by magnetometer surveying, although the backfilled gravel pit itself might well be detectable, depending on the nature of the fill.

The gravel pit was probably located near Great Pan Farm within Area 1 of the study area (as described in the desk based assessment), although it perhaps extended into Area 2. Area 1 is to be preserved in situ, and was excluded from the survey.

The site is additionally described in the desk based assessment as offering moderate potential for Iron Age and Roman findings, and moderate to high potential for medieval and post medieval remains. The scheduled Shide Roman villa is located some 600m south west of Great Pan Farm, and other Roman and Iron Age findings are recorded nearby. There are none, however, in areas which fall within the survey.

There is similarly no recorded Anglo Saxon activity within the proposed development area, but Great Pan Farm is the site of a Norman manor. Further medieval activity is a

possibility in this area, although there is so far no direct evidence for a suggested deserted medieval village. It has also been proposed that ditched medieval crofts may be present next to Staplers Road at the northern end of the proposed development, although these may not necessarily lie within the survey area.

Other potential findings from the survey as noted in the brief include ponds or marl pits and ploughed-out boundaries.

Survey Procedure

The magnetometer survey followed standard procedures for work of this kind with readings collected along transects 1m apart using Bartington 1m fluxgate magnetometers. A detailed magnetometer survey was specified for the project because the ground cover at the site makes it unsuitable for fieldwalking. A recorded magnetometer survey also offers far more complete recovery of available archaeological evidence than could otherwise be achieved. Alternative geophysical procedures based on initial magnetometer scanning or sampling, or a preliminary magnetic susceptibility survey, require that much of the site must be excluded from consideration on the basis of minimal evidence, with a consequently increased risk that significant archaeological findings will remain undetected. This is of particular relevance in this case, given the potential difficulty of detecting some categories of archaeological features on clay soils.

The magnetometer responds to cut features such as ditches and pits when they are silted with topsoil, which usually has a higher magnetic susceptibility than the underlying natural subsoil. It also detects the thermoremanent magnetism of fired materials, notably baked clay structures such as kilns or hearths, and so responds preferentially to the presence of ancient settlement or industrial remains.

The results of the survey are shown as graphical (x-y trace) plots at 1:1250 scale in figures 7-10, and as grey scale plots at 1:2000 scale in two overlapping sections in figures 11-12. An interpretation of the findings is shown superimposed on figures 7-10, and is reproduced separately to provide a summary of the results on figures 14-15. Individual magnetic anomalies of potential interest are outlined where possible in red, but it is difficult to achieve a complete or rigorous categorisation when many of the detected features are weak, and not clearly distinguishable from background variations. Some potential but uncertain linear features are indicated schematically by broken red or green lines.

The survey plots show the magnetometer readings after standard treatments which include adjustment for irregularities in line spacing caused by variations in the instrument zero setting, and slight linear smoothing. Additional 2D low pass filtering has been applied to the grey scale plot to reduce background noise levels.

The survey grid was set out and located at the required national grid co-ordinates by means of a sub-1m accuracy GPS system. OS co-ordinates of map locations can be read

from the AutoCAD version of the plans which can be supplied with this report. The survey plans which are included in this report are based on a digital site plan supplied to us by the client.

The magnetometer survey was supplemented by a background magnetic susceptibility survey with readings taken at 16.6m intervals (36 readings/ha) using a Bartington MS2 meter and field sensor loop. The results are presented as a plots of shaded squares of density proportional to the readings on figure 13. The plots as reproduced show the initial readings, and the values after treatment with a median filter. This calculates the median of each group of immediate neighbours, and emphasises broad trends in the data. Susceptibility surveying provides a useful complement to a magnetometer survey, and indicates the strength of response which is likely to be obtained. It can also be used to provide a broad indication of previously occupied or disturbed areas in which burning associated with past human occupation has enhanced the magnetic susceptibility of topsoil, although the readings may be affected by a number of non-archaeological factors, including geology and land use.

Results

The fields within the survey area identified here by means of a numbering scheme based on the one used in the desk based assessment and brief. The project study area is divided into Areas 1-4, of which Areas 2-4 are included in the survey. The fields within each area have been labelled for purposes of identification in this report as 2.1, 2.2, etc (as indicated on the grey scale plots and interpretation: figures 1, 11-12, 14-15).

Area 2

These fields lie between the River Medina and Pan lane, and may include part of the site of the 1920s gravel quarry, although the quarry perhaps lies further to the north. Magnetic disturbances of probably recent origin limit the value of the survey data in fields 2.1 and 2.2.

Field 2.1 is strongly disturbed (and is therefore plotted in figure 7 at a lower sensitivity than the remainder of the survey). This could be consistent with the presence of a former quarry which has been filled with 20th C debris, but the site could also have been levelled or landscaped (perhaps with imported rubble, etc.) for some other purpose.

Field 2.2 is a football field, parts of which could not be surveyed because of magnetic interference from floodlights and fences. The original ground surface could well have been lost here through landscaping, but it was hoped to test for the presence of strong magnetic disturbances which could relate to the infilling of the former quarry. The level of magnetic disturbance, except at the edges of the pitch near the floodlights, is in fact only moderate, and much less than in field 2.1. Any gravel pit here must have been filled

mainly with magnetically sterile earth rather than urban rubbish.

There is a gap in the magnetometer survey corresponding to a pond in the centre of field 2.3. A nearby group of high readings (labelled A on figure 14) represents some visible rubble. An east-west group of high readings at B probably represents a former trackway. A number of linear markings are visible, particularly in the grey scale plot, and are indicated in the interpretation by broken green lines (e.g. C). These could be cultivation effects, possibly indicating traces of ridge and furrow. Other such features on different alignments could well be field drains. One slightly stronger linear feature is shown in red at D. It is rather discontinuous, but could perhaps be a ditch, boundary or drain.

Area 3

The large arable field 3.1 gave high (20+) susceptibility readings, and conditions appear to be well suited for magnetometer surveying. Findings, other than a pipe and disturbances representing metal in the north west corner near to the adjacent scrapyard, include various linear features, as in field 2.3. These are particularly strong at the north of the field (e.g. E), and are again likely to be cultivation effects.

The linear features marked in red at F and G are rather fragmented, but could perhaps indicate traces of former hedge lines or other boundaries. The linear feature at H is a diffuse curving negative anomaly perhaps indicating an extant gully or hollow. The linear features at the west of the field at I are also isolated and inconclusive.

Groups of distinct magnetic anomalies occur at several locations towards the north of field 3.1, and are each labelled J. These features perhaps more nearly resemble magnetic anomalies of the kind to be expected from a group of silted pits than others in the survey. Magnetic susceptibility values are also higher here than in most of the survey. These findings could be consistent with the presence of medieval or prehistoric settlement remains, but the features remain rather weak and isolated, and could also be natural or non-archaeological. Further investigation would be needed to clarify their significance.

Initial reports from the recent Oxford Archaeology test pits are that nothing conspicuous was found in this field, except perhaps an isolated linear feature.

Magnetic disturbances from electricity poles are marked on the interpretation by brown cross hatching.

Part of the tree nursery in field 3.2 could be surveyed by locating magnetometer transacts between the lines of trees, but the remainder was too overgrown. A band of disturbed readings at K follows the line of a trackway still extant to the west, and merges with a spread of bonfire debris in the centre of the field.

Field 3.3 gave minimal findings. A few weak magnetic anomalies are outlined, but are unlikely to be significant. The median filtered plot of the susceptibility survey shows a distinct anomaly towards the north east of the field, but there is no corresponding increase in magnetometer activity.

Some weak linear markings which could again be cultivation effects are indicated in green in field 3.4. A rather stronger sequence of disturbances at L could be a former boundary.

Area 4

Field 4.1 contains strong recent disturbances, some of which lie within a football pitch. The ground here could perhaps have been levelled or landscaped.

There are similar disturbances near the western boundary of field 4.2, and around a spring or bog next to an electricity pole at M. There could perhaps be some linear cultivation markings in this field, but the evidence is less distinct than in the arable fields in Areas 2 and 3. The rather stronger anomalies outlined in red at N are mostly linear, but fragmentary.

Field 4.3 contains possible cultivation effects aligned in at lest two directions. The irregular north-south alignment of anomalies (P) could perhaps be a former boundary.

Disturbances as shaded at the west of field 4.4 include magnetic interference around a trough. An anomaly at Q is isolated. Features outlined at R follow the approximate north-south alignment of nearby cultivation effects or field drains.

Findings in field 4.5 include strong magnetic disturbances on a visible low mound at S, and an extant bank at T. magnetic anomalies in the south east corner of the field at U are on sloping ground. A visible pond or hollow was detected at the north of the survey at V.

Susceptibility values rise on the higher ground to the east of field 4.6, and there are some relatively distinct cultivation effects in this field. The anomalies indicated in red at W are perhaps too isolated to be archaeologically significant.

Conclusions

The survey has identified a number of linear disturbances probably indicating former boundaries, as well as possible cultivation effects or field drains, but has not detected any distinct concentrations of magnetic anomalies of a kind which would suggest the presence of a substantial archaeological site.

Modern landscaping or other disturbances appear to have affected the magnetometer response in fields 2.1, 2.2 and 4.1. It is unlikely that the survey detected the backfilled 1920 gravel quarry, unless the quarry is located near the river in field 2.1. Recent magnetic interference is otherwise mainly confined to the edges of the survey near to houses and other modern buildings.

The most distinct of the possible former boundaries detected by the survey are perhaps those at D in field 2.3, F and G in field 3.1, and P in field 4.3. Trackways of probably recent date were seen at B in field 2.3 and K in field 3.2. Other distinct linear anomalies were seen at H in field 3.1 and R in field 4.4, but they could well relate to former cultivation.

Findings of potential archaeological significance from the survey include the groups of magnetic anomalies labelled J in field 3.1. Features of this kind could perhaps be associated with ancient settlement remains, as could W in field 4.6. The magnetic anomalies at both locations are rather too weak and isolated to provide confirmation of the presence of archaeological features on the basis of the survey results alone, but they could perhaps be investigated further during future trenching.

Report by:

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21 March 2005

P. Cottrell and W. Davies carried out the fieldwork for this project.

Reference

[1] Somerton Farm to Knight's Cross Isle of Wight Proposed Reinforcement Gas Pipeline. Report on Archaeogeophysical Survey 2000 by A.D.H. Bartlett. Unpublished client report by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy for RSK Environment Ltd and Network Archaeology Ltd; 31 May 2000.

PAN URBAN EXTENSION
NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT

Report on Archaeogeophysical Survey 2005
Summary of Findings

This list notes the more significant findings from the magnetometer survey. The grading (1-4) given alongside each entry refers to the reliability of the geophysical evidence rather than the archaeological significance of the findings.

Grade 1:	Distinct magnetic anomalies of probable archaeological origin.
Grade 2:	Magnetic anomalies possibly including natural or recent disturbances, but which could in part be archaeologically significant.
Grade 3:	Weak or isolated features; not necessarily archaeologically significant.
Grade 4:	Strong magnetic anomalies of probably recent or natural origin.

Area + Field / Feature			Grade
2.1		Field shows strong magnetic disturbance: could perhaps form part of 1920s quarry, or ground near river has been levelled or infilled.	3-4
2.2		Areas of disturbed readings around football pitch. Interference from floodlights to E and W of pitch. Disturbances to N are probably too weak to represent backfilled quarry.	4
2.3	A	Area of high readings from visible rubble.	4
2.3	B	Disturbances on line of trackway.	4
2.3	C	Linear markings – recent ploughing or ridge and furrow ?	2
2.3	D	Linear features: boundary or drain ?	3

cont/

Area + Field / Feature			Grade
3.1	E	Linear features – ploughing or ridge and furrow ?	2
3.1	F, G	Possible fragmentary linear features – boundaries ?	3
3.1	H	Weak negative linear feature – gulley / hollow ?	3
3.1	I	Isolated linear feature.	3
3.1	J	Dispersed groups of possible (weak) pit-like features. Further testing needed to confirm whether archaeological.	1-2
3.2	K	Disturbed readings represent former trackway and bonfire.	4
3.4	L	Disturbances may indicate former boundary.	1-2
4.2	M	Spring / bog, with neighbouring electricity pole.	4
4.2	N	Possible weak linear features.	2-3
4.3	P	Possible boundary.	2
4.4	Q	Isolated pit-like magnetic anomaly.	3
4.4	R	Linear anomalies: possible cultivation effects ?	2-3
4.5	S	Recent magnetic disturbances on low mound.	4
4.5	T	Disturbances on line of visible bank.	3
4.5	U	Magnetic anomalies in corner of field on sloping ground.	2-3
4.5	V	Magnetic disturbances around pond / hollow.	4
4.6	W	Weak linear feature and possible pit-like magnetic anomaly.	2-3

Based upon the OS map with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. Licence No. AL51713A001.

N

89000N

area proposed for magnetometer survey

+ 2.0 nT

- 1.8 nT

AREA 1

AREA 2

AREA 3

AREA 4

figure 7

figure 8

figure 9

figure 10

451000E

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for Oxford Archaeology (01865 263800)

Pan Urban Extension
Newport, Isle of Wight

Geophysical Survey 2005

Figure 6: Survey Location
(with grey scale plot of
magnetometer data)

0 1:4000 200m

Based upon the OS map with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. Licence No. AL51713A001.

Weir
Sluice
FB
SEVAR

N

Great Pan Farm
Poultry House

Football Ground
Football Ground
Football Ground
Football Ground

magnetic anomalies
magnetic anomalies (cultivation ?)
strong magnetic disturbance (non-archaeologiical ?)
electricity pole
pipe

60nT

26.2m
27.4m

PAN LANE

Noravia
Kennara
St Hillier
River Medina (um)
ST GEORGES

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Geophysical Survey 2005

Figure 7: Magnetometer Survey (with interpretation)

1:1250

0 50m

Based upon the OS map with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. Licence No. AL51713A001.

PAN LANE

33

FB

Garage

Issues

Drain

Track

Maurick Farm

Drain

0365

magnetic anomalies

magnetic anomalies (cultivation ?)

strong magnetic disturbance (non-archaeologiical ?)

electricity pole

pipe

N

60nT

Pan Urban Extension
Newport, Isle of Wight

Geophysical Survey 2005

Figure 8: Magnetometer Survey (with interpretation)

1:1250

0 50m

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for Oxford Archaeology (01865 263800)

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N

magnetic anomalies

magnetic anomalies (cultivation ?)

strong magnetic disturbance (non-archaeological ?)

electricity pole

pipe

2200

2688

2079

60nT

Sinks

Playground

Track

Maurick Farm

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Pan Urban Extension Newport, Isle of Wight

Geophysical Survey 2005

Figure 9: Magnetometer Survey (with interpretation)

1:1250

0 50m

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magnetic anomalies

magnetic anomalies (cultivation ?)

strong magnetic disturbance (non-archaeologiical ?)

electricity pole

pipe

Pan Urban Extension
Newport, Isle of Wight

Geophysical Survey 2005

Figure 10: Magnetometer Survey (with interpretation)

1:1250

0 50m

N

El Sub Sta

PAN

Greenways

FURRLONGS

MEADOWSIDE

Path (Abn)

Stone

55.9m

GP

1019

2220

2207

2200

0006

60nT

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Figure 11: Magnetometer Survey
(grey scale plot - south)

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N

area proposed for magnetometer survey

+ 2.0 nT

- 1.8 nT

AREA 4

AREA 3

4.1

4.2

4.3

4.4

4.5

4.6

3.4

slope

Furrlongs

Greenways

Meadowside

Bowcroft Middle School

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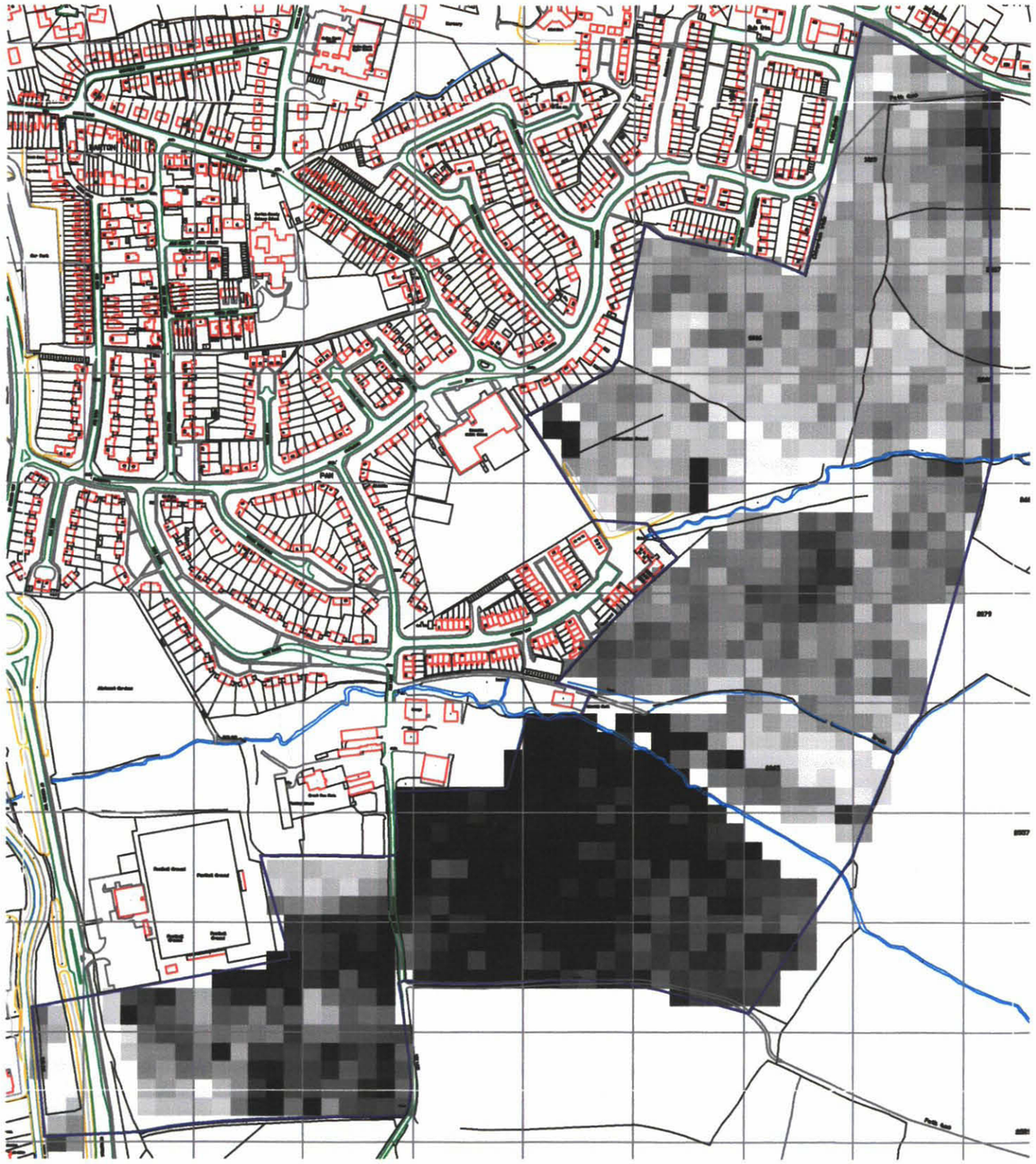
Newport, Isle of Wight

Geophysical Survey 2005

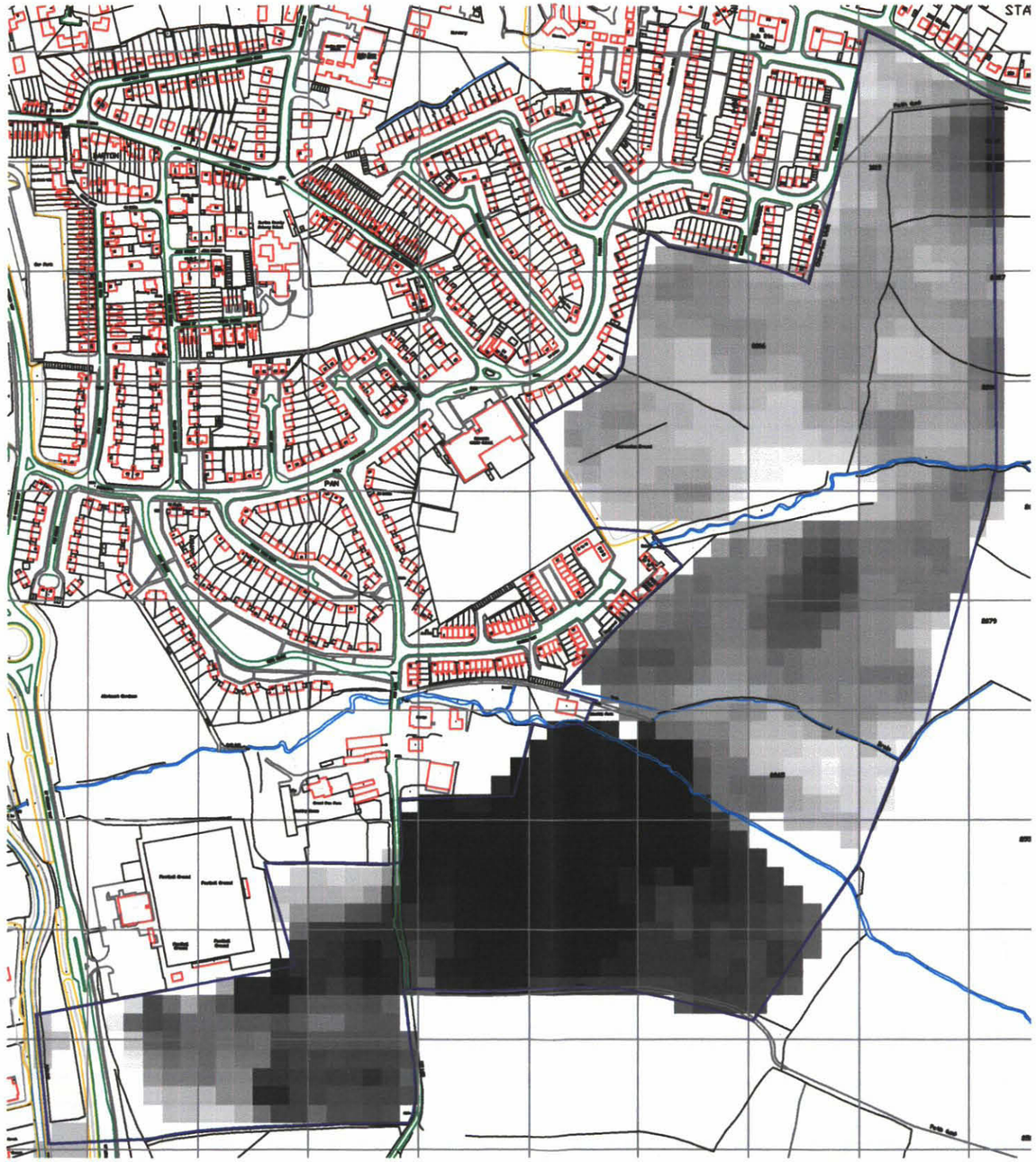
Figure 12: Magnetometer Survey
(grey scale plot - north)

0 1:2000 100m

Based upon the OS map with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. Licence No. AL51713A001.



(i) Initial data



(ii) Data x median filter

25 x 10^{-5} SI (volume susceptibility)

0

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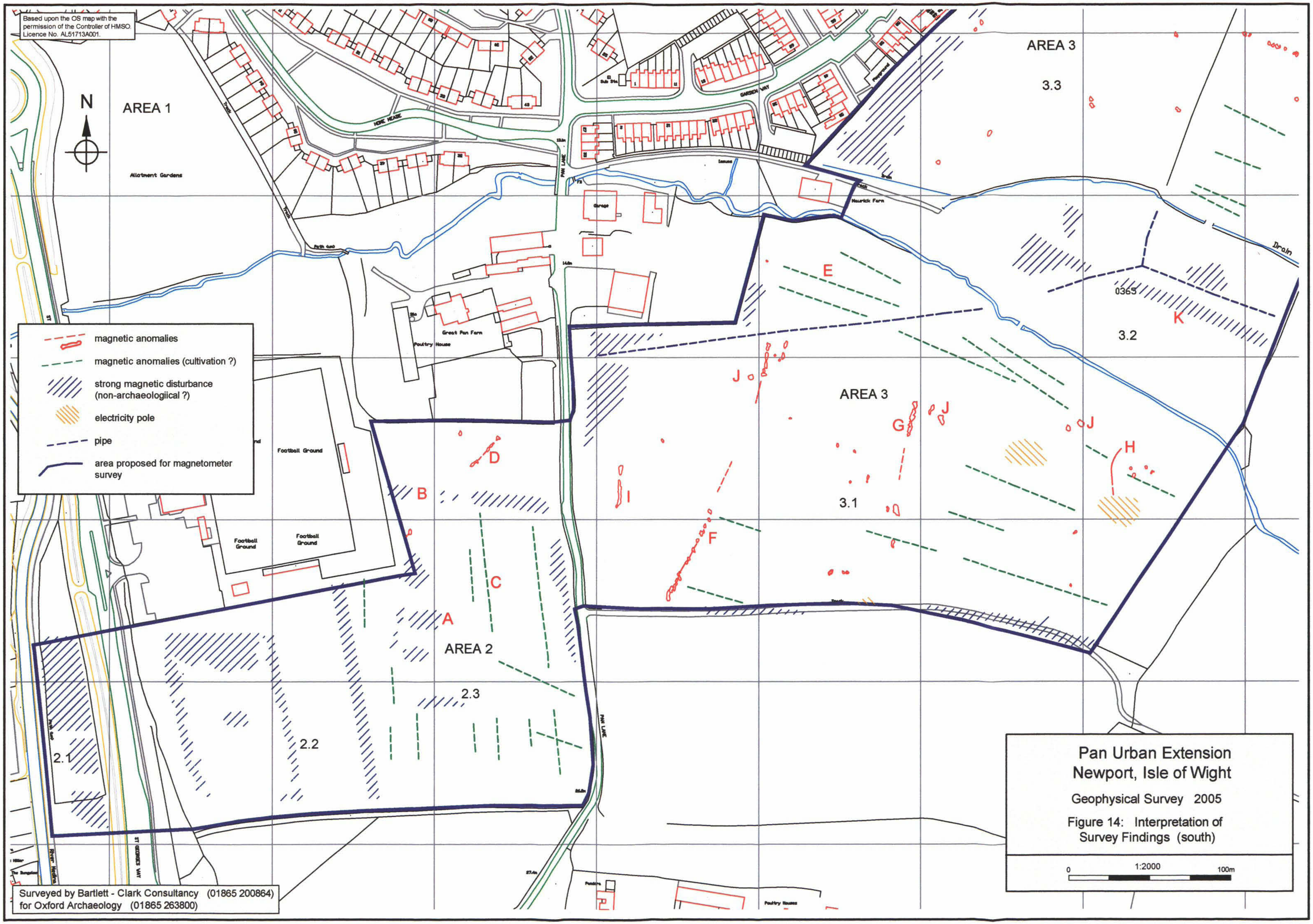
Pan Urban Extension Newport, Isle of Wight

Geophysical Survey 2005

Figure 13: Magnetic Susceptibility Survey

0 1:5000 200m



Pan Urban Extension
Newport, Isle of Wight
Geophysical Survey 2005
Figure 14: Interpretation of Survey Findings (south)

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magnetic anomalies

magnetic anomalies (cultivation ?)

strong magnetic disturbance (non-archaeological ?)

electricity pole

pipe

area proposed for magnetometer survey

AREA 4

AREA 3

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Pan Urban Extension Newport, Isle of Wight

Geophysical Survey 2005

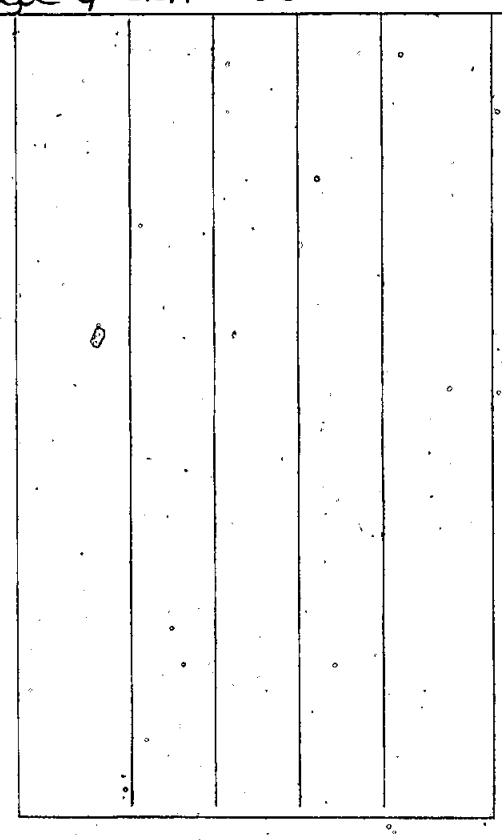
Figure 15: Interpretation of Survey Findings (north)

0 1:2000 100m

Isle of Wight, Pan Urban Extension
IWSMR 5623

Box 1 File 5

C. Catalogue of Drawings



OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

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Headings
Site information
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Line 2: Excavators name[S. Foreman]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Oxford Archaeology

SECTION RECORD SHEET

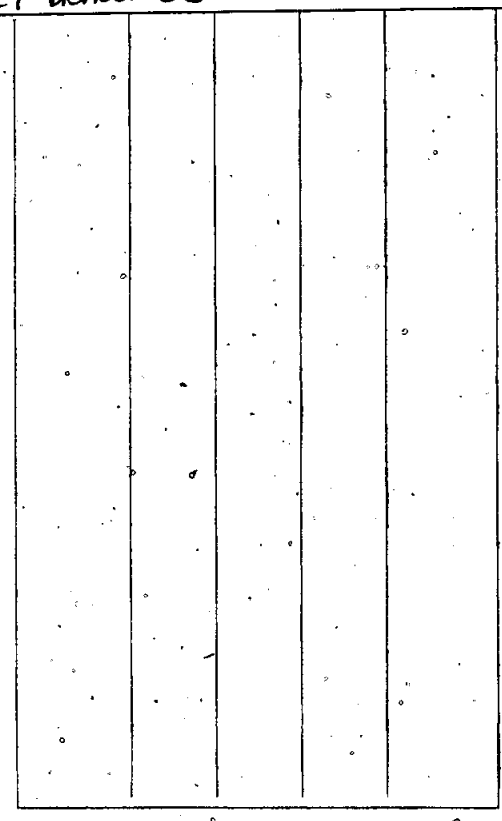
SITE CODE IWSME 5623 | SITE NAME Isle of Wight, Pan Urban Extension

Section number	Context(s)	Scale	Drawn by	Size (A1, A4, etc.)	Plan (Sheet no.)
1	Test pit 1 South facing section		FWS	A4	CAD plan
2	Test pit 2 west facing section		"	A4	"
3	Test pit 3 North facing section		"	A4	"
4	Test pit 4 North facing section		"	A4	"
5	Test pit 5 North facing section		"	A4	"
6	Test pit 6 North facing section		"	A4	"
7	Test pit 7 South facing section		"	A4	"
8	Test pit 8 South facing section		"	A4	"
9	Test pit 9 South facing section		"	A4	"
10	Test pit 10 North facing section		"	A4	"
11	Test pit 11 East facing section		"	A4	"
12	Test pit 12 South facing section		"	A4	"
13	Test pit 13 South facing section		"	A4	"
14	Test pit 14 South facing section		"	A4	"
15	Test pit 15 North facing section		"	A4	"

Isle of Wight, Pan Urban Extension
IWSMR5623

Box 1 File 6

B. Primary Drawings



OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of CD copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Isle of Wight] Parish:[Newport] Site:[Pan Urban Extension]
Site code[IWSMR5623]
Line 2: Excavators name[S. Foreman]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
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A:Publication Report	
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B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
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F: Documentary	
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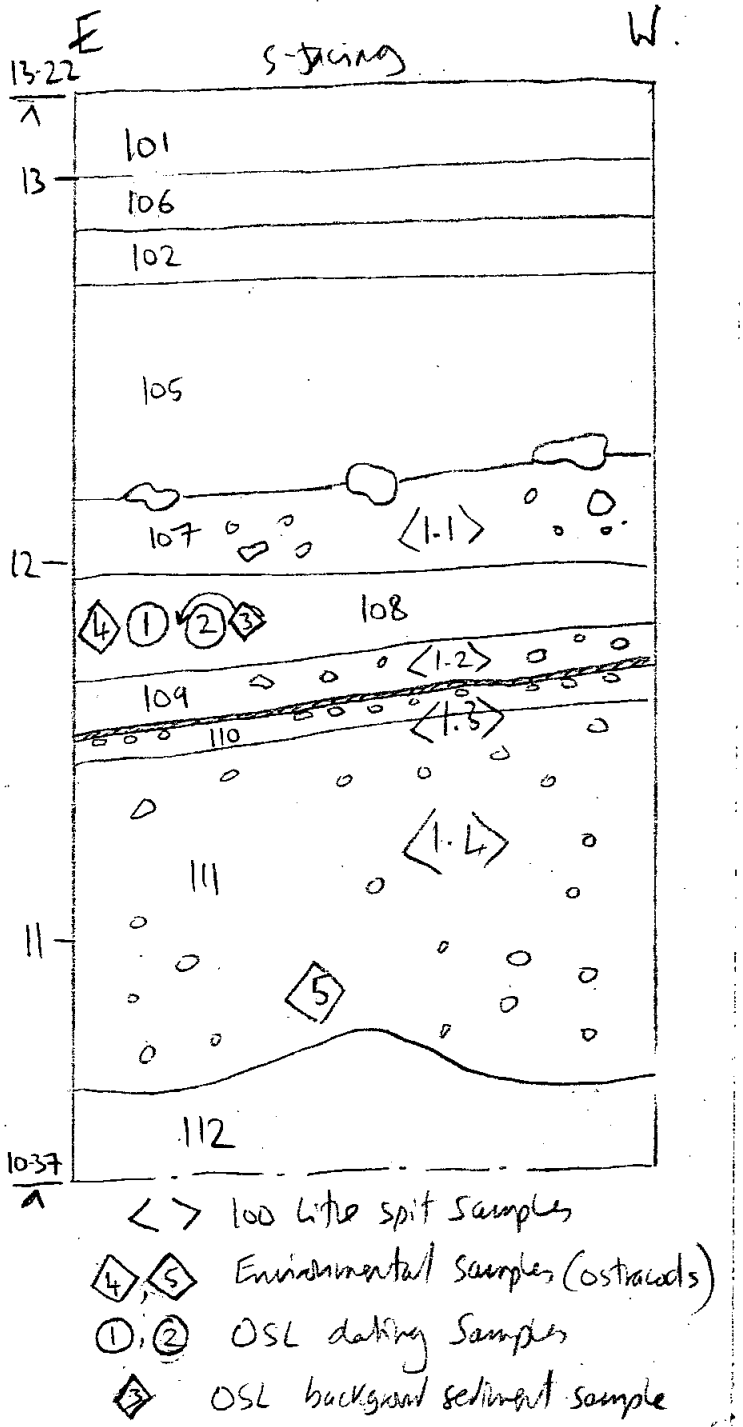
IWSMR 5623

S.1

10/3/05

Test pit 1



< > 100 Litre spit samples

4, 5 Environmental samples (ostracods)

1, 2 OSL dating Samples

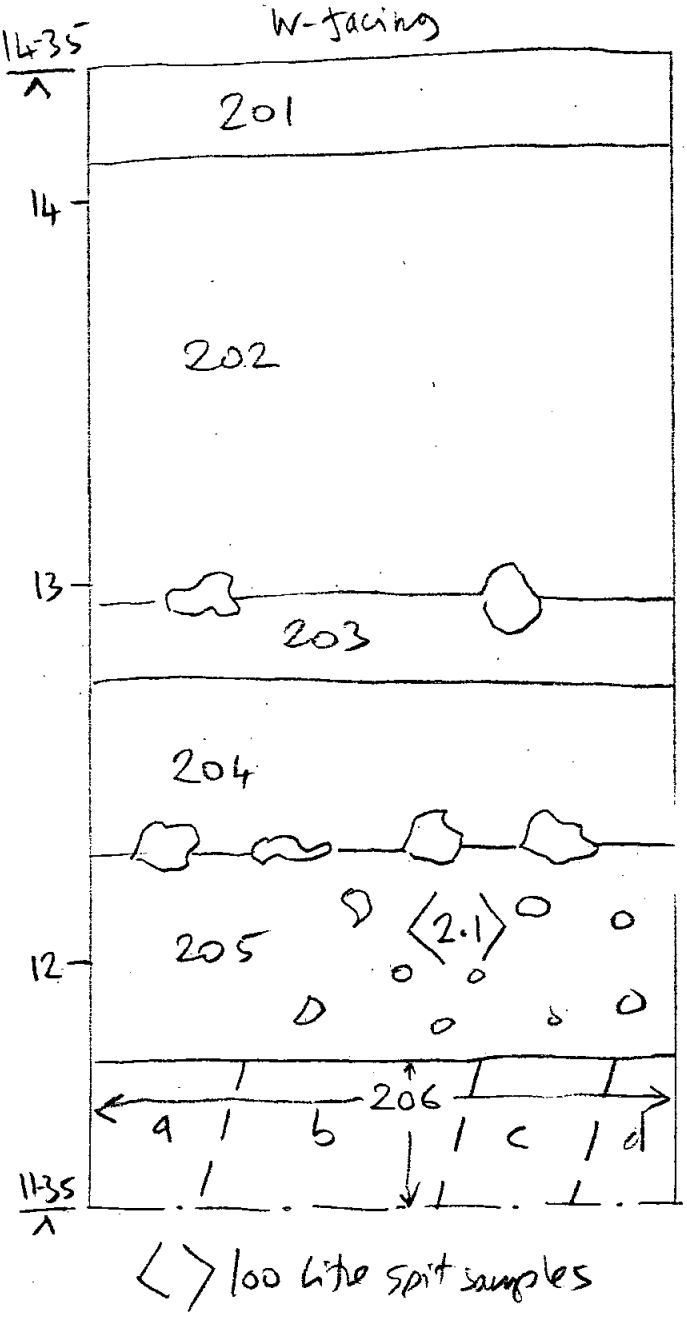
3 OSL background sediment sample

IWSMR 5623

5.2

10/3/05

Test pit 2



< > loose spit samples

Test pit 3

~~W~~

~~E~~

N-facing

1

16.05

16

301

302

303

15

304

305

14

306

307

<3.1>

<3.2>

13

<3.3>

308

<3.4>

309

12.15

<> 100 Litre spit samples

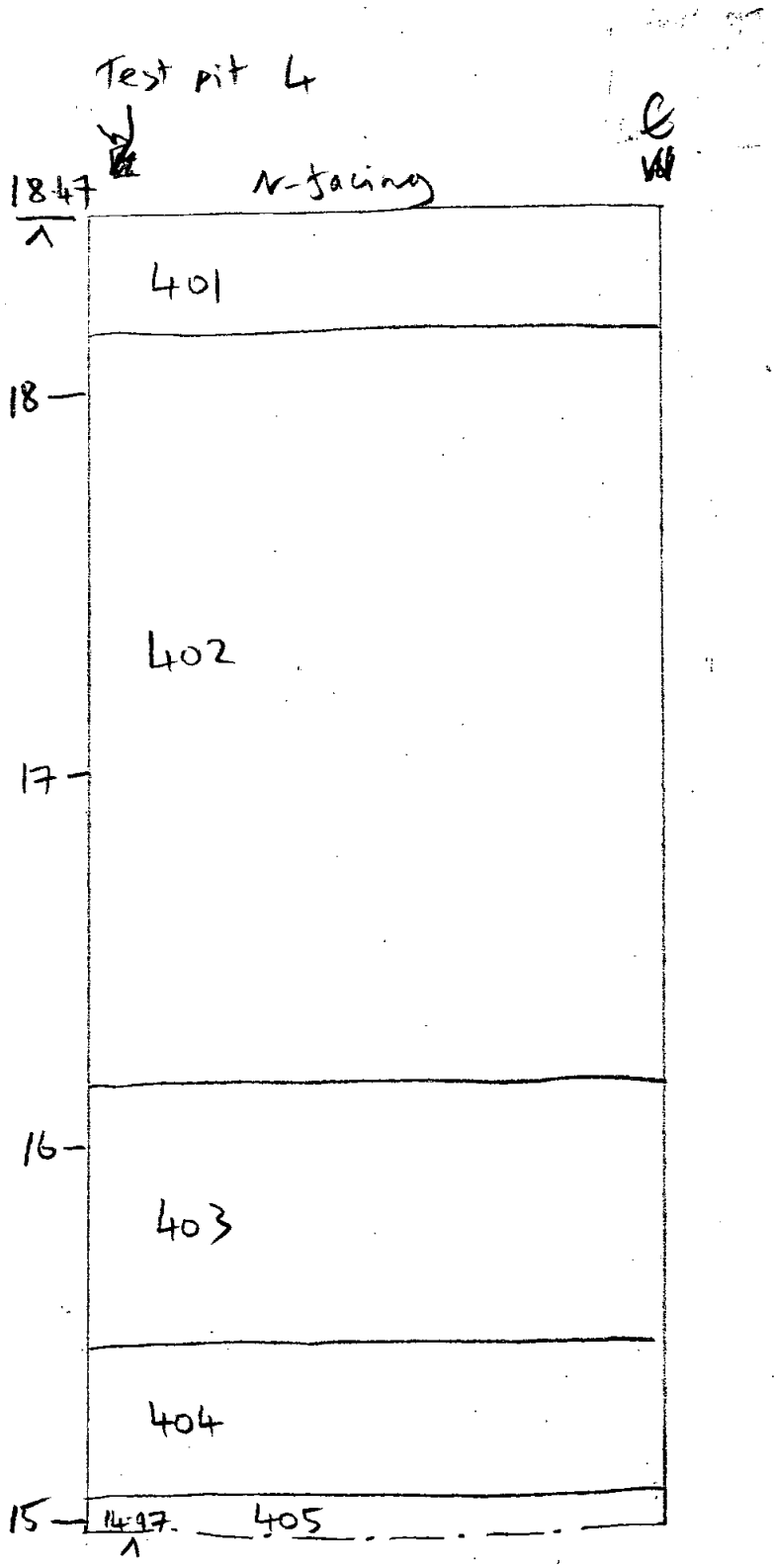
1WSMP 5623

5.3

✓ 10/3/05

IWSME 5623
S.4

10/3/05

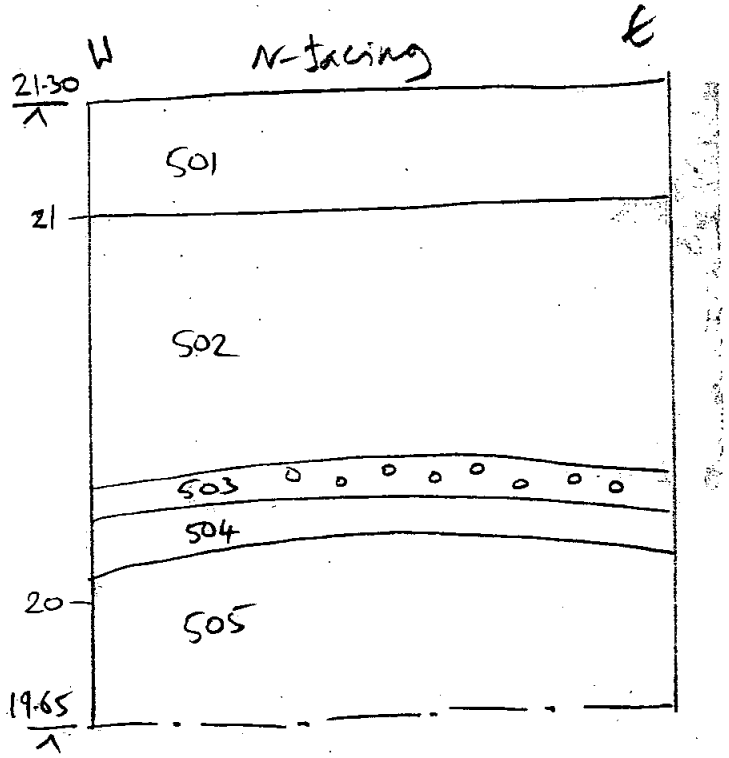


IWSME 5623

S.5

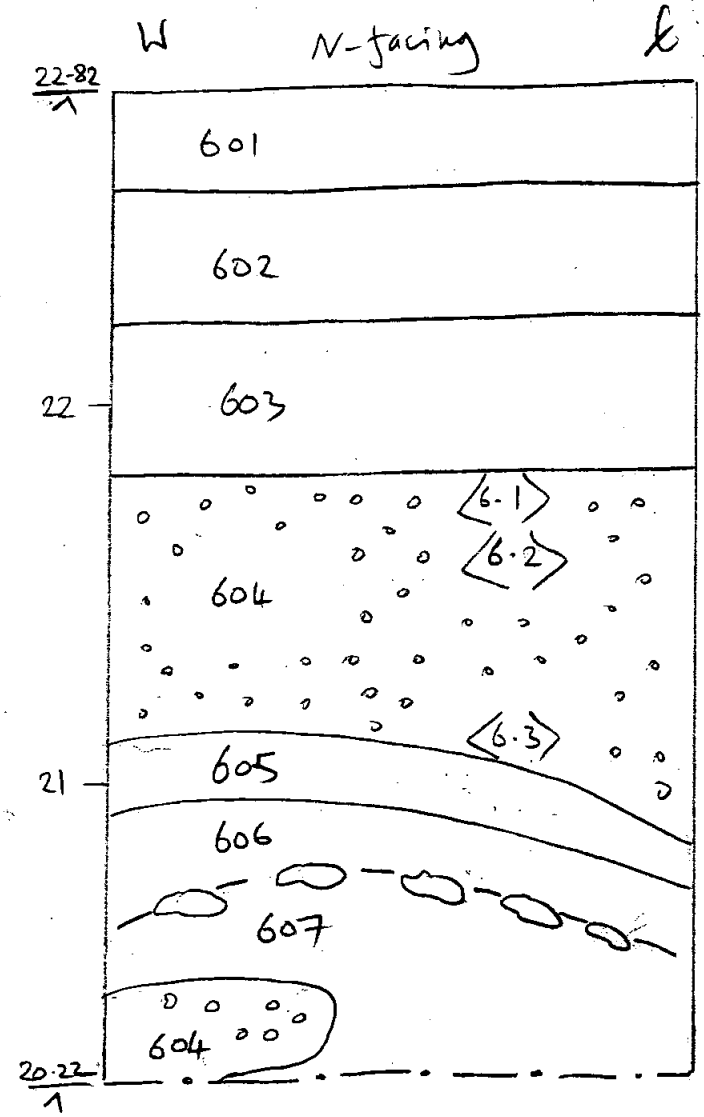
10/3/05

Test pit 5



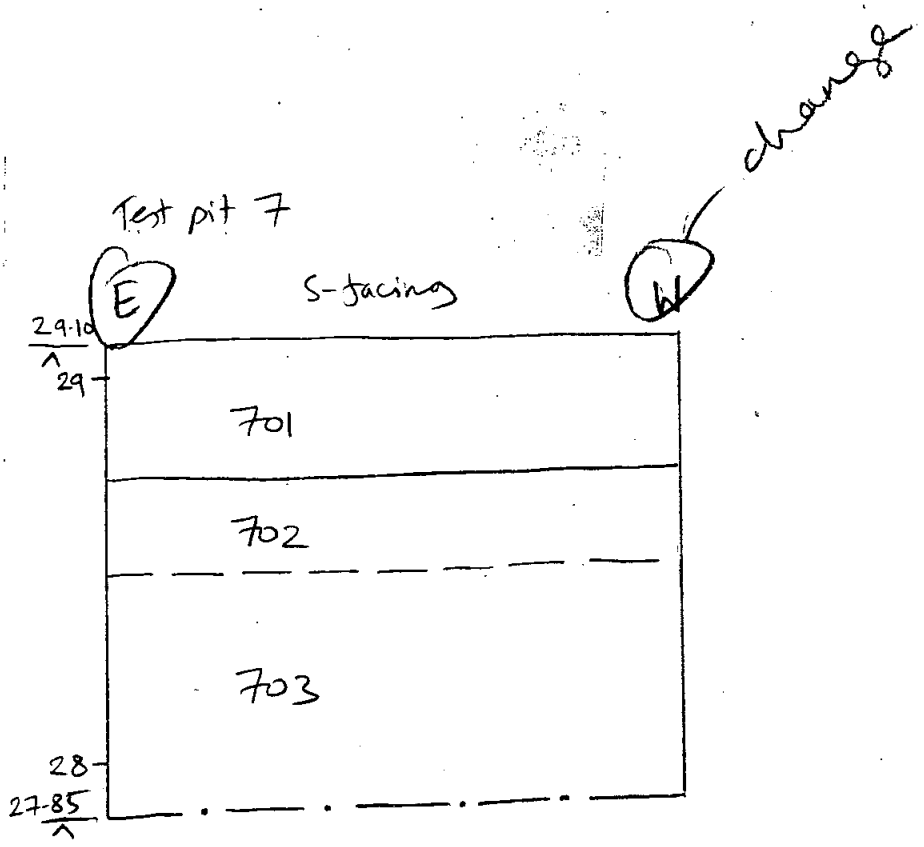
IWSMR S623
S.6
10/3/05

Test pit 6



<> loo litre spit samples

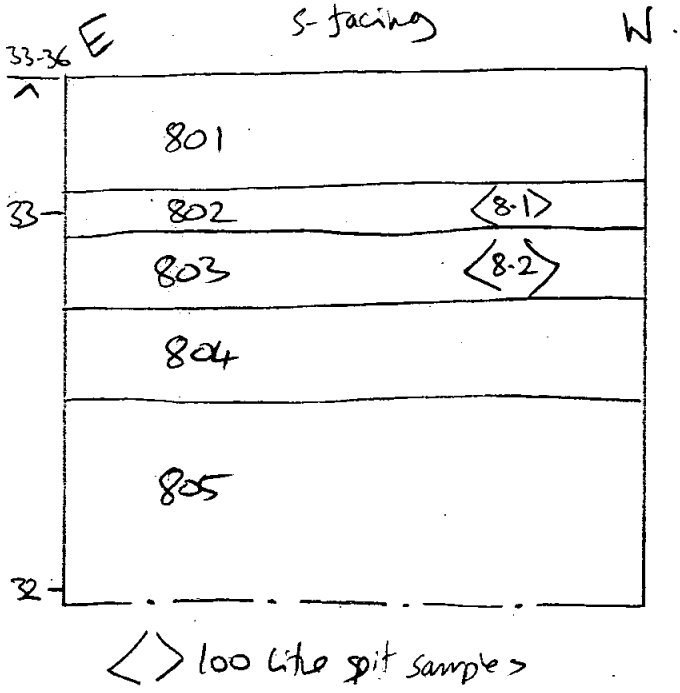
IWSMR5623
S.7
10/3/05



ICSMRS623
S-8

10/3/05

Test pit 8



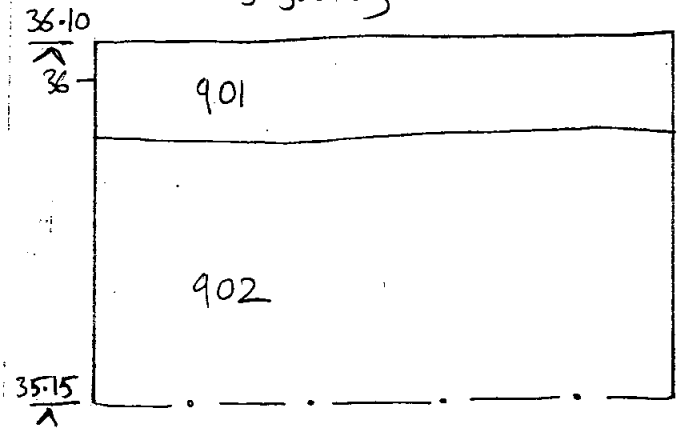
<> loo like pit samples

LWSMRS623
S.9

10/3/05

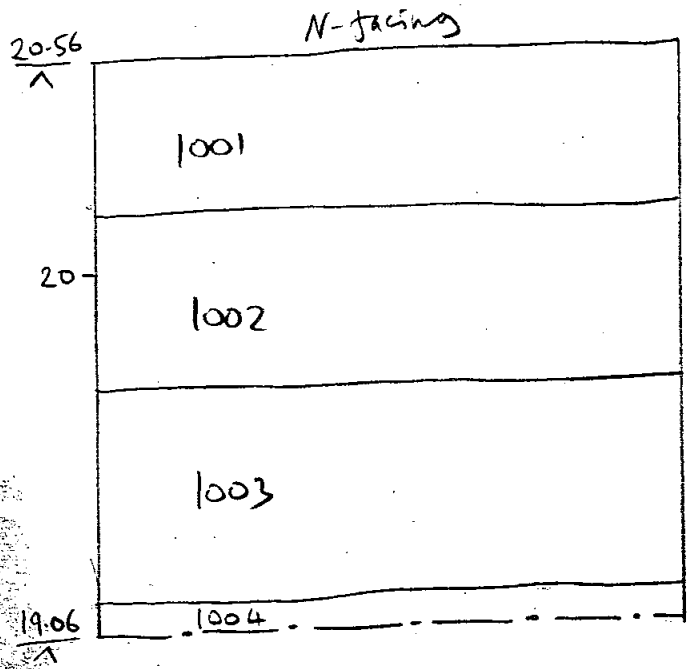
Test pit 9

S-facing



IWEMP 5623
5.10
10/3/05

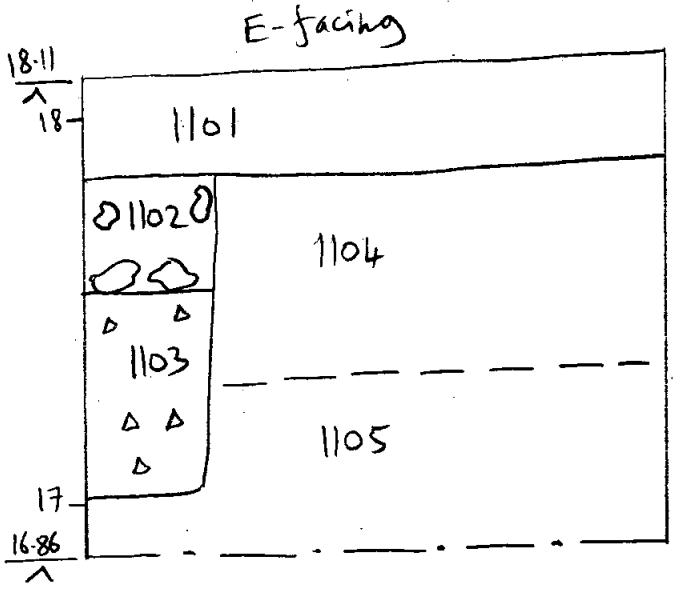
Test pit 10



IOSMR5623
S.11

10/3/05

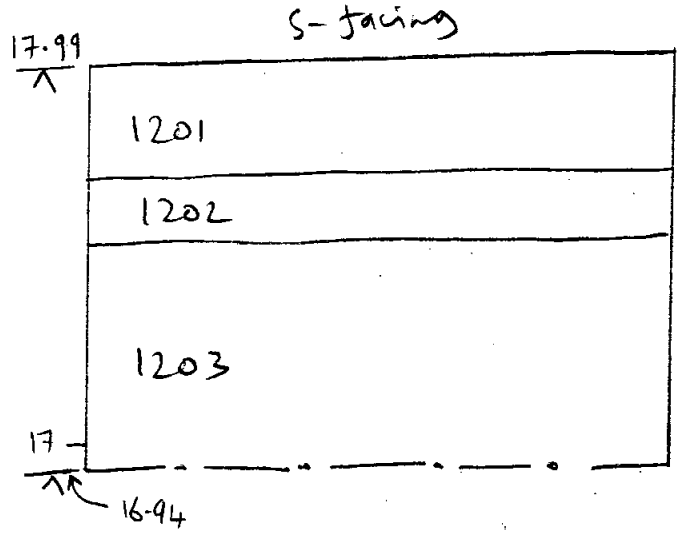
Test pit 11



IWSMR5623
S.12

10/3/05

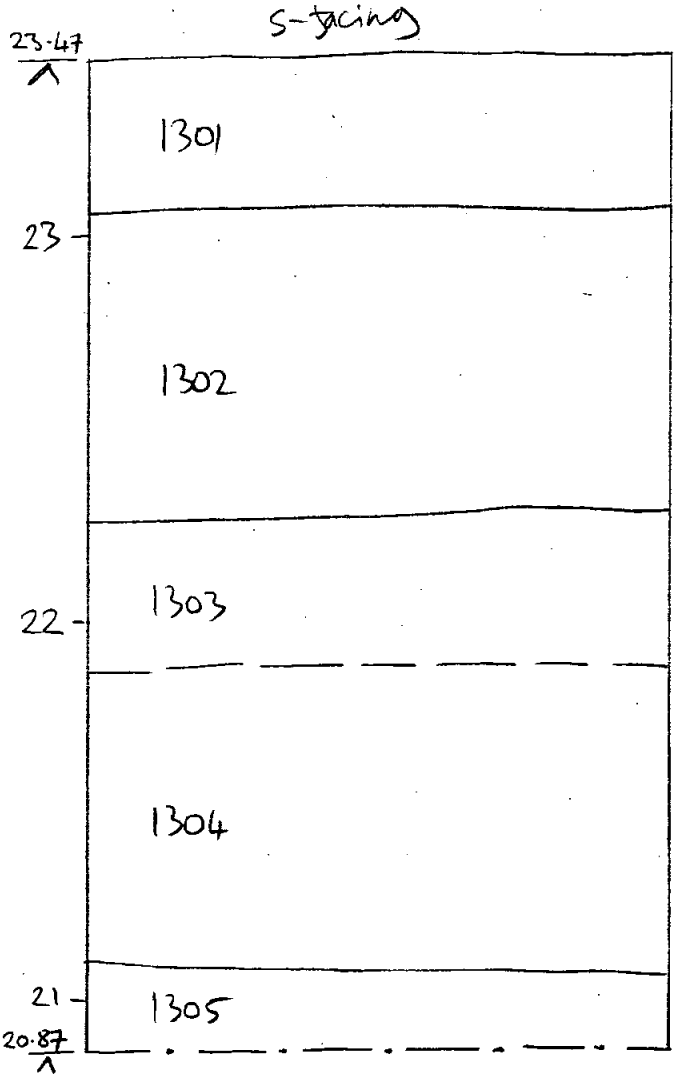
Test pit 12



IWSMR5623
S.13
11/3/05

Test pit 13

S-facing



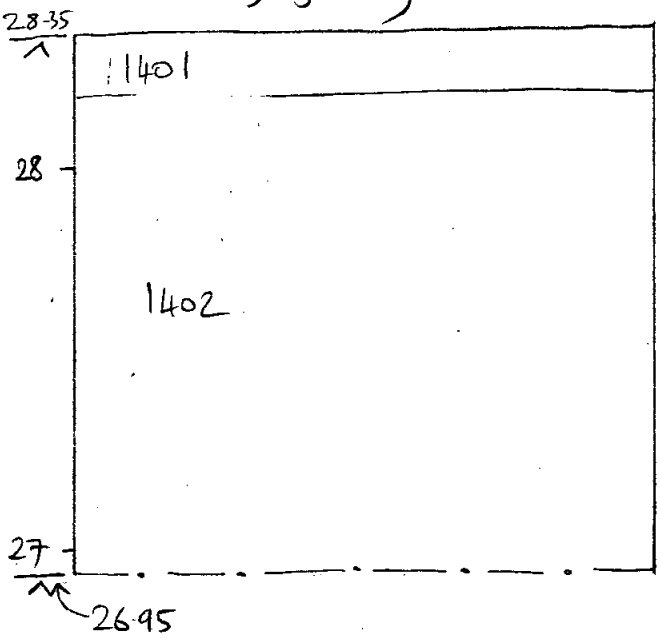
IWSMRS623

S.14

11/3/05

Test pit 14

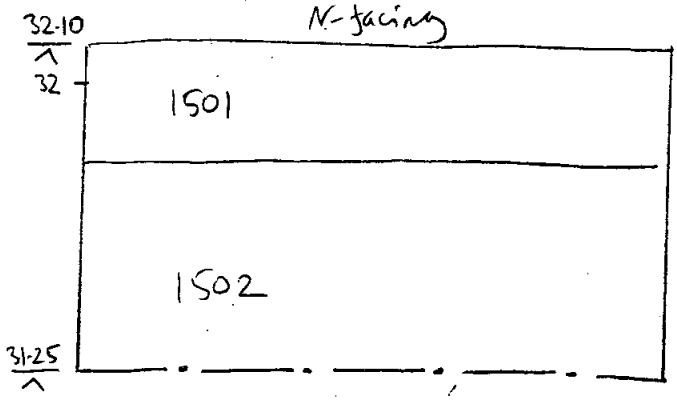
S-facing



IWSMRS623
S.15

11/3/05

Test pit 15



Isle of Wight, Ban Urban Extension
IWSMR 5623

Box 1 File 7

C. Finds Box/Bag Lists

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of CD copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Isle of Wight] Parish:[Newport] Site:[Pan Urban Extension]
Site code[IWSMR5623]
Line 2: Excavators name[S. Foreman]
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C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	✓
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Finds Compendium

Site Code	Invoice Code	Site Name	Accession No	OAU No
IWSMR5623	IOWPANEV	Pan Urban Extension, Isle of Wight	IWSMR5623	

Finds materials summarised for Site Code: IWSMR5623 and invoice code: IOWPANEV

Material	No of Boxes	No Of Contexts	No Of Sherds	Total Weight (g)	Box Sizes	Box Numbers
CBM		1	5	1180		MISC.01 - mixed box
Flint		2	5	127		MISC.01 - mixed box
Pottery		1	4	239		MISC.01 - mixed box
	Totals:		14	1,546 g		

Total No of Boxes: + **1 miscellaneous boxes**

Miscellaneous Box Sizes:

MISC.01 Size 3

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code IWSMR5623	**Material:** Miscellaneous
Box Size Size 3	**Box No** MISC.01 **Accession No** IWSMR5623

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
1102		1	5	CBM	1180						
201		2	2	Flint	63						
308		1	1	Flint sample 3.3	6						
308		1	1	Flint sample 3.3	5						
308		1	1	Flint sample 3.3	53						
1102		1	4	Pottery	239						

No of Contexts: 6 **Total Bags:** 7
Total Objects: 14 **Total Weight:** 1546

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FINDS CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE IWSMR 5623 | SITE NAME Parr Urban Ext, IOW | LISTED BY LN

BULK FINDS				SMALL FINDS			
Context	Number of bags	Date	In	Small find number	Date	In	*/✓
201	1	25/2/05					
1102	1	↓					

Checked by:

Isle of Wight, Pan Urban Extension
IOWSMR 5623

Box 1 Fice 8

D. Catalogue of Photographs

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE IWSMR 5123 | SITE NAME Penn Urban Extension 1.0.W | FILM NO. 1

Camera number | Lens number | Black & white / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
21.2.05	0	/	1.D Shot	LN
↓	1	→ N	Trench 7 w/ board	↓
	2	↓	w/o board	
↓	3	↓	↓	↓
↓	4		Trench 8 w/ board	↓
	5	↓	w/o board	
↓	6	↓	↓	↓
	7	N	Trench 9	
	8	"	— " —	
	9	"	— " —	
	10	N	Trench 13 - error . . .	
	11	"	— " — — " —	
	12	"	— " — section	
	13	"	— " — error	
	14	"	??? error	
	15			
	16		Shutter sticking - not battery	
	17			
	18			
	19			
	20			
	21			
	22			
	23		END	
	24			
	25			
	26			
	27			
	28			
	29			
	30			
	31			
	32			
	33			
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37			

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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE IWSMC5623	SITE NAME Pan Vota Générale, I.O.W	FILM NO. 2
Camera number	Lens number	Black & white / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
22.2.05	1	/	I.D sheet	
	2	S	Tr 15	
	3	"	— " —	
	4	"	— " —	
	5	S	Tr 10	
	6	"	— " —	
	7	"	— " —	
	8	"	— " —	
	9	→ N	Trench 11 (N sect) w/ board	
	10		w/o board	
	11	↓	↓ ↓	
	12	→ S	Trench 11 (S Sect) w/ board	
	13		w/o board	
	14	↓	↓ ↓ ↓	
	15	→ S	Trench 1?	
	16			
	17	↓	↓	
	18		Trench 6	
	19			
	20		↓	
	21		Trench 5	
	22			
	23		↓	
23.2.05	24		Trench 4	
	25			
	26		↓	
	27		Trench 3	
	28			
	29		↓	
	30	→ N	Trench 2	
	31			
	32		↓	
24.2.05	33		Trench 1 (western end) ? feature 104 + sect.	
	34		— " — — " —	
	35		— " — — " —	
	36	N	TR 1 UPPER PART OF TR. SECT.	
	37		END.	

Oxford Archaeology

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE IWSMR 5623 | SITE NAME Pan Urban Extension I.O.W | FILM NO. 3

Camera number | Lens number | Black & white / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
24-2-05	1	/	I·O slate	
	2	N	TR 1 - UPPER PART OF SECT. SEQUENCE	
	3	"	—" —	
	4	"	— " —	
	5	N	TR 1 FULL EXC. TRENCH SECT.	
	6	"	—" —	
	7	"	— " —	
	8	E	Tr 1 — " —	
	9	"	Tr — — — " —	
	10			
	11			
	12			
	13			
	14			
	15			
	16			
	17			
	18			
	19			
	20			
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	33			
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37			

Oxford Archaeology

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE iWSMR5623 | SITE NAME Rear Urban Extension | FILM NO. 1

Camera number | Lens number | Black & white / (Colour)

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
21.2.05	0	—	1.D shot	LN
	1	SN	Trench 7 W/ board	
	2		W/o board	
	3			
	4		Trench 8 W/ board	
	5		W/o board	
	6			
	7	N	Trench 9	
	8	"	—"—	
	9	"	—"—	
	10	N	Trench 13 scale	
	11	"	—"—	"
	12	"	—"—	"
	13	N	Trench 14	
	14	"	—"—	
	15	"	—"—	
22.2.05	16		Random views	
	17		"	
	18		"	
	19			
	20			
	21			
	22		END	
	23			
	24			
	25			
	26			
	27			
	28			
	29			
	30			
	31			
	32			
	33			
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37			

Oxford Archaeology

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE	SITE NAME IWSMR 5623.	FILM NO.
Camera number	Lens number	Black & white / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s) DIGITAL RECORD	Initials
21/2/05	0		1-D Shot	SL
	1	N	Section - Tr. 7	↓
	2	ENE	Tr 7 gen. view	↓
	3	E	Trench 8 Tertiary sediment structure	LN
	4	E	↓	↓
	5	N	↓	↓
	6	N	Tr 8 section / trench view	
	7	"	Tr 9 gen. view	
	8	"	Tr 9 section (north side)	
	9	"	Tr 13 sect. + trench	
	10	"	Tr 13 section (north side)	
	11	"	Tr 14 gen. view	
	12	"	Tr 14 section (north side)	
22/2	13		Tr 15	
	14		—"—	
	15		Tr 10	
	16		—"—	
	17	→N	Trench 11 section (north side)	LN
	18	→NE	" sect + trench	
	19	→S	Trench 11 Section (south)	
	20	→S	Trench 6	
	21		↓	
	22	→S	Trench 5	
	23		↓	
	24		~~Trench~~ Working Shot FWS in snow	
	25	→N	Trench 12	
	26		↓	
	27		Working Shot FWS in snow	
	28			
	29			
	30			
	31	→S	Trench 4	
	32		↓	
	33	→N	Trench 3	
	34		↓	
	35		↓	
	36	→N	Trench 2	
	37		↓	

photo	
39	Trench 1 feature 104
40	
41	↓
42	Trench 1
43	↓

Isle of Wight, Ryn Urban Extension
IWSMR 5623

Box 1 File 9

E. Primary Environmental Data

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

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Oxford Archaeological Unit

SAMPLE COLLECTING SHEET

Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

Sample No.	Cxt No.	No. of Bags	Whole of Deposit ?	Charrd Rems	Bones/ Artefcts	Waterlg Rems	Snails	Pollen	Cremal'n	Other (please specify) eg: 'pollen column', 'slag', 'micromorphology', 'pedology'	Deposit type eg: 'fill of cremation pit 119'; 'Uppermost of 3 fills in pit 1111'; 'Earliest of four fills in ditch 2222'
1	108	1 tube	Y (N)							OSL	All taken by EFW-S for delivery to specialists
2	108	1 tube	Y (N)							OSL	OSL - Jean-Luc Schw.
3	108	1 small bag	Y (N)							~~Ostrac~~ OSL moisture	O'cod - John Whitt.
4	108	1 small bag	Y (N)							Ostracod	
5	111	"	Y (N)							Ostracod	

SITE Great Pan Farm. IoW SMR 5623