

Site/Project Name: **Isle of Wight East Cowes Waitrose**

Site Code: IWCMS:2010.7256

Site/Project Type: Watching Brief

Year(s): 2010

Accession Number: IWCMS:2010.7256

Record Group	Contents	Comments	Box/File Number
	<b>INTRODUCTION</b> Written Scheme of Investigation - January 2010 Method Statement – September 2010	8 double sided sheets 4 double sided sheets	Box 1 file 1
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B	<b>SITE DIARY/ FIELDNOTES</b> Watching brief record sheets	13 A4 & 6 A5 sheets	Box 1 file 3
B	<b>PRIMARY CONTEXT RECORDS</b> Context checklists Context record sheets	2 sheets 25 sheets	Box 1 file 4
B	<b>CATALOGUE OF DRAWINGS</b> Plan record sheet Section record sheet	1 sheet 1 sheet	Box 1 file 5
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E	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST REPORTS</b> Radiocarbon dating certificate	1 double sided sheet	Box 1 file 10
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**SCAN PDF**

**FILMING INSTRUCTIONS**

Submitter OASouth

No. of CD copies: 2

Headings

Site information

Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Isle of Wight] Parish:[East Cowes] Site:[Waitrose]

Site code[IWCMS:2010.7256]

Line 2: Excavators name[S. Foreman]

Line 3:

Classification of material

Tick if present

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

Ile of White, East Coves, Naitrose  
IWCMS: 2010. 7256

Box 1 File 1

Introduction

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SCAN PDF

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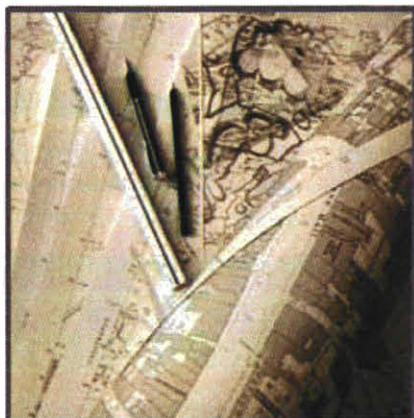
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Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	✓
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H: Miscellaneous	

# East Cowes Project Town Centre Development



**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
an Archaeological Watching Brief**

oxfordarchaeology



southsouthsouth

January 2010

**Client: Kimberley Developments plc**

Issue No:1

OA Job No: 4627

NGR: SZ 4503 9570

Kimberley Developments plc

## **EAST COWES PROJECT - TOWN CENTRE DEVELOPMENT**

NGR: SZ 4503 9570

### **Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief**

Planning Ref: P/00925/09

#### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 On 24th November 2009, Kimberley Developments/ Waitrose Ltd secured approval of a Reserved Matters application for a Waitrose foodstore development, as part of the East Cowes regeneration scheme (Reference P/00925 - TCP/27465/C).
- 1.2 Planning consent for the East Cowes regeneration scheme was approved in October 2007 under reference P/00027/06, a hybrid application including elements of both outline and full consent. Due to the possibility of below ground archaeological deposits being disturbed during the development, a condition (number 35) was placed on the outline planning consent by Isle of Wight Council, requiring, for each phase of development, '...the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation...' (WSI).
- 1.3 Oxford Archaeology has been asked by Kimberley Developments to prepare a WSI for the Waitrose foodstore development, to comply with this planning condition. A programme of desk-based assessment has previously been carried out, covering the shore-based elements of the regeneration scheme. Archaeological trial trenching has also been undertaken at the former GKN industrial site and adjacent plots, to the west of Castle Street, which included four evaluation trenches within the Waitrose site. The results from the previous investigations indicate that appropriate mitigation in this part of the regeneration area will comprise an archaeological watching brief on construction groundworks.
- 1.4 This WSI outlines the archaeological and historical background of site, and details how Oxford Archaeology (OA) will undertake the watching brief. The first part is site specific while the appendices detail relevant OA standards and procedures.

#### **2 Location, geology and topography**

- 2.1 The site is located at NGR SZ 4503 9570, close to the waterfront of the River Medina at East Cowes. The proposed Waitrose foodstore development lies at the junction of Well Road and Castle Street, and is crossed by Church Path (Fig 1). The 'Kings Building' and other modern buildings which formerly occupied

the southern part of the site were demolished and cleared in 2005, in preparation for redevelopment. The site currently comprises areas of hard-standing, scrub and grass, including an abandoned bowling green, some of which have been terraced into the hill-side.

- 2.2 The 1:50,000 Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS Sheet 331) maps the geology of the area as Headon and Osborne beds. Exposures of these deposits on the Isle of Wight contain important fossil remains from the end of the Eocene epoch (c.34 million years ago). It is not at present clear which members of the Headon and Osborne Beds are present in the East Cowes area.

### **3 Archaeological and historical background**

- 3.1 OA has previously produced a detailed archaeological desk-based assessment, which assessed the archaeological potential of the whole of the onshore regeneration area, making use of existing archaeological, documentary and historic map sources (OA 2005). The assessment identified 28 sites of archaeological / historical importance within the study area, consisting of findspots and upstanding structures. It allowed the nature, extent, preservation and importance of the heritage features to be assessed in general terms. Following the desktop assessment, a 17 trench evaluation was undertaken in January-February 2006. In addition to searching for archaeological features, the trenches were designed to establish the sequence and extent of terracing and other ground disturbance at the site, which may have destroyed archaeological horizons. The results of these previous investigations are summarised below, focussing on data relevant to the Waitrose development site.
- 3.2 The desktop assessment identified a moderate potential for the recovery of fossil remains dating from the Eocene epoch. None were found during the evaluation trenching, but the trenches did not penetrate into the Headon and Osborne Beds.
- 3.3 A moderate potential for archaeology dating to the Palaeolithic period was identified, although there is no for specific reason to expect Palaeolithic finds within the development area.
- 3.4 The potential for archaeology of the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and early medieval periods was considered 'unknown'. The absence of evidence for activity in the study area, prior to the later medieval period is likely to be due to a lack of investigation, rather a genuine absence. The Isle of Wight was inhabited by human populations in all of those periods, and the mouth of the River Medina is likely to have been an attractive location for settlement. However much of the development site lies on quite a steep natural slope, and, prior to modern development, most of the lower lying western areas would have been marshland. The marshland was drained and reclaimed in the Tudor and later periods, to create land for waterfront developments. Earlier archaeological deposits could potentially be preserved in alluvial sediments, beneath rafted hardstanding and building platforms, although this is unlikely within the Waitrose development, as alluvial deposits were not present in Trench 109, at the southernmost edge of the development area.

- 3.5 The assessment identified high potential for significant remains of medieval and post-medieval date within the regeneration area. The Waitrose site, at the junction of Castle Street and Well Road, falls within the area of late 16th and early 17th century development in East Cowes.
- 3.6 In the medieval and post-medieval periods the development site fell within the north-western portion of the ancient Parish of Whippingham, which, as one of the larger parishes in the Hundred of East Medina, extended from Newport along the east bank of the river as far the Solent. In the medieval period Newport was the principal port of the Isle of Wight, and the River Medina the main artery of trade and communication. The appointment of a port warden to Cowes in 1339 indicates the importance of this location as an anchorage and transshipment point in the mid-14th century. The historic settlement pattern of the parish of Whippingham appears to have been somewhat dispersed, mainly along the Newport to Cowes road. In the later medieval period the parish included c. 7 manors and other lesser estates, two of which, the 'Grange of East Shamlord', and 'West Shamlord' seem to be precursors of East and West Cowes respectively. The Royal Survey of 1559-60 records that East Shamlord was divided between a freehold belonging to the manor of Swainston and Norris Farm. These lands were bought by Beaulieu Abbey in 1272, which held them until the dissolution of the monasteries in 1537.
- 3.7 The medieval placenames, East and West Shamlord, were gradually replaced by East and West Cowes, probably after 1539-42, when Henry VIII built a pair of coastal defense forts, on either bank of the River Medina. At this time the road in the mouth of the River Medina was divided into two anchorages, the 'Esturly and Westurly Cowe' from which the forts took their names. The construction of the forts, using stone salvaged from the demolition of Quarr and Beaulieu Abbeys, reflects an increasing interest by the English Crown in the strategic importance of the Solent and the Isle of Wight, particularly for defending the naval base at Portsmouth against French or Spanish attacks. Traces of West Cowes Castle survive, in the grounds of the Royal Yacht Squadron clubhouse, but the precise location and design of East Cowes Castle are currently unknown, although it is known to have been the smaller of the two fortifications. It may well lie in the vicinity of the Waitrose development site.
- 3.8 The fort at East Cowes was abandoned c. 1546-7 and in ruins by the 17th century, but the settlement continued to develop during the 17th to 19th centuries as an anchorage, embarkation and transshipment point. The port facilities during this period were much more extensive than the domestic settlement. A substantial settlement developed at Cowes from the late 16th and early 17th century, probably following the lead set by a Newport merchant, Robert Newland, who relocated to East Cowes at the end of the 16th century, to avoid paying Newport Petty customs, setting up wharves and warehouses on the Medina waterfront. East Cowes waterfront may have been used by ship-builders in the late 16th century or even earlier, but Newland seems to have been instrumental in the development of permanent ship-building facilities at Cowes. He was involved in constructing vessels for the Virginia Company, as a result of which Cowes became a favoured embarkation point for settlers to the New World. Newlands' will, dating from 1637, refers to various ship-building and

wharf facilities, including a 'rope walk', mast ponds, quay, crane and 'cole' wharf, which were probably located in the vicinity of the present ferry terminal, close to the Waitrose development site.

- 3.9 Repeated litigation between the corporation of Newport and the merchant, Robert Newlands, as well as a petition to Parliament, failed to stop the loss of trade from Newport to Cowes during the early 17th century. The increasing importance of Cowes as an anchorage is emphasised in the diary of Sir John Ogländer who, writing in 1647, reported seeing 300 ships in Cowes harbour. He also recalled a time when 'there were but three houses at Cowes on both sides' - by the mid-17th century there were some 150 houses, illustrating the rapid development of the settlement in this period.
- 3.10 In the late 17th century the Newlands shipyard was taken over by a shipwright named Joseph Nye, who started to build smaller warships for the Royal Navy, as well as private vessels. East Cowes at this time consisted of Castle Street and the current High Street, and included wharves, warehouses, ship repair facilities and slips. By the middle of the 18th century East Cowes was the main Port of the Isle of Wight, and had developed into a sizeable settlement, with a customs house, ferry service and private houses. Naval shipbuilding increased substantially during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, and the port facilities and settlement at East Cowes expanded accordingly. The population in 1799 was c. 300 people (Albi 1799), rising to c. 1500 by the mid-19th century (Whites Directory, 1859).
- 3.11 On the 1793 OS map the junction of Castle Street and Well Road appears to be lined with buildings, although the detail is insufficient to show individual buildings and plots. The 1841 Tithe Map shows a row of terraced domestic properties fronting onto Well Road, with garden plots behind and commercial properties fronting onto Castle Street. The archaeological evaluation carried out in 2006 showed that the properties along both street frontages appear to have been substantially cut into the natural slope, resulting in the complete removal of any archaeological deposits that may have been present. An evaluation trench was excavated on the site of the former Kings Building (demolished 2005), at the junction of Castle Street and Well Road, which confirmed the low potential for surviving archaeology in this area (OA 2006, Fig. 3, Trench 109). No significant archaeology was found and the ground was much disturbed by foundations and services. The natural was a yellowish brown silty clay, similar to the clay recorded elsewhere as Headon and Osborne Beds. There was no indication in Trench 109 of Holocene alluvium associated with former marshland alongside the river Medina, which could have been removed prior to the 19th century development of the site, or may start further to the south-west.
- 3.12 The OS map of 1793 also shows that the north-eastern part of the Waitrose development site was occupied by gardens and possibly orchards, located behind the properties fronting onto Castle Street and Well Road. By the time of the 1841 Tithe Map some of this land fell within the grounds of 'The Lodge' a large house built in the early 19th century and demolished before 1896. In the 1930s a bowling green was constructed in this area, as part of a sports club site. Tennis Courts were added later. Evidence from the 2006 evaluation trenching

indicated that the site of the bowling green was levelled by cutting into the slope in the northern half of the green and depositing the spoil in the southern half, to create a level terrace. This will have removed any archaeological deposits from the northern half of the bowling green. A buried topsoil horizon was found buried beneath the made ground deposits in the southern half of the green, allowing the possibility that archaeology might survive in this area, although no significant features were present in evaluation trench 105 (OA 2006, Fig. 3).

- 3.13 The most significant developments in the 19th and 20th centuries were related to two major corporations with facilities on the waterfront at East Cowes: John Samuel White, which was established in the area in 1857, built and maintained a wide variety of merchant, civil and naval vessels until its demise in 1966; S.E. Saunders (later Saunders-Roe), which specialised in building high-speed motor vessels and latterly aircraft, flying boats, hovercraft and rockets, moved from the Thames to East Cowes in 1901. Summary histories of the two companies are included in the desk-based assessment (OA 1995). The northern section of the Waitrose development falls within the former Columbine Works, which was built by Saunders-Roe in 1935, on either side of Castle Street. This area is characterised by industrial building platforms, terraced into the hillside, built using reinforced concrete retaining walls, infilled with brick rubble. Several evaluation trenches were cut through the terraces in 2006, including Trench 100, which was located within the Waitrose development site. While there was evidence for a great deal of ground disturbance, some of the terraces in this area seem to have been built up, rather than cut into the slope, as a 19th century rubbish pit and other cut features were recorded beneath the brick rubble deposits. No archaeological features earlier than the late 19th century were identified in the evaluation trenches.

#### **4 Potential impact of the proposed development on archaeological deposits**

- 4.1 The 2005 evaluation trenching did not identify any surviving significant archaeology within the Waitrose development site. However the trenching sample was quite limited and archaeology could potentially be present in areas where the pre-19th century land surface survives relatively undisturbed, particularly in the central part of the development area, to south and west of the former bowling green (OA 2005, Fig.3).
- 4.2 The Waitrose foodstore will comprise construction of the foodstore buildings and associated carparks and access routes. The ground will be substantially remodelled to create a level site, using material from the north-east of the site to in-fill the south-western area. This will result in the complete removal of any archaeological deposits that may be present in the north-eastern part of the site, and involve a substantial excavation into the Headon and Osborne Beds. However the evaluation trenching indicated that this area has been extensively disturbed by 19th and 20th century terracing and construction activity. There is slightly more potential for surviving archaeology in the central and southern area, where the 19th land surface is preserved in patches, but the southern part of this area will be built up or left at the existing level, which will effectively preserve any archaeology in situ.

## 5 Aims

- 5.1 To preserve by record any archaeological remains (if present) that the works may remove or damage within the area of the site being investigated.
- 5.2 To signal, before the destruction of the material in question, the discovery of a significant archaeological find, for which the resources allocated are not sufficient to support a treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.
- 5.3 To make available the results of the investigation.

## 6 Strategy

- 6.1 The watching brief will maintain a continuous archaeological presence during any groundwork's that may affect or reveal archaeological deposits. This will include monitoring the excavation of surface stripping, cut-and-fill operations, and other significant invasive groundworks.
- 6.2 Deep excavations penetrating into the Headon and Osborne Beds, will be monitored carefully for Eocene fossil remains. A specialist geologist will be invited to visit the site if deposits of potential interest are exposed. The proposed cut-and-fill exercise, required to level the site, is expected to result in exposures of the geological deposits in the north-eastern part of the development.
- 6.3 Excavation of archaeological features will be undertaken to fulfil the basic objective of retrieval of archaeological data affected by the works. In the event that human remains are discovered, and their retrieval cannot be avoided, OA will obtain the necessary burial licence from the Ministry of Justice and remove the remains in accordance with established OA practices and with due care and respect. Wherever possible human remains will be located and planned and left in-situ.
- 6.4 All features and deposits will be issued with unique context numbers, and context recording will be in accordance with the established OA *Field Manual* (OAU 1992). All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them will be allocated unique numbers. Bulk finds will be collected by context. Digital and black-and-white negative photographs will be taken of all excavations and archaeological features.
- 6.5 Deposits deemed to be of potential environmental significance will be appropriately sampled and analysed for environmental and economic indicators.
- 6.6 Site plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale (normally 1:50 or 1:100) with larger scale plans of features as necessary. Section drawings of features and trenches will be drawn at a scale of 1:20.
- 6.7 The project will be carried out by a suitably qualified OA supervisor, under the overall direction of Stuart Foreman, Senior Project Manager, and OA Head of

Fieldwork, Dan Poore.

- 6.8 The watching brief will be monitored by the Isle of Wight Council Archaeological Officer.

## **7 Report and archive**

- 7.1 A client report (Appendix 8) on the results of the investigation will be completed within six weeks of the end of the fieldwork. The project supervisor and OA finds specialists will undertake the report stage under the direction of the project manager. Copies will be forwarded to the client. Three copies of the report will be submitted to the County Archaeological Service and the SMR. The report will include a copy of the completed OASIS form.
- 7.2 If environmental remains are recovered, or deposits are seen which may have the potential to contain environmental remains, then staff from the OA Environmental Department will process and scan samples of these for assessment, and arrange for detailed analysis as appropriate.
- 7.3 The site archive, i.e. all finds and archaeological records (subject to the landowner's agreement) will be deposited with the Isle of Wight Museum Service in an approved format. The Museum has been contacted and has issued a site code (IWCMS:2010.7256), which will be included on all project archive components.

## **8 Health and safety**

- 8.1 OA will comply with all relevant health and safety legislation.

## **9 References**

- 9.1 OA 2005, East Cowes Project, Isle of Wight, Desktop Assessment. Client report by Oxford Archaeology (OA), on behalf of Mouchel Parkman/ SEEDA.
- 9.2 OA 2006, East Cowes Development, Isle of Wight, Former GKN Works Site, Archaeological Evaluation Report. Client report by Oxford Archaeology (OA), on behalf of Mouchel Parkman/ SEEDA.

## **10 General**

Appendices 7, 8 and 11 are relevant.

## OA Standard Fieldwork Methodology Appendices

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The following methods and terms will apply, where appropriate, to all OA fieldwork unless varied by undertakings specified in a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation.

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### 7 WATCHING BRIEFS

- 7.1 Ground disturbances (demolition, general site strip and levelling, reduction for roads, excavation for service trenches and foundation trenches) will be monitored by an archaeological supervisor assisted, where necessary, by archaeological technicians and under the overall guidance of a project manager.
- 7.2 All archaeological features and deposits exposed will be recorded.
- 7.3 Where only the tops of features or deposits are exposed, these will be located on a site plan, planned, and recorded by written description and by photographs.
- 7.4 Visible artefacts will be collected in order to assist in the dating of features and deposits.
- 7.5 Where trenches are excavated through cut features (pits, ditches, etc.) and vertical stratigraphy is not present, the features will be recorded in section with appropriate collection of finds.
- 7.6 Where ground disturbance exposes stratified remains or significant features, these will be hand excavated by the archaeologist and recorded.
- 7.7 The archaeological curator will be advised at the earliest opportunity of any archaeological features or deposits that appear worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 7.8 On completion of the fieldwork the site archive will be compiled and security copied.
- 7.9 Proposals for analysis and publication will be determined in the light of the results of the fieldwork.

### RECORDING

- 7.10 All on-site recording will be undertaken in accordance with the *OA Field Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson 1992).
- 7.11 A continuous unique numbering system will be operated. Written descriptions will be recorded on proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.
- 7.12 Plans will normally be drawn at 1:50 but in urban or deeply stratified sites a scale of 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans will be at an appropriate scale. Burials will be drawn at 1:10.
- 7.13 A register of plans will be kept.
- 7.14 Sections of features or trenches showing stratigraphy will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:10.
- 7.15 A register of sections will be kept.
- 7.16 All sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum if possible or into the contractors TBM.
- 7.17 A black and white and colour (35 mm transparency) photographic record, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered will be maintained. The

photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.

- 7.18 Photographs will be recorded on OA Photographic Record Sheets.
- 7.19 All identified finds and artefacts from stratified archaeological deposits will be retained, although certain classes of building material or post medieval pottery may sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained.

## 8 EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF REPORTS

- 8.1 Style and format of the report will be determined by OA, but will include as a minimum the following:
- A location plan of trenches and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development.
  - Plans and sections of features as appropriate located at an appropriate scale.
  - A section drawing showing depth of significant deposits (if encountered) including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
  - A summary statement of the results.
  - A table summarising per trench the features, classes and numbers of artefacts contained within, spot dating of significant finds and an interpretation.
  - A reconsideration of the methodology used, and a confidence rating for the results.
  - An interpretation of the archaeological findings within both the site and their wider landscape/townscape setting.
- 8.2 Copies of the report will be supplied to the client and the Archaeological Officer monitoring the works. Copies of the report will also be supplied to the County Sites and Monuments Record on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (normally six months).
- 8.3 If the evaluation works generate archaeological results of importance which merit wider publication, the client will be consulted about further arrangements.

### ARCHIVES

- 8.4 The site archive, including finds and environmental material, will be ordered, catalogued, labelled and conserved and stored according to the UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage.
- 8.5 The site archive will be prepared to at least the minimum acceptable standard defined in Management of Archaeological Projects 2, English Heritage 1991.
- 8.6 The site archive will be microfilmed by the RCHME National Archaeological Record as a safeguard against the accidental loss and the long-term degeneration of paper records and photographs.
- 8.7 The site archive will be deposited with the relevant receiving Museum at the earliest opportunity unless further archaeological work on the site is expected within one year of completion of the archive. The OA will advise the landowner that any artefacts resulting from the project work should be given to the relevant Museum.

## 11 GENERAL

- 11.1 The requirements of the Brief will be met in full where reasonably practicable.
- 11.2 Any significant variations to the proposed methodology will be agreed with the local authority's archaeological representative in advance.

11.3 The scope of work detailed in the main part of the Written Scheme of Investigation is aimed at meeting the aims of the project in a cost-effective manner. Oxford Archaeology attempts to foresee possible site-specific problems and resource these. However there may be unusual circumstances which have not been included in the costing and programme.

- Unavoidable delays due to extreme bad weather, vandalism, etc.
- Complex structures or objects, including those in waterlogged conditions, requiring specialist removal.
- Extensions to specified trenches or feature sample sizes requested by the archaeological curator.
- Trenches requiring shoring or stepping, ground contamination, unknown services, poor ground conditions requiring additional plant, specialist reinstatement of surfaces (i.e. tarmac, turf).

#### HEALTH AND SAFETY and INSURANCE

11.4 All work will be carried out to the requirements of *Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974*, *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999*, the OA Health and Safety Policy and Procedures Manual, and any main contractor's requirements.

11.5 A copy of the OA's Health and Safety Policy is available on request. OA will require copies of the H & S policies of all other contractors and operators present on site in compliance with *The Manual of H & S Regulations 1992*.

11.6 The OA holds Employers Liability Insurance, Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Details will be supplied on request.

11.7 The OA will not be liable to indemnify the client against any compensation or damages for or with respect to:

- Damage to crops being on the Area or Areas of Work (save in so far as possession has not been given to the Archaeological Contractor);
- The use or occupation of land (which has been provided by the Client) by the Project or for the purposes of completing the Project (including consequent loss of crops). Interference whether temporary or permanent with any right of way, light, air or water or other easement or quasi easement which are the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement;
- Any other damage which is the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement;
- Injuries or damage to persons or property resulting from any act or neglect or breach of statutory duty done or committed by the client or his agents, servants or their contractors (not being employed by Oxford Archaeology) or for or in respect of any claims demands proceedings damages costs charges and expenses in respect thereof or in relation thereto.

#### COPYRIGHT and CONFIDENTIALITY

11.8 Oxford Archaeology will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

11.9 Oxford Archaeology will assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (Chapter IV, s.79).

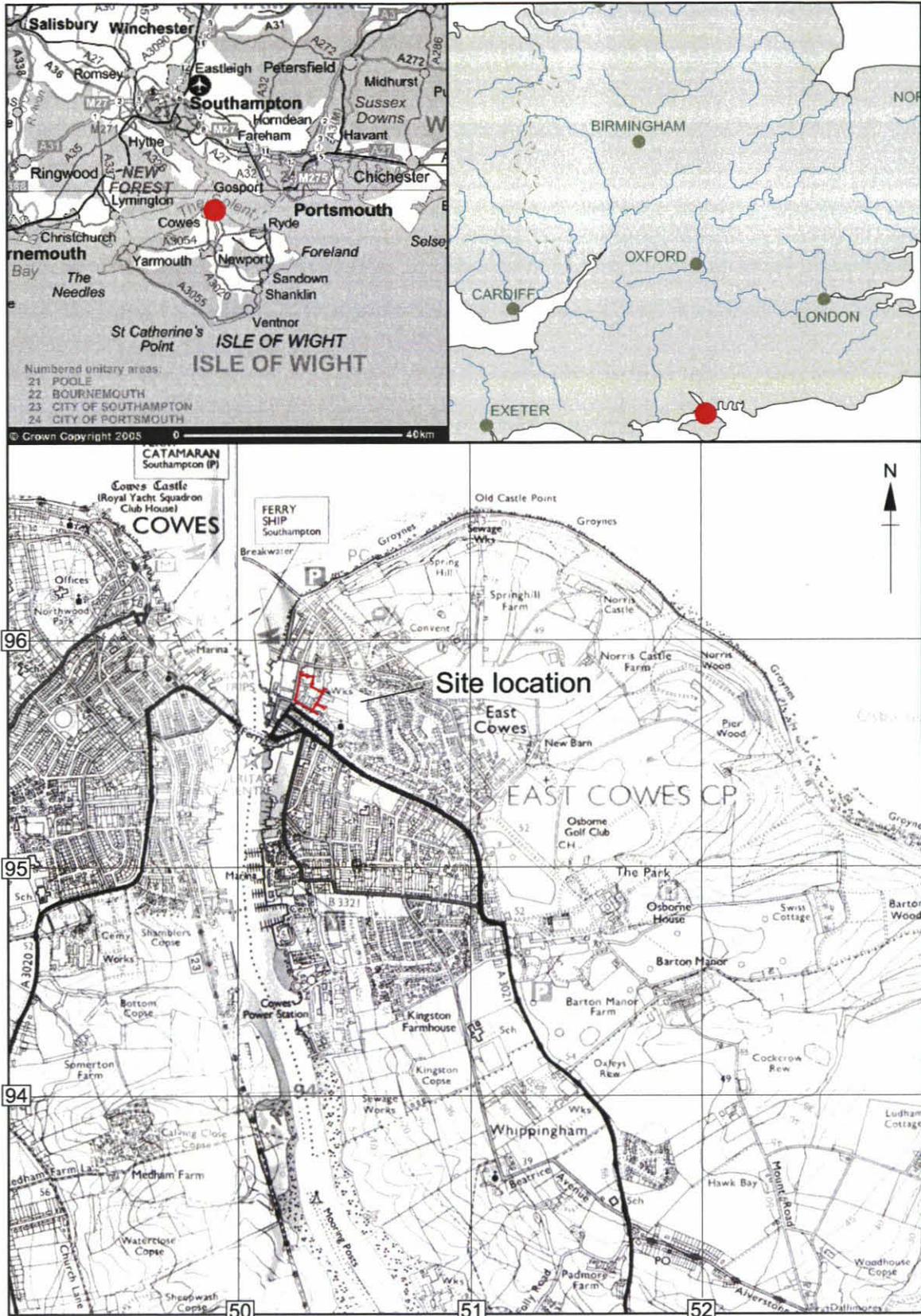
11.10 OA will advise the client of any such materials supplied in the course of projects that are not OA's copyright.

11.11 OA undertakes to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the client's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. It is expected that such conditions shall not unreasonably

impede the satisfactory performance of the services required. OA further undertake to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that clients respect OA's general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

#### OA STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

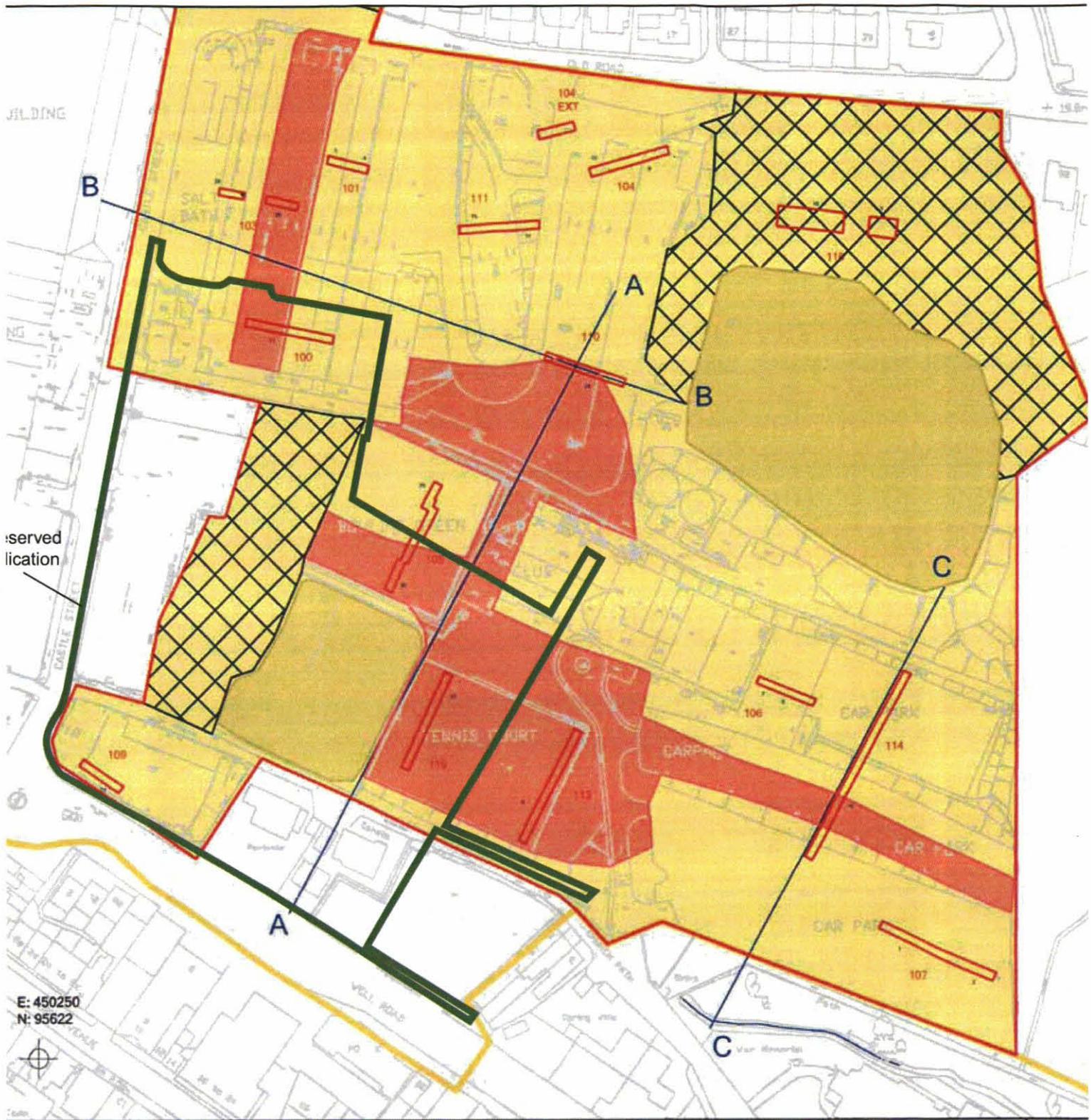
- 11.12 OA shall conform to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the IFA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the IFA Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluations, Desk Based Assessments, etc. and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.
- 11.13 OA is a member of the Institute of Environmental Assessment and the Council for British Archaeology.
- 11.14 Project Directors normally will be recognised in an appropriate Area of Competence by the IFA. For more extensive and complicated evaluation projects especially where they are part of large-scale programmes of work in historic urban centres, the procedures outlined in English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* 2nd Edition 1991 (MAP 2) will be followed for immediate post-field archive preparation and initial assessment. Agreement to then be reached, in collaboration with the local authority's archaeological representative, about what aspects will need to be taken forward to provide a report in the required format containing the information needed for planning purposes.



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Figure 1: Site location



- Evaluation Trench
- Evaluation Trench number
- Site boundary
- OS basemap
- Transect
- Transect letter

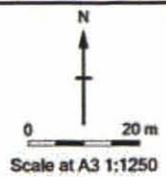
- Potential for Archaeological survival (former ground surface preserved).
- Limited vertical truncation but evidence for much localised ground disturbance.
- Extensive vertical truncation caused by terracing the slope.
- Uncertain potential (slow worm areas unavailable for trenching)



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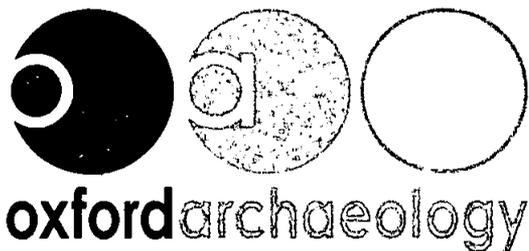


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**OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY**  
**METHOD STATEMENT INCORPORATING RISK ASSESSMENT**

**Waitrose Energy Centre  
East Cowes, Isle of Wight**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE  
EXCAVATION**

**1st Revision  
16th September 2010**

**OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY**  
**METHOD STATEMENT, INCORPORATING RISK ASSESSMENT**

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Company details

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### 1.2 Client/ Principal Contractor details

### 1.3 Location of works

1.3.1 The site is located at NGR SZ 4503 9570, close to the waterfront of the River Medina at East Cowes. The proposed Waitrose energy centre development lies near the junction of Well Road and Castle Street (Fig 1). The site currently comprises areas of hard-standing.

### 1.4 Scope of work

1.4.1 The site falls within Tudor properties fronting onto Castle Street. The main objective is identify and record the early phases of settlement at East Cowes. It is possible, but very unlikely, that remains of a late 16th century artillery fort, East Cowes Castle, might be found on the site.

1.4.2 The archaeological investigation requires the controlled removal by machine of the

existing concrete slab, and any other modern made ground that may be present sealing archaeology. Any surviving significant archaeology will then be mapped, and sample hand excavation of representative features will be undertaken, to recover in situ artefacts and dating evidence.

- 1.4.3 The ground reduction will be undertaken by the Principal Contractor, under close archaeological supervision. A small team of archaeologists will then carry out the SMS excavation. The team size will vary, depending on the extent of archaeology being found, from . archaeology that may survive within the energy centre footprint. The archaeological supervisor will control the depth of mechanical excavation in this case.

## 1.5 Start date and duration of works

- 1.5.1 The proposed strip, map and sample is programmed to commence on 20th September 2010. The programme duration is dependant on the extent of surviving archaeological contexts. It is expected to take from 1 - 4 weeks to complete ion the field, depending on the extent of surviving archaeological deposits. The need for continuing attendance will be continuously reviewed in light of progress on site, and results from the excavation.

## 2 DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 General scope of work

- 2.1.1 The energy centre will comprise construction of the energy centre building and associated access routes. The existing concrete slab will be reduced to the same level as the adjacent Waitrose store site. This is expected to result in the disturbance of any archaeological deposits that may be present. A watching brief on the adjacent foodstore site in April 2010 uncovered masonry wall foundations, in association with Tudor pottery, that may be part of the late 16th/ early 17th development of East Cowes as a port.
- 2.1.2 This Health and Safety Method Statement describes the nature of the work and arrangements for health and safety management, as required by the Principal Contractor.

### 2.2 Sequence of works

1. The archaeological scope of work has previously been agreed with the IOW County Archaeologist.
2. All staff must sign in at the site on arrival. Archaeological personnel from OA will attend a health and safety induction by the the Principal Contractor (specifically including asbestos and UXO awareness training).
3. Access is restricted in all areas to authorised personnel only.
4. Welfare and temporary accommodation facilities are already established on site, supplied by the Principal Contractor.

5. Setting out, provision of safe access to the work site, service searches, UXO control measures, site inspections, management of plant, and the issue of permits-to-dig, are the responsibility of the Principal Contractor. The OA supervisor will satisfy himself that relevant preparation has been completed, in accordance the Principal Contractors health and safety plan, and that the results have been communicated to the OA team during their induction.
6. The strip, map and sample excavation will initially require the controlled removal, by mechanical excavator, of the existing concrete slab, and any other made ground layers that may be covering the archaeology. As this is a formal archaeological investigation (as opposed to a watching brief) the supervising archaeologist will direct the machine to remove soils to the required depth to expose archaeology. If the ground conditions are as seen in the adjacent Waitrose foodstore site, any surviving wall footings are expected to be exposed just below the concrete slab.
7. A continuous archaeological presence during any groundwork's that may affect or reveal significant archaeological deposits. A programme of hand excavation and recording work is expected to be required, if significant archaeological features are exposed.
8. The OA site team will initially comprise two archaeologists - One monitoring the machine and one recording/ investigating features, Additional OA operatives may be deployed to assist with the excavation if significant archaeology is found..
9. The need for continuing attendance will be continuously reviewed in light of progress on site, and results from the excavation.

### 3 RESOURCES

#### 3.1 Personnel

- 3.1.1 Initially two archaeologists will be in attendance. For the purposes of health and safety management .
- 3.1.2 Oxford Archaeology operatives: Neil Lambert and Katrina Anker. Both have CSCS Site Operative cards and are certificated first aiders.
- 3.1.3 As noted in Para 2.2, item 9 above, additional operatives may be deployed if significant archaeology is found that cannot be dealt with by the initial team.

#### 3.2 Plant/ equipment/ tools/ task lighting

- 3.2.1 No major plant, equipment or task lighting is required, other than that to be supplied by the Principal Contractor. Archaeological personnel will have hand tools only.

#### 3.3 Vehicle security

- 3.3.1 Vehicles to be parked in areas designated by the Principal Contractor. Keys will not be left in unattended vehicles.

## 4 CONTROL MEASURES

### 4.1 Induction training and task specific training

4.1.1 Before excavation work starts on site, a site induction will be organised by the Principal Contractor, detailing health and safety arrangements, risks and controls, including emergency procedures.

### 4.2 Access, security and signing in/ out

4.2.1 The Principal Contractor will maintain a register of personnel entering and leaving the site.

4.2.2 See also 3.3, Vehicle Security.

## 5 PPE, WELFARE AND TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

### 5.1 PPE requirements

5.1.1 All staff and visitors are required to wear hard hat, hi-visibility vest/ jacket, safety boots with toe and mid-sole protection (not 'Rigger Boots'), safety glasses and gloves. Long-sleeved tops and long trousers must be worn on site.

### 5.2 Canteen, rest room, drying room, etc

5.2.1 The Principal Contractor is expected to provide sufficient canteen, restroom and welfare facilities. The archaeology/ palaeontology team will initially comprise 2 people. Additional personnel may be deployed, up to a maximum of 5.

## 6 EMERGENCY ARRANGEMENTS

### 6.1 First aider

6.1.1 The Principal Contractor is responsible for provision of first aid cover.

### 6.2 First aid kit

6.2.1 A first Aid Kit will be kept in the OA team vehicle. This is in addition to any provision made by the Principal Contractor, which will be notified to the team during induction.

### 6.3 Site specific rescue procedures

6.3.1 See Principal Contractors Emergency Plan, to be communicated to site team in induction.

## 7 RISK ASSESSMENT

7.1 Attached, as Appendix 1.

## 8 MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE

### 8.1 Policies and procedures

8.1.1 All OA works will be carried out in accordance with Oxford Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy (13<sup>th</sup> Revision, August 2009) and Site Safety Procedures Manual, a copy of which will be kept on site in the Health and Safety File.

### 8.2 Supervisors name and position

8.2.1 Neil Lambert, Project Supervisor (Mobile: 07795 456534; Responsible for implementation)

8.2.2 Signature:

8.2.3 Date:

### 8.3 Managers name and position

8.3.1 Stuart Foreman, Senior Project Manager (Tel: 01865 263836; RAMS originator)

8.3.2 Signature:

8.3.3 Date:

Isle of Wight, East Cores, Wairoes  
WOMS: 2010. 7256

Box 1 file 2

A. Report

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SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

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Headings

Site information

Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Isle of Wight] Parish:[East Cowes] Site:[Waitrose]

Site code[IWCMS:2010.7256]

Line 2: Excavators name[S. Foreman]

Line 3:

Classification of material

Tick if present

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
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B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
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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	

# Waitrose Energy Centre East Cowes Isle of Wight



## Heritage Assessment



July 2010

**Client: Farrell and Clark LLP Architects**

Issue No: 1

OA Job No: 4627

NGR: 450275E 95775N

**Client Name:** Farrell and Clark LLP Architects

**Client Ref No:**

**Document Title:** Waitrose Energy Centre, East Cowes, Isle of Wight

**Document Type:** Heritage Assessment

**Issue Number:** 1

National Grid Reference: 450275E/ 95775N

Planning Reference:

OA Job Number 4627  
Site Code: IOWECW10  
Invoice Code: IOWECWWB  
Receiving Museum: Isle of Wight Museums Service  
Museum Accession No: IWCMS:2008.6299.

Prepared by: Stuart Foreman  
Position: Senior Project Manager  
Date: 13th July 2010

Checked by: Stuart Foreman  
Position: Senior Project Manager  
Date: 13th July 2010

Approved by: Nick Shepherd  
Position: Head of Fieldwork  
Date: 13th July 2010

Document File Location X:\IOWECWWB

Graphics File Location E:\I\_codes\IOWECWWB  
Illustrated by Lucy Offord/ Leo Heatley

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**East Cowes Waitrose Energy Centre  
Isle of Wight****Heritage Assessment  
(draft)**

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## **FIGURE LIST**

Figure 1: The proposed development overlaid with the OS 1st edition map of 1862.

Figure 2: The proposed development overlaid with the Waitrose watching brief, significant findings and the 2005 evaluation trenches.

Figure 3: Human burial found during the watching brief (context 1026)

Figure 4: Masonry footing found during the watching brief (context 1036)

## **East Cowes Waitrose Energy Centre Isle of Wight**

### **Heritage Assessment**

#### **1 INTRODUCTION**

##### **1.1 Background**

1.1.1 Farrell and Clark, on behalf of Waitrose Stores Limited, has commissioned Oxford Archaeology (OA) to undertake a Heritage Assessment in relation to a planning application for construction of an energy centre at East Cowes, Isle of Wight. The development is associated with construction of a Waitrose foodstore which, at the time of writing, is in process of construction on adjacent land to the south. The energy centre is part of the Waitrose development, but the subject of a separate planning application. The Waitrose development is part of the East Cowes Project, a regeneration of East Cowes town centre.

1.1.2 This Heritage Assessment has been requested by Isle of Wight Council following the discovery of masonry footings and human remains during an archaeological watching brief, by Oxford Archaeology, on construction groundworks for the Waitrose foodstore development. This Heritage Assessment relates specifically to the proposed energy centre development. It re-assesses the archaeological potential of the site, in light of the watching brief results, with three main aims:

- to assess the significance of the archaeological features discovered during the watching brief,
- assess whether further significant remains could extend into the energy centre footprint.
- make recommendations with regard the scope of archaeological mitigation required in relation to the proposed energy centre site.

##### **1.2 Location, geology and topography**

1.2.1 The site of the proposed energy centre lies on the east side of Castle Street, in East Cowes, centred on OS co-ordinates 450275E/ 95775N. The new building occupies a footprint c.40m x 10m.

1.2.2 The site falls within the administrative area of Medina, although historically it lay in the parish of Whippingham.

1.2.3 The 1:50,000 Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS sheet 331) shows that the underlying geology of the site consists of the Headon and Osborne beds. Overlying gravels, potentially of Pleistocene age, were found in trial trenches 100 and 103 in the vicinity of the Energy Centre (OA 2006, See 1.4 below).

## **2 METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Planning Guidance:**

- 2.1.1 No scheduled monuments or listed buildings are affected by the proposed energy centre development.
- 2.1.2 The Town and Country Planning system provides a framework for the protection of 'cultural heritage assets' threatened by development, principally through the application of the relevant guidance notes:
- 2.1.3 Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5). The desk-based assessment for the East Cowes Regeneration was carried out in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16). PPS5 (published in 2010) updates and replaces both PPG16 and PPG15 with a single set of planning policies and principles for conservation of the historic environment. In PPS5, elements of the historic environment having historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are collectively called 'heritage assets'. PPS5 includes policies for conserving or enhancing the setting of heritage assets in the development process (HE10). In accordance with the guidance given in PPS5, wherever possible, any archaeological remains will be preserved in situ (in accordance with PPS5 HE7 and HE9, especially HE9.1). Where this cannot be achieved the aim should be to 'record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost' (PPS5, HE12.3).

### **2.2 Existing baseline data**

- 2.2.1 Desk-based assessments have previously been undertaken for the East Cowes Project, which included both the Waitrose foodstore and the proposed energy centre sites. Two reports drawn from the same Cultural Heritage baseline data were produced, one dealing with the former GKN works site and the second dealing with the Venture Quays site. The combined study area included consideration of archaeological and historical data from a 1km buffer zone around the regeneration site. The DBA included consultation of the Isle of Wight Heritage Environment Record and historic maps, as well as primary and secondary historical sources relating to East Cowes (OA 2005). See Section 3 below.
- 2.2.2 A programme of evaluation trenching was carried out in 2006 on behalf of the South East England Development Agency (SEEDA) in respect of an outline planning application for redevelopment of the East Cowes regeneration area (OA 2006). The trenching sample was comparatively limited, comprising 17 trenches within the former GKN works only (2% of the available parts of the development area). See section 3.5 below.

### **2.3 Method of assessment**

- 2.3.1 This Heritage Assessment has been prepared in accordance with government policy as stated in PPS5, and conducted with regard to standards set out by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). It describes the potentially significant archaeological remains discovered during the Waitrose watching brief, and re-assesses the existing baseline data for the East Cowes Regeneration in light of the discoveries.
- 2.3.2 To inform the assessment, the proposed Energy Centre, the Waitrose development and the significant archaeological findings from the Waitrose watching brief have been overlaid onto a series of historic maps using GIS mapping software.



### **3 . ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BASELINE DATA**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

- 3.1.1 Baseline archaeological and historical data relating to the medieval and later development of East Cowes are reproduced in full below (with minor updates) as they are relevant for placing the discovered masonry wall footings and human burial in the context of the historic development of the town.

#### **3.2 Prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon**

- 3.2.1 There is currently no evidence for prehistoric, Roman or Anglo-Saxon settlement in the immediate vicinity of the proposed energy centre site. Detailed consideration of archaeological potential for these periods in the wider study area can be found in the East Cowes Project desk-based assessments.

#### **3.3 Medieval Period (AD 1066 - 1550)**

- 3.3.1 The land now occupied by East Cowes was bought by Beaulieu Abbey in 1272 which held it until the dissolution in 1537. The settlement of East Shamlord (now East Cowes) is first recorded in 1303. The Royal Survey of 1559-60 records that East Shamlord was divided between a freehold belonging to the Manor of Swainston, in the ownership of Jordon de Kingston, and Norris Farm in the ownership of Richard le Noreys.
- 3.3.2 During this period Newport was the main port on the Isle of Wight, and its municipal boundary extended north to include the Medina foreshore (including what is now the Cowes waterfront) as far as the Solent (William 1908,391). However, deep draft merchant vessels could not navigate as far as Newport, leading to the development of Shamlord as a transit 'port' to transfer cargoes onto shallow draught lighters for onward travel up river. The appointment of a port warden in 1339 (Brading 1990:4) confirms the official nature of this arrangement. Despite its important role, there are few known structures associated with this function, and it is possible that activity was limited to the inter-tidal zone with few permanent buildings. According to research by R.Martin, in the mid-14th century, the Calendar of the Fine Rolls records that oak trees from the King's Forest, which had blown down in a violent storm, were ordered to be used in the construction of one or two 'peels' (defensive towers or stockades) at Shamelhorde, which is described as a port in this context. Their stated intention was 'for the defence of that isle against the attacks of aliens' (7 Nov. 1339. Cal. of Fine Rolls 1272-1445 17 Vols. London). The precise location, number and fate of these 14th century peels, if they were actually built, is not known.

#### **3.4 Post Medieval Period (AD 1550 - 1850)**

- 3.4.1 From the time of Henry VIII onwards the defence of the naval base of Portsmouth and of the approaches to it has been a major preoccupation of English government. In fact the area of water formed by the Solent, Spithead and Southampton Water has been the forging-ground for military engineering in England since the introduction of the cannon to warfare' (Saunders 1966, 136).
- 3.4.2 Portsmouth itself was provided in the 1520s with one of the earliest artillery defences in Britain, but the Solent lay open to enemy shipping, and it would be difficult to prevent

landings either on the Hampshire coast or on the Isle of Wight. The protection of the Solent and of the Isle of Wight accordingly figured prominently in Henry VIII's defensive strategy.

- 3.4.3 The western entrance to the Solent, the Needles Passage, was defended by a new castle at Hurst. Another at Southsea guarded the approach to Portsmouth Harbour, while Calshot Castle controlled the entrance to Southampton Water and linked up with the forts at East and West Cowes on either side of the Medina River which provided access to the heart of the island. These castles, as the Earl of Southampton and Lord St. John explained to Cromwell in 1539, would effectively control all shipping approaching either from the east or from the west (L&P xiv/573).
- 3.4.4 The Medina River divides the Isle of Wight into two almost equal parts, the liberties or hundreds of East and West Medine. Rising near the south side of the island, the river is tidal below Newport and its lower reaches and mouth have long been the island's principal harbour. As early as 1512, when the fleet under Sir Edward Howard victualled there, the road in the mouth of the river was known as 'the Cowe' (L&P i/1133), and it was to protect this anchorage that the Earl of Southampton and Lord St. John on 18 March 1539 devised a fort which with the tower at Calshot would 'so strengthen all that quarter of the Isle of Wight and Hampton Water that none shall lie there in rest, neither come to any road or channel thereabouts' (SP12/224).
- 3.4.5 The road comprised two distinct anchorages, the 'Estur' or 'Esturly' Cowe and the 'Westerly', which between them provided shelter in most winds. The commissioners' initial proposal seems to have been for a single fort at East Cowes, and it was presumably of this alone that they provided the king with 'plattes' the next week (Colvin 1973,536). Their idea must have been changed almost at once, perhaps by the king himself, for the following month two forts were under construction, one at West Cowes and another at East Cowes, the latter according to a 'platte' devised by the king (Colvin 19973,536).
- 3.4.6 Construction began at the end of March or the beginning of April 1539. By the end of that month there were reported to be 170 men at work on each fort, and at East Cowes the foundation had been dug and the wall brought up four feet above the ground (Colvin 1973,536).
- 3.4.7 Demolition was in progress at Quarr and Beaulieu abbeys to provide stone, and it was hoped to finish work by the end of September (L&P xiv/899). This was a wildly optimistic estimate. Operations continued throughout the year (L&P xiv/152) and by March 1540 there were 500 men engaged on the two Cowes and at Calshot (L&P xv/433). Although there is no precise evidence for the further progress of the works, money was provided on several other occasions during 1540, twice in 1541, and for the last time in March 1542, when it was specifically for finishing the two forts (E315/250).
- 3.4.8 Of the structure of East Cowes fort nothing is known, except that it was the smaller of the two forts (Smith 1907, 281). All trace of the building has vanished and there are no surviving surveys or drawings. Since the garrisons of the two forts were equal, and their cost of construction comparable, they may have been similar in design.
- 3.4.9 The garrison of East Cowes was paid at least until the end of 1545 (SC6/Edward VIII/7420-4). The accounts for 1546 and 1547 are lost, but the account for 1548 omits East Cowes, while listing six gunners at West Cowes instead of three as previously (SC6/Edward VI/707). East Cowes is also omitted from the survey of ordnance taken in December 1547. The fort must therefore have been abandoned some time in 1546 or 1547, a fact confirmed by William Camden (Camden 1586,174). The reason for its

abandonment is unknown, but it was left to decay, being in ruins in the seventeenth century and now entirely vanished.

- 3.4.10 The location of the East Cowes fort is uncertain; the Victoria County History claimed it was located at Old Castle Point, the most northerly tip of the East Cowes headland, well outside of the development area (William 1908,197). However this is not the only contender for the location as anecdotal evidence suggests that it was positioned at the north eastern corner of Old Road and Mansfield Road, c. 200m north of the proposed Energy Centre. This claim is based upon the observation of a curved wall by a local resident, Ronald Slade. Unfortunately there is no archaeological evidence to support this hypothesis, and indeed on closer inspection the wall in question appears to be less than 200 years old.
- 3.4.11 By the end of the 16th century a significant port had developed to the south of the fort. This development appears to have been due to the relocation of a Newport merchant, Robert Newland, who set up wharves and warehousing in East Cowes in an attempt to avoid the Newport Petty customs. There is much documentary evidence recording litigation between Newport and Cowes as this move threatened Newport's commercial dominance. Indeed, a petition was sent to Parliament complaining that there were now 150 houses in Cowes, and that it was taking trade away from Newport (NPB MSS, 45/16a). However, this litigation seems to have ceased by the end of the civil war (1651), and it is likely that Cowes had grown to such a size that Newport was unable to challenge it commercially any longer. The rapid pace of the late 16th/ early 17th century development is indicated by Sir John Oglander, who, writing in 1647 recalled a time when 'there were but three houses at Cowes on both sides' (OG/90/6).
- 3.4.12 The opening of new markets for new commodities as well as cloth in the Far East and the New World meant an increased use of the English Channel by English shipping and also the Dutch. With the demise of Southampton as a terminal port of destination, and the predominance of London as a port, the Solent became a useful and effective transit anchorage; and so in the 1620's, the two towns of East and West Cowes grew into substantial ports with shipbuilding and repair facilities.
- 3.4.13 As well as setting up warehouses and quay facilities at East Cowes, there is the suggestion that it was Robert Newland who encouraged the beginning of shipbuilding at Cowes for the benefit of the Virginia Company. In 1622, Newland wrote to Nicholas Ferrar of the Virginia Company in London to inform him that a ship, then being built at Cowes, would be ready for the service of the company in several months time. (Robert Newland. A Letter to Nicholas Ferrar. 27th June 1622. Ferrar Papers, Cambridge University). This ship that Newland was referring to in the letter was called The Plantation, it may well be the same Plantation that was later bought by Southampton owners and returned to Cowes for repairs in June 1628. However, this was not the only ship that was built at Cowes at this time. In 1623, a ship, called The Bonny Bess was built for Mr. Gabriell Barbor, a London merchant, for use in the service of the Virginia Company. It was built at Cowes late in 1622 or early 1623 and weighed in at 90 tons.
- 3.4.14 It is likely that the shipyard referred to by Newland was on the site of the current Red Funnel ferry port, and where the modern 'Gridiron' shed is now sited. Indeed the name gridiron suggests a ship building past; a gridiron was a framework of parallel timbers forming a platform for a ship to lie on for work on the hull. The geology of this area was also particularly suitable, the Headon clay beds overlaid with gravel provided good standing, while just south of this site on marshy ground, is situated what were possibly mast ponds; whilst to the north along what is now the Esplanade (outside of development

- area) was situated a rope-walk (marked Rope-Work on the OS map of 1793). The presence of a mast pond (OA 4) and rope walk is confirmed by Newlands will dated 1637 which also lists a quay, crane and 'cole' wharf (PROB 11/174). A further will dated 1644 also lists a tavern in East Cowes (PRO 11/192).
- 3.4.15 The origin of shipbuilding in East Cowes is shrouded in mystery, indeed, it has been suggested that one of Sir Francis Drake's ships, the *Rat of Wight*, was built and launched from East Cowes in 1588 (Brading 1990: 10), although this claim is disputed on the grounds of lack of evidence. Nevertheless, it is possible that ship building was carried out in this area on temporary foreshore sites.
- 3.4.16 In the 1620's, Cowes became a favoured embarkation point for supplies and settlers bound for Virginia. The importance of Cowes as an anchorage in this period is illustrated by Sir John Ogländer who reported seeing 300 ships in Cowes harbour (OG/97/6).
- 3.4.17 In the 1690s a shipwright by the name of Joseph Nye took over Newlands shipyard and began contract building naval vessels, including a 5th and a 4th Rate. The demand for private vessels and at least fifteen ships for the navy ensured a steady output from this yard.
- 3.4.18 By the late seventeenth century East Cowes consisted of two streets (Castle Street and the current High Street) and contained various port facilities; wharves, warehouses, ship repair facilities and slips. In his 1690s survey of the ports and harbours along the south coast, Dummer described Cowes as 'a good building place and some of the 4th and 5th rates have been there built' (Dummer 1698). By comparison the domestic settlement at East Cowes was always small and insignificant compared to the port facilities which dominated the area.
- 3.4.19 From at least the early 18th century East Cowes was the main port of entry to the island, and by the middle of the century East Cowes had developed into a settlement of some importance with a customs house, ferry service and private housing. (William 1908,197). The customs house was built in 1749 on the High Street. The SMR lists its location as unknown, however its position can be identified through the location of the flag staff that was positioned in front of the customs house, and was still extant on the 1" OS 1862 map.
- 3.4.20 The rapid increase in foreshore land reclamation is reflected in a letter from the customs collector of Cowes to the commissioners, stating that a number of quays had become obsolete due to poor condition and lack of water depth. This provides their justification for building quays out into the river to increase the draft of vessels that can use the Port facilities (PRO CUST 61/2).
- 3.4.21 From the 1740s Britain was regularly at war in various parts of the world and this created a new demand for warships, which was partly met by contracts with private shipbuilders. East Cowes shipyard was once again used to build vessels for the Royal Navy and a steady stream of vessels was launched by various shipbuilders. In a draft lease to Philemon Ewer of 1790 for the East Cowes ship yard (SRO: D/PMBOX 64/3/29), the following facilities were listed:
- Dwelling House
  - Shipbuilding Yard
  - Launching Slip
  - Quay
  - Four acres of marshland (for mast ponds?)
  - Mould Loft

- House at south end
  - Blacksmiths shop
  - Sawpits
  - Paths, passages, water courses, lights.
- 3.4.22 Without doubt Cowes was the most important port on the island by the late 18th century, an assessment backed up by Wyndham, 'Cowes is the principle port of the island and its harbour is good' (1794). An estimate of the size of East Cowes population in 1799 is provided by Albin who suggests a figure of 300, who also points out how the port facilities dwarf the domestic quarter (Albin: 1799). By 1859 Whites directory lists a population of 1500 inhabitants.
- 3.4.23 The earliest detailed map of East Cowes dates from 1793. Philemon Ewers ship yard is shown in the south west corner, the area later covered by the 'Falcon shipbuilding yard'. It also shows buildings in the area of the present Castle Street and High Street, which almost certainly originated with the wharves warehousing and settlement founded by Newland in the 1620's.

### 3.5 Modern Period (AD 1850+)

- 3.5.1 A search was undertaken of a range of Historic Survey Maps covering the study area. The maps document the history and development of the site and its environs, as well as changes in settlement and land use within the study area. The OS Maps examined dated from the late 18th century to the present day, while the earliest non OS maps of relevance to this assessment consisted of the Whippingham Tithe Map of 1841.
- 3.5.2 The earliest detailed map shows the limit of East Cowes in the 1790's. The Tithe map of 1841 provides far more detailed listing of plots and boundaries. This map also shows slight development east along Well Road, and what were probably the mast ponds referred to by Ewer to the east of the shipyard in the area of reclaimed marshland. The most significant observation is that buildings on the reclaimed land along the Medina waterfront, hinted at by the 1793 map and confirmed by a letter from the Cowes commissioners can now be identified as store houses and quays.
- 3.5.3 St.James's Church, which lies immediately to the south-east of the regeneration zone, dates from 1831, and was commissioned by Queen Victoria. Designed by John Nash, but extensively rebuilt in 1868, the church is grade 2 listed, and important due to its connection with Nash (he is buried in the churchyard). The 19th century church wall and gate piers are also grade 2 listed. East Cowes was established as a separate parish from Whippingham in 1842. The associated graveyard was closed for burials in the later 20th century.
- 3.5.4 The stream from St James Church, which fed the potential mast ponds represented on the Tithe map of 1841 (fig. 4), appears to have formed the southern boundary of East Cowes, roughly along the southern edge of the Waitrose development. By 1862 this watercourse and associated ponds (presumably backfilled) are no longer extant, the stream now being canalised underground. This allowed development to spread south onto what was previously marshy ground.
- 3.5.5 The 1862 Ordnance Survey Map provides the first detailed representation of the Port facilities of East Cowes, showing a shipyard to the north on what is now known as The Parade with a pier and jetty (Trinity Wharf), and extensive facilities in the south eastern corner centred on the Falcon Shipyard. This also provides the earliest cartographic reference to the chain ferry linking East and West Cowes which was built in 1859. This

map also confirms the lack of development to the north, with East Cowes remaining focussed on Castle Street, and the waterfront.

- 3.5.6 The rise of yachting in the 19th century took interest away from East Cowes to its present home at West Cowes. This began a period of steady decline which lasted until 1857 when the area was revived by the establishment of industry such as John Samuel White and Co, engineers, and SE Saunders Ltd (William 1908:197). The relocation of these industrial organisations can be recognised on the 1896 map in the area bordered to the north by Old Road and to the east by Castle Street, named on the map as 'Liquid fuel and engineering works'. This development coincides with the construction of new jetty's and slip ways at the southern end of Medina Road.
- 3.5.7 New features extant on the 1896 map to the north of East Cowes along the modern 'Esplanade' include the construction of a recreation ground, a Coastguard station and the construction of an Infantry Barracks. The open ground to the north east of the site is also showing signs of change with housing built on its northern side of Cambridge Road.
- 3.5.8 The 1909 map shows little change from the 1896 edition, although the 1939 map represents significant development. The construction of the Columbine works, built by Saunders-Roe in 1935, either side of Castle Street, resulted in construction on previously open ground, and on the site of a former boatyard. Other features of interest shown on the 1939 map include a shooting range to the north of St James church, and a Bowling Green and club house, situated just north of Well Street.
- 3.5.9 Between 1962 and 1977 there is very little change within the study area, however new housing appeared immediately to the south and east of the development site on the 1977 map.

### **3.6 Evaluation trenching (OA, 2006)**

- 3.6.1 The 2006 evaluation trenching report concluded that, although the site had theoretically high potential for archaeological discoveries, the trenching to the east of Castle Street had not identified any significant archaeological artefacts or features.
- 3.6.2 Ground conditions on the site were shown to vary greatly, depending on the precise nature of previous land-use, the position on the hill slope, and the consequent extent of terracing. In some areas terraces had clearly cut away the original ground surface, removing any chance of archaeology surviving. In other areas the original land surface was sealed beneath layers of made ground forming the terraces.
- 3.6.3 A series of five trenches (100, 101, 102, 103 and 118) were excavated alongside Castle Street, to the north of the proposed energy centre, on the site of the former GKN buildings: 'The hill slope has been extensively terraced, principally in the 1930s during construction of the GKN works, destroying or severely truncating any earlier archaeological deposits that may have been present. The evaluation demonstrated that the original soil profile of the hill side is preserved in limited areas, particularly on the lower slopes to the south and west of the site' (OA 2006).
- 3.6.4 Trench 100 (20m x 2m) was the closest trench to the proposed energy centre (20m to the NE). It was aligned east-west and designed to assess the potential for archaeology to survive under the former GKN building terraces. The ground level dropped from 8.6mOD at the eastern end of the trench, to 6.9mOD at the western end. The natural Headon and Osborne Beds, or overlying gravel, where present, were encountered at 7.4mOD at the eastern end of the trench and 5.4mOD at the western end. For comparison,

the top of the masonry footings found in the Waitrose watching brief, 110m to the south were at 2.1m OD. The original ground profile was preserved in some sections of the trench, where the ground had been built up. At this level were found 19th century archaeological features, comprising a small rubbish pit, and a gully containing brick and tile fragments and animal bone. This group of features was the only surviving trace of settlement features, pre-dating the 1930s developments along Castle Street, to be found in the evaluation. Although not significant in themselves they demonstrate the potential for archaeology to be preserved under made ground deposits alongside Castle Street.

- 3.6.5 Trench 109 was the closest trial trench to the masonry footings discovered in the Waitrose watching brief. It was excavated at the junction of Castle Street and Well Road, 60m south of the proposed Energy Centre, and 30m south of the discovered masonry footings. This location was occupied by modern concrete building platforms, and generally thought to be heavily disturbed by building foundations and terracing. Removal of the concrete slab revealed a minerogenic yellow silty clay, which appeared very similar to the natural Headon and Osborne Beds, and was recorded as such. However the recent watching brief suggests that this layer may in fact have been re-deposited, having been used in modern times to raise and level the plots alongside Castle Street. The watching brief has shown that, in places, a similar clay layer seals archaeological deposits.

### **3.7 The Waitrose watching brief (OA, 2010)**

- 3.7.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks for the Waitrose foodstore development, in accordance with a specification prepared by Oxford Archaeology and approved by the Isle of Wight County Archaeological Officer (Owen Cambridge). Two potentially significant archaeological discoveries were made:
- A coffined human burial near the south-east corner of the Waitrose store.
  - A masonry wall footing near the north-west corner of the Waitrose store.
- 3.7.2 These finds have been incorporated into a GIS file for comparison with historic maps of the site. An accurate overlay between the 1862 and 1939 and modern map editions has been achieved by geo-rectifying the maps using a series of common reference points. The results are illustrated on figure 2, which shows the development overlaid on the OS map of 1862.

#### ***The human burial***

- 3.7.3 The coffined burial of an adult female was discovered during service diversion work near the SE corner of the new Waitrose store (Figures 1 and 2). In accordance with the Burials Act (1857) the archaeologist immediately informed the Ministry of Justice, and obtained a license to excavate the remains. The Isle of Wight Coroners Office and the County Archaeologist were also consulted on the appropriate treatment of the remains. The license was granted within 24 hours, and the burial was carefully excavated, recorded and lifted immediately thereafter (Figure 3).
- 3.7.4 The burial was moderately well-preserved and had been buried in a coffin, traces of which survived. The single-break shape of the coffin indicates that it dates from some time between the late 17th century and the present. Unfortunately there were no metal fixtures on the coffin (these would normally provide a good indication of the date of the burial). A search of the Public Records Office, at the request of the County Archaeological Officer, found no historical records of burials in the area of the find. It is

possible that it represents overflow from the graveyard of St.James's Church, although there was no sign of any other burials in the surrounding area, and it lies 150m to the west of the recorded graveyard. St.James's Church was built in 1831 on a greenfield site. If the burial is associated with the church, a date in the later 19th or earlier 20th century seems most likely. However it could be a nonconformist or informal burial. In any case it appears to be an isolated find.

- 3.7.5 A radiocarbon date was obtained on a fibula from the skeleton, by Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre Radiocarbon Laboratory. In summary:

Lab code: SUERC-29605 (GU-21762)

Site code: IWCMS:2010.7256

Sample 1001 (context 1005)

Calibrated Age 120 years plus or minus 35

Calibrated date range at 96.4% probability:-

1670AD - 1780AD (34.1%)

1790AD - 1940AD (61.3%)

- 3.7.6 The potential date range is very broad due to a bi-modal spread in the radiocarbon result, but it agrees with the late 17th - 20th century date range suggested by the coffin form. It is also consistent with the burial being overspill from the nearby 19th/ 20th century churchyard. The skeleton certainly pre-dates the atmospheric atomic bomb tests of the 1950s and 1960s.

#### ***The masonry wall footing***

- 3.7.7 In the course of the watching brief, during the removal of a concrete slab in the proposed Waitrose service yard, a masonry wall footing was found sealed beneath a silty clay layer. A single base course of the mortared limestone wall footing survived, which was c.0.6m wide (Figure 4). The wall appeared to have formed a revetment for a terrace cut into the Headon and Osborne Beds.
- 3.7.8 Fragments of green-glazed 16th/ 17th century pottery were found in association with the wall footing, but only in deposits later than the wall's construction. Traces of a timber plank were found lining the western side of the wall at the base, possibly part of a later lean-to structure built against the wall.
- 3.7.9 The wall alignment closely matches the rear wall of the property at the junction of Castle Street and Well Road. Comparison with the later OS map editions up until 1939, shows no substantive changes in the building layout in this plot. This demonstrates that the wall in question was used as a major property boundary between the mid-19th century and the 1930s, but does not indicate its date of construction. Earlier maps, dating back to the OS sketch of 1793, are insufficiently detailed or accurate to allow comparison of individual building and plot arrangements.
- 3.7.10 The wall lies in the historic core of East Cowes, in the immediate vicinity of the Tudor harbour facilities, although set slightly back from the waterside, in an area that might have been used for warehousing or other services connected with the port. The discovery of green-glazed Tudor pottery confirms activity of this date in the immediate vicinity. Even if the fabric of the wall is later in date, the tenement boundary it marks is most likely to have been established during the first period of rapid development of East Cowes, in the late 16th/ early 17th century.
- 3.7.11 The masonry wall footing is consistent with a Tudor date, but is very unlikely to be directly connected with East Cowes Fort, which was probably located well to the north of

the proposed Energy Centre. The masonry itself is not diagnostic of date. East Cowes Fort is known to have been built with stone taken from Quarr and Beaulieu Abbeys after the Dissolution of the Monasteries. It seems likely that the fort itself would have been robbed of stone, for use in new buildings, during the late 16th and/or 17th centuries.

3.7.12 Reasons for rejecting the masonry as being part of East Cowes Fort are as follows:

- The wall footing is insufficiently thick to be defensive in nature.
- While this does not preclude the possibility that it is part of an internal or ancillary structures associated with the fort, there is no other documentary or archaeological evidence for the fort being located at the junction of Castle Street and Well Road.
- The wall appears to form the rear wall of the pre-1930s properties alongside Castle Street, which in plan appear typical of commercial tenements, with no identifiable military characteristics.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

### **4.1 Factors affecting archaeological survival and existing impacts**

4.1.1 As noted in Section 3.5 above, the plots along the eastern side of Castle Street have undergone severe ground disturbance as a result of previous development, in particular as a result of various episodes of terracing. However the 2006 evaluation, and 2010 Waitrose watching brief, both demonstrate the potential for significant archaeology to be preserved in patches, often buried underneath the made ground deposits used to build up the terraces. The soil sequence in the proposed energy centre site is likely to be broadly similar to that encountered in the adjacent Waitrose watching brief.

### **4.2 Archaeological potential of the proposed energy centre site**

4.2.1 This Heritage Assessment has identified a moderate potential for encountering 16th/ 17th century archaeological remains, surviving in a band along the eastern side of Castle Street, particularly in the lower lying ground near the junction of Well Road with Castle Street. The results of the Waitrose watching brief indicate that masonry wall foundations may survive, at least in patches, underneath the existing 20th century concrete building slabs and layers of made ground within the energy centre site. The preservation of such remains is likely to be poor, which much evidence for later ground disturbance.

4.2.2 The baseline historical data, in combination with the watching brief results, suggest that the row of pre-1930s tenement plots on the east side of Castle Street, may originally have been established in the late 16th/ early 17th century, a period of rapid commercial development at East Cowes. The particular wall footing identified in the Waitrose watching brief is not expected to be found in the energy centre site, as the boundary alignment in question passes to the east of the proposed energy centre site. However the proposed energy centre would be built over a row of pre-1930s tenement plots, which could contain surviving Tudor archaeology. If further masonry footings are found, that can be shown to be of Tudor date, it would validate the available documentary sources and provide an indication of the character and extent of East Cowes during this period. Such remains would be of moderate regional significance, if found. Any evidence for settlement earlier than the Tudor period would significantly change current perceptions of the early development of East Cowes, and would be of high regional importance.

- 4.2.3 There is no specific reason to expect further unrecorded human burials within the proposed energy centre, or in the wider East Cowes regeneration area. The burial found in the Waitrose watching brief appeared to be an isolated find. However, the discovery indicates that caution should be exercised during construction groundworks for future developments, in particular in the vicinity of St. James's Church, and in the southern part of the regeneration area. The burial is dated broadly to the late 17th -early 20th century, on the basis of a single radiocarbon date and the shape of the coffin.

## **5 IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

- 5.1.1 The proposed energy centre will comprise a new building footprint c. 40m x 10m. It's construction will involve removal of the existing concrete slab and piling into the Headon and Osborne Beds, which will result in the removal of any archaeology that may be present. The changes to any archaeological remains will be permanent, and there are no options for preserving archaeology in situ, within the proposed building footprint
- 5.1.2 There is potential for further remains of the pre-1930s Castle Street tenements to be exposed, following removal of the existing concrete slabs. However the preservation of archaeological features is likely to be patchy, at best. If this proves to be the case, there would be a cumulative minor adverse, arising from the impact of the development on heritage assets.

## **6 MITIGATION**

### **6.1 Potential to preserve archaeology in situ**

- 6.1.1 The preservation in situ, of any archaeological remains underneath the proposed energy centre will not be possible, due the small size of the proposed development, and the expected extent and depth of construction impacts.

### **6.2 'Strip, map and sample' excavation**

- 6.2.1 Mitigation will comprise 'strip, map and sample' excavation, covering the proposed energy centre building footprint, designed to 'record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost' (PPS5, HE12.3).
- 6.2.2 'Strip, map and sample', is here defined as a formal programme of archaeological investigation and recording in areas containing foreseeable finds, carried out as advance archaeological works, with sufficient programme window allowed for detailed excavation to take place. This method comprises stripping to an archaeological specification, mapping of any Archaeological Remains found, and a programme of sample hand excavation.
- 6.2.3 It is anticipated that peripheral shallow groundworks, such as landscaping earthworks, will not impact significantly upon buried archaeology.

## **7 REFERENCES AND SOURCES**

### **7.1 Documentary reference abbreviations**

CUST	Customs Records
E	Exchequer, Pipe Office, Declared Accounts
L&P	Letters and Papers of Henry VIII
OG	Oglander Papers
MSS	Manuscripts
SC6	Special Collections, Ministers and Receivers Accounts
SP	State Papers
VCH	Victoria County History

### **7.2 Documentary sources**

British Museum, Additional Manuscripts.  
English Heritage, National Monuments Record.  
English Heritage, Scheduled Ancient Monuments Record.  
Isle of Wight Record Office.  
Isle of Wight Sites and Monuments Record.  
Oglander Papers, Isle of Wight Record Office.  
Personal Communication - Robert Martin.  
State Papers, Exchequer, Pipe Office, Declared Accounts.  
State Papers, Special Collections, Ministers' and Receivers' Accounts.

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- OA 2010, East Cowes Town Centre Development, Isle of Wight - Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief. Oxford Archaeology for Kimberley Developments plc.
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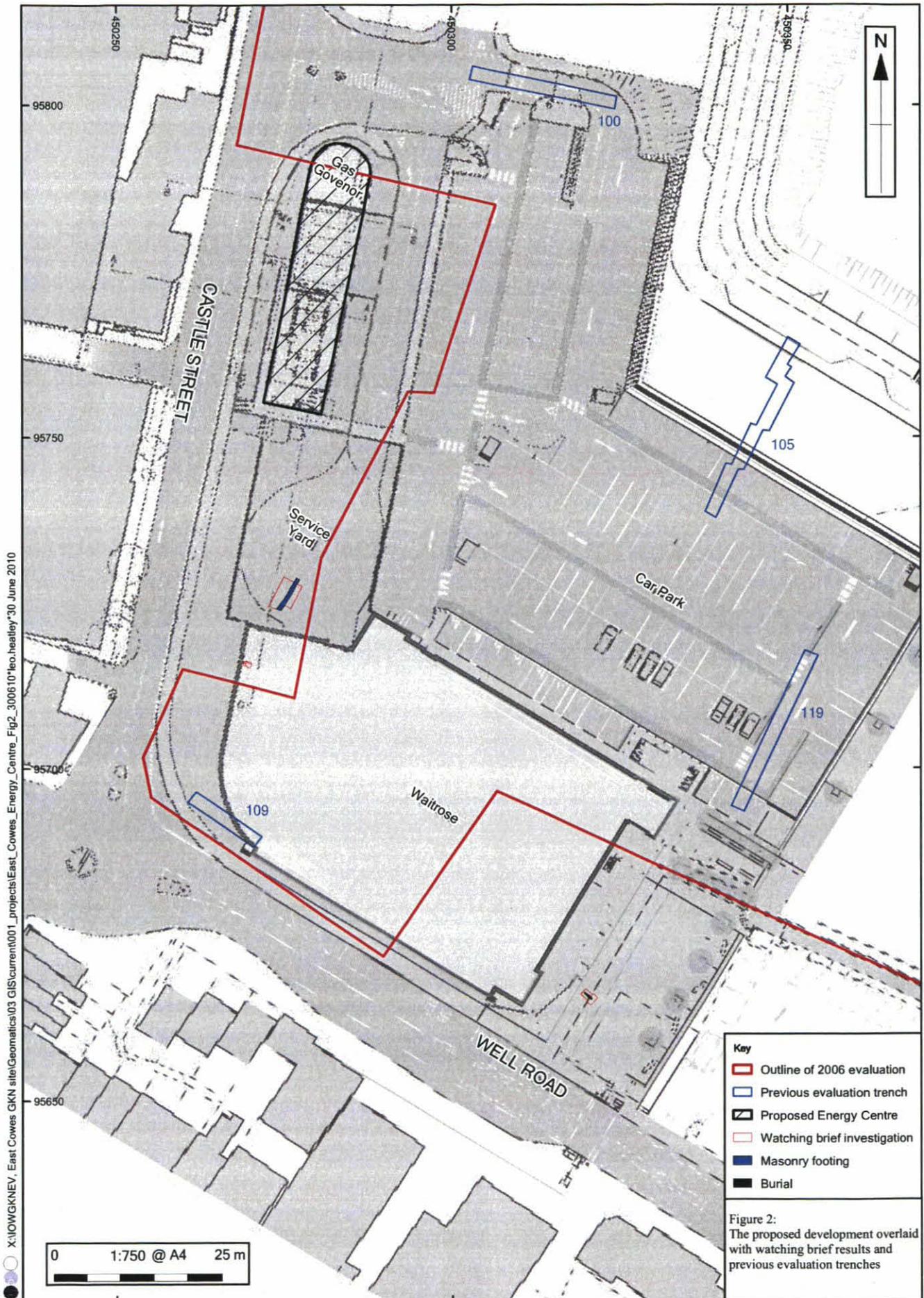
### 7.4 Cartographic Sources

- 1:63,360 Ordnance Survey map of 1793
- 1" Old Series Ordnance Survey 1810
- 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 1" Ordnance Survey map of 1862
- 1" Ordnance Survey map of 1896
- 1" Ordnance Survey map of 1907
- 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1909
- 1" Ordnance Survey map of 1939
- 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1962
- 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map 1977
- 1:25,000 Ordnance Survey map 2004
- British Geological Survey of Great Britain Geology Map sheet 331.
- Whippingham Tithe Map 1841



Figure 1:  
The proposed development overlaid  
with OS 1st Edition 1" map of 1862

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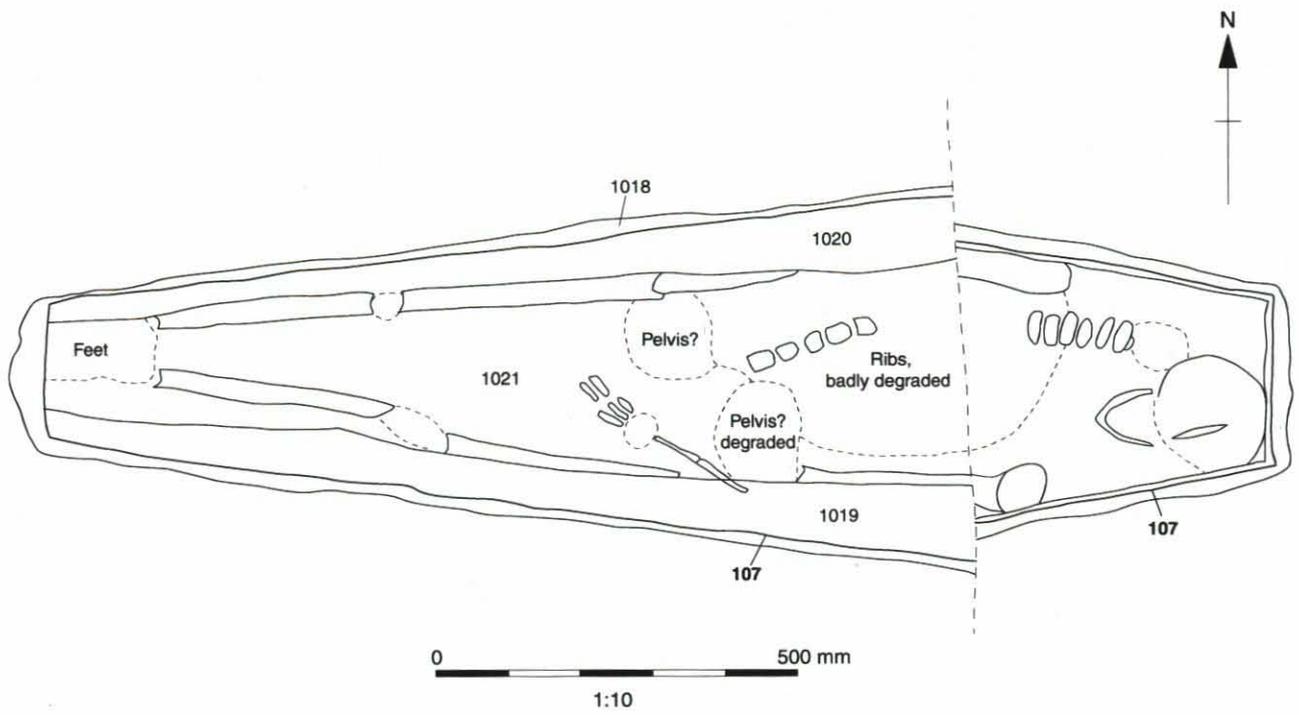


Figure 3: Human burial found during the watching brief (context 1026)

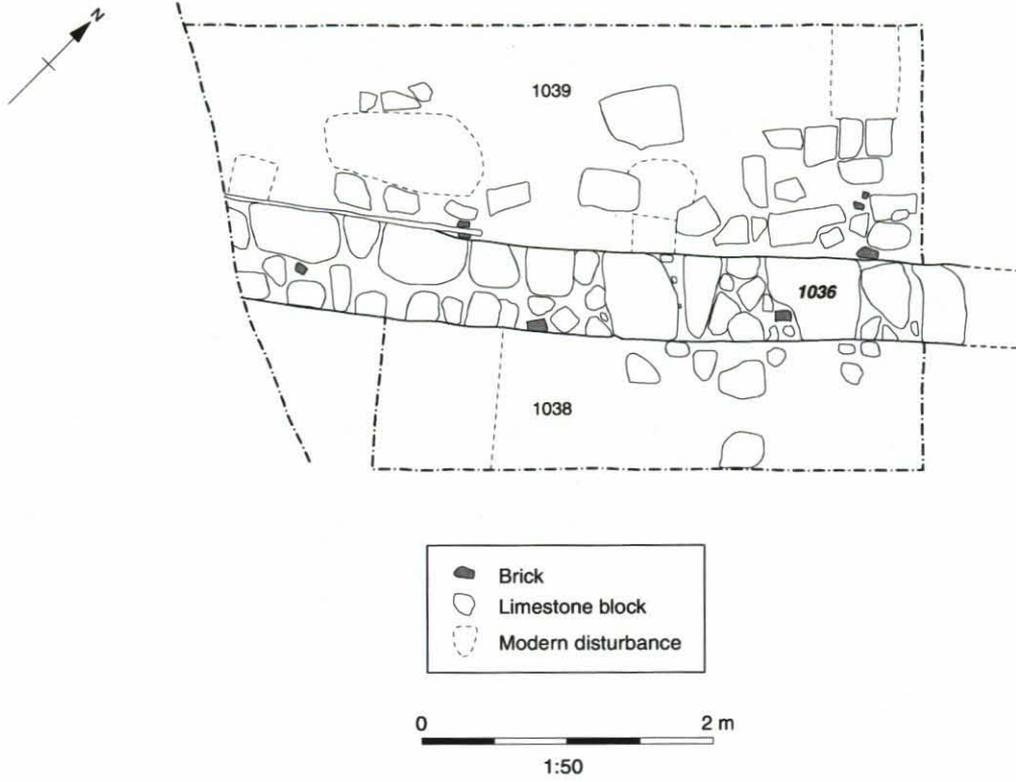


Figure 4: Masonry footing found during the watching brief (context 1036)

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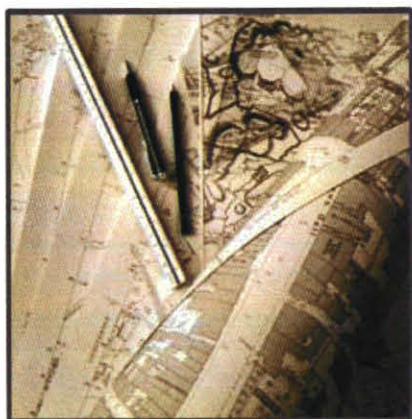
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# East Cowes Waitrose Energy Centre Isle of Wight



## Archaeological Investigation Report

oxfordarchaeology



southsouthsouth

October 2010

**Client: Farrell and Clark LLP/  
Waitrose Ltd**

Issue No: Draft

OA Job No: 4627

NGR: 4503 9570



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Issue	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by	Signature
1	Neil Lambert Supervisor	Stuart Foreman Senior Project Manager	Nick Shepherd Director (OA South)	

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Illustrated by: Leo Heatley

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# East Cowes Waitrose Energy Centre , Isle of Wight

## Archaeological Investigation Report

*Written by Neil Lambert*

*Illustrated by Leo Heatley*

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Fig. 1 Site location

Fig. 2 Energy Centre Location



## Summary

*Between the 20<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> of September 2010 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a watching brief on the site of a proposed Energy Centre for the new Waitrose store at the East Cowes town centre development, Isle of Wight. A watching brief on groundworks for the adjacent Waitrose store site, in April/ May 2010, resulted in the discovery of surviving masonry footings, Tudor pottery and an 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century confined human burial. Consequently an archaeological planning condition was attached to the Energy Centre site. A Heritage Assessment was prepared in compliance with the condition, which specified that the ground reduction for the Energy Centre site would be carried out as a 'strip, map and sample' excavation, allowing sufficient time and resources for archaeological investigation if significant remains were found. The breaking out of concrete slabs and ground reduction by mechanical excavator was monitored for the presence of archaeological remains. In the event no significant archaeology was found. The natural geology, comprising Headon and Osborne beds, was exposed across the entire footprint of the Energy Centre, except where cut by modern service trenches. Documentary evidence indicates that the site was probably occupied by harbour-related buildings from the late 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The absence of significant archaeology in this investigation is therefore most likely due to truncation of the natural ground surface during previous development of the site.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 The scope of this investigation comprised the excavation of the footprint of a proposed Energy Centre associated with construction of the new East Cowes Waitrose store. Other adjacent groundworks, including service trenches, were also monitored.

### 1.2 Location, geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site of the proposed energy centre lies on the east side of Castle Street, in East Cowes, centred on OS co-ordinates 45039570. The new building occupies a footprint c.40m x 10m (Figure 1).
- 1.2.2 The site falls within the administrative area of Medina, although historically it lay in the parish of Whippingham (OA 2010).
- 1.2.3 The 1:50,000 Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS sheet 331) shows that the underlying geology of the site consists of the Headon and Osborne beds.

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 There is currently no evidence for prehistoric, Roman or Anglo-Saxon settlement in the immediate vicinity of the proposed Energy Centre site. Detailed consideration of archaeological potential for these periods in the wider study area can be found in the East Cowes Project desk-based assessments and the Energy Centre 'Heritage Assessment' (OA April 2010).
- 1.3.2 The land now occupied by East Cowes was bought by Beaulieu Abbey in 1272 which held it until the dissolution in 1537. The settlement of East Shamblord (now East Cowes) is first recorded in 1303. The Royal Survey of 1559-60 records that East



Shamblord was divided between a freehold belonging to the Manor of Swainston, in the ownership of Jordon de Kingston, and Norris Farm in the ownership of Richard le Noreys. Documentary evidence indicates the first major phase of development of the Port dates from the late 16<sup>th</sup> century (OA 2010).

- 1.3.3 The earliest detailed map shows the limit of East Cowes in the 1790's. The Tithe map of 1841 provides far more detailed listing of plots and boundaries. This map also shows slight development to the East along Well Road.
- 1.3.4 In 2006 OA carried out an archaeological evaluation on the former GKN works site and site, comprising 17 trenches (OA 2006). The report concluded that, although the site had theoretically high potential for archaeological discoveries, the trenching to the east of Castle Street had not identified any significant archaeological artefacts or features. There was clear evidence for extensive ground disturbance and truncation from previous development, but patches of archaeology were predicted to survive where the original ground level was preserved beneath made ground and terraces.
- 1.3.5 In April/May 2010 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks for the Waitrose food store development, in accordance with a specification prepared by OA and approved by the Isle of Wight County Archaeological Officer (Owen Cambridge). Two potentially significant archaeological discoveries were made (OA 2010):
  - A coffined adult female human burial was found near the south-east corner of the Waitrose store. This was radiocarbon dated to the late 17<sup>th</sup> - mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, which is supported by the form of the coffin. The burial appeared to be isolated, and was in a location with no prior history of burial, although only 200m west of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century parish church.
  - Fragments of a masonry wall footing near the north-west corner of the Waitrose store, was associated with finds of Tudor pottery. Map regression suggests that the footing was the rear boundary of the pre-20<sup>th</sup> century tenement plot at the junction of Castle Street and Well Road. It may well have originated during the late 16<sup>th</sup> century development of port facilities at East Cowes.
- 1.3.6 As part of the Heritage Assessment these finds were incorporated into a GIS file for comparison with historic maps of the site. An accurate overlay between the 1862 and 1939 modern map editions was achieved by geo-rectifying the maps using a series of common reference points. The results are illustrated on figure 2, which shows the development overlaid on the OS map of 1862. This map regression exercise suggests that the Energy Centre lies within the historic core of East Cowes, which seems to have developed predominantly from late 16<sup>th</sup> century, following the construction of East Cowes Castle under Henry VIII. It was considered possible, but unlikely, that the wall footings were part of the Castle, whose location is unknown.

## 2 PROJECT AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 To preserve by record any archaeological remains (if present) that the works may remove or damage within the area of the site being investigated, with particular emphasis on early evidence for development of Port facilities at East Cowes.
- 2.1.2 To make available the results of the investigation.



## 2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The methodology for the 'strip, map and sample' was to maintain a continuous archaeological presence during any groundworks that may affect or reveal archaeological remains. The stripping level was controlled by the supervising archaeologist to ensure that the archaeological potential of the site was fully explored. This included monitoring the excavation of surface stripping, and other significant invasive groundworks in the vicinity, including the excavation of service trenches.

## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 Description of deposits

- 3.1.1 All layers removed by machine comprised reinforced concrete slabs, and modern made ground containing 20<sup>th</sup> century materials, mostly brick and concrete rubble. In all areas these deposits were seen to be directly overlying the natural geology, comprising Headon and Osborne beds (clay). No significant archaeological features or deposits were seen to overlay or cut into these natural deposits.

### 3.2 Finds

- 3.2.1 During the course of the investigation, no finds of archaeological significance were uncovered. Building debris and a small quantity of animal bone was observed but this was all clearly in modern contexts.

### 3.3 Environmental remains

- 3.3.1 No deposits were exposed with any significant potential for environmental information so no samples were taken.

## 4 CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Discussion

- 4.1.1 The general ground reduction was carried out to the surface of the Headon and Osborne Beds (clay). The excavation of deeper service trenches was also monitored, proving conclusively that the clay was in situ geology. No remains of archaeological significance were observed in the course of the investigation.
- 4.1.2 Documentary evidence indicates that the site was probably occupied by harbour-related buildings from the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. The absence of archaeology during this investigation is therefore most likely due to truncation of the natural ground surface during previous development of the site. Map regression and archaeological evidence indicates that the most extensive disturbance occurred in the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, possibly in more than one episode. The only anthropogenic deposits encountered comprised modern made ground, containing much 20<sup>th</sup> century building debris.
- 4.1.3 However, the adjacent Waitrose store watching brief results clearly indicated some potential for the survival of 16th-20th century plot boundaries and building foundations near the junction of Castle Street and Well Road. In general these localised patches of survival are consistent with the evaluation trenching results, which suggested very extensive disturbance and terracing along the frontage of Castle Street, but with some potential for archaeology to survive in areas where the original ground surface is preserved intact beneath terraces and made ground.

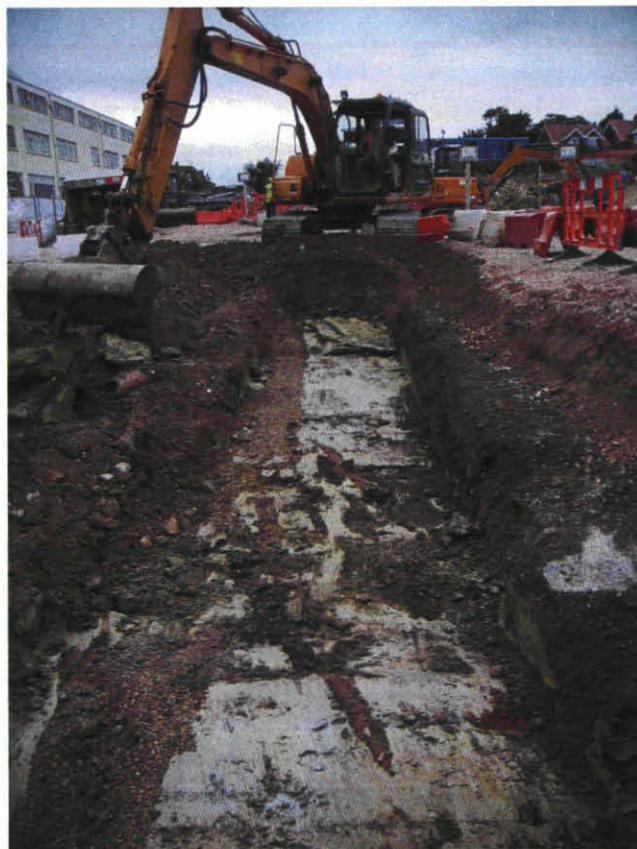
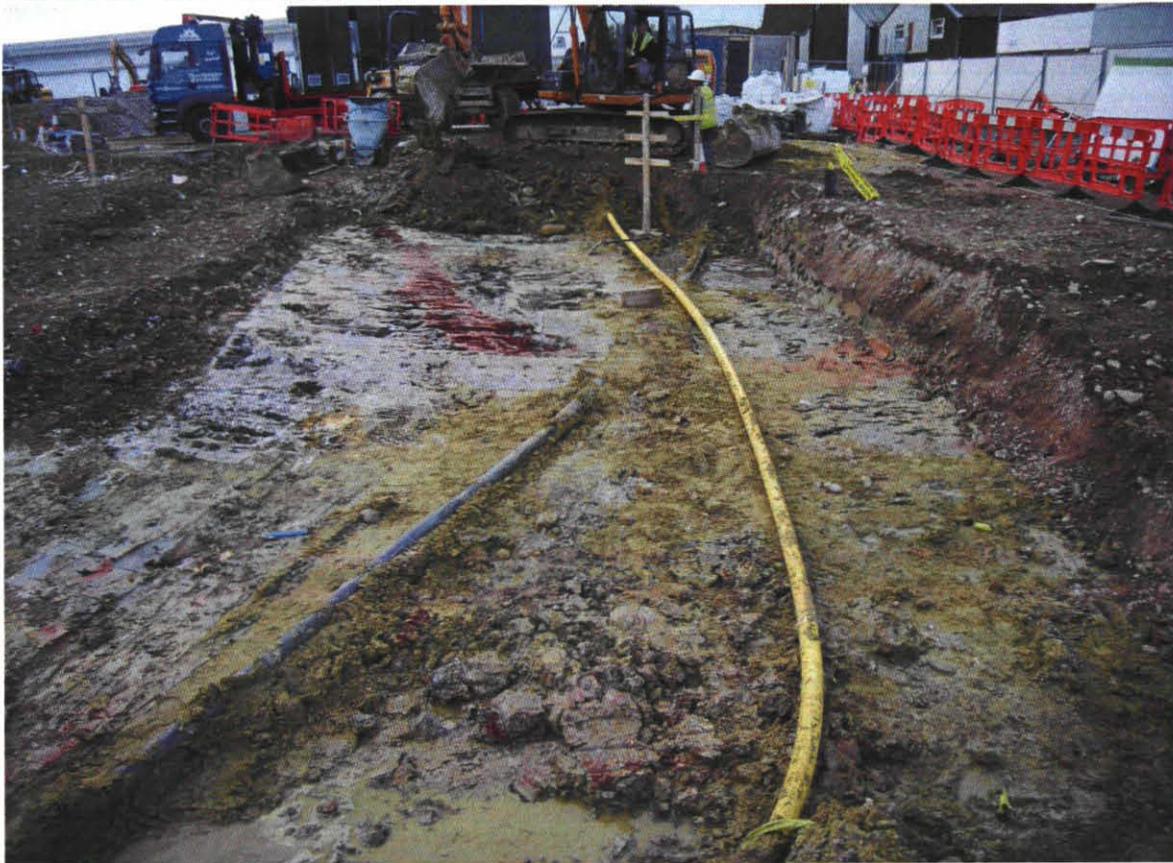


4.1.4 There is no potential for further work on the Energy Centre site. This report will be deposited with the Isle of Wight Sites and Monuments Record.

## 4.2 References

- 4.2.1 OA 2005, East Cowes Project, Isle of Wight, Archaeological Desk-based Assessment. Prepared by OA for Mouchel Parkman and SEEDA.
- 4.2.2 OA 2006, East Cowes Development, Isle of Wight. Former GKN Works Site, Evaluation trenching report.
- 4.2.3 OA 2010, Waitrose Energy Centre, East Cowes, Isle of Wight – Heritage Assessment. Oxford Archaeology for Farrell and Clark LLP.

## APPENDIX A. DIGITAL IMAGES OF MACHINE STRIPPED AREAS





## APPENDIX B. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: IOW East Cowes Waitrose Energy Centre

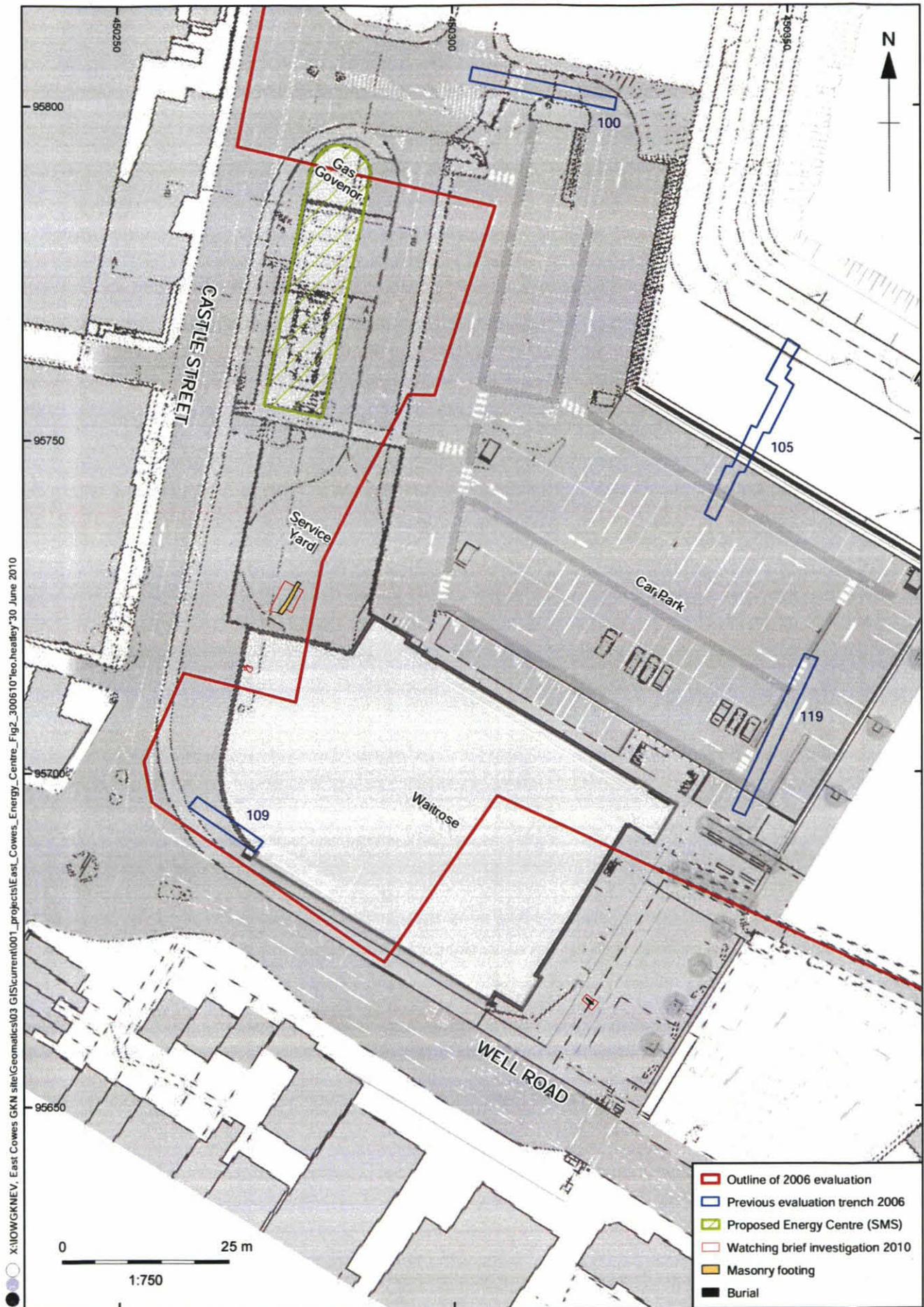
Site code: IOWECW10

Grid reference: Centred at NGR 4503 9570

Date and duration of project: 20<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup> September 2010

Summary of results: Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a 'strip, map and sample' investigation on the site of a proposed Energy Centre in the new Waitrose store complex at East Cowes, IOW. The breaking out of concrete slabs and ground reduction by mechanical excavator was monitored for the presence of archaeologically significant remains. The natural geology (Headon and Osborne beds) was exposed across the entire footprint of the new Energy Centre and no archaeological remains were observed.

Documentary evidence indicates that the site was probably occupied by harbour-related buildings from the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. The absence of significant archaeology during this investigation is therefore most likely due to truncation of the natural ground surface during previous development of the site.

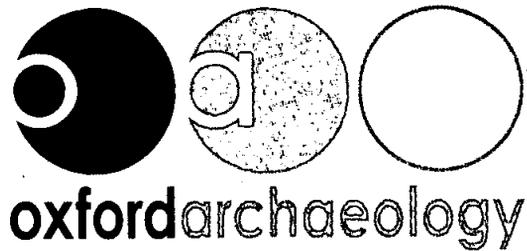


QA by: ACAKC 30.06.2010

Figure 1: The proposed development overlaid with watching brief results and previous evaluation trenches



Figure 2: The proposed development overlaid with OS 1st Edition 1" map of 1862



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**OASIS ID: oxfordar1-115342**

## Project details

Project name	Isle of Wight, East Cowes, Waitrose
Short description of the project	During 2010 Oxford Archaeology carried out a series of watching briefs at the new Waitrose store, East Cowes, Isle of Wight. The watching briefs revealed masonry footings, Tudor pottery and an 18th-20th century coffined human burial.
Project dates	Start: 23-04-2010 End: 28-09-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	IWCMS:2010.7256 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	IWCMS:2010.7256 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition

## Project location

Country	England
Site location	ISLE OF WIGHT ISLE OF WIGHT EAST COWES Waitrose
Study area	400.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SZ 503 957 50.7581428861 -1.2867943685 50 45 29 N 001 17 12 W Point

## Project creators

Name of Organisation	Oxford Archaeology
----------------------	--------------------

Project brief originator (No written brief issued)

Project design originator Oxford Archaeology

Project director/manager S Foreman

Project supervisor C. Carey

Project supervisor N. Lambert

**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient Isle of Wight County Museum Service

Physical Archive ID IWCMS:2010.7256

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Glass', 'Human Bones', 'Metal', 'Wood', 'other'

Digital Archive recipient Oxford Archaeology

Digital Archive ID IWCMS:2010.7256/IOWECWWB

Digital Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography', 'Text'

Paper Archive recipient Isle of Wight County Museum Service

Paper Archive ID IWCMS:2010.7256

Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet', 'Diary', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Unpublished Text'

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Waitrose Energy Centre, East Cowes, Isle of Wight. Heritage Assessment

Author(s)/Editor(s) Foreman, S.

Date 2010

Issuer or publisher Oxford Archaeology

Place of issue or publication Oxford

Description A4 bound client report

**Project bibliography 2**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title East Cowes Waitrose, Energy Centre, Isle of Wight. Archaeological Investigation Report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Lambert, N

Date 2010

Issuer or publisher    Oxford Archaeology  
Place of issue or  
publication            Oxford  
Description            A4 bound client report

Entered by             Susan Rawlings (susan.rawlings@oxfordarch.co.uk)  
Entered on             7 December 2011

## OASIS:

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Isle of Wight, East Cowes, Waitrose  
IWMMS: 2010.7256

Box 1 File 3

B. Site Diary / Fieldnotes

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SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter OASouth

No. of CD copies: 2

Headings

Site information

Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Isle of Wight] Parish:[East Cowes] Site:[Waitrose]

Site code[IWCMS:2010.7256]

Line 2: Excavators name[S. Foreman]

Line 3:

Classification of material

Tick if present

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
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B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
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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	

MON 26/04/2010

- INDUCTION

- MACHINE WATCHING

- NO ARCHAEOLOGY PRESENT

TUE 27/04/2010

- NO GROUNDWORKS

WED. 28/04/2010

- DEEP TRENCH SE CORNER OF  
SITE FOR GASMAIN DIVERSION~~NO~~ FEATURE APPEARED AT

END OF DAY.. FEATURE COVERED.

FEATURE CONTAINED WOOD + BONES

THUR 29/04/2010

- FEATURE WITH BONE + WOOD

S.1001 P.1001 & CLEANED +  
PHOTOGRAPHED

- DURING CLEANING EVIDENT IT  
WAS AN ARTICULATED SKULL

- S.F. INFORMED

- HUMAN BURIAL ID

- FEATURE ~~REMOVED~~ RECOVERED

- CONTEXT NUMBERS - GIVEN

- AWAITING INSTRUCTION

- TWO OTHER FEATURES FOUND

CUTTING SITE. PLAN, PHOTO +  
DRAWN IN SECTION.

- RECOVERED AS THEY ARE AT

SPACE DEPTH

FRI 30<sup>th</sup> / 04 / 2010

- FEATURE CONFIRMED BY

PHOTO ID AS BURIAL

- BURIAL LICENCE APPLIED FOR

- SITE VISIT OWEN CAMBRIDGE

COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGIST

- SITE VISIT STEVE SWEETMAN -

PALAEONTOLOGIST

- STEVE AGREES WITH ME (CC)

THAT MUCH OF WHAT LOOKS LIKE

IN-SITU OSBOURNE BED IS

DOWN SLOPE MOVEMENT - DATE OF

WASH IS UNCLEAR

MONDAY 3RD MAY 2010

BANK HOLIDAY

WEDNESDAY 12th MAY 2010

THURSDAY 13th MAY 2010

FRIDAY 14th MAY 2010

TUESDAY, 4<sup>th</sup> MAY 2010

- EXCAVATION OF BURIAL

- REMOVAL OF OVER BURDEN, ETC

- BONE IN POOR CONDITION AND  
EASILY BROKEN

- LID EXPOSED, PLANNED AND  
REMOVED

WEDNESDAY 5<sup>th</sup> MAY 2010

- SKELETON FULLY RECOVERED

- CLEANED AS BEST AS

REASONABLY PRACTICAL PLANNED

AND LIFTED: TOWARDS THE

- MUCH BONES BROKE:

- A FILL: 100% MUCH BONES

IN THE FILL

- COFFIN LIFTED + BROKEN

- BOTTOM OF CUT DRAWN

THURS 6<sup>PM</sup> MAY 2010

- PAPERWORK FOR BURIAL

SORTED

- OTHER 'GEOLOGICAL' FEATURES

DUG - THEY PROVE TO BE

STERILE PLEISTOCENE

- COFFIN FILL TRANSFERRED

TO BUCKETS

FRIDAY 7<sup>th</sup> MAY 2010

- LEVELS DONE

- MACHINE WATCHING - NO

FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGY

- STEVE SWEETMAN SITE VISIT

- NO FOSSILS EVIDENT IN

EXPOSURES

MON 10<sup>th</sup> May 2010

- MACHINE WATCHING

- NO ARCHAEOLOGY

TUESDAY 11<sup>th</sup> MAY 2010

- MACHINE WATCHING

NO ARCHAEOLOGY

WEDS 12<sup>th</sup> MAY 2010

- Machine watching

- small debris clear down

and photographed - contained

small amount of post med

material

Thurs 13<sup>th</sup> May

- Machine watching

- no archaeology

Friday 16<sup>th</sup> May

- Machine working

- No archaeology

MON 17<sup>th</sup> - THUR 27<sup>th</sup> MAY.  
AT SOME POINT

CONCRETE BROKEN OUT AND

WALL EXPOSED. BRIEFLY CLEANED

AND A FEW PHOTOS TAKEN. (NO OTHER RECORDING)

AWAITING VISIT FROM OWEN CAMBRIDGE

(COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGIST) TO DETERMINE

MITIGATION STRATEGY.

CHRIS CAREY ON HOLIDAY NEXT

WEEK THEN MOST LIKELY WORK AT

CROSS RAIL.



# WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

SITE CODE IWCMS-2010

SITE NAME EAST COWES DEVELOPMENT.

DATE 23/04/10

NGR

County  
ISLE OF WIGHT

Start Time

8.00am

Finish Time

4.00pm

Milage

Previous Visit

Visit By

Type of construction work

Contacts made

Archaeology present?

Yes: The Foundations of a late Victorian/early 1900's House/building

No:

Undated: Could range from Georgian to early 1900's.

Other: Base of 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> Century Bellarmine Jug.

## COMMENTS

The concrete foundations of a late Victorian/1900's house were uncovered in the south west of the site (see attached Figure). In places part of the original brick and stone base of the building were uncovered surviving to a height of 0.60m. The concrete base was a 1m wide.

The brickwork may have used an early lime mortar. The building appears to have been demolished and then backfilled and the ground made up with rubbish and demolition rubble. Part of a Victorian ink pot, ornant path stone fragments and the base of Bellarmine jug were recovered from the overlying deposits. These deposits were overlain by modern landscaping fills and concrete pads.

The made ground deposits were mixed dark brownish black sandy silts with frequent poorly sorted concrete and rubbish inclusions (early/mid 1900's rubbish material)

Records?



Oxford Archaeology

# WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

FRIDAY

SITE CODE **IWCMS:**  
2010; 7256

SITE NAME I.D.W. EAST COWES  
WAITROSE.

DATE 28/5/2010

NGR

County

Start Time

11:00 ON SITE

Finish Time

15:30 OFF SITE

Milage

Previous Visit

Visit By

N. LAMBERT

Type of construction work

NEW WAITROSE SUPER MARKET

Contacts made

Archaeology present?

Yes:  BUT NO NEW DISCOVERIES.

No:

Undated:

Other:

## COMMENTS

ARRIVED ON SITE TO HAVE HAND OVER / BRIEFING WITH CHRIS CAREY.

OWEN CAMBRIDGE (COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGIST) OUT TO SEE WALL CHRIS HAD UNCOVERED WITH VIEW TO PLANNING A MITIGATION STRATEGY. HE FELT MORE WORK WAS NEEDED AND WOULD SPEAK TO HIS OFFICE AND STUART FOREMAN ABOUT HOW TO PROCEED.

INDUCTION ARRANGED FOR ME (FOR 8.00 AM ~~MONDAY~~ TUESDAY 1ST JUNE 2010).

CHRIS CAREY LAST DAY ON SITE. ON HOLIDAY NEXT WEEK THEN MOST LIKELY OFF TO CROSS RAIL.

Records?



# WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

TUESDAY

SITE CODE <sup>FW CMS :</sup>  
2010 ; 7256.

SITE NAME IDW. EAST COWES  
WAITROSE.

DATE 1/6/2010

NGR

County

Start Time

8:00 ON SITE

Finish Time

17:30 OFF SITE

Milage

Previous Visit

Visit By

N. LAMBERT

Type of construction work WAITROSE SUPERMARKET.

Contacts made

Archaeology present?

Yes:  BUT NOTHING NEW.

No:

Undated:

Other:

## COMMENTS

HAD INDUCTION AND BACTEC BRIEFING.

GENERAL MACHINE WATCHING RESULTING IN NO NEW  
ARCHAEOLOGY BEING EXPOSED.

OWEN CAMBRIDGE AND 3 OTHERS OUT AGAIN 10:30 AM TO  
LOOK AT WALL AREA TO DETERMINE MITIGATION AND IMPLICATIONS  
FOR FURTHER WORKS.

WALL NEEDS TO BE INVESTIGATED TO TRY AND SECURE DATING  
AND ~~BE~~ ASSERTAIN SEQUENCE, AS WELL AS DETERMINE ITS SURVIVING  
DEPTH ETC. ALSO QUESTION ABOUT CLAY ~~AREA~~ AS IT APPEARS IN  
PART TO COVER WALL. OWEN WILL CONTACT STUART FOREMAN.  
CONVERSATION WITH STUART.

LEE SPARKS WILL JOIN ME WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY TO HELP  
DEAL WITH WALL WITH VIEW TO GETTING INFO BY FRIDAY.

OWEN CAMBRIDGE ET-AL. OUT AGAIN FRIDAY TO CHECK ON  
PROGRESS AND SEE IF MORE WORK IS REQUIRED.

Records?

\* MONDAY WAS A BANK HOLIDAY



Oxford Archaeology

# WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

WEDNESDAY

SITE CODE **FW CMS :**  
2010: 7256

SITE NAME **FDW. EAST COWES**  
**WAITROSE.**

DATE **2/6/2010**

NGR

County

Start Time

**7:30 ON SITE.**

Finish Time

**17:15 OFF SITE.**

Milage

Previous Visit

Visit By

**N. LAMBERT**

Type of construction work

**WAITROSE**

Contacts made

Archaeology present?

Yes:  **BUT NONE NEW.**

No:

Undated:

Other:

## COMMENTS

**LEE SPARKS ARRIVED MID MORNING AND HELPED CLEAN UP WALL. HE WAS GOING TO HAVE INDUCTION TODAY BUT IN THE END IT WAS PUT OFF TILL TOMORROW.**

**STUART FORMAN RANG TO CHECK ON PROGRESS. INFORMED HIM WE SHOULD BE DONE FOR FRIDAY AS LONG AS OWEN CAMBRIDGE ET AL WERE HAPPY WITH WHAT WE HAD DONE.**

**LEE DIDN'T BRING ANY ADDITIONAL TOOLS ETC AND WASN'T REALLY MEANT TO DIG, HOWEVER WE SHOULD BE OKAY.**

Records?



Oxford Archaeology

# WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

THURSDAY

SITE CODE IWCMS:  
2010; 7256

SITE NAME IOW. EAST COWES WAITROSE

DATE 3/6/2010

NGR

County

Start Time

7:30

Finish Time

17:30.

Milage

Previous Visit

Visit By N. LAMBERT

Type of construction work

Contacts made

Archaeology present? NONE NEW. \*

Yes:

No:

Undated:

Other:

## COMMENTS

LEE SPARKS CLEANED UP WALL AREA AND BAGGED FINDS READY FOR RECORDING TOMORROW, AFTER EVENTUALLY HAVING HIS INDUCTION (BIT SLOW AS SO MANY VISITORS OUT TODAY). LEE LEFT ON 14:30 FERRY TO GIVE HIM TIME TO GET UP TO OXFORD. (DURING PILING)

JUST TO SW OF WALL AREA A COUPLE OF STONE BLOCKS CAME UP. THEY PROBABLY ORIGINALLY CAME FROM WALL (RIGHT ROUGH LOCATION) BUT WERE NOW JUST LOOSE/ ISOLATED WITHIN BACKFILL / DISTURBED MATERIAL.

LIONEL (SITE ENGINEER) SAID HE WOULD LOCATE MY PLAN OF WALL AREA AND GIVE ME A FEW LEVELS TOMORROW.

Records?



# WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

FRI DAY.

SITE CODE IWCMS:  
2010. 7256

SITE NAME EDW. EAST COWES WAITROSE

DATE 4/6/2010

NGR

County

Start Time

7:30

Finish Time

17:30

Milage

Previous Visit

Visit By

N. LAMBERT

Type of construction work

NEW WAITROSE STORE

Contacts made

Archaeology present?

NONE NEW\*

Yes:

No:

Undated:

Other:

## COMMENTS

RECORDED WALL 1036 AND IMMEDIATE SURROUNDING AREA AND COLLECTED FINDS WHILST CONTINUING TO MONITOR MACHINE ACTIVITY ON SITE FOR ANY NEW ~~AREAS~~ ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE.

OWEN CAMBRIDGE ET. EA. DIDN'T MAKE IT OUT TO SITE TODAY TO CHECK ON PROGRESS WITH WALL AND SIGN THE AREA OFF.

LIDWEL (SITE ENGINEER) WAS BUSY TODAY SO SAID HE WOULD SURVEY THE POINTS IN (FOR PLAN OF WALL) ON MONDAY.

Records?



Oxford Archaeology

# WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

MON

SITE CODE <sup>IW CMS:</sup>  
2010.72%

SITE NAME IOW. EAST COWES WAITROSE

DATE 7/6/2010

NGR

County

Start Time

8:00 ON SITE

Finish Time

17:30 OFF SITE

Milage

Previous Visit

Visit By

NEIL LAMBERT.

Type of construction work

NEW WAITROSE STORE

Contacts made

Archaeology present?

NOTHING NEW.

Yes:

No:

Undated:

Other:

## COMMENTS

CONTINUED MONITORING EXCAVATIONS FOR SIGNS OF  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:- NOTHING NEW. (JOHN AND ROSIE)

A COUPLE OF OWEN CAMBRIDGE'S COLLEGES <sup>^</sup> CAME  
OUT AT MID DAY TO CHECK ON PROGRESS AND TAKE  
PHOTOS ETC. THEY SEEMED CONTENT THAT WE HAD  
EXTRACTED ALL POSSIBLE INFORMATION FROM REMAINS OF  
WALL

2:00 PM CALL FROM OWEN CAMBRIDGE STATING THAT  
HE WAS HAPPY WITH ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS CARRIED  
OUT AND THE WALL AREA COULD NOW BE BACKFILLED  
ONCE I HAD GOT CO-ORDINATES FOR MY PLAN.

I PASSED THIS INFORMATION ON TO JOHN MASH. UNFORTUNATELY  
LIONEL WAS OFF TODAY. THE PLAN ~~IS~~ IS THEREFORE TO  
DO SURVEYING FIRST THING TOMORROW MORNING AND THEN  
THE WALL AREA CAN BE BACKFILLED.

2.30 pm CALL FROM STUART TO CHECK ON PROGRESS / UPDATE ETC.  
+ DISCUSSED NEED FOR CONTINUOUS OA PRESENCE ON SITE.

Records?



# WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

Tue

SITE CODE <sup>IW Cms:</sup> 2010.728

SITE NAME IDW EAST COWES WAITROSE

DATE 8/6/2010

NGR

County

Start Time

7:30

Finish Time <sub>ONSITE</sub>

Milage

Previous Visit

Visit By N. LAMBERT

Type of construction work

WAITROSE STORE

Contacts made

Archaeology present?

NOTHING NEW.

Yes:

No:

Undated:

Other:

## COMMENTS

LIONEL NOT IN FIRST THING, THEN AGAIN BUSY FIRST THING.

FINALLY GOT CO-ORDINATES FOR PLAN 10:- 10.30 AM.

10.30 CALL FROM STUART:- SITE NOW GOING TO OCCASIONAL VISITS. TOMORROW I'M OFF TO LONDON GATEWAY NEED TO ARRANGE TICKETS AND ACCOMODATION WITH DENISE.

Records?



Oxford Archaeology

# WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

TUE - FRI

INVOICE  
SITE CODE IOWECVWB  
CMS: 2010.7256

SITE NAME I.D.W. EAST COWES WAITROSE.

DATE 31/8/2010.  
3/9/2010.

NGR

County IOW  
(EAST COWES) ~~WAITROSE~~

Start Time 7.30  
Finish Time 17.00 ON SITE

Milage

Previous Visit

Visit By NEIL LAMBERTI

Type of construction work CONSTRUCTION OF NEW WAITROSE

Contacts made

Archaeology present?

Yes:

No:

Undated:

Other:

## COMMENTS

TUE :- ARRIVED ON SITE CHECKED ON DEVELOPMENTS SINCE I WAS LAST THERE AND FOUND OUT WHAT WORK WAS OCCURRING (ESPECIALLY AROUND THE SITE OF THE PREVIOUSLY FOUND GRAVE)

WED :- MONITORED WORKS (SERVICE TRENCHING SOME A COUPLE OF METERS DEEP) NEAR GRAVE SITE. OWEN CAMBRIDGE SHOULD BE OUT TOMORROW TO ~~ASSESS~~ ASSESS THE NEED TO MONITOR THE REMAINING WORKS AROUND THE PREVIOUSLY DISCOVERED (AND FULLY RECORDED / EXCAVATED) GRAVE.

THURSDAY. OWEN CAMBRIDGE DIDN'T SHOW UP SO CONTINUED TO MONITOR WORKS. HE SHOULD BE OUT TOMORROW. (NO ARCH AEOLOGY)

FRIDAY. STILL NO SIGN OF OWEN SO CONTINUED MONITORING. AS THE AREA HASN'T BEEN SIGNED OFF WE WILL HAVE TO KEEP MONITORING NEXT WEEK TOO.

\* MONDAY WAS BANK HOLIDAY.

Records? DIGITAL PHOTOS ONLY



Oxford Archaeology

# WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

MON - FRI DAY

INVOICE  
SITE CODE IOWELVWB  
IWCMS: 2010.7256

SITE NAME IOW EAST COWES WAITROSE

DATE 6/9/2010  
- 10/9/2010

NGR

County IOW  
EAST COWES

Start Time

7.30

Finish Time

17.00 ON SITE

Milage

Previous Visit

Visit By

NEIL LAMBERT

Type of construction work

NEW WAITROSE STORE.

Contacts made

Archaeology present?

Yes:

No:

Undated:

Other:

## COMMENTS

MONDAY :- NO ARCHAEOLOGY AND NO OWEN CAMBRIDGE. CONTINUED MONITORING.

TUESDAY :- NO ARCHAEOLOGY. FOUND WE WILL NOW BE MONITORING ALL WORKS  
IN AREA AROUND GRAVE AND OWEN WONT BE COMING OUT.

WEDNESDAY :- CONTINUED MONITORING. NO ARCHAEOLOGY

THURSDAY :- CONTINUED MONITORING. NO ARCHAEOLOGY

FRI DAY :- CONTINUED MONITORING. WORK WILL GO IN TO NEXT  
WEEK.

(WEEK OF BESTIVAL).

Records? DIGITAL PHOTOS ONLY



Oxford Archaeology

# WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

MON - THUR

INDICE  
SITE CODE IOWEC WWB  
INCMS: 2010.7256

SITE NAME IOW EAST COWES - WAITROSE

DATE 13/9/2010  
16/9/2010

NGR

County IOW  
EAST COWES.

Start Time

7.30

Finish Time

17.00 ON SITE

Milage

Previous Visit

Visit By

NGL LAMBERT

Type of construction work

NEW WAITROSE STORE

Contacts made

Archaeology present?

Yes:

No:

Undated:

Other:

## COMMENTS

MONDAY :- MONITORING CONTINUED . NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OBSERVED

TUESDAY :- CONTINUED MONITORING

WEDNESDAY :- CONTINUED :- NO ARCHAEOLOGY.

THURSDAY :- MONITORED REST OF EXCAVATIONS (WE HIT AN ELECTRIC  
CABLE TODAY).

IN OFFICE TOMORROW BUT BACK ON IOW FOR  
ENERGY CENTRE "SMS" NEXT WEEK

Records? DIGITAL PHOTOS ONLY



Oxford Archaeology

# WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

MON - FRI

INVOICE  
SITE CODE IOWECW WB  
IOWCMS: 2010.7256

SITE NAME IOW EAST COWES WAITROSE  
(ENERGY CENTRE)

DATE 20/9/2010  
24/9/2010

NGR

County I.O.W.

Start Time

7:30

Finish Time

17:00 ON SITE \*  
HOURS.

Milage

Previous Visit

Visit By

NEIL LAMBERT

Type of construction work

NEW WAITROSE STORE  
(INCLUDING ENERGY CENTRE)

Contacts made

\* THURST FRI WORKED ON  
UNTIL 19:30.

Archaeology present?

Yes:

No:

Undated:

Other:

## COMMENTS

### MONDAY.

VERY SLOW START DUE TO ASBESTOS REMOVAL.

### TUESDAY

A COUPLE OF PIPE TRENCHES BUT MAINLY DEMOLITION OF EXISTING  
SUB-STATION. SLOW PROCESS HAND DEMOLITION, CONTINUED INTO NIGHT BUT LEFT THEM  
STUART F. ENQUIRED ABOUT A 2M DEEP HOLE BUT THEY HAD APPARENTLY DONE  
TO IT. THIS (AND BACKFILLED IT) DURING FRIDAY / SATURDAY.

### WEDNESDAY

MACHINE FINISHING OFF BUILDING DEMO CLEARANCE, BUT THEN SOME HAND  
CLEANING AND PREPARATION FOR CONCRETE "BREAKING OUT". BREAKING OUT OF  
CONCRETE DIDN'T START UNTIL 4/5 O'CLOCK AND THEN WENT ON FOR A COUPLE OF HOURS  
PAST NORMAL FINISHING TIME. I INFORMED STUART FOREMAN AND THEN STAYED ON.

### THURSDAY

LOST MACHINE IN ENERGY CENTRE AREA AFTER FIRST HOUR OR SO OF DAY. ~~REPAIRED~~  
WATCHED OTHER ACTIVITIES. VERY WET TODAY!!! LIKE YESTERDAY DID CONCRETE  
BREAKING OUT 5-7:30 PM. (MONITORED THIS.)

### FRI DAY

THEY WILL HOPEFULLY FINISH "BREAKING OUT" OVER WEEKEND THEN NEXT  
WEEK WE SHOULD DIG TEST HOLE AND CLEAR AREA TO CLAY WITH AIM  
OF GETTING THE SITE SIGNED OFF BY OWEN CAMBRIDGE. (NOW MORE OF  
WATCHING BRIEF THAN SMS).

Records? DIGITAL PHOTOS.



Oxford Archaeology

# WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

MON + TUE.

INVOICE  
SITE CODE IOW ECWNB  
IWCMS: 2010.7256

SITE NAME IOW EAST COWES WAITROSE  
(ENERGY CENTRE)

DATE 27/9/2010  
+ 28/9/2010

NGR

County

Start Time  
Finish Time

7.30  
5 - 7 (variable)  
SITE HOURS

Milage

Previous Visit

Visit By  
NEIL LAMBERT

Type of construction work NEW WAITROSE STORE  
AND ENERGY CENTRE

Contacts made

Archaeology present?

Yes:

No:

Undated:

Other:

## COMMENTS

MON FINISHED "BREAK OUT" OF CONCRETE AND STARTED  
EXPOSING CLAY.

TUE  
EXPOSED CLAY IN SEVERAL SEGMENTS SO THAT THEY COULD  
USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL TO BACKFILL OBSERVED AREAS  
STRAIGHT AWAY. (BACTEC ALSO SCANNED EXPOSED CLAY FOR  
SIGNS OF UNEXPLODED ORDINANCE)

MID-DAY THE SITE WAS SHUT DOWN FOR A WHILE  
FOR HEALTH AND ~~SAFE~~ SAFETY. (A VISITOR/CHECKER WASN'T HAPPY  
SO THINGS HAD TO BE SORTED BEFORE WORK COULD CONTINUE.)

~~THE~~ CLAY WAS EXPOSED IN THE ENERGY CENTRE AND  
SUBSEQUENTIALLY RE-BACKFILLED. NO ARCHAEOLOGY WAS  
OBSERVED.

Records? DIGITAL PHOTOS

Isle of Wight, East Cowes, Waterse  
IUCMS: 2010-7256

Box 1 File 4

B. PRIMARY CONTACT RECORDS

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**SCAN PDF**

**FILMING INSTRUCTIONS**

Submitter OASouth

No. of CD copies: 2

Headings

Site information

Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Isle of Wight] Parish:[East Cowes] Site:[Waitrose]

Site code[IWCMS:2010.7256]

Line 2: Excavators name[S. Foreman]

Line 3:

Classification of material

Tick if present

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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	



# CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE <sup>1WCM5</sup>  
2010 7256

SITE NAME *COVES* *180 OF WIGHT*

Context number	Type	Excavated within segments	Relationships	Drawn		Matrix	Comments	Recorder initials
				Section	Plan			
1001	Layer						Non-made layer	
✓ 1002	Layer						Natural layer	
VOID <del>1003</del>			VOID					
VOID <del>1004</del>								
✓ 1005							PRIMARY BURIAL FILL	C.C.
VOID <del>1006</del>								
✓ 1007	Cut						Coffin Cut.	
1008	SK.						Skeleton w/in <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1006</span>	
VOID <del>1009</del>								
VOID <del>1010</del>								
VOID <del>1011</del>								
VOID <del>1012</del>								
VOID <del>1013</del>								
VOID <del>1014</del>								
✓ 1015	FILL			1001	1001		FILL ON TOP OF BURIAL [1007]	C.C.
✓ 1016	WOOD						LID OF COFFIN SPLIT	
✓ 1017	WOOD						LID OF COFFIN SPLIT	
✓ 1018	FILL						FILL BY SIDE OF BURIAL	
✓ 1019	WOOD						SIDE OF COFFIN	
✓ (1020)	WOOD						SIDE OF COFFIN	
✓ (1021)	WOOD						COFFIN FLOOR	
✓ 1022	Cut		FB 1023-5	1004	1004		Tree cut?	LS
✓ 1023	Fill		FO [1023]	↓	↓		Fill of tree?	
✓ 1024	Fill		↓	↓	↓		↓	
✓ 1025	Fill		↓	↓	↓		↓	
✓ 1026	GROUP	1019, 1020					COFFIN GROUP	
1027	DEPOSIT			1005			SECTION OF MADE GROUND	C.C.
1028	↓			↓				
1029	↓			↓				
1030	↓			↓				
1031	CUT				1005		CUT FOR WALL (1033)	C.C.
1032	DEPOSIT				↓		CLAY DEPOSIT	C.C.





# CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1001

SITE #WCM5.2010  
7256

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE LAYER

Trench —

Context Type Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div —

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No. —

Abutted by:

Plan No. —

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 1002

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1. LOOSE

2. BLACK DARK GREY

3. BRICK, RUBBLE, SILT, WITH SAND

4. BRICK CONCRETE IRON RUBBISH

5. C. 0.5M BUT VARIABLE ACROSS SITE

6. ACROSS MAJORITY OF LOWER SOUTHERN END OF SITE

7. MADE GROUND - MODERN POST 1950

Interpretation/Discussion:

MODERN MADE GROUND DEPOSIT

Finds (tick): None  Pot  Bone  Flint  Stone  Burnt stone  Glass   
 Metal  CBM  Wood  Leather

△ Small Finds 

Recorder C.C.

◇ Samples 

Date 02/05/2010

△ Building Materials 

Initials C-C.



# CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1002

SITE *1WCM5. 2010*  
7256

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *LAYER*Trench *n/a*Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: *1001*

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No. *1001*  
*1002*Cut by: *[1007]*

Filled by:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Section No.

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: *—*

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

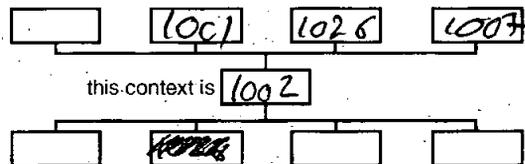
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1. COMPACT DENSE
2. ORANGE BLUE GREY
3. CLAY, TRACE OF SILT + OCC. SAND
4. WEATHERED DEGRADED CHALK



5. GEOLOGICAL DEPOSIT, ACROSS MUCH OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT *c. 2m DEEP*
6. AS ABOVE
7. OSBOURNE BED
8. MACHINE, TROWEL SPACE

Interpretation/Discussion:

*OSBOURNE BED, GEOLOGICAL DEPOSIT*

Finds (tick): None  Pot  Bone  Flint  Stone  Burnt stone  Glass   
 Metal  CBM  Wood  Leather

 Small FindsRecorder *C.C.* SamplesDate *03/05/10* Building MaterialsInitials *C.C.*



# CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1005

SITE <sup>W.C.M.S. 2010.</sup>  
7256

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *FILL*Trench *n/a*Context Type Deposit Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 1015 ~~1016~~ ~~1017~~

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No. 1001  
1002

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

*n/a*

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: ~~1021~~

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of: BURIAL - (1026)

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1. COMPACT DENSE

2. BLUE GREY

3. SILTY CLAY

4. c. 20 cm - depth of BURIAL COFFIN - SEE BURIAL

DESCRIPTION - PLAN 1001 + 1002

5. LIMITS OF COFFIN - C. 1.9M BY 0.5M. DEPTH

7. - 8 TROWEL HAND EXCAVATED 100% SAMPLED

Interpretation/Discussion:

SINGLE FILL OF COFFIN

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [✓] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]  
 Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [✓] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

Recorder *C.C.*

◇ Samples 100+

Date

△ Building Materials

Initials



# CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1007

SITE IWCMS2010-7256

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Coffin Cut

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

1001  
1002

Cut by:

Filled by: (1018) 1026

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts: 1002

Neg No.

Fill of:

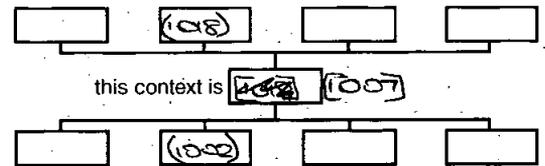
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

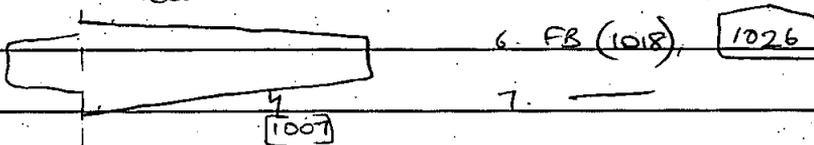
Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1. Linear aligned E-W 2. Vertical sides of a flat base 3. Approx = 0.5 m wide, = m deep and = 1.10 m long.



4. MACHINE CUT 5. Cuts (1002)



6. FB (1018) 1026

7. —

Interpretation/Discussion:

Coffin cut. Cut to accommodate coffin that was later lowered in. Contains another fill in between the coffin and cut, probably from where the cut was too large and the gap subsequently filled up.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

 Small Finds

Recorder LS

 Samples

Date 06.05.10

 Building Materials

Initials



# SKELETON RECORD

Skeleton no:

1008

Site code: IWCMS: 200.7256

Site Subdiv:

Group:

Plan no: 1003

Grave cut: 1007

Coffin:  Y /  N

Fills:

Adult / Subadult / Infant

Age:

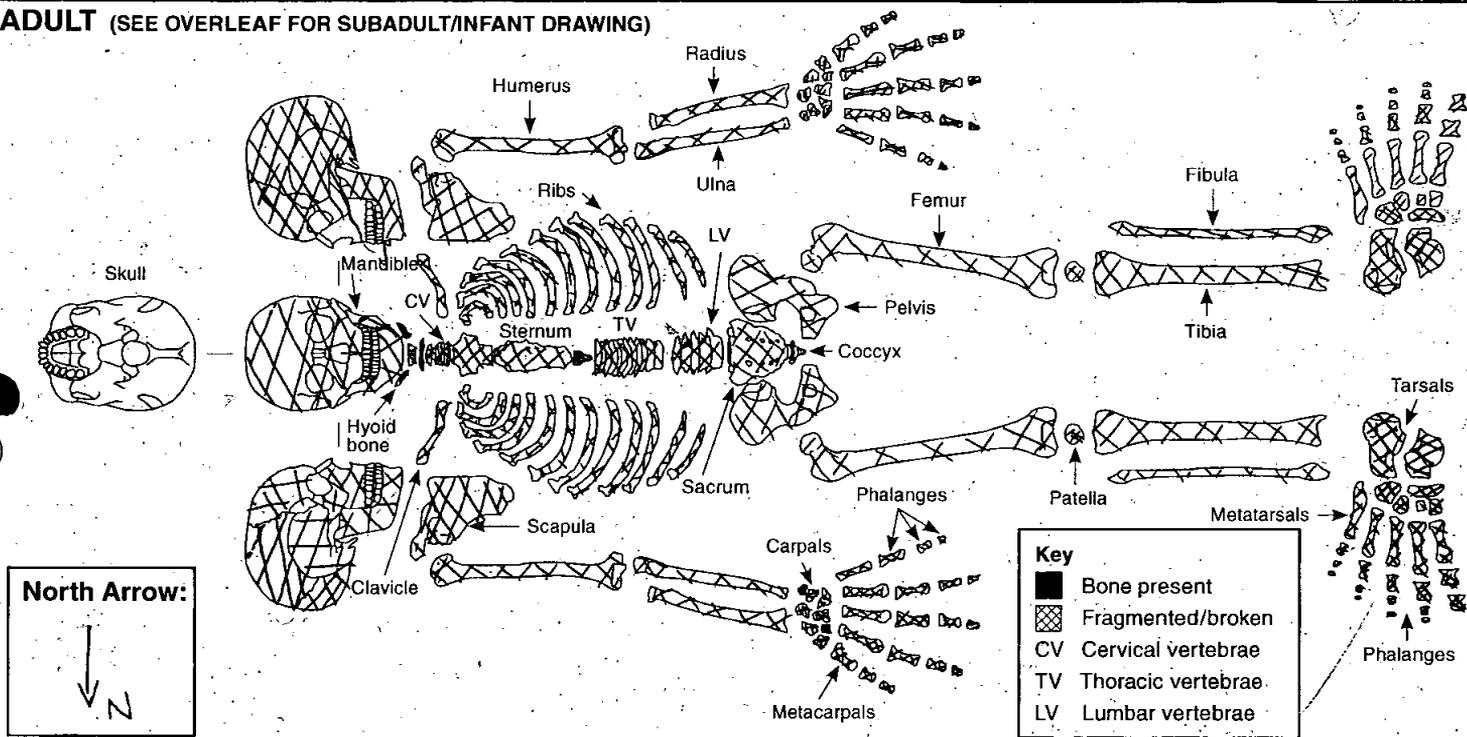
Sex: Female

Body position: E-W

Orientation: Head at E end

Associated small finds nos:

ADULT (SEE OVERLEAF FOR SUBADULT/INFANT DRAWING)



Digitally rectified photography: Y / N

Image nos:

Position of:

1. Body
2. Head
3. Right arm, location of right hand
4. Left arm, location of left hand
5. Right leg
6. Left leg
7. Feet

Objective description (refer to numbers 1-12 in list):

6. Body was in coffin which was covered by a very thick layer of clay, which had caused the top of the coffin to collapse in. As a result, the bones were extremely fragmented and their positioning was difficult to see. The head had been machine-truncated during the digging of the service trench.

Condition:

(i.e. appearance of bone surfaces and fragmentation).

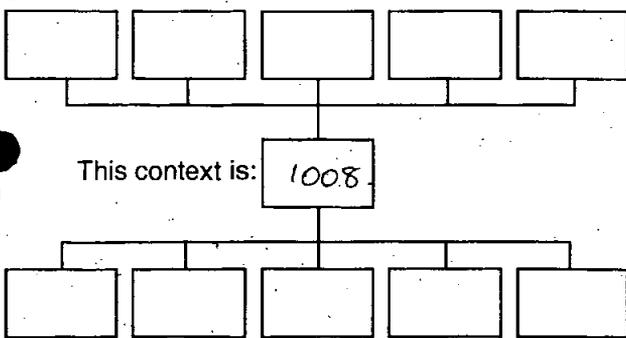
8. Condition of bone in situ
9. Condition of bone after lifting
10. Evidence for truncation?

8. Very Fragmented
9. Very fragmented
10. Machine truncation

Other:

11. Excavation methods, lighting, conditions
12. Other comments

Stratigraphic matrix:



Sample numbers: 1001 - 4 boxes / 1 bag  
(Give sample numbers and number of bags. Bulk sample infants approximately <5 years old and give one sample number)

Skull: \_\_\_\_\_  
Chest: \_\_\_\_\_  
Right hand: \_\_\_\_\_  
Left hand: \_\_\_\_\_  
Stomach and pelvis: \_\_\_\_\_  
Right foot: \_\_\_\_\_  
Left foot: \_\_\_\_\_

Recorded by: LS/cc  
Date: 05.10  
Initials

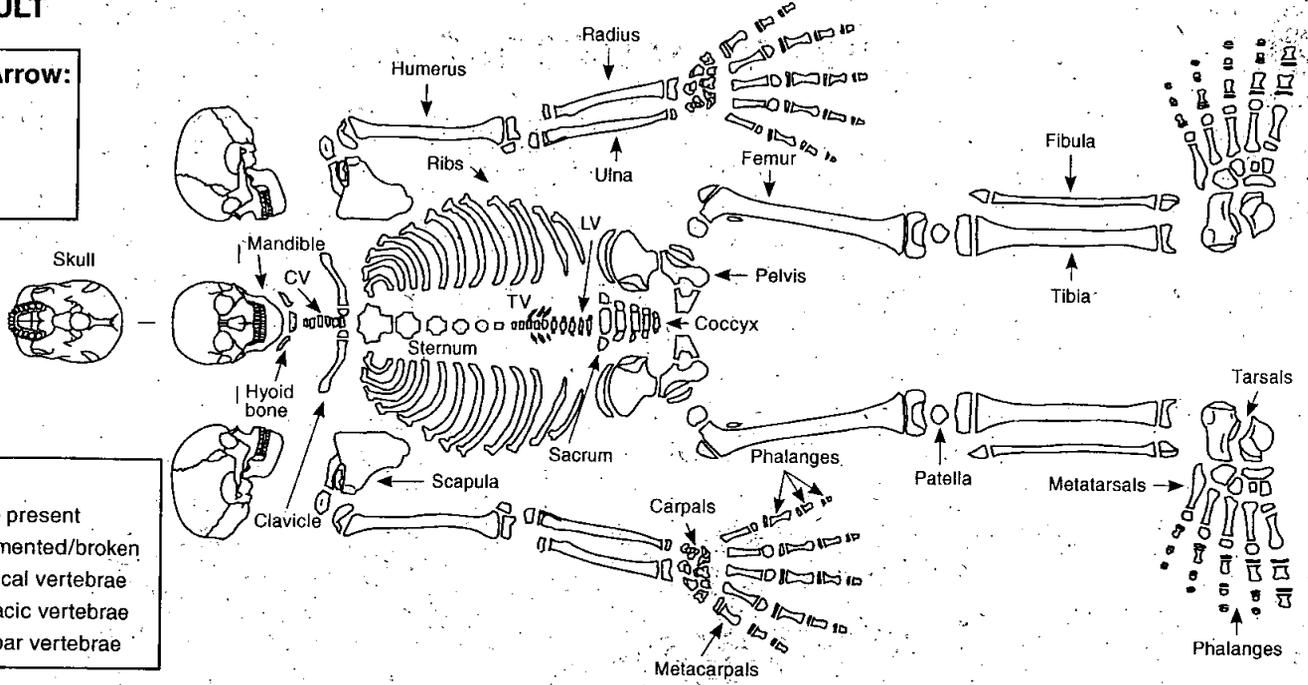
Checked by:  
Date  
Initials

**SUBADULT**

North Arrow:

**Key**

- Bone present
- ▣ Fragmented/broken
- CV Cervical vertebrae
- TV Thoracic vertebrae
- LV Lumbar vertebrae

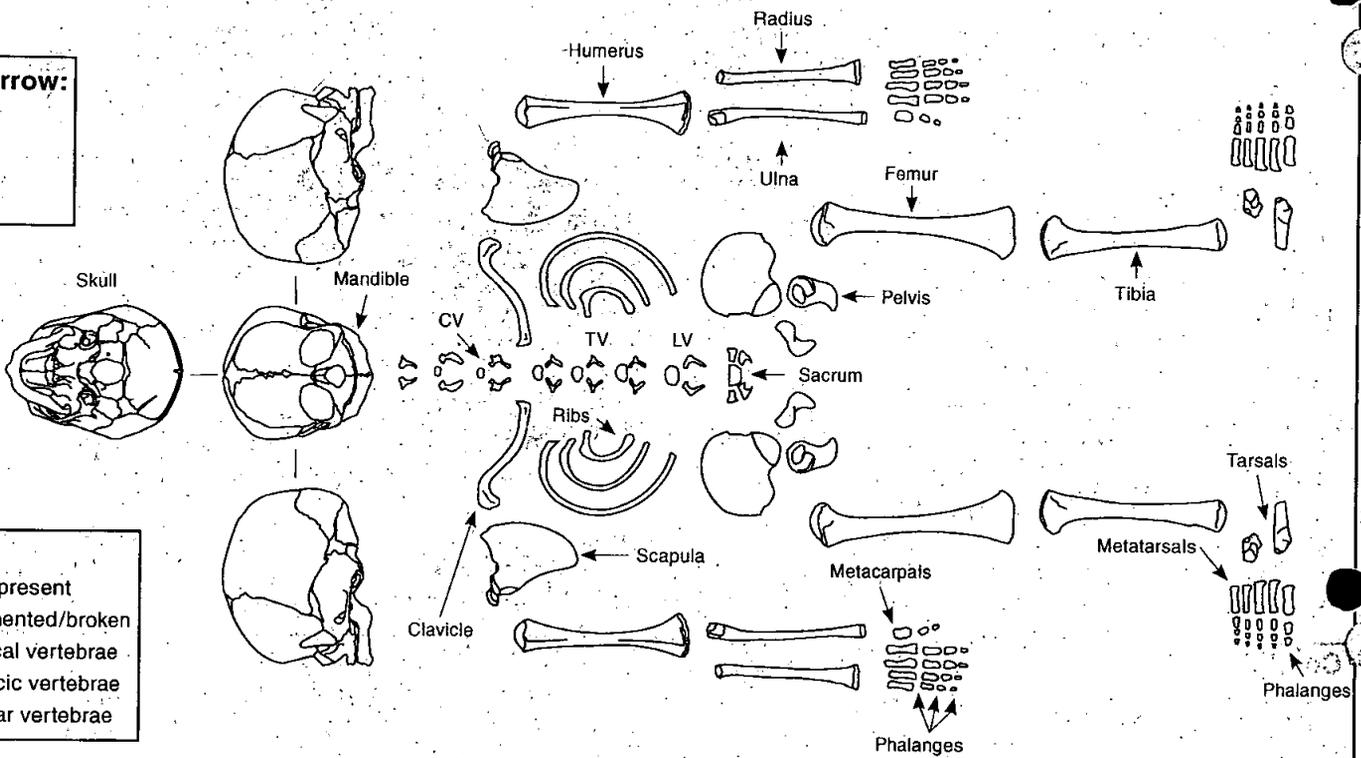


**INFANT**

North Arrow:

**Key**

- Bone present
- ▣ Fragmented/broken
- CV Cervical vertebrae
- TV Thoracic vertebrae
- LV Lumbar vertebrae



Additional comment/sketch:

Additional sheet:



# CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1015

SITE <sup>LWCMC.</sup>  
2010. 7256

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE FILE

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 1001

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts: 1002

Neg No.

Fill of: 1007

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1. COMPACT DENSE

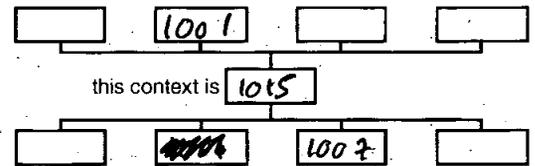
2. BLUE GREY

3. SILTY CLAY

4. ~~BRICK~~ MMS

5. C. 40 CM DEEP 6. DIMENSION OF CUT [1007] ABOVE COFFIN

8. TMS



Interpretation/Discussion:

FILL OF ABORIGINAL CUT ABOVE COFFIN. NO FONDS.

REDEPOSITED (1002)

 Finds (tick): None  Pot  Bone  Flint  Stone  Burnt stone  Glass   
 Metal  CBM  Wood  Leather 
 Small FindsRecorder C.C. SamplesDate 07/05/2010 Building Materials

Initials





# CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1022

SITE

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *Tree  
Throw?*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

1004

Cut by:

Filled by: (1023), (1024), (1025)

Section No.

1004

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts: (1002)

Neg No.

Fill of:

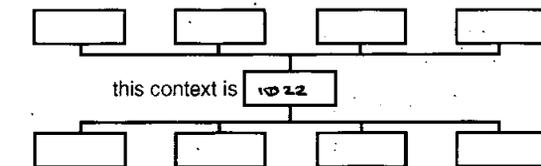
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1. Irregular 2. Moderate-step sloping sides  
w/a

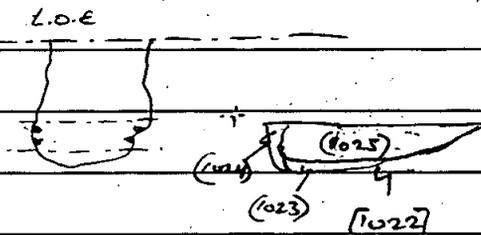


3. 5 - Truncated (1002)

4. L.O.E

6 - FS (1023), (1024), (1025)

7



Interpretation/Discussion:

Cut of irregular feature - most likely to be a tree throw.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]  
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

 Small Finds

Recorder LS

 Samples

Date 06.05.10

 Building Materials

Initials



# CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1023

SITE

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *Fill*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

*1004*

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

*1004*

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bend
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of: *[1022]*

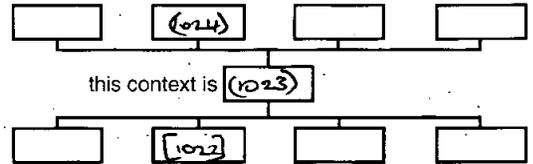
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

*1. Firm 2. Mid bluey grey 3. Sandy-silty  
day 4.  $\leq 30\%$  small gravels*

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



*5.*

*6.*

*7. nts - Overcast*

Interpretation/Discussion:

*Primary fill of tree throw*

Finds (tick): None  Pot  Bone  Flint  Stone  Burnt stone  Glass   
 Metal  CBM  Wood  Leather

Small Finds

Recorder

Samples

Date

Building Materials

Initials



# CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1024

SITE

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE F14

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

1004

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1004

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

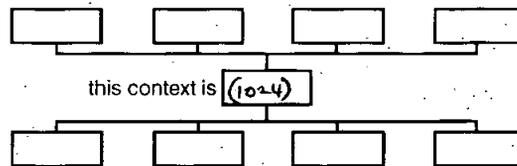
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

1. Furan 2. light-mid orangey brown  
 3. Sandy-silty clay 4. Moderate gravel  
 inclusions

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



5.

6.

7.

8. NIS - Overcast

Interpretation/Discussion:

Fill of tree-trunk. Edge of feature fill

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]  
 Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

 Small Finds

Recorder LS

 Samples

Date 06.05.10

 Building Materials

Initials



# CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1025

SITE

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *Fill*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

1004

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1004

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: (1023)

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

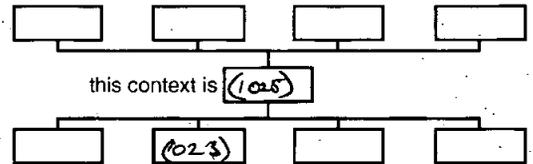
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

1. Firm 2. Mid to grey/brown  
3. Sandy-silty clay 4. Very frequent gravel inclusion

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



5.

6.

7.

8. MTS - overcast

Interpretation/Discussion:

Tertiary fill of probable tree bowl. Very gravelly fill, dump from Eastern edge of feature?

Finds (tick): None  Pot  Bone  Flint  Stone  Burnt stone  Glass   
Metal  CBM  Wood  Leather

Small Finds

Recorder *LS*

Samples

Date *06.05.10*

Building Materials

Initials



# CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1026

SITE IWCMS:2010.7256

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *Group*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

1001

1002

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of: ~~(1020)~~ (1019) (1020) (1017) (1016) (1021)

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

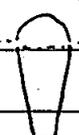
Neg No.

Fill of:

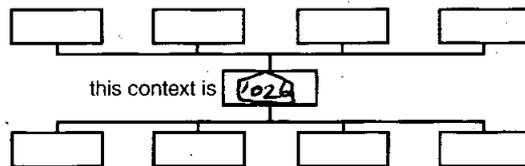
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

1. Linear aligned E-W
2. Straight sides / Flat base
3. Approx <sup>1-10</sup> 2.0m long. Max width 0.50m, min 0.34m
4. 

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Group number for coffin. When excavated, <sup>fragments</sup> coffin was given separate numbers, number assigned to collate these together. Coffin was truncated by machine at the Eastern edge. Lid found with coffin. Laid into cut <sup>was</sup> 1007. Wood was partly degraded, broke on lifting.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

 Small Finds
Recorder *ES*
 Samples
Date *06.05.10.*
 Building Materials

Initials



# CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1029

SITE <sup>1WCMS.2010.</sup>  
7256

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE LAYER

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 1030

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1005

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 1028

Level 4.925m OD

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form 6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

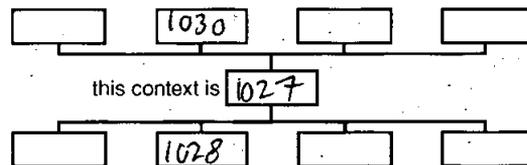
1. COMPACT

2. GREY BROWN.

3. SILTY CLAY

4. BRICK, SHELL, CHARCOAL, CLAY PIPE, OCCASIONAL DEBRIS ROOTS

5. C.O.3M. 6. UNKNOWN.

7. ~~AREA~~ 8. MACHINE SECTION.

Interpretation/Discussion:

A LAYER OF CULTURAL MATERIAL - POST MEDIEVAL. POSSIBLE OLD LAND SURFACE / 'A HORIZON' BEFORE MADE GROUND WAS DEPOSITED ON TOP. NOT POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN A SAMPLE. DEPOSIT OBVIOUSLY MIXED

Finds (tick): None  Pot  Bone  Flint  Stone  Burnt stone  Glass   
Metal  CBM  Wood  Leather

 Small FindsRecorder C.C. SamplesDate 12/05/2010 Building Materials

Initials



# CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1028

SITE <sup>1WCMS.2010.</sup>  
7256

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *LAYER*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 1027

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1005

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 1002 102a

Level *4.925*

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form 6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1. COMPACT

2. MID. BROWN ~~CLAY~~

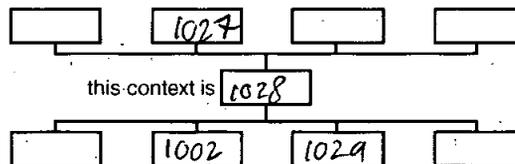
3. SILTY CLAY WITH ORANOB

TO GREY MEDIUM TO FINE SAND

4. SMALL CLASTS c. 2-1CM

5. c. 0.25M. 6. UNIFORM 7. —

8. MACROWE SECTION



Interpretation/Discussion:

A CLEAR DEPOSIT SAT BELOW 1027. APPARENTLY STERILE, POTENTIALLY AN OLD SOIL B HORIZON, MUCH MIXING OF MATERIAL. IT MIGHT REPRESENT DOWNSCOPE CREED OF MATERIAL, POTENTIALLY IN THE HOLOCENE.

Finds (tick): None  Pot  Bone  Flint  Stone  Burnt stone  Glass   
Metal  CBM  Wood  Leather

 Small Finds

Recorder

 Samples

Date

 Building Materials

Initials



# CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1029

SITE 1 WCMS 2010.  
7256

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE LAYER

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 1028

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1005

Same as: ~~1002~~ 1028 ?

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 1002

Level 6.925

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1. COMPACT

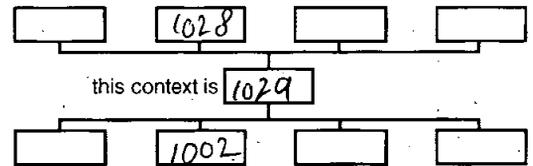
2. BLUE GREY

3. SILTY CLAY

4. SMALL CLASTS ANGULAR C.  $\leq$  1cm

5. C. 0.2m 6. UNKNOWN 7. - 8. MACHING

DUG SECTION



Interpretation/Discussion:

STERILE DEPOSIT WITH HEAVY MACHING MITING. POTENTIALLY AN 'B HORIZON' FORMED FROM DOWNSLOPE REDEPOSITION OF 1002. IN THIS SENSE BOTH 1028 + 1029 REPRESENT DOWNSLOPE REWORKING OF 1002 OSBORNE BEDS

Finds (tick): None  Pot  Bone  Flint  Stone  Burnt stone  Glass   
 Metal  CBM  Wood  Leather

 Small Finds

Recorder C.C.

 Samples

Date 12/08/2010

 Building Materials

Initials C.C.



# CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1030

SITE

14CMS.2010.  
7256

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE LAYER

Trench:

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: —

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1005

Same as: (1001)?

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: (1027)

Level

L.925

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1. LOOSE.

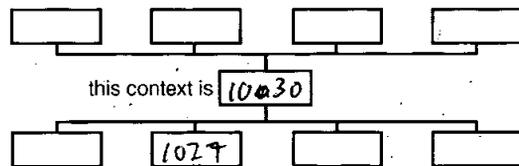
2. BLACK BROWN

3. CLAYEY SILT WITH ABUNDANT

ORGANIC FIBROUS MATERIAL + ROOTS

4. BRICK RUBBLE, WOOD, RUBBISH

5. C.0.20M THICK 6. UNKNOWN. 7. — 8. MAPPING SECTION



Interpretation/Discussion:

MODERN 'A' HORIZON OF MADE GROUND, RECENT RUBBISH.

ABUNDANT ROOT, BRICK + RUBBLE

Finds (tick): None  Pot  Bone  Flint  Stone  Burnt stone  Glass   
 Metal  CBM  Wood  Leather

 Small Finds

Recorder C.C.

 Samples

Date 12/05/2010

 Building Materials

Initials C.C.



# CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1031

SITE

WCMAS 2010  
7256

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE CUT

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: ~~1033~~

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

1005

Cut by:

Filled by: 1033

Section No.

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

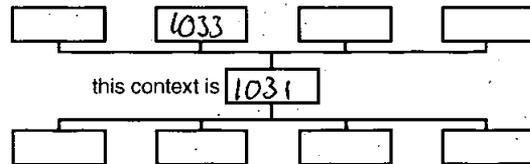
1. !-----! LINEAR CUT

2. C. 1.5M BY 0.8M

3. DEPTH UNKNOWN NOT EXCAVATED

4.  - MACHINE TRUNCATED WALL

6. MASONRY - IN-SITU - SEE PLAN 1005E (1033) MORTAR



Interpretation/Discussion:

CUT FOR WALL STRUCTURE (1033)

Finds (tick): None  Pot  Bone  Flint  Stone  Burnt stone  Glass   
 Metal  CBM  Wood  Leather

 Small Finds

Recorder C.C.

 Samples

Date 18/05/2010

 Building Materials

Initials C.C.



# CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1032

SITE 1WCMS.2010.  
7256

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE DEPOSIT

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abuted by:

Plan No.

1005

Cut by: 1031

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

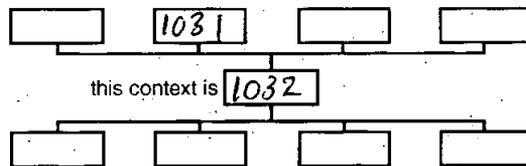
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1. DENSE COMPACT
2. GREY BLUE ORANGE
3. SILTY CLAY, WITH ORGANIC / HUMIC MATERIAL



4. ORGANICS
5. UNKNOWN MACHINE TRUNCATED
6. UNKNOWN
7. 8 TMS

Interpretation/Discussion:

PROB REMOVED OF BOUNDARY BED CLAY, POTENTIAL  
WOOD ORGANICS. CUT BY STRUCTURE 1033

Finds (tick): None  Pot  Bone  Flint  Stone  Burnt stone  Glass   
Metal  CBM  Wood  Leather

Small Finds

Recorder C.C.

Samples

Date 18/05/2016

Building Materials

Initials C.C.



# CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1033

SITE / WCMS. 2010.  
7256

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE STRUCTURES

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

1005

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of: [1031]

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1. LARGE LIMESTONE BLOCKS, C. 0.8 \* 0.5M, IRREGULAR + DEGRADED MORTAR

2. SIZE OF MASONRY C. 0.8 \* 0.5M &

0.3M, BUT IRREGULAR + VARIABLE, SOME SMALLER FLOOR TILES.

3. FINISH IRREGULAR + OCCASSIONAL FEATURES e.g. WINDOW, ETC, REPRESENTING REUSE. 4. HEAVILY DEGRADED ORANGE YELLOW SAND RICH MORTAR, VERY LOOSE. 5/ 6. UNKNOWN.

Interpretation/Discussion:

8. DIMENSIONS - C. 1.5M \* 0.8M BUT MACHING TRUNCATED - NOT EXCAVATED SO DIMENSION IN PLAN.

TRUNCATED WALL BY MACHING REVEALED IN PLAN, RECORDED BUT NOT EXCAVATED.

Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal [] CBM [] Wood [] Leather []

Small Finds

Recorder C.C.

Samples

Date 18/05/2010

Building Materials

Initials C.C.



# CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1034

SITE 1/WCMS.2010.  
7256

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE 2 REPOSIT

Trench

Context Type Deposit Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

1005

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 1032

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

1. LOOSE MIXED

2. BLACK, YELLOW, ORANGE, PLUG

3. SILT, RUBBLE, CLAY

4. BRICK, CONCRETE, GENERAL MIXED MAKE UP LAYER

5. C. 0.2M IN EXCAVATION AREA.

6. AREA OF PILING MATT FOR DEVELOPMENT.

8 TMS AFOUR MACHINING

Interpretation/Discussion:

RECBWT (MAY 2010) MAKE UP LAYER DEPOSITED  
BELOW PILING MATT FOR DEVELOPMENT

Finds (tick): None  Pot  Bone  Flint  Stone  Burnt stone  Glass   
Metal  CBM  Wood  Leather

 Small Finds

Recorder C.C.

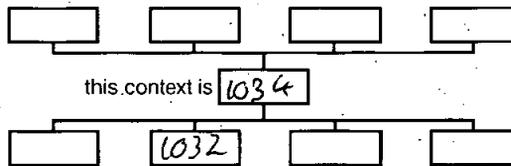
 Samples

Date 18/05/2010

 Building Materials

Initials C.C.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX





# CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1035SITE IWCMS: 2010.  
7256

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE LAYER  
DEPOSIT

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: REINFORCED CONCRETE

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

X

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

X

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 1036, 1037, 1038 + 1039

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

1. FIRM

2. MIXED BUT MAINLY VERY DARK BROWN

3. MIXED SANDY GRAVEL DEMOLITION RUBBLE AND  
CLAY.

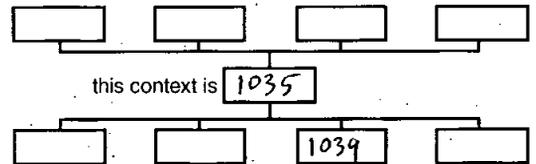
4. NONE

5. 0.3-0.5 m THICK.

6. COVERS ENTIRE AREA OF INVESTIGATION.

7. NONE, 8. MACHINED OFF TO EXPOSE WALL. 1036

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

LAYER OF RECENT LEVELING / BUILD UP. MOST  
 LIKELY THE RESULT OF THE LAST DEVELOPMENT IN THIS  
 AREA.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [✓] Bone [✓] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [✓]  
 Metal [✓] CBM [✓] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

Recorder NL

◇ Samples

Date 4/6/2010

△ Building Materials

Initials



# CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1036

SITE I.W.C.M.S. 2010  
7256

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE WALL

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 1035

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by: 1037 + 1039

Plan No.

1007

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1006 + 1007

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill pos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: + PUSHED INTO 1038. \*

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts: 1038 \* SEE ABOVE

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

1. UN BOWDED LIMESTONE BLOCKS AT BASE. LIMESTONE

BLOCKS, OCCASIONAL BRICKS AND 'SANDY MORTAR' AT TOP.

2. VARIOUS (NOT UNIFORM)

3. COURSE <sup>CUT</sup> / UNFACED APART FROM A FEW

FLAGSTONE LIKE BLOCKS WHICH APPEAR TO HAVE FALLEN JUST TO NW OF WALL

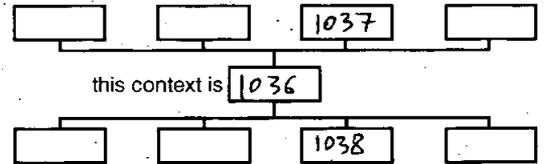
4. POSSIBLE SANDY MORTAR AT TOP. UNBOWDED AT BASE.

5. WALL. 6. N.A. 7. SEE 4. 8. WALL = WIDE +

DEEP.

9. NONE

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

FOUNDATION FOR WALL. UN BOWDED AT BASE

BUT EVIDENCE OF POSSIBLE SANDY/LIMESTONE MORTAR AT TOP

ALSO SOME BRICK INCORPORATED INTO WALL CONSTRUCTION,

SUGGESTING REBUILDING ON TO EXISTING FOUNDATIONS

OR REUSE OF EARLIER BUILDING MATERIALS TO CONSTRUCT

NEW WALL. NO CONSTRUCTION CUT EVIDENT SO WALL EITHER PUSHED INTO (OR BUTTS/CUT INTO TO SUPPORT) DEPOSIT (1038).

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [✓] Bone [✓] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]

Metal [ ] CBM [✓] Wood [ ] Leather [ ] \*

△ Small Finds

Recorder NL

◇ Samples

Date 4/6/2010

⊠ Building Materials

Initials

\* NB FINDS ASSOCIATED WITH THE WALL WERE NOT DIRECTLY IMBEDDED INTO THE WALL BUT WERE DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH IT.



# CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 1037

SITE IWEMS:2010  
7256

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE WOOD PLANK  
~~1007~~

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 1035

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by: 1039

- 1. compaction
- 2. colour
- 3. composition
- 4. inclusion
- 5. thickness
- 6. extent
- 7. comments
- 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

1007

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1007

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

- 1. shape in plan
- 2. base/sides/top profile
- 3. dimension and depth
- 4. sketch
- 5. truncation
- 6. fill / nos
- 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts: 1036

MASONRY:

- 1. materials
- 2. size of bricks etc
- 3. finish of stones
- 4. coursing/bond
- 5. form
- 6. faces
- 7. bond
- 8. dimensions as found
- 9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

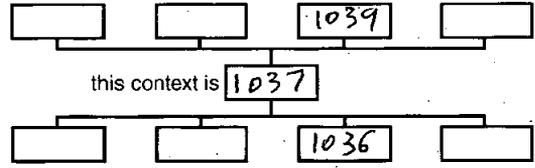
Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

WOODEN PLANK

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

LENGTH = 2m    WIDTH = 0.18m    THICKNESS = 0.05-0.1m



Interpretation/Discussion:

WOODEN PLANK BUTTING WALL 1036. THIS PLANK OCCURS AT A POINT WHERE THE WALL BENDS SLIGHTLY. THEREFORE IT MAY BE A BRACE. IT COULD ALSO BE REMAINS OF TIMBER STRUCTURE BUILT UP AGAINST AGAINST THE WALL. THE PRESENCE OF BRICK FRAGMENTS BETWEEN WALL 1036 AND THIS PLANK SUGGEST THEY ARE NOT CONTEMPORARY AND PLANK IS LATER. ALSO, PLANK DOES NOT EXTEND TO BASE OF WALL (SECTION 1007)

Finds (tick): None  Pot  Bone  Flint  Stone  Burnt stone  Glass   
Metal  CBM  Wood  Leather

Small Finds

Recorder NL

Samples

Date 4/6/2010

Building Materials

Initials



# CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1038SITE IWCMS 2910  
7256

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE LAYER  
DEPOSIT

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 1035

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

1007

~~cut by~~ PUSHED INTO BY: 1036

Filled by:

Section No.

1006

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

1. FIRM

2. MID SLIGHTLY GREEN/ORANGE BROWN

3. CLAY

4. NONE

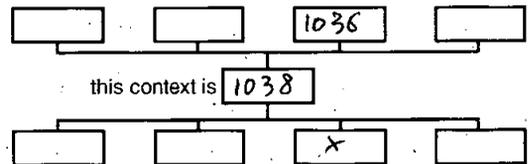
5. UNKNOWN

6. BASE LAYER IN AREA OF EXCAVATION / ENTIRE AREA

7. NONE

8. ONLY EXCAVATED TO EXPOSE BASE OF WALL 1036

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is 1038

Interpretation/Discussion:

CLAY MATERIAL INTO WHICH WALL 1036 SITS

Finds (tick): None  Pot  Bone  Flint  Stone  Burnt stone  Glass   
 Metal  CBM  Wood  Leather

 Small Finds

Recorder NL

 Samples

Date 4/6/2010

 Building Materials

Initials



# CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1039SITE IWCMS:2010.  
7256

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE LAYER  
DEPOSIT

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 1035

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

1007

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

X

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 1038

Level

Butts: 1037 + 1036

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

1. FIRM.

2. MID-DARK GREEN/ ORANGE BROWN

3. CLAY

4. NONE

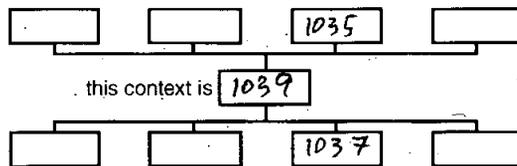
5. THICKNESS = 0.4m MAX.

6. COVERS AREA NW OF WALL 1036 (AND OVERLIES 1039)

7. NONE

8. RECORDED IN SITU. (A COUPLE OF EXPLORATION SCOTS DUG THROUGH ONLY)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

CLAY LAYER. BUILD UP / IN WASH ON NW SIDE OF WALL 1036. OVERLIES CLAY 1038 WHICH WALL 1036 SITS ON / IS SLIGHTLY IMBEDDED INTO. THIS LAYER APPEARS TO CONTAIN STONES ORIGINALLY FROM THE WALL, STRONGLY SUGGESTING THAT IT BUILT UP / WAS DEPOSITED BEFORE THE FINAL DEMOLITION / COLLAPSE PHASE OF THE WALL.

Finds (tick): None  Pot  Bone  Flint  Stone  Burnt stone  Glass  Metal  CBM  Wood  Leather

 Small Finds

Recorder NL

 Samples

Date 4/6/2010

 Building Materials

Initials

ORIGINAL UNIT

Isle of Wight, East Cores, Waitrose  
WAMS: 2010.7256

Box 1 file 5

B. Catalogue of drawings

**SCAN PDF**

**FILMING INSTRUCTIONS**

Submitter OASouth

No. of CD copies: 2

**Headings**

**Site information**

Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Isle of Wight] Parish:[East Cowes] Site:[Waitrose]

Site code[IWCMS:2010.7256]

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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	





Isle of Wight, East Cowes, Waitrose  
IUCMS: 200.7256

Box 1 File 6

B. Primary Drawings

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SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter OASouth

No. of CD copies: 2

Headings

Site information

Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Isle of Wight] Parish:[East Cowes] Site:[Waitrose]

Site code[IWCMS:2010.7256]

Line 2: Excavators name[S. Foreman]

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Classification of material

Tick if present

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
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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	

IWCMS: 2010. 7256  
TOP OF COFFIN BURIAL

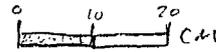
03/05/2010

1:10

PLAN 1001

DP1001

450321.03, 095664.95



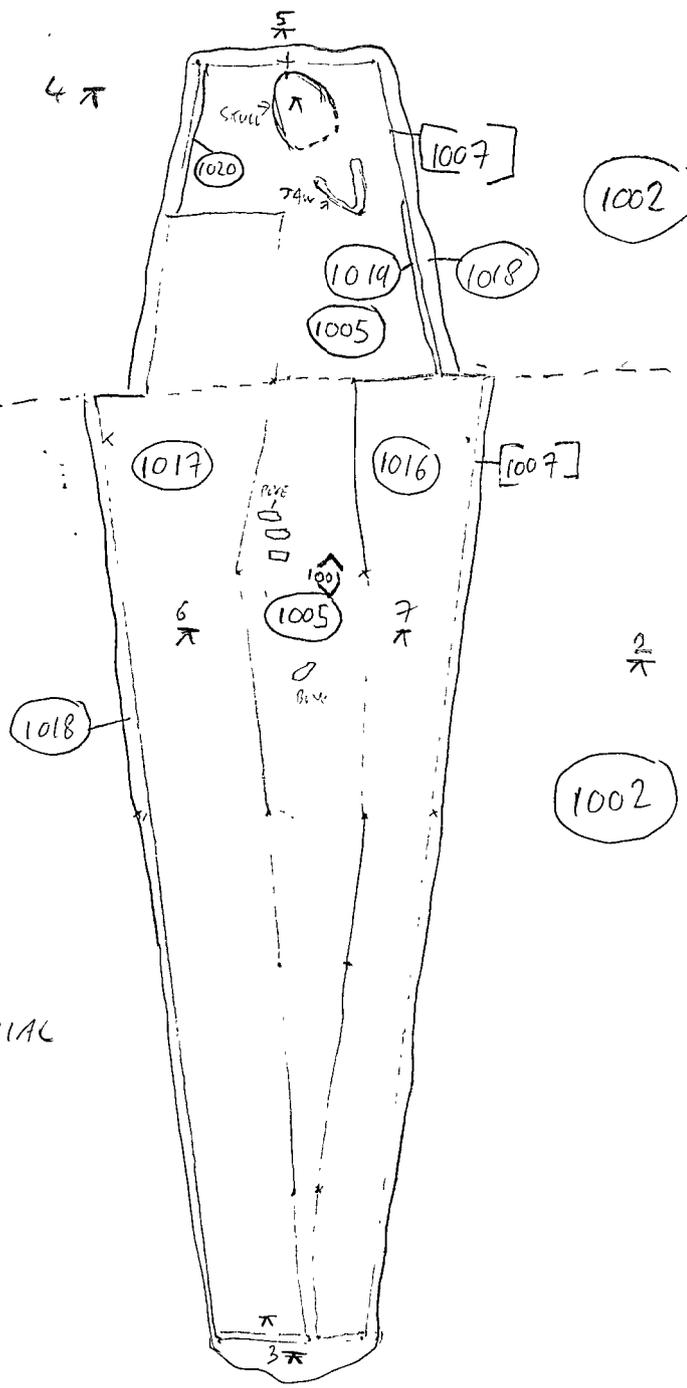
N

DP100

SERVICE TRENCH

- 1 = 2.101
- 2 = 2.151
- 3 = 2.000
- 4 = 1.951
- 5 = 1.974
- 6 = 1.98
- 7 = 1.99

TRENCH  
DIG  
FOR BURIAL  
EXCA

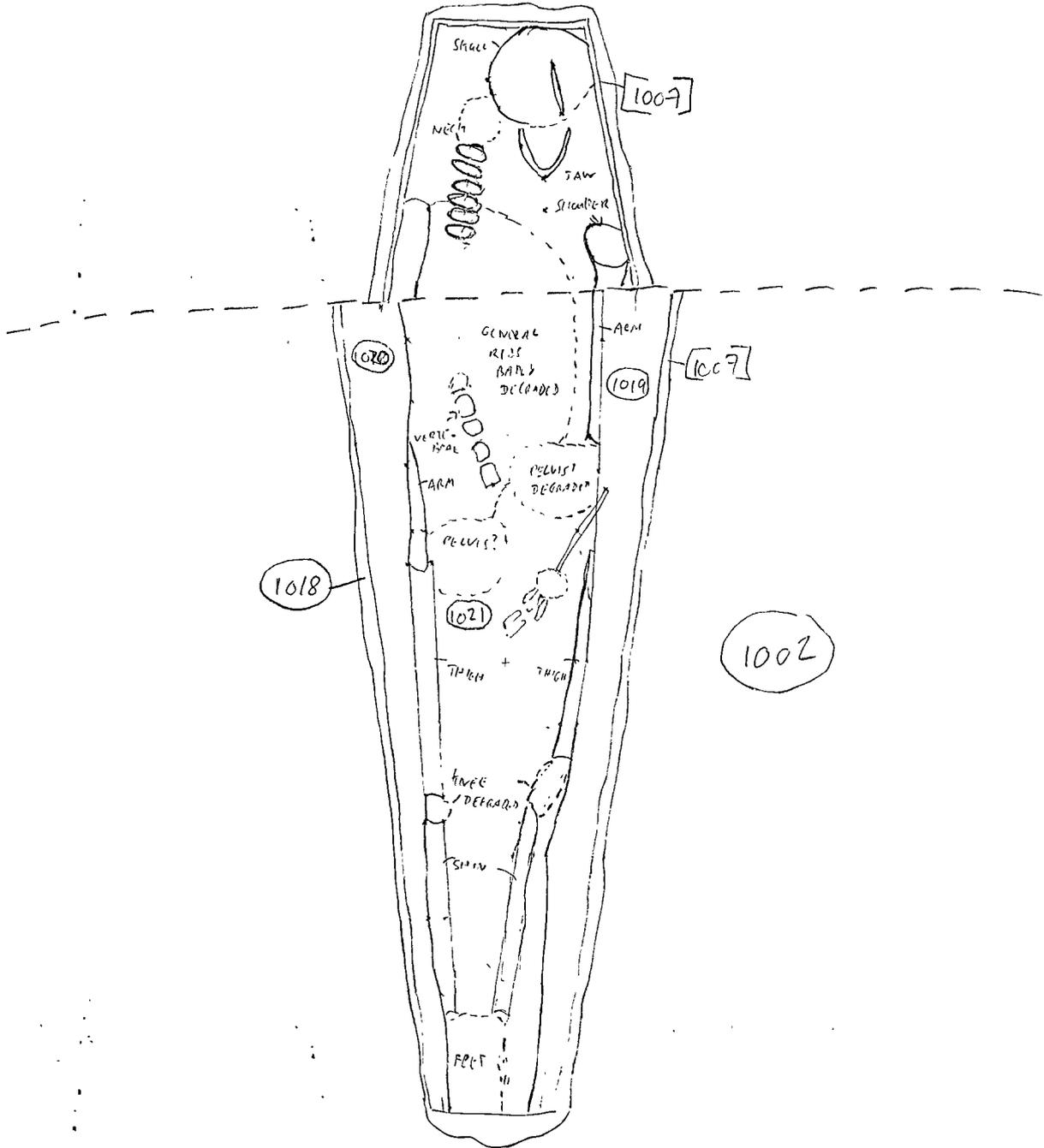


450319 417  
095666.372

SCANNED BY LHM  
25-6-2010

P. 1002

DP1001  
+



+ DP1002

TBM = 3.475 IH = 5.86

BS 2.38

REDUCED LEVELS

1/ 3.06 1/ 2.80

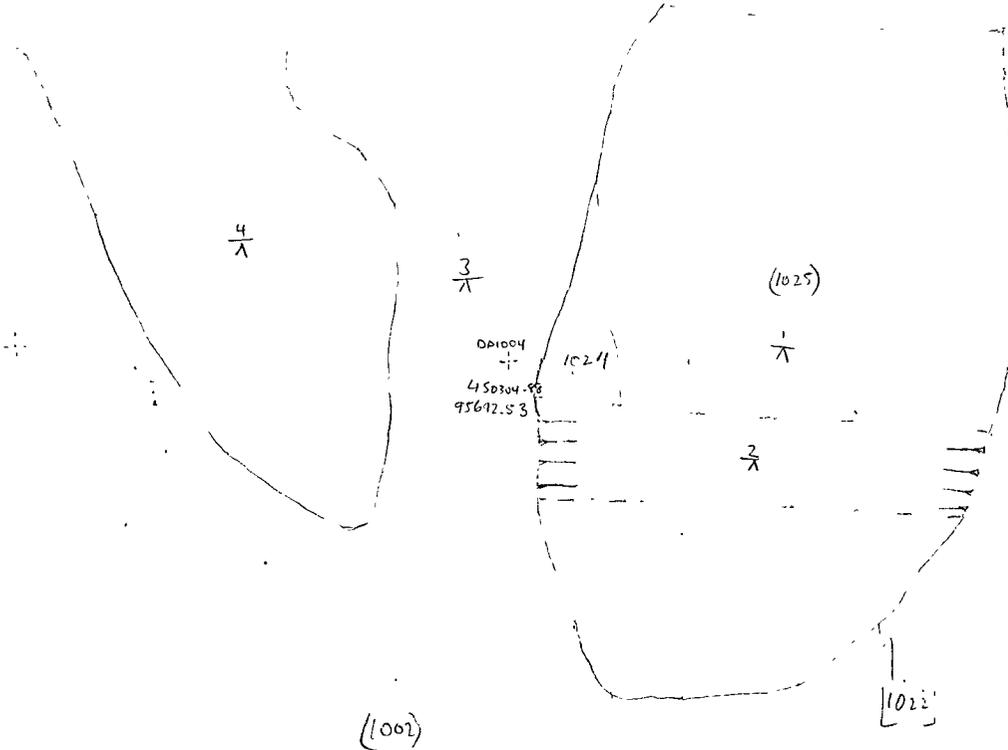
2/ 3.33 2/ 2.53

3/ 3.08 3/ 2.78

4/ 3.09 4/ 2.77

5/ 3.04 5/ 2.82

L.O.F

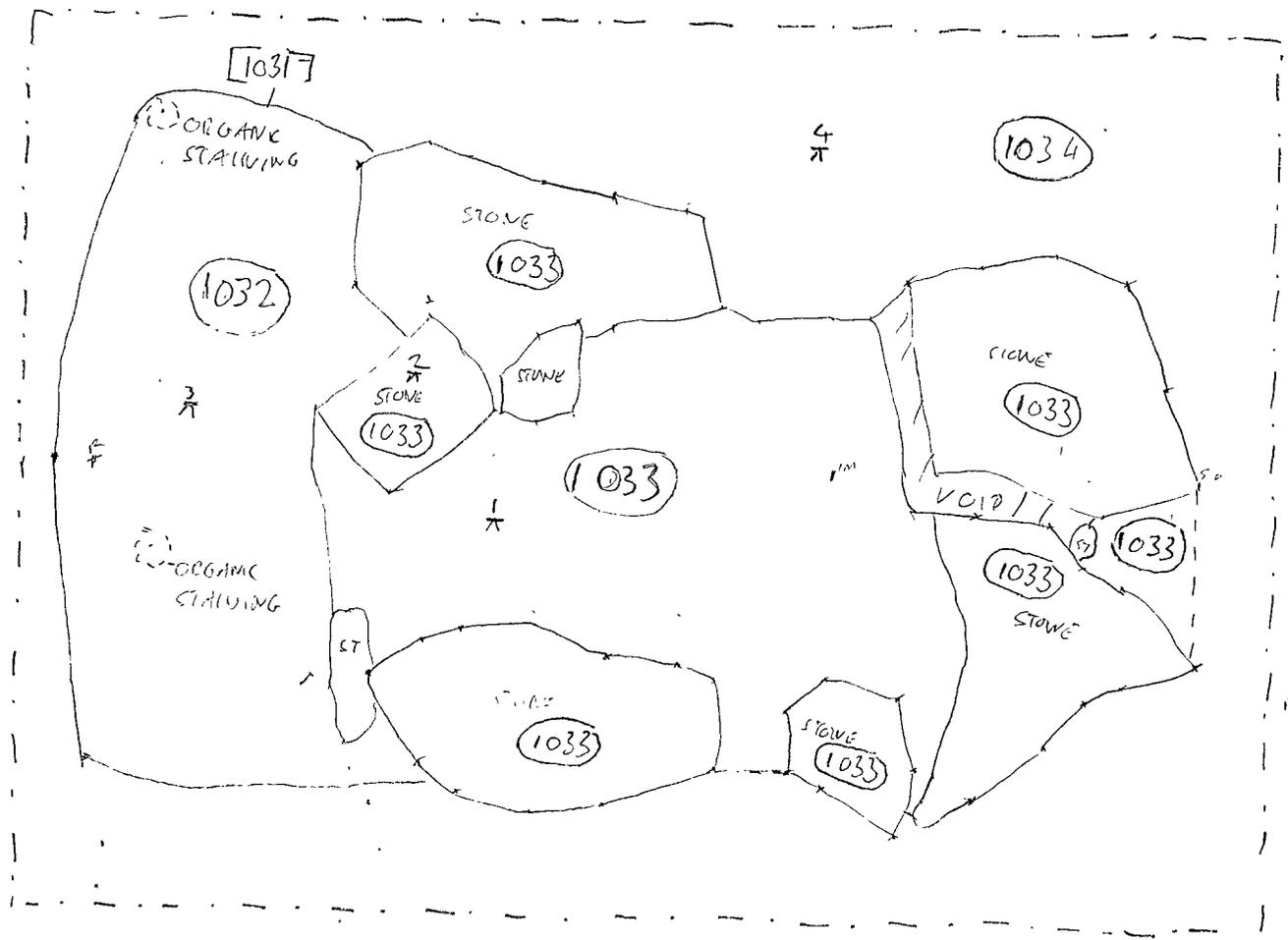
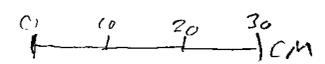


[W.C.M.S. 2010-1256]  
 P.1004  
 1:20  
 10/05/10

1004



1:10  
18/05/2016



SP1009  
+  
 $\frac{1}{\pi} = 1.795$   
 $\frac{2}{\pi} = 1.823$   
 $\frac{3}{\pi} = 1.781$   
 $\frac{4}{\pi} = 1.81$

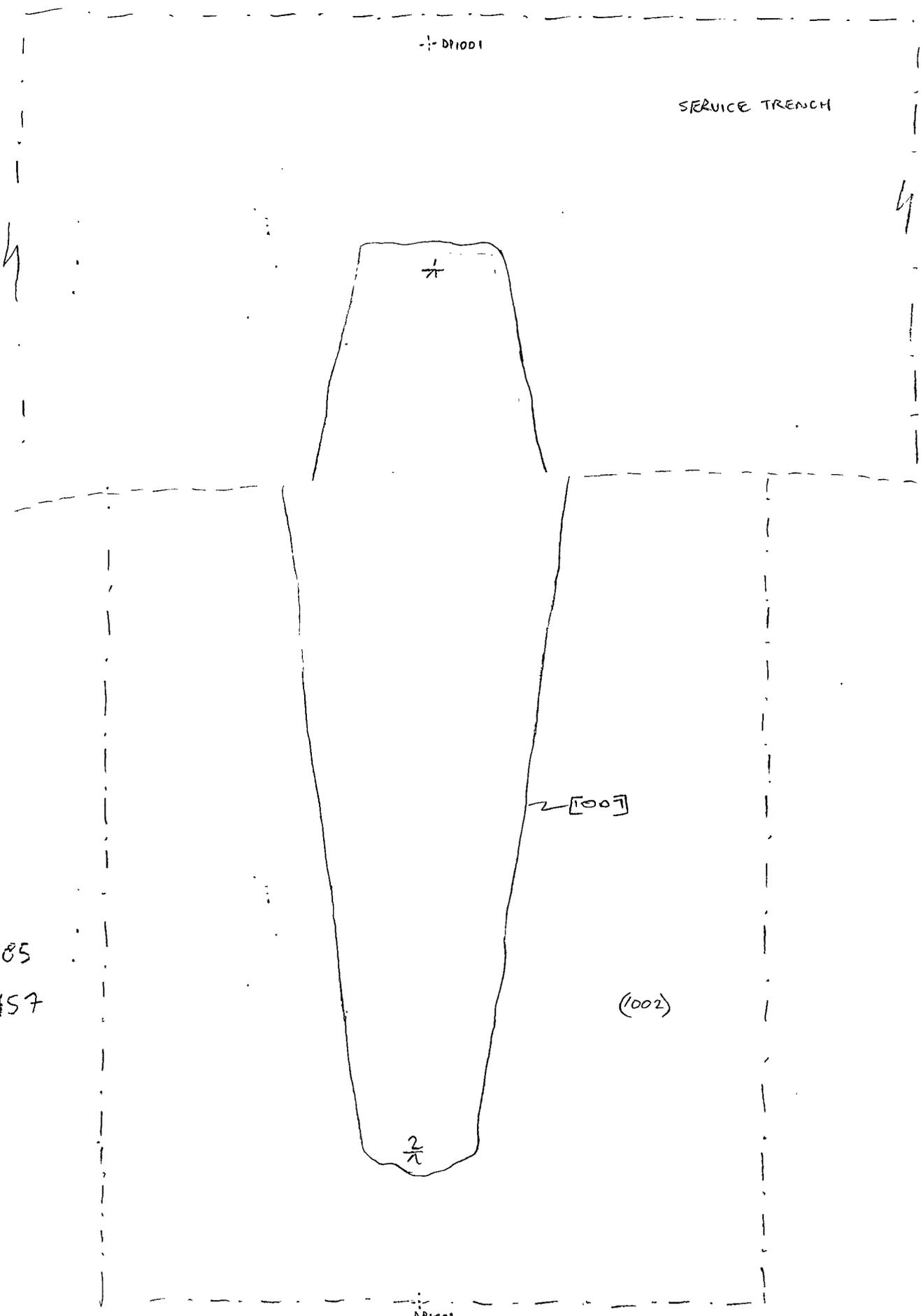
SP1010  
+  
20010 =  
450268.19  
95716.061  
  
SP1009 =  
450270.701  
95715.269

IWCMS:2010-1256  
P-1006

GRAVE CUT



N ←



$\pi$   
1 = 1.885  
2 = 1.957

(1002)

D1002

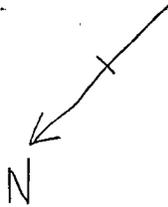
P1007

IWCMS: 200.7256  
PLAN 1007  
SCALE 1:20  
NL 4.6.2010

# PLAN OF EXPOSED WALL AND SURROUNDING AREA

450277.742 / 95727.741

450275.701 / 95723.844



EXCAVATED TO  
EXPOSE DEPTH OF  
WALL

1.880m ADD (1038)

SECTION 1005

2.005m

2.005m

WALL 1036

1.915m

WOOD PLANK 1037

SECTION 1007

EXPOSED HOLE FOR  
WOOD PLANK

EXPLORATION  
HOLE

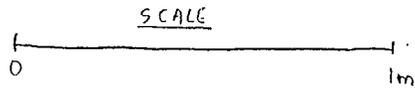
MAP  
DISTANCE

MAP  
DISTANCE

1.780m

(1039)

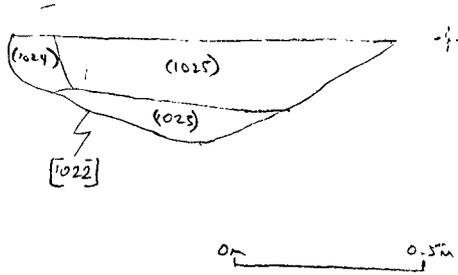
EXPLORATION  
HOLE FOR  
CLAY



**KEY**

- = LIMESTONE BLOCK.
- = BRICK.

SCANNED BY LTM  
25-6-2010



[IWCMS.2010.7256]  
\$ 1004  
1.20  
25  
[06-05-10]

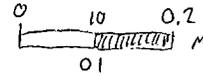
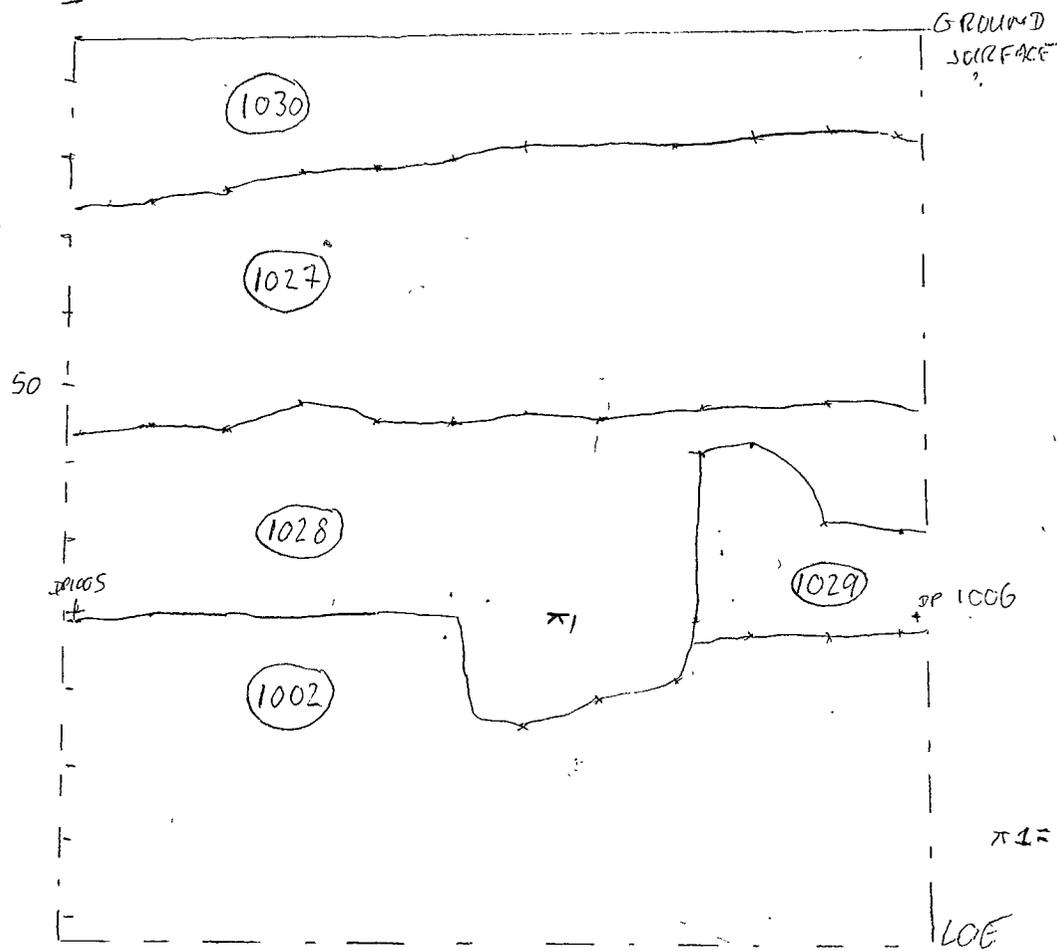
1WCMS.2010.7256

S1005 1:10

12/05/2010

DARK BLACK

DRAWN BY

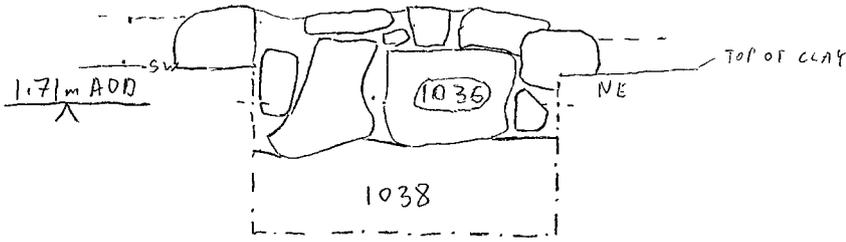


DP 1005 = 450 309.04  
 95726.15

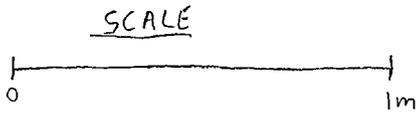
DP 1006 = 450 308.59  
 95722.51

S 1006  
+  
S 1007

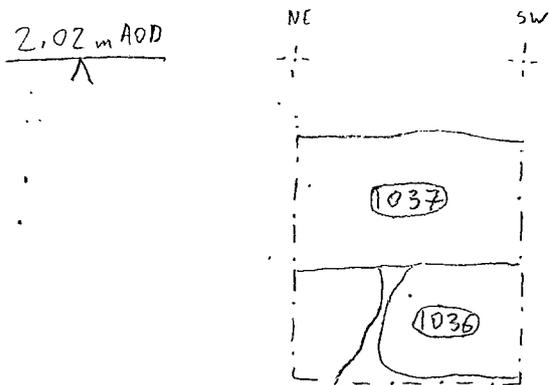
SECTION SHOWING DEPTH OF WALL



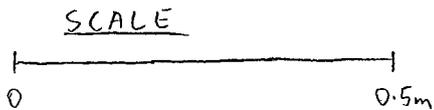
IWCMS: 2010.7256  
SECTION 1006  
SCALE 1:20  
NL 4/6/2010



SECTION OF WOOD PLANK AGAINST WALL



IWCMS: 2010.7256  
SECTION 1007  
SCALE 1:10  
NL 4/6/2010



Isle of Wight, East Cowes, Ambrose  
ICOMS: 2010. 7256

Box 1 file 7

C. Fines Box/Bag lists

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter OASouth

No. of CD copies: 2

Headings

Site information

Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Isle of Wight] Parish:[East Cowes] Site:[Waitrose]

Site code[IWCMS:2010.7256]

Line 2: Excavators name[S. Foreman]

Line 3:

Classification of material

Tick if present

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	

# Finds Compendium

Site Code	Invoice Code	Site Name	Accession No	OAU No
IWCMS:2010.725	IOWECWWB	East Cowes, Waitrose		

Finds materials summarised for Site Code: IWCMS:2010.7256 and invoice code: IOWECWWB

Material	No of Boxes	No Of Contexts	No Of Sherds	Total Weight (g)	Box Sizes	Box Numbers
Animal Bone		2	8	308		MISC.01 - mixed box
CBM		4	10	982		MISC.01 - mixed box
Clay Pipe		1	1	2		MISC.01 - mixed box
Copper Alloy	1	1	1	21	1 x Plastic size 4	CA.01
Glass		1	1	19		MISC.01 - mixed box
Human Bone	2	1	2	0	1 x Size 2 1 x Size 4	HB.01, HB.02
Pottery		3	14	480		MISC.01 - mixed box
Slag		1	1	0		MISC.01 - mixed box
Snails		1	1	0		MISC.01 - mixed box
Wood	1	2	2	0	1 x Size 6	MISC.01 - mixed box, W.01
<b>Totals:</b>			41	1.812 g		

**Total No of Boxes:** 4 boxes +  
1 miscellaneous boxes

**Miscellaneous Box Sizes:**  
MISC.01      Size 3

## Box Contents Sheets

Site Code IWCMS:2010.7256

Material: Copper Alloy

Box Size Plastic size 4

Box No CA.01

Accession No

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
1035		1	1	Copper Alloy pipe	21						

No of Contexts: 1 Total Bags: 1

Total Objects: 1 Total Weight: 21

**Box Contents Sheets**

Site Code IWCMS:2010.7256					Material: Human Bone						
Box Size Size 2					Box No	HB.01	Accession No				
Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
1008		22	1	Human Bone	0						
<b>No of Contexts:</b>		1	<b>Total Bags:</b>		22						
<b>Total Objects:</b>		1	<b>Total Weight:</b>		0						

**Box Contents Sheets**

Site Code		IWCMS:2010.7256				Material:		Human Bone			
Box Size		Size 4				Box No		HB.02		Accession No	
Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
1008		3	1	Human Bone sieved	0						
<b>No of Contexts:</b>		1		<b>Total Bags:</b>				3			
<b>Total Objects:</b>		1		<b>Total Weight:</b>				0			

**Box Contents Sheets**

Site Code IWCMS:2010.7256

Material: Miscellaneous

Box Size Size 3

Box No MISC.01 Accession No

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
1035		1	4	Animal Bone	259						
1036		1	4	Animal Bone	49						
103		1	1	CBM	773						
1005		1	1	CBM sieved	0						
1035		1	2	CBM	66						
1036		1	6	CBM	143						
1035		1	1	Clay Pipe	2						
1035		1	1	Glass	19						
103		1	2	Pottery	243						
1035		1	9	Pottery	135						
1036		1	3	Pottery	102						
1005		1	1	Slag sieved	0						
1005		1	1	Snails sieved	0						
1005		2	1	Wood sieved	0						

No of Contexts: 14 **Total Bags:** 15**Total Objects:** 37 **Total Weight:** 1791

## Box Contents Sheets

<b>Site Code</b> IWCMS:2010.7256		<b>Material:</b> Wood									
<b>Box Size</b> Size 6		<b>Box No</b> W.01	<b>Accession No</b>								
Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
1026		1	1	Wood Coffin	0						
<b>No of Contexts:</b>		1	<b>Total Bags:</b>		1						
<b>Total Objects:</b>		1	<b>Total Weight:</b>		0						















Isle of Wight, East Cores, Waitrose  
ICOMS: 2010.7285

Base 1 file 8

D. Catalogue of Photographs

**SCAN PDF**

**FILMING INSTRUCTIONS**

Submitter OASouth

No. of CD copies: 2

**Headings**

**Site information**

Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Isle of Wight] Parish:[East Cowes] Site:[Waitrose]

Site code[IWCMS:2010.7256]

Line 2: Excavators name[S. Foreman]

Line 3:

**Classification of material**

**Tick if present**

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C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
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E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	



# PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE <sup>WCMs. 2010.</sup>  
7256

SITE NAME EAST COVES WISE OF LIGHT

FILM NO. 1

Camera number

Lens number

Black & white colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
29/01/2010	0		CLEARED UP BURIAL HEAD DISTURBED BY MATING	C.C.
"	1		CLEARED UP BURIAL HEAD DISTURBED " "	C.C.
"	2		SECTION 1001 - BURIAL	C.C.
"	3		SECTION 1001 - BURIAL	C.C.
"	4		PLAN OF GEOLOGY FEATURES	C.C.
"	5		" "	C.C.
"	6		GENERAL WORKING SHOT OF EXCAVATION	C.C.
"	7		GENERAL SHOT OF EXCAVATION	C.C.
"	8		" "	C.C.
"	9		" "	C.C.
"	10		" "	C.C.
"	11		" "	C.C.
"	12		" "	C.C.
"	13		" "	C.C.
04/05/2010	14	W	BURIAL EXCAVATION WORKING SHOTS	C.C.
"	15	E	" "	
"	16	E	" "	
"	17	E	TOP OF BURIAL	C.C.
"	18	E	TOP OF BURIAL	C.C.
"	19	E	WORKING SHOT OF COFFIN EXCAVATION	C.C.
"	20	E	" "	C.C.
05/05/2010	21	E	SKELTON REVEALED	C.C.
"	22	E	" "	C.C.
"	23	E	" " ZOOMED	C.C.
"	24	E	" " ZOOMED	C.C.
	25	E	COFFIN EMPTY	C.C.
	26	E	COFFIN EMPTY	C.C.
06/05/10	27	N	Tree Throw [1022] S.1024 1x1m	LS
↓	28	↓		LS
↓	29	↓		LS
12/05/10	30	N ↓	SECTION 1005 MADE GROUND	C.C.
"	31	↓	" "	C.C.
18/05/2010	32	S	MADE GROUND BOMBATA CHURCH PATH	C.C.
"	33	S	" " ZOOMED IN	C.C.
19/05/2010	34	S	WALL STRUCTURE	C.C.
14/05/2010	35	S	WALL STRUCTURE	C.C.
	36			
	37			



# PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE *W.C.M.S. Zola, 7256*

SITE NAME *COWES ISLE OF WIGHT V.M. ROSE*

FILM NO. *2*

Camera number

Lens number

Black & white / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
<del>    </del>	<del>0</del>	<del>    </del>	<del>    </del>	<del>    </del>
<del>    </del>	<del>1</del>	<del>    </del>	<del>    </del>	<del>    </del>
<del>    </del>	<del>2</del>	<del>    </del>	<del>    </del>	<del>    </del>
<del>    </del>	<del>3</del>	<del>    </del>	<del>    </del>	<del>    </del>
<i>19/05/2010</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>P1005</i>	<i>1031 → 1034</i>	<i>C.C.</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>P1005</i>		<i>C.C.</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>P1005</i>	<i>1031 - 1034 WALL STRUCTURE ND</i>	<i>C.C.</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>7</i>			
	<i>8</i>			
	<i>9</i>		<i>END.</i>	
	<i>10</i>			
	<i>11</i>			
	<i>12</i>			
	<i>13</i>			
	<i>14</i>			
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	<i>16</i>			
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	<i>34</i>			
	<i>35</i>			
	<i>36</i>			
	<i>37</i>			



# DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

PAGE 1

SITE CODE  
1WCMS. 2010. 9256

SITE NAME  
COWES ISLE OF WIGHT WAREHOUSE

Date	Shot number	View	Context(s)	Geo-Ref (tick)	Initials
	<del>100-0001</del>	E	GENERAL SITE SOUTH		
	100-0002	E	'' ''		
	100-0003	E	BRICK CHIMNEY PRIOR TO DEMO		
	100-0004	E	'' ''		
	100-0005	N	'' ''		
	100-0006	NW	GENERAL SITE CLEARANCE		
	100-0007	W	'' ''		
	100-0008	W	'' ''		
	100-0009	NW	WALL ON SITE		
	100-0010	NW	'' ''		
	100-0011	NW	CORNER OF WALL		
	100-0012	N	WALL DETAIL		
	100-0013	SW	BACK OF WALL		
	100-0014	S	GENERAL SITE CLEARANCE		
	100-0015	S	'' ''		
	100-0016	NE	'' ''		
	100-0017	N	'' ''		
	100-0018	N	'' ''		
	100-0018	NE	'' ''		
	100-0019	N	'' ''		
	100-0020	?	SITE SEDIMENT SEQUENCE		
	100-0021	?	'' '' SOUTH END OF SITE		
	100-0022	?	'' ''		
	100-0023	?	'' ''		
	100-0024	N	GENERAL SITE CLEARANCE		
	100-0025	NW	'' ''		
	100-0026	NE	'' ''		
	100-0027	NE	CONCRETE FOOTINGS SOUTHERN SITE		
	100-0028	NE	'' ''		
	100-0029	?	'' ''		
	100-0030	SW	'' ''		
	100-0031	SW	'' ''		
	100-0032	SW	'' ''		
	100-0033	SE	'' ''		
	100-0034	SE	'' ''		
	100-0035	?	'' ''		
	100-0036	?	'' ''		
	100-0037	W	'' ''		

+? SOME UNRECORDED SHOTS? .NL.



## DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

 SITE CODE  
 1WCM5:2010-7256

 SITE NAME  
 I.O.W. EAST COWES WAITROSE

Date	Shot number	View	Context(s)	Geo-Ref (tick)	Initials
04/05/2010	1	W	BURIAL EXCAVATION - WORKING SHOT		C.C.
"	2	E	"		C.C.
"	3	E	"		C.C.
"	4	E	TOP OF BURIAL P1001		C.C.
"	5	E	TOP OF BURIAL P1001		C.C.
"	6	E	WORKING SHOT OF COFFIN EXCAVATION	NB	C.C.
"	7	E	"	NB	C.C.
05/05/2010	8	E	STELION FULLY REVEALED! P1002		C.C.
05/05/2010	9	E	" P1002		C.C.
"	10	E	" P1002		C.C.
"	11	E	" P1002		C.C.
"	12	E	COFFIN EMPTY P1003		C.C.
"	13	E	" P1003		C.C.
06/05/10	14	N	Tree Thru [1022] S.1004 1x1m NB		LS
"	15	"	" NB		"
06/05/10	16	N	GENERAL SITE SHOT N. OF CHURCH PATH	NB	C.C.
"	17	N			C.C.
	+		SOME GENERAL WORKING SHOTS ENDING WITH CHRIS HOLDING POT FROM WALL EXCAVATION AREA		
1/6/2010	240		GENERAL SHOT OF WORK ON SITE		NL
	241		"		
	242		"		
	243		"		
	244		"		
2/6/2010	245	NW	SHOT SHOWING SURVIVING THICKNESS OF WALL		
2/6/2010	246	NW	"		
2/6/2010	247	SW	SHOT SHOW WALL AREA EXPOSED (NOT FULLY EXCAVATED)		NL
2/6/2010	248	NE	"		
2/6/2010	249	SE	"		
2/6/2010	250	NW	"		
3/6/2010	251	SE	SHOT OF WALL AREA FULLY EXPOSED + CLEAN		LS
3/6/2010	252	NNE	"		
3/6/2010	253	NW	CLOSE UP OF POSSIBLE WOOD LINING WALL		
3/6/2010	254	SW	SHOT OF WALL AREA FULLY EX + CLEAN		
4/6/2010	255		DETAIL SHOTS		NL
4/6/2010	256		OF WALL 1036		
4/6/2010	257		AND SURROUND.		
4/6/2010	258				



Digital Photographic Record Sheet

Site Code:		Site Name: Isle of Wight East Cowes Waitrose		
IWCMS:2010.7256				
Shot Number	View	Description	Initials	Date
0001	E	General site shot		
0002	E	General site shot		
0003	E	Brick chimney prior to demolition		
0004	E	Brick chimney prior to demolition		
0005	N	Brick chimney prior to demolition		
0006	NW	General site clearance		
0007	W	General site clearance		
0008	W	General site clearance		
0009	NW	Wall on site		
0010	NW	Wall on site		
0011	NW	Corner wall		
0012	N	Wall detail		
0013	SW	Back of wall		
0014	SW	General site clearance		
0015	SW	General site clearance		
0016	NE	General site clearance		
0017	N	General site clearance		
0018	N	General site clearance		
0019	NE	General site clearance		
0020	N	Site sediment sequence south end of site		
0021		Site sediment sequence south end of site		
0022		Site sediment sequence south end of site		
0023		Site sediment sequence south end of site		
0024	N	General site clearance		
0025	NW	General site clearance		
0026	NE	General site clearance		
0027	NE	Concrete footings, southern site		
0028	NE	Concrete footings, southern site		
0029		Concrete footings, southern site		
0030	SW	Concrete footings, southern site		
0031	SW	Concrete footings, southern site		
0032	SW	Concrete footings, southern site		
0033	SE	Concrete footings, southern site		
0034	SE	Concrete footings, southern site		
0035		Concrete footings, southern site		
0036		Concrete footings, southern site		
0037	W	Concrete footings, southern site		
0038		Concrete footings, southern site		
0039		Concrete footings, southern site		
0040		Concrete footings, southern site		
0041		Site office board on hand protection		
0042		General site shot		
0043		General site shot		
0044		General site shot		
0045		General site shot		
0046		General site shot		
0047		General site shot		
0048		General site shot		
0049		General site shot		
0050		General site shot		

Digital Photographic Record Sheet

0051		General site shot		
0052		General site shot		
0053		Working shot		
0054		Working shot		
0055		Working shot		
0056		Working shot of wood		
0057		Working shot of wood		
0058		Working shot of wood		
0059		Working shot of wood		
0060		Working shot of wood		
0061		Working shot of wood		
0062	N	P. 1001 & S. 1001		
0063	N	P. 1001 & S. 1001		
0064	N	P. 1001 & S. 1001		
0065	N	P. 1001 & S. 1001		
0066	N	P. 1001 & S. 1001		
0067	N	P. 1001 & S. 1001		
0068	N	P. 1001 & S. 1001		
0069		S. 1001, working shot		
0070		Working shot of wood		
0071		Working shot of wood		
0072		Working shot of wood		
0073		Working shot of wood		
0074		Working shot of wood		
0075		Working shot of wood		
0076		Bone? Working shot		
0077		???		
0078		Working shot		
0079		Working shot		
0080		Working shot		
0081		Working shot		
0082		Site shot		
0083		Site shot		
0084		Site shot		
0085		Site shot		
0086		Site shot		
0087		Working shot of site		
0088		Working shot of site		
0089		Working shot of site		
0090		P. 1002 & S. 1002 [1011] & [1013]		
0091		P. 1002 & S. 1002 [1011] & [1013]		
0092		P. 1002 & S. 1002 [1011] & [1013]		
0093	W	Burial excavation working shot	CC	04/05/10
0094	E	Burial excavation working shot	CC	04/05/10
0095	E	Burial excavation working shot	CC	04/05/10
0096	E	P. 1001, top of burial	CC	04/05/10
0097	E	P. 1001, top of burial	CC	04/05/10
0098	E	P. 1001, top of burial	CC	04/05/10
0099	E	P. 1001, top of burial	CC	04/05/10
0100	E	Working shot of coffin excavation	CC	04/05/10
0101	E	Working shot of coffin excavation	CC	04/05/10
0102	E	Working shot of coffin excavation	CC	04/05/10

Digital Photographic Record Sheet

0103	E	Working shot of coffin excavation	CC	04/05/10
0104	E	P. 1002, skeleton fully revealed	CC	05/05/10
0105	E	P. 1002, skeleton fully revealed	CC	05/05/10
0106	E	P. 1002, skeleton fully revealed	CC	05/05/10
0107	E	P. 1002, skeleton fully revealed	CC	05/05/10
0108	E	P. 1002, skeleton fully revealed	CC	05/05/10
0109	E	P. 1002, skeleton fully revealed	CC	05/05/10
0110	E	P. 1003, coffin empty	CC	05/05/10
0111	E	P. 1003, coffin empty	CC	05/05/10
0112	N	S., 1004, Tree throw [1022]	LS	06/05/10
0113	N	S., 1004, Tree throw [1022]	LS	06/05/10
0114	N	General site shot north of church path	CC	06/05/10
0115	N	General site shot north of church path	CC	06/05/10
0116		General working shots of site		
0117		General working shots of site		
0118		General working shots of site		
0119		General working shots of site		
0120		General working shots of site		
0121		General working shots of site		
0122		General working shots of site		
0123		General working shots of site		
0124		General working shots of site		
0125		General working shots of site		
0126		General working shots of site		
0127		General working shots of site		
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0131		General working shots of site		
0132		General working shots of site		
0133		General working shots of site		
0134		General working shots of site		
0135		General working shots of site		
0136		General working shots of site		
0137		General working shots of site		
0138		General working shots of site		
0139		General working shots of site		
0140	N	S. 1005		
0141	N	S. 1005		
0142	N	S. 1005		
0143		General working shots of site		
0144		General working shots of site		
0145		General working shots of site		
0146		General working shots of site		
0147		General working shots of site		
0148		General working shots of site		
0149		General working shots of site		
0150		General working shots of site		
0151		General working shots of site		
0152		General working shots of site		
0153		General working shots of site		
0154		General working shots of site		
0155		General working shots of site		

Digital Photographic Record Sheet

0156	General working shots of site		
0157	General working shots of site		
0158	General working shots of site		
0159	General working shots of site		
0160	General working shots of site		
0161	General working shots of site		
0162	General working shots of site		
0163	General working shots of site		
0164	General working shots of site		
0165	General working shots of site		
0166	General working shots of site		
0167	General working shots of site		
0168	General working shots of site		
0169	General working shots of site		
0170	General working shots of site		
0171	General working shots of site		
0172	General working shots of site		
0173	General working shots of site		
0174	General working shots of site		
0175	General working shots of site		
0176	General working shots of site		
0177	General working shots of site		
0178	General working shots of site		
0179	General working shots of site		
0180	General working shots of site		
0181	General working shots of site		
0182	General working shots of site		
0183	General working shots of site		
0184	General working shots of site		
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0196	General working shots of site		
0197	General working shots of site		
0198	General working shots of site		
0199	General working shots of site		
0200	General working shots of site		
0201	General working shots of site		
0202	General working shots of site		
0203	General working shots of site		
0204	General working shots of site		
0205	General working shots of site		
0206	General working shots of site		
0207	General working shots of site		
0208	General working shots of site		

Digital Photographic Record Sheet

0209		General working shots of site		
0210		General working shots of site		
0211		General working shots of site		
0212		General working shots of site		
0213		General working shots of site		
0214		General working shots of site		
0215		General working shots of site		
0216		General working shots of site		
0217		General working shots of site		
0218		General working shots of site		
0219		General working shots of site		
0220		General working shots of site		
0221		General working shots of site		
0222		General working shots of site		
0223		General working shots of site		
0224		General working shots of site		
0225		General working shots of site		
0226		General working shots of site		
0227		General working shots of site		
0228		General working shots of site		
0229		General working shots of site		
0230		General working shots of site		
0231		General working shots of site		
0232		General working shots of site		
0233		General working shots of site		
0234		General working shots of site		
0235		General working shots of site		
0236		General working shots of site		
0237		General working shots of site		
0238		General working shots of site		
0239		General working shots of site		
0240		General working shots of site		
0241		General working shots of site		
0242		General working shots of site		
0243		General working shots of site		
0244		General working shots of site		
0245		General working shots of site		
0246		General working shots of site		
0247		General working shots of site		
0248		General working shots of site		
0249		General working shots of site		
0250		General working shots of site		
0251		Chris holding pot from wall excavation area		
0252		General shot of work on site	NL	01/06/10
0253		General shot of work on site	NL	01/06/10
0254		General shot of work on site	NL	01/06/10
0255		General shot of work on site	NL	01/06/10
0256		General shot of work on site	NL	01/06/10
0257	NW	Shot showing surviving thickness of wall (1036)	NL	02/06/10
0258	W	Shot showing surviving thickness of wall (1036)	NL	02/06/10
0259	SW	Shot showing wall area exposed (not fully clean)	NL	02/06/10
0260	NE	Shot showing wall area exposed (not fully clean)	NL	02/06/10

Digital Photographic Record Sheet

0261	SE	Shot showing wall area exposed (not fully clean)	NL	02/06/10
0262	NW	Shot showing wall area exposed (not fully clean)	NL	02/06/10
0263	SE	Shot of wall area fully exposed and clean	LS	03/06/10
0264	NNE	Shot of wall area fully exposed and clean	LS	03/06/10
0265	SE	Close up of possible wood lining on wall	LS	03/06/10
0266	SW	Shot of wall area fully excavated and clean	LS	03/06/10
0267		Detail shot of wall (1036) and surround	NL	04/06/10
0268		Detail shot of wall (1036) and surround	NL	04/06/10
0269		Detail shot of wall (1036) and surround	NL	04/06/10
0270		Detail shot of wall (1036) and surround	NL	04/06/10
0271		Detail shot of wall (1036) and surround	NL	04/06/10

Isle of Wight, East Caves, Waitrose  
100ms: 2010.7258

Box 1 File 9

E. Primary Environmental Data

**SCAN PDF**

**FILMING INSTRUCTIONS**

Submitter OASouth

No. of CD copies: 2

**Headings**

Site information

Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Isle of Wight] Parish:[East Cowes] Site:[Waitrose]

Site code[IWCMS:2010.7256]

Line 2: Excavators name[S. Foreman]

Line 3:

Classification of material

Tick if present

	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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	







# ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE PROCESSING RECORD

## SAMPLE INFORMATION

Site code	1WCMS; 2010 - 7256	Sample No.	1001
Feature type	BURIAL	Context No.	1005
Provisional date		Number of buckets	4 + 1 BAG
Soil Description			
MOIST (GLEY) 10Y 7/1 LIGHT GREENISH GRAY CLAY.			
WOOD & BONE IN SAMPLE. >10um WOOD KEPT BAGGED & LOST.			
LOWER FRACTIONS FLOATED (JUST IN CASE) DUE TO ORGANIC CONTENT. FLOT			

## FLOTATION

1 LEFT LOST.

Name of processor			Date	Volume floated		
Processed for (tick one)	C.P.R.	Mesh size	Flot	Flot present (tick one)	Yes	
	Cremation		Machine		No	
Processing notes			Method of flotation (tick one)	Machine	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (tick if used)	
				Bucket		

## WATERLOGGED REMAINS

Name of processor			Date	Volume floated		
Processed for (tick one)	W.P.R.	Mesh size	Flot	Containers used	Bag	
	Insect		Residue		Tupperware	
Processing notes						

## SNAILS

Name of processor			Date	Volume floated		
Mesh size	Flot	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (tick if used)	Processing notes			
	Residue					

## WET - SIEVING

Name of processor			Date	Volume sieved		
Processed for (tick one)	Bone and artefacts	Size of bottom sieve (tick one)	24/3/10	1mm	0.5mm	0.25mm
	Other					✓
Processing notes						
TREATED AS FOR C14						

## SUB - SAMPLES

Sub - samples taken? (tick one)	Yes	Taken for	Size of sample (tick one/give weight)	50g	100g	other
	No					

## UNPROCESSED SEDIMENT

Volume unprocessed (in litres)	Reason retained
--------------------------------	-----------------

*g*

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE <small>(note abundance 1-4)</small>				SORTING NOTES.
Site code.		>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
1WCMS.2010.7256						FRAGMENT OF ADULT FIBULA (MID-SHAFT PORTION) REMOVED BY BURIALS FROM >10MM.
Sample No.	Context No.					
1001	1005					
Sorter (initials)		SE	SE	SE	SE	
Checked by (initials)						
Date		27/5/10	27/5/10	27/5/10	27/5/10	
Mammal bone						
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)						
Bird bone						
Fish bone						
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone						
Human bone		4	4			
Cremated human bone						
Charred plant remains						
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains		3	3			
Snail			1			
Marine shell						
Egg shell						
Insect						
Coprolite / faecal matter						
Burnt flint						
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery						
Burnt clay						
Daub						
CBM			1			
Mortar						
Glass						
Fe (iron)						
Cu (copper alloy)						
Pb (lead)						
Clinker						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material						
Slag			2			
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction)	Sorted	✓	✓		✓	
	Discarded	✓	✓		✓	
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining)				✓		
RETAINED FOR BURIALS TO SCAN BONE						

Isle of Wight, East Cowes, Wairhoe  
ICAMS: 2010. 7256

Box 1 file 10

E. ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST REPORTS

**SCAN PDF**

**FILMING INSTRUCTIONS**

Submitter OASouth

No. of CD copies: 2

Headings

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E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	✓
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## Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Director: Professor A B MacKenzie Director of Research: Professor R M Ellam  
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,  
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK  
Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

### RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

7 June 2010

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**Laboratory Code** SUERC-29605 (GU-21762)

**Submitter** Rebecca Nicholson  
Oxford Archaeology South  
Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford, OX2 0ES

**Site Reference** East Cowes, Isle of Wight  
**Sample Reference** IWCMS:2010.7256 Sample 1001 (1005)

**Material** Human bone : Fibula mid-shaft fragment

**$\delta^{13}\text{C}$  relative to VPDB** -19.7 ‰

**Radiocarbon Age BP** 120  $\pm$  35

- N.B.**
1. The above  $^{14}\text{C}$  age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.
  2. The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal3).
  3. Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email [g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk](mailto:g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk) or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :-

Date :-

Checked and signed off by :-

Date :-



The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body,  
registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336

# Calibration Plot

