

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Sunny Oaks Renewable Energy Park,
Wootton Common.
Isle of Wight.

Ridge Clean Energy

NN1418
10 February 2022



SUNNY OAKS RENEWABLE ENERGY PARK, WOOTTON COMMON, ISLE OF WIGHT, PO33 4RN

NGR SZ 5299 9084

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1** E3S Consulting Ltd has been commissioned by Ridge Clean Energy to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment in advance of the proposed development of land south-west of Wootton Common , Isle of Wight.
- 1.2** This report provides an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site based on the known archaeological record supplied by the Isle of Wight Historic Environment Record (IOWHER) within the vicinity and wider environs of the site. This assessment also considers how historical and existing land use within the study site and its environs may have impacted upon that potential, and how any intended future development may further impact on any archaeological remains.
- 1.3** Consideration is also given to the significance of the archaeological potential in respect of guidelines outlined by Historic England within the criteria of National, Regional and Local significance.
- 1.4** Four prehistoric flint scatters have been recorded on the Heritage Environment Record (HER) within the environs of the site. One of these flint scatters, that contained diagnostic flint tools of Neolithic date, was encountered during the laying of a gas pipeline within the southern fields of the study site, west of Briddlesford Lodge Farm. Further unstratified worked flint was recovered along the gas pipe easement that was aligned through the centre of the study site.
- 1.5** A potential Romano-British settlement consisting of ditches, pits and postholes associated with occupational debris was identified c.120m south of the southern limits of the study site, two Roman coins were also found along the eastern boundary fronting Briddlesford and Park Road. An unidentified possible Roman artefact was also recovered c.300m to the south west, near Grange Farm west of Palmers Brook.
- 1.6** A linear boundary that followed the Palmers Brook to the west of the study site has been potentially identified as Anglo-Saxon in date, although it has not been identified in the Anglo-Saxon charters. It respects parts of the later medieval parish boundaries and some estates suggesting a possible middle Saxon date, where truncated by modern redevelopment to the south of the study site, scientific dating has failed to get a satisfactory date that ranged between 1026 BC to 109AD and 639-1114 AD.
- 1.7** Currently there is no evidence for any medieval activity on the study site or within the immediate environs considering the study site is situated between the land owned by Quarr Abbey to the south-west, that was part of Staplers Grange, and the Manor of Wootton to the north and east (Hockey 1991).
- 1.8** The earliest post-medieval settlement recorded within the environs of the study site relates to the farm of Briddlesford Lodge, situated to the south-east, that exhibits mid-17 to mid-18th century farm buildings, with later 19th century building additions. Another farmstead at Park Farm, located to the east, comprises of a range of farm buildings constructed from the mid-18th century.
- 1.9** By the early-mid 19th century the environs around the study site shows evidence of both rural and settlement expansion within Wootton Common, with the farmstead of Grange Farm being established to the south-west, Fattingspark Farm to the north-west of the study site, and Mousehill Farmstead situated to the east, just within the 500m search area at Littletown Lane. A number of dwellings, chapels and associated gardens were

constructed off Park and Station Roads to the east of the search area, of note was the construction in 1875 of the Ryde to Newport railway, part of this disused trackway forms the northern boundary to the study site along with its stations at Whippingham and Wootton.

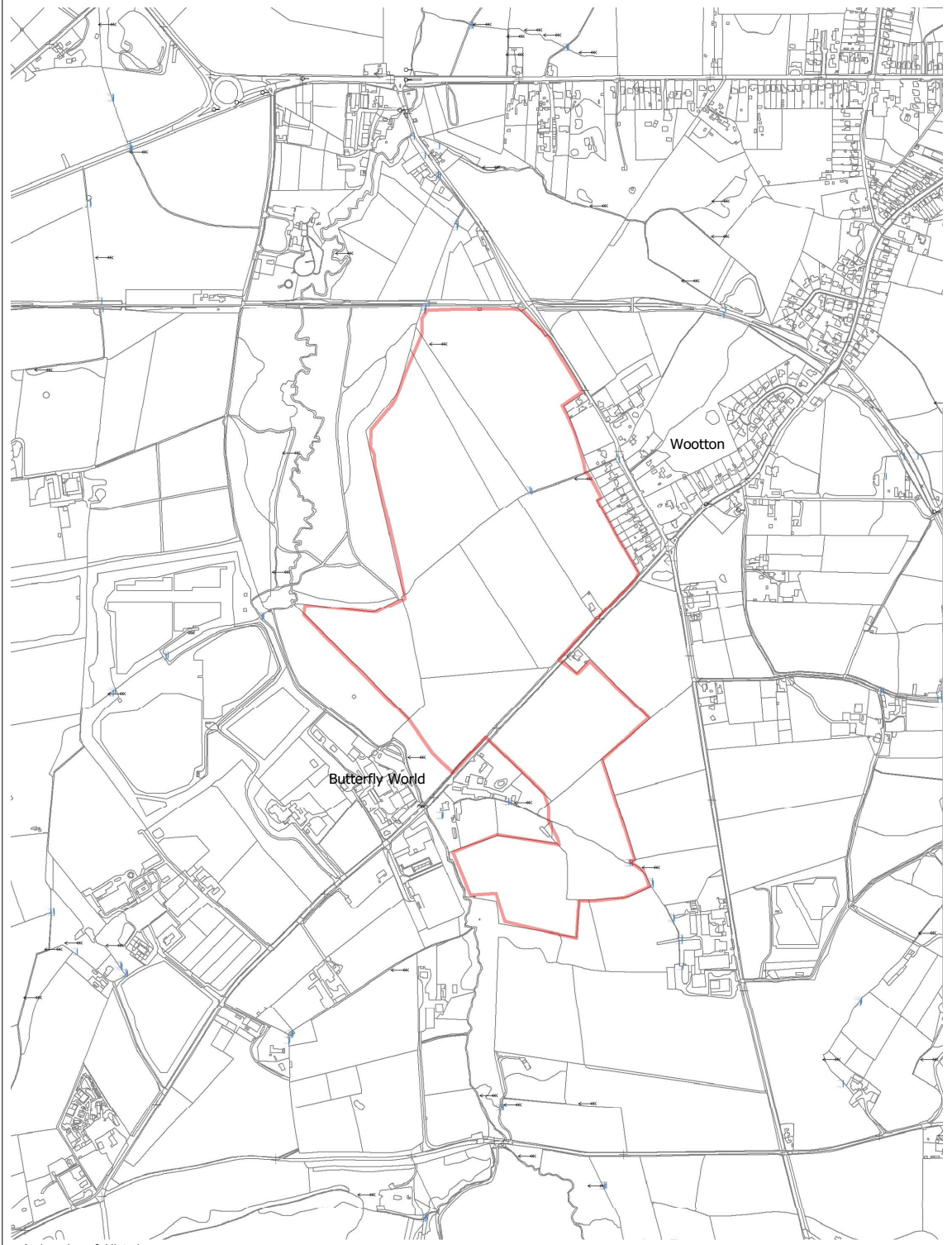
- 1.10** A small number of post-medieval artefacts have been recorded on the HER and Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) website from the environs of the area. The majority of the artefacts have been found to the south-west of the study site in and around Grange Farm, also within a field immediately to the east of the site, abutting the disused graveyard of St Michael and all Angels mission Church and from within the study site. The vast majority of the finds consist of accidental losses with coins, buckles, tokens and mounts all of later post-medieval date.
- 1.11** The necessity for any further archaeological work will be decided by the Isle of Wight County Council's Archaeological Officer. Early consultation should be undertaken in order to identify the scope and extent of any such work.

2. INTRODUCTION

Outline

- 2.1** The Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment concentrates on an area of land to the south-west of Wootton Common, Isle of Wight (**Figure 1**). This report has been prepared in order to provide supporting documentation, to support a proposed planning application for a potential solar farm and battery energy storage system (BESS), along with associated infrastructure. As a result, the exact impact of any development cannot be fully determined at this stage of the planning process however, any areas of the study site that require ground penetrating works will inevitably risk impacting on any surviving *in-situ* archaeological remains.
- 2.2** An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment is usually undertaken in order that the local authority may formulate an appropriate response to any identified archaeological resource. The report aims to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to examine the likely impact of the proposed solar farm upon the archaeological resource. This assessment may be followed by a requirement for further archaeological monitoring or investigation.
- 2.3** The Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment is required as part of the planning process and accords with National Planning Policy Framework (July 2021). The document states:

Where a site on which development is proposed, includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation (Chapter 16, Section 194).
- 2.4** This report has been prepared in accordance with the 'Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment' (2014) published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- 2.6** This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment was written and researched by Kevin Trott of E3S Consulting Ltd. Research has included the examination of historical maps, relevant reports and publications, and a search of the Isle of Wight Historic Environment Record (IOWHER). A site visit was undertaken by the author in January 2022 (**Appendix 1**).



Notes:
 Do not scale off this drawing.
 Site location plan.

Key:
 — Indicative Site Boundary

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Date: 06/01/2022



CLIENT: Ridge Clean Energy LTD

AUTHOR: HO

SITE: Sunny Oaks Renewable Energy Park.

TITLE: Figure 1

PROJECT Number: NN 1418	DATE: January 2022 Map Not To Scale
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Report Objectives

- 2.7** As defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014), an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment aims to:

Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct, Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology, and other relevant by-laws of the CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed quarrying on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.(CIFA 2014).

- 2.8** A Desk-Based Assessment should consist of:

...analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate. (CIFA 2014).

- 2.9** The Desk-Based Assessment is required in order to assess the merit of the archaeological resource and lead towards one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource.
- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.
- The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.

- 2.10** The degree to which archaeological deposits survive on the site will depend upon previous land-use and so consideration is given to the destructive effect of past and present activity from a study of the information available. In order that the appropriate archaeological response may be identified the impact of the proposed development is also considered.

- 2.11** The Desk-Based Assessment usually forms the first stage in the process of archaeological assessment and may, if the quality of the archaeology and the perceived impact warrants it, be followed by further mitigation measures.

3 THE SITE AND PROPOSED SCHEME

Study Area

- 3.1** The study site is located on land south-west of Wootton Common, Isle of Wight. The study site is centred at NGR SZ 5299 9084.

- 3.2** The study site comprises of two irregular blocks of land that are bisected by Whiterails Road. All the fields are contained within established hedge boundaries. The overall site descends generically westwards towards the line of a stream called 'Palmer's Brook'. The site and the surrounding fields are all post-medieval enclosed Waste/Common/Green (HIW 1601/1986) with two smaller fields situated to the west of Briddlesford Lodge Farm that are listed as medieval Enclosed/Common/Green (HIW 1988).

Geology

- 3.3** The British Geological Survey indicates that the underlying bedrock geology within the study site consists of Hampstead Member – Clay, Silt and Sand, this sedimentary bedrock formed in the Quaternary Period around 2 million years ago, in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. (BGS viewer 2021). Several fields, upslope along the eastern boundary to the study site contain superficial deposits of Head 1- Gravel, Sand, Silt and Clay formed up to 3 million years ago. A thin deposit of Hampstead Member Sand snakes north-eastwards through the central northern part of the site that was formed 28-38 million years ago during the Palaeogene Period, this lies under the Head 1 superficial deposits to the east.

Topography and Site Visit

- 3.4** A site visit was undertaken by the author in January 2022. The aim of the visit was to assess the aspect, character, condition and setting of the study site, and to identify any impacts or constraints not otherwise known. Photographs were taken during the visit are included in **Section 8** below.
- 3.5** The proposed development area consists of c.44.6ha of land, currently visible as eight fields to the north of Whiterails Road and four to the south. The fields broadly slope south westwards from 0.45m Aod to 0.30m Aod. The current condition of the majority of the fields consist of ley grassland and clover ley, within a wider farmland setting of both pasture and occasional arable land. Two northern fields situated within the central and western area indicate they were ploughed last year and now partially overgrown with ley grass and clover interspersed within occasional bare ploughed areas. The overall site is bounded with mature mixed hedging, trees and woodland copse to the north-west of the site and along the southern limits.

The Proposed Scheme

- 3.6** At the time of writing this report, the only information provided was with regard to a potential solar farm and battery energy storage system (BESS), along with associated infrastructure.
- 3.7** Details of the construction methods anticipated to be used in the proposed scheme were not available at the time of writing this report, however the undertaking of any below groundworks, e.g. the installation of transformers, cable trenches, substations and the actual photovoltaic units along with access roads, will inevitably risk impacting on any surviving *in-situ* archaeological deposits.

4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

National Planning Policy framework (NPPF)

- 4.1** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted in July 2021, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications. In summary, current national policy provides a framework which protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets and their settings. In appropriate circumstances it requires applicants to seek adequate information (from desk-based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions regarding the historic environment and provides for the investigation by intrusive or non-intrusive means of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.
- 4.2** Chapter 16 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

Paragraph 194

In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be

proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

Paragraph 199

When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

Paragraph 200

Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- A) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*
- B) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, Grade I and II* listed buildings, Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

Paragraph 203

The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Paragraph 206

Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.

Paragraph 208

Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

- 4.3** In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF.

Local Authority Plan Policies

- 4.4** Relevant policies for the management and protection of the historic environment are currently contained within the Isle of Wight Core Strategy Development Plan (adopted March 2012) as follows:

POLICY DM11: Historic and Built Environment

- 4.5** The Council will support proposals that positively conserve and enhance the special character of the Island's historic and built environment. Development proposals will be expected to:

1. Deliver economic led regeneration.
2. Relate to the continued use, maintenance, rescue/refurbishment, repair and re-use of heritage assets and historic places, especially where identified as being at risk, or likely to become at risk.
3. Relate to the conservation, enhancement and enjoyment of the Island's heritage assets and public realm.
4. Consider and balance the relationship between the quality of place, economic, social and environmental characteristics.
5. Be informed by sufficient evidence to reveal impacts upon the significance of heritage assets and their settings which may include the Council's Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans and the Local List Supplementary Planning Document.
6. The demolition or substantial harm to non-designated heritage assets and their settings, which make a positive contribution to the special character and/or local identity of an area, will be resisted.
7. Demolition or substantial harm to designated heritage assets and their settings will only be permitted in exceptional or wholly exceptional circumstances. Depending on their significance and only once a lack of appropriate viable alternatives to demolition or substantial alteration have been demonstrated. Consent will be refused unless it can be demonstrated that:
 - i. The substantial harm to or loss of significance is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss; or
 - ii.
 - a. the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
 - b. no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term that will enable its conservation; and
 - c. conservation through grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is not possible; and
 - d. the harm to, or loss of, the heritage asset is outweighed by the benefits of bringing the site back into use.

5. METHODOLOGY

- 5.1** The scope of the Desk-Based study has included designated assets (World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Portable Antiquities Scheme, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Battlefield Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens) and non-designated assets (archaeological sites and finds, historic buildings, other historic landscape features or locally-designated features, or areas, of cultural heritage significance).
- 5.2** The information derived from the study has been used:
- To assess the potential for the discovery of heritage assets within the boundaries of the proposed development.
- 5.3** The study does not attempt to provide a detailed evaluation of impacts of the proposed development, on the identified and potential heritage assets, nor provide any detailed mitigation proposals at this stage. A provisional overview of the nature of impacts of the proposed development on the principal heritage assets and recommended mitigation strategies, however, does form part of this report, as required in NPPF para 128.
- 5.4** This assessment has comprised a review of archaeological and historical information comprising:
- data held by the Isle of Wight Historic Environment Record (hereafter IOWHER), acquired on 6th January 2022;
 - Portable Antiquaries Scheme (PAS), acquired 6th January 2022 ;

- the Magic website (www.magic.gov.uk) and on the English Heritage National Heritage List for England (NHLE), accessed during January 2022;
- Maps and engravings held by the Isle of Wight County Record Office (hereafter IOWCRO), acquired 7th January 2022;
- a site visit undertaken on 17th January 2022;
- other published, unpublished, or online information.

Assessment of Significance

- 5.5** In order to meet the requirements of NPPF para 194, it is necessary to define the significance of individual, or groups of, heritage assets. There is no formal process for assessing the significance of heritage assets other than those with statutory protection (e.g. scheduled monuments, listed buildings), but advice on the criteria to be used is included in the English Heritage guidance '*Conservation Principles – Policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment*' (EH 2008). This guidance states that heritage assets are considered to have significance based on their evidential, historical, aesthetic or communal value. Additional guidance on assessing the significance, and potential effects of development on that significance, is contained within the Historic England document (July 2015) *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment*. The National Planning Practice Framework also includes the criteria of architectural and artistic value.

The setting of heritage assets

- 5.6** Guidance on the potential impacts of any development upon the setting of heritage assets, including an outline methodology for assessment is contained within the Historic England document *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Second edition, December 2017).
- 5.7** In accordance with the requirements of NPPF para 128, consideration has been given to the settings of heritage assets and whether their settings contribute to their significance.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 6.1** In order to assess the potential of the archaeology within the development area, an examination of archaeological entries in the Isle of Wight Historic Environment Record (IWHER) has been made within a 500m radius of the site (**Appendix 1**).
- 6.2** The purpose of the HER search is to identify known designated and undesignated archaeological sites and finds in the vicinity in order to predict the likely archaeological conditions within the proposed development itself. It is important to understand that many of the entries on the HER result from chance discoveries and from aerial photographs and therefore at best a small and unrepresentative sample of the total buried heritage.
- 6.3** The information derived from the HER is supplemented by other archaeological, documentary and cartographic resources. A single prehistoric flint scatter, along with unstratified worked prehistoric flint and a post-medieval midden deposit were recorded within the study area. The Portable Antiquities Scheme's database lists four post-medieval metal finds; a hooked tag and a knife were found within the fields to the south of Whiterails Road and coin and a finger ring were recovered from the northern fields of the site.

Prehistoric (15,000 BC – 600 BC)

- 6.4** Evidence for prehistoric activity was found during the Installation of a gas pipeline within the study area between July and November 2000 (EIW 186). The pipeline was aligned through the central portion of the site that

produced evidence of prehistoric activity. At Site 18 a small assemblage of Neolithic flintwork was recovered from the topsoil (1). Further unstratified flintwork was recovered throughout the stripped easement across the site (2). Two further areas of prehistoric worked flint were encountered to the north of the site at Site 16 where flint tools, debitage and fire-cracked flint were found associated with a possible tree clearance pit (3). Two flakes and a scraper of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date was found at Site 25 within the topsoil (4).

Romano-British (AD 43-410)

- 6.5** During the installation of the gas pipeline to the south of the site a number of Romano-British cut features were encountered south-west of Briddlesford Farm, this included a small oven, pits and a posthole (5). The discovery of a single 3rd century coin within the rear garden off Park Road, butted up to the north-eastern boundary to the site (6), a further 4th century coin was recovered to the south of Whiterails Road, to the east of the site (7) and an unidentified possible Roman artefact was found to the south of Grange Farm, south-west of the site (8).

Anglo-Saxon (AD 411-1065)

- 6.6** A long sinuous boundary starting at Kings Quay on the northern coast of the Island followed the Palmer's Brook to the west of the site, through Merstone, Godshill, Whitwell and eventually terminated at St Lawrence in the Undercliff. This boundary has not been identified in Anglo-Saxon charters but respects parts of the medieval parish boundaries and some estates. Scientific dating to the south of the site at Standen Heath resulted in conflicting dates for this boundary and currently it is assumed it was created in either the 7th or 8th century AD (9).

Medieval (AD 1066-1450)

- 6.7** To date no medieval activity has been encountered within the environs of the site, although the set of smaller field patters within the southern limits of the site suggest medieval enclosed waste/common/green (HIW 1988).

Post-medieval (AD 1451-1899)

- 6.8** A significant number of post-medieval heritage assets have been identified within the 500m search area of the site, the vast majority relate to the expanding farmsteads and settlement on Wootton Common during the later 17th and 19th centuries.
- 6.9** Briddlesford Lodge Farmhouse situated to the south-east of the site (10) was built, based on the construction techniques recorded on this standing brick building, between the mid-17th to mid-18th century, associated with this farmstead is a brick dairy (11) and stone rubble constructed barn (12). These were constructed from the mid-18th century along with Park Farm that is located to the north of Briddlesford Lodge Farm, east of the northern limits of the site. This farmstead was constructed in stone rubble from the mid-18th century with the farmhouse (13), garage (14), barn (15) and farm buildings (16).
- 6.10** By the late 18th century rubbish from the farmstead of Briddlesford Lodge Farm was disposed off within natural hollows that were excavated during the laying of a gas main at Site 17 (17), around this period a small cottage was depicted on the 1790's Ordnance Survey to the east of this midden adjacent to the Briddlesford Lodge farmstead (18). A similar small cottage was also depicted on the same map at Grange Farm to the south-west of the site (19), along with a farmstead at Mousehill, Littletown Lane east of the site (20).
- 6.11** From the early to mid-19th century a two-storey stone rubble constructed house was built at Park Farm (21).
- 6.12** The Ryde and Newport Railway (22) came into being on the 25th July 1872 when the company's Act became law. By 1st August 1872 the route was pegged out by surveyors and construction began in January 1873. By April 1874, 300 workmen were spread over the whole route from Smallbrook to the outskirts of Newport constructing earthworks and bridges, by August the same year twenty ballast trucks had laid the track bed to

the Roundhouse near Fairlee c.2.24km to the west of the site (Maycock & Silsbury 2001, 53). The route of the railway forms part of the northern boundary to the site and its railway bridges at Fattingspark Copse (**23** & **24**) are situated to the north and to the north-west of the site were part of this phase of works. Maycock and Silsbury note that bridge (**23**) was rebuilt in 1900-01 due to instability of the surrounding soil (2001, 187). Both Whippingham and Wootton stations (**25** & **26**) were constructed following the consolidation of the track bed in 1874, but the line did not open to public use until Monday 20th December 1875 as the route between Wootton and Newport periodically suffered landslides for over a year, and the Railway Board of Trade Inspectors refused to pass the line as a safe passage (Maycock & Silsbury 2001, 56-7).

- 6.13** Four road bridges facilitated access over four brook/stream crossings within the environs of the site, these were first depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1866 at Park Road (**27**), Lushington Hill (**28**), Whiterails Road (**29**) and Blacklands (**30**). At the northern limits of the site adjacent to Lushington Hill is sited Palmers Lodge that was in existence in 1854. This building was reconstructed in 1864 with red Osbourne estate bricks with buff brick banding (diapering) around the upper walls and decorative chimneys (**31**). The lodge was reconstructed to form the southern lodge to the Osbourne Estate where visitors arriving to the estate/house from Ryde area, either by foot, carriage or train, where an estate carriage would meet them to convoy them onwards (Burdett 2018, 95). Located to the south-west of Palmers Lodge was a racecourse (**32**) that is depicted on the 1841 Tithe map, according to 'The Handbook of the Isle of Wight' published in 1848. Brettell describes the new race course that took place in July and August. Queen Victoria purchased the farmland in 1845 as part of Alverstone Farm, it was following this purchase that horse racing ceased and the land was farmed.
- 6.14** A barn (**33**) and farm building (**34**) are depicted on the 1862 Ordnance Survey off Littleton Lane situated east of the site at Wootton Common, both these structures seem to disappear after the 1946 Ordnance Survey mapping. The Garden Trust inventory lists two mid-late 19th century gardens of importance at Wootton Common, Oakfield (**35**) and George Branon's cottage garden (**36**). The 1898 Ordnance Survey depicts three farmsteads to the north-east, within the environs of the site. Oakfield Farm (**37**), Palmers Brook Farm (**38**) and Park Farm (**39**). Fattingspark Farm (**40**) was first depicted on the 1866 Ordnance Survey
- 6.15** Situated on the banks of the Palmers Brook adjacent to the south-western boundary to the site is located a damaged water pump (**41**) and brick water tank (**42**). To the north-west of these structures on the verge of Staplers Road is a milestone (**43**) that was depicted on both the 1898 and 1909 Ordnance Surveys, there is no evidence of this stone in existence today. To the east of the site at Wootton Common off Station Road is Oakfield House (**44**) that was constructed in 1880 by a local architect in the style of the latest art and crafts influence, at the same time a single brick stable with coach entrance was built on the adjacent Oakfield Farm to the south (**45**). During 1866 the Ordnance Survey map depicts non-conformist chapel north of Mousehill Farm (**46**), this church was later documented as being demolished in a storm in 1897. A prefabricated church made of wood and iron, board lined with outer corrugated iron cladding was constructed in 1885 off the crossroads east of the site (**47**), this church was present up until 1946 when it was dismantled, the surrounding graveyard still exists and was relatively recently reclaimed from nature.
- 6.16** During the later 19th century Briddlesford Lodge Farm added a brick hop-kiln (**48**) and a timber granary (**49**) to the range of buildings at this location. Grange Farm to the south-west of the site saw the construction of the brick house (**50**) and stable (**51**). To the north-west the Garden Inventory Trust list a formal garden at Belmont (**52**).
- 6.17** A number of post-medieval findspots have been recorded on the PAS database within the vicinity of the site, these mainly consist of later post-medieval artefacts. Only three of these were recovered within the confines of the site, with the remainder found within the 500m search area. A coin weight (**53**) was located near to the Island Riding School west of the site. In and around Grange Farm metal detectorists have recovered further post-medieval objects that include, three tokens (**54-56**); Spur (**57**); two coins (**58-9**); a vessel fragment (**60**) and a mount (**61**). A field to the south of Whiterails Road, north-east of the site, that was flanked by Briddlesford Road to the east, produced several post-medieval metal finds that included a buckle (**62**), mount (**63**) and a weight (**64**). Within the site boundaries on the adjacent field to the south-west, was encountered a hooked tag (**65**) and a knife (**66**). A further find was made within the northern field of the site, adjacent to Fattingspark

Copse and consisted of a coin (**67**). A further coin was found east of the site at Littletown (**69**), along with a knife (**68**).

6.18 A ditch of unknown date was found to the north-east of the site at Quarrels Copse (**70**). The ditch is depicted on the map of Wootton Farm and Fattingspark, that pre-dates 1762 and currently it functions as a watercourse. Just south of the southern limits of the site and within the footprint of the gas main at Site 19, was encountered several quarry or clearance pits of unknown date (**71**). A single undated finger ring was found by a metal detectorist within the north-eastern field of the site (**72**).

6.19 In summary there is, therefore, potential for some archaeological activity to be located within the proposed development site, based on the results of the neighbouring archaeological sites of prehistoric to later post-medieval in date.

7. CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

Introduction

7.1 Historic maps showing the study area, spanning from 1793 6" map to the late 20th century have been examined for this part of the desk based assessment (**Appendix 2**).

7.2 The 1793 Ordnance Survey depicts the majority of the site as part of Wootton Common with three enclosed fields to the north abutting Fattingspark Copse and Park Road and two fields to the south.

7.3 The 1810 Ordnance Survey shows very little change to the earlier 1793 Ordnance Survey, although three elongated potential strip fields are evident within the southern limits of the study site. Also present to the south is Staplers Road that facilitates access to Wootton Common.

7.4 The Tithe map of 1844 depicts the study site as interconnecting fields bisected by Whiterails Road that conjoins Park Road, Station Road and Briddlesford Road to the north-east. Briddlesford Road is also evident to the east extending to Briddlesford Lodge Farm. A small settlement of buildings is present to the west of the site abutting Palmers Brook at Hillside, along with dwellings on Wootton Common to the north-east. The fields to the north of the site abutting Fattingspark Copse are Tithe free. The Tithe Apportionment (**Appendix 3**) documents that the majority of fields within the study area were arable, that was owned by the Robert Halford Stayner Esq and occupied by William Lambert north of Whiterails Road and Michael Morgan to the south.

7.5 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1863 shows no changes to the field boundaries from the earlier Tithe map of 1844. To the east of the site Fattingspark Farm appears next to Quarrels Copse along with further structures within Wootton Common.

7.6 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1898 again shows no changes to the field boundaries from the earlier Ordnance Survey of 1863, apart from the northern limits of the site forms the southern boundary to the Ryde to Newport Railway that was constructed in 1874 (Maycock & Silsbury 2001, 53).

7.7 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1909 shows no changes to the field boundaries to the earlier Ordnance Survey of 1896-1898.

7.8 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1942 shows no changes to the boundaries from the earlier 1909 map. The only notable change is related to the north-eastern boundary that is now sited along the rear gardens fronting Park Road.

7.9 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1957 again shows no changes to the boundaries from the earlier 1942 map.

7.10 The 1977 Ordnance Survey Map depicts the site with no changes to the boundaries from the earlier 1957 map, although a trackway now respects an existing boundary connecting Briddlesford Farm Lodge and Hillgrove.

8. Current Conditions and Assessment of Significance

8.1 A site visit was undertaken during January 2022 in order to establish if any potential archaeology or earthworks etc. were present on the site (**Plates 1-3**), and what level of impact the proposed development may have on any potential archaeology. At the time of the visit, the weather was a dry sunny winters day although the condition of the fields were saturated from previous rain storms and a wet winter, but overall the majority of the fields, especially to the south of Whiterails Road, suggested they had not been used for arable cultivation for some considerable time. Two conjoining fields situated within the central-western area, north of Whiterails Road, exhibited evidence from cultivation that had been allowed to naturally vegetate. The author is aware that various fields upslope to the east have been cultivated in the recent past, but currently they are under grass. No earthworks were identified within the majority of the fields, although one field at the south-western limits of the site suggested evidence for a potential dew pond. A further pond may have been present in the neighbouring field to the east, but due to the height of the grass it was difficult to substantiate at the time of the site visit. The site spans a gentle undulating south-westwards facing slope that slopes downwards from over 0.45m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the north-eastern boundary abutting Whiterails Road to under 0.30m aOD adjacent to the Palmers Brook.



Plate 1: General view of a possible dew pond located south of Whiterails Road



Plate 2: General view looking northwards towards Whiterails Road



Plate 3: General view to the north of Whiterails Road towards Fattingspark Copse

9 POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE AND SIGNIFICANCE

Prehistoric

- 9.1 Four prehistoric flint scatters were identified within the 500m search area of the proposed development site. One of these sites was located within the central southern fields of the site, along with a collection of unstratified flintwork that was recovered along the stripped gas pipeline easement that bisected the central portion of the site. As a result, the potential for encountering archaeological remains associated with this period is considered to be **High**. The potential for archaeologically significant prehistoric remains (i.e. evidence of settlement or funerary activity) being encountered on the site is **High/Moderate**. Should such remains be encountered they would have local significance and, depending on their quality and the state of preservation, potentially regional significance.

Iron Age

- 9.2 There is no Iron Age activity recorded within the 500m search area of the study site. Therefore, the potential for the survival of Iron Age remains within the study area is considered to be **Low/ Negligible**.

Romano-British

- 9.3 Romano-British activity has been recorded within the 500m search area of the site. A potential settlement was partially investigated c.200m south-east of the southern limits of the study site. Two late Roman coins were found to the east of the site and a potential unidentified Roman object was found c.300m to the south-west. Therefore, the potential for the survival of Romano-British remains within the study area is considered to be **Moderate/Low**.

Anglo-Saxon

- 9.4 There is no Anglo-Saxon activity recorded within the 500m search area apart from a Saxon boundary respecting the adjacent Palmers Brook flanking the western limits of the site. Therefore, the potential for the survival of Anglo-Saxon remains within the study area is considered to be **Low/ Negligible**.

Medieval

- 9.5 There is no evidence, to date, for any recorded medieval activity within the environs of the study site. A group of small adjoining field within the southern portion of the site has been suggested as evidence of medieval enclosed waste/common/green based on the apparent irregularity of this area, and may be partly to do with the Palmers Brook that forms the south-western boundary. The interlocking internal boundaries suggest an early enclosure date than the surrounding 18th-20th century fields that surrounds them. As a result, the potential for encountering significant archaeological remains from this period is **Low**. However the potential for encountering some minor elements, e.g. in relation to agriculture, etc. is considered to be **Low/Negligible**.

Post-Medieval/Modern

- 9.6 The earliest consulted maps of the area were the 1793 & 1810 Ordnance Survey maps that depict the site as common land (**Appendix 2**). The historic Ordnance Survey maps indicate that the proposed development site field boundaries has been largely unchanged from the 1844 tithe map and the subsequent later 19th century Ordnance Surveys to the present day maps. This apparent continuity of use makes it unlikely or **Low**, that there will be any significant archaeological remains dating from this later post-medieval period, other than evidence for localised agricultural use, that may be encountered. The potential therefore for post-medieval/Modern remains surviving on the site is therefore **Low**, however it is unlikely that any significant Post-medieval or Modern remains will be encountered.

10. IMPACT ON THE BURIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

10.1 The documentary and historic maps consulted indicate that the study area has comprised mixed agricultural land from the post-medieval period up to the present-day. The Tithe Apportionment lists the majority of the fields at Wootton Common as pasture and arable. The field boundaries have also remained largely unchanged since the 1840 tithe map, despite some added partitioning to neighbouring fields and the insertion of several buildings including the increase in building in and around the Wootton Common crossroads. The agricultural use of the land over the last 300 years is unlikely to have had any significant impact on any potentially buried archaeological resource.

Impact of Proposed Development on the Archaeological Resource

10.2 At the time of writing this report, the specifics of the proposed development were not available. It is anticipated, subject to planning, that the indicative site boundary will be used for a solar farm centred within the field to the north of Whiterails Road, the fields to the south have been potentially allocated for electrical services to the adjacent substation. The installation of transformers, cable trenches, substations and the actual photovoltaic units themselves will all likely involve breaking ground and levelling to a greater or lesser degree this, has the potential to disturb any surviving buried archaeology within the Study Site.

Impact of Proposed Development on Heritage Assets

10.3 There are no designated heritage assets within the site.

Ground Soil Contamination

10.4 No ground contamination data was available at the time this report was prepared.

Existing Services

10.5 It is unknown to the author whether any additional services, apart from a Gas main that was laid some twenty years ago, have ever been laid through the study site, the presence of animal water troughs in various fields would suggest each field should have water services to facilitate their function.

11. CONCLUSIONS, SIGNIFICANCE AND RECOMENDATIONS

11.1 This assessment aimed to identify the potential for the occurrence of archaeological remains on the site based on the results of a local Heritage Environment Record search of the study site, to assess the potential and known land-use and assess its impact on the survival of these remains and hence their significance. In addition, the potential impact of the proposed development on its surroundings and the Heritage Assets within it was also considered.

The assessment concluded:

- The potential for remains of Prehistoric activity surviving on the site is **high/moderate** that if *in-situ* remains associated settlement or funerary activity were found, it would have a local and possibly regional archaeological and historic significance.
- The potential for remains of Iron Age activity surviving on the site is **low/negligible** and the potential for remains of significant archaeological interest, for example *in-situ* settlement activity, is **low**.

- The potential for remains of Roman activity surviving on the site is **moderate/low** and that the potential for remains of significant archaeological interest, for example, *in-situ* settlement activity, is **moderate/low**.
- The potential for remains of Saxon activity surviving on the site is **low/negligible** that if *in-situ* remains associated settlement or funerary activity were found, it would have a local and possibly regional archaeological and historic significance.
- The potential for significant remains of medieval activity is **low/negligible** and the potential for other remains is **low/negligible**. If found, this material would have a local and possibly regional archaeological and historic significance.
- The potential for archaeological remains related to post-medieval activity is **low**. If this was encountered, this would be of local significance only.

11.2 The study shows that the presence of archaeological remains of regional or local importance on the site itself cannot be demonstrated. However, due to the fact that the study area has remained largely undisturbed since at least the early 19th century and that there is potential for prehistoric archaeology within the site, some archaeological mitigation may be required during any development.

11.3 As the presence (and quality) of archaeological deposits on the site is unknown, there is a possibility that archaeological deposits relating to the prehistoric period may exist, and where they do, intervention to record such evidence would be an appropriate response. It is therefore likely that further archaeological works will be required prior to development. The need for, scope and timing of any further archaeological works should be agreed with the archaeological advisor to the Isle of Wight council.

12. SOURCES CONSULTED

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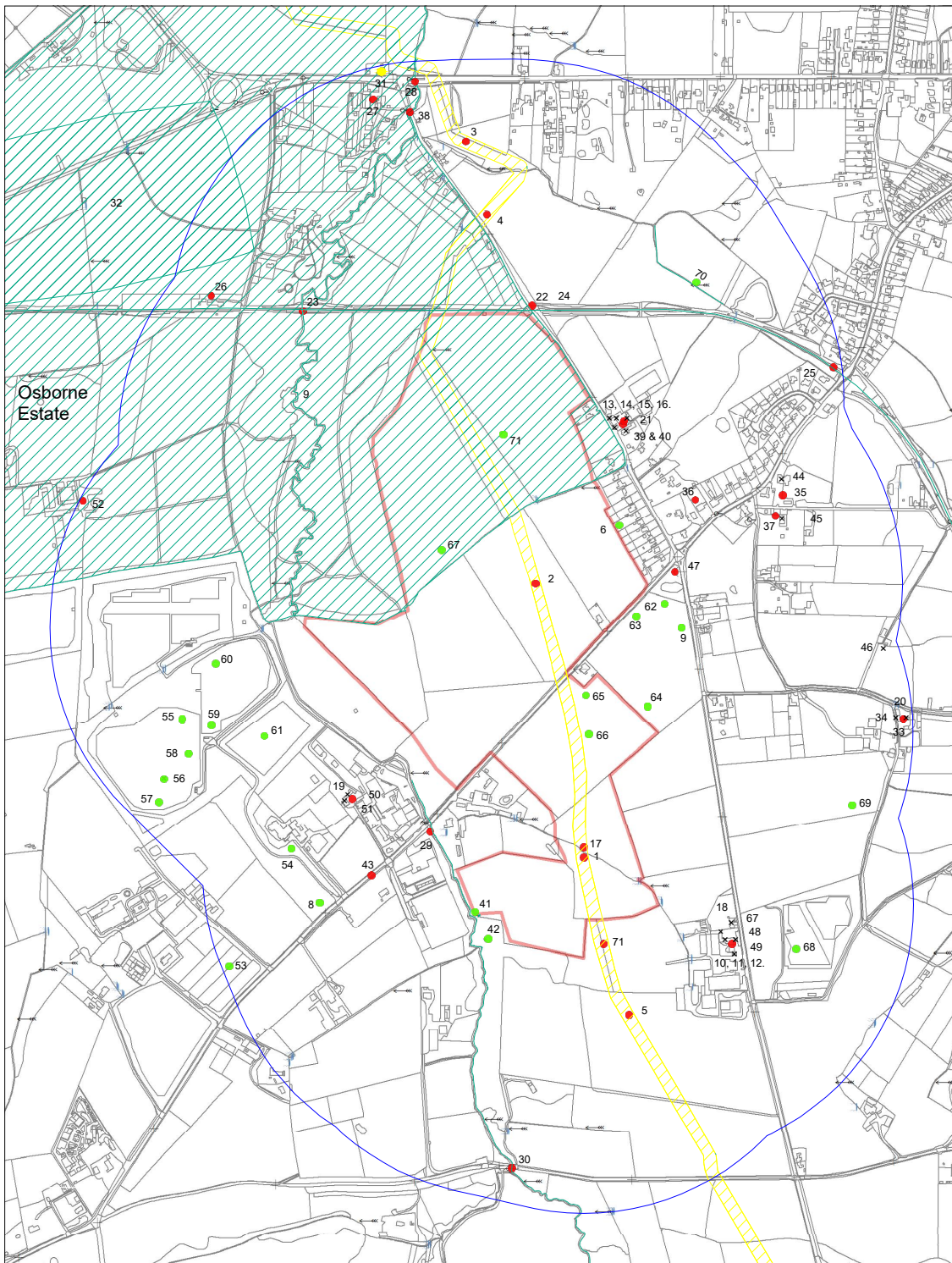
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APPENDIX 1: Heritage Environment Record (HER)

Notes:

Do not scale off this drawing.

HER Map detailing archaeological finds of the surrounding area.



Key:

- Listed Building
- Monument
- × Building
- Findspot
- Monument (line)
- ▨ Osborne Estate
- ▨ Gas Pipeline
- Indicative Site Boundary
- 500m Search Area

Archaeology & Historic
Environment Service
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Sunny Oaks HER data

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Date: 06/01/2022



CLIENT: MR J Murphy

AUTHOR: HO

SITE: Sunny Oaks Renewable
Energy Park

TITLE: HER Map

PROJECT
Number: NN 1418

DATE: January 2022
Map Not To Scale

Appendix 1. Sunny Oaks, Wootton Common Heritage Environment Record Table

Map Ref.	Grid Ref.	IWHER No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description
Prehistoric						
1	SZ 5308 9040	MIW 5524	Blacklands Copse	Flint scatter	4000-2351BC	Site 18: a small assemblage of unstratified Neolithic flintwork was recovered from the topsoil
2	SZ 51785 92384	MIW 10752	Somerton Farm to Knights Cross	Flintwork	4000-701BC	Unstratified flintwork found in topsoil.
3	SZ 5285 9180	MIW 5522	Palmer's Brook	Flint scatter	4000-701BC	Site 16: flint tools, debitage and fire-cracked flint were recovered from topsoil associated with a tree-clearance pit.
4	SZ 5289 9166	MIW 7232	Park Road	Flint scatter	4000-1501BC	Site 25: two flakes and a scraper of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date was found in the topsoil associated with fire-cracked flint.
Romano-British						
5	SZ 5317 9009	MIW 5526	Briddlesford Lodge Farm	Late Iron Age/Romano-British Settlement	100BC to AD 409	Site 20: Scattered Romano-British features, around 200m south-west of Briddlesford Lodge Farm, included a small oven and three shallow charcoal-filled pits and a post hole. The substantial remains of a pottery vessel and sherds from a second vessel were recovered from two pits.
6	SZ 5315 9105	MIW 2159	Park Road	Coin	AD 253-68	Tetradrachm of Gallienus, minted in Alexandria. found in the rear garden of 'Clover Ley'
7	SZ 453 274	IOW-679DC8	Briddlesford Road	Coin	AD 43-409	Roman Coin PAS Database.
8	SZ 425 554	IOW-4DFoC2	Grange Farm, Staplers Road	Unidentified object	AD 43-409	Unidentified possible Roman artefact PAS Database.
Anglo-Saxon						
9	SZ 52798 85023	MIW 953	Kings Quay to St Lawrence Boundary	Boundary	AD 700-800	Long boundary identified on aerial photographs in 1978. Part of the boundary investigated at Standen Heath survived as a ditch. This boundary not

Appendix 1. Sunny Oaks, Wootton Common Heritage Environment Record Table

Map Ref.	Grid Ref.	IWHER No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description
						identified in the Anglo-Saxon charters but respects parts of the later medieval boundaries and estates.
Post-medieval						
10	SZ 53372 90272	MIW 3597	Briddlesford Lodge	Farmhouse	Mid-17 th to Mid-18 th cent	Two storey brick constructed farmhouse, slate roof.
11	SZ 53384 90240	MIW 3598	Briddlesford Lodge	Dairy	Mid-18 th to Mid-19 th cent	Brick dairy with slate roof and dog kennel under access stairs.
12	SZ 53360 90240	MIW 3599	Briddlesford Lodge	Barn	Mid-18 th to Mid-19 th cent	Stone rubble constructed barn with blocked cart entrance, corrugated iron roof.
13	SZ 53168 91262	MIW 3674	Park Farm	House	Mid to late 18 th cent	Two storey stone constructed dwelling with slate roof.
14	SZ 53143 91243	MIW 3675	Park Farm	Garage	Mid-18 th to Mid-19 th	Two storey stone rubble constructed garage with slate roof with glasshouse on north side.
15	SZ 53145 91267	MIW 3676	Park Farm	Barn	Mid-18 th to Mid-19 th	Stone rubble constructed barn with slate roof and two cart entrances.
16	SZ 53133 91261	MIW 3677	Park Farm	Farm Building	Mid-18 th to Mid-19 th	Coursed stone rubble structure with slate roof.
17	SZ 5308 9042	MIW 5523	Briddlesford Lodge Farm	Rubbish dump	Late-18 th to late-19 th cent	Site 17: Midden dump surviving in natural hollows.
18	SZ 5337 9023	MIW 14295	Briddlesford Lodge Farm	Farmstead	Late 18 th -cent	Tiny common-edge cottage appears to be shown on the 1790's Ordnance Survey map.
19	SZ 5262 9051	MIW 14329	Grange Farm	Farmstead	Late 18 th cent	Tiny common-edge cottage appears to be shown on the 1790's Ordnance Survey map.
20	SZ 5370 9067	MIW 14480	Mousehill Littleton Lane	Farmstead	Late 18 th cent	Mousehill depicted on 1790's Ordnance Survey map.
21	SZ 53165 91235	MIW 3673	Park Farmhouse	Farmhouse	Early to mid-19 th cent	Two storey rubble house with slate roof.
22	SZ 548 901	MIW 991	Smallbrook to Newport junction branch railway	Railway track	Late 19 th cent	Railway track constructed in 1875 and disused in 1966.
23	SZ 5253 9147	MIW 6860	Fattingpark Copse bridge	Railway bridge	Mid-late 19 th cent	Railway bridge.

Appendix 1. Sunny Oaks, Wootton Common Heritage Environment Record Table

Map Ref.	Grid Ref.	IWHER No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description
24	SZ 5298 9148	MIW 6861	Fattingpark bridge	Railway bridge	Mid-late 19 th cent	Railway bridge.
25	SZ 5357 9136	MIW 6779	Wootton railway station	Railway station	Late 19 th cent	Station opened 20 th December 1875 and closed 21 st September 1953 due to constant landslides.
26	SZ 5235 9150	MIW 6778	Whippingham railway station	Railway station	Late 19 th cent	Station opened 20 th December 1875 and closed 21 st September 1953 due to constant landslides.
27	SZ 5274 9186	MIW 6862	Park Road bridge	Bridge	Mid-late 19 th cent	Bridge depicted on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map.
28	SZ 5275 9192	MIW 6863	Lushington Hill bridge	Bridge	Mid-late 19 th cent	Bridge depicted on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map.
29	SZ 5278 9045	MIW 6865	Whiterails Road bridge	Bridge	Mid-late 19 th cent	Bridge depicted on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map.
30	SZ 5294 8979	MIW 6867	Blacklands bridge	Bridge	Mid-late 19 th cent	Bridge depicted on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map.
31	SZ 52683 91941	MIW 10430	Palmers Lodge	Lodge	Mid-late 19 th cent	Dwelling existing in 1854 that was reconstructed as the southern lodge in 1864 to the Osbourne Estate.
32	SZ 5210 9167	MIW 12315	The Racecourse	Racecourse	Mid-late 19 th cent	On the 1841 Tithe map a racecourse track is depicted. When the area was purchased as part of the Royal Farm of Alverstone in 1845 for the Osbourne Estate the racecourse was abandoned.
33	SZ 53720 90673	MIW 13380	Barn at Littletown Lane	Barn	Mid-late 19 th cent	Barn depicted on the 1862-1946 Ordnance Survey maps.
34	SZ 53695 90680	MIW 13381	Farm Building at Littletown Lane	Farm building	Mid-late 19 th cent	Farm building depicted on the 1862-1946 Ordnance Survey maps.
35	SZ 5347 9111	MIW 14375	Oakfield	Garden	Mid-late 19 th cent	Garden recorded on Isle of Wight Garden Trust Inventory.
36	SZ 5330 9110	MIW 14371	Brannon's Cottage	Garden	Mid-late 19 th cent	Garden recorded on Isle of Wight Garden Trust Inventory.
37	SZ 5345 9106	MIW 14450	Oakfield Farm	Farmstead	Late 19 th cent	Farmstead first depicted on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map.
38	SZ 5266 9188	MIW 14453	Palmers Brook Farm	Farmstead	Late 19 th cent	Farmstead first depicted on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map.

Appendix 1. Sunny Oaks, Wootton Common Heritage Environment Record Table

Map Ref.	Grid Ref.	IWHER No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description
39	SZ 5315 9125	MIW 14454	Park Farm	Farmstead	Late 19 th cent	Farmstead fist depicted on the 1866 Ordnance Survey map.
40	SZ 5315 9124	MIW 14316	Fattingpark Farm	Farmstead	Late 19 th cent	Farmstead fist depicted on the 1866 Ordnance Survey map.
41	SZ 5287 9028	MIW 15249	Blacklands Copse	Pump	Late 19 th cent	Pump in damaged condition.
42	SZ 5288 9023	MIW 15250	Blacklands Copse	Brick water tank	Late 19 th cent	Brick water tank in damaged condition.
43	SZ 5266 9036	MIW 15509	Hillgrove	Milestone	Late 19 th cent	Milestone depicted on 1898 and 1909 Ordnance Survey maps.
44	SZ 53470 91141	MIW 10509	Oakfield	House	Late 19 th cent	House built in 1880 by a local architect T. Chatfield Clarke in the style of the early art and crafts influence.
45	SZ 53472 91069	MIW 9856	Oakfield Farm	Stable	Late 19 th cent	Single storey brick construction with tiled roof. Porch has a coach entrance.
46	SZ 5367 9081	MIW 5682	North of Mousehill Farm	Non-Conformist chapel	Late 19 th cent	Chapel depicted on the 1866 Ordnance Survey map. This chapel was demolished in a storm in 1897.
47	SZ 5326 9096	MIW 5928	Wootton Common	Mission Church and Sunday School	Late 19 th cent	A prefabricated church made of wood and board lined with outer corrugated iron was constructed in 1885. The buildings were no longer present on the 1946 Ordnance Survey, although a burial ground still exists.
48	SZ 53378 90211	MIW 3600	Briddlesford Lodge	Hop kiln	Late 19 th cent	Two conjoined rectangular brick structures with arched roofs.
49	SZ53369 90249	MIW 3601	Briddlesford Lodge	Granary	Late 19 th cent	Two storey timber framed building clad with corrugated iron sheets and roof.
50	SZ 52614 90511	MIW 3602	Grange Farm	House	Late 19 th cent	Two storey brick construction with tiled gabled roof.
51	SZ 52620 90525	MIW 3603	Grange Farm	Stable	Late 19 th cent	Brick constructed stable with tiled roof and ornamented ventilation tower above hay loft.
52	SZ 521 911	MIW 14125	Belmont	Garden	Late 19 th cent	Garden recorded on Isle of Wight Garden Trust Inventory.

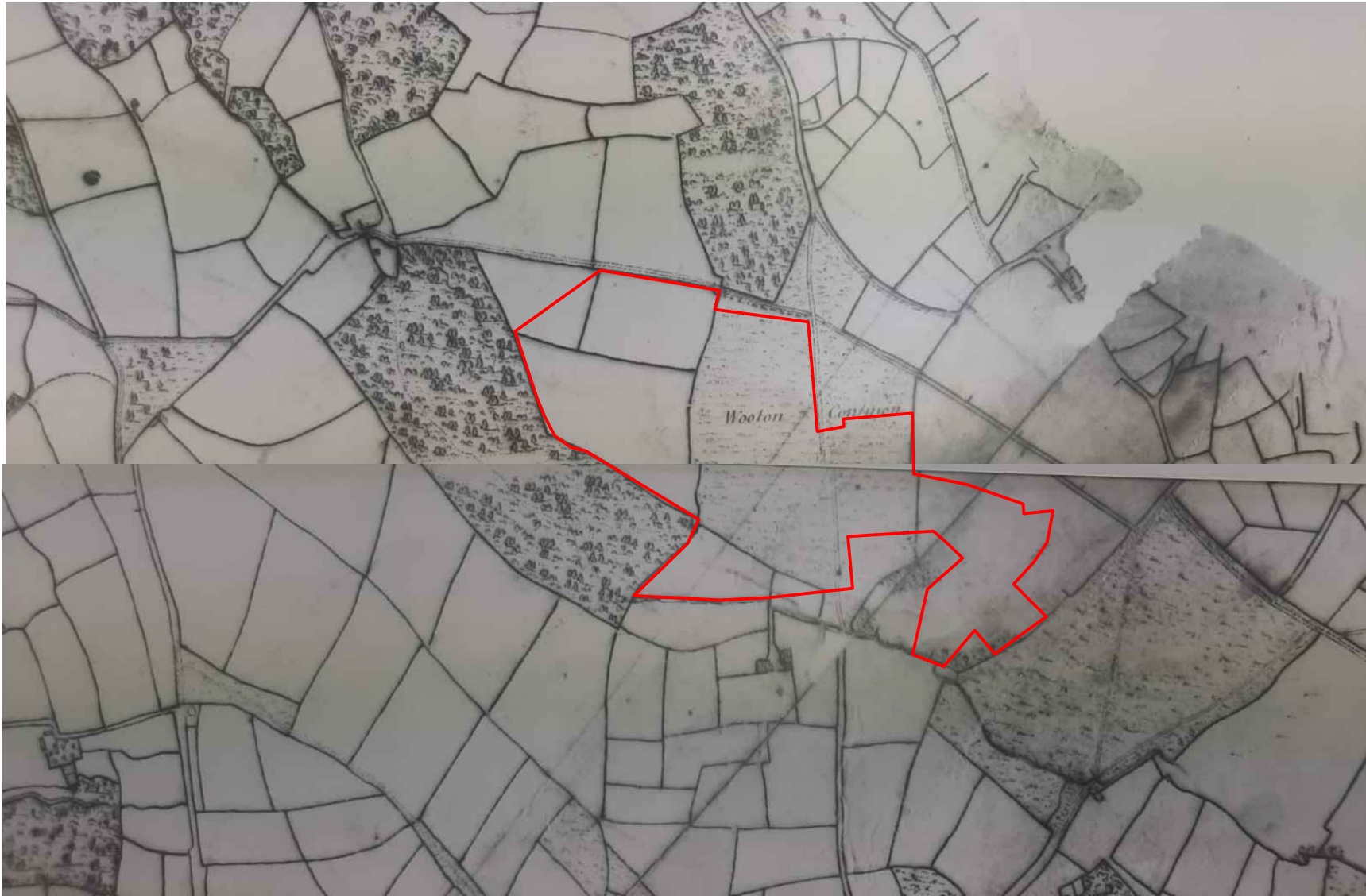
Appendix 1. Sunny Oaks, Wootton Common Heritage Environment Record Table

Map Ref.	Grid Ref.	IWHER No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description
53	SZ 452 404	IOW-C87A77	Island Riding Centre	Coin weight	Post-medieval	Coin weight PAS Database.
54	SZ 452 508	IOW-ACFC65	Grange Farm, Staplers Road	Token	Post-medieval	Token PAS Database.
55	SZ 452 362	IOW-5B4146	Grange Farm, Staplers Road	Token	Post-medieval	Token PAS Database.
56	SZ 452 322	IOW-5A56F3	Grange Farm, Staplers Road	Token	Post-medieval	Token PAS Database.
57	SZ 452286	IOW-5FCB97	Grange Farm, Staplers Road	Spur	Post-medieval	SPUR PAS Database.
58	SZ 452 307	IOW-5E8D77	Grange Farm, Staplers Road	Coin	Post-medieval	Coin PAS Database.
59	SZ 452 353	IOW-5D1596	Grange Farm, Staplers Road	Coin	Post-medieval	Coin PAS Database.
60	SZ 452 368	IOW-5BB8E2	Grange Farm, Staplers Road	Vessel	Post-medieval	Vessel PAS Database.
61	SZ452 443	IOW-4D9351	Grange Farm, Staplers Road	Mount	Post-medieval	Mount PAS Database.
62	SZ 453 212	IOW-62FEF3	Wootton Common	Buckle	Post-medieval	Buckle PAS Database.
63	SZ 453 192	IOW-718FCF	Wootton Common	Mount	Post-medieval	Mount PAS Database.
64	SZ 453 215	IOW-6FCB18	Wootton Common	Weight	Post-medieval	Weight PAS Database.
65	SZ 453 110	IOW-566442	Wootton Common	Hooked tag	Post-medieval	Hooked Tag PAS Database.
66	SZ 453 115	IOW-C8BEC7	Wootton Common	Knife	Post-medieval	Knife PAS Database.
67	SZ 452 800	IOW-DCBC58	Fattingpark	Coin	Post-medieval	Coin PAS Database.
68	SZ 453 491	IOW 219932	Briddlesford Lodge Farm	Knife	Post-medieval	Knife PAS Database
69	SZ 453 491	IOW-15D254	Littletown	Coin	Post-medieval	Knife PAS Database.
Undated Archaeological Features & Finds						

Appendix 1. Sunny Oaks, Wootton Common Heritage Environment Record Table

Map Ref.	Grid Ref.	IWHER No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description
70	SZ 5328 9156	MIW 15036	West of Quarrels Copse	Ditch	Undated	Ditch marked on a map of Wootton Farm and Fattingspark that pre-dates 1762, currently a watercourse.
71	SZ 5312 9023	MIW 5525	Blacklands Copse	Quarry	Undated	Site 19: possible quarry pits or tree clearance pits.
72	SZ 452 913	IOW-679DC8	West of Park Farm	Finger ring	Undated	Finger ring PAS Database.


APPENDIX 2: Cartographic Evidence



Notes:

Do not scale off this drawing

Key:

 Indicative Site Boundary



CLIENT: Ridge Clean Energy LTD

AUTHOR: HO

SITE: Sunny Oaks Renewable Energy Park.
TITLE: Appendix 2 - 1793
Ordnance Survey


PROJECT Number: 1418	DATE: January 2022 Map Not To Scale
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Notes:

Do not scale off this drawing

Key:

 Indicative Site Boundary



CLIENT: Ridge Clean Energy LTD

AUTHOR: HO

SITE: Sunny Oaks Renewable Energy Park.

TITLE: Appendix 2 - 1810 Ordnance Survey

PROJECT Number: 1418	DATE: January 2022 Map Not To Scale
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Notes:

Do not scale off this drawing.

HER Map detailing archaeological finds of the surrounding area.



Key:

— Indicative Site Boundary



CLIENT: Ridge Clean Energy LTD

AUTHOR: HO

SITE: Sunny Oaks Renewable Energy Park.
TITLE: Appendix 2 - 1844 Tithe Map

PROJECT Number: NN 1418	DATE: January 2022 Map Not To Scale
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Site Details:

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Report Ref: GS-8435468
Grid Ref: 452881, 90835

Map Name: County Series

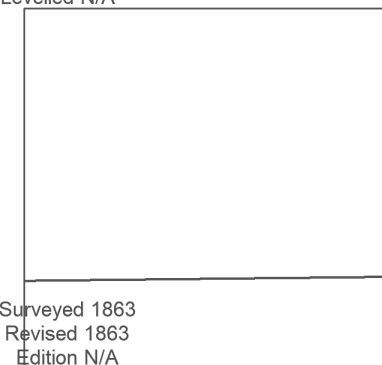
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Printed at: 1:10,560



Surveyed 1863
 Revised 1863
 Edition N/A
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Surveyed 1863
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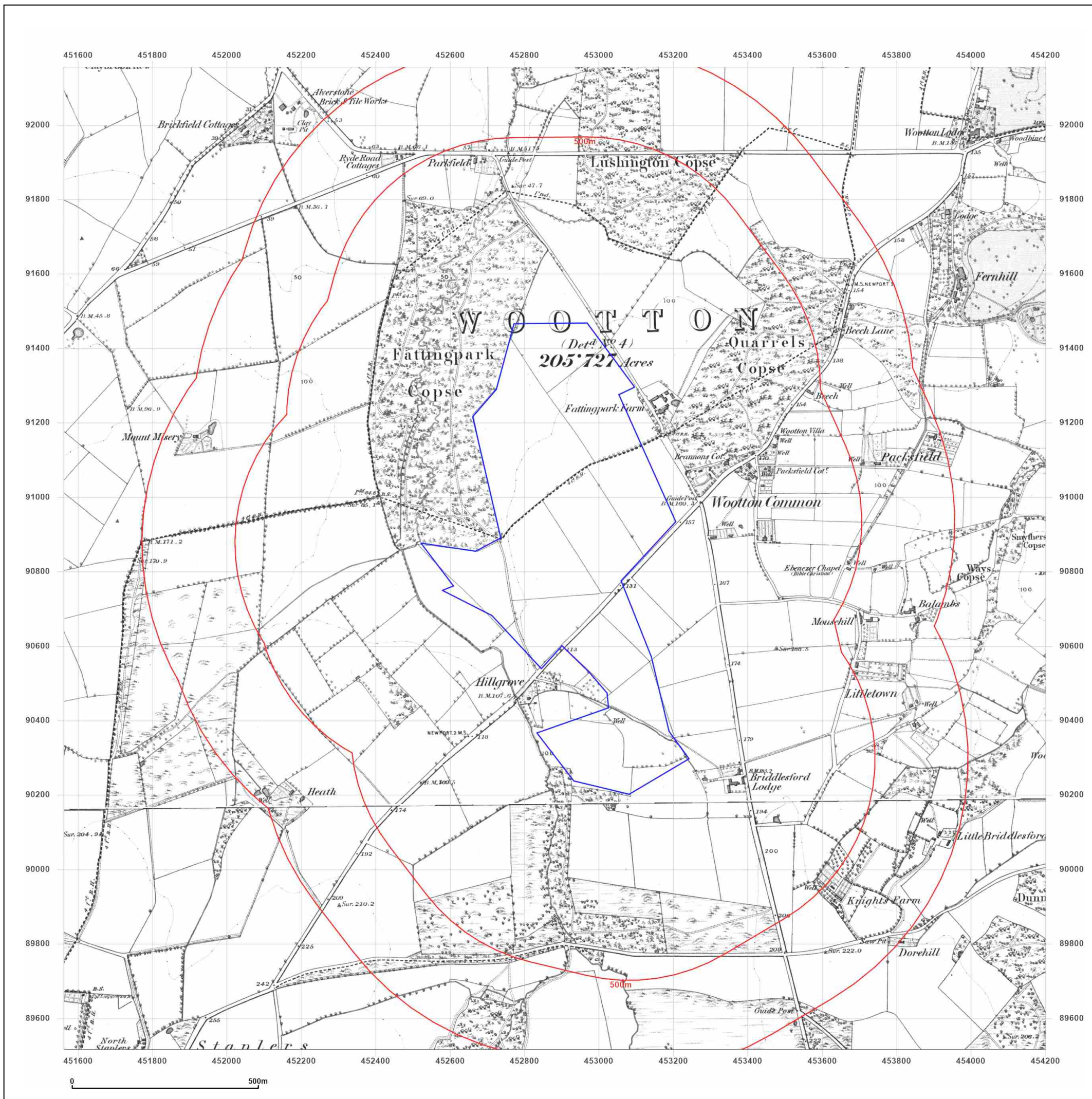


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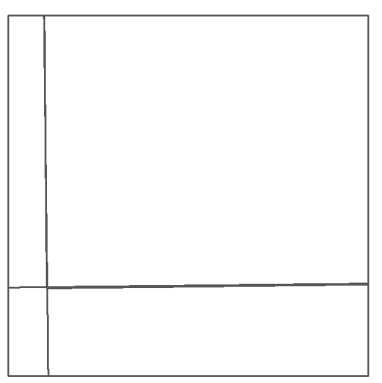
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 Edition N/A
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 Edition N/A
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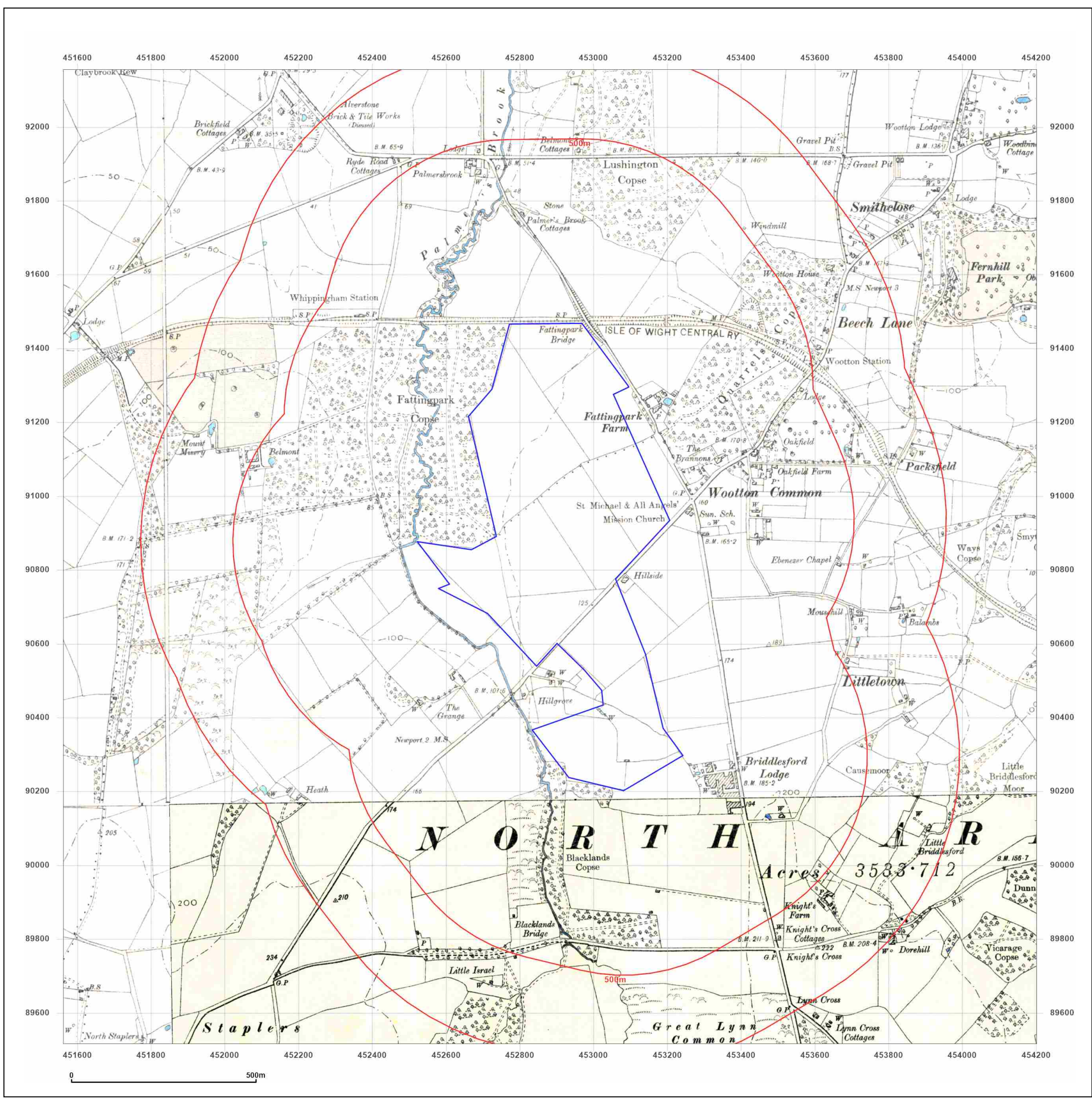


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Site Details:

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Client Ref: NN1418Sunny_Oaks_Wootton
Report Ref: GS-8435468
Grid Ref: 452881, 90835

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1907-1909

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



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 Copyright N/A
 Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1862
 Revised 1907
 Edition N/A
 Copyright N/A
 Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1862
 Revised 1909
 Edition N/A
 Copyright N/A
 Levelled N/A

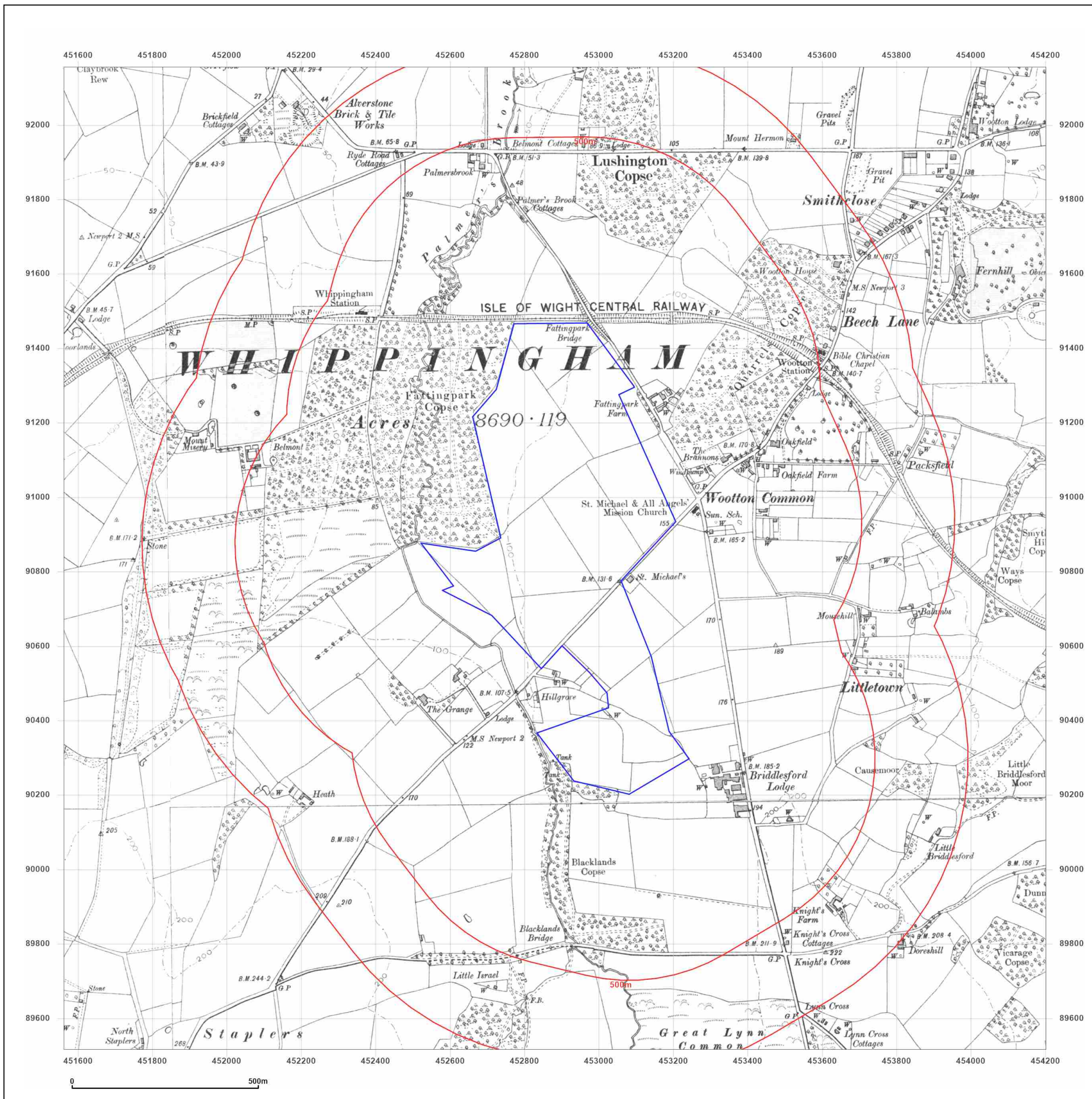


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Site Details:

452902 090944

Client Ref: NN1418Sunny_Oaks_Wootton
Report Ref: GS-8435468
Grid Ref: 452881, 90835

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1938-1942

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



Surveyed 1862
 Revised 1942
 Edition N/A
 Copyright N/A
 Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1863
 Revised 1942
 Edition N/A
 Copyright N/A
 Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1862
 Revised 1938
 Edition N/A
 Copyright N/A
 Levelled N/A

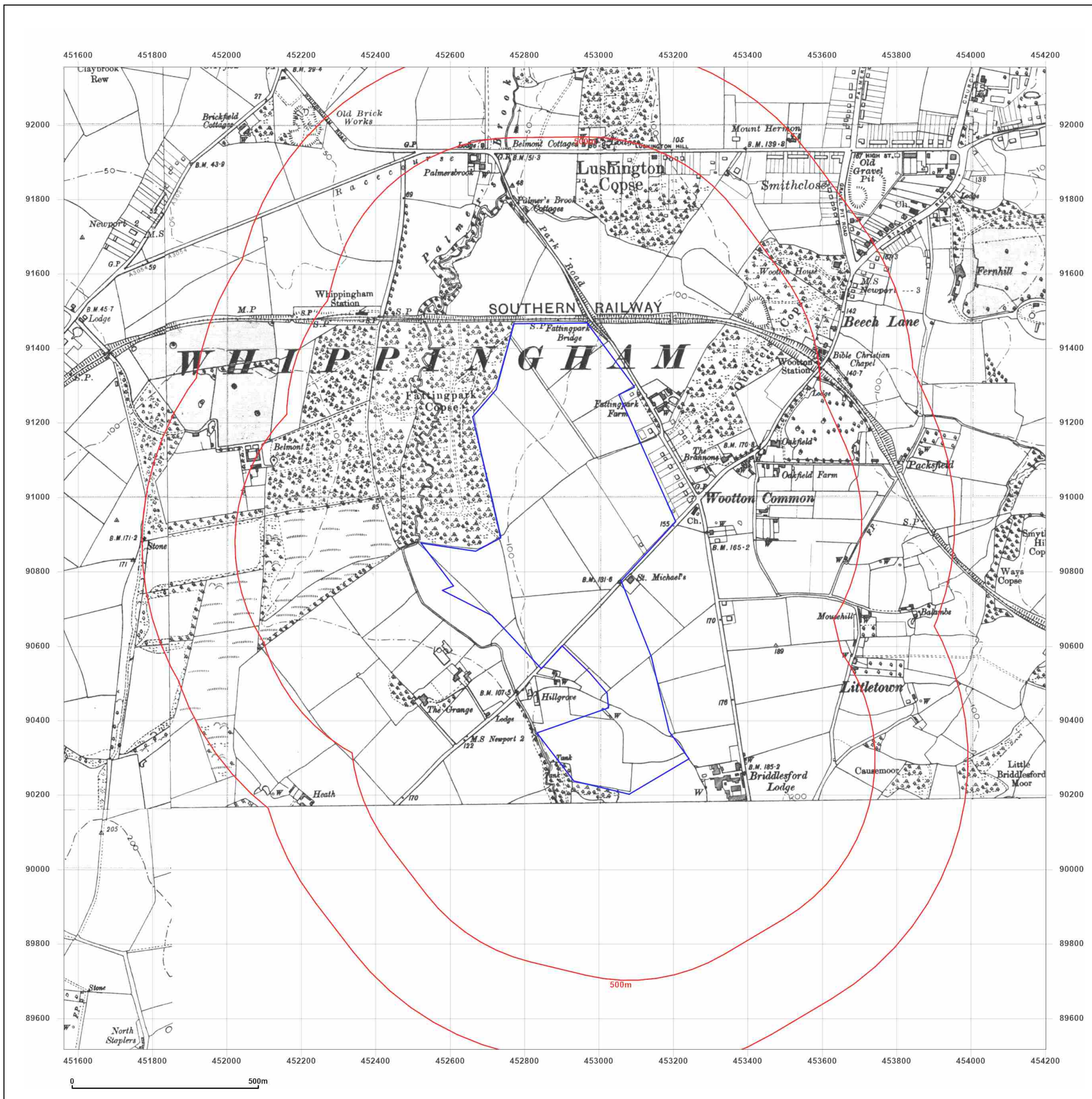


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Site Details:

452902 090944

Client Ref: NN1418Sunny_Oaks_Wootton
Report Ref: GS-8435468
Grid Ref: 452881, 90835

Map Name: Provisional

Map date: 1957

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



Surveyed 1957
 Revised 1957
 Edition N/A
 Copyright N/A
 Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1957
 Revised 1957
 Edition N/A
 Copyright N/A
 Levelled N/A

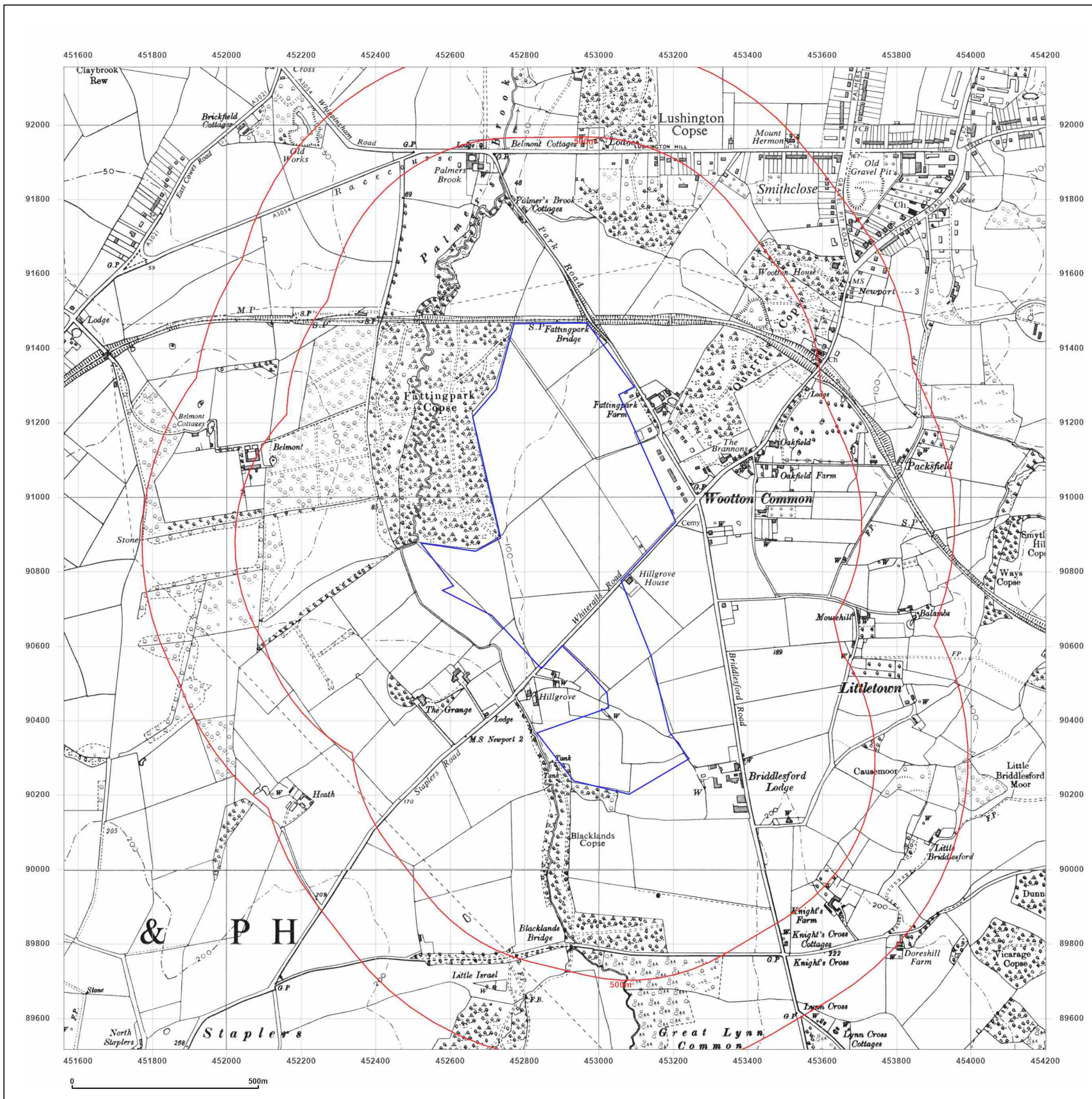


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Site Details:

452902 090944

Client Ref: NN1418Sunny_Oaks_Wootton
Report Ref: GS-8435468
Grid Ref: 452881, 90835

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1975-1977

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000



Surveyed 1974
 Revised 1975
 Edition N/A
 Copyright 1977
 Levelled 1970

Surveyed 1972
 Revised 1975
 Edition N/A
 Copyright 1975
 Levelled 1973

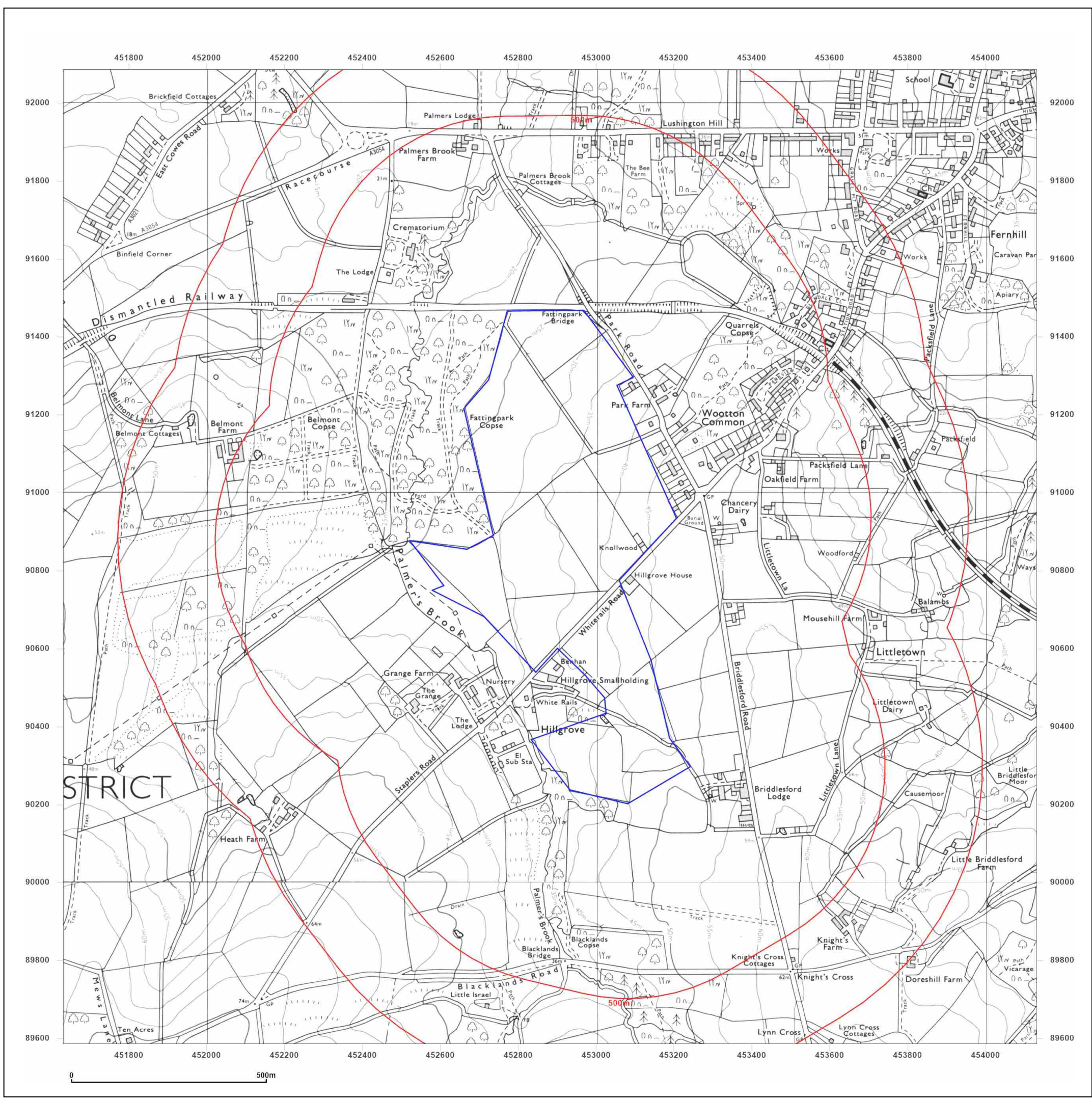


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Production date: 10 January 2022

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STRICT



APPENDIX 3: Tithe Schedule, Parishes of Whippingham & Wootton 1844

Landowner	Occupiers	Plan No.	Land Name	Land State
Robert Halford Stayner Esq	William Lambert	156	12 Acres	Arable
Robert Halford Stayner Esq	William Lambert	157	10 Acres	Arable
Robert Halford Stayner Esq	William Lambert	159	Low 10 Acres	Arable
Robert Halford Stayner Esq	William Lambert	160	Close	Arable
Robert Halford Stayner Esq	William Lambert	161	7 Acres	Arable
Robert Halford Stayner Esq	William Lambert	162	Pasture	Arable
Robert Halford Stayner Esq	William Lambert	199	Bridge Mead	Arable
Robert Halford Stayner Esq	Michael Morgan	209	Musters 4 Acres	Arable
Robert Halford Stayner Esq	Michael Morgan	210	Musters 3 Acres	Arable
Robert Halford Stayner Esq	Michael Morgan	211	Musters Acres	Pasture
Robert Halford Stayner Esq	Michael Morgan	212	Pig Butt	Arable
Robert Halford Stayner Esq	Michael Morgan	213	Lower 6 Acres	Arable
Robert Halford Stayner Esq	Michael Morgan	213½	Calf Close	Pasture
Robert Halford Stayner Esq	Michael Morgan	214	Middle Six Acres	Arable
Robert Halford Stayner Esq	Michael Morgan	215	10 Acres	Arable
Robert Halford Stayner Esq	Michael Morgan	268	Pigs Close	Pasture
Robert Halford Stayner Esq	Michael Morgan	269	Markees	Pasture