

Results of an Archaeological
Watching Brief during works at
St Helens Church,
Eddington Road, Nettlestone,
Isle of Wight, PO34 5EF
(IWHER Event: EIW 1163)

4th March 2021

Commissioned by St Helen's Church Parochial Church Council

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Report Ref:
PW/2021/85

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at St Helens Church, Nettlestone, PO34 5EF, Isle of Wight

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**Results of Archaeological Watching Brief (IWHAR EIW 1163)
at St Helens Church, Nettlestone, PO34 5EF, Isle of Wight**

1) Non-technical summary

- 1.1 This report describes the results of an archaeological intervention and recording carried out by Dr. Ruth Waller of Past Wight Archaeological Consultancy during the excavation of three trenches for external electricity and drainage pipes through the churchyard of St Helen's Church, Nettlestone, Isle of Wight, PO34 5EF on 8th to 10th December 2020.
- 1.2 Two small postmedieval brick structures, with no associated dating evidence and probably related to the drainage of rainwater from the church porch, were partially uncovered by the trenches and were recorded.
- 1.3 No human remains were uncovered during the excavation of any of the trenches and no archaeological finds were recovered either.
- 1.3 Thanks are due to Dr Rebecca Loader, Mrs Rosie Lansley, Architect Julian Livingstone, Rev Alison Morley, Alan and Chris of G J Banks and Rosemary Gillett, Churchwarden.

2) Site location

- 2.1 The Parish Church of St Helens, lies on the south and west of a sharp corner of Eddington Road (B3330) approx. 900m to the south of the village of Nettlestone and approx. 1km to the north of St Helens near to the eastern coast of the Isle of Wight. The National Grid Reference at the centre of the site is SZ 62589 89976 and the site lies approximately 13 kilometres east of the county town of Newport.
- 2.2 The trenching works and archaeological watching brief were carried out in within the churchyard and the location of the church and churchyard are shown outlined in red in Figure 1 below:

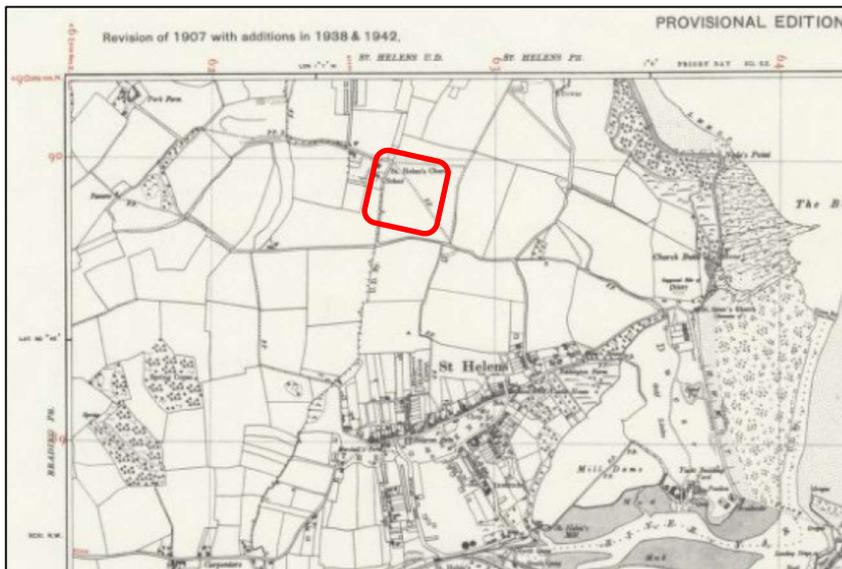


Figure 1: Location map

3) Context of the Archaeological Intervention

- 3.1 Proposals for the installation of a toilet and kitchen facility within St Helens Church, external ramp and cycle rack and installation of outside lighting from the lych gate and car park to the church door were given Faculty approval from the Consistory Court of the Diocese of Portsmouth on 6th June 2019. Works were delayed because of the current covid-19 pandemic, but were commenced by contractors G J Banks (IW) Ltd in the winter of 2020.
- 3.2 Condition 3 of the schedule of the Faculty permission required the works being carried out to be subject to an archaeological watching brief. Discussions with the site contractors, study of the site plans and site visits resulted in only the machine trenching for the external lighting cables and water pipe being subjected to the archaeological watching brief.
- 3.3 No Written Scheme of Investigation was submitted to the Isle of Wight Council's County Archaeology Service because of the limited timeframe; however, advice was taken from Dr Loader and Mrs Lansley and the requirements of the Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (APABE, 2017) were followed.
- 3.4 The archaeological intervention was given the event number IWHHER EIW 1163 by the Isle of Wight County Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 3.5 The route for the external trenches (in red) is shown in Figure 2 below:

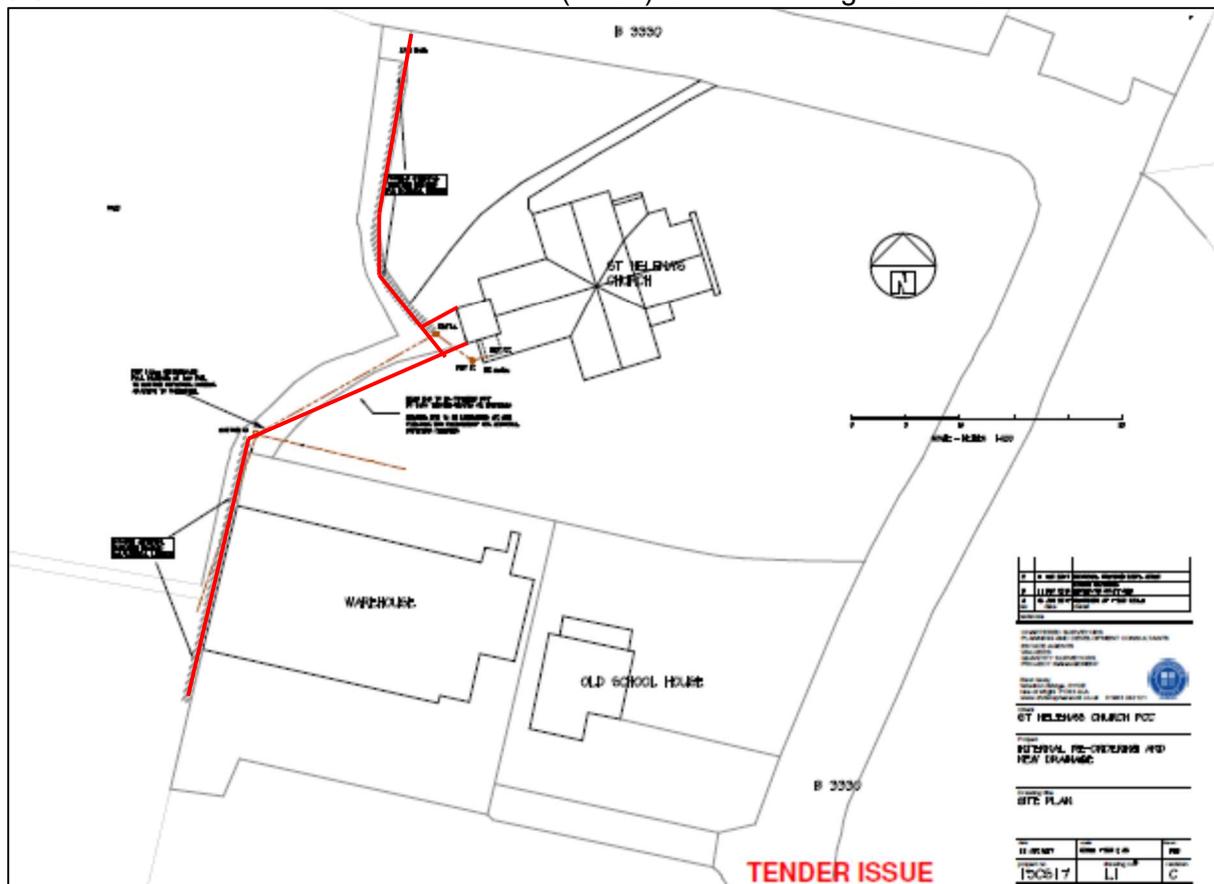


Figure 2: Route of electricity cable and sewer trenches through the churchyard

4) Geological and topographical background

- 4.1 The 2015 British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Isle of Wight Map Special Sheet (parts of sheets 330, 331, 344 and 345) shows that the site lies on the Bembridge Marls Member which is a Sedimentary bedrock made up of calcareous mudstone and limestone. This was formed approximately 34 to 38 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period when the local environment was dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas (Hopson and Farrant, 2015).
- 4.2 The site also sits on the edge of Superficial (drift) deposits of the Wootton Gravel Complex Member. These are detrital deposits of gravel, sandy, clay and silt which have weathered to form layers of accumulated material formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.
- 4.3 St Helen's Church lies at approximately 45 metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and the churchyard is relatively flat with the surrounding landscape sloping down gently to the west from a rising ground to the east.

5) Archaeological and historical background

- 5.1 All surviving physical archaeological and historical remains are known as "Heritage Assets" and a record of known Heritage Assets (called Historic Environment Record or HER) on the Island is kept by the Isle of Wight County Archaeology and Historic Environment Service. Details of the known Heritage Assets recorded on the IW HER database around St Helen's Church were provided by Dr Rebecca Loader on 30th November 2020.
- 5.2 Nettlestone, the village lying approx. 680m to the north of the church, is mentioned as a Manor in the Domesday Book of 1086 AD when it was held in two parts. Prior to the Norman Conquest in 1066AD a third of a hide was held by Alric and his nephew and a second third of a hide was held by Godesa. After the Norman Conquest, Alric and his nephew continued to hold their land from the new King and the second third of a hide was held by Humphrey (Page, 1912). This suggests that there was a small Saxon and then a later medieval settlement at Nettlestone, probably centred on the existing village and there is currently no evidence to suggest that Saxon or medieval buried archaeological remains survive within the St Helen's Churchyard.
- 5.3 St Helen's Church (IWHER 4272) is recorded as a Listed Building Grade II (NHLE no: 1274840) and was built between 1717 and 1719 to replace the original church of St Helens and was rebuilt 1830-1833 (Lloyd and Pevsner, 2006). The nave, transepts and west tower are constructed in basic pre-Victorian Gothic style and the chancel was added in 1862. Parish documents held at the IW County Records Office relate to the rebuilding and enlargement of the church in 1830, the restoration and repairs in 1902, the insertion of gas lamps in 1932, the replacement of the altar and installation of electricity in 1956 and the replacement of the harmonium with a pipe organ in 1960 (IWCRO Records and Registers).
- 5.4 The wooden lychgate at the northern entrance to the churchyard (IWHER 5917) was built as the Great War memorial, designed by Mr E Caws and dedicated on the 26th September 1920.

- 5.5 The churchyard (IWHER 8755) itself is recorded as a 19th Century garden on the Isle of Wight Garden's Trust Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of Special Local Interest (Basford 1987). Various documents held at the Isle of Wight County Records office attest to the closure of part of the churchyard in 1895, the enlargement of the churchyard in 1894, work done for an addition to the churchyard in 1908, the purchase of land for a churchyard extension in 1928-29 and the conveyance of a strip of roadway to the new burial ground in 1949 (IWCRO, Records and Registers).
- 5.6 The only other heritage asset near to the church is IWHER 5809, a National school recorded on the 1866 OS map which lies approx. 28m to the south of the church.
- 5.7 The earliest mapping available which shows the church and churchyard in detail is one of the original survey sheets for the Ordnance Survey of England dating around 1793 (which covered the Island as a key military coastal defence area). The surveys are called the "Mudge" maps after Lieutenant Colonel Mudge who supervised the work and include details which were not drawn onto the revised First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1860's. The section of the Mudge map published in 1810 showing the churchyard is shown in Figure 3 below:



Figure 3: Section of the 1810 Mudge map showing the churchyard

- 5.8 The 1810 mapping shows the churchyard before any of the extensions evidenced by the documents held at the IW County Records Office.
- 5.9 The 1839 St Helen's Tithe map and Schedule (IWCRO JER/T/259 and JER/T/261), shown in Figure 4 overleaf, also shows the churchyard at a similar size to that recorded on the 1810 Mudge map.
- 5.10 On the Tithe Schedule, the Church is shown as and parcel number 462 which is listed as owned by the Church Warden and occupied by the Reverend Dr Young.

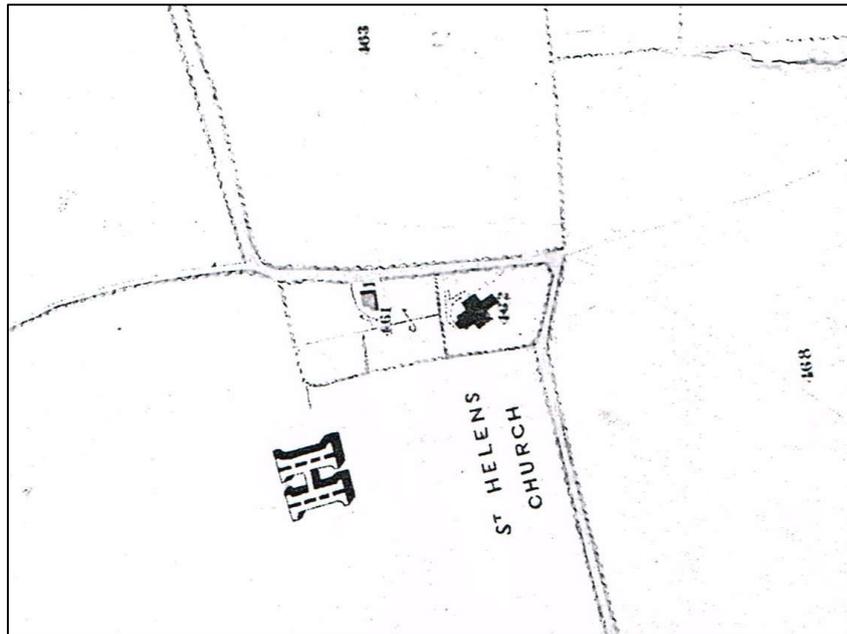


Figure 4: Section of the 1839 Tithe map showing the churchyard

- 5.11 The First edition Ordnance Survey map of 1861, in Figure 5 below, shows that the churchyard appears to have been extended to the west into the land parcel shown as number 461 on the Tithe mapping.



Figure 5: Section of the 1861 OS map showing the churchyard

- 5.12 The later Ordnance Survey maps also show the extensions to the churchyard which are evidence in the documents held at the IW County Records Office. The 1897 6-inch OS mapping (Figure 6 overleaf) shows that the western part of the churchyard has been extended to the south.
- 5.13 The 1908 6-inch (Figure 7 overleaf) OS mapping appear to show the same extent of the churchyard as recorded on the 1897 OS mapping in Figure 6.
- 5.14 By the 1942 6-inch (Figure 8 overleaf) OS mapping ,it appears that the western part of the churchyard has been extended even further to the south.
- 5.15 The 1970 OS 1:2500 mapping (Figure 9 overleaf) clearly shows the further extension of the western part of the churchyard southwards and the strip of roadway referred to

in the documents held at the IW County Records Office allowing vehicular parking and access to the churchyard.



Figure 6: Section of the 1897 OS map showing the churchyard

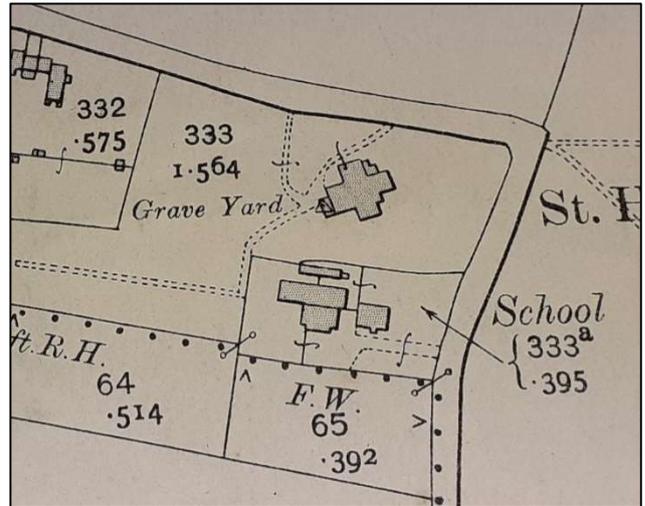


Figure 7: Section of the 1908 OS map showing churchyard



Figure 8: Section of 1942 OS map showing churchyard

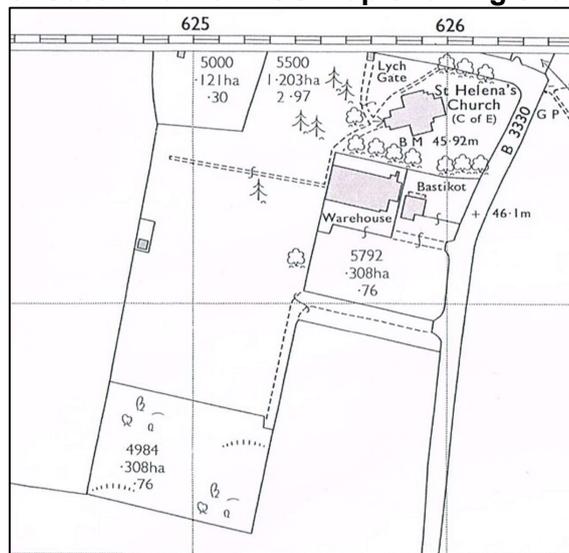


Figure 9: Section of the 1970 OS map showing the churchyard

6) Aims of Archaeological Watching Brief

- 6.1 After discussion with the contractors carrying out the work on site, it was agreed that the internal works to the church did not require archaeological recording. Therefore, the main aim of the Archaeological Watching Brief was to observe the trenching for the electrical cables and water pipes and record any below ground deposits, features or structures.
- 6.2 A further aim was to ensure that any human burials uncovered by the excavation of the trenching through the churchyard were treated within the requirements of the existing Faculty permission and the Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (APABE, 2017).

7) Field methodology

- 7.1 The Archaeological Watching Brief was carried out by Dr. Ruth Waller of Past Wight Archaeological Consultancy, a full Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA) since 1999. All archaeological work was carried out to meet CIFA's Code of Conduct, Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in archaeology, Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief and other relevant by-laws of CIFA.
- 7.2 The Archaeological Watching Brief was carried out on 8th to 10th December 2020.
- 7.3 The positions of all trenches were recorded on-site using a Garmin eTrex10 hand held Global Positioning System. The Heights above Ordnance Datum were measured from the Bench Mark present on the northern corner of the porch at the western end of the church, shown on the 1970 1:2500 map at a height of 45.92 metres AOD positioned at SZ 62576/89973 using the groundworks contractor's theodolite.
- 7.4 Past Wight recording forms were used to record all of the results of the Watching Brief. As no archaeological remains were found to be present, no sections of the trenches were drawn and the below ground deposits were recorded by photographic record.
- 7.5 No environmental samples were taken for processing because of the lack of archaeological features on the site.
- 7.6 The excavation of the external trenches was carried out by removing 0.05m deep scrapes with a 1.5 tonne machine using a 0.40m wide flat bucket. The surface of the ground after each scrape was archaeologically inspected with any possible archaeological features being cleaned and then excavated by hand if necessary.
- 7.7 Both the electricity cable and water pipe were being placed into the same trench, which was excavated to a width of 0.40m and to a depth of 0.50m. Starting at the eastern edge of the lych gate from a point at 1 on Figure 10 (SZ 62573/899998), the trench was excavated for a distance of 2.60m southwards through the grassed area to point 2 on Figure 10, on the eastern edge of the gravelled path at SZ 62570/89994 and then excavated southwards through the eastern edge of the gravelled path itself following the curve of the path to the east for a distance of 18m. At position 3 on

Figure 10 (SZ 62571/89975), the trench was then excavated in an easterly direction to connect with an existing drain (4 on Figure 10) immediately to the north of the church porch at SZ 62576/89974. This first trench was recorded as Trench 1.

7.8 Trench 2 was excavated from a starting point SZ 62573/89973 (5 on Figure 10) at southern edge of Trench 1 as it curved eastwards to meet the drain to the north of the porch front corner. Trench 2 was excavated for a distance of 3.4m southwards through the gravelled path area directly in front of the church porch to SZ 62572/89972 (point 6 on Figure 10), where it met Trench 3 coming westwards from the drainage pipe installed to the south of porch.

7.9 Trench 3 was excavated from a newly installed drain pipe on the wall to the south of the porch (position 7 on Figure 10) at SZ 62578/89971 and then excavated westwards along the eastern edge of the gravelled path itself following the curve of the path to the south-west for a distance of 22.97m. The trench was then excavated in a southerly direction to connect with an existing drain inspection chamber immediately to the north of the corner of the external wall of the neighbouring warehouse property at SZ 62560/89962 (Point 8 on Figure 10). A southern extension of Trench 3 was then continued from the drain inspection chamber to the north-western corner of the warehouse wall (SZ 62556/89961) at position 9 on Figure 10 and from there was excavated for a length of 22.56m along the eastern boundary of the existing pathway to a metal gate at position 10 on Figure 10 (SZ 62552/89946). From here Trench 3 continued southwards for 46.05m to position 11 on Figure 10, a point at the gate of the carparking area where a light was due to be installed (SZ 62542/89902).

7.10 The three trenches are shown as excavated in Figure 10 below:

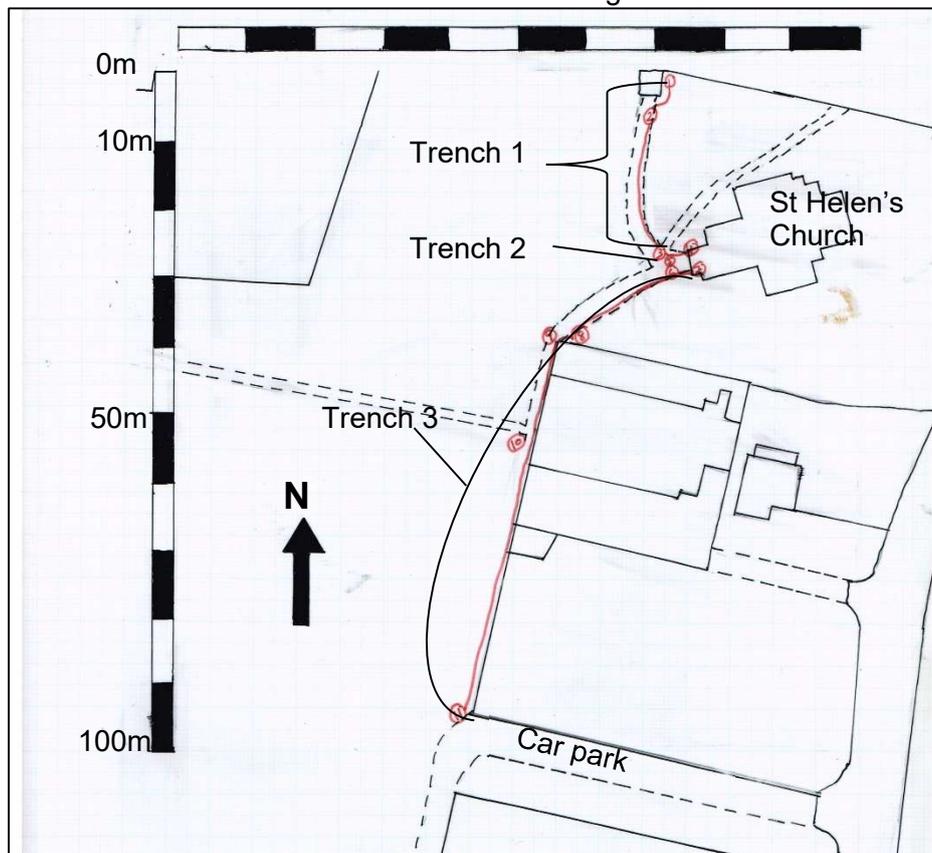


Figure 10: Location map of trenching

8) Results of Archaeological Intervention

Trench 1

8.1 Trench 1 started at SZ 62573/89998 (1 on Figure 10), was 0.40m wide, 0.50m deep and 22.60m long finishing at SZ 62576/89974 (4 on Figure 10).

8.1.1 The turf and topsoil layer (Context 1000) and a layer of subsoil (Context 1001) directly below it lay within the first 2.60m of Trench 1. Context 1000 was a dark brown (Munsell 7.5YR 3/2) sticky silty turf and topsoil layer with many roots and small pebbles. The top of Context 1000 was measured at 45.28m AOD at SZ 62573/89998 and at 45.17m AOD at a distance of 2.60m southwards along the trench. The base of context 1000 was measured at 0.21m depth at SZ 625730/89998, at 0.24m from the top of the trench at 1 metre along its length and at 0.21m at 2 metres along the trench length.

8.1.2 Context 1001 was a very stiff silty clay which lay directly beneath Context 1000 within the first 2.60m of Trench 1. Consisting of yellowish brown (Munsell 10YR 5/4) silty clay with many fragments of flint and stone (<2cm²). The top of Context 1001 was measured at 45.04 AOD and it was 0.24m deep at the start of Trench 1 to the east of the lychgate, 0.26m deep at 1m and 0.29m deep at 2m. A series of photographs of the eastern side of this trench was taken for the site archives and one of these showing Contexts 1000 and 1001 is shown in Figure 11 below:



Figure 11: East Section of Trench 1 at 2.60m south of start.

8.1.3 At 2.6m along the length of Trench 1, the excavations moved onto the existing gravel path where a third context was recorded lying directly over Context 1001.

8.1.4 Context 1002 was the gravel layer operating as the upper surface of the gravelled pathway from the lychgate to the church porch. It consisted of small gravels within a matrix of brown (Munsell 7.5YR 4/2) topsoil. The top of Context 1002 was measured

at 45.19m AOD at 3.00m along the length of Trench 1 and 45.17m AOD at its end at the Church Porch at SZ 62576/89974. The depths and heights AOD of Contexts 1001 and 1002 are shown in the table in Figure 12 below along its entire length in 2m intervals southwards.

position	4m	6m	8m	10m	12m	14m	16	18m
Top of 1002	45.19m AOD	45.21m AOD	45.18m AOD	45.18m AOD	45.15m AOD	45.14m AOD	45.28m AOD	45.12m AOD
Depth of 1002	0.24m	0.26m	0.24m	0.24m	0.21m	0.24m	0.25m	0.23m
Depth of 1001	0.26m	0.23m	0.25m	0.26m	0.29m	0.26m	0.26m	0.27m

position	20m	22m	22.60m
Top of 1002	45.18m AOD	45.19m AOD	45.17m AOD
Depth of 1002	0.26m	0.24m	0.26
Depth of 1001	0.25m	0.26m	0.24m

Figure 12: Depths of Context 1002 and 1001 along length of Trench 1

8.1.5 Context 1002 overlay Context 1001 along the entire length of Trench 1 until it reached SZ 62571/89975 (point 3 on Figure 10). At this point, Trench 1 continued eastwards to connect with the existing drain at SZ 62576/89974 (point 6 on Figure 10). A series of record photographs of the eastern section of the entire length of this trench were taken for the site archive and one of these showing Contexts 1002 and 1001 is shown in Figure 13 below. No change in stratigraphy or presence of any features or structures were observed in this part of trench 1 which is shown on Figure 14 overleaf.



Figure 13: part of Eastern section of Trench 1

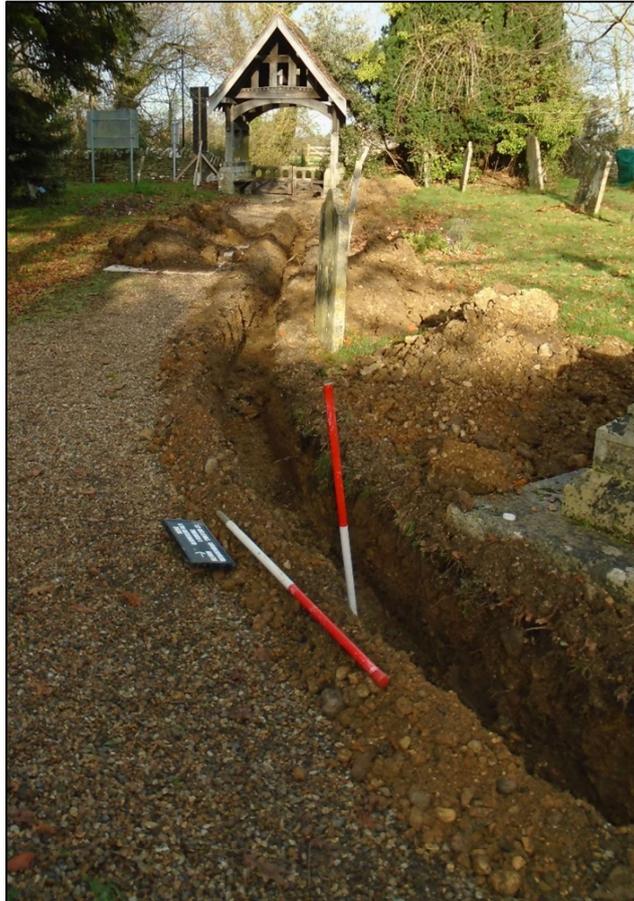


Figure 14: Trench 1 from SZ 62571/89975 (point 3 on Figure 10) looking north

- 8.1.6 Within the final 4m length of Trench 1 some structural remains of probable Victorian or later drainage channels were recorded.
- 8.1.7 Within this southern end of Trench 1, a series of 17 mortared red bricks had been laid out from east to west within Context 1001 as shown in Figure 15 overleaf.



Figure 15: Structure in southern end of Trench 1

- 8.1.8 The east to west aligned line of bricks was mortared together and curved round slightly to the south in the western end of Trench 1. This brick feature was not drawn to scale plan but was recorded by photographs which form part of the site archive.
- 8.1.9 The feature consisted of 17 red bricks which butted up to the concrete drain seen in Figure 15 above at its eastern end. The width of all of the bricks was 0.12m and the lengths of those which were fully exposed in the trench were between 0.25 and 0.27m. The depths of the bricks were not measured as they were left insitu within the trench and the pipe was laid on top.
- 8.1.10 The bricks were mortared together with a white mortar between 1.5cm and 3cm thick between the bricks. The top of the most northerly brick was measured at 44.67m AOD and the top of the most southerly brick was measured at 44.59m AOD.
- 8.1.11 No dating evidence for the construction of the structure was found within the trench, however the measurements of the bricks themselves suggest that they may have been

laid before the British Standard metric size was introduced in the 1970's (Woodforde, 1976).

- 8.1.12 Because of the route taken by the brick structure and its abutment with the drain lying to the north of the church porch, it is suggested that these bricks form the top of a drainage channel and that they probably sit on top of a drain pipe leading water from the drain away from the foundations of the church.

Trench 2

- 8.2 Trench 2 started at SZ 62573/89973 and was 0.40m wide, 0.50m deep and 3.40m long on a north-east to south-west alignment and joined Trench 3 at an angle of 90 degrees at SZ 62572/89972
- 8.2.1 The topsoil (Context 2000) and a subsoil (Context 2001) lay within the entire trench. Context 2000 was the same gravel layer as Context 1002 in Trench 1, a layer of small gravels within a matrix of brown (Munsell 7.5YR 4/2) topsoil. The top of Context 2000 was measured at 45.16m AOD at the northern end and at 45.18m AOD at its southern end. The depth of Context 2000 was recorded at 0.24m deep at the northern end, at 0.23m deep at its mid-point and at 0.24m deep at the southern end.
- 8.2.2 Context 2001 was the same very stiff silty clay as seen as Context 1001 in Trench 1 and lay directly beneath Context 2000 along the entire length of Trench 2. Context 2001 comprised yellowish brown (Munsell 10YR 5/4) silty clay with many fragments of flint and stone (<2cm²). Context 2001 was measured at 0.25m deep at the northern end, at 0.27m deep half way long its length and at 0.27m at the southern end of the trench. No finds were recovered from Trench 2.
- 8.2.3 Four mortared red bricks were visible in the bottom of Trench 2 at its northern end lying on an alignment which joined with the existing concrete drain on the southern side of the church porch at SZ 62578/89971, which can be seen in Figure 17 overleaf. These were not drawn to scale and are shown with the north section of Trench 2 in Figure 16 overleaf.
- 8.2.4 The four mortared bricks were aligned from north-west to south-east and were each 0.25m to 0.27m long and 0.12m wide. They appeared to be of the same fabric and size as those within the brick structure recorded in the southern end of Trench 1, with the same mortar fabric and width of mortar between them as the bricks in Trench 1. The top of the easternmost brick was measured at 44.79m AOD and the top of the westernmost brick was measured at 44.77m AOD. When the base of the trench was hand cleaned, a gap of 0.12m was measured in plan between the most westerly brick of the structure in Trench 1 and the northern most brick of this Trench 2 structure. These four bricks lay above but with no physical relationship to the structure in Trench 1.
- 8.2.5 Because of the similarities between the sizes, the fabric of the bricks and mortar and the alignment of both with the two concrete drains on either side of the church porch, it is suggested that both have similar dates and functions taking surface and rainwater away from the church foundations.



Figure 16: North section and brick structure in northern end of Trench 2

Trench 3

8.3.1 Trench 3 started at SZ 62578/89971 to join onto a new drainage pipe built into the wall of the church (shown in Figure 17 below) and was 0.40m wide, 0.50m deep and followed the southern edge of the gravel footpath from the church for a length of 22.97m to the existing inspection chamber (8 on Figure 10) at SZ 62560/89962.



Figure 17: New drainage pipe and start of Trench 3 before excavation

8.3.2 From the inspection chamber, Trench 3 ran west for 5m to meet the gravel path again at SZ 62556/89961 (point 9 on Figure 10) and then southwards along the eastern limit of the footpath for 22.56m to the existing gate at SZ 62552/89946 (point 10 on Figure

10), then continued southwards along the eastern edge of the path for 46.05m to point 11 on Figure 10 at the entrance to the car park at SZ 62542/89902.

- 8.3.3 The topsoil (Context 3000) up to the gate at SZ 62552/89946 (point 10 on Figure 10), was the same gravel layer as Contexts 1002 and 2000 in Trenches 1 and 2, a layer of small gravels within a matrix of brown (Munsell 7.5YR 4/2) topsoil. The top of Context 3000 was measured at 45.16m AOD at the start by the church wall, at 45.12m AOD at the inspection chamber and at 45.14m AOD at the end of the trench by the car park. Context 3000 was measured to a depth of 0.21m at the start of the trench and between 0.19 to 0.12m along its length to the gate.
- 8.3.4 From the gate at SZ 62552/89946 (point 10 on Figure 10), the trench was excavated between the wall of the neighbouring property and the edge of the concrete path and could only be excavated to a depth of 0.26m because of the existing water pipe within it.
- 8.3.5 Also from the gate at SZ 62552/89946 (point 10 on Figure 10), the topsoil changed from the gravel to a turf layer (Context 3002) which was a similar dark brown (Munsell 7.5YR 3/2) sticky silty turf and topsoil layer with many small pebbles as recorded in the northern part of Trench 1. The top of Context 3002 was measured at 45.09m AOD at the gate and at 45.11m AOD at the southern end of the trench. The base of context 3002 was measured at depths of between 0.12m and 0.23m along its length.
- 8.3.5 Immediately below both topsoil layers in the whole of Trench 3 was Context 3001, the same very stiff silty clay as seen as Contexts 1001 and 2001 in Trenches 1 and 2. Context 3001 comprised yellowish brown (Munsell 10YR 5/4) silty clay with many fragments of flint and stone (<2cm²). The top of Context 3001 was measured at 44.09m AOD at the start at its northern end, at 44.12m AOD at the gate and at 44.14m AOD at the end of the trench by the car park.
- 8.3.6 At gate, the black pipe carrying water to the tap by the entrance to the carpark was visible at a depth of 0.26m within the trench and the electricity cable was laid on top of this, immediately below the topsoil. This is shown in Figure 18 below.

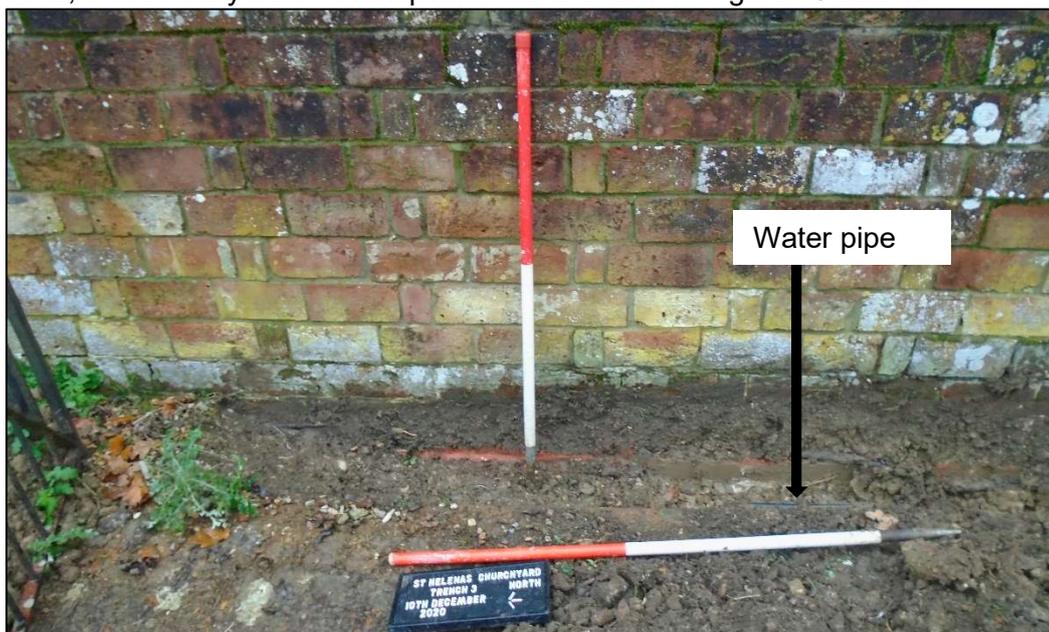


Figure 18: Trench 3 from gate with existing water pipe

8.3.7 No archaeological remains were present in Trench 3 and a series of photographs of the east section was taken along its length for the site archive. Part of Trench 3 is shown in Figure 19 below.



Figure 19: Trench 3 from the gate southwards

9) Finds

9.1 No archaeological finds were recorded during the watching brief from any of the contexts present.

10) Discussion

- 10.1 The main aim of the Archaeological Watching Brief was to observe the trenching for the electrical cables and drainage pipe and to record any below ground deposits, features or structures. The only features recorded by the watching brief were the two buried brick structures which are probable drainage channels taking water away from the church porch. Although no dating evidence was recorded, the size of the bricks from which they were constructed makes it likely that these drainage channels can be dated before the 1970s. The IW County Records Office was closed due to the pandemic lockdown when this report was written, although there may be documents held within the church's archive at the IWCRO which could help to date the construction of these drainage channels if required in future.
- 10.2 No human remains were uncovered by the excavation of the trenching through the churchyard. Therefore, there was no need to ensure that burials were treated within the requirements of the existing Faculty permission and the Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (APABE, 2017).
- 10.3 No environmental samples were taken for specialist analysis because of the lack of features or deposits of any archaeological potential.

11) Publication and dissemination

- 11.1 Two copies of the Archaeological Intervention Report will be deposited with the client, St Helen's Parochial Church Council.
- 11.2 Because the Archaeological Watching Brief at St Helen's Church revealed no stratified archaeological remains, apart from the probable brick drainage channels, Past Wight Heritage Consultancy will not produce the Post-Excavation Assessment Report outlining the potential for further archaeological research and scientific analysis;
- 11.3 The lack of other archaeological remains also means that Past Wight Heritage Consultancy will also not produce a short report for the Wight Studies (Proceedings of the Isle of Wight Natural History and Archaeological Society) or publish a full excavation report in any national period journal.

12) Site Archive

- 12.1 The paper, photographic and field records are being prepared for deposition with and transfer of title to use the records to the Isle of Wight County Museums Service.
- 12.2 Two copies of this report will be deposited with the Isle of Wight County Archaeology and Historic Environment Service.
- 12.3 This Archaeological report will be submitted to the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project in due course.

13) References

- APABE 2017.** Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (Second Edition)
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- Hopson, PM and Farrant AR, 2015.** Geology of the Isle of Wight – a brief explanation of the Isle of Wight Geological Sheet. Parts of sheets 330, 331, 344 and 345 Isle of Wight (England and Wales), British Geological Society, Nottingham.
- IWCRO JER/T/259.** 1839 Tithe Schedule, parish of St Helens, held at the Isle of Wight County Records Office.
- IWCRO JER/T/261.** 1839 Tithe Map, parish of St Helens. Scale 5 chains to 1 inch, held at the Isle of Wight County Records Office.
- IWCRO Records and Registers.** <https://www.iow.gov.uk/azservices/documents/2794-St-Helens-Church-Records-and-Registers-v1.pdf> [downloaded on 30th January 2021].
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- Page, W (ed), 1912.** *Victoria County History of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, Volume 5.* London, Constable and Co Ltd.
- Woodforde, J, 1976.** *Bricks to build a House.* London: Routledge and Kegan Paul [for] the London Brick Company.