

**IWADE PHASE 8
KENT**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

PCA REPORT NO: 11119

SITE CODE: KIWD11

NOVEMBER 2011





PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

IWADE, PHASE 8, KENT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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An Archaeological Evaluation at Iwade, Phase 8, Kent

Site Code: KIWD11

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 903 677

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Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting on behalf of Ward Homes

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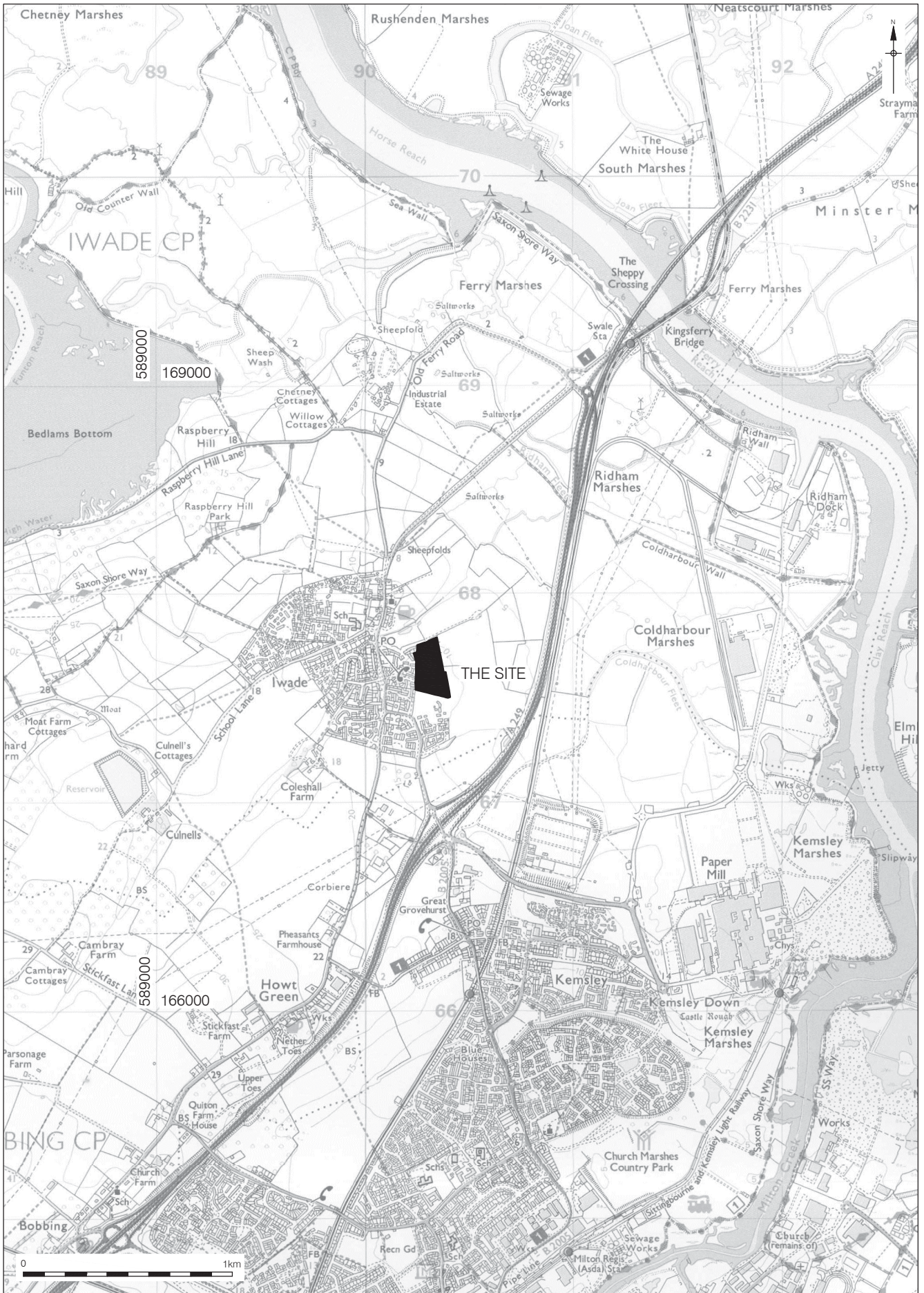
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken at Iwade Phase 8, Kent. The evaluation was carried out in two phases by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The first phase (Phase 1) was carried out between 3rd and 6th May 2011, whilst the Phase 2 was implemented between 7th and 11th November 2011 (Fig. 2).
- 1.2 The evaluation followed a geophysical survey of the south eastern area of the site (Bunn 2010), and was undertaken in accordance with an approved Specification document (Meager 2011).
- 1.3 Phase 1 covered the southern portion of the site and comprised of 15 trenches whilst Phase 2 targeted the northern portion of the site and consisted of a further 19 trenches.
- 1.4 No finds or features of archaeological significance were observed during the evaluation trenching, with a sequence of London Clay sealed by heavily reworked Head deposits in turn sealed by topsoil across the site.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at Iwade Phase 8, Kent in order to assess the archaeological impact of the proposed housing development on the site.
- 2.2 The evaluation was conducted in two phases, firstly in May 2011, with the second phase being carried out in November 2011. The phased approach to the evaluation was necessitated by a programme of environmental work that was being carried out in advance of any groundwork across the site.
- 2.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned for the evaluation by Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Ward Homes.
- 2.4 The site comprises a sub-rectangular shaped plot of land that was in use as arable farmland prior to the investigation.
- 2.5 The central National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 903 677.
- 2.6 The site was given the code KIWD 11.
- 2.7 The project was monitored by Adam Single and Wendy Rogers of Kent County Council, and project managed for PCA Limited by Tim Bradley. The first phase of the evaluation was supervised by Paw Jorgensen whilst the second phase was supervised by the author.





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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:25,000 at A4



 Phase 1: excavated May 2011
 Phases 2a & 2b: excavated November 2011
 0 50m

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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:800 at A3

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 The site has planning permission for the residential redevelopment of the site (Fig 3). The Local Planning Authority planning reference for the scheme is SW/09/0756.

3.2 The Local Planning Authority (Swale Borough Council) placed the following condition on the planning consent:

16 No development shall take place until the developer, their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation and timetable which has been submitted and approved in writing by the District Planning Authority.

Grounds: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded in pursuance of Policy E16 of the Swale Borough Local Plan 2008.

3.3 In accordance with the archaeological condition, a geophysical survey of the south eastern area of the site was undertaken in October 2010(Bunn 2010), which suggested a low archaeological potential for the site. A Specification for an archaeological evaluation was then prepared by CgMs Consulting (Meager 2011) and approved by Kent County Council. This report details the results of the trial trench evaluation undertaken in accordance with that document.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 Iwade is located within the south western extent of the lower Thames Basin. This syncline is formed predominantly of Eocene London Clay, and is bounded by the Cretaceous Chalk of the North Downs and the Chilterns. In the vicinity of the site the London Clay is overlain by Pleistocene deposits mapped as Head Brickearth by the British Geological Survey (Bishop and Bagwell 2000).

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site lies on the eastern edge of Iwade village and currently comprises of arable land bounded by to the south and west by modern housing developments and to the north and east by arable fields.

4.2.2 The site gently slopes downwards to the south from a height of c.12.50m to c.10m AOD.

4.2.3 No water courses or bodies of water are present within the site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The archaeological and historical background is presented in full in the desk based assessment (Meager 2011) and summarised below.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 The only Palaeolithic find within the search area is a flint 'implement' from Newington.

5.2.2 An extensive Neolithic settlement (KE3512: TQ 9088 6666) was identified in the late nineteenth century, east of Great Grovehurst. The settlement, now largely destroyed was represented by huts, pottery, flint tools and animal remains.

5.2.3 A further Neolithic occupation site appears to have been identified at Lower Halstow (KE 2990) whilst a Neolithic log boat and axe were recovered from Milton Creek (KE 3518; TQ 9240 6590). Numerous other axes of this period have been recovered within 5km of the study site (KE 3006, KE3012, KE3016, KE 3510, KE 3521, KE 3590 and KE 3668).

5.2.4 In the Bronze Age the study site would have lain within a highly developed agricultural and ritual landscape. Evidence for in situ Bronze Age agricultural activity was identified during archaeological investigations at Pinks Corner, Iwade, some 750m south of the study site and a number of Bronze Age finds recovered including an axe head.

5.2.5 The remains of an extensive middle and late Iron Age rural settlement were identified during the archaeological investigations at Pinks Corner. The remains of several buildings, enclosures and field systems were encountered together with associated features such as hearths, rubbish pits and a large number of cremation burials. More recent work has identified probable Iron Age field systems on the Iwade Phase III site to the south of All Saints Church, and to the north at Iwade 7. It is possible that 'The Street' itself originated as an Iron Age trackway.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 Numerous Roman settlement and activity sites are recorded within the immediate vicinity of the study site. Within Iwade parish a Roman brick and tile kiln is recorded on the foreshore at Funton Creek (KE 3022; TQ 8853 6838) together with a possible second kiln (KE 3020, TQ 8821 6823). A salt panning site is recorded on Funton Marsh (KE 3035; TQ 885 683). This was a sophisticated site containing at least one Roman building. There is evidence for Roman occupation and further saltings on Chetney Island (KE 3251; TQ 8821 7010, KE 3256; TQ 8806 7014) and a possible settlement, represented by pottery and tile finds, is recorded from the north east of Iwade village on the line of the Iwade Bypass (KE 15930: TQ 9094 6804).

5.3.2 The archaeological excavations at Pinks Corner, Iwade found some evidence for early Roman settlement and activity, though this appears to have been a continuation of the earlier Iron Age settlement into the first and second centuries rather than a new settlement.

5.4 Anglo Saxon and early Medieval

5.4.1 There does not appear to have been a late Saxon settlement at Iwade, with none being recorded in Domesday Book; though it has been suggested that the place name 'Swainesdown' (northwest of Iwade village) is of Anglo Danish origin. The 1999 archaeological work at Ferry Road for Ward Homes identified some pottery dating to 1050-1225, though the bulk of the assemblage recovered dates to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

5.5 Late Medieval and Post Medieval

5.5.1 The archaeological evidence recovered so far from Iwade suggests a 'colonisation' date, for the founding of the settlement in the late twelfth or early thirteenth century. This date is consistent with the fabric of All Saints Church (the Chancel, Nave and Tower being all of thirteenth century origin) (KE 3508).

5.5.2 The 2001 archaeological investigations on the Iwade Phase III site, south of All Saints Church revealed evidence for human activity from the 13th and 14th centuries followed by a hiatus in the late 14th and 15th centuries. Further human activity from the 16th to the early nineteenth century was recorded. The archaeological record suggests low intensity use of the Phase III site with enclosures, possible ancillary structures and agricultural activity. A similar picture was identified at the Iwade 7 site, north of the church, where a field system and an agricultural outbuilding were identified.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 Prior to any archaeological trial trenching a geophysical survey was undertaken by Pre-Construct Geophysics in the south eastern sector of the site. This took the form of a fluxgate gradiometer survey. The results of this work suggested the archaeological potential for the site was low.
- 6.2 In accordance with the Specification for an Archaeological Investigation (Meager 2011), the trial trenches were arranged in order to establish whether there were any significant archaeological deposits at the site that may be affected by the proposed development.
- 6.3 The trial trenching exercise was divided into two phases due to a programme of environmental work being conducted to the north of the site. Phase 1, consisting of 15 trenches, encompassed the southern half of the site and was undertaken in May of 2011. Phases 2a and 2b, comprising of a further 19 trenches, were located in the north of the study site and were conducted in November 2011, once the ecological work had been completed in these areas.
- 6.4 Following an on-site review, a revised trench plan for Phase 2a was drawn up by CgMs Consulting, submitted to, and approved by, Kent County Council and implemented in the field.
- 6.5 The trench locations and orientations are detailed in Figure 2. They all measured 1.80m in width though they varied in length from 5m to 25m.
- 6.6 The trenches were opened with a 360° tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision. Excavation by machine was undertaken in spits until significant archaeological horizons or natural geology was reached.
- 6.7 The sides and bases of the trenches were hand cleaned prior to recording.
- 6.8 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All archaeological deposits were recorded with the Global Positioning System (GPS); excavated slots were recorded by hand on polyester based drawing film, with the sections drawn at a scale of 1:20. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. The trenches were located using GPS and tied into the Ordnance Survey grid.

- 6.9 A full photographic record was also compiled, which included black and white prints and colour transparencies on 35mm film. Digital shots were also taken.
- 6.10 Ordnance Datum levels were established across the site using a Leica GPS system, and transferred to individual trenches using a standard Dumpy Level.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

7.1 PHASE 1: Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered on site was London Clay, recorded in the two phases as [3] and [6] respectively. The London Clay generally sloped gently down from north west (11.91m OD; Trench 18) to south east (10.32m OD; Trench 8) across the area of the site, reflecting the general topographic trend of the area. No cut features or finds were recorded within this deposit.

7.2 PHASE 2: Late Post-Medieval

7.2.1 The London Clay was overlain by a sub-soil deposit, recorded as [2] and [5]. This took the form of a light brownish yellow sandy silt and is likely to represent heavy ploughing of the Head deposits of brickearth that are located in the area. This deposit was recorded at untruncated heights of between 12.06m and 11.07mOD. No cut features were recorded within this deposit and no finds were recovered.

7.2.2 Sealing the plough soil was topsoil which was numbered [1] and [4]. Again, this deposit was devoid of any unstratified archaeological finds.

8 TRENCH SUMMARIES

Trench 1	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [1]	0.55	12.16
Subsoil [2]	0.37	11.60
London Clay [3]	0.29+	11.24

Trench 2	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [1]	0.80	12.25
Subsoil [2]	0.30	11.45
London Clay [3]	0.1+	11.20

Trench 3	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [1]	0.16	11.63
Subsoil [2]	1.02	11.43
London Clay [3]	0.45+	10.42

Trench 4	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [1]	0.30	11.85
Subsoil [2]	0.55	11.55
London Clay [3]	0.28+	11.00

Trench 5	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [1]	0.20	11.60
Subsoil [2]	0.25	11.40
London Clay [3]	0.19+	11.15

Trench 6	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [1]	0.26	11.46
Subsoil [2]	0.66	11.20
London Clay [3]	0.23+	10.58

Trench 7	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [1]	0.25	11.48
Subsoil [2]	0.53	11.23
London Clay [3]	0.63+	10.70

Trench 8	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [1]	0.29	11.33
Subsoil [2]	0.12	11.07
London Clay [3]	0.11+	10.32

Trench 9	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [1]	0.25	11.40
Subsoil [2]	0.66	11.15
London Clay [3]	0.49+	10.50

Trench 10	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [1]	0.24	11.31
Subsoil [2]	0.16	11.07
London Clay [3]	0.33+	10.91

Trench 11	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [1]	0.30	11.64
Subsoil [2]	0.12	11.32
London Clay [3]	0.17m+	11.20

Trench 12	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [1]	0.25	11.81
Subsoil [2]	0.46	11.56
London Clay [3]	0.22+	11.11

Trench 13	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [1]	0.32	12.14
Subsoil [2]	0.13	11.80
London Clay [3]	0.26+	11.67

Trench 14	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [1]	0.32	12.23
Subsoil [2]	0.59	11.90
London Clay [3]	0.14+	11.33

Trench 15	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [1]	0.52	12.50
Subsoil [2]	0.36	12.06
London Clay [3]	0.14+	11.78

Trench 16	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [4]	*	*
Subsoil [5]	0.24	10.91
London Clay [6]	0.02+	10.67

Trench 17	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [4]	*	*
Subsoil [5]	0.27	11.25
London Clay [6]	0.01+	10.94

Trench 18	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [4]	0.06	11.24
Subsoil [5]	0.30	11.19
London Clay [6]	0.01+	11.91

Trench 19	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [4]	0.06m	11.01
Subsoil [5]	0.28	10.95
London Clay [6]	0.02+	10.67

Trench 20	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [4]	0.16	11.06
Subsoil [5]	0.19	10.90
London Clay [6]	0.02+	10.74

Trench 21	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [4]	0.09	10.91
Subsoil [5]	0.28	10.86
London Clay [6]	0.01+	10.59

Trench 22	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [4]	0.04	10.93
Subsoil [5]	0.28	10.86
London Clay [6]	0.01+	10.59

Trench 23	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [4]	0.05	10.82
Subsoil [5]	0.27	10.79
London Clay [6]	0.01+	10.47

Trench 24	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [4]	0.11	10.89
Subsoil [5]	0.28	10.84
London Clay [6]	0.01+	10.49

Trench 25	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [4]	0.22	10.99
Subsoil [5]	0.24	10.82
London Clay [6]	0.01+	10.61

Trench 26	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [4]	0.21	10.88
Subsoil [5]	0.24	10.68
London Clay [6]	0.01+	10.56

Trench 27	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [4]	*	*
Subsoil [5]	*	*
London Clay [6]	0.09+	11.27

Trench 28	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [4]	*	*
Subsoil [5]	*	*
London Clay [6]	0.11+	11.21

Trench 29	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [4]	*	*
Subsoil [5]	*	*
London Clay [6]	0.10+	11.26

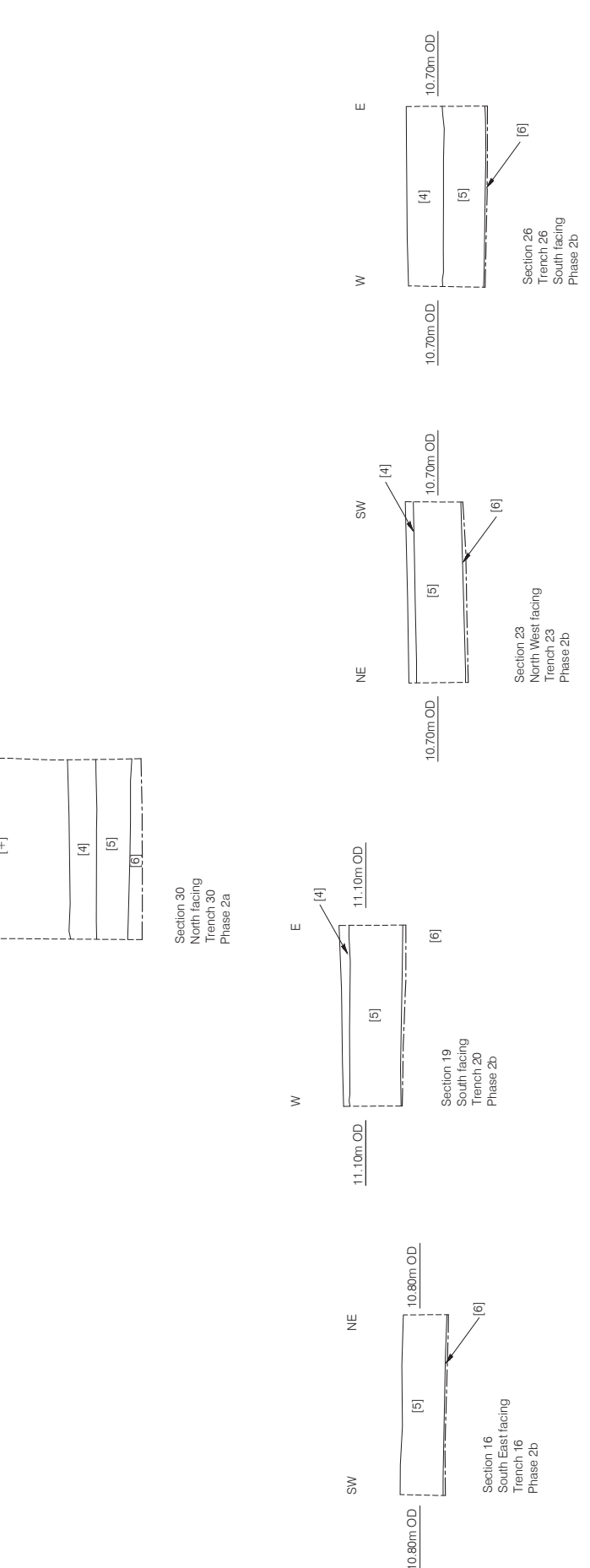
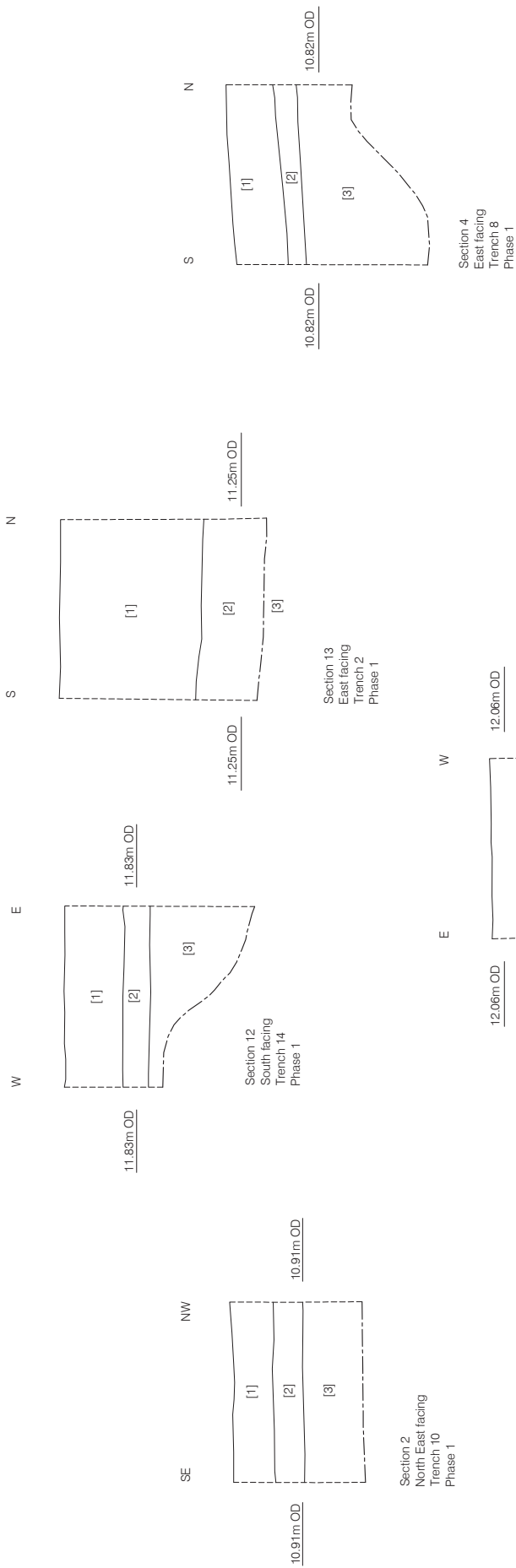
Trench 30	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [4]	0.25	11.41
Subsoil [5]	0.20	11.26
London Clay [6]	0.08+	11.08

Trench 31	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [4]	*	*
Subsoil [5]	*	*
London Clay [6]	0.12+	11.02

Trench 32	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [4]	*	*
Subsoil [5]	*	*
London Clay [6]	0.08+	10.83

Trench 33	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [4]	*	*
Subsoil [5]	*	*
London Clay [6]	0.10+	11.05

Trench 34	Thickness (m)	Top height (m OD)
Topsoil [4]	*	*
Subsoil [5]	*	*
London Clay [6]	0.06+	10.87



9 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 The principle objectives of the archaeological evaluation were to establish whether there were any significant archaeological deposits at the site that may be affected by the proposed development. The evaluation was thus to:

- Ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on site.
- Establish the extent to which previous development and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site.
- Establish the likely impact on archaeological deposits of the development.

9.2 As previously suggested from the results of the geophysical survey of part of the site, no archaeological activity was evidenced during the evaluation. The natural London Clay was recorded in every trench, sloping down from a height of 11.91m OD in Trench 18 in the north west of the site to a level of 10.32m OD in Trench 8 located in the south east of the site. This deposit was sealed by agriculturally re-worked Head deposits and topsoil.

9.4 Previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity have suggested that on land above the 12.5m OD contour Mesolithic to medieval activity with consistent concentrations of Iron Age settlement activity have been extensively recorded (Bishop & Bagwell 2005). However, between the 10m and 12.5m OD contours two previous evaluations have been undertaken, one which found no archaeology, and the other a medieval field system.

9.5 These previous findings suggest that the location of the site below the 12.5m OD contour places it outside the area of significant archaeological potential for the Iwade area, and this model is further supported by the archaeologically sterile results of Iwade Phase 8 evaluation.

9.6 In the light of the total absence of archaeology exhibited across the site no further work is deemed necessary.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work on behalf of Ward Homes. Thanks also to Adam Single and Wendy Rogers for monitoring the evaluation on behalf of Kent County Council.
- 10.2 The author would like to thank Tim Bradley for his project management, and editing, Hayley Baxter for the illustrations, Richard Archer for the on-site surveying and field work and Chris Cooper for technical and logistical support.

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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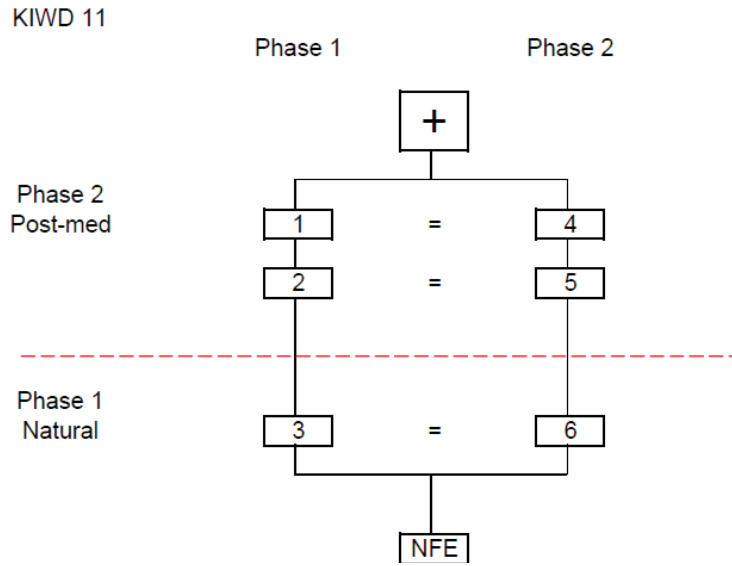
Bishop, B. and Bagwell, M. 2005 *Iwade: Occupation of a North Kent Village From the Mesolithic to the Medieval Period*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Monograph No.3.

Bunn, D. 2010 *Geophysical Survey Land at Iwade Kent* Pre-Construct Geophysics Unpublished Report

APPENDIX 1: Context Index

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
KIWD 11	1	Tr1-15	Tr1-15 plan	Sctn 1-15	layer	Topsoil	04/05/2011	2
KIWD 12	2	Tr1-15	Tr1-15 plan	Sctn 1-15	layer	Subsoil	04/05/2011	2
KIWD 13	3	Tr1-15	Tr1-15 plan	Sctn 1-15	layer	London Clay	04/05/2011	1
KIWD 14	4	Tr18-26 & 30	Tr18-26 & 30	Sect 18-26 & 30	layer	Topsoil	08/11/2011	2
KIWD 15	5	Tr 16-26 & 30	Tr 16-26 & 30	Sctn 16-26 & 30	layer	Subsoil	08/11/2011	2
KIWD 16	6	Tr 16-34	Tr 16-34	Sctn 16-34	layer	London Clay	08/11/2011	1

APPENDIX 2: Matrix



APPENDIX 3: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-114104

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Iwade Phase 8
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on Iwade Phase 8, Kent. The evaluation was carried out in two phases by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The first Phase covered Area A and was carried out between 3rd and 6th May 2011, whilst the Phase 2 was implemented between 7th and 11th November 2011. Phase 1 covered the southern portion of the site and comprised of 15 trenches whilst Phase 2 concentrated on the northern portion of the site and consisted of a further 19 trenches. No finds or features of archaeological significance were observed during the evaluation.
Project dates	Start: 03-05-2011 End: 11-11-2011
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	KIWD11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'

Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT SWALE IWADE Land at Phase 8, Iwade
Postcode	ME9 8WP
Site coordinates	TQ 903 677 51.3758471538 0.734645846228 51 22 33 N 000 44 04 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 10.00m Max: 12.50m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Richard Meager
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Guy Seddon
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Ward Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Survey','Text'

Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

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