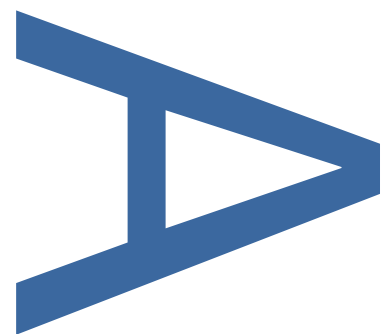
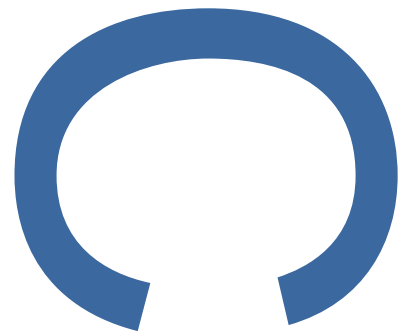


**MILTON PIPES, COOKS LANE,  
SITTINGBOURNE KENT, ME10 2AD  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

**SITE CODE: KCLS18**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
SWALE BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**OCTOBER 2018**



**MILTON PIPES, COOKS LANE, SITTINGBOURNE KENT, ME10 2AD**  
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

---

**Site Code:** KCLS18

**Central NGR:** TQ 9056 6451

**Local Planning Authority:** Swale Borough Council

**Planning Reference:** 15/502912/FULL

**Commissioning Client:** CgMs Consulting on behalf of Milton Pipes Ltd

**Written/Researched by:** Guy Seddon  
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

**Project Manager:** Helen Hawkins (MCIfA)

---

**Contractor:** Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre  
96 Endwell Road  
Brockley  
London SE4 2PD

**Tel:** 020 7732 3925

**E-mail:** [hhawkins@pre-construct.com](mailto:hhawkins@pre-construct.com)

**Web:** [www.pre-construct.com](http://www.pre-construct.com)

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**October 2018**

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**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

**Site Name**

**MILTON PIPES, COOKS LANE, SITTINGBOURNE KENT, ME10 2AD**

**Type of project**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
Quality Control**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K5773
	Name	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	G Seddon		11.10.18
Graphics Prepared by:	M Steel		11.10.18
Graphics Checked by:	M Roughley	M Roughley	12.10.18
Project Manager Sign-off:	H Hawkins	H Hawkins	12.10.18

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
Unit 54  
Brockley Cross Business Centre  
96 Endwell Road  
London  
SE4 2PD

## CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT .....	3
2	INTRODUCTION .....	4
3	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY .....	5
4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	6
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES .....	8
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS BY TRENCH .....	10
7	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS BY PHASE .....	11
8	RESEARCH QUESTIONS .....	12
9	CONCLUSIONS .....	13
10	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	14
11	BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	15
	PLATES:.....	19
	APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX.....	24
	APPENDIX 2: PHASED MATRIX .....	25
	APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM .....	26
	APPENDIX 4: KCC FIELDWORK REPORTING FORM.....	29

## FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location .....	16
Figure 2: Trench Locations .....	17
Figure 3: Sections .....	18

## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Milton Pipes, Cooks Lane, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 2AD.
- 1.2 Following a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Hawkins 2018), the evaluation was carried out between 8<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> October 2018. Three trenches were excavated in the northern part of the site and in a separate parcel of land to the north of Cooks Lane.
- 1.3 Natural deposits of silty clay and gravels were located between 8.66m OD in Trench 2 to the south-west of the site and 4.91m OD in Trench 1, located to the north-east.
- 1.4 It was observed during the evaluation that heavy terracing of the site had taken place in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century, and the site had also been extensively quarried and built over in the later post-medieval to modern periods.
- 1.5 No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed during the evaluation.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Milton Pipes, Cooks Lane, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 2AD between 8<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> October 2018. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Milton Pipes Ltd. It was undertaken to establish the archaeological potential of the site prior to the construction of residential units.
- 2.2 The site comprised a roughly square plot of land bounded to the north-east by Cooks Lane, to the north-west by houses on Hall Close, to the south-east by the High Street, and to the south-west by Mill Way and King Street. A smaller parcel of land was located to the north-east of Cooks Lane which also formed part of the site. The site was centred at TQ 9056 6451. (Figures 1 and 2).
- 2.3 An archaeological planning condition was attached to the site, requiring a programme of archaeological work to be carried out prior to redevelopment.
- 2.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Hawkins 2018) detailed the methodology by which the evaluation was to be undertaken. The WSI followed the guidelines of Historic England (GLAAS 2015) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA, 2014). The evaluation was supervised by Guy Seddon and the project was managed by Helen Hawkins for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The project was monitored by Simon Mason, Principal Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council. Mr Mason approved the WSI in advance of the commencement of the works.
- 2.5 The site was allocated a unique site-code by PCA, KCLS18. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with a local museum.

### **3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

The following is summarised from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2018).

#### **3.1 Geology**

3.1.1 The 1:50,000-scale Geological Map of the area shows the site to be underlain by the Thanet Sand Formation of Palaeogene Age across the majority of the site with the Seaford Chalk Formation of Cretaceous Age located in the south west.

3.1.2 The Thanet Sand Formation of Palaeogene Age across the majority of the site with the Seaford Chalk Formation of Cretaceous Age located in the south west typically comprises Glauconite-coated, nodular flint at base, overlain by pale yellow-brown, fine-grained sand that can be clayey and glauconitic. Rare calcareous or siliceous sandstones are also present. The Seaford Chalk Formation typically comprises firm white chalk with conspicuous semi-continuous nodular and tabular flint seams.

3.1.3 Superficial deposits in the form of Head are shown to overlie the bedrock geology in the south west area of the site. These deposits typically comprise gravel, sand and clay depending on upslope source and distance from source. These are poorly sorted and poorly stratified deposits formed mostly by solifluction and/or hillwash and soil creep. They essentially comprise sand and gravel, locally with lenses of silt, clay or peat and organic material.

3.1.4 Made ground was found across the site at variable depths ranging from 0.40m BGL to 2.00m BGL. The thickness varied between adjacent interventions and there was no clear pattern of deeper or shallower areas. The made ground overlaid gravel in the majority of the investigations, but some areas were directly over chalk. Some deposit descriptions suggested that some of the material could have been brickearth over the gravel although this was not explicitly labeled as such.

#### **3.2 Topography**

3.3 The topography of the site had been cut to create two separate levels. The east of the site was approximately 4.00m below the elevated plateau in the west. The topography of the surrounding area typically sloped towards the south and south east. The land outside the northern boundary of the site was c.2-3m higher than the site itself and the south-western boundary of the parcel of land to the north-east of Cooks Lane was c.1.5m higher than the site.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

4.1 The following represents a summary of the archaeological potential, as presented in the written scheme of Investigation (Hawkins, 2018):

### **4.2 Prehistoric**

4.2.1 A late Mesolithic or early Neolithic blade core is recorded from the Sittingbourne Paper Mill site. A porcellanite Neolithic axe is recorded from 'Sittingbourne'. A late Neolithic or early Bronze Age settlement and activity site is recorded alongside a palaeochannel.

4.2.2 A high status Bronze Age burial or metal workers hoard is recorded at the Crown Quay site in 1824. The finds included a pottery urn, four socketed axes and Bronze ingots. A further urn was recorded together with a Bronze dagger and six Bronze rings associated with an inhumation burial. A probable late Iron Age activity site is recorded at 'Marston' prior to 1932.

### **4.3 Roman**

4.3.1 Extensive Roman settlement, activity and burial sites are recorded at Sittingbourne which is located on Watling Street, the Roman Road from London to Canterbury. Roman burials are recorded c. 200m to the east of the site at TQ 913 640, TQ 9098 6478. A possible Roman settlement is recorded at TQ 913 640.

### **4.4 Early Medieval**

4.4.1 An important 7<sup>th</sup> century Saxon cemetery with two clusters of burials was recorded just to the west of the Crown Quay site in 1824-1826. The evidence indicated a mixed inhumation and cremation cemetery (though the latter may have been Bronze Age), with the inhumations accompanied by dress fittings and weapon sets. A 9<sup>th</sup> century inscribed knife and 6<sup>th</sup> century burials are also recorded c. 100m to the north of the site in 1916, along with a hoard of silver sceattas (Exploring Kent's Past).

### **4.5 Medieval**

4.5.1 During the medieval period, the site lay to the rear of the medieval high street, probably in open land.

### **4.6 Post-Medieval**

4.6.1 Milton Creek is marked to the south of the site, and a number of wrecks are noted here on the HER (Exploring Kent's Past). Mills are also noted as being present along the creek. Milton Creek has a long history of barges and barge building, initially in connection with fishing trades in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century and the shipment of grain in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. Prior to 1830 only small vessels could reach Crown Quay and Milton Wharf on the high spring tides. Larger vessels had to anchor at the mouth of the Creek and discharge their cargo into Lighters. Murston was emerging as a port and it had the advantage of having deeper draft facilities. Barges were also brought to the Creek for repair. By the mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century the



Creek was an important commercial centre for the stock brick and cement trades. The banks of the Creek were lined on both sides by brick manufacturers, the most well known being Smeed Dean Ltd.

- 4.6.2 Historic maps demonstrate that the plot of land forming the site has undergone considerable change since the 19th century. The 1871-1890 Ordnance Survey map has the site marked as a Brick Field, suggesting brick earth quarrying was taking place there. A Washing Mill is marked in the middle of the site and a gas works is in the south-west corner. The 1897-1900 map shows the western part of the site as forested, with the eastern part marked as Allotment Gardens. By 1907-1923 the Sewage Works had been constructed in the south-east and central part of the site, with a tank and pumping station marked. The rest of the site remained forested ([www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk)).
- 4.6.3 By 1929-1952 the sewage works is still in place, and the gas works has extended into the south-west of the site. The area to the north of the sewage works is now marked as marsh. The railway has been constructed and forms the southern boundary of the site. The 1967-1983 map shows a pre-cast concrete works has replaced the sewage treatment works. The north-eastern parcel of land is marked as allotment gardens for much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century ([www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk)).
- 4.6.4 The site lies in an area known for Saxon and Roman burials. However, both the historic maps and the geotechnical investigations suggest that extensive brickearth quarrying had taken place on the site since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. No alluvial material was noted in the geotechnical investigations carried out before remediation, which suggested that alluvial material from the creek did not extend onto the site.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England and the Institute for Archaeologists.
- 5.2 As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins, 2018), the evaluation specifically aimed to address the following objectives:
- to identify if any alluvial material from the creek was present on the site
  - to identify if there is any hinterland evidence for the historic medieval town of Milton Regis
  - to locate and define any truncation which may have wholly or partially removed any archaeological or geological deposits
- 5.3 The site was subject to three evaluation trenches which each measured 32.4m x 4.2m on the surface, in-case of the need to step the trenches down, thus giving a measurement of 30m x 1.2m at base.
- 5.4 Upon excavation of the site however, natural ground was identified directly below the topsoil and therefore stepping was not required.
- 5.5 The southern part of the site was not trenched as it was located c. 4m below the rest of the site and had been recently remediated.
- 5.6 The machining was undertaken using a 13 tonne 360° mechanical excavator which excavated through the current ground surface and removed it using a toothless ditching bucket (1.8m wide). The machine then continued to remove modern overburden under the constant supervision of an archaeologist and spoil was mounded at least 1m from the edges of each trench.
- 5.7 Machine excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until either significant archaeological strata or natural ground was exposed.
- 5.8 Once the archaeological potential had been established all features were investigated and recorded.
- 5.9 All deposits, sections and surfaces were examined by archaeologists. *In situ* soils and horizons (e.g. between topsoil and subsoil, and between subsoil and natural) were examined for artefacts, features, structures and deposits, non *in-situ* soils (e.g. spoil heaps) were examined for artefacts. All trenches were open for at least 48 hours to allow any features to weather out.
- 5.10 After recording the trenches, the head deposits within Trenches 2 and 3 were test-pitted by machine, under archaeological supervision, in order to look for the underlying gravels.
- 5.11 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were developed from the
-

Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, as presented within PCA's *Operations Manual* (Taylor with Brown, 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the county of Kent.

- 5.12 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation consisting of high quality digital images.
- 5.13 The complete archive produced during the evaluation and watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with a local museum with site code KCLS18.
- 5.14 The evaluation was monitored by Simon Mason of KCC Heritage Conservation.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS BY TRENCH**

### **6.1 Trench 1**

- 6.1.1 The earliest deposit observed in Trench 1 consisted of compacted natural gravels within a clayey silt matrix [4]. The height of the natural fell from a level of 5.20m OD at the western end of the trench, to 4.91m OD to the east.
- 6.1.2 Sealing the natural gravels was a thin layer of firmly compacted, light, yellowish brown sandy silt [5], a remnant of the head deposits. This was recorded at 5.14m OD.
- 6.1.3 Directly overlying the head deposits was a 0.40m thick layer of topsoil [3], which had a surface height of 5.54m OD. No archaeological finds or features were identified in the trench.

### **6.2 Trench 2**

- 6.2.1 The earliest deposit observed in Trench 2 was compacted sandy silt [2]. The top of the natural sandy silt fell from a height of 8.66m OD at the southern end of the trench to 7.55m OD at the northern end. This deposit was test-pitted by machine, in order to look for the underlying gravels. The gravels were not reached, and deposit [2] had a thickness of over 3.05m.
- 6.2.2 The natural was truncated throughout the trench by various modern intrusions and possible 19<sup>th</sup> century quarry pits which were tested to establish their date but not excavated, as it was clear that any archaeology of interest would have been located in the top of the natural layers.
- 6.2.3 Sealing the natural deposits and the modern truncations was a 0.35m thick layer of made ground [1] that comprised compact dark grey sandy clay with frequent inclusions of concrete and clinker. This layer had a surface height of 9.10m OD.

### **6.3 Trench 3**

- 6.3.1 The earliest deposit observed in Trench 3 was natural sandy silt, [9]. The top of this layer fell from a height of 8.49m OD at the western end of the trench to 7.55m OD at the eastern end. As with deposit [2], this layer was test-pitted by machine. No gravels were observed and deposit [9] was recorded at over 2.90m thick.
- 6.3.2 The natural deposits were directly overlain by made ground layer [8] that comprised firmly compacted, dark grayish brown, clayey silt with a height of 7.89m OD. Again, the natural deposits were heavily truncated by modern and 19<sup>th</sup> century intrusions which were tested but not recorded.
- 6.3.3 This was in turn sealed by made ground layer [7] which was formed from compacted clinker and slag and had a height of 8.14m OD
- 6.3.4 Sealing the trench was made ground deposit [6], comprising firmly compacted, mid grayish brown, silty sand, which had a thickness of 0.12m and a height of 8.26m OD.
-

## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS BY PHASE**

### **7.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits**

- 7.1.1 The oldest natural deposits found on site comprised gravels within a clayey silt matrix. The gravels were only reached in Trench 1 and fell from a height of 5.20m OD at the western end of the trench, to 4.91m OD at the eastern end.
- 7.1.2 Overlying the gravels in Trench 1, and present in the other two trenches were head deposits of firmly compacted sandy silt (brickearth). The top of the brickearth fell from a maximum height of 8.66m OD in Trench 2, located towards the south-west end of the site to 5.54m OD in Trench 1, at the north-eastern end of site. However, extensive terracing of the site had taken place in all three trenches, and given the thickness of the brickearth demonstrated in the test pits, the original height of the top of the brickearth deposit could not be defined.

### **7.2 Phase 2: Modern**

- 7.2.1 Extensive truncation in the 19th and 20<sup>th</sup> century was identified in Trenches 2 and 3, related to brickearth quarrying and the buildings present on the site in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.2.2 Twentieth Century made ground directly sealed the natural deposits and truncations in Trenches 2 and 3. The natural was sealed by modern topsoil in the area of Trench 1. These layers formed the current day land surface with a height of between 9.10m OD at Trench 2 and 5.54m OD at Trench 1.

## **8 RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

### **8.1 Research Objectives**

8.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2018) highlighted a set of specific objectives to be addressed by the investigation:

#### **8.2 To identify if any alluvial material from the creek was present on the site.**

8.2.1 No alluvial material from the creek was observed during the evaluation.

#### **8.3 To identify if there is any hinterland evidence for the historic medieval town of Milton Regis.**

8.3.1 No evidence for the hinterland to the historic medieval town of Milton Regis was observed during the evaluation.

#### **8.4 To locate and define any truncation which may have wholly or partially removed any archaeological or geological deposits.**

8.4.1 It was apparent from the topography of the site that it had been subject to historic terracing, during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Extensive brickearth quarrying and modern intrusions from previous buildings on the site had also truncated the natural ground.

8.4.2 The result of this terracing had a severe impact on the archaeological horizon, effectively removing it and any archaeological finds or features that may have been present, from the site.

## **9 CONCLUSIONS**

- 9.1 The results of the evaluation show that the archaeological horizon had effectively been removed from the site during a phase of terracing in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Some hachures are shown on the 1908 Ordnance Survey map along the northern and western boundary of the site, and further hachures are shown on the 1950s Ordnance Survey map. The land beyond the northern boundary of the main site is c. 2-3m higher than the site ground level, indicating how much material had been removed from the site. The land beyond the boundary of the separate parcel of land where Trench 1 was located was c. 1.5m higher than the site.
- 9.2 No archaeological finds or features were identified on the site.

## **10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Alistair Robertson of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the archaeological work on behalf of Milton Pipes Ltd.
- 10.2 We also offer our thanks to Simon Mason of Kent County Council for monitoring the site.
- 10.3 The author would also like to thank: Helen Hawkins for project managing and editing this report; Mick Steel for the illustrations, and Dan Britton and Bruce Ferguson for their work on site.



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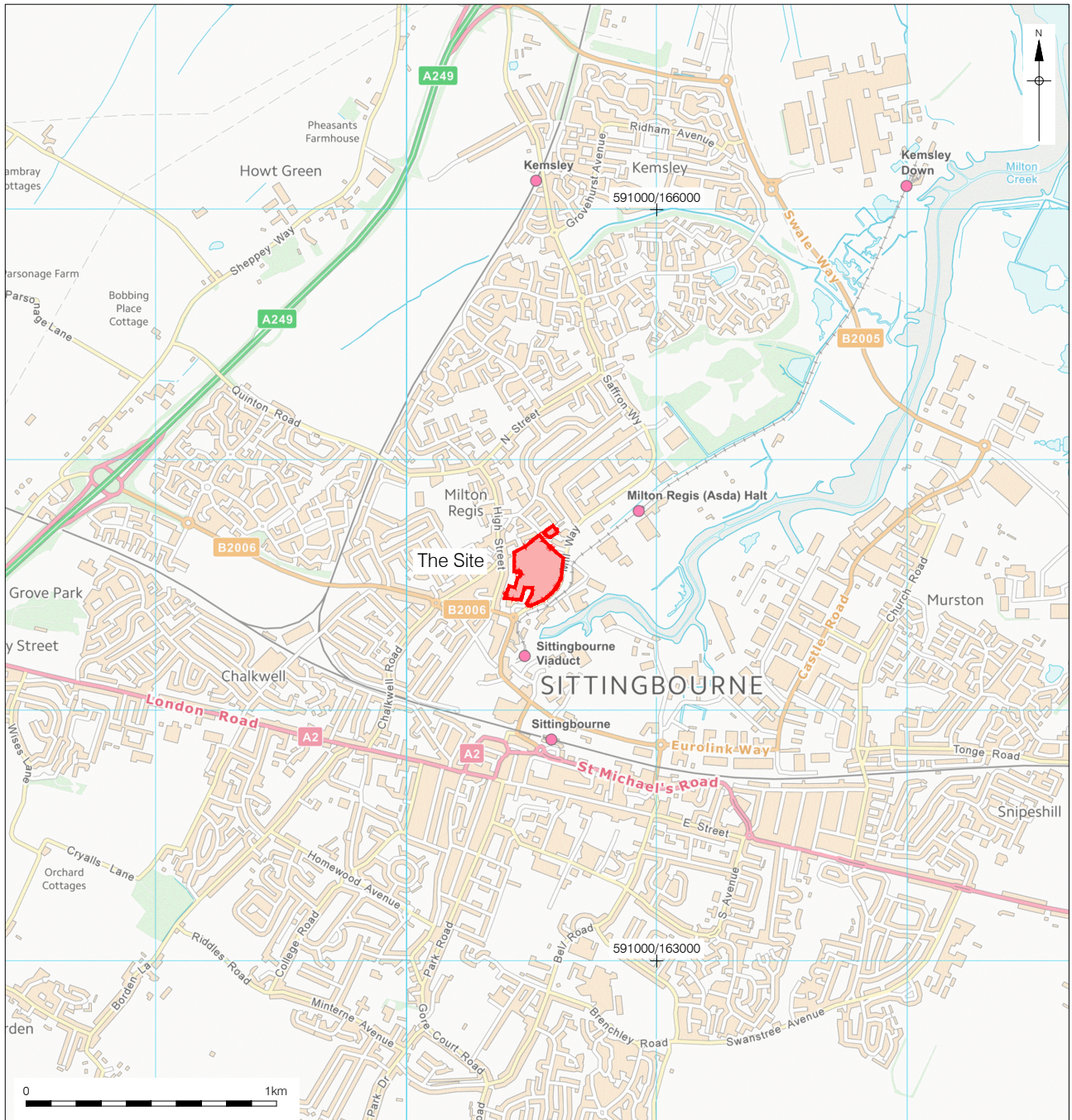
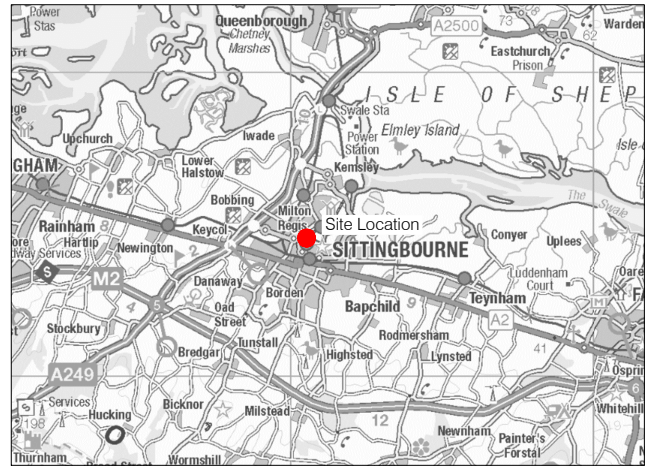
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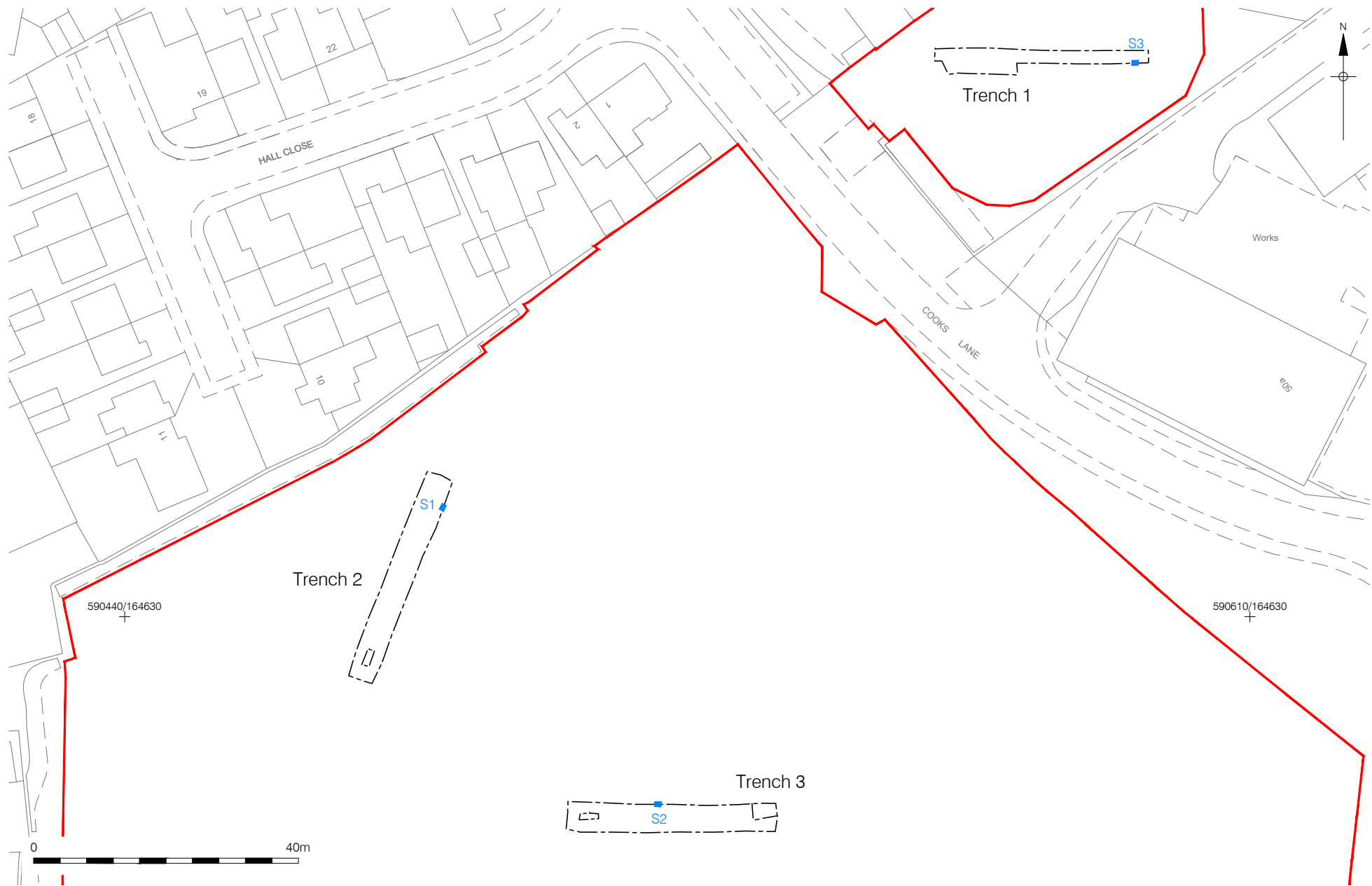
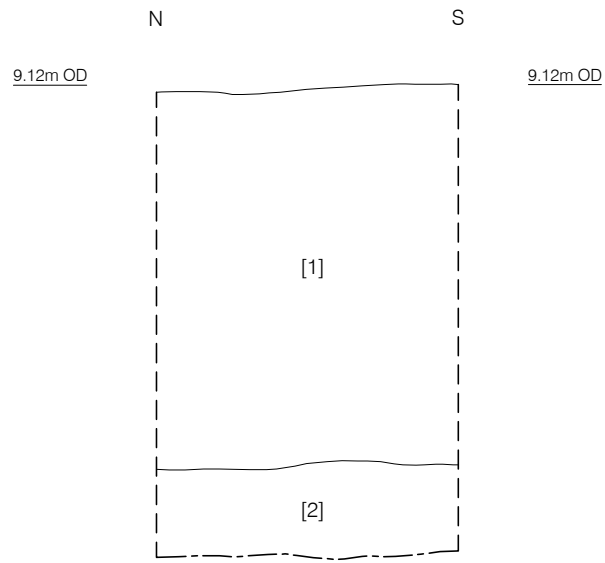
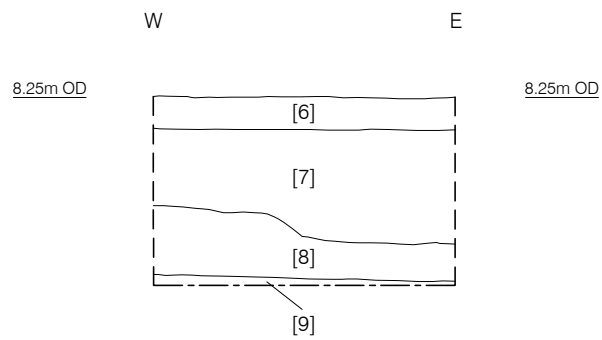


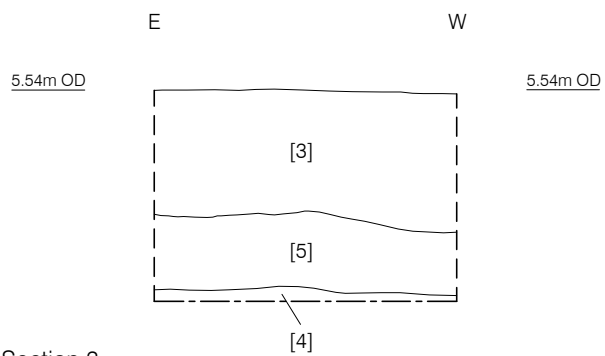
Figure 2  
 Detailed Site Location  
 1:800 at A4



Section 1  
West Facing  
Trench 2



Section 2  
South Facing  
Trench 3



Section 3  
North Facing  
Trench 1



**PLATES:**



*Plate 1: Trench 1, Looking East*



*Plate 2: Section 3, Trench 1, Looking South*



*Plate 3: Trench 2, Looking South*



*Plate 4: Section 1, Trench 2, Looking East*



*Plate 5: Test Pit, Trench 2, Looking West*



*Plate 6: Trench 3, Looking East*



*Plate 7: Section 2, Trench 3, Looking North*



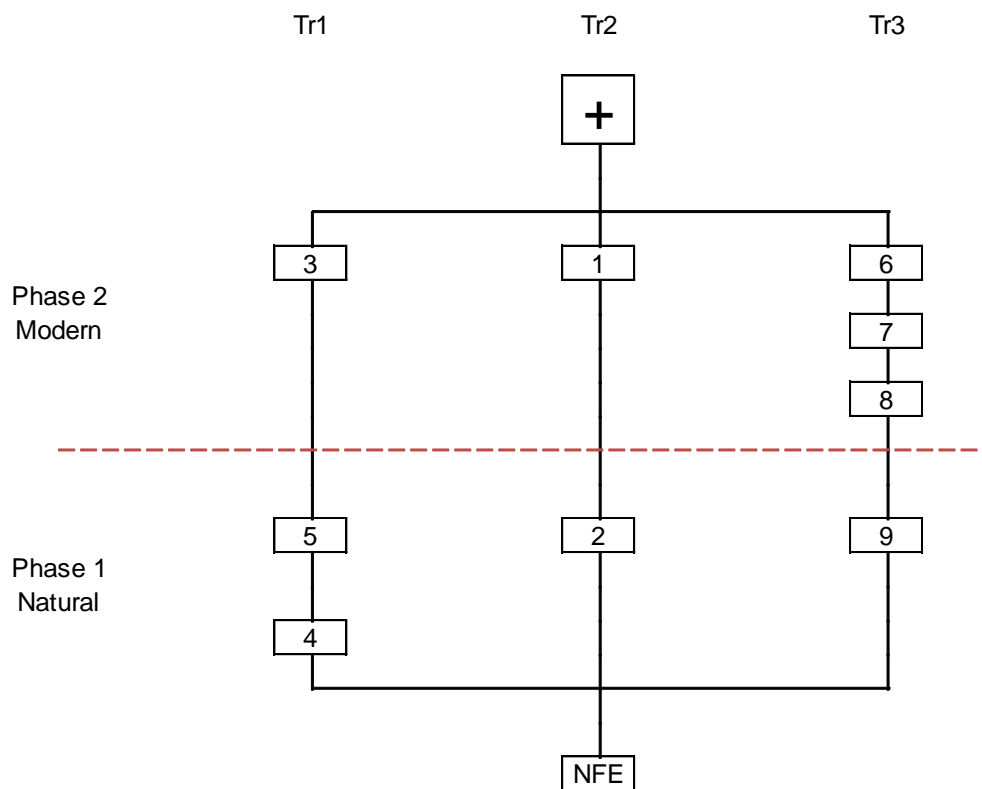


*Plate 8: Test Pit, Trench 3, Looking North*

## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context	CTX Type	Trench	Category	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
KCLS18	1	Layer	2	20thC Made Ground	30	4	0.35	9.1		KCLS18-PH2
KCLS18	2	Layer	2	Natural Head Deposits - Sandy Silts	30	4		8.66	7.55	KCLS18-PH1
KCLS18	3	Layer	1	20thC Made Ground	30	4	0.4	5.54		KCLS18-PH2
KCLS18	4	Layer	1	Natural Gravels	30	4		5.02	4.91	KCLS18-PH1
KCLS18	5	Layer	1	Remnant of Head Deposits - Sand Silts	30	4	0.25	5.14		KCLS18-PH1
KCLS18	6	Layer	3	20thC Made Ground	30	4	0.12	8.26		KCLS18-PH2
KCLS18	7	Layer	3	20thC Made Ground	30	4	0.38	8.14		KCLS18-PH2
KCLS18	8	Layer	3	20thC Made Ground	30	4	0.23	7.89		KCLS18-PH2
KCLS18	9	Layer	3	Natural Head Deposits - Sandy Silts	30	4		8.49	7.55	KCLS18-PH1

## APPENDIX 2: PHASED MATRIX



## APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

**OASIS ID: preconst1-330579**

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### Project details

Project name	Milton Pipes, Cooks Lane, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 2AD, An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Milton Pipes, Cooks Lane, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 2AD. Natural deposits of silty clay and gravels were located between 8.66m OD to the south-west of the site and 4.91m OD to the north-east. It was observed during the evaluation that heavy terracing of the site had occurred in the past. No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed during the evaluation.
Project dates	Start: 08-10-2018 End: 12-10-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	KCLS18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and ?brownfield? sites)
Monument type	NONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

---

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT SWALE SITTINGBOURNE Cooks Lane, Sittingbourne
Postcode	ME10 2AD
Study area	46620 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 9056 6451 51.34710577759 0.73666806164 51 20 49 N 000 44 12 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 4.91m Max: 8.66m

---

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator CgMs Consulting

Project design originator Helen Hawkins

Project director/manager Helen Hawkins

Project supervisor Guy Seddon

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Milton Pipes Ltd

---

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Local Museum

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"

Digital Media available "Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Local Museum

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

---

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Milton Pipes, Cooks Lane, Sittingbourne, Kent ME10 2AD, An Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Seddon, G.

Date 2018

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Place of issue or publication Brockley, London


Description A4 client report, blue cover

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Entered by Guy Seddon (gseddon@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 10 October 2018

## APPENDIX 4: KCC FIELDWORK REPORTING FORM

<b>HER &amp; Fieldwork Notification Form</b>			
Sections <b>A</b> and <b>B</b> to be sent digitally to KCC Heritage Conservation Group <b>in advance of the start of fieldwork</b> . Section <b>C</b> to be completed and sent <b>at end of fieldwork</b> . Section <b>D</b> to be filled in and sent with completed report.			
<b>SECTION A - PROJECT DETAILS</b>			
<b>Site/Project Name:</b>	Cooks Lane Sittingbourne	<b>NGR:</b>	TQ 9056 6451
	Kent		
	ME10 2AD		
<b>Site Address:</b>			
Cooks Lane Sittingbourne, Kent ME10 2AD			
<b>Commissioning Body/Client:</b> CgMs Heritage (part of the RPS Group).			
<b>Development Proposals/Reason for Fieldwork:</b>		<b>Planning Reference:</b>	
Construction of new residential units, planning condition		15/502912/FULL	
Consent includes condition requiring archaeological evaluation			
<b>SECTION B - COMMENCEMENT OF FIELDWORK</b>			
<b>Type of Archaeological Fieldwork:</b>		<b>Site Supervisor:</b>	Guy Seddon
Evaluation		<b>Site Contact Details:</b> To be confirmed	
<b>Specification for Works?:</b>		No	
<b>Local Museum Notified:</b>		<b>Site Code:</b> KCLS18	
	<b>Date:</b>		
<b>Local Arch Soc Notified:</b>			
	<b>Date:</b>		
<b>START DATE:</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> October	<b>ANTICIPATED DURATION:</b>	5 days
I (archaeological contractor) confirm that all necessary provision has been made for the resources to complete the archaeological fieldwork, post-excavation analysis and reporting in accordance with the agreed specification.			
<b>Name:</b>	Helen Hawkins		
<b>On behalf of:</b>	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd		
<b>Signed:</b>	Helen Hawkins	<b>Date:</b>	24/09/18

## SECTION C - COMPLETION OF FIELDWORK

Date Fieldwork Completed:	12.10.18	Was fieldwork monitored by KCC? Yes	
Further Fieldwork Anticipated:	No	Who?	Simon Mason

Map attached showing site location and extent of intervention? In report

Summary of results (Continue on separate sheet if necessary):

In report

Agreed Reporting Stages and Program:

Name:	Helen Hawkins
On behalf of:	Pre-Construct Archaeology



<b>Signed:</b>	Helen Hawkins					<b>Date:</b>	12.10.18	
<b>SECTION D - COMPLETION OF POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS &amp; REPORTING</b>								
Reports Submitted (Titles)			Copies to: (Number)					
	KCC	LPA	Arch Soc	Client	EH	Other	Digital Copies	
<b>HER Data:</b>								
<b>Digital Mapping Data?</b>			<b>Notes:</b>					
<b>Location and Destination of Archive:</b>								
<b>Name:</b>								
<b>On behalf of:</b>								
<b>Signed:</b>						<b>Date:</b>		

# PCA

## **PCA CAMBRIDGE**

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM  
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN  
t: 01223 845 522  
e: [cambridge@pre-construct.com](mailto:cambridge@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA DURHAM**

UNIT 19A, TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK  
TURSDALE  
DURHAM DH6 5PG  
t: 0191 377 1111  
e: [durham@pre-construct.com](mailto:durham@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA LONDON**

UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE  
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY  
LONDON SE4 2PD  
t: 020 7732 3925  
e: [london@pre-construct.com](mailto:london@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA NEWARK**

OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD  
WINKBURN, NEWARK  
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG  
t: 01636 370410  
e: [newark@pre-construct.com](mailto:newark@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA NORWICH**

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD  
HONINGHAM  
NORWICH NR9 5AP  
T: 01223 845522  
e: [cambridge@pre-construct.com](mailto:cambridge@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA WARWICK**

UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE  
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK  
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN  
t: 01926 485490  
e: [warwick@pre-construct.com](mailto:warwick@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA WINCHESTER**

5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD  
WINCHESTER  
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX  
t: 01962 849 549  
e: [winchester@pre-construct.com](mailto:winchester@pre-construct.com)

