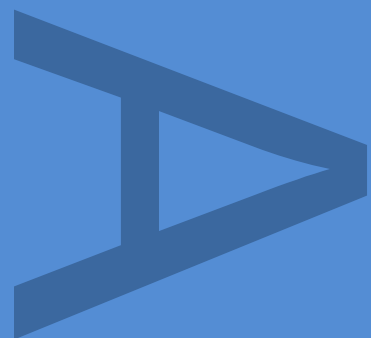


**LAND NORTH OF IWADE
CHURCH (PHASE 7), IWADE,
KENT, ME9 8SJ**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

OCTOBER 2009

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



An Archaeological Evaluation of Land Northwest of All Saints Church, The Street, Iwade near Sittingbourne, Kent, ME9 8SJ

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 9015 6815

Site Code: KIWC 09

Written and Researched by Paw Jorgensen

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, October 2009

Project Manager: Tim Bradley

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting

Contractor :

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

**Tel.: 020 7732 3925
Fax: 020 7732 7896
E-mail: tbradley@pre-construct.com
Web: www.pre-construct.com**

**©Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
October 2009**

The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

1	Abstract.....	3
2	Introduction.....	4
3	Planning Background.....	7
4	Historical & Archaeological Background.....	8
5	Geological And Topographical Background.....	10
6	Archaeological Methodology.....	11
7	Trench Descriptions.....	12
8	Conclusions.....	20
9	Research Objectives.....	21
10	Acknowledgments.....	23
11	Bibliography.....	24

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Geoarchaeological Report.....	25
Appendix 2: Context Index.....	27
Appendix 2: Site Matrix.....	28
Appendix 3: OASIS Report Form.....	29

ILLUSTRATIONS

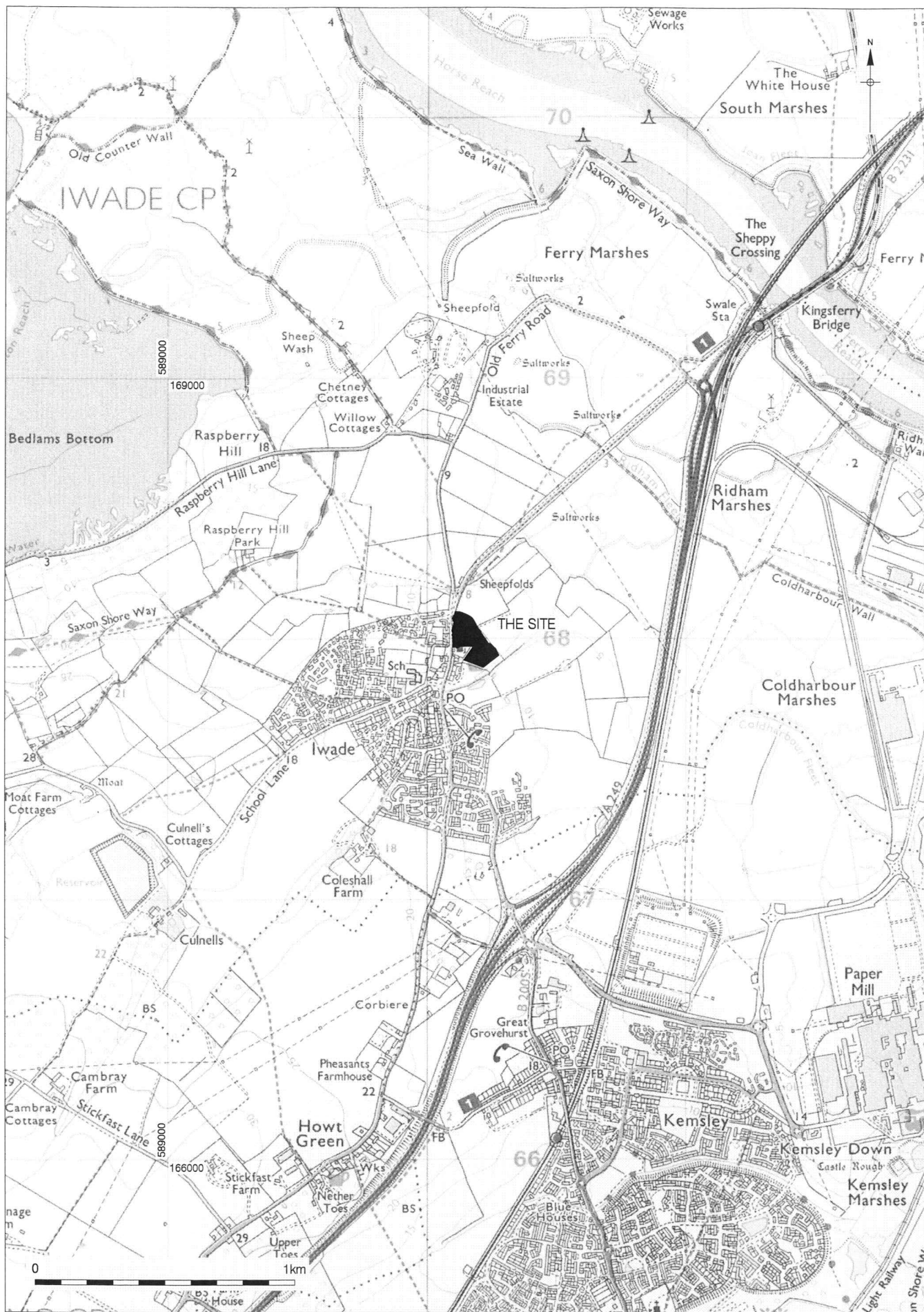
Figure 1: Site Location.....	5
Figure 2: Trench Locations.....	6
Figure 3: Plan of Trenches Showing All Archaeological Features.....	18
Figure 4: Sections 1-10.....	19

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at land north of All Saints Church, The Street, Iwade near Sittingbourne, Kent. The central National Grid Reference for the site is TQ 9015 6815. The field evaluation was undertaken between 24th and the 28th of August 2009 and the 28th and 30th of September 2009, and the commissioning client was CgMs Consulting.
- 1.2 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 11 trial trenches, designed to investigate the site's archaeological potential. A desk based assessment undertaken by CgMs Consulting (Hawkins and Meager 2009) noted the potential for Bronze Age, Iron Age, Late Medieval, and post-medieval remains across the site with a low potential for remains dating to other periods.
- 1.3 A number of archaeological features were identified during the evaluation. These predominantly consisted of linear features, presumably field ditches, dissecting the site from north to south and east to west. The majority of the features were within the central portion of the site and were observed in Trenches 3, 4, 5, and 9. A single north-south aligned linear feature was observed in Trench 8; Trench 10 revealed a possible pit and two natural features, while Trench 6 identified a 19th or 20th century roadside ditch; the remaining Trenches (1, 2, 7, and 11) were devoid of archaeological remains.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between 24th and the 28th of August 2009 and the 28th and 30th of September 2009, in response to the planned development of land to the north of All Saints Church, Iwade, Kent (Fig.1). The site is bounded to the south by All Saints Church, to the north and east by agricultural land, and to the west by residential housing fronting The Street.
- 2.2 The commissioning client was CgMs Consulting. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd undertook the archaeological evaluation under the supervision of Paw Jorgensen and Alexis Haslam, and the project management of Tim Bradley. The purpose of the evaluation was to investigate the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site and to determine the potential impact the planned development would have on such remains. Adam Single, Kent County Council Archaeological Officer, monitored the evaluation on behalf of Swale Borough Council. The geoarchaeological survey was undertaken by Dr Nick Branch of Quest.
- 2.3 The evaluation followed a written scheme of investigation (Hawkins and Meager 2009), which had highlighted the potential for archaeological deposits on the site. The proposal was for the excavation of 11 trenches, undertaken in two phases due to ecological constraints.



© Crown copyright 2006. All rights reserved. License number 36110309

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2009

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

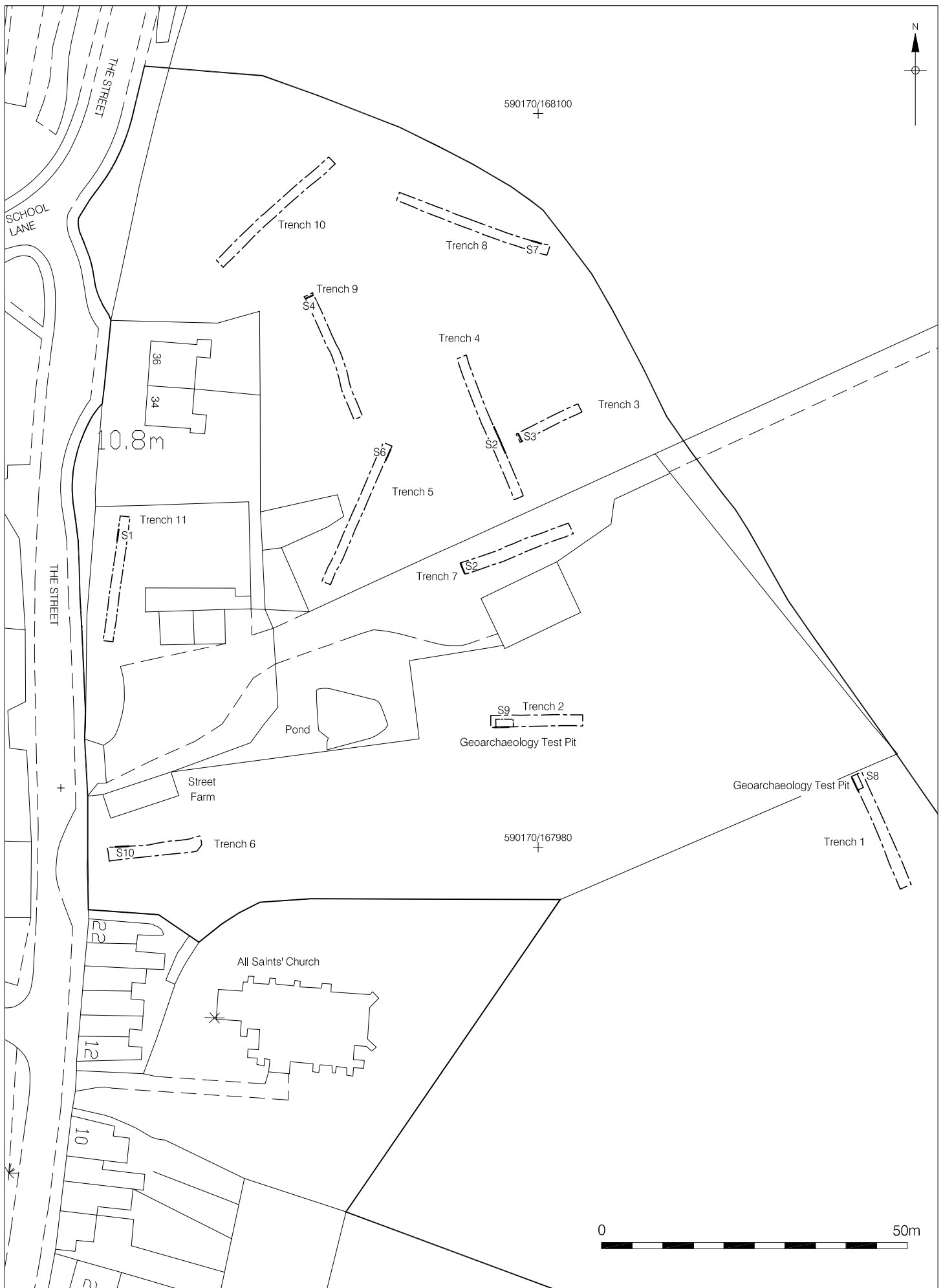


Figure 2
Trench Location
1:800 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Planning permission (Planning Application ref: SW/06/1355) has been granted by Swale Borough for the redevelopment of the study site. This will include the construction of residential units in the northwestern area and open land to the southeast. A schedule of conditions has been issued, including Condition 10 which requires that:

(10) No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of:

(2) archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a Specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the District Planning Authority; and

(2) following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure the preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the District Planning Authority

Grounds: To ensure appropriate assessment of the archaeological implications of any development proposals and the subsequent mitigation of adverse impacts through preservation in situ or by record, in pursuance of policies E1 and E16 of the Swale Borough Local Plan 2008 and policy QL7 of the Kent and Medway Structure Plan.

- 3.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in response to Condition 10, and in accordance with the approved Specification (Hawkins & Meager 2009)

4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Paleolithic to Neolithic

4.1.1 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.

4.2.2 A further Neolithic occupation site appears to have been identified at Lower Halstow (KE 2990) while 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).

4.2 Bronze Age

4.2.1 It is likely that the site was situated within a highly developed agricultural and ritual landscape during this period. Previously, barbed and tanged arrowheads have been recovered adjacent to The Street, which suggests at least transient use of the area during the Early Bronze Age. Excavations at Kemsley Fields less than 2 km southeast of Iwade revealed a settlement site which probably dating to the later part of the Early Bronze Age. Other archaeological sites recorded in the vicinity include a probable settlement at Tonge (KE 1606) and several metalwork finds at Milton Regis (KE 3600) and Tonge (KE 3588 and KE 9573). Archaeological investigations at Pink's Corner, Iwade discovered evidence of Late Bronze Age agricultural activity.

4.3 Iron Age

4.3.1 Previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the site have recorded Iron Age settlements at Lower Halstow (KE 2996), Borden (KE 3110 and KE 15370), Sittingbourne (KE 17184), and at Iwade. In addition to the settlements a number of agricultural field systems have been recorded in the Iwade area and numerous chance finds have been recorded within the greater vicinity of the town.

4.4 Roman

- 4.4.1 Several archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the vicinity of the study site. The majority of the sites recorded where Roman materials were recovered are located within the marshes and floodplains although excavations at Pink's Corner, Iwade did identify a probable settlement dating to this period. More locally, excavations south of All Saints Church (Iwade Phase III site) failed to identify any Roman remains.

4.5 Anglo Saxon and Early Medieval

- 4.5.1 No material dating to this period has been recorded within Iwade parish although numerous sites have been identified in the surrounding areas. Although Iwade was not recorded in Domesday Book it has been suggested that the place name 'Swainesdown' northwest of the village is of Anglo Danish origin (KE 3017).

4.6 Late Medieval and Post Medieval

- 4.6.1 Archaeological evidence recovered from the Iwade area suggests that the settlement was founded in the late 12th or early 13th century. This appears to correspond with the construction date of All Saints Church (KE 3508) just south of the study site. It has been suggested that the "inning" of large tracts of marsh land in the Swale area from the 11th century onwards prompted the foundation of the medieval settlement at Iwade.
- 4.6.2 Edward Hasted in 1797 to 1801 describes Iwade parish as:

"This parish lies very low and on a level with the adjoining marshes, the situation and look of it is not unlike the fens in Lincolnshire. It is hardly known, excepting to those who travel towards the Isle of Sheppey, to which the road leads through this parish over the marshes to the Kings Ferry, from which the village, and the church stand at about a mile distance, and about two from the town of Milton north westward. There are sixteen houses in it, and about sixty or seventy inhabitants".

5 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The 1:50,000 scale British Geological Survey Map for the area (Sheet 272 Chatham) indicates that the site is situated at the interface of an area of Head Brickearth to the southeast, and London Clay to the southwest.
- 5.2 Topographically the site is situated on the back of an east trending finger ridge sloping to the north, south, and east within the site boundaries. The back of the ridge is located at approximately 10m AOD, while the northern valley is situated at approximately 7.5m AOD.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The excavation of 11 trenches was outlined in the written scheme of investigation (Hawkins and Meager 2009) (Fig 2). The layout of the trenches was designed to evaluate the archaeological and geoarchaeological potential of the site.
- 6.2 The trenches were undertaken in two phases due to ecological constraints. Phase 1 was undertaken between 24th and the 28th of August 2009 and consisted of Trenches 3, 4, 5, 7 and 9 in the centre of the site. Phase 2 was undertaken between 28th and 30th September 2009 and consisted of Trenches 1, 2, 6, 8 and 10 situated towards the north and south of the site.
- 6.3 Excavation of the trenches was carried out using a JCB-type mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist. Excavation progressed through the current plough soil and subsoil until the top of either the natural geology or archaeological horizons were discernable.
- 6.4 All deposits were recorded on pro forma context sheets. Trench plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. The trenches were surveyed using a GPS surveying system at which time a temporary benchmark was also established at a height of 11.03m OD in the central portion of the site. A photographic record was also kept of all the trenches in colour and monochrome slide and digital formats.
- 6.5 Geoarchaeological test pits were excavated at each end of Trenches 1 and 2 under the supervision of Dr Nick Branch, Director, Quaternary Scientific (QUEST), University of Reading, to advise on the geoarchaeological potential of the site. The stratigraphy of both trenches was recorded in the field noting the physical properties (and boundary changes. These descriptions were given to the archaeological supervisor for incorporation into the primary archive and the present report. A summary of the findings is also reproduced in Appendix 1 of this report.

7 TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

7.1 Trench 1

7.1.1 Trench 1 was excavated near the southeast corner of the site on a roughly north-south alignment. The trench revealed no archaeological features. Geoarchaeological examination of the trench stratigraphy showed that the sequence comprised dark reddish brown London Clay [45] first observed at a maximum height of 7m AOD. Overlying this was a horizon of heavily oxidised mottled yellow and reddish brown pedogenically altered (altered through soil action processes such as root action, solifluction, animal burrows etc) London Clay [44] with patches of light yellowish brown clayey silt extending to a height of 7.93m AOD. Above this horizon, at a maximum height of 8.67m AOD, was a layer of subsoil [43] comprising mottled yellow and reddish brown clay containing frequent inclusions of rounded flint gravel. Another subsoil horizon [42] was observed, at a maximum height of 8.99m AOD, overlying [43]. This deposit comprised mottled dark brown and yellowish brown clay with frequent root penetration. At the top of the sequence was the current plough soil horizon [+] extending to a maximum height of 9.28m AOD.

7.2 Trench 2

7.2.1 No archaeological features were observed in Trench 2. As with Trench 1, a deeper test pit was excavated in the western end of the trench for geoarchaeological inspection. The stratigraphic sequence consisted of pedogenically altered London Clay [48] at the base overlain by a layer of gravel [47], which was sealed by a subsoil horizon. At the very top of the sequence was the current plough soil horizon [+].

7.2.2 The pedogenically altered London Clay [48] observed at the base of the sequence at a highest level of 10.73m AOD which comprised mottled yellowish brown and reddish brown clay with patches of light yellowish brown silt at the top and dark yellowish red mottled silt towards the base. Overlying this was a gravel horizon [47], recorded at 10.78m AOD, possibly representing the truncated remains of a Pleistocene gravel terrace, which comprised small rounded flint pebbles in a yellowish brown clay matrix.

- 7.2.3 Above the gravel horizon was a layer of firm colluvial subsoil [46]. This deposit was recorded at a height of 11.07m AOD and ranged in colour from yellowish red at the top to yellowish brown near the base and contained a distinctive ped structure. Root penetration was observed throughout the layer, as were occasional oyster shell fragments.

7.3 Trench 3

- 7.3.1 Trench 3 was aligned roughly east-west and was located in the eastern central part of the site. The current ground surface sloped from 10.26m AOD in the west to 10.10m AOD in the east and the natural clay was encountered at 9.58m AOD to the west and 9.52m AOD to the east.
- 7.3.2 Excavation of Trench 3 revealed two possible ditches, [14] and [16], at a maximum height of 9.52m AOD and 9.58m AOD respectively. While the exact relationship between the two ditches could not be definitively established, it is likely that ditch [14] truncated ditch [16]. Neither ditch yielded any temporally diagnostic finds.
- 7.3.3 Ditch [14] measured 1.50m north-south by 3.20m east-west and was aligned roughly north-south in the eastern part of the trench. It extended north, south, and east beyond the limits of the trench. The fill [13] of the ditch comprised very firm mid-brownish grey slightly silty clay with moderate inclusions of small rounded to sub-rounded pebbles, most of which were flint.
- 7.3.4 The second ditch recorded in Trench 3, [16], was aligned east-west and measured approximately 6m east-west by 0.9m north-south. It extended beyond the limits of the trench to the south and west, and was truncated to the east by ditch [14]. The fill [15] comprised firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of angular flint pebbles and very occasional animal bone (retained).

7.4 Trench 4

- 7.4.1 Trench 4 was positioned just west of Trench 3 and was aligned roughly north-south. The current ground level sloped from 10.32m AOD at the southern end of the trench to 10.04m AOD at the northern end and natural clay was encountered at 9.85m AOD to the south and 9.54m AOD to the north. Excavation of the trench revealed three east-west aligned linear features ([7], [9], and [11]).

7.4.2 Ditch [7] was observed at a maximum height of 9.81m AOD. It was located in the southern half of the trench and measured approximately 1.5m east-west by 3.73m north-south by 0.48m deep. It extended east and west beyond the boundaries of the trench and appeared to cut ditch [9] to the north. The ditch was filled by [6], a very firm mid-yellowish brown very slightly silty clay, and contained occasional very degraded bone fragments, small rounded flint pebbles, and very occasional medieval pottery (12th-14th century) and burnt flint. A hand-excavated slot through the northern half of the ditch along the eastern edge of the trench revealed moderately steep sides with a sharp break of slope at the top and a gradual break at the base.

7.4.3 The hand-excavated slot was extended to the north to encompass ditch [9] and to attempt to clarify the relationship between the two ditches. Ditch [9] was first observed at a height of 9.79m AOD and measured approximately 1.35m north-south by 1.50m east-west by 0.38m in depth. It extended beyond the confines of the trench to the east and west. To the north the sides of the ditch sloped gently towards the gradual break of slope at the base and to the south the ditch was truncated by ditch [7]. At the top of the ditch the break of slope was sharp. Ditch [9] was filled by [8], a very firm mid-yellowish brown very slightly silty clay containing occasional small sub-rounded flint pebbles and very occasional very degraded pottery fragments (mixture of Late Bronze Age – Middle Iron Age & Iron Age/Saxon fabrics).

7.4.4 To the north, in the central portion of the trench, was ditch [11], which measured 1.80m north-south by 1.50m east-west and extended to the east and west beyond the limits of the trench. It was first observed at a height of 9.75m AOD. The ditch was filled by [10] which comprised very firm mid-yellowish brown slightly silty clay containing occasional small flint pebbles.

7.5 Trench 5

7.5.1 Trench 5 was excavated to the west of Trench 4 and aligned roughly north-south. The south end of the trench was situated within a former sheep fold with a concrete slab base. Topographically the ground surface sloped from 11.02m AOD in the south to 9.61m AOD in the north while natural clay was encountered at 9.66m AOD in the south and 9.82m AOD to the north. At the southern end of the trench a dark organic horizon containing plastic and concrete fragments overlay the natural clay and indeed appeared to have truncated it slightly.

7.5.2 One east-west aligned linear feature [27] was identified in the central portion of the trench at a maximum height of 10.01m AOD. This possible ditch measured approximately 2.75m north-south by 1.50m east-west and continued beyond the eastern and western confines of the trench. The feature was filled by firm mid-greyish brown to yellowish brown silty clay containing occasional small angular pebbles. Another anomaly [29] was recorded to the north of [27], but the nature of this could not be determined. It is possible that the anomaly represents the truncated remains of a pit or a ditch.

7.6 Trench 6

7.6.1 Trench 6 was located between All Saints Church and a listed timber structure in the southwest corner of the site. However, excavation of the trench revealed only one feature; a 19th or 20th century ditch [53] aligned north-south, parallel to The Street. It is likely that this ditch represents the remains of a roadside ditch which was in-filled during the 19th or 20th century.

7.6.2 The trench was excavated to a depth of 10.10m AOD and pedogenically altered London Clay [51] was observed at the base to a maximum height of 10.48m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of gravel [50] comprising rounded flint pebbles in a yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown clay matrix. As with layer [47] in Trench 2 it is possible that [50] represents the truncated remains of a Pleistocene gravel terrace. Sealing the gravel horizon was a layer of subsoil [49] at a maximum height of 10.94m AOD. The subsoil horizon comprised yellowish red to yellowish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. Above the subsoil deposit was the current plough soil horizon [+].

7.7 Trench 7

7.7.1 Trench 7 was situated just north of an extant concrete block barn south of Trench 4 and was aligned east-west. The ground surface sloped slightly from 11.85m AOD at the west end of the trench to 11.76m AOD at the east end. Natural clay was encountered at a height of 11.14m AOD to the west and 11.10m AOD to the east. Overlying the natural clay was a layer of concrete and brick rubble, which was in turn overlain by a shallow organic horizon comprising the current ground level. No archaeological features were observed during the excavation of the trench.

7.8 Trench 8

- 7.8.1 Excavation of Trench 8 revealed natural clay at a maximum height of 8.95m AOD. In the eastern end of the trench this had been cut by two natural features, likely tree boles or drainage ways. Both features were irregular in shape, both horizontally and vertically, and showed some signs of root disturbance along the sides. In addition to the natural features a north-south aligned linear feature was observed in the central portion of the trench. This extended beyond the confines of the trench to the north and south. The linear feature is being fully investigated as part of the ongoing mitigation measures. Sealing the natural clay and the cut features was a layer of subsoil [5] at a maximum height of 9.42m AOD. This was overlain by the current plough soil horizon [+].

7.9 Trench 9

- 7.9.1 Trench 9 was located to the northwest of Trench 5 and aligned roughly north-south. The trench was situated on a slight northward slope with a high point of 10.27m AOD to the south and a low point of 9.97m AOD to the north. Natural clay was encountered at 9.74m AOD to the south and 9.38m AOD to the north. Excavation of the trench revealed several features including a north-south aligned ditch [21] which appeared to turn east and west towards the northern end of the trench; a possible east-west aligned ditch or gully [23] north of [21]; and a small pit [19] in the northeast corner of the trench.
- 7.9.2 Pit [19] was first observed at a height of 9.58m AOD and excavated to a depth of 0.22m. Because the pit extended beyond the limits of the trench to the north and east it is uncertain if this is the actual depth of the feature. It was filled by very firm greyish brown silty clay [18] containing moderate small rounded pebbles and very occasional medieval pottery fragments (12th - 14th century) and burnt flint. The portion of the feature located within the trench measured approximately 0.55m east-west by 0.58m north-south.
- 7.9.3 Ditch [21] was aligned north-south before turning to the east and west approximately midway through the trench and then extending beyond the limits of excavation to the east and west. It measured approximately 9m north-south by at least 1m east-west and was first observed at a height of 9.74m AOD to the south and 9.58m AOD to the north. It was filled by firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay containing occasional small sub-rounded and angular flint pebbles.

7.9.4 The third feature in the trench was interpreted as a small ditch or possible gully [23] to the north of [21]. It was east-west aligned and extended west beyond the boundary of the trench and measured approximately 1m east-west by 0.35m north-south. The feature was first seen at a height of 9.58m AOD and was filled by [22], which comprised very firm light greyish yellow silty clay containing a moderate amount of small rounded pebbles.

7.10 Trench 10

7.10.1 Trench 10 was excavated in the northwestern portion of the site and yielded one archaeological feature; a shallow pit [34] located towards the centre of the trench and extending northwest beyond the limits of the excavation. In addition to the pit two natural features, [34] and [36], were observed in the trench; both of these were likely tree boles.

7.10.2 The earliest deposit observed in Trench 10 was a horizon of natural clay [71] at a maximum height of 9.20m (south) 8.94 AOD (north). This was cut by pit [34], which was filled by [33] comprising firm mid greyish brown silty clay containing occasional inclusions of rounded to sub-rounded flint pebbles. Also cutting the natural clay were two tree boles, [34] and [36]. Overlying the tree boles and the pit was a layer of subsoil [5], which was in turn sealed by the current plough soil horizon [+] recorded at 9.78m AOD (south) 9.35 AOD (north).

7.11 Trench 11

7.11.1 Trench 11 was located in westernmost portion of the site and was aligned roughly north-south, parallel to The Street. The ground level surrounding the trench varied from 11.34m AOD to the south to 11.09m AOD to the north. Several modern features were observed in the trench including a north-south aligned sewer run extending the length of the trench; an east-west aligned pipe trench sealed by a concrete slab in the southern portion of the trench; and two concrete filled post holes. The natural clay [02] was recorded at 10.57m AOD to the south and 10.37m AOD to the north.

7.11.2 A single feature, [4], was recorded in the central portion of the trench at a maximum height of 10.99m AOD. The edges of the feature were very indistinct and the base was heavily undulating. It was filled by [3], a loosely compacted dark greyish brown very silty clay mottled with mid-reddish brown clay. The most likely interpretation of feature [4] is that it represents a tree throw.

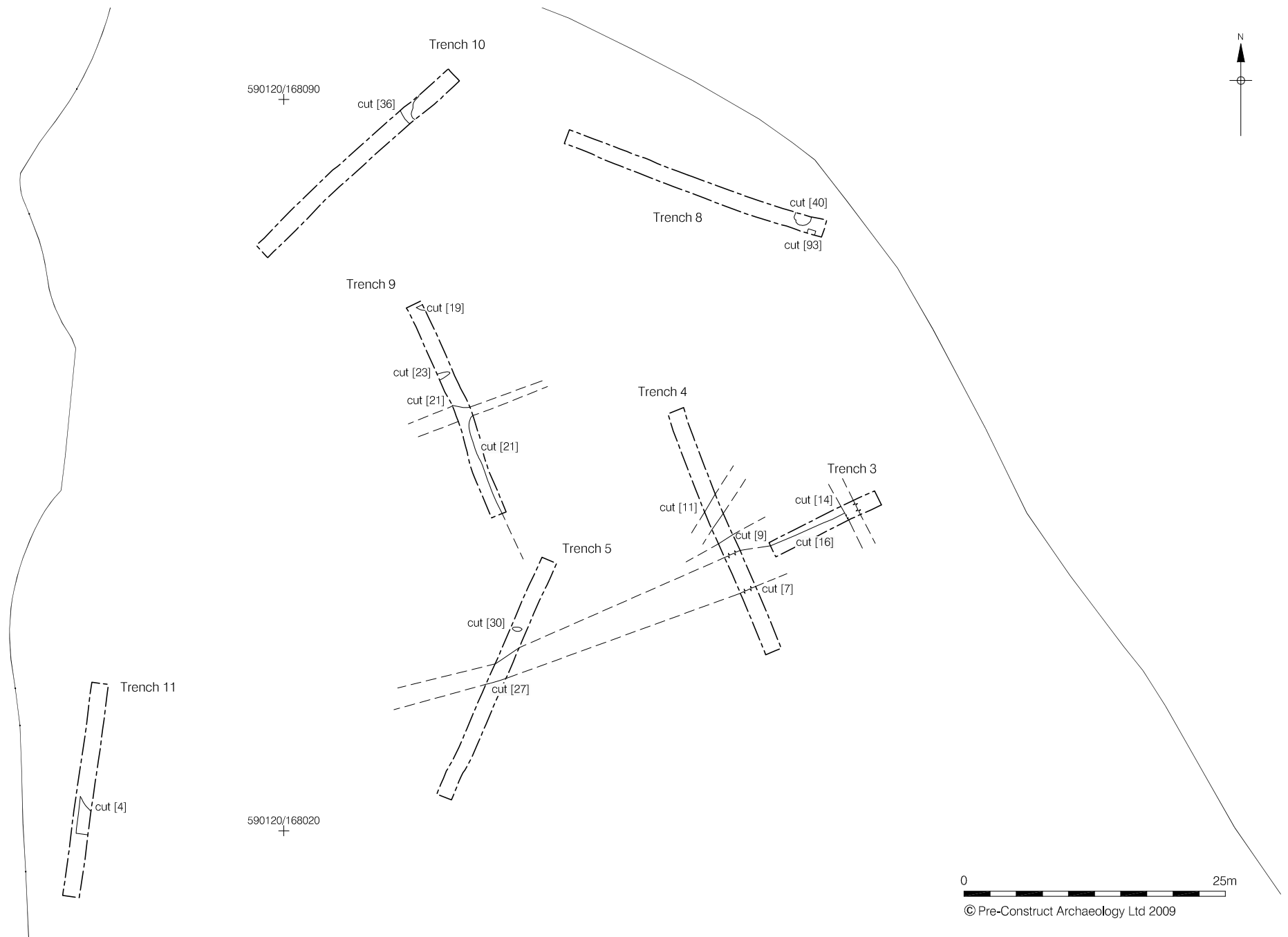
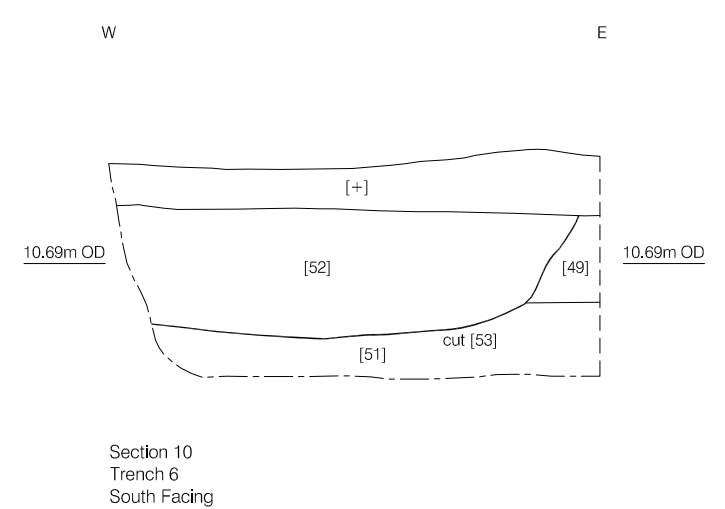
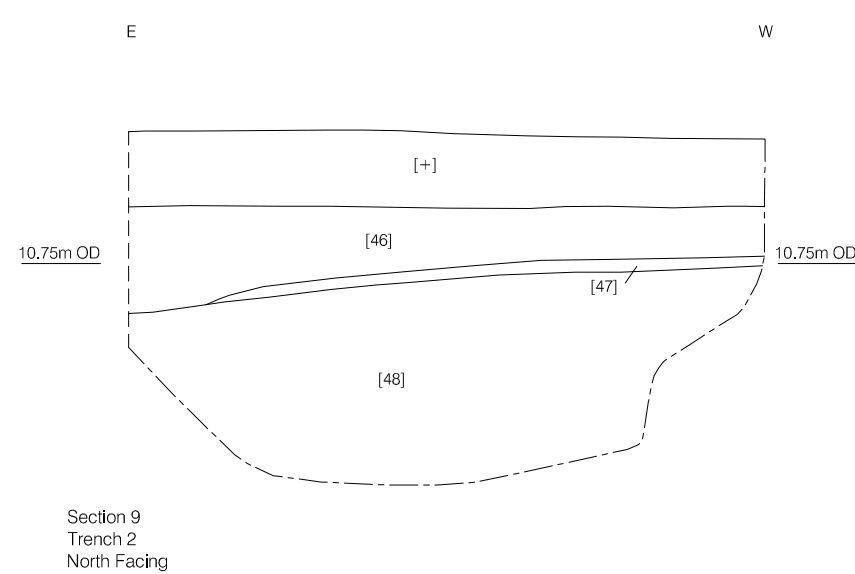
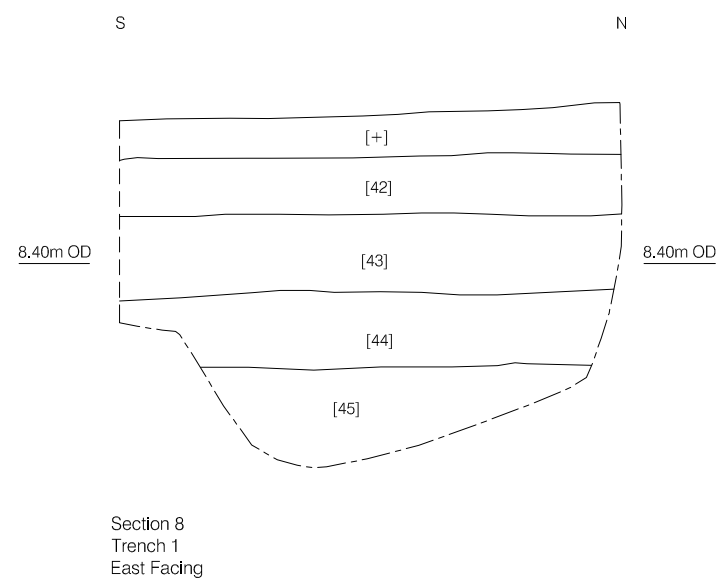
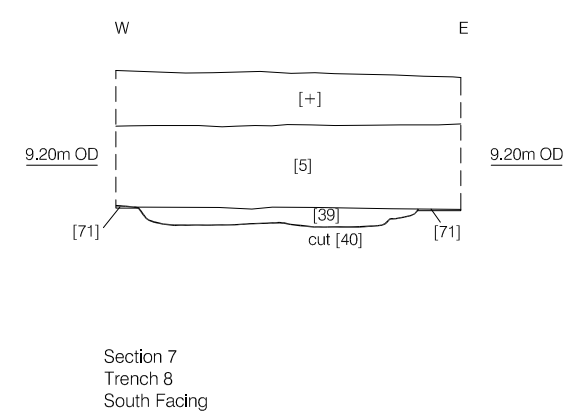
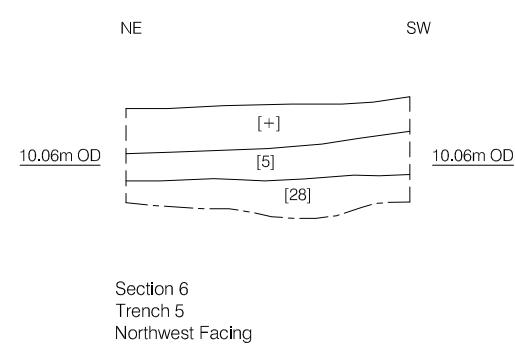
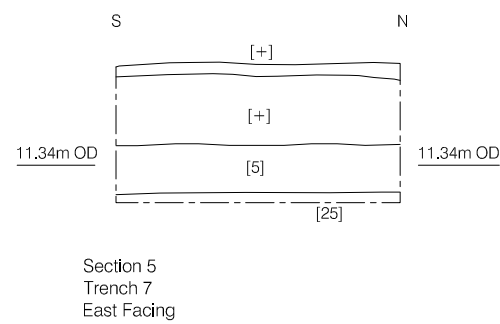
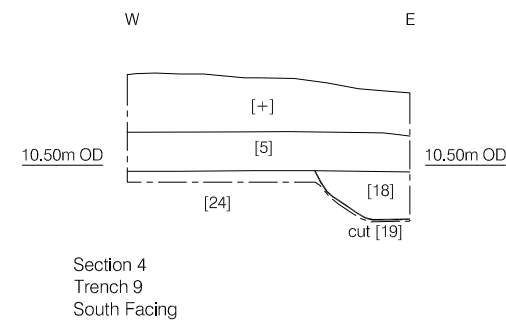
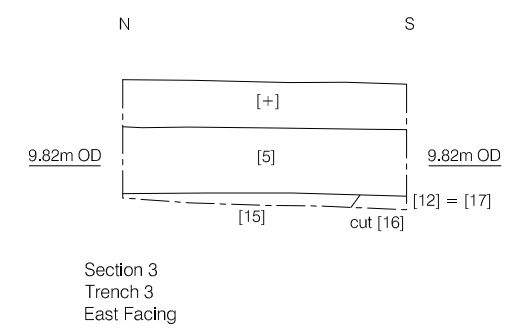
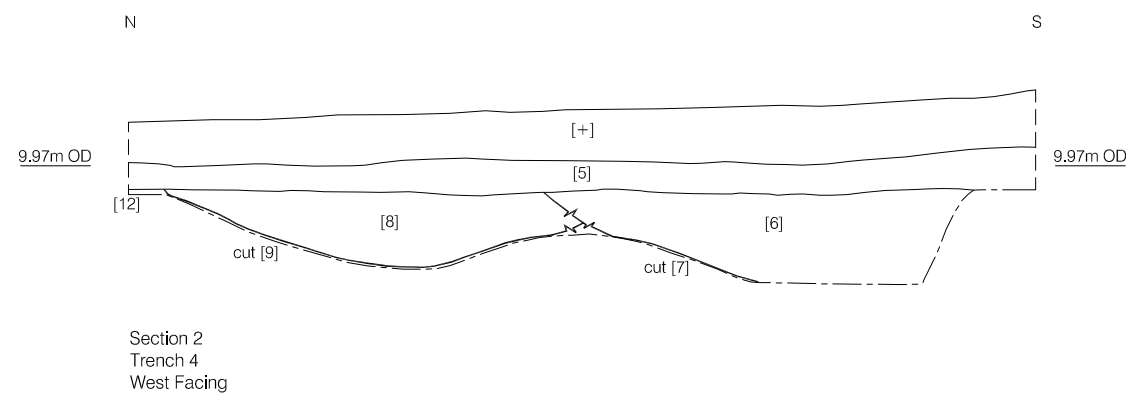
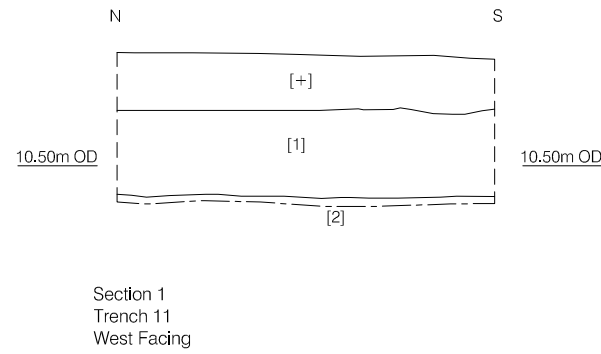


Figure 3
Plan of Trenches Showing All Archaeological Features
1:500 at A4



8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Out of the 11 trenches excavated, six revealed archaeological features in the form of ditches and a single pit. With the exception of five features, none yielded temporally diagnostic finds. The overall paucity of finds along with the character of the features themselves would suggest that the site activity was predominantly agricultural in nature.
- 8.2 Figure 3 shows the features recorded during the evaluation and also extrapolates the continued ditch alignments based on the positions observed during the project. The extrapolated alignment of the ditches, as well as dating of the finds associated with them, suggest that the linear features form part of a field system, or systems, dating predominantly to the medieval period.

9 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The written scheme of investigation for the evaluation posed a number of research objectives for the work. These can now be addressed as follows:

9.1 To establish the archaeological and geoarchaeological potential of the sediments on site, including Palaeolithic archaeology.

9.1.1 The site under evaluation contains Iron Age and medieval features and finds. Geoarchaeological testing concluded that due to various erosive processes little remains of the Pleistocene gravel terrace and it is therefore unlikely that brickearth horizons will be encountered on site. The potential for Palaeolithic archaeology is therefore effectively eliminated.

9.2 To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation in the development site from the Prehistoric to the Modern.

9.2.1 The archaeological evaluation revealed a series of ditches/ potential ditches aligned roughly north-south and east-west. These are likely associated with Iron Age and/or medieval field systems.

9.3 To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes.

9.3.1 Similar Iron Age and medieval field systems have been recorded throughout Iwade and the surrounding area. Excavations at Pink's Corner, Iwade revealed an extensive Iron Age settlement with associated field systems. It is possible that the field systems recorded during the evaluations are associated with the Iron Age settlement at Pink's Corner or with the medieval settlement of Iwade.

9.4 To assess the potential impact of future development on any archaeology.

9.4.1 Any future development is likely to have an adverse effect on buried archaeological remains in the area.

9.5 To assess the existing impacts on archaeological potential.

- 9.5.1 Recent activity within the site boundaries has been agricultural in nature and frequent ploughing has likely had a negative impact on the buried archaeological remains resulting in heavy truncation of those remains. Erosion is also likely to have had an adverse effect on the archaeological remains.

9.6 To enhance understanding of the landscape and environmental history of the area.

- 9.6.1 Further archaeological investigations of the features will provide additional information and further our understanding of the agriculture-based society dating back to at least the medieval period.

10 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning this archaeological evaluation, and Adam Single of Kent County Council for monitoring the work.
- 10.2 The author would like to thank Tim Bradley for project managing the site and editing this report, Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations, Chris Jarrett and Berni Seddon for dating the pottery from site, Lisa Lonsdale for logistical support, and Rik Archer, Rebecca Lythe, and Sophie White for their work on site. Thanks should also be extended to Alexis Haslam for supervising the excavation of the last five trenches and Nick Branch for monitoring the excavation of the geoarchaeological test pits.

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hawkins, D & Meager, R. 2009. Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation, Iwade, Phase 7, Kent. CgMs Consulting Unpublished Report

Jorgensen, P. 2009. An Archaeological Evaluation on Land along The Street, Iwade, Kent; Phase 1 Interim Report. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd Unpublished Report

Bishop, B & Bagwell, M. 2005. Iwade: Occupation of a North Kent Village from the Mesolithic to the Medieval period. PCA Monograph No. 3

APPENDIX 1: GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD INVESTIGATION: IWADE PHASE 7, SITTINGBOURNE, KENT

Quaternary Scientific (QUEST) Unpublished Report October 2009; Project Number 037/09

N.P.Branch

INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the findings arising out of the geoarchaeological field investigation undertaken by Quaternary Scientific (University of Reading) at Iwade Phase 7, Sittingbourne, Kent (National Grid Reference: TQ 9015 6815) in connection with investigations being undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology. The fieldwork was undertaken to advise on the geoarchaeological potential of the site.

GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The BGS 1:50,000 shows the site lying on the downslope feather edge of Head Brickearth overlying London Clay. The geotechnical boreholes, which are scattered across the whole area of investigation, showed, rather consistently, a thin layer of 'made ground' (0.5m) over weathered London Clay. There is no sign of 'brickearth'. At a site about 0.7km to the south of the present site, in a similar position, but at a rather higher level, previous archaeological studies have also recorded a thin veneer of gravel, resting directly on weathered London Clay, apparently occupying a network of rills that were contemporary with or post-dated an Iron Age settlement further up slope.

FIELD-BASED GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

During a field visit to the site, the stratigraphy in two archaeological trenches was recorded for the purposes of the geoarchaeological investigation. The aims were to establish whether 'brickearth' is present on-site - thereby testing the findings of the geotechnical and BGS studies - and, if present, highlight its possible archaeological importance.

The stratigraphy of both trenches (Trench 1 and Trench 2) was recorded in the field noting the physical properties (mainly colour), composition (e.g. gravel, sand, silt, clay and organic matter and archaeological inclusions) and boundary changes. These descriptions were given to the

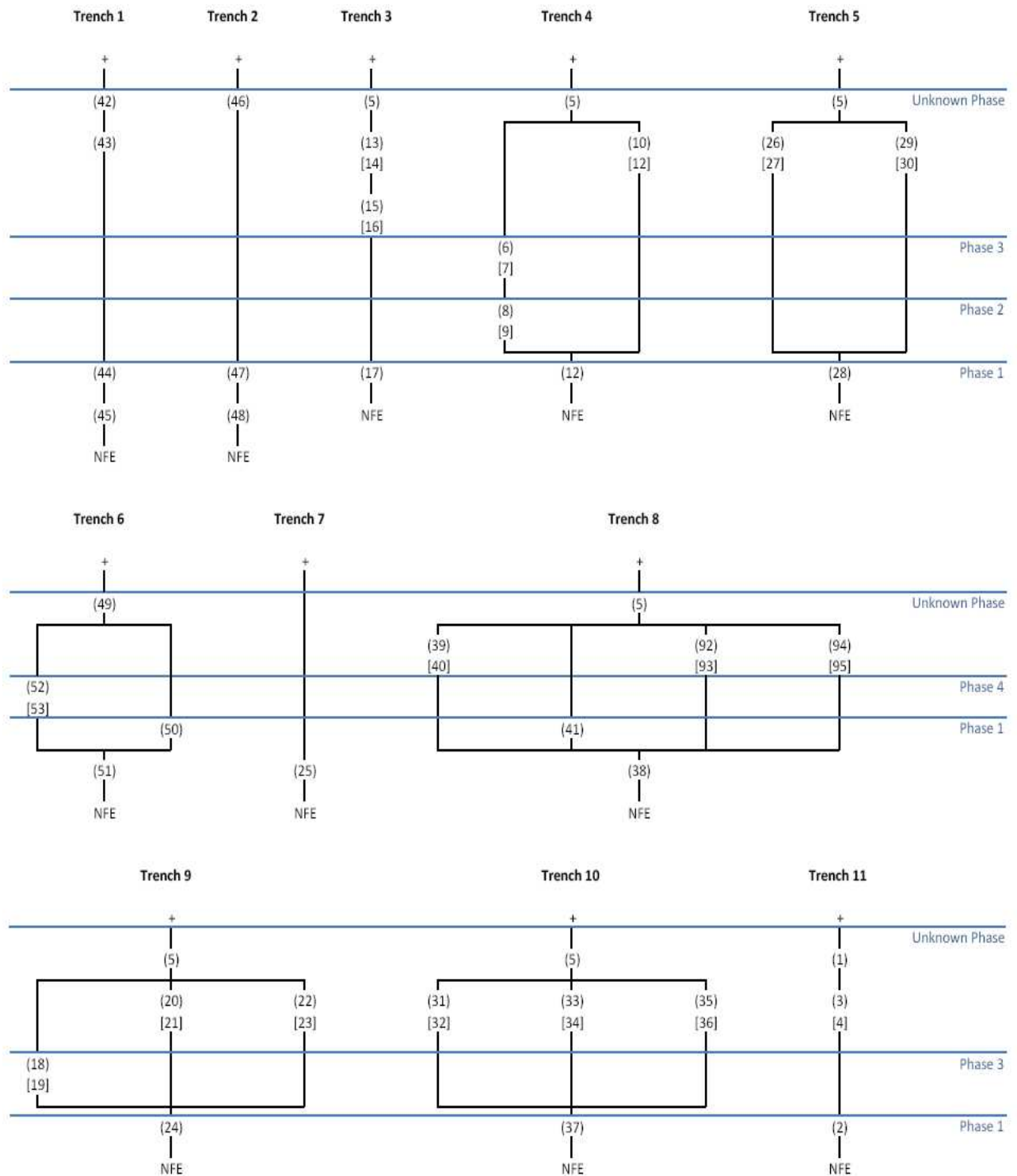
archaeological supervisor, and added to the archaeological section drawings; the descriptions are therefore reported separately.

In both trenches, *in-situ* London Clay was seen to underlie 'made ground' (of variable thickness), and there is no evidence for the presence of 'brickearth'. These locations are therefore of limited archaeological interest, and no further investigations are recommended.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context Number	Trench	Plan Number	Section Number	Phase	Type	Date	Description
1	TR 11	N/A	S. 1	N/A	Deposit	N/A	Subsoil
2	TR 11	TR 11	S. 1	1	Deposit	N/A	Natural Clay
3	TR 11	TR 11	N/A	N/A	Deposit	N/A	Fill of [4]
4	TR 11	TR 11	N/A	N/A	Cut	N/A	Narrow Linear Feature
5	TR 4	N/A	S. 2-7	N/A	Deposit	N/A	Subsoil
6	TR 4	TR 4	S. 2	3	Deposit	Medieval	Fill of [7]
7	TR 4	TR 4	S. 2	3	Cut	Medieval	Ditch
8	TR 4	TR 4	S. 2	2	Deposit	Iron Age	Fill of [9]
9	TR 4	TR 4	S. 2	2	Cut	Iron Age	Ditch
10	TR 4	TR 4	N/A	N/A	Deposit	N/A	Fill of [11]
11	TR 4	TR 4	N/A	N/A	Cut	N/A	Ditch
12	TR 4	TR 4	S. 2	1	Deposit	N/A	Natural Clay
13	TR 3	TR 3	N/A	N/A	Deposit	N/A	Fill of [14]
14	TR 3	TR 3	N/A	N/A	Cut	N/A	Ditch
15	TR 3	TR 3	S. 3	N/A	Deposit	N/A	Fill of [16]
16	TR 3	TR 3	S. 3	N/A	Cut	N/A	Ditch
17	TR 3	TR 3	S. 3	1	Deposit	N/A	Natural Clay
18	TR 9	TR 9	S. 4	3	Deposit	Medieval	Fill of [19]
19	TR 9	TR 9	S. 4	3	Cut	Medieval	Pit
20	TR 9	TR 9	N/A	N/A	Deposit	N/A	Fill of [21]
21	TR 9	TR 9	N/A	N/A	Cut	N/A	Ditch
22	TR 9	TR 9	N/A	N/A	Deposit	N/A	Fill of [23]
23	TR 9	TR 9	N/A	N/A	Cut	N/A	Gully
24	TR 9	TR 9	S. 4	1	Deposit	N/A	Natural Clay
25	TR 7	TR 7	S. 5	1	Deposit	N/A	Natural Clay
26	TR 5	TR 5	N/A	N/A	Deposit	N/A	Fill of [27]
27	TR 5	TR 5	N/A	N/A	Cut	N/A	Ditch
28	TR 5	TR 5	S. 6	1	Deposit	N/A	Natural Clay
29	TR 5	TR 5	N/A	N/A	Deposit	N/A	Fill of [30]
30	TR 5	TR 5	N/A	N/A	Cut	N/A	Possible Ditch
31	TR 10	TR 10	N/A	N/A	Deposit	N/A	Fill of [32]
32	TR 10	TR 10	N/A	N/A	Cut	N/A	Pit or Ditch
33	TR 10	TR 10	N/A	N/A	Deposit	N/A	Fill of [34]
34	TR 10	TR 10	N/A	N/A	Cut	N/A	Possible Pit
35	TR 10	TR 10	N/A	N/A	Deposit	N/A	Fill of [36]
36	TR 10	TR 10	N/A	N/A	Cut	N/A	Possible Tree Throw
37	TR 10	TR 10	N/A	1	Deposit	N/A	Natural Clay
38	TR 8	N/A	N/A	1	Deposit	N/A	Natural Clay
39	TR 8	TR 8	S. 7	N/A	Deposit	N/A	Fill of [40]
40	TR 8	TR 8	S. 7	N/A	Cut	N/A	Tree Bole
41	TR 8	TR 8	N/A	1	Deposit	N/A	Natural Gravel Layer
42	TR 1	N/A	S. 8	N/A	Deposit	N/A	Upper Subsoil
43	TR 1	N/A	S. 8	N/A	Deposit	N/A	Lower Subsoil
44	TR 1	TR 1	S. 8	1	Deposit	N/A	Altered London Clay
45	TR 1	TR 1	S. 8	1	Deposit	N/A	London Clay
46	TR 2	N/A	S. 9	N/A	Deposit	N/A	Subsoil
47	TR 2	N/A	S. 9	1	Deposit	N/A	Natural Gravel Layer
48	TR 2	TR 2	S. 9	1	Deposit	N/A	Altered London Clay
49	TR 6	N/A	S. 10	N/A	Deposit	N/A	Subsoil
50	TR 6	N/A	N/A	1	Deposit	N/A	Natural Gravel Layer
51	TR 6	TR 6	S. 10	1	Deposit	N/A	Altered London Clay
52	TR 6	N/A	S. 10	4	Deposit	Post-medieval	Fill of [53]
53	TR 6	N/A	S. 10	4	Cut	Post-medieval	Roadside Ditch
92	TR 8	TR 8	N/A	N/A	Deposit	N/A	Fill of [93]
93	TR 8	TR 8	N/A	N/A	Cut	N/A	Tree Bole
94	TR 8	TR 8	N/A	N/A	Deposit	N/A	Fill of [95]
95	TR 8	TR 8	N/A	N/A	Cut	N/A	Possible Gully

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS REPORT FORM

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation of Land Northwest of All Saints Church, The Street, Iwade near Sittingbourne, Kent, ME9 8SJ
Short description of the project	The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 11 trial trenches, designed to investigate the site's archaeological potential. A number of archaeological features were identified during the evaluation consisting predominantly of linear features, presumably field ditches, dissecting the site from north to south and east to west. The majority of the features were within the central portion of the site and were observed in Trenches 3, 4, 5, and 9. A single north-south aligned linear feature was observed in Trench 8; Trench 10 revealed a possible pit and two natural features, while Trench 6 identified a 19th or 20th century roadside ditch; the remaining Trenches (1, 2, 7, and 11) were devoid of archaeological remains.
Project dates	Start: 24-08-2009 End: 30-09-2009
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT SWALE IWADE North of Iwade Church (Phase 7)
Postcode	ME9 8SJ
Study area	21072.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 9015 6815 51.3799397008 0.732733805713 51 22 47 N 000 43 57 E Point

Height OD / Min: 7.00m Max: 11.14m
 Depth

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Kent County Council Heritage Conservation Group
Project design originator	Duncan Hawkins and Richard Meager
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Paw Jorgensen
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local museum
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	Local museum
Digital Media available	'Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Diary','Drawing','Matrices','Notebook - Excavation','Research','General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report'

Entered by	Tim Bradley (tbradley@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	12 October 2009