



Halfway Egg Farm, Iwade, Kent

Archaeological Report



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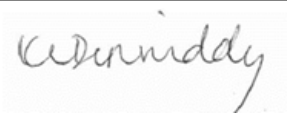
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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting Ltd (London) to conduct a programme of archaeological investigations at Halfway Egg Farm, Iwade, Kent, centred on National Grid Reference 590140 166923. This forms the final phase of works following from a trial trench evaluation conducted in 2022. The works were undertaken as part of a planning condition granted by Swale Borough Council (18/506677/HYBRID and 22/503040/HYBRID). The overall development comprises a 0.35 hectare area.

The village of Iwade occupies high ground on the edge of marshland associated with The Swale, The Medway and their tributaries, and has long been a convenient place from which to access the resources of the coastal margins and the Isle of Sheppey.

There have been extensive archaeological investigations in and around the village in recent decades, which have revealed a landscape rich in predominantly late prehistoric archaeology. These include findings within the immediate vicinity of the site, so the initial requirements were for an area of preservation *in situ* and two areas of strip, map and sample (SMS) mitigation. However, it soon became clear that there was very little of the expected archaeology within the SMS areas, and – following consultation with the client and the Principal Archaeological Officer – the scope of the investigation was reduced.

The identified features comprised a minimum of four ditches or channels, which may relate to a natural spring line, two pits (one possible) and a natural pond. Artefacts were recovered from five upper ditch fills and comprise a small assemblage of abraded, predominantly late prehistoric pottery; a Roman and a medieval sherd from two of the ditch fills were almost certainly intrusive.

The investigations have demonstrated that the prolific late prehistoric activity recorded close by only marginally encroached into the northern edge of the site. The features were not securely dated and were most likely linked to natural phenomena, rather than deliberate human intervention. The artefacts confirm proximity to late prehistoric activity, but their poor condition implies extensive reworking since their primary deposition.

The results of the investigations are of limited importance, so it is proposed that this document forms the final report.

The investigations were conducted between 27 March and 13 April 2023.

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Halfway Egg Farm, Iwade, Kent

Post-excavation Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services Ltd (London) (“the client”) to undertake archaeological mitigation works at Halfway Egg Farm, Iwade, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME9 8RA. This comprised a combination of strip, map and sample excavation and watching brief, covering a 0.35 ha development area, centred on NGR 590140 166923 (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The work was carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by Swale Borough Council (18/506677/HYBRID with a subsequent amendment 22/503040/HYBRID) for demolition of existing agricultural buildings and farm shop and the construction of up to 19 dwellings, an implement store, associated access road, parking, footpath and landscaping, along with the conversion of an existing building into a replacement farm shop.
- 1.1.3 The excavation was preceded by a trial trench evaluation, which identified of a Late Bronze Age to Iron Age farmstead and associated features including a multi-phase field system (SWAT 2022).
- 1.1.4 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with the written scheme of investigation (WSI), which details the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed for the fieldwork and the post-excavation work (Wessex Archaeology 2023). The Principal Archaeological Officer for Kent County Council (PAO for KCC) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to the fieldwork. The investigations were undertaken between 27 March and 13 April 2023.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 This report provides the results of the archaeological investigations, and assesses their potential to address the research aims outlined in the WSI. It includes a discussion of the results and information regarding the archive.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 Iwade occupies an area of high ground on the western edge of The Swale tidal channel, and south of the River Medway, overlooking expanses of marshland and tributaries. Watling Street lies a few kilometres to the south.
- 1.3.2 The development area was situated within the grounds of the Featherbed Farm Shop, approximately 100m west of the A249 slip road towards, and 210 m south of, the village of Iwade. The site comprised a rectangular plot of land, with the farm shop in the centre and various smaller parcels around the outside. It was bounded to the north by a construction site, and to the east by undeveloped land and the A249. To the south lay Featherbed Lane and agricultural fields, while to the west was Sheppey Way and more farmland. The excavation areas were sited in the north-eastern part of the development area (Fig. 1).

- 1.3.3 Ground levels sloped gradually from 19.9 m OD in the north-western corner, down to 16 m in the south-eastern corner.
- 1.3.4 The natural geology comprises London Clay and superficial deposits of clay and silt (British Geological Survey 2023).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background of the development site is presented in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023), various desk-based assessments (e.g. SWAT 2018) and in Bishop and Bagwell (2005). A short precis is provided below.
- 2.1.2 The site lies within an area that has been subjected to a range of extensive, modern archaeological investigations (Fig. 1). These include a trial trench evaluation and watching brief at Great Grovehurst Farm (Wessex Archaeology 2014a), and a watching brief on the Tonbridge to Godstone Pipeline (Wessex Archaeology 2014b) – both located to the east of the site. Directly north, at Pond Farm, SWAT conducted an evaluation and excavation (SWAT 2021). They also undertook a series of excavations at Coleshall Farm, to the north-west (SWAT 2019). To the north and north-west, PCA conducted extensive excavations on land adjacent to Sheppey Way and to the west of Grovehurst Road (Bishop and Bagwell 2005).
- 2.1.3 Their results provide widespread evidence for past human activity from the Neolithic through to the post-medieval periods, including ritual and burial practices, occupation and agricultural activities (see below).

2.2 Previous works related to the development

Archaeological evaluation (2022)

- 2.2.1 A 14 trench archaeological evaluation revealed evidence of a Late Bronze Age to Iron Age farmstead and associated features, including a multi-phase field system (SWAT 2022). There was little sign of further activity until the medieval period, with two ditches identified in the northwest part of the site, one of which formed part of the historic Sheppey Way.
- 2.2.2 A range of artefacts, including a potential Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic/Early Neolithic blade and predominantly later Prehistoric pottery sherds were also recovered.

2.3 Neighbouring Archaeological Works

Archaeological excavations at Coleshall Farm

- 2.3.1 A series of excavations were undertaken between 2011 and 2016 on land adjacent to Coleshall Farm, to the northwest of the site. They revealed an extensive landscape of prehistoric activity dating from the Neolithic to Iron Age, comprising ditches, enclosures, ring ditches, barrows, trackways and a possible henge with associated pits, postholes and cremation burials. A smaller quantity of Romano-British pits and ditches were also recorded, along with evidence for Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement and farming (SWAT 2019).

Archaeological evaluation and excavation at Pond Farm

- 2.3.2 A recent archaeological evaluation and excavation at Pond Farm (directly north of the site) identified an Iron Age burial ground, a medieval field system and a multi-phase farmstead. Evidence for dense Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age occupation was recorded along the

southwest boundary, with the features appearing to continue into the current development area (SWAT 2022).

2.4 Archaeological and historical context

2.4.1 Iwade has long been a useful spot from which to traverse the landscape between the Isle of Sheppey and the mainland, the marshes and the coastal fringes (Bishop and Bagwell 2005, 9).

Prehistoric

2.4.2 Neolithic ditches, a pit and a posthole were identified during the largescale excavations at Coleshall Farm. The same site revealed a number of Bronze Age pits, while more extensive Middle to Late Bronze Age remains were identified during excavations in the early 2000s approximately 225m to the northwest of the development site, including a field system, trackway and several pits (Bishop and Bagwell 2005). The latter were overlain by a mid to late Iron Age settlement, and a substantial Iron Age holloway was recorded at Coleshall Farm. Late Bronze Age finds were recovered during archaeological investigations at Great Grovehurst Farm to the east of the site (Fig. 1).

Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and medieval

2.4.3 Artefacts of Roman date were also recovered at Great Grovehurst Farm, and an Anglo-Saxon enclosure was found at Coleshall Farm.

2.4.4 A medieval field system, pit and a possible dew pond were recorded to the northwest of the site, and similarly-dated finds were recovered from Great Grovehurst Farm during fieldwalking.

Post-medieval and later

2.4.5 The Coleshall Farmhouse, approximately 300 m to the north-west of the development site, comprises a multi-yard farmstead, including a Grade II listed farmhouse constructed in the 16th century (with 18th and 19th century additions) (MKE88677). A further three farmsteads are recorded to the site's southeast (MKE85355–7).

2.4.6 A post-medieval brickworks once existed on the site now occupied by a major junction of the A249, immediately east of the site. A probable post-medieval field ditch was recorded around 350 m to the north-east of the site.

2.4.7 The site itself was agricultural land until the farm shop and associated structures were constructed between the 1960s and 1990s.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the excavation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023) and in compliance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014a), were to:

- examine the archaeological resource within a given area or site within a framework of defined research objectives;
- seek a better understanding of the resource;
- compile a lasting record of the resource; and

- analyse and interpret the results of the excavation and disseminate them.

3.2 Research objectives

3.2.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site, the research objectives of the excavation defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023) were to:

- determine the date, nature and extent of archaeological remains within the site identified by the previous evaluation;
- determine if the medieval fields system identified to the north continues into the site;
- determine if the iron age burial ground identified to the north continues into the site; and
- determine if less intrusive development works impact the archaeological horizon.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023), the *KCC Manual of specifications part B: strip, map and sample requirements* and the *KCC Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief in Kent* and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The post-excavation work followed advice issued by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO 2015). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.1.2 The excavation was divided into two areas (Fig. 2). Area 1 comprised a sub-rectangular area covering 929 m² located in the north of the site. To the south-east of Area 1 was Area 2, this 442 m² area was broadly triangular in shape.

4.1.3 As it became clear that there was considerably less archaeological potential on the site, and following consultation with the client and PAO, the scope of archaeological works was correspondingly reduced.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The excavation area was set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the same position as that proposed in the WSI (Fig. 1). The topsoil/overburden was removed in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits until the archaeological horizon or natural geology was exposed.

4.2.2 Where necessary, the surfaces of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims. A sample of natural features, such as tree-throw holes, was also investigated.

4.2.3 Spoil derived from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological features was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. A metal detector was also used. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context, and all from excavated contexts were retained – although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

Recording

- 4.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.5 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.6 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

General

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 2: Appraisal).

4.4 Methods of stratigraphic assessment

- 4.4.1 All hand written and drawn records from the excavation have been collated, checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships, and key data has been transcribed into a database. Phasing of archaeological features and deposits was principally undertaken using stratigraphic relationships and the spot dating from artefacts, particularly pottery.

4.5 Monitoring

- 4.5.1 The work was monitored by the PAO for KCC on behalf of the LPA. They were consulted in advance of variations to the scope of works detailed in the WSI.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.1.1 Sealing the topsoil in Area 1 was a 0.6 m thick layer of made ground, comprising mixed silts and clays with abundant fragments of brick, tile and other building debris. The topsoil in both areas was a 0.22 m thick, dark blackish-brown silty clay with rare, rounded gravel inclusions. This overlay a 0.15 m thick mid reddish-grey clay subsoil. The underlying natural geology is a mid reddish-yellow clay.

5.2 Archaeological features and deposits

Introduction

- 5.2.1 Below is a summary of the archaeological features and deposits. Further details are in Appendix 1 and in the archive.

5.2.2 A minimum of four ditches or channels, two pits (one possible) and a probable natural pond were identified during the investigations. The majority are concentrated in the westernmost corner of Area 1 and across Area 2 (Fig. 2).

5.2.3 None of the features were securely dated, although it is most likely that they were broadly contemporaneous with the largely late prehistoric activity identified in the previous, adjacent archaeological investigations.

5.2.4 Several stone-lined field drains cross both Areas, three of which truncated features in Area 2.

Ditches

5.2.5 Four distinct, near-parallel ditches (or channels) were identified in Area 2, of which three (1017, 1020 and 1024) extended beyond the limit of excavation both to the south-east and to the north-west, towards Area 1 (Fig. 2).

5.2.6 Ditches 1017 and 1020 had concave sides and bases; the former measured 1.90m wide and 0.50 m deep, and it was possible to discern two fills. Ditch 1020 was slightly narrower (1.64 m), considerably shallower (0.17 m) and contained a single identifiable fill. Ditch 1024 had steeper and more irregular sides and an undulating base. It was 1.54 m wide and 0.62 m deep, and contained three fills – the uppermost was probably tertiary (Fig. 3, section 4 and Fig. 7). Fills varied from dark to light red/brown/grey clay to silty clay, with small amounts of gravel – some of which was attributed to the later land drains, indicating a degree of intrusion. Manganese flecks were noted in the fills of 1024. This ditch is described as eroded and the fills as water-lain (Appendix 1).

5.2.7 The upper fill of 1017 (1018; Fig. 3, section 3 and Fig. 6) contained two sherds of late prehistoric pottery, which adds to the four recovered from the same ditch in the preceding evaluation (SWAT 2022, context 406). Nine more, similarly-dated sherds came from the latest fill of ditch 1024 (1027), although a single Roman sherd is also from this context. A single piece of c. 12th-century pottery was found in the top of ditch 1020.

5.2.8 A fourth, comparatively narrower ditch terminated close to the centre of Area 2 (Fig. 2; unexcavated).

5.2.9 The earliest of the three features in the corner of Area 1 was 1028, a NNE–SSW-aligned possible ditch, at least 0.70 m wide and 0.10 m deep. It had a flat base, a single fill and either returned or terminated at the southern end (Figs 2 and 3, sections 1 and 2). This was cut by 1005, a 1.80 m wide and 0.37 m deep, north–south ditch which extended beyond the excavation in both directions (Figs 2, 3, sections 1, 2 and 4, and Fig. 4). Abraded sherds of late prehistoric pottery were recovered from its single fill and also that of ditch 1029 – a north-west to south-east aligned ditch, measuring 0.62 m wide, 0.21 m deep (Fig. 5). Ditch 1029 terminated approximately 12 m north-west of the eastern end of Area 1, but it was not possible to determine the eastern extent of the feature, due to flooding at the time of excavation. Fills were comparable to those seen in Area 2 (Appendix 1).

5.2.10 It is possible that at least some of the ditches seen in Area 2 and the converging ditches in Area 1 are continuations of the same features.

5.2.11 The ditches strongly echo those recorded in Area D of the PCA Iwade excavations (Bishop and Bagwell, figs 4 and 76), where a series of at least eight broadly parallel northwest–southeast channels were interpreted as stream channels, potentially associated with a

spring line. These also contained a handful of heavily abraded late prehistoric pottery sherds.

Pits and possible natural pond

- 5.2.12 Feature 1022 (Area 2) was described as a pit, but as it extends beyond the north-western limit of excavation, it is possible that it was the terminal of a fifth ditch or channel (Figs 1 and 9).
- 5.2.13 Sub-oval cut 1012, the westernmost feature in Area 1, was approximately 2 m long and 0.27 m deep, with gradual to moderately sloping, irregular sides and an undulating base. Its single, homogenous fill was probably derived from natural siltation. Immediately to the east was a small, shallow possible pit, 0.17 m in diameter and 0.11 m deep. It was concave and contained two fills (Fig. 3, section 5 and Fig. 8). Whilst its fills are described as containing flecks of charcoal, flecks of dark manganese have been recorded in several other fills across the site. Overall this also appears to have silted up gradually.

5.3 Stratigraphic discussion

- 5.3.1 The stratigraphic evidence has been examined and interpreted as far as possible, and to a level sufficient to achieve the aims of the project (see above).

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A small quantity of pottery was recovered from six contexts within six features (Table 1). The material includes sherds of late prehistoric, Roman and medieval date, although the focus is on the late prehistoric period. The assemblage has been quantified by context (count and weight) and subdivided into broad ware type(s) based on the dominant inclusions (e.g., flint-tempered); detailed fabric descriptions are retained in the archive. Details of vessel form and other diagnostic features have been noted and a spot date has been assigned for each context. This level of recording accords with the 'basic record' for rapidly characterising an assemblage (Barclay *et al.* 2016, section 2.4.5). Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) have not been used due to the absence of measurable rims.
- 6.1.2 The condition is poor – sherds are in a fragmentary state with high levels of surface abrasion and edge damage; overall mean sherd weight is 7.5 g.

Table 1 Pottery by context, period and ware group

Context	Feature/deposit type	Material	Period	Fabric code	Ware	No.	Wt. (g)
1007	Ditch 1005	Pottery	Prehistoric	FL3	Flint-tempered ware	1	10
			Late Prehistoric	FL1	Flint-tempered ware	1	22
			Late Prehistoric	FL2	Flint-tempered ware	1	14
1009	Ditch 1008	Pottery	Late Prehistoric	FG1	Flint and grog-tempered ware	3	38
1011	Ditch 1010	Pottery	Prehistoric	FL3	Flint-tempered ware	1	4
1018	Ditch 1017	Pottery	Late Prehistoric	FG1	Flint and grog-tempered ware	1	10
			Late Prehistoric	GF1	Grog and flint-tempered ware	1	4



1021	Ditch 1020	Pottery	Medieval	–	Leached shell-tempered ware	1	13
1027	Channel/ditch 1024	Pottery	Late Prehistoric	FL1	Flint-tempered ware	9	29
			Roman	–	Oxidised ware	1	6
Total						20	150

Late prehistoric and prehistoric

- 6.1.3 The majority of sherds have been dated to the late prehistoric period. These consist of 16 pieces present in a range of fabrics containing varying quantities and proportions of flint and/or grog inclusions (Table 1). With the exception of a shoulder fragment from ditch 1005, all are plain body sherds. The shoulder fragment is in a moderately coarse flint-tempered fabric (FL1) and derives from a high-shouldered jar or bowl. A single, possible finger-nail impression is present above the change in angle. The interior surface has been roughly wiped during manufacture. This type of surface treatment is also visible on the exterior of two joining flint-tempered sherds from channel/ditch 1024.
- 6.1.4 The range of fabrics and surface treatments identifiable amongst this small group of sherds would not be out of place amongst Late Bronze Age or earlier Iron Age material found locally at Iwade (Hamilton and Seager Thomas 2005) as well as in the assemblages from White Horse Stone or Tollgate along the route of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, Section 1 (Morris 2006, 40 and 43). Small quantities of similarly dated material were also identified during the evaluation stage of work (SWAT Archaeology 2022).
- 6.1.5 Two plain body sherds, one each from ditches 1005 and 1010, could only be more broadly dated to prehistoric. These are in a coarse fabric containing poorly sorted flint inclusions (FL3) which could date to anywhere from the Neolithic to Iron Age periods.

Other pottery

- 6.1.6 The remaining sherds comprise a single Romano-British hooked flange fragment in an oxidised ware from channel/ditch 1024 and a flattened, externally expanded rim fragment in a leached shelly fabric (ditch 1020) of earlier medieval (c. 12th century) date.

6.2 Conservation

- 6.2.1 No conservation requirements were noted in the field or during the assessment of this assemblage.

6.3 Finds discussion

- 6.3.1 The finds have all been recorded to recommended minimum standards (e.g., Barclay *et al.* 2016). This equates to a 'basic record' of analysis (*ibid.*, 16–17) in order to ensure a comparable dataset.
- 6.3.2 The assemblage highlights low levels of activity with the range of material culture limited to a single category (pottery). When considered alongside the material recovered from the evaluation stage of work (SWAT 2022) this small collection does provide some basic information relating to later prehistoric activity and adds to the understanding of the character of human activity within the area.
- 6.3.3 The spot-dating of the pottery has provided a chronological framework for the site. However, given the absence of diagnostic sherds/vessel forms further analysis will be of limited help in refining the sequence further.



7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1.1 None of the deposits encountered warranted environmental sampling.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1.1 The investigations have demonstrated that the prolific late prehistoric activity recorded to the north only marginally encroached into the northern edge of the site. The features were not securely dated and were most likely linked to natural phenomena, rather than deliberate human intervention. The artefacts suggest proximity to late prehistoric activity, but their poor condition implies considerable reworking since their primary deposition.

8.1.2 Given the limited results, this document is considered to be a sufficient final report on the findings of the recent investigations.

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the excavation is currently held in the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. The site falls within an area where there is currently no collecting museum. Every effort will be made to identify a suitable repository for the archive resulting from the fieldwork, and if this is not possible, Wessex Archaeology will initiate discussions with the local planning authority in an attempt to resolve the issue.

9.1.2 Deposition of any finds will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the identified repository.

9.1.3 If no suitable repository is identified, Wessex Archaeology will continue to store the archive, but may institute a charge to the client for ongoing storage beyond a set period.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

9.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995).

9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the **site code 270890**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
- 1 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics

Digital archive

9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata. Full details of

the collection, processing and documentation of digital data are given in the project Data Management Plan (available on request).

9.3 Selection strategy

- 9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.
- 9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy: available on request) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.
- 9.3.3 Detailed selection proposals for the complete project archive (excavation), comprising finds, environmental material and site records (analogue and digital), are made in the site-specific Selection Strategy (Appendix 2). The proposals are summarised below.

Finds

- 9.3.4 All finds have been recorded to an appropriate archive level prior to any selection proposals being implemented, and the selection process will be fully documented in the project archive. Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.
- Pottery (20 sherds): late prehistoric, Roman and medieval, of local significance with some further research potential, retain all.

Digital data

- 9.3.5 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 3). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the PAO for KCC on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record



will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Context summary table

Context no	Context type	Context category	Context details	Comment
1001	Layer	Made ground	Mixed silt and clay with abundant in chalk fragments, brick, tile and other building debris	Interpretation: This is a built up layer on the site in the location of area 1, does not extend to area 2. Seals an intact topsoil.
1002	Layer	Topsoil	Dark blackish brown silty clay with 3% rare rounded sorted gravel, rooted vegetation	Additional notes: See context sheet 1022 for section drawing with layers
1003	Layer	Subsoil	Mid reddish grey clay	Additional notes: See context sheet 1022 for section drawing of layers
1004	Layer	Natural	Mid reddish yellow clay	
1005	Cut	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NNE–SSW with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 6.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth: 0.37 m.	Description: Features could not be further investigated due to significant flooding at the site. With dams having to be constructed to excavated the features Interpretation: A wider cut broadly n-s ditch with a contemporary broadly E-W aligned ditch forming a sub rectangular field system focused on drainage, located on edge of higher ground with marshland to south and east. This ditch cuts an earlier ditch [1028] on its western edge. Additional notes: See sheet 1028 for better plan and section.
1006	Fill	Primary fill of 1028	Mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate manganese flecking well dispersed throughout	Interpretation: Rapidly formed silty fill, only deposit visible within this ditch as it is truncated by a later ditch, 1005.
1007	Fill	Secondary fill of 1005	Dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sub rounded and sub angular flints, common manganese flecking well dispersed throughout	Interpretation: Gradual infilling of ditch with evidence of periodic waterlogging.
1008	Cut	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch aligned SW to NE with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 2.00 m. Width: 0.50 m. Depth: 0.21 m.	Description: Overcut on the ne side of section. One fill present Interpretation: Ditch in site area 1. Ditch 1008 NW of ditch terminus 1010. Ditch of unknown function. Rare pottery found Additional notes: See context sheet 1009 for plan
1009	Fill	Secondary fill of 1008	Dark brownish grey clay with 1% rare well sorted well rounded gravel	Description: Dark grey fill with spots of brown. Firm compaction. Clear boundary with natural. Interpretation: Gradual fill of ditch 1008. Rare pottery found. Additional notes: See 1008 for section
1010	Cut	Ditch terminal	Curvilinear ditch terminal aligned NE to SW with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 0.62 m. Depth: 0.20 m.	Description: One fill present. End of terminus is located very close to large puddle so slight undercut at end due to flooding if dug out. Interpretation: Ditch terminus in area 1, ditch of unknown function. Located to the SW of ditch 1008. Rare pottery found. Additional notes: See 1011 for plan
1011	Fill	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey clay	Description: Firm compaction. Clear boundary with natural. Interpretation: Gradual fill of ditch terminus 1010 due to weathering over time. Rare pottery found Additional notes: See 1010 for section
1012	Cut	Pond	Sub-circular pond aligned NE to SW with moderate, concave sides and a	Description:



			concave base. Diameter: 2.02 m. Depth: 0.27 m.	Slight overcut at base. One fill present. No artefacts found. Feature is not man made. Cut was made in natural geology Interpretation: Feature is not man made. Pond formed by natural geology, uneven base with mid greyish green fill. No archaeology found. Pond is located in the northern section of site area 1, on the SW side of pit 1014. Additional notes: See context sheet 1013 for plan
1013	Fill	Secondary fill of 1012	Mid greyish green clay with 1% rare rotted organic material	Description: One fill present, tight compaction, clear boundary with natural. Interpretation: Secondary fill of pond 1012. Natural fill of base over time in natural geology. No archaeology found. Additional notes: See context sheet 1012 for section
1014	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular pit aligned NE to SW with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Diameter: 0.71 m. Depth: 0.11 m.	Description: 2 fills present. No artefacts found. Interpretation: Pit found to the ne of pond 1012 in the n section of site area 1. 2 fills present, no archaeology found. Potential remnants of in situ burning that was deposited here. Additional notes: See context sheet 1012 for section and 1013 for plan
1015	Fill	Deliberate backfill of 1014	Mid brownish orange clay	Description: Fill 1015 looks to be the earliest deposit of pit 1014. Firm compaction. Clear boundary with natural and diffuse boundary with 1016. Interpretation: Earliest deposit in pit 1014. Looks to be remnants of in situ burning deposited here as there is red patches on upper surface of pit. No artefact found Additional notes: See context sheet 1012 for section and 1013 for plan
1016	Fill	Deliberate backfill of 1014	Mid orangish grey clay	Description: Fill 1016 looks to be the later deposit of pit 1014. Firm compaction. Clear boundary with natural and diffuse boundary with 1015. Interpretation: Earliest deposit in pit 1014. Looks to be remnants of in situ burning deposited here as there is red patches on upper surface of pit and charcoal present within deposit. No artefacts found Additional notes: See context sheet 1012 for section and 1013 for plan
1017	Cut	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned SW to NE with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 1.60 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth: 0.50 m.	Description: 2 fills present. Stone drain cuts through ditch at SW end. Interpretation: Ditch of unknown function in site area 2 with stone drain running through at SW side. Rare pottery found Additional notes: See context sheet 1018 for plan
1018	Fill	Secondary fill of 1017	Dark reddish grey clay with 1% rare gravel due to stone used in stone drain	Description: Upper deposit in ditch 1017. Firm compaction, diffuse later with fill 1019 as similar in colour but different texture. 1018 has less of a sticky compact clay feel than 1019. Interpretation: Gradual fill of ditch 1017 over time. Rare pottery found. Upper deposit Additional notes: See context sheet 1017 for section
1019	Fill	Secondary fill of 1017	Dark reddish grey clay with 3% rare rounded sorted gravel	Description: Firm compaction, diffuse boundary with fill 1018. Similar in colour but texture is more compact and sticky. Stone drain cutting through Interpretation: Basal fill of ditch 1017. Lower deposit. Compact clay deposit with large pieces of gravel at base . No artefacts found Additional notes:



				See context sheets 1017 and 1018 for section and plan
1020	Cut	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned SW to NE with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 2.00 m. Width: 1.64 m. Depth: 0.17 m.	Description: One fill present. Rare pottery found. Interpretation: Wide shallow ditch of unknown function in site area 2. Rare pottery found. Located to the SSE of ditch 1017 Additional notes: See context sheet 1021 for plan
1021	Fill	Secondary fill of 1020	Mid brownish grey clay with 1% rare well sorted well rounded gravel	Description: Firm compaction, clear boundary with natural layer. Interpretation: Basal fill of ditch 1020. Rare pottery found Additional notes: See context sheet 1020 for section
1022	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular pit with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Diameter: 1.22 m. Depth: 0.27 m.	Description: 1/4 section of pit. The NW half of pit is at the limit of excavation therefore the section contains layers of top soil and sub soil. Interpretation: Pit in north section of site area 2. One fill present. No artefacts found Additional notes: See section 1023 for plan
1023	Fill	Deliberate backfill of 1022	Dark reddish grey clay with 1% rare well sorted well rounded gravel	Description: Deposit was grey clay and contained reddish yellow patches. Firm compaction. Clear boundary with natural. Interpretation: Fill of pit 1022. Since the fill contained reddish yellow patches could look as through mixed/deposited there. No artefacts found. Additional notes: See context sheet 1022 for section
1024	Cut	Ditch?	Possible linear ditch aligned WNW-ESE with steep, irregular sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: 8.00 m. Width: 1.54 m. Depth: 0.62 m.	Interpretation: Irregular pattern of feature and fills suggest this is a naturally formed channel rather than a cut feature. Very anaerobic fills, located in a part of the site that is former marsh land.
1025	Fill	Primary fill of 1024	Dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional small to medium sub rounded and sub angular flints. Manganese flecking moderate	Interpretation: Very silty clay rapidly formed at base of feature.
1026	Fill	Secondary fill of 1024	Light reddish grey with orange mottles silty clay with occasional small to medium sub rounded and sub angular flints. Abundant manganese flecking well dispersed throughout	Interpretation: Fairly rapidly formed, waterlogged deposit within channel 1024. Sealed by 1027.
1027	Fill	Secondary fill of 1024	Light brownish grey silty clay with occasional small to medium sub rounded and sub angular flints. Manganese flecking well dispersed throughout	Interpretation: Possibly a tertiary fill, much greyer fill containing some pottery. Uppermost fill of feature, probably a natural channel, this material has washed in.
1028	Cut	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NW-SE and a flat base. Length: 3.00 m. Width: 0.70 m. Depth: 0.10 m.	Interpretation: This ditch is cut by later ditch [1005] which runs on a similar alignment to the west. The full extent of this feature could not be investigated as it was only partially exposed in plan.
1029	Feature group	Ditch		Interpretation: Narrow NW-SE aligned ditch. The relationship between this ditch and ditch 1005 is uncertain, it is probable that this ditch is cut by 1005.



Appendix 2 Selection Strategy

270890
Halfway Egg Farm, Iwade
 Version 2, 24/02/2023

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	Rob De'Athe
Archaeological Archive Manager(s)	Moira Taylor and Jessica Irwin
Organisation	Wessex Archaeology (WA)

Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	Archaeology Data Service	
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Lead: Kirsten Egging Dinwiddy Assurance: Rob De'Athe	N/A
Landowner / Developer	TBC	
Other (external)	External finds & environmental specialists (see WSI) County Archaeologist for Kent County Council	
Other (internal)	WA Finds Manager (Rachael Seager Smith) WA Environmental Manager (Sander Aerts) WA Geomatics & BIM Manager (Chris Breedon) WA internal finds & environmental specialists (see WSI)	N/A; briefed as part of standard project process

Resources

Resources required	WA Finds and Environmental specialists; external finds and environmental specialists; WA archives team
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Context

This overarching selection strategy document is based on the ClfA Archives Selection Toolkit (2019) and relates to archaeological project work being undertaken by Wessex Archaeology as defined in the WSIs.

Relevant standards, policies and guidelines consulted include:

General

- *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993)
- *Archaeological archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF, revised edition 2011, section 4)

Relevant research agendas

- South East Research Framework (2019)

Finds

- *Standard Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation & research of archaeological materials* (CIFA, 2014)
- *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery, Medieval Pottery Research Group 2016)

Environmental

- *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory, Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011)
- *Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record* (Historic England 2015)
- *Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains* (English Heritage 2008)
- *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (English Heritage 2010)
- *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (Historic England 2018)

Research objectives of the project

Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research framework (SERF 2019), the research objectives of the excavation are to:

- determine the date, nature and extent of archaeological remains within the site identified by the previous evaluation;
- determine if the medieval fields system identified to the north continues into the site; and
- determine if the iron age burial ground identified to the north continues into the site;

REVIEW POINTS

Consultation with all Stakeholders regarding project-specific selection decisions will be undertaken at a maximum of three project review points:

1. Data gathering: on site, if any unforeseen discovery necessitates an amendment to the proposed collection strategy, or if adjustments are made to any sampling strategy
2. End of data gathering (assessment stage)
3. Archive compilation

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

WA Project Manager; WA Archives Manager; WA Geomatics & BIM Manager; County Archaeologist for Kent County Council; ADS

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

This document is designed to link to the project Data Management Plan (DMP), which can be supplied on request.

To promote long-term future reuse deposition file formats will be of archival standard, open source and accessible in nature following national guidance from ADS 2013, ClfA 2014c and the requirements of the digital repository.

Any sensitive data to be handled according to Wessex Archaeology data policy to ensure it is stored and transferred securely. The identity of individuals will be protected in line with GDPR. If required, data will be anonymised and redacted. Selection and retention of sensitive data for archival purposes will occur in consultation with the client and relevant stakeholders. Confidential data will not be selected for archiving and will be handled as per contractual obligation.

Document type	Selection Strategy	Review Points
Site records	Most records will be completed digitally on site (with the exception of registers). All will be selected for deposition.	3
Reports	To include WSIs, Interim reports, post-excavation assessment reports, publication reports. Final versions only will be selected for deposition.	2, 3
Specialist reports	Specialist reports will generally be incorporated in other documents with only minimal editing (reformatting, etc), and will be selected only if the original differs significantly from the incorporated version.	2, 3
Photographic media (site recording)	Substandard and duplicate images will be eliminated; pre-excavation images may not be selected where duplicated by post-excavation shots; working shots will be very rigorously selected to include only good quality images with potential for reuse and those integral to understanding features, their inter-relationships and location on site; site condition and reinstatement photos will not be selected.	2, 3
Photographic media (objects)	Images of individual or groups of objects, to include those of significance selected for publication and reporting. Substandard and duplicate images will be eliminated; all others will be selected.	3
Photographic media (photogrammetry)	All terrestrial photogrammetry recording will generate orthographic photos. For those features or finds which are particularly archaeological significant, 3D models will be generated and deposited but raw photos will only be selected where models have been selected and OBJs are to be deposited, where re-processing may have some archaeological value (eg very significant features, or where the model is less	2, 3

	<p>accurate than the surveyed georeference targets or of lower quality and the quality of the original photos is good enough to represent a reasonable chance of better future outcomes).</p> <p>Aerial photogrammetry topographic surveys will generate 3D models and orthographic photos, and the final outputs in the form of the report. These will all be selected, but not the raw photos from aerial surveys.</p>	
Photographic media (community engagement and other activities)	General shots, promotional videos, etc. None will be selected, unless images are generated that are not duplicated in the main site record, but which have specific archaeological value.	3
Survey data	Site survey data will be used to generate CAD/GIS files for use in post-excavation activities. Shapefiles of both the original tidied survey data, and the final phased drawings will be selected.	2, 3
Databases and spreadsheets	Context, finds and environmental data in linked databases. Final versions will be selected. Any specialist data submitted separately will also be selected.	2, 3
Administrative records	Includes invoices, receipts, timesheets, financial information, email correspondence. None will be selected, with the exception of any correspondence relating directly to the archaeology.	3

De-Selected Digital Data

De-selected data will be stored on WA secured servers on offsite storage locations. The WA IT department has a backup strategy and policies that involves daily, weekly and monthly and annual backups of data as stated in the DMP. This strategy is non-migratory, and original files will be held at WA under their unique project identifier, as long as they remain useful and usable in their final version format. This data may also be used for teaching or reference collections by the museum, or by WA unless otherwise required by contractual or copyright obligations.

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

WA Project Manager; WA Archives Manager; County Archaeologist for Kent County Council

Selection

A security copy of all paper/drawn records is a requirement of ClfA guidelines. This will be prepared on completion of the project, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. If the security copy is not required for deposition by Stakeholders, it will be retained on backed-up servers belonging to Wessex Archaeology.

Note that some information may be redacted to comply with GDPR legislation (personal data).

Document type	Selection Strategy	Review Points
Site records	Selected records only will be completed in hard copy on site (registers, some graphics). All will be selected for deposition.	3
Reports	Hard copies of all reports (SSWSIs, Interim reports, post-excavation assessment reports, publication reports). All will be selected for deposition, with the exception of earlier versions of reports which have been clearly superseded.	2, 3
Specialist reports & data	Specialist reports will generally be incorporated in other documents with no significant editing. Supporting data is more likely to be included in the digital archive, but if supplied in hard copy and not incorporated elsewhere, this will be selected.	2, 3
Photographic media	X-radiographic plates: all will be selected.	3
Secondary sources	Hard copies of secondary sources will not be selected.	3
Working notes	Rough working notes, annotated plans, preliminary versions of matrices etc, will not be selected.	3
Administrative records	Invoices, receipts, timesheets, financial information, hard copy correspondence. None will be selected, with the exception of any hard copy correspondence relating directly to the archaeology.	3

De-Selected Documents

De-selected sensitive analogue data will be destroyed (shredded) subject to final checking by the WA Archives team with the remainder recycled. Possible exceptions include records retained for business purposes, including promotional material, teaching and internal WA library copies of reports.

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Material type

Artefacts (bulk and registered finds)

Section 3.

3.1

Stakeholders

WA Archives Manager; WA Finds Manager; WA internal specialists; external specialists; County Archaeologist for Kent County Council; landowner

Selection

Note that human remains are not included in this selection strategy; their recovery and subsequent treatment and curation will be governed by a Ministry of Justice licence(s).

The on-site finds recovery strategy is given below; it is of necessity fairly generic. It is anticipated that this will be reviewed and updated at the project assessment stage, once all collected finds have been processed and quantified. Amendments may be made prior to that on site in the event of unforeseen discoveries necessitating adjustments to recovery or sampling strategies (eg production sites, large concentrations of building debris, 'burnt mounds').

Throughout the following section, 'stratified' is taken to include topsoil deposits, while 'unstratified' indicates anything completely separated from context eg spoilheap finds, or surface finds other than those directly associated with underlying features.

Find Type	Selection Strategy	Review Points
Animal bone	All will normally be collected from stratified contexts. Selection could be recommended at next review point, dependent on stratigraphic integrity, condition and size of assemblage. Not encountered.	2, 3
Building materials (other, eg, mortar, plaster, <i>opus signinum</i>)	If found <i>in situ</i> , these should be recorded on site and, if appropriate, a small sample of <i>opus signinum</i> or wall plaster (not mortar) retained for further examination. Loose fragments of mortar or <i>opus signinum</i> should not be collected, but their presence on site should be noted. All loose wall plaster will be collected from stratified contexts. Selection likely to be recommended at next review point. Not encountered.	2, 3
Burnt (unworked) flint	All will normally be collected from stratified contexts. Selection likely to be recommended at next review point. Not encountered.	2, 3
Ceramic building material	All CBM from stratified contexts will be collected and reviewed at the processing stage. If <i>in situ</i> structures are encountered, these should be fully recorded on site, but samples of components may be collected for a closer examination of form, fabric and dimensions. Selection likely to be recommended at next review point. Not	2, 3

	encountered.	
Ceramic objects	Includes spindlewhorls, loomweights, slingshot, portable kiln furniture, etc. All will be collected, including any unstratified examples. Not encountered.	2, 3
Clay tobacco pipes	All will normally be collected from stratified contexts. Selection likely to be recommended at next review point. Not encountered.	2, 3
Coins	All will be collected, including unstratified finds. Not encountered.	2, 3
Fired clay	Includes structural material ('daub') as well as briquetage, and undiagnostic fragments. All will be collected from stratified contexts. Selection likely to be recommended at next review point. Not encountered.	2, 3
Glass, vessel and window	All will normally be collected from stratified contexts. Unstratified post-medieval/modern material will not be collected, unless of intrinsic interest. If large-scale post-medieval/modern bottle dumps are encountered, items will be recorded <i>in situ</i> as far as possible, and a small sample collected. Selection likely to be recommended at next review point. Not encountered.	2, 3
Glass, objects	All will be collected, including unstratified finds. Not encountered.	2, 3
Jet, shale, amber	All will be collected, with the possible exception of unstratified unworked shale or shale-working waste. Selection could be recommended at next review point, dependent on condition. Not encountered.	2, 3
Leather and textile	All will be collected, including unstratified finds. Selection could be recommended at next review point, dependent on date and condition. Not encountered.	2, 3
Marine shell	All will normally be collected from stratified contexts. If large-scale dumps are encountered, an appropriate sampling strategy may be employed with the aim of characterising the shell assemblage (species, condition, potential sources, management of oyster beds, etc). All shell-working waste will be collected. Selection likely to be recommended at next review point. Not encountered.	2, 3
Metalwork	All will be collected from stratified contexts, with the exception of obviously modern (19 th ./20 th -century) objects found in topsoil/overburden or	2, 3

	unstratified. Selection likely to be recommended at next review point. Not encountered.	
Metalworking residues	All will be normally collected from stratified contexts. Selection likely to be recommended at next review point. Not encountered.	2, 3
Pottery, prehistoric	All will be collected, including unstratified finds.	2, 3
Pottery, all other periods	All will be collected from stratified contexts. From unstratified contexts, only pieces of intrinsic interest will be collected, unless this is the only datable material recovered. Selection could be recommended at next review point.	2, 3
Stone, building	<i>In situ</i> architectural fragments and other building material may be recorded on site rather than collected, and samples taken for geological identification. Other building stone will be collected from stratified contexts. From unstratified contexts, only pieces of intrinsic interest (eg, architectural fragments). Selection likely to be recommended at next review point. Not encountered.	2, 3
Stone, portable objects	All will be collected from stratified contexts. From unstratified contexts, only identifiable objects. Not encountered.	2, 3
Stone, unworked	Unworked stone will only be collected if considered to be archaeologically significant, ie included in features intentionally, or thought to have fulfilled a specific function. Not encountered.	2, 3
Worked bone and antler	Includes finished objects as well as boneworking waste. All will be collected, including unstratified finds. Not encountered.	2, 3
Worked flint	All will be collected. Not encountered.	2, 3
Worked wood	This includes all structural timbers as well as any portable objects (e.g. vessels, implements, etc). Structural timbers found <i>in situ</i> should be recorded stratigraphically but may be sampled for species identification and/or dating without full recovery. All other will be collected, with the exception of unstratified and undiagnostic pieces. Selection could be recommended at next review point. Not encountered.	2, 3

Uncollected Material

Finds which fall outside the categories proposed for on-site collection will not normally be recorded beyond a general comment on site recording sheets on the presence and nature of large concentrations (eg building materials, modern debris), but if specific sampling strategies are

employed to deal with, for example, production waste, then a more accurate guide to the actual size of the parent assemblage (and thus the sample percentage) will be given.

Any uncollected material will be left *in situ* or (if collected and then de-selected), re-incorporated into the site.

De-Selected Material

Consideration will be given to the suitability for use for handling or teaching collections by the museum or Wessex Archaeology, or whether they are of particular interest to the local community. De-selected material will either be returned to the landowner or disposed of. All will be adequately recorded to the appropriate level before de-selection.

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
30/05/2023	Pottery (all types) - retain	Pottery (20 sherds): late prehistoric, Roman and medieval, of local significance with some further research potential	WA Archives Manager; WA Finds Manager; WA internal specialists; external specialists; County Archaeologist for Kent County Council; landowner

3 – Materials

Material type	Palaeoenvironmental material	Section 3.	3.2
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Stakeholders

WA Archives Manager; WA Environmental Officer; WA internal specialists; external specialists; County Archaeologist for Kent County Council

Selection

All contexts suitable for environmental sampling will be considered for sampling. All environmental sampling will be undertaken following Wessex Archaeology's in-house guidance, which adheres to the principles outlined in Historic England's guidance (English Heritage 2011 and Historic England 2015a) and as stated in relevant WSI.

Env Material Type	Selection Strategy	Review Points
Unprocessed samples	In the event of any samples being eliminated from processing due to lack of archaeological significance, these will not be retained. No environmental samples taken.	2, 3

Unsorted residues	Residues from samples not proposed for further analysis will be de-selected, with the possible exception of any taken for the recovery of human remains. No environmental samples taken.	2, 3
Assessed flots with no extracted materials	Assessed flots with no extracted materials are considered to be devoid of any significant environmental evidence and will be de-selected. No environmental samples taken.	2, 3
Assessed or analysed flots with extracted materials	All analysed samples will be selected; assessed flots with extracted materials with no further research potential (to be established on a sample by sample case) may be de-selected. No environmental samples taken..	2, 3
Charred & waterlogged plant remains	All extracted plant remains will be selected. No environmental samples taken.	3
Mollusca	All extracted mollusca will be selected. No environmental samples taken.	3
All other analysed material (eg insects, pollen)	All material will be selected. No environmental samples taken.	3

Uncollected Material

Any uncollected material will be left *in situ* or re-incorporated into the site.

De-Selected Material

De-selected material from samples will be disposed of after processing and post-excavation recording. All processed material will be adequately recorded to the appropriate level before de-selection.

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

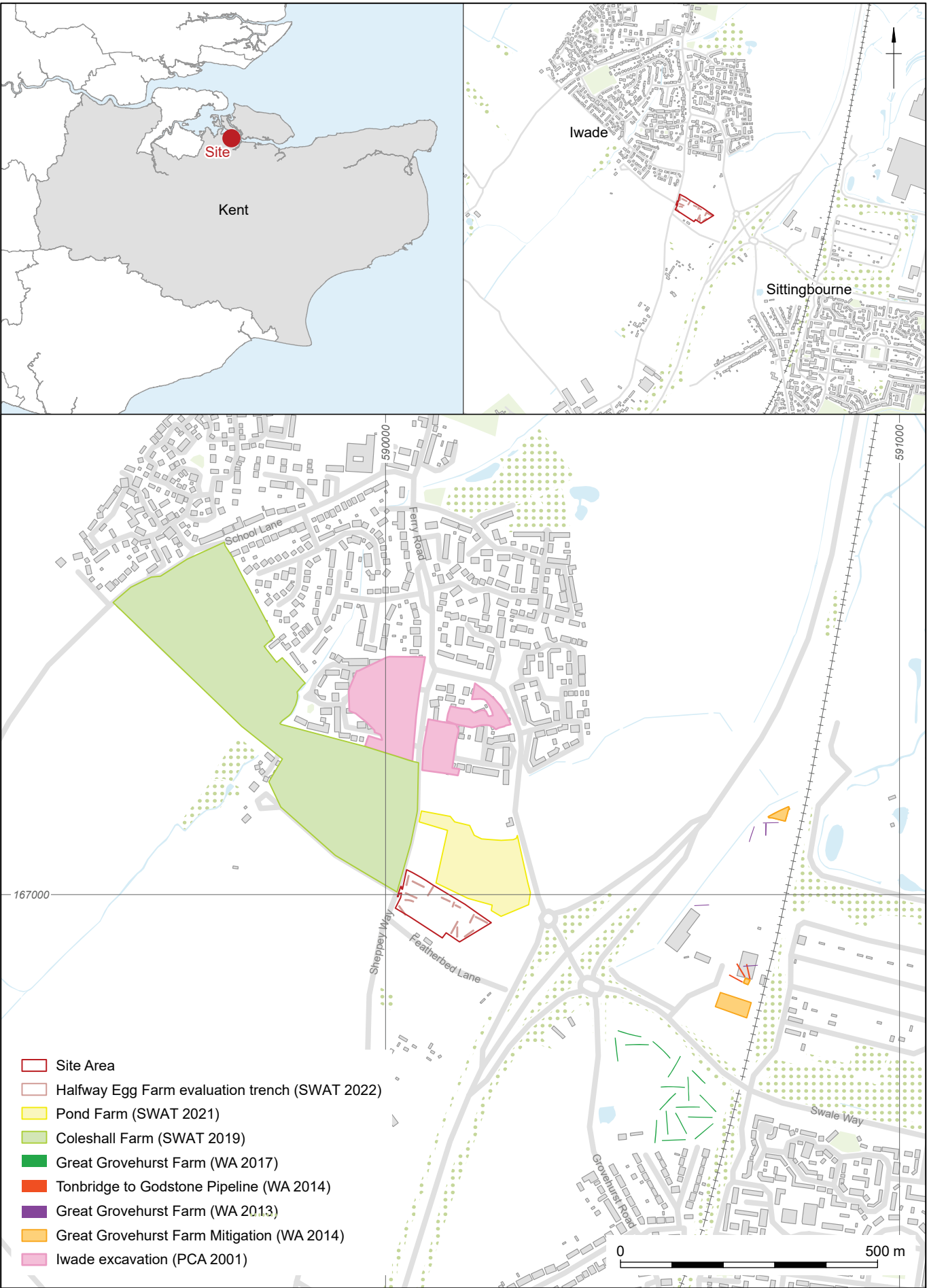


Appendix 3 OASIS summary

Summary for wessexar1-515811

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-515811
Project Name	Excavation, Post Excavation Assessment at Halfway Egg Farm, Iwade, Kent
Sitename	Halfway Egg Farm, Iwade, Kent
Activity type	Excavation, Post Excavation Assessment
Project Identifier(s)	270890
Planning Id	22/503040/HYBRID, 18/506677/HYBRID
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	27-Mar-2023 - 13-Apr-2023
Location	Halfway Egg Farm, Iwade, Kent NGR : TQ 90140 66923 LL : 51.36952840679983, 0.730234075173525 12 Fig : 590140,166923
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Kent District : Swale Parish : Swale, unparished area
Project Methodology	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting Ltd (London) to conduct a programme of archaeological mitigation at Halfway Egg Farm, Iwade, Kent, centred on National Grid Reference 590140 166923. This mitigation forms the final phase of works following from a trial trench evaluation conducted in 2022. The works were undertaken as part of a planning condition granted by Swale Borough Council (18/506677/HYBRID with a subsequent amendment 22/503040/HYBRID). The overall development area comprises 0.35 ha.</p> <p>A trial trench evaluation had been conducted prior to the commencement of the works, and based on the results of the evaluation the site had been divided into three types of archaeological mitigation, the northern section required no further works as the proposed development would enable preservation in situ of the known archaeological features and deposits, the rest of the site had been designated as requiring either strip, map and sample excavation or to be monitored under archaeological watching brief conditions. In total two areas, measuring 929 m² and 442 m² were subjected to archaeological excavation. However, due to the limited archaeological remains found during the initial stripping, the client liaised with the county archaeologist for Kent County Council and agreed that no further mitigation was required, save for this report. The investigation was conducted between 27 March – 13 April 2023.</p>

Project Results	<p>The identified features comprised a minimum of four ditches or channels, which may relate to a natural spring line, two pits (one possible) and a natural pond. Artefacts were recovered from five upper ditch fills and comprise a small assemblage of abraded, predominantly late prehistoric pottery; a Roman and a medieval sherd from two of the ditch fills were almost certainly intrusive.</p> <p>The investigations have demonstrated that the prolific late prehistoric activity recorded close by only marginally encroached into the northern edge of the site. The features were not securely dated and were most likely linked to natural phenomena, rather than deliberate human intervention. The artefacts confirm proximity to late prehistoric activity, but their poor condition implies extensive reworking since their primary deposition.</p>
Keywords	<p>Ditch - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rubbish Pit - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p>
Funder	
HER	Kent HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archives: no repository;



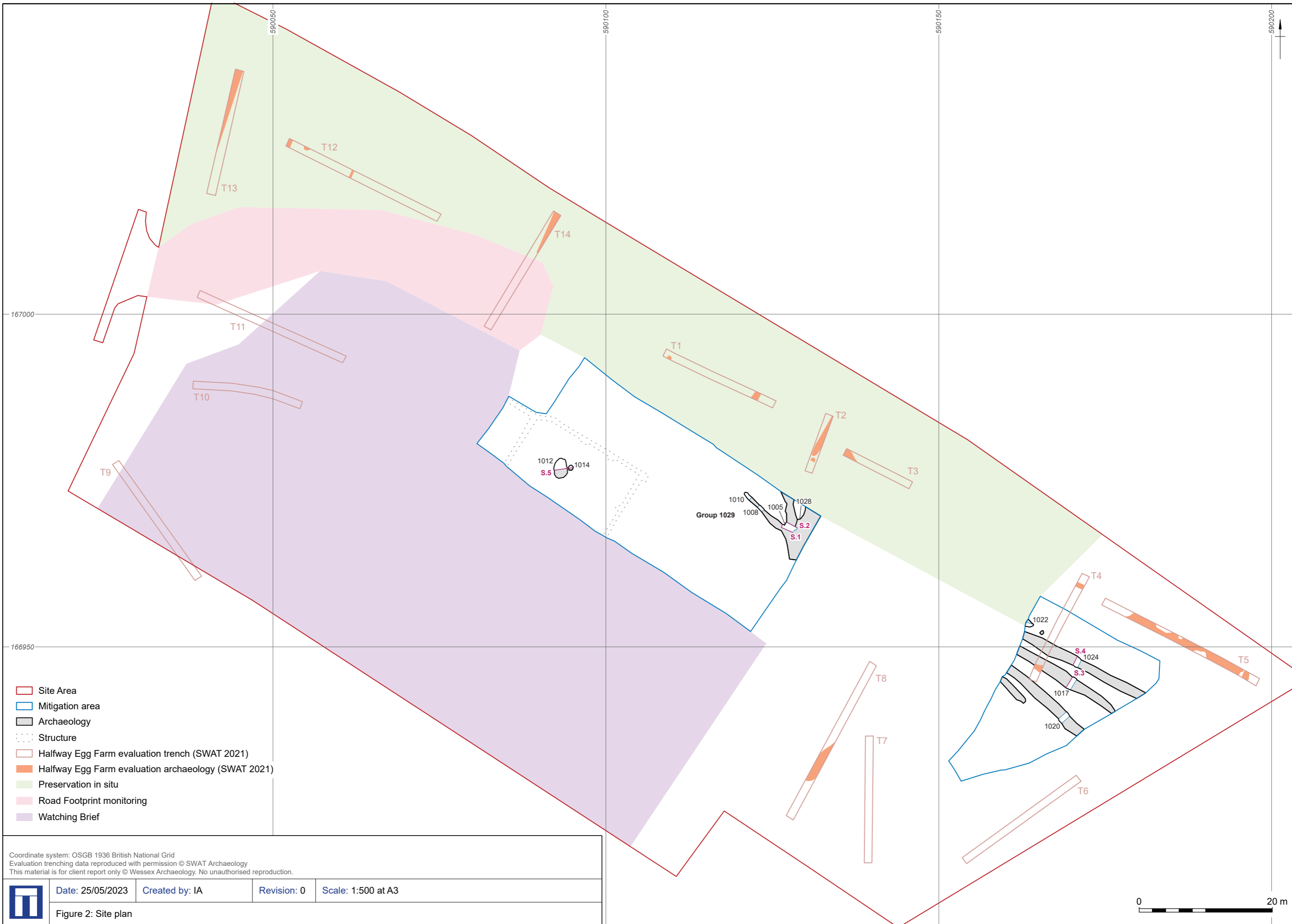
Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Date: 25/05/2023	Created by: IA	Revision: 0	Scale: 1:10,000 at A4 (main map)
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Figure 1: Site location with nearby investigations



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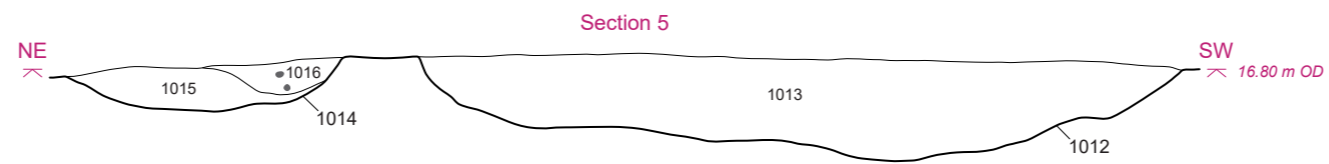
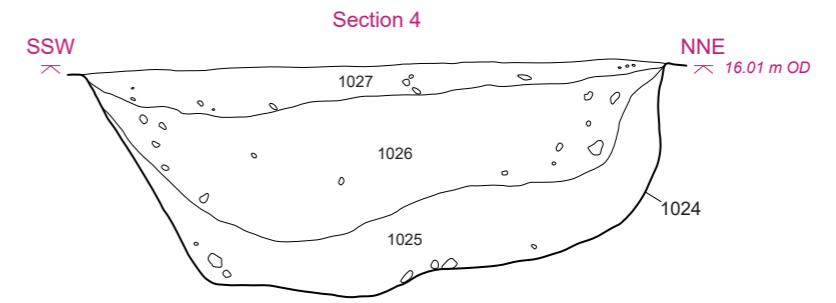
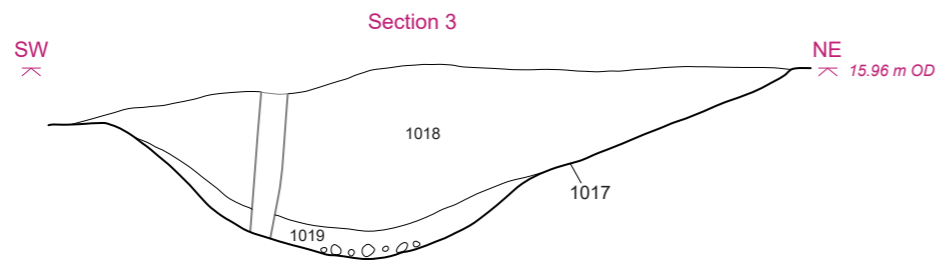
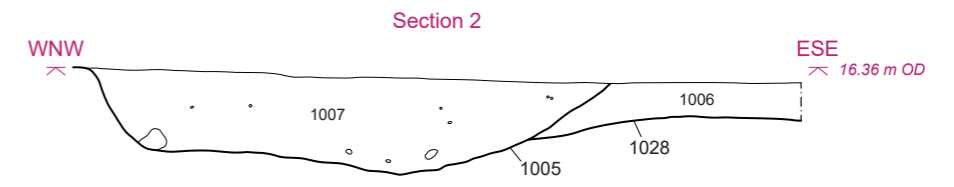
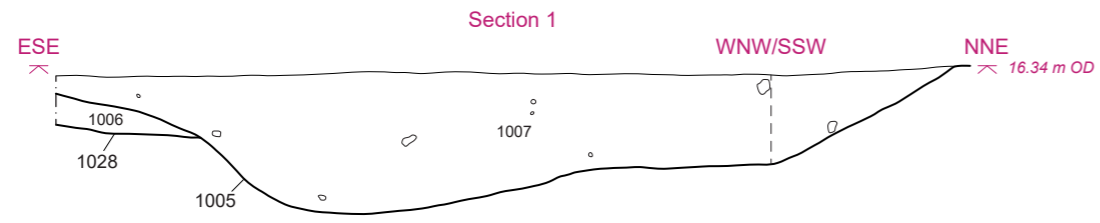
- Site Area
- Mitigation area
- Archaeology
- Structure
- Halfway Egg Farm evaluation trench (SWAT 2021)
- Halfway Egg Farm evaluation archaeology (SWAT 2021)
- Preservation in situ
- Road Footprint monitoring
- Watching Brief



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Figure 2: Site plan





 Stone
 Charcoal



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Figure 3: Sections





Figure 4: WSW facing section of ditches 1005 and 1028; scale 1 m. (Photograph by L. McCaig)

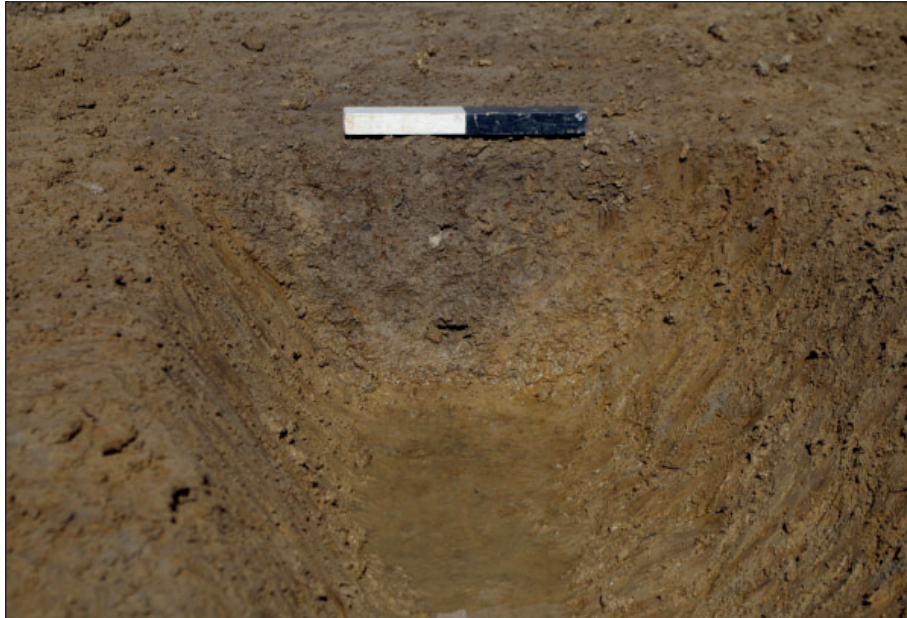


Figure 5: South-east facing section of ditch 1029; scale 0.2 m. (Photograph by T. Giroux)



Figure 6: South-east facing section of ditch 1017; scale 1 m. (Photograph by T. Giroux)



Figure 7: ESE facing section of ditch 1024; scale 1 m. (Photograph by T. Giroux)



Figure 8: North-west facing section of pit 1014 and pond 1012; scales 0.2 and 2 m. (Photograph by T. Giroux)



Figure 9: Oblique view of pit 1022, viewed from the south; scale 1 m. (Photograph by T. Giroux)



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