

An Archaeological Evaluation at Iwade Village Centre, Iwade, Kent

Site Code: KIVC 04

Planning Code: SW/02/0639

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 90029 67851

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken in advance of the development of the site for mixed-use residential/commercial buildings fronting School Lane by Ward Homes (fig.1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 90029 67851. CgMs Consulting Ltd commissioned the project on behalf of Ward Homes and between the 19th October and 22nd October 2004 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd undertook the field evaluation.
- 1.2 The evaluation consisted of 5 trenches located within the footprints of the proposed new housing blocks (fig.2). The trenches measured 20.00m x 1.80m and were orientated to the footprint of the proposed development they were located within (fig.2).
- 1.3 The evaluation trenches were reduced until natural clay was encountered and levels showed a general slope in the natural topography of the site from the north-west to the south-east.
- 1.4 A ploughsoil containing occasional fragments of medieval pottery sealed the natural clay in all of the trenches.
- 1.5 Ditches orientated northeast to southwest, which cut through the ploughsoil, were revealed in both Trenches 1 and 4. The lower fills of the ditch in Trench 4 contained fragments of 12th to 14th century pottery. The fills of the ditch in Trench 1 contained pottery of late medieval and post-medieval date. Two timber posts and a small yellow brick "plinth" cut through the primary fill of the ditch in trench 4 and suggest that the ditch was actively maintained and utilised into the post-medieval period. The different dates of the fills and different profiles may suggest that they were two separate ditches, however, their projected alignment suggests they may be part of one ditch the northern part of which has possibly been re-cut in the late medieval/post-medieval period.
- 1.6 The remainder of the deposits within the trenches was constituted by numerous 20th century intrusions and a heavily mixed topsoil deposit contemporary with the use and demolition of the site immediately prior to the current redevelopment.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between 19th October and 22nd October 2004. The site address is Iwade Village Centre, Iwade, Kent (fig.1). The Planning Code for the site is SW/02/0639.
- 2.2 The commissioning client was CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Ward Homes. The field evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the supervision of Joanna Taylor and the project management of Jon Butler.
- 2.3 The site is defined to the north by the Wool Pack Inn Public House, to the south by School Lane, to the east by The Street and to the west by Iwade County Primary School. The site currently consists of a heavily mixed topsoil deposit contemporary with the use and demolition of the site immediately prior to the current phase of redevelopment.
- 2.4 A temporary benchmark was transferred from the Ordnance Survey Bench Mark located on the west face of All Saints Church (12.00m OD).
- 2.5 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material will be deposited at Sittingbourne Heritage Museum under the site code KIVC 04.

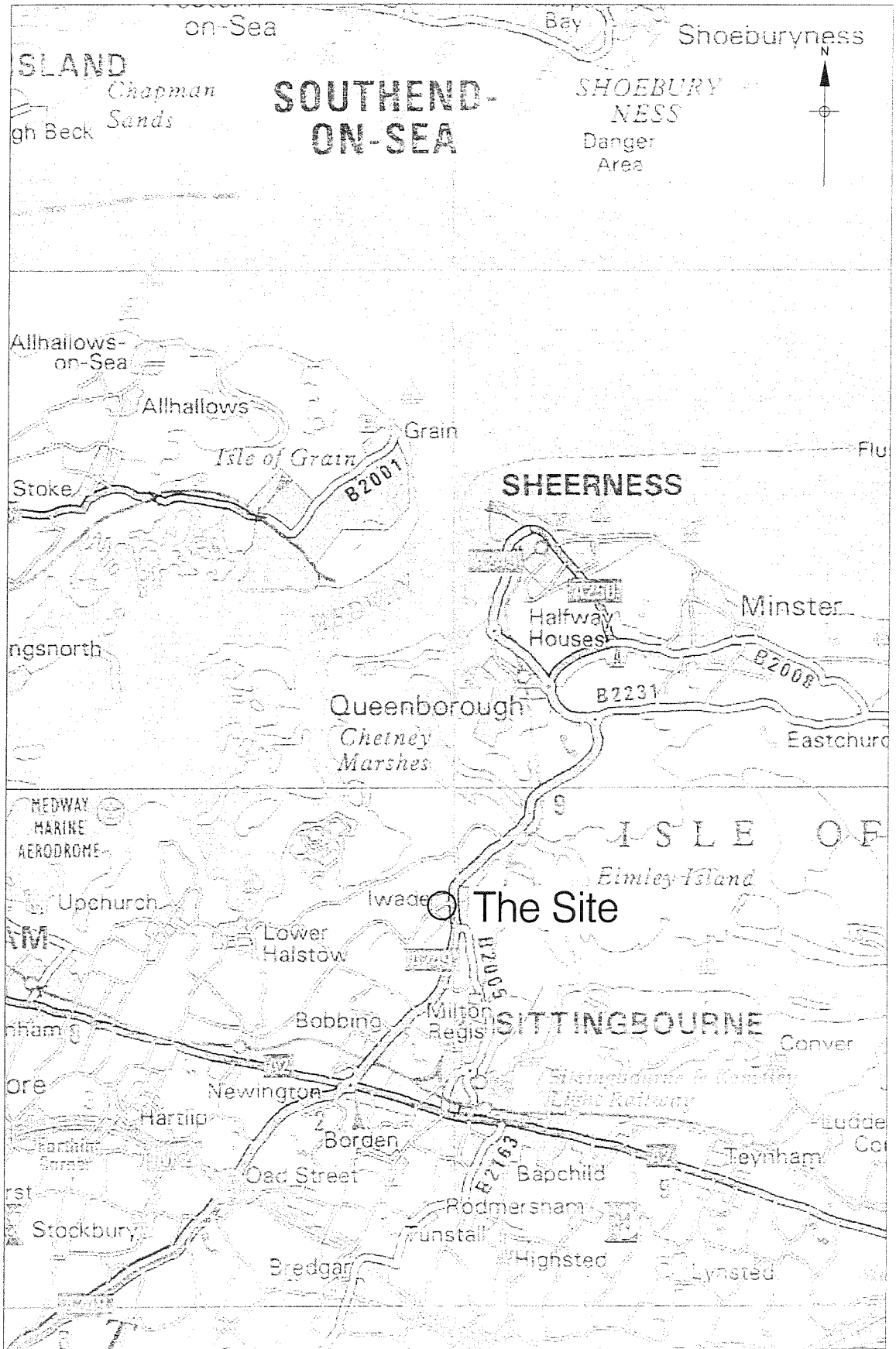
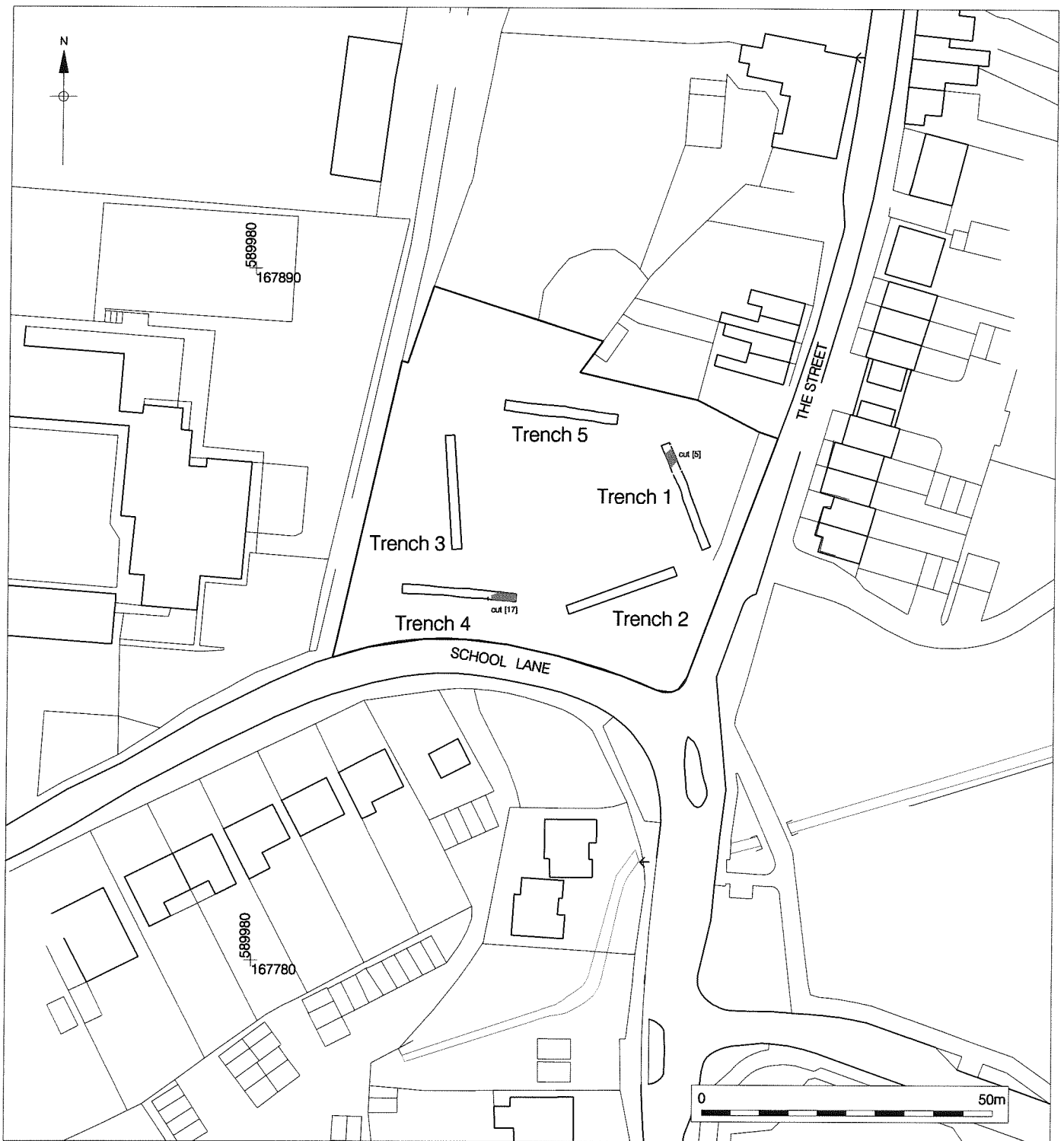


Figure 1
 Site Location
 Not to Scale



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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:1000

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 CgMs Consulting Ltd compiled a Desk Based Assessment of Iwade Village Centre, Iwade, Kent and a Specification for an Archaeological Field Evaluation at Iwade Village Centre, Iwade, Kent in advance of the development of the site for mixed-use residential/commercial buildings fronting School Lane by Ward Homes. In addition, in October 2004 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd compiled a Method Statement for an Archaeological Evaluation at Iwade Village Centre, Iwade, Kent.

3.2 The site has planning consent for residential development. Through the normal planning consultation procedure, the County Archaeological Officer recommended the need for archaeological work. Further to this advice, Swale Borough Council has placed the following condition on the consent:

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

3.3 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) "Archaeology and Planning", providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.

3.4 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

3.5 In short, government guidance provides a framework which:

- Protects Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Protects the settings of the sites
- Protects nationally important un-scheduled ancient monuments
- Has a presumption in favour of in-situ preservation of important remains
- In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from field evaluation) to enable informed decisions
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not important enough to merit in-situ preservation.

- 3.6 The relevant Development Plan Framework is provided by the Deposit Kent and Medway Structure Plan (September 2003). The Plan contains the following policy which provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features.

POLICY QL8: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND OTHER IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SETTINGS, WILL BE PROTECTED AND, WHERE POSSIBLE, ENHANCED.

WHERE IMPORTANT OR POTENTIALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS MAY EXIST, DEVELOPERS WILL BE REQUIRED TO ARRANGE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND/OR FIELD EVALUATION TO BE CARRIED OUT IN ADVANCE OF THE DETERMINATION OF PLANNING APPLICATIONS.

WHERE THE CASE FOR DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE IS ACCEPTED, THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS SHOULD BE PRESERVED IN SITU. WHERE PRESERVATION IN SITU IS NOT POSSIBLE OR JUSTIFIED APPROPRIATE PROVISION FOR PRESERVATION BY RECORD WILL BE REQUIRED.

- 3.7 The Swale Borough Local Plan was adopted in July 2000. The policies relating to archaeology are:

POLICY E42 DEVELOPMENT WILL NOT BE PERMITTED WHICH WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT A SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT, OR OTHER NATIONALLY IMPORTANT MONUMENT OR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, OR ITS SETTING.

POLICY E43 PRIOR TO THE DETERMINATION OF ANY APPLICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF A SITE THAT HAS ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORIC POTENTIAL, THE BOROUGH COUNCIL WILL REQUIRE THE SUBMISSION OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IN THE FORM OF AN ASSESSMENT OF THAT POTENTIAL AND THE LIKELY IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT.

WHETHER THEY ARE CURRENTLY KNOWN OR DISCOVERED IN THE PLAN PERIOD, THERE WILL BE A PREFERENCE TO PRESERVE IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN-SITU AND TO PROTECT THEIR SETTINGS. DEVELOPMENT WHICH DOES NOT ACHIEVE ACCEPTABLE MITIGATION OF ADVERSE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EFFECTS WILL NOT BE PERMITTED.

WHERE DEVELOPMENT IS PERMITTED AND PRESERVATION IN-SITU IS NOT JUSTIFIED, THE APPLICANT WILL BE REQUIRED TO ENSURE THAT PROVISION WILL BE MADE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND RECORDING, IN ADVANCE OF AND/OR DURING DEVELOPMENT

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The geology of the study site is shown on British Geological Survey Sheet 272 Chatam (1977). The study site overlies an area of Head Brickearth, which in turn overlies the London Clay. Head Brickearth was encountered in all the trenches with a top height of 8.63m OD to the north of the site in Trench 5 sloping down to the south at a height of 7.65m OD in Trench 4.
- 4.2 The site rises from School Lane and the southeast corner of the study site lies on the north edge of a miniature stream valley. Spot heights along School Lane range from 7.67 to 8.35m AOD, while along the northern boundary of the site they range from 8.48 to 10.18m AOD.
- 4.3 A stream flows from west to east just south of the study site. This feature is now partly culverted and its line is clearly shown on early Ordnance Survey Maps.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 A 1km radius of archaeological findspots held within the Kent Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) was consulted as part of the initial Desk Based Assessment compiled by CgMs Consulting Ltd. As much of the recent archaeological work at Iwade has yet to be entered into the Kent SMR previous excavations within the vicinity of the site have been consulted when researching the archaeological and historical background of the site.

5.2 PREHISTORIC

- 5.2.1 No finds of Palaeolithic date have been identified in the Kent SMR or during recent fieldwork in the area. Whilst the Swale gravels may contain artefacts and ecofacts of this period they are likely to be derived and not in situ.
- 5.2.2 Late Mesolithic flint work represents the earliest human remains identified at Iwade. A small quantity of flints were found in a tree throw to the south of the site and residual Mesolithic flint work has been identified in later contexts during recent excavations in the area.
- 5.2.3 Periodic use of the land to the south of the site is known to have continued into the Neolithic period with diagnostic flint work, including arrowheads, in addition to two pits containing Peterborough ware, being excavated. The known Neolithic deposits most probably represent a pastoral economy situated on the edge of the Swale Marshes.
- 5.2.4 Evidence of Late Bronze activity has been extensive to the south of the site. Known finds include field systems, a track way, traces of a pond, storage pits, fencelines, a copper alloy palstave and hearths containing large unabraded pottery sherds. The evidence gleaned from recent excavations suggests the presence of a highly developed pastoral farming society. The excavations in Iwade suggest a direct correlation between the topography and Late Prehistoric land use with Bronze Age finds typically being found above 16m AOD.
- 5.2.5 Archaeological evidence indicates that Iwade continued to be occupied into the Iron Age period. Finds and features include enclosures containing circular structures, associated ditches and holloways and a series of four post structures. As with the Bronze Age deposits, Iron Age finds have rarely been found below 16m AOD.

5.3 ROMAN

- 5.3.1 The Roman presence at Iwade has been interpreted as occasional pastoral use. The paucity of Roman finds in the vicinity suggests the Iron Age settlement was abandoned at the time of the Roman Conquest and may have shifted northwards towards the Marsh edge.

5.4 SAXON

- 5.4.1 No finds of Saxon date are known within the 1km radius of the site and it is probable that the site itself comprised mainly pastureland at this time with the marshland to the north of the study site most probably flooded.

5.5 MEDIEVAL

- 5.5.1 Iwade developed as a result of marshland recovery after the 11th century, with a cluster of farmsteads established around 'The Street'. Excavations to the south of the site have confirmed this for a series of north-south agricultural ditches have been dated to the late 12th century. Additional finds include a large ditch and track way and associated ditches, hearths and pits. The chancel nave and tower of All Saints church have been dated to the 13th century.
- 5.5.2 An excavation to the east of The Street exposed evidence for a 13th century medieval field systems orientated on a NW/SE axis (Boyer 2001) whilst excavations to the west of the site in 2000 revealed evidence for medieval agricultural soils (Deeves, 2000; Bagwell 2000(b)). Recent excavations to the south of the study area found no evidence for medieval activity in the excavated areas (Bagwell 2000(a)).
- 5.5.3 By the 14th century much of the area to the south of the study site had reverted to pasture. Archaeological excavations south of All Saints Church revealed evidence for low intensity activity from the 13th and 14th centuries followed by a hiatus in the late 14th and 15th centuries.

5.6 POST-MEDIEVAL

- 5.6.1 Edward Hasted wrote of Iwade in 1798 that:

"This parish lies very low and on a level with 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 Miltoin north westward. There are sixteen houses in it, and about sixty or seventy inhabitants."

- 5.6.2 Chapman & Andre's Map of Kent 1769 shows the 'village' of Iwade bordered by a marsh to the north and east. One of the three or four farmsteads that existed at this time appears to cross the site.
- 5.6.3 The Iwade Tithe map of 1842 suggests the study site was occupied by a cottage, garden, pond and a field under pasture however the road junction forming the south and east boundaries of the site has altered significantly since this time and as a consequence the map may be misleading. An Ordnance Survey map of the 1870's indicates no change to the site aside from the introduction of buildings labelled 'National School' in the southeast corner.
- 5.6.4 The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898 indicates the cottage previously noted had been replaced by a row of four houses. In addition the pond has been filled in and the school buildings rebuilt. Ordnance Survey maps show limited change to the site until 1963/1967 whereon the site was occupied by a substantial L-shaped farm complex, café and the old school building. The area to the front was comprised of tarmac.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The evaluation initially comprised of four trenches located in areas where the new housing blocks are proposed. A fifth contingency trench was opened during the evaluation to further assess the northern area of the site (fig.2).
- 6.2 Trench 1 measured 20.00m x 1.80m x 0.80m max. depth and was orientated NW/SE
Trench 2 measured 20.00m x 1.80m x 0.80m max. depth and was orientated NE/SW
Trench 3 measured 20.00m x 1.80m x 1.20m max. depth and was orientated N/S
Trench 4 measured 20.00m x 1.80m x 0.95m max. depth and was orientated E/W
Trench 5 measured 20.00m x 1.80m x 0.70m max. depth and was orientated E/W
- 6.3 The positions of all services were checked before locating the trenches on the ground and trenches were CAT scanned before work commenced. When necessary the extent, axis and location of the trenches were changed to avoid live services and physical obstructions on site.
- 6.4 Ground level surfaces and subsequent mechanical excavation were undertaken under archaeological supervision.
- 6.5 Mechanical excavation continued through undifferentiated deposits in spits of no greater than 200mm until either significant archaeological, or natural, deposits were encountered.
- 6.6 Following fill clearance, all faces of the trench that required examination were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. All investigation of archaeological deposits was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.
- 6.7 Recording on site was undertaken using the single context recording system as specified in the Museum of London Site Manual. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20, and full or representative sections at a scale of 1:10. Contexts were numbered sequentially and recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets.
- 6.8 The site was given the code KIVC04
- 6.9 Trenches were fenced off during the excavation to protect the archaeology and the public and were all backfilled on the last day of the excavation.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 TRENCH 1

- 7.1.1 Trench 1 was aligned NW/SE, measuring 20.00m x 1.80m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m (fig.2).
- 7.1.2 The earliest deposit recorded in this trench was a natural clay horizon [6] encountered at 7.94m OD. The deposit was a stiff orange brown sterile clay and was encountered across the site (figs.3 & 4).
- 7.1.3 Sealing the natural deposits was a possible ploughsoil [2] encountered at 8.31m OD. The deposit was a yellow brown silty clay containing oyster shell and CBM fragments. No dating evidence was retrieved from this layer (fig.4).
- 7.1.4 Cutting through the ploughsoil horizon was a NE/SW orientated linear feature [5]. The feature was initially encountered at 8.31m OD but for the purposes of the evaluation was machine excavated to a level of 7.83m OD. The feature had steep sides that appeared to have been stepped in although its southern side was uncertain at its top. Excavation of the ditch ceased at 6.90m OD when the section was deemed to be insecure (fig.4).
- 7.1.5 Excavation of the feature revealed that it contained two distinct fills, a grey brown silty clay upper fill [3] containing post-medieval pottery and levelled at 8.31m OD and a bluish grey brown silty clay lower fill [4] containing late medieval pottery and oyster shell levelled at 7.90m OD. The feature appears to represent a drainage ditch, possibly following or diverting the course of a natural channel, which remained open throughout the medieval and into the post-medieval periods (fig.4).
- 7.1.5 A number of 20th century E/W orientated field drains were encountered during the excavation of the trench. These features were sealed by a heavily mixed topsoil layer contemporary with the use and demolition of the site prior to the current redevelopment. The trench was located on a NW/SE slope in the topography with the ground surface at the north of the trench levelled at 8.67m OD and the south at 8.07m OD (fig.4).

7.2 TRENCH 2

- 7.2.1 Trench 2 was aligned NE/SW, measuring 20.00m x 1.80m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m (fig.2).
- 7.2.2 The earliest deposit recorded in this trench was a natural clay horizon [8] encountered at 7.73m OD. The deposit was a stiff orange brown sterile clay and was encountered across the site.
- 7.2.3 Sealing the natural deposits was a possible ploughsoil [7] encountered at 7.80m OD. The deposit was a yellow brown, silty clay and one sherd of medieval pottery was retrieved from the deposit.
- 7.2.4 20th century E/W orientated field drains and a contemporary manhole were encountered during the machine excavation of the trench. The features were sealed by a heavily mixed topsoil layer contemporary with the use and demolition of the site prior to the current redevelopment. The ground surface of the trench was levelled at 8.03m OD.

7.3 TRENCH 3

- 7.3.1 Trench 3 was aligned N/S, measuring 20.00m x 1.80m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20m (fig.2).
- 7.3.2 The earliest deposit recorded in this trench was a natural clay horizon [10]. The deposit was a stiff orange brown, sterile clay and was encountered at 8.28m OD.
- 7.3.3 Sealing the natural deposits was a possible ploughsoil [9] encountered at 8.58m OD. The deposit was a yellow brown, silty clay and a fragment of 13th century pottery was retrieved from the deposit.
- 7.3.4 Abundant root activity dating to the 20th century was encountered in the north of the trench and 20th century E/W orientated field drains were removed during the machine excavation of the trench. The features were sealed by a heavily mixed topsoil layer contemporary with the use and demolition of the site prior to the current redevelopment. The trench was located on a NW/SE slope in the topography with the ground surface at the north of the trench levelled at 9.47m OD and the south at 8.68m OD.

7.4 TRENCH 4

- 7.4.1 Trench 4 was aligned E/W, measuring 20.00m x 1.80m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.95m (fig.2).
- 7.4.2 The earliest phase recorded in this trench was a natural clay horizon [18] encountered at 7.93m OD. The deposit was a stiff orange brown sterile clay and was encountered across the site (figs.3 & 4).
- 7.4.3 Sealing the natural deposits was a possible ploughsoil [11] encountered at 8.13m OD. The deposit was a yellow brown, silty clay and no finds were retrieved from the layer.
- 7.4.3 At the east end of Trench 4 a NE/SW orientated linear feature [17] was encountered. The feature was initially encountered at 8.13m OD but for the purposes of the evaluation was machine excavated to a level of 7.73m OD. Unlike the linear feature in Trench 1, the ditch encountered in Trench 4 had gradually sloping sides and a flat base. However, the two features are interpreted to be parts of the same ditch and the differing profiles may be a product of their locations on the downward slope that the site is located on (figs.3 & 4).
- 7.4.4 Excavation of the feature revealed that it contained two distinct fills, a blue grey silty clay upper fill [15] levelled at 8.13m OD and a blue yellow grey silty clay lower fill [16] containing medieval pottery and oyster shell levelled at 7.82m OD. Due to an abundance of modern intrusions in Trench 4 a direct relationship was not apparent between the feature and the ploughsoil. It is possible that it is an earlier phase of ditching to that represented in Trench 1. However, the feature appears to be a continuation of ditch [5] in Trench 1 which truncated the ploughsoil suggesting that a similar depositional relationship once existed in Trench 4. The feature appears to represent the continuation of a drainage ditch, possibly following or diverting the course of a natural channel which remained open throughout the medieval and into the post-medieval periods (figs.3 & 4). The different profile and fill of the ditch in Trench 1 may be caused by later recutting which did not occur in Trench 4.
- 7.4.5 Cutting the lower fill of the ditch were a number of intrusive features which appeared to have been introduced to strengthen the east and west profiles of the ditch. On the eastern side of the ditch was a post-pit [14] that measured 0.70m by 0.70m and contained a pointed timber post [13], 0.30m in length, and an associated blue grey silty clay back fill [12]. All contexts were levelled at 7.73m OD a level that represents the limit of machine excavation. Towards the western edge of the ditch was a pointed driven timber post [21], 0.30m in length, that was removed during machine excavation and has consequently been located by the remaining void that it formed [22]. In

addition immediately to the south of the post were two yellow bricks that possibly formed a plinth or base. The relationships between these features and the upper fill of the ditch [15] was not clear during the excavation, however, it seems probable that they predate the closure fill [16] of the ditch and may represent an attempt to strengthen the east and west profiles of the ditch in the post-medieval period (fig.3).

7.4.6 A number of 20th century field drains and extinct gas pipes were encountered during the excavation of the trench. These features were sealed by a heavily mixed topsoil layer contemporary with the use and demolition of the site prior to the current redevelopment. The ground surface of the trench was levelled at 8.38m OD.

7.5 TRENCH 5

7.5.1 Trench 5 was aligned E/W, measuring 20.00m x 1.80m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.70m (fig.2).

7.5.2 The earliest phase recorded in this trench was a natural clay horizon [20] encountered at 8.63m OD. The deposit was a stiff orange brown sterile clay and was encountered across the site (fig.2).

7.5.3 Sealing the natural deposits was a possible ploughsoil (19) encountered at 8.88m OD. The deposit was a yellow brown, silty clay and a sherd of late medieval pottery was retrieved from this layer.

7.5.4 A number of 20th century field drains were encountered during the excavation of the trench. These features were sealed by a heavily mixed topsoil layer contemporary with the use and demolition of the site prior to the current redevelopment. The ground surface of the trench was levelled at 9.23 OD.

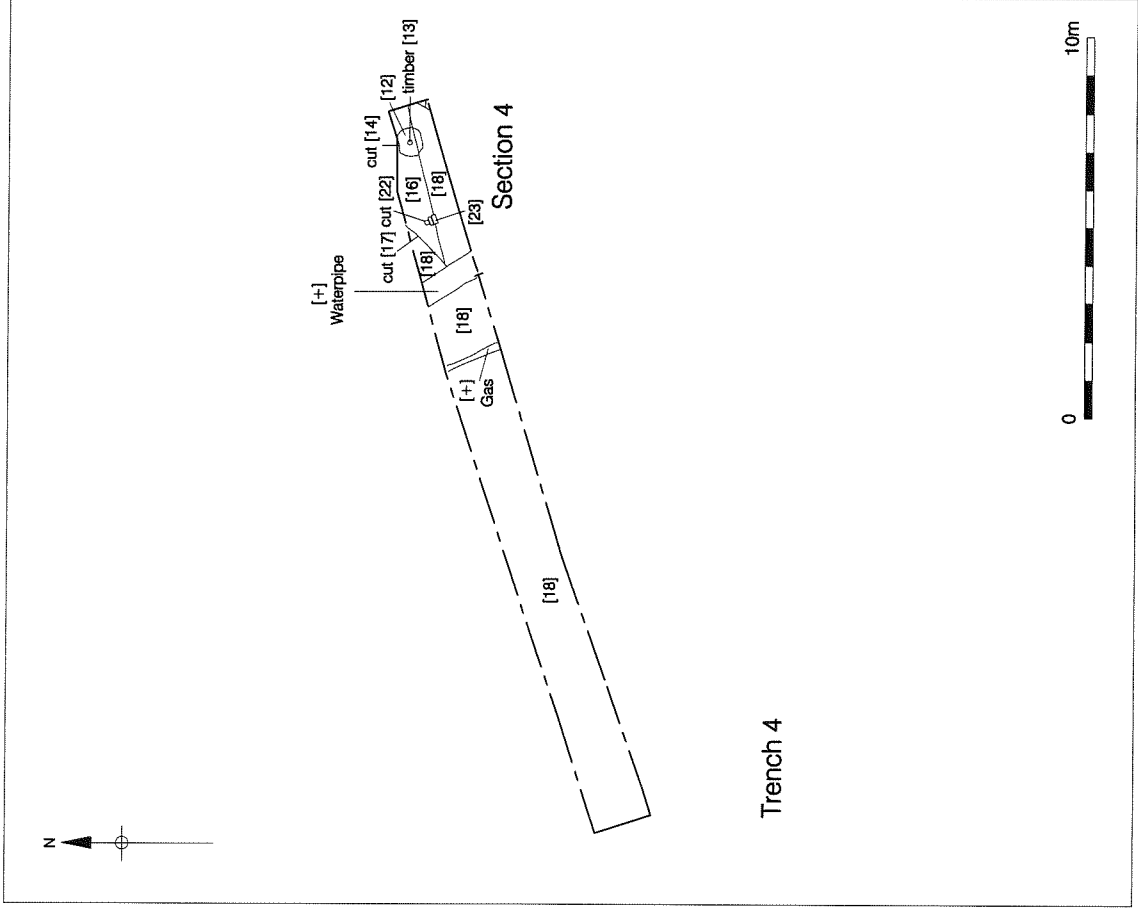
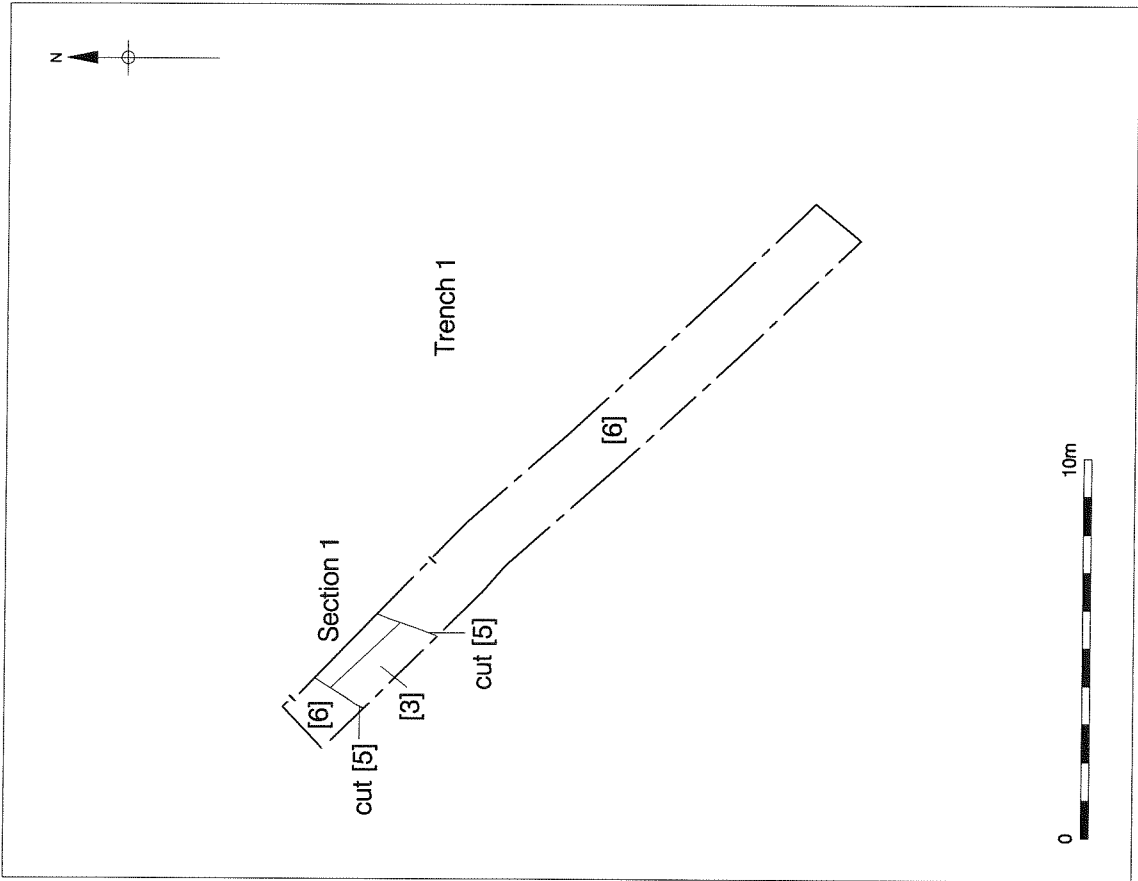


Figure 3
Trench Plans
1:200

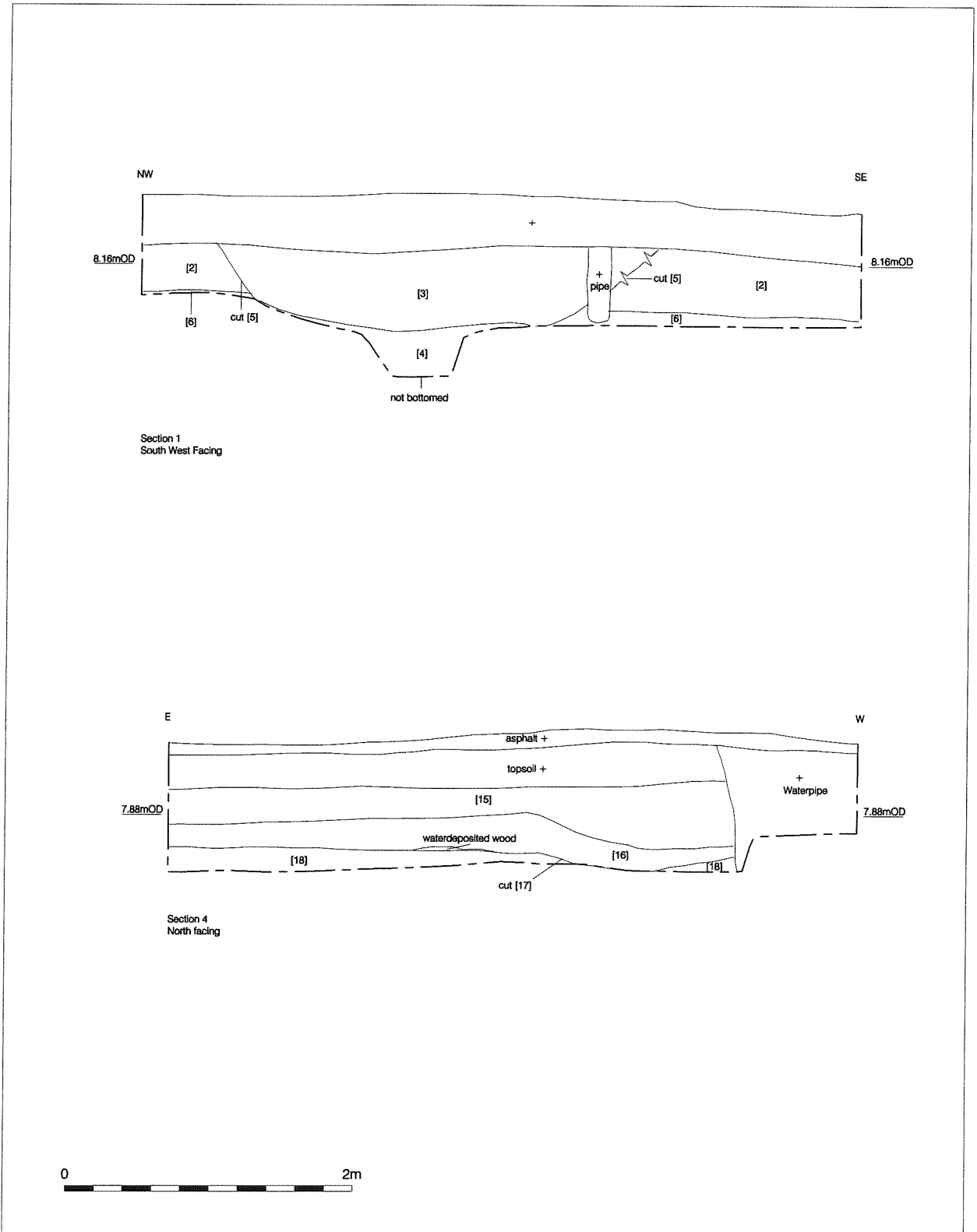


Figure 4
Sections
1:40

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The archaeological evaluation revealed natural Head Brickearth in all the trenches. Levels indicate that the site is situated on a gentle slope in the natural topography with levels in the south and east approximately 0.50m lower than the north
- 8.2 Sealing the natural clay horizon in all of the trenches was a ploughsoil from which occasional sherds of mid to late medieval pot were retrieved. In addition two NE/SW orientated ditch cuts were recorded in Trenches 1 & 4. The lower fills of the ditch in Trench 4 contained fragments of 12th to 14th century pottery. The fills of the ditch in Trench 1 contained pottery of late medieval and post-medieval date. The presence of an agricultural ploughsoil and a drainage ditch both dating to the medieval period is in accordance with our knowledge of Iwade at this time whereby the village briefly developed as a small agricultural settlement in the 13th century before declining in the 14th century before its resurgence in the post medieval period.
- 8.3 The later fill of the ditch contained pottery of a post-medieval date suggesting the ditch remained a defining feature of the landscape throughout and beyond the medieval period despite periods of decline. Two timber posts and a small yellow brick "plinth" apparently introduced to strengthen the east and west profiles of the ditch suggest that the ditch was maintained and utilised when the village developed in the post-medieval period. However, the two cuts may represent different episode's in the site's use.
- 8.4 The remainder of the deposits within the trenches was constituted by numerous 20th intrusions and a heavily mixed topsoil deposit contemporary with the use and demolition of the site immediately prior to the current redevelopment.
- 8.5 Whilst the archaeological deposits on site will have contributed to our knowledge of the development of Iwade in the 13th century it is not thought that further excavation would significantly contribute to our understanding of the period. The location of the site in a shallow valley also suggests that prehistoric deposits do not exist on site and further excavation is not considered necessary.

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APPENDIX 1

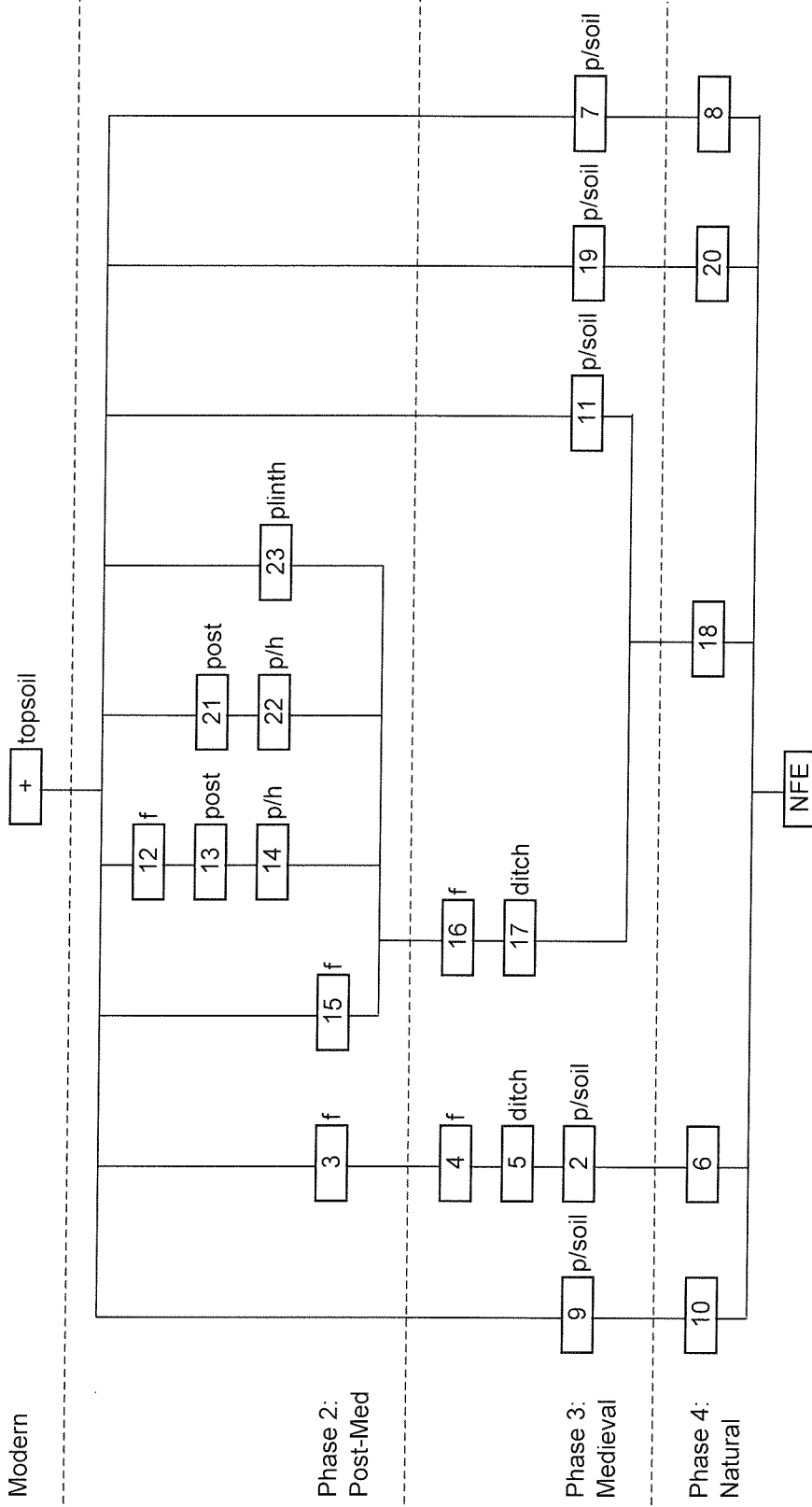
CONTEXT REGISTER

Site	Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Phase	Type	Description	Highest	Lowest
Code	Number		Number	Number					
KIVC04	1	VOID							
KIVC04	2	1		1	3	Layer	Ploughsoil, mid yellow brown,	8.31	
KIVC04	3	1		1	2	Fill	Fill of [5], grey brown, silty cla	8.31	
KIVC04	4	1	Tr1	1	3	Fill	Fill of [5], blue grey brown, sil	7.9	
KIVC04	5	1	Tr1	1	3	Cut	NE/SW Drainage ditch = [17]	8.31	
KIVC04	6	1	Tr1	1	4	Layer	Natural clay	7.94	7.57
KIVC04	7	2		2	3	Layer	Ploughsoil, mid yellow brown,	7.8	
KIVC04	8	2	Tr2	2	4	Layer	Natural clay	7.7	
KIVC04	9	3		3	3	Layer	Ploughsoil, mid yellow brown,	8.55	
KIVC04	10	3	Tr3	3	4	Layer	Natural clay	8.3	
KIVC04	11	4			3	Layer	Ploughsoil, mid yellow brown,	c.8.13	
KIVC04	12	4	Tr4	4	2	Fill	Fill of [14], dark blue grey, silt	7.73	
KIVC04	13	4	Tr4	4	2	Timber	Post within [14]	7.73	
KIVC04	14	4	Tr4	4	2	Cut	Posthole	7.73	7.33
KIVC04	15	4		4	2	Fill	Fill of [17], blue grey, silty clay	8.13	
KIVC04	16	4	Tr4	4	3	Fill	Fill of [17], blue yellow grey, s	7.82	
KIVC04	17	4	Tr4	4	3	Cut	NE/SW Drainage ditch = [5]?	8.13	7.48
KIVC04	18	4	Tr4	4	4	Layer	Natural clay	7.65	
KIVC04	19	5		5	3	Layer	Ploughsoil, mid yellow brown,	8.88	8.78
KIVC04	20	5		5	4	Layer	Natural clay	8.63	8.53
KIVC04	21	4		4	2	Timber	Post within [22]	7.8	
KIVC04	22	4	Tr4	4	2	Cut	Posthole	7.8	7.6
KIVC04	23	4	Tr4	4	2	Masonry	Plinth/base, yellow brick	7.8	

APPENDIX 2

SITE MATRIX

Phase 1:
Modern



Appendix 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (1 box). Most sherds show no evidence for abrasion (except where the soil conditions may have slightly affected surfaces) but there are large sized sherds representing sizable proportions of vessel profiles. Nearly all the individual contexts produced small groups of pottery (under 30 sherds) and only one context: [16] produced a medium sized group of pottery (31-100 fragments).

All the pottery (54 sherds and none are unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an ACCESS 2000 database, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count and estimated number of vessels, using standard Canterbury Archaeological Trust fabric codes and dating. The pottery is discussed by its types and its distribution.

The pottery types

Medieval

There are a total of 51 sherds of medieval pottery, all of a Kentish source. Tyler Hill sandy ware (Fabric M1) is present as 41 sherds and this fabric is dated to between 1225-1350. It is in the form of rounded jars (with 13th-century type rims) and while some of these vessels were clearly used as cooking pots as indicated by sooting, others jars may have been for storage. Jug fragments are present and often of a rounded shape. One Tyler Hill possible jug rim is unusual for being inturned with a flat top and has cordons on the neck, but it is unglazed. North or West Kent sandy ware (M38A) is present as a bowl with an everted, internally lid-seated rim and has external incised horizontal line decoration positioned below the rim. This fabric is dated 1150-1400. Three sherds of fine to medium sandy North or West Kent sandy ware (M38B) are from a jar-shaped vessel with a down-turned rim and is dated 1225/50-1400. There is a single sherd of Maidstone-type sandy ware from an unidentified form and occurs in a 13th-century dated context. ?Ashford/Wealden sandy with sparse chalk/shell ware (fabric M40A, dated 1175-?1350) is present as a bevelled jug rim with an internal and external white-slip. A rounded jug base with continuous thumbing is present in Orange ?Wealden ware (M45B), dated 1250-1450.

Late medieval pottery is as base sherds of an uncertain vessel in ?Wealden coarseware

(fabric LM21), dated ?1475-1550 and Medway hard silty-sandy ware (LM34A), dated 1450-1525-50.

Post-Medieval

There are three sherds of Post-medieval pottery represented by two sherds of Orange (oxidised) ?Wealden ware, besides a single sherd of a German Frechen stoneware (fabric PM5) jug, dated 1525-1750.

Distribution

The distribution of the pottery is discussed by trench and phase and a summary of the pottery is shown in table 1.

Trench 1

Phase 3

Ditch [5] produced in its fill [4] three sherds of pottery as a bowl rim in North or West Kent sandy ware (fabric M38), dated 1150-1400, a sherd of Tyler Hill ware (fabric M10, but the latest pottery type is a sherd of Medway hard silty - sandy ware (LM34A), dated 1450-1525/50. Fill [3] contained four sherds of pottery as two sherds of Late medieval ?Wealden buff coarseware (fabric LM21), two sherds of ?Wealden buff fine sandy with haematite ware (PM2), dated 1525/50-1625/50, but one sherd may be late 17th or 18th century and a sherd of a Frechen stoneware (fabric PM5), dated 1525-1750.

Trench 2

Phase 4

Layer [8] contained only the base of a rounded jug in Orange (oxidised) ?Wealden ware (fabric M45C), dated 1250-1450.

Trench 4

Phase 3

The primary fill [16] of the northeast-southwest drainage ditch [17] produced a total of 38 sherds of pottery, the majority (34 sherds) being of Tyler Hill ware (fabric M1) in the form of jugs and jars (including cooking pots). There are also three sherds from a North or West Kent sandy ware (fabric M38B) rounded jar with a down-turned rim and a single sherd of

Maidstone sandy ware (fabric M4). The forms present in fill [16] are of a 13th-century date and the presence of Tyler Hill ware indicates deposition between 1225-1300. Fill [15] of the same ditch can be similarly dated as it also produced Tyler Hill ware, including fragments of the same rounded jar found in fill [16]

Trench 5

Phase 3

The plough soil [19] produced a single small body sherd of ?Wealden buff fine sandy with haematite ware (PM2), dated 1525/50-1625/50.

Context	Trench	Size	Date range of pottery	Latest pottery type	Deposition date
3	1	S	1475-1750	1525-1750	1525-1750
4	1	S	1225-1550	1475-1550	1475-1550
8	2	S	1250-1450	1250-1450	1250-1450
15	4	S	1125-1350	1225-1350	1225-1300
16	4	M	1225-1350	1225-1350	1225-1300
19	5	S	1525-1650	1525-1650	1525-1650

Table 1. KIVC 04, distribution of pottery showing the size of the group, the date range of the pottery and the latest pottery-type in the context and the deposition date. S: small (1-30 sherds), M: medium (31-100 sherds), L: large (over 101 sherds).

Significance of the collection

The pottery is not significant on a local or any other level

Research Aims

No research aims are proposed for the pottery.

Recommendations For Further Work

The pottery is not recommended for any further work.

Appendix 4: ASSESSMENT OF THE BUILDING MATERIALS

JOHN BROWN

1.0 METHODOLOGY

- 1.1 The building materials were examined using the London system of classification. A fabric number is allocated to each object, specifying its composition, form, method of manufacture and approximate date range. The material was examined under magnification (x20), quantified and weighed. A description of the fabrics appears at the end. Examples of the fabrics can be found in the archives of PCA and/or the Museum of London.
- 1.2 Quantification of items was undertaken and the data recorded onto pro-forma record sheets, and/or entered onto a computer database (Microsoft Access 2000). After analysis the common fabric types were discarded, with a type sample kept for archive. Unusual pieces or uncommon fabrics were also kept for archive.
- 1.3 Where large amounts of material in a context were seen to be from the same fabric group, a sample was examined under magnification, while the remainder was quantified and weighed, then discarded.

2.0 QUANTITY AND CONDITION

- 2.1 Total No. CBM boxes: 1
Total no contexts producing Building material: 3
Total Count: 10
Total Weight kg: 2.929
- 2.2 The majority of the material was fragmentary, although one complete piece was noted. Masonry samples were returned from one context.

3.0 DATE RANGES

- 3.1 The **Date range** is the earliest date for the earliest CBM within the context and the latest date of the latest material in the context. The **Latest Date** is the range for the latest dated CBM type and the **Best-fit date** compares the latest date for the earliest material and the earliest date for the latest material. The **Deposition Date** is the suggested date of deposition for the materials in the context. Also noted are the number of sherds present in each context (**Size**) and the **Weight** of all sherds examined. Groups are determined as Small (1-30 sherds), Medium (31-100 sherds) or Large (over 100 sherds).

Cbm By Context With Size/Weight And Date Ranges

Context	Size	Weight (g)	Date range	Latest Date	Best-fit date	Context Date
3	6	542	1200 1900	1480 1900	1480 1700	1480 to 1700
12	3	52	- 1500	1900	1666 1900	1666 1666 1666 to 1900 [R]
23	1	2335	1770 1940	1770 1940	1770 1940	1770 to 1940

Contexts in italic are samples from masonry contexts.

[!] Possibly inclusive material

[r] Residual material

4.0 DISCUSSION

4.1 The majority of the material assessed consisted of post-medieval ceramic building materials. The remainder of the material was comprised of probably residual fired clay/daub. Material was recovered from trenches 1 and 4.

4.2 Daub fragments: 3102

In Trench 4, one small fragment of fired clay or daub, with flinty inclusions, was recovered from the backfill [12] of a timber post-hole [13]. Fired clay or daub was used as a walling material from at least the Bronze Age and continued in use into the post-medieval period.

4.3 Post-medieval roof tile fabrics: 2276 (local variant), 3216 (peg)

The roof tile fabrics are generally similar to fine clay types found in London (fabrics 2276 and 3216), although mostly they are lighter firing, sometimes with more frequent inclusions of calcium carbonate, indicating a higher gault content in the clay. Similar fabrics were produced in the Tyler's Hill area of Kent during the post-medieval period.

Roof tile fragments were recovered from [12], and also from the fill [3] of a drainage ditch [5] located in trench 1. One piece was diagnostic and represented a peg tile. This form of roofing system was in use from at least the 13th century and continued in use in Kent well into the 19th century, despite the increasing influx of cheap slate from Wales.

4.4 Post-medieval brick fabrics: 3032, 3034, 3035

Two fragments of brick were recovered from [3] and [12]. One from [12], in fabric 3032, a purple-red hard and brittle hand-moulded brick produced in northwest Kent and Greater London. The other fragment, from [3] was an orange, sandy brick similar to London fabric 3046, but probably representing a locally produced brick.

A masonry plinth [23] produced a brick sample of a frogged, stock-moulded brick in fabric 3035, with dimensions 228x105x70mm. The dimensions suggest a manufacturing date in the 19th century. This brick fabric, represents a yellow-firing stock-moulded brick, commonly referred to as the 'London Stock', and was widely produced during the 19th and first half of the 20th century, and large numbers came from the Kent brickfields.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The assemblage is too small to determine much other than that during the post-medieval period structures in the vicinity included brick and peg roof tile in their construction.

The material recovered is typical of fabrics and forms in use during the post-medieval period in Kent and is unremarkable.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

No further work is recommended on this material.

7.0 FABRICS

Brick:

- | | |
|------|--|
| 3032 | Usually hard fabric with a surface very resistant to damage by abrasion. Less well fired examples can be brittle. Yellow and white calcium carbonate specks and iron oxide show throughout the fabric. Both stock moulded and machine examples occur. Some machine-pressed bricks have shallow frogs, stock moulded are usually unfrogged. |
| 3035 | Inclusions are frequent fine specks of ash and charcoal. The fabric is riddled with tiny air pockets where organic matter has burned out during firing. The fabric is hard, with both machine pressed wire cuts and stock moulded examples. Shallow frogs are common. |
| 3046 | Sandy fabric with frequent coarse quartz <1mm in sandy clay matrix. Soft texture crumbles easily if scratched. Iron oxide moderate, occasional fine stones & pebbles. Stock moulded bricks, often frogged, often indented borders. |

Tile:

- | | |
|------|---|
| 22/6 | Hard, well fired fine texture with few visible inclusions - occasional quartz <0.6mm, occasional calcium carbonate and red iron oxide <0.5mm, |
|------|---|

muscovite mica <0.05mm. Same as [22/1] except with fine moulding sand.

3216 Fine sandy fabric, abundant fine quartz <0.05mm, occasional iron oxide and mica.

Additional fabric codes:

3102 Daub Generally soft, silty or sandy clay fabric with varying inclusions, often burnt or baked. Used as rendering material for wattle structures.

Appendix 5: OASIS FORM

1.1 OASIS ID: preconst1-4529

Project details

Project name	An archaeological evaluation at Iwade Village Centre, Iwade, Kent
Short description of the project	Five evaluation trenches excavated in advance of a redevelopment of the site by Ward Homes. All trenches were reduced until natural clay deposits were encountered and levels show a general slope in the natural topography on site from the north west to the south-east. A ploughsoil containing occasional sherds of medieval pottery was encountered in all trenches. A NE/SW orientated ditch truncated the ploughsoil and its lower fill contained pottery of a mid to late medieval date. The later fill of the ditch contained post-medieval pottery suggesting that the ditch open throughout the medieval period and into the post-medieval period. Two timber posts and a small yellow brick
Project dates	Start: 19-10-2004 End: 22-10-2004
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	KIVC04 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DRAINAGE DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DRAINAGE DITCH Post Medieval

Monument type	PLOUGHSOIL Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Rural residential
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT SWALE IWADE Iwade Village Centre, Iwade, Kent
Study area	300 Square metres
National grid reference	TQ 90029 67851 Point
Height OD	Min: 7.65m Max: 8.63m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief	CgMs Consulting Ltd

originator	
Project design originator	Jon Butler
Project director/manager	Jon Butler
Project supervisor	Joanna Taylor
Sponsor or funding body	Ward Homes
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	Yes
Digital Archive Exists?	Yes
Paper Archive Exists?	Yes
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	A forthcoming report
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Iwade Village Centre, Iwade, Kent
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Taylor, J
Date	2004

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology

Place of issue or
publication London

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