Assessment of an Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation on Land to the North of All Saints Church, Iwade, Swale Borough, Kent

Site Code: KIWC09

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 9015 6815

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1 ABSTRACT

1.1 During September 2009 an archaeological 'strip, map, and sample' excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd following the results of an archaeological evaluation. The evaluation was carried out in two stages with the first being undertaken in August 2009 and the second in September 2009 and the 'strip, map, and sample' investigation being completed between 21st September and 16th October 2009.

1.2 The site was located on land along The Street just north of All Saints Church in Iwade, near Sittingbourne, Kent. To the north and east the site was bounded by agricultural land while residential properties and All Saints Church formed the western and southern boundaries respectively.

1.3 During the archaeological evaluation a spike in archaeological activity was observed in the central portion of the site. The current investigation area was designed to target this part of the property. Stripping of the site revealed several linear features dissecting the site north to south and east to west. In addition to these a number of circular and sub-circular features were observed, predominantly in the eastern portion of the excavation area (Plate 1); the remains of a single building were also unearthed in the western half.

1.4 The linear features likely represent two field systems; one dating to the Iron Age and the second to the medieval period (Plate 2). While the exact function of the circular features could not be determined it is speculated that they represent clay extraction activity. These features appear to be contemporaneous with the two field systems with some of the pits dating to the Iron Age and the remaining ones dating to the medieval period. Excavation of the components of the building in the western half of the site yielded a variety of temporally diagnostic materials ranging in date from the Iron Age/Roman period to the medieval period. It is likely that the earlier finds represent redeposited material related to earlier activity on the site and that the building itself dates to the medieval period. No indication was found of domestic activity within the structure, so it is probable that it served as an agricultural outbuilding, possibly a barn.

2 INTRODUCTION (Figs 1 & 2)

2.1 This document details the results and working methods of archaeological investigations conducted on land to the north of All Saints Church along The Street, Iwade, Swale Borough Council, Kent. The site is centered on National Grid Reference TQ 9015 6815. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting and was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology under the supervision of Paw Jorgensen and the project management of Tim Bradley.

2.2 The site was located on land along The Street just north of All Saints Church in Iwade, near Sittingbourne, Kent. To the north and east the site was bounded by agricultural land while residential properties and All Saints Church formed the western and southern boundaries respectively.

2.3 After an initial evaluation undertaken in August 2009, an area of excavation measuring c. 1618.5m^2 was opened up as agreed with the archaeological monitor, Adam Single of Kent County Council. The archaeological investigations were conducted from the 21st September to the 16th October 2009.

2.4 The archaeological investigations revealed evidence of human activity in the locality from the Iron Age and Medieval periods. Several linear features dissected the site both east to west and north to south. Diagnostic material recovered from these ditches suggests that some date to the Iron Age while others date to the medieval period. It is probable that they were part of larger field systems.

2.5 A single building, probably a barn, dating to the medieval period was observed in the western sector of the site. Pottery retrieved from the components of the building date it to sometime between 1050AD and 1350AD, with a likely deposition date between 1200 and 1350 AD.

2.6 The investigations also discovered two clusters of pits in the central portion of the site. One of these dated to the Iron Age and the other to the medieval period.

2.7 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material will be deposited at Sittingbourne Heritage Museum under site code KIWC09.

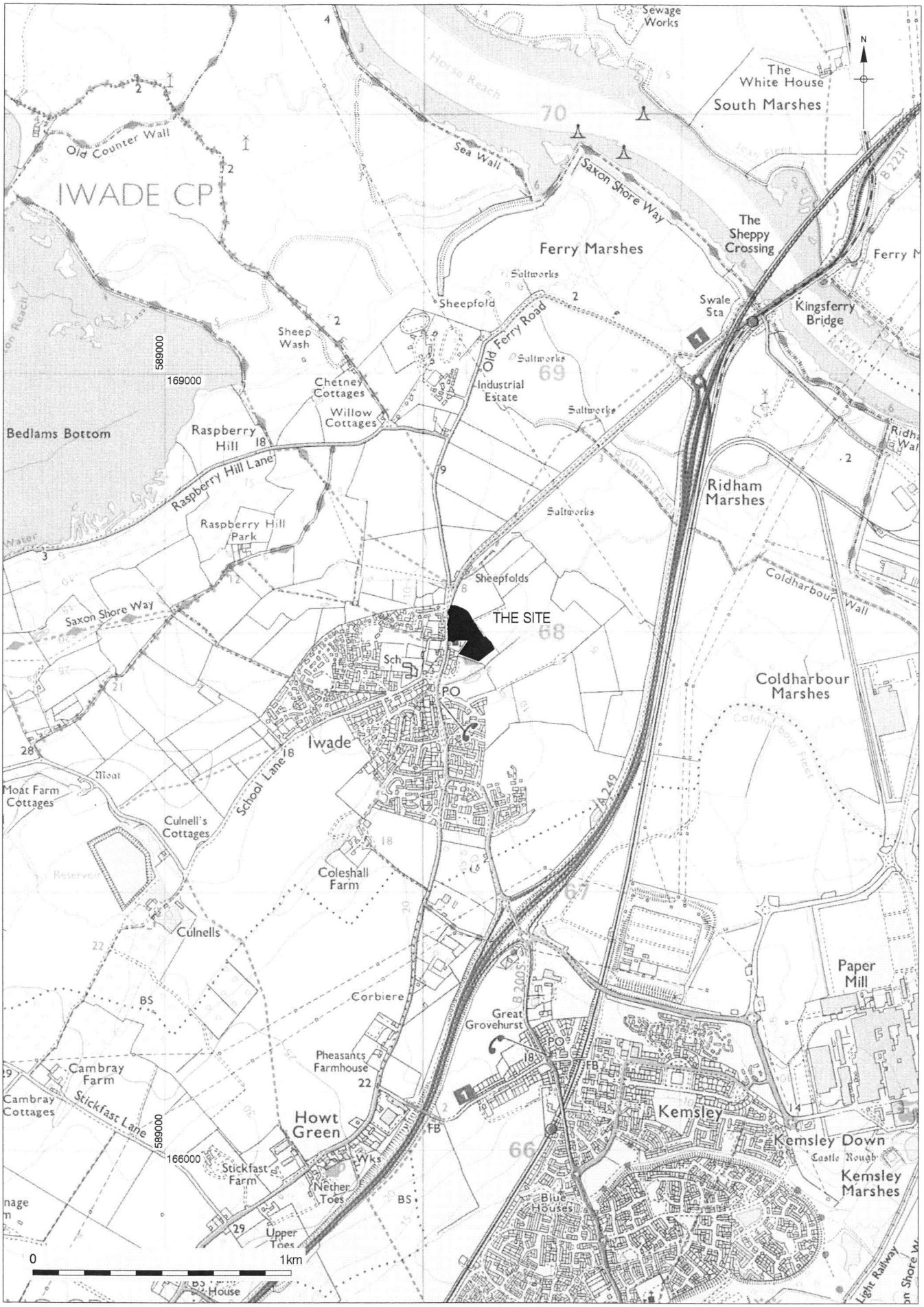


Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:800 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Prior to the archaeological investigations, a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared for an archaeological strip, map and sample investigation on the redevelopment area (Meager 2009). Planning permission has been granted by Swale Borough Council for the redevelopment of the site (Planning Application ref: SW/06/13355). This redevelopment will comprise residential units in the northwestern area and open land to the southeast. A schedule of conditions was issued, including Condition 10 which requires that:

> **(10) No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of:**
> **(1) archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a Specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the District Planning Authority; and**
> **(2) following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure the preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the District Planning Authority**
> **Grounds: To ensure appropriate assessment of the archaeological implications of any development proposals and the subsequent mitigation of adverse impacts through preservation in situ or by record, in pursuance of policies E1 and E16 of the Swale Borough Local Plan 2008 and policy QL7 of the Kent and Medway Structure Plan.**

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The 1:50,000 scale British Geological Survey Sheet 272 (Chatham: 1977) indicates that the study site lies near an interface of Head Brickearth to the southeast, and an area of London Clay to the northwest. However it should be noted that the archaeological investigations demonstrated the site to be predominantly underlain by pedogenically altered London Clay[1] (altered through soil action processes such as root action, solifluction, animal burrows etc).

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site is located on a generally flat area of land that slopes gently up from c.14mOD in the north to c.16mOD in the southeast. To the southeast the land forms a low peak known as Cannons Hill with a maximum height of 32mOD.

4.2.2 Topographically the site is located on the back of an east trending ridge toe, which slopes gently to moderately towards the north and east within the confines of the study site. An unnamed stream flows east approximately 200m north of the site. The stream meanders through the marshes before feeding into the Ridham Fleet some 1000m to the northeast.

[1] Branch, N. 2009 in Appendix 1 of: Jorgensen, P. 2009. An Archaeological Evaluation of Land Northwest of All Saints Church, The Street, Iwade near Sittingbourne, Kent, ME9 8SJ. Pre-Construct Archaeology Unpublished Report

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 General

5.1.1 Prior to the archaeological investigations, an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) was compiled for the redevelopment area. In part the historical and archaeological background and potential of the site was assessed through examination of all archaeological entries in the Historic Environment Record (formerly known as the Sites and Monuments Record), within a 5 km radius of the site. In addition, other archaeological, documentary, and cartographic sources were consulted. The archaeological and historical background of the site, as discussed in the DBA, are detailed below (CgMs 2002). Additionally the later published account on Iwade (Bishop and Bagwell 2003) has been extensively consulted.

5.2 Palaeolithic

5.2.1 One of the two Palaeolithic finds recorded within a 5km radius of the study site was recovered in a secondary context on the foreshore at Lower Halstow (KE2994: TQ 8677 6871). The other Palaeolithic find within the search area being a flint 'implement' from Newington.

5.3 Mesolithic

5.3.1 Large Mesolithic flint assemblages indicating camp sites are known from Milton Regis and Lower Halstow, with chance finds recorded at Newington, Milton Regis and Bapchild.

5.3.1 At the nearby 'Iwade A' site a small assemblage indicative of later Mesolithic toolkit repair, associated with a possible three throw feature was identified (Bishop and Bagwell 2003, 11).

5.4 Neolithic and Bronze Age

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

5.4.2 A further Neolithic settlement site appears to have been identified at Lower Halstow while a Neolithic log boat and axe came from Milton Creek. Numerous Neolithic axes of have been recovered from the vicinity as stray finds.

5.4.3 Several Neolithic pits with pottery and lithics were identified at the 'Iwade B' site located on south side of Iwade along Ferry Rd and Sheppey Way. These have been tentatively accepted as having had a ritual function (Bishop and Bagwell 2003, 11-14).

5.4.4 In the Bronze Age the study site would have lain within a highly developed agricultural and ritual landscape. Although few certain settlement sites of this period are known within 5km of the study site, numerous burials, burial mounds (barrows) as well as ring ditches are known.

5.4.5 A probable settlement is known at Tonge (KE 1606, TQ 9420 6485) and several finds of metalwork from both Milton Regis and Tonge. Evidence for in situ Bronze Age agricultural activity was identified during archaeological investigations at Pinks Corner, whilst Bronze Age field systems, a trackway, pits, hearths, cremation burials and placed deposits have been found on the Iwade A and B sites, on the south side of the village (Bishop and Bagwell 2003).

5.5 Iron Age

5.5.1 A number of Iron Age settlement sites are known in the vicinity of the site. Settlement remains of Late Iron Age date including round houses, four poster structures and an enclosure ditch have been identified on the Iwade A site with a second enclosure being present to the east including parts of both sites A and B (Bishop and Bagwell 2003). A possible manufactory and associated settlement has been recorded at Lower Halstow (KE 2996; TQ 8673 6805) and a settlement and burials has been found at Borden (KE 3110; TQ 8839 6301, also KE 15370; TQ 8840 6300). At Sittingbourne there appears to have been an enclosed settlement (KE 17184; TQ 9209 6501) while activity areas are known from Bobbing (KE 3013; TQ 8884 6510 and KE 16685; TQ 9460 6424), and Tonge (KE 16685; TQ 9460 6424). The remains of an extensive middle and late Iron Age rural settlement were identified during the archaeological investigations at Pinks Corner, Iwade, some 750m south. The remains of several buildings, enclosures and field systems were encountered together with associated features such as hearths, rubbish pits and a large number of cremation burials. Iron Age field systems have also been located on the Iwade Phase III site to the south of All Saints Church. It is possible that 'The Street' itself originated as an Iron Age trackway. A late Iron Age cremation cemetery has been identified at Milton Regis (KE 3579; TQ 9038 6475).

5.5.2 A number of chance finds of Iron Age material are known within a 5km radius of the site including coins at Bedlam's Bottom, Iwade; Chetney Island, Iwade, Borden and Upchurch. Iron Age pottery has also been found well to the north of the site (KE 15772) as well as at Tonge (KE 16684 and KE 3628). In 1997 at The Street, a possible Iron Age cremation burial was located and further Iron Age burials may have been found at The Downs (KE 3015, TQ 8922 6756).

5.6 Roman

5.6.1 Numerous Roman settlement and activity sites are known in the immediate area. Within Iwade parish. a Roman brick and tile kiln has been recorded on the foreshore at Funton Creek (KE 3022; TQ 8853 6838) together with a possible second kiln (KE 3020, TQ 8821 6823). A salt production site with at least one building has been identified on Funton Marsh (KE 3035; TQ 885 683), and there is evidence for further Roman occupation and saltings on Chetney marshes. There is a further possible settlement, represented by pottery and tile finds, to the north-east of Iwade village on the line of the Iwade Bypass (KE 15930: TQ 9094 6804).

5.6.2 Outside the parish of Iwade Roman building remains have been found in Milton Churchyard (KE 3514; TQ 9088 6546) while nearby several Roman burials in tile lined and covered graves have been recorded (KE 3515; TQ 909651), together with finds of Roman pottery and building material (KE 3511; TQ 904 652).

5.6.3 At Pinks Corner, evidence for early Roman settlement and activity has been located, which appears to have been a continuation of the earlier Iron Age settlement into the first and second centuries rather than a new settlement.

5.7 Saxon

5.7.1 Most of the Anglo Saxon material in the Kent HER for the area relates to burials of fifth, sixth and seventh century date with a few finds for the later Saxon period.

5.7.2 There does not appear to have been a late Saxon settlement at Iwade, with none being recorded in Domesday Book. It has been suggested that the place name 'Swainesdown' (north west of Iwade village) is of Anglo Danish origin (KE 3017). Hasted (1797-1801) suggested there were traces of an earthwork fortification here but none are visible at present.

5.7.3 Archaeological work at Ferry Road for Ward Homes in 1999 identified some pottery dating to AD 1050-1225 here, though the bulk of the assemblage recovered from Ferry Road dates to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

5.8 Medieval and Post-Medieval

5.8.1 The archaeological evidence from Iwade suggests a date for the founding of the settlement in the late twelfth or early thirteenth century (Pratt 1997, Ward 1999), with the earliest documentary evidence dating to 1177/8 comprising a reference to the place name Ywada in the Pipe Rolls (Draper below). The oldest surviving fabric of All Saints Church is of thirteenth century origin.

5.8.2 The foundation of the settlement may have been prompted by drainage of the marshlands, bordering the Swale, for pasture from the late eleventh century onwards. This land claim appears to have also led to an expansion of the salting industry in the later Medieval period.

5.8.3 Iwade appears to have been a small hamlet consisting of a cluster of farmsteads grouped along 'the Street'. The small size of the settlement through its history can be judged by the fact that the tiny All Saints Church has received only minor alterations since its construction in the thirteenth century.

5.8.4 The 2001 archaeological investigations on the Iwade Phase III site, south of All Saints Church revealed evidence for activity from the 13th and 14th centuries followed by a hiatus in the late 14th and 15th centuries. A further presence from the 16th to the early nineteenth century was recorded. Low intensity use of the Phase III site with enclosures, possible ancillary structures and agricultural activity is noted. On the Iwade A and B sites also south of the village medieval field boundaries, pits and an isolated rectangular structure were identified. An interesting find for this period from Iwade B was a medieval dog burial (Bishop and Bagwell 2003).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The excavation followed an earlier evaluation (Jorgensen 2009), which had identified the presence of Iron Age and medieval remains in an area of land to the north of All Saints Church, Iwade. A specification (Meager, 2009) was prepared prior to the excavation detailing the methodology required for the excavation of the site area.

6.2 In accordance with the method statement, the removal of the top and subsoils overlying both the archaeology and the natural horizons was conducted with the use of one 20 tonne 360˚ tracked machine fitted with a flat grading bucket. This machine was monitored under archaeological supervision at all times. The spoil was transported and piled beyond the limits of excavation with the use of two dumpers which did not cross the freshly opened archaeological areas. No live services were present on the site.

6.3 All features were marked during the machining exercise. A total Station and GPRS were used to plot the limits of excavation, survey in the marked features and the baselines of each bisected feature. One Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) was established on a concrete slab near the southwest corner of the site (value 11.03m AOD) using a Leica GPRS unit.

6.4 The single context planning recording system was used, with individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and exposed entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits and features were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The OD height of all principal strata was calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. Features that were evidently modern were not given context numbers, and were noted as modern intrusions in plan.

6.5 Photographs, on colour slide, black and white print film and in digital format were taken of the archaeological features where relevant. Site staff used 35mm SLR and digital cameras on a day to day basis.

6.6 Five bulk samples were taken during the excavations in order to recover environmental information. These were processed using standard floatation techniques to extract any carbonized material with the residues being retained and inspected for any environmental or cultural remains.

6.7 No unusual health and safety issues were encountered.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The following description of the stratigraphy details the main characteristics of each context, its position within the phased stratigraphic matrix and its preliminary interpretation.

7.2 Phase 1: Natural

7.2.1 A spread of pedologically altered London Clay [71] covering the entire site sealed the underlying cleaner clay deposit also observed in the sondages excavated during the evaluation. This weathered natural deposit comprised stiff mottled mid yellowish brown to light brownish yellow slightly silty clay with very occasional inclusions of rounded and sub-rounded flint pebbles. The material sloped gently north and east from 9.92m AOD in the southwest corner to 9.56m and 9.44m AOD to the southeast and north respectively.

7.3 Phase 2: Tree clearing (Figure 3)

7.3.1 A number of irregular shaped features were observed across the site. Exploration of several of these yielded no cultural material and bisection showed the sides and base of the features to be as irregular as they appeared in plan. This suggests an episode of tree clearance in prior to the establishment of arable fields within the study area.

7.3.2 Four of the anomalies, [64], [66], [77], and [79], in the southwest corner of the site were half sectioned. These all were irregular in both plan and section with the fills undercutting the natural clay in several places. This was thought to represent root activity. The features measured approximately 1.25m in diameter and extended to a depth of roughly 0.23m.

7.4 Phase 3: Iron Age (Figures 4 and 5)

7.4.1 Phase 3 represented several types of activity within the confines of the site during the Iron Age. These comprised agriculture and clay extraction or tree clearance. During this period a field system consisting of at least two ditches (one aligned north-south and one aligned northeast-southwest) was established.

7.5 **Iron Age enclosed Fields** (Figure 4)

7.5.1 The Iron Age field system was represented by two major components; ditch [105] aligned north-south and ditch [193], which was aligned northeast-southwest. These ditches likely formed two sides of a rectangular or square field measuring in excess of 26.2 x 12 m. The size of the field is likely significantly larger than this, with the continuations of the sampled ditches and the other two sides of the field(s) remaining beyond the limits of the current excavation. Individual components of the field system are presented in the table below.

Table 1: Iron Age enclosed field

No.	Type	Description	Interpretation	Same As
8	Deposit	Mid yellowish brown very slightly silty clay, occasional pebble inclusions	Fill of [9]	148
9	Cut	Linear, gently sloping sides, flat base, 1.5m long x 1.35m wide x 0.38m deep	Slot across NE-SW ditch [193]	
60	Deposit	Mid brownish grey clayey silt, frequent pebble inclusions	Fill of [61]	90
61	Cut	Sub-circular, concave sides, concave base, 1.80m long x 1.10m wide x 0.20m deep	Slot across butt end of ditch [105]	
90	Deposit	Mid brownish grey clayey silt, frequent pebble inclusions	Fill of [91]	60
91	Cut	Linear, moderately steep sides, flat base, 2m long x 1.7m wide x 0.16m deep	Slot across N-S aligned ditch	
105	Ditch	Linear, 26.2m long x 1.8m wide. Group contains [90] and [91]	N-S aligned ditch	
148	Deposit	Mid greyish brown silty clay, frequent pebble inclusions, manganese staining, occasional burnt clay flecks	Fill of [149]	8
149	Cut	Linear, concave sides, flat base, 0.9m long x 0.8m wide x 0.18m deep	Slot across NE-SW ditch [193]	
193	Ditch	Linear, 12m long x 0.8m-1.70m wide. Group contains [8], [9], [148], and [149]	NE-SW aligned ditch	

7.5.2 A slot had been excavated through ditch [193] during the evaluation phase at which time four sherds of pottery were recovered from fill ([8]) of slot [9]. Two of these four sherds were flint tempered and dated to the late Bronze Age/middle Iron Age and two were shell tempered and appeared to be either Iron Age or Saxon in date. Another slot [149](Plate 3) was excavated through the same ditch towards eastern boundary of the site. Unfortunately the second slot did not yield any diagnostic material. At the western end the feature was observed at a maximum level of 9.79m AOD and sloping down towards the east to a maximum level of 9.60m AOD. Its base reflects this topographical change as towards the west it was at 9.41m AOD and 9.32m AOD suggesting it would have drained towards the east.

7.5.3 Unlike [193], ditch [105] had not been identified in the evaluation. The fill of this ditch comprised mid brownish grey clayey silts with frequent pebble inclusions. Two slots were excavated through it; one towards the south terminus ([61]), and one towards its centre ([91]) where it appeared to intersect with ditch [62]. Excavation of the latter revealed that there was no stratigraphic link between the two. The only finds were two

sherds of coarse flint tempered ware (Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age), one sherd of fine flint tempered ware (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age) and a single piece of struck flint from the fill [90] of slot [91]. In the area of the intervention [91] the ditch was first observed at a level of 9.67m AOD and the base was at 9.43m AOD. Towards the north the maximum level of the ditch was at 9.44m AOD. This conforms to the current topography of the site, which slopes down towards the northern boundary.

7.6 **Iron Age pit cluster** (Figure 4)

7.6.1 Within the Iron Age enclosed field were a number of pits. Five of these were half sectioned in an attempt to extract datable material from them and to determine their nature. With the exception of pit [75] all were located towards the central portion of the site.

Table 2: Iron Age pit cluster

No.	Type	Description	Interpretation	Same As
67	Deposit	Mid brownish grey clayey silt, frequent pebble inclusions	Fill of [68]	
68	Cut	Sub-rounded, steep to moderately sloping sides, concave base, 1.50m long x 1.30m wide x 0.28m deep	Shallow pit	
72	Deposit	Light brownish grey silty clay, moderate pebble inclusions, occasional manganese staining towards the base	Fill of [73]	
73	Cut	Oval, moderately steep sides, flat base, 3.20m long x 1.06m wide x 0.22m deep	Shallow pit	
74	Deposit	Mid brownish grey clayey silt, moderate pebble inclusions	Fill of [75]	
75	Cut	Oval, moderately steep sides, concave base, 1,76m long x 1.40m wide x 0.38m deep	Shallow pit	
108	Deposit	Light brownish grey silty clay, moderate pebble inclusions	Fill of [109]	
109	Cut	Circular, concave sides, concave base, 1.26m diameter x 0.14m deep	Shallow pit	
110	Deposit	Light brownish grey silty clay, moderate pebble inclusions	Fill of [111]	
111	Cut	Circular, concave sides, concave base, 1.00m diameter x 0.15m deep	Shallow pit	

7.6.2 Pits [68] and [75] were part of a series of three pits arranged in a north-south aligned line near the east side of ditch [105]. Besides the proximity to each other the pits were also similar in size and in the composition of their fills. Two were excavated, pits [68] and [75] (Plate 4), as these constituted a representative sample. The fill ([67]) of [68] yielded a single sherd of grog and flint tempered ware believed to date to the Late Iron Age / early Roman period. Pit [67] was first observed at a level of 9.67m AOD while the top of [75] was slightly lower at 9.64m AOD.

7.6.3 Two of the pits, [109] and [111], were located towards the east central part of the site. These were similar in shape and size, and the fills were virtually identical. The

excavation of the fill ([110]) of [111] yielded a single sherd of coarse flint tempered ware dating from the Late Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age.

7.6.4 The last of the Iron Age pits [73] was oval / oblong in shape and was located just north of and in alignment with ditch [193]. It is differed in shape and size to the other pits of this phase. Its fill, [72], comprised a light brownish grey silty clay with moderate pebble inclusions. Its fill included a single sherd of coarse flint tempered ware dating to the Late Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age.

7.5.5 While the exact function of the pits remains unknown it is conjectured that they represent clay extraction activity. Another possibility is that they are the result of tree clearance in preparation for the laying out of the enclosed field. With the exception of the assemblage from [67] the material recovered from the pit group suggests that they were contemporary with the two field ditches [105] and [193].

7.5.6 Judging by the datable material recovered from the pits and the components of the Iron Age field system it appears that the area fell into disuse sometime around the Late Iron Age or by the early Roman period at the very latest. No signs of activity postdating the Iron Age, but predating the 11th century were uncovered in the investigation. Similar trends have been observed on other sites in the vicinity of the study area. This suggests that activity around Iwade reduced during the middle of the 1st century AD, around the time of the Roman Conquest (Bishop and Bagwell 2005).

7.6 Phase 4: Medieval (Figures 6 and 7)

7.6.1 The medieval field system, like the Iron Age system, was represented by two main ditches; one running north to south [62] and one running east to west [191]. Ditch [191] truncated ditch [193] of the earlier field system. Towards the southeast corner of the site another ditch [194], presumably also medieval in date, extended south from the east-west aligned ditch. To the east of [194] and south of [191] the remains of what was presumably a curvilinear enclosure ditch [192] was observed.

7.6.2 Two slots, [57] and [91], were excavated through ditch [62].The first, [57], across the northern terminus and [91] at the south end in order to determine the relation between this ditch and [105]. Upon excavation of [91] it became evident that there was no relationship between ditch [105] and [57], and that the latter terminated just north of the slot. Material recovered from the fill, [56], of [57] includes two pieces of burnt flint (14g) and six sherds of pottery.

Table 3: Medieval field system

No.	Type	Description	Interpretation	Same As
6	Deposit	Mid yellowish brown very slightly silty clay, occasional pebble inclusions	Fill of [7]	101, 138, 142, 154
7	Cut	Linear, moderately steep sides, flat base, 1.5m long x 3.73m wide x 0.48m deep	Slot across E-W aligned ditch	
56	Deposit	Mid brownish grey silty clay, frequent pebble inclusions	Fill of [57]	90
57	Cut	Linear, moderately steep sides, flat base, 0.70m long x 2.50m wide x 0.25m deep	Slot across N-S ditch [62]	
62	Ditch	Linear, 18m long x 2m-2.5m wide. Group contains [56], [57], [90], and [91]	N-S aligned ditch	
101	Deposit	Light brownish grey silty clay, occasional charcoal and burnt clay flecks, and pebble inclusions	Fill of [102]	6, 138, 142, 154
102	Cut	Linear, concave sides, concave base, 0.82m long x 1.6m wide x 0.4m deep	Slot across E-W aligned ditch	
138	Deposit	Light brownish grey silty clay, occasional charcoal and burnt clay flecks, oyster shell and pebble inclusions	Fill of [139]	6, 101, 142, 154
139	Cut	Linear, concave sides, rounded base, 2.05m long x 2.1m wide x 0.43m deep	Slot across E-W aligned ditch	
140	Deposit	Light brownish grey silty clay, occasional charcoal and daub flecks, and oyster shell	Fill of 141	
141	Cut	Linear, concave sides, rounded base, 2.18m long x 1.6m wide x 0.42m deep	Slot across N-S aligned ditch	
142	Deposit	Mid greyish brown silty clay, moderate charcoal and daub flecks, and manganese staining	Fill of [143]	6, 101, 138, 154
143	Cut	Linear, concave sides, concave base, 0.9m long x 1m wide x 0.3m deep	Slot across E-W aligned ditch	
154	Deposit	Light brownish grey silty clay, occasional charcoal and burnt clay flecks, and pebble inclusions	Fill of [155]	6, 101, 138, 142
155	Cut	Linear, moderately steep sides, concave base, 1.5m long x 0.9m wide x 0.3m deep	Slot across E-W aligned ditch	
191	Ditch	Linear, 50m long x 0.9m-2m wide. Group contains [6], [7], [101], [102], [138], [139], [142], and [145]	E-W aligned ditch	
194	Ditch	Linear, 6.6m long x 1.6m wide. Group contains [140] and [141]	N-S aligned ditch	

7.6.3 The ceramic assemblage from [56] comprised two sherds of coarse flint tempered ware (Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age), one sherd of fine flint tempered ware (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age), one sherd of local/north Kent Romanizing fine grogged pottery (Late Iron Age to 70AD), one sherd of shelly sandy ware (1075-1225/50), and one sherd of Tyler Hill ware (1225-1350). Towards the south the maximum level of the ditch was at 9.63m AOD and at the northern limit 9.44m AOD. The base of the ditch sloped towards the north with the highest point to the south being 9.43m AOD and 9.20m AOD to the north.

7.6.4 Ditch [191] was seen during the evaluation at which time the single slot ([7]) sampled yielded 14 pieces of burnt flint (134g) and three sherds of pottery; two of which dated from the 12th - 14th century and one to the 11th - 13th century. During the excavation phase an additional four slots ([102], [139], [143], and [155]) were excavated through the ditch and the fill in these was recorded as contexts [101], [138], [142], and [154] respectively. The fill of [191] comprised a stiff to compacted light brownish gray silty clay containing occasional flecks of burnt clay and charcoal as well as rounded to

sub-angular flint pebbles (Plate 5). Excavation of fill [138] in slot [139] through the eastern part of the feature uncovered two pieces of burnt flint (6g) and three sherds of sandy ware (1050-1350 AD). Fill [101] included one sherd of coarse flint tempered pottery (Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age), nine sherds of shelly ware (1050-122 5AD), and one of shelly-sandy ware (1075-1225/50 AD). One fragment of shelly ware (1050-1225 AD) and two sherds of oxidised sandy ware (1050-1350 AD) came from fill [142] in slot [143]. The excavation of fill [154] in slot [155] produced one sherd of shelly sandy ware (1075-1225/50 AD) and two of sandy ware; one dating from 1050 to 1350 AD and one from 1225 to 1350 AD. Towards the western site boundary the maximum level of [193] was 9.92m AOD and towards the east boundary it was 9.47m AOD. The base of the ditch was at 9.54m AOD to the west and 9.26m AOD to the east. This suggests that the drainage would have been towards the east and thus away from where The Street is now located. In addition this may indicate that the natural topography of the immediate area has changed little since the medieval period.

7.6.5 Despite the excavation of a slot through the intersection of ditch [191] and [141] the exact stratigraphic relation between them could not be ascertained as the fill of both was to all intents and purposes identical. The top of [141] was at 9.66m AOD and the base at 9.24m AOD. No datable material was recovered from it.

7.6.6 A curvilinear ditch [192] was observed extending from the south side of [191] to the south before turning east approximately 6.00m south of the intersection point. Four slots ([131], [157], [159], and [161]) were excavated through this ditch with one slot located at the terminus ([159]) and one ([157]) at the intersection between [191] and [192].

7.6.7 Slot [157] demonstrated that the curvilinear ditch was clearly cut by the east-west aligned ditch ([191]). The fill of the ditch was recorded individually in each of the sampled sections as [131], [156], [158], and [160] although identical in all four slots. It consisted of firm mid brownish grey silty clay containing occasional inclusions of small rounded and sub-angular pebbles. The top of the feature was at a maximum level of 9.56m AOD to the south by in section [161] and 9.50m AOD at the terminus by slot [159]. It reached a maximum depth of 0.27m (9,28m AOD) near its intersection with [191]. Only fill [130] included any finds material, and these comprised two sherds of shelly ware (1050-1225 AD) and a single tile fragment.

Table 4: Medieval curvilinear enclosure ditch

No.	Type	Description	Interpretation	Same As
130	Deposit	Mid greyish brown silty clay, moderate pebble inclusions	Fill of [131]	156, 158, 160
131	Cut	Linear, concave sides, concave base, 1.10m long x 1.08m wide x 0.27m deep	Slot across ditch [192]	
156	Deposit	Mid greyish brown silty clay, moderate pebble inclusions	Fill of [157]	130, 158, 160
157	Cut	Linear, concave sides, base not observed, 0.70m long x 0.80m wide x at least 0.16m deep	Slot across ditch [192]	
158	Deposit	Mid greyish brown silty clay, moderate pebble inclusions	Fill of [159]	130, 156, 160
159	Cut	Linear with rounded end to the north, concave sides, concave base, 0.76m long x 0.90m wide x 0.14m deep	Slot across ditch [192]	
160	Deposit	Mid greyish brown silty clay, moderate pebble inclusions	Fill of [161]	130, 156, 158
161	Cut	Linear, concave sides, concave base, 0.70m long x 1.58m wide x 0.14m deep	Slot across ditch [192]	
192	Group	Curvilinear, 6m long (N-S) x 10m long (E-W) x 0.70m-1.08m wide x 0.14m-0.27m deep. Group contains [130], [131], [156-161]	Curvilinear ditch in the southeast portion of the site	

7.7.1 In the northeast corner of the site a number of pits were identified. Several of these dated to the Iron Age, but the majority was attributed to the medieval period, dating to a period between 1050 and 1225 AD. Material recovered from pit [81] deviated from this timeframe. The assemblage from this pit suggested a date of 1225 - 1350 AD. This pit was located to the far west of the site, so it is likely that it represents a later stage of activity on the site.

7.7.2 The principal group of pits comprised nine cut features situated towards the northeast corner of the site. Out of these a representative sub-sample of five pits were half sectioned in order to determine their nature, function, and date. The sample group comprised pits [55], [59], [83], [87], and [89]. Of these only one did not produce any finds. Four pieces of burnt flint (34g) were recovered from [54], the fill of [55], while [82], the fill of [83], included 28 pieces of burnt flint (511g). Fill [58] (of pit [59]) and fill [86] (of pit [87]) each had one piece of burnt flint weighing 14g and 8g respectively. In addition to the burnt flint both [58] and [86] also each yielded two sherds of pottery dating from 1050 to 1225 AD. The level at which the pits were first observed varied between 9.60m AOD and 9.48m AOD.

Table 5: Medieval pit cluster

No.	Type	Description	Interpretation	Same As
54	Deposit	Light greyish brown silty clay, occasional pebble inclusions, very occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [55]	
55	Cut	Circular, concave sides, concave base, 1.50m diameter x 0.12m deep	Shallow pit	
58	Deposit	Yellowish grey silty clay, moderate pebble inclusions	Fill of [59]	
59	Cut	Sub-circular, gently sloping sides, flat base, 2.90m long x 2.26m wide x 0.25m deep	Shallow pit	
69	Deposit	Dark brownish grey silty clay, occasional pebble inclusions	Fill of [70]	
70	Cut	Circular, concave sides, concave base, 0.60m diameter x 0.10m deep	Shallow pit	
80	Deposit	Light greyish brown silty clay, occasional pebble inclusions	Fill of [81]	
81	Cut	Sub-circular, concave sides, flat base, 1.25m long x 0.51m wide x 0.11m deep	Shallow pit	
82	Deposit	Mottled light greyish brown and yellow silty clay, moderate pebble inclusions	Fill of [83]	
83	Cut	Sub-circular, concave sides, concave base, 2.55m long x 1.40m wide x 0.37m deep	Shallow pit	
86	Deposit	Brown silty clay, occasional pebble inclusion, moderate manganese staining	Fill of [87]	
87	Cut	Oval, gently sloping sides, flat base, 2.86m long x 1.70m wide x 0.30m deep	Shallow pit	
88	Deposit	Mottled light greyish brown and yellow silty clay, frequent pebble inclusions	Fill of [89]	
89	Cut	Sub-circular, concave sides, irregular base, 5.18m long x 2.80m wide x 0.20m deep	Shallow pit	
106	Deposit	Mottled mid brownish grey and light brownish grey silty clay, occasional pebble inclusions, semi-articulated sheep skeleton at base of the feature	Fill of [107]	
107	Cut	Sub-rectangular, concave sides, flat base, 0.92m long x 0.71m wide x 0.19m deep	Shallow pit	
136	Deposit	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional pebble inclusions	Fill of [137]	
137	Cut	Rectangular, steep sides, concave base, 1.04m long x 0.68m wide x 0.19m deep	Shallow pit	

7.7.3 Pit [81] was located towards the western boundary of the site, away from the main cluster of pits. Excavation of the fill, [80], yielded two pieces of heavily fractured burnt flint (29g) and three sherds of Tyler Hill ware dating from 1225 to 1350 AD. The pit survived to a level of 9.76m AOD.

7.7.4 Fill, [106], of pits, [107], produced a large quantity of animal bones and a few pieces of burnt flint. Fill [106] consisted of very compact mottled mid-brownish grey and light brownish grey silty clay with occasional inclusions of small to medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles. The rectangular pit measured 0.92m northeast-southwest by 0.71m northwest-southeast by 0.19m deep and was first seen at a level of 9.80m AOD.

7.7.5 It is likely that the group of medieval pits, with the exception of [107], served a similar purpose to the Iron Age cluster. Pit [107] was probably excavated in order to dispose of the deceased animal while the remaining pits were likely the result of either tree

clearing or clay extraction. Unfortunately only the basal portion of the pits survived, as a result of erosion and the horizontal truncation caused by plough damage.

7.8 Medieval building [188] (Figures 8 and 9)

7.8.1 Towards the western edge of the excavation area the remains of a building [118] were observed. Two wall foundation elements formed the eastern side of the building; [112] to the north and [113] to the south. The northern wall of the structure comprised an east-west aligned post slot, [147], while the northwest corner was composed of several smaller posts/stakes [199]. Nothing remained of the western wall; this may be the result of erosion or damaged caused by ploughing. Alternatively it may never have existed. The southern wall of the building consisted of four postholes, the centre two ([85] and [109]) were more substantial in size than the two outer posts ([163] and [165]). Pottery recovered from the excavation of the different components of the building dates the structure between 1200 to 1350 AD.

Table 6: Medieval building

No.	Type	Description	Interpretation	Same As
84	Deposit	Mid brownish grey clayey silt, moderate pebble inclusions	Fill of [85]	
85	Cut	Oval, steep sides, flat base, 1.12m long x 0.37m wide x 0.35m deep	Posthole	
112	Group	Linear, 6.38m long x 0.20m-0.48m wide x 30mm-100mm deep. Group contains [114], [115], [116], [117], [120]-[124], [128], [129], [134], [135]	N-S aligned post slot	
113	Group	Linear with rounded ends, moderately steep sides, flat base with post depressions, 5.12m long x 0.64m wide x 0.27m deep	N-S aligned post slot	
125	Deposit	Greyish brown clayey silt, very occasional pebble inclusions	Fill of [113]	98
144	Deposit	Mottled reddish brown and greyish brown silty clay, occasional pebble inclusions	Fill of [145]	
145	Cut	Sub-circular, steep sides, sloping base, 0.38m long x 0.28m wide x 0.11m deep	Posthole	
146	Deposit	Reddish brown silty clay, occasional pebble inclusions, charcoal flecks, very occasional daub flecks	Fill of [147]	
147	Cut	Linear, steep sides, flat base with post depressions, 2.94m long x 0.78m wide x 0.3m deep	E-W aligned post slot	
162	Deposit	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, moderate pebble inclusions	Fill of [163]	
163	Cut	Oval, steep sides, flat base, 0.50m long x 0.30m wide x 0.10m deep	Posthole	
164	Deposit	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, moderate pebble inclusions	Fill of [165]	
165	Cut	Oval, steep sides, flat base, 0.60m long x 0.36m wide x 0.13m deep	Posthole	
199	Group	Group number for post holes in NW corner of [188]. Group contains [166]-[190]	Group of postholes in NW corner of building [188]	

7.8.2 As noted, the south wall of the building consisted of four posts; [85], [109], [163], and [165]. Unlike the north and east walls the posts of the south wall were spaced approximately 1.90m apart. This suggests that this end of the building may have been

open to allow access to the interior, or had a considerably different wall structure than other sides of the building. The two central postholes measured about 0.40m in diameter and extended to a depth of 0.35m / 9.36m AOD. The postholes on either side of the central supports ([163] and [165]) were less substantial and measured circa 0.35m in diameter and reached a depth of roughly 0.12m or 9.72m AOD.

7.8.3 Wall foundation element [147] formed the eastern half of the northern wall while the western half was made up of a group of postholes [199]. The slot was excavated in full, which revealed an east-west aligned row of seven post depressions / post holes through the base of the feature. This feature did not intersect with [112] and only measured 2.88m east to west. The construction of the northern wall again varied from the construction of the rest of the building in the sense that two different means of construction had been employed to create the wall. A possible explanation of this may be that the group of postholes in the northwest corner represents an addition, modification or alteration to an existing building. The material recovered from the building may support this theory as the pottery recovered from [199] was of a slightly later date (1200AD-1300AD) than the datable material recovered from the rest of the structure (1050AD-1225/50AD).

7.8.4 The east wall comprised of two north-south aligned foundation segments; [112] to the north and [113] to the south. A gap of approximately 0.75m existed between the two slots. It may be this represents a doorway leading into the structure.

7.8.5 A total of four sections were excavated through the northern foundation cut ([115], [123], [129], and [135]) while the southern one was excavated in full. This showed the two post slots to be very similar in depth and width. The material filling the two trenches was virtually identical and comprised firm mid-greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional small to medium sized rounded and sub-rounded flint pebbles. Several pottery fragments were recovered from the fill [125] of the southern cut [113], which dated the feature to 1050AD-1350AD.

7.8.6 A possible east-west aligned foundation cut [117] intersected with [112] approximately 1.80m to the north of its southern terminus. This, as well as the northern part of [112], had been truncated to the west by a tree bole. It is possible that [117] represents an internal partition wall dividing the building into two separate elements or rooms.

Table 7: Post slots [112] and [113]

No.	Type	Description	Interpretation	Same As
98	Deposit	Greyish brown clayey silt, very occasional pebble inclusions	Fill of [99]	125
99	Cut	Linear, vertical sides, flat base with circular post depressions, 1.84m long x 0.20m wide x 60mm deep	Slot across post slot [113]	
114	Deposit	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional pebble inclusions	Fill of [115]	116, 120, 122, 124, 128, 134
115	Cut	Linear, moderately steep sides, flat base with post depressions, 1.06m long x 0.26m wide x 0.12m deep	Slot across post slot [112]	
116	Deposit	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional pebble inclusions	Fill of [117]	114, 120, 122, 124, 128, 134
117	Cut	Linear, steep sides, flat base with post depressions, 0.44m long x 0.40m wide x 60mm deep	Slot across post slot [112]	
120	Deposit	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional pebble inclusions	Fill of [121]	114, 116, 122, 124, 128, 134
121	Cut	Linear, steep sides, flat base with post depressions, 0.90m long x 0.58m wide x 100mm deep	Slot across post slot [112]	
122	Deposit	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional pebble inclusions	Fill of [123]	114, 116, 120, 124, 128, 134
123	Cut	"L" shaped, steep sides, flat base with post depressions, 0.78m long x 0.20m wide x 0.11m deep	Slot across post slot [112]	
128	Deposit	Greyish brown clayey silt, very occasional pebble inclusions	Fill of [129]	114, 116, 120, 122, 124, 134
129	Cut	Linear, steep sides, flat base with post depressions, 0.44m long x 0.20m wide x 80mm deep	Slot across post slot [112]	
134	Deposit	Greyish brown clayey silt, very occasional pebble inclusions	Fill of [135]	114, 116, 120, 122, 124, 128
135	Cut	Linear with rounded end to the north, moderately steep sides, flat base with post depressions, 0.90m long x 0.30m wide x 0.10m deep	Slot across post slot [112]	

7.8.7 Approximately 1.00m west of [147] was the start of two parallel rows of small post/stake holes (group [199], which consisted of [166]-[187] (even numbers for the fills and odd numbers for the cuts)) extending towards the southwest (Plate 6). It is assumed that these formed the support structure for the northwest corner of the building. With the exception of a single sherd of pottery from fill [180] no finds were recovered from the post/stake hole fills.

7.8.8 The variability of the wall construction may reflect walls that were of different design and functional purposes. Alternatively an isolated farm building may well have been constructed of poor quality timber effectively using anything that was available opportunistically. This is a feature not unknown for this type of structure. If so than this would also explain the differences in sizes of the structural posts and stakes.

7.8.9 The structure is likely to have served an agricultural role as either a barn or stable type structure. If so it is likely that it will have had an upper storey for storage purposes such as for the keeping of hay. Large doors or partially open sides would

not be uncommon with agricultural structures employed in the management of herds, in particular of larger animals such as horses or cattle.

Table 8: Posthole group [199]

No.	Type	Description	Interpretation	Same As
166	Deposit	Mid brownish grey clayey silt, moderate pebble inclusions	Fill of [167]	
167	Cut	Circular, vertical sides, tapered blunt point base, 80mm diameter x 55mm deep	Posthole	
168	Deposit	Mid brownish grey clayey silt, moderate pebble inclusions	Fill of [169]	
169	Cut	Circular, vertical sides, tapered blunt point base, 50mm diameter x 50mm deep	Posthole	
170	Deposit	Mid brownish grey clayey silt, moderate pebble inclusions	Fill of [171]	
171	Cut	Circular, vertical sides, tapered blunt point base, 80mm diameter x 80mm deep	Posthole	
172	Deposit	Mid brownish grey clayey silt, moderate pebble inclusions	Fill of [173]	
173	Cut	Circular, vertical sides, tapered blunt point base, 60mm diameter x 80mm deep	Posthole	
174	Deposit	Mid brownish grey clayey silt, moderate pebble inclusions	Fill of [175]	
175	Cut	Circular, vertical sides, tapered blunt point base, 100mm diameter x 140mm deep	Posthole	
176	Deposit	Mid brownish grey clayey silt, moderate pebble inclusions	Fill of [177]	
177	Cut	Circular, vertical sides, tapered blunt point base, 140mm diameter x 220mm deep	Posthole	
178	Deposit	Mid brownish grey clayey silt, moderate pebble inclusions	Fill of [179]	
179	Cut	Circular, vertical sides, tapered blunt point base, 100mm diameter x 215mm deep	Posthole	
180	Deposit	Mid brownish grey clayey silt, moderate pebble inclusions	Fill of [181]	
181	Cut	Circular, vertical sides, tapered blunt point base, 160mm diameter x 150mm deep	Posthole	
182	Deposit	Mid brownish grey clayey silt, moderate pebble inclusions	Fill of [183]	
183	Cut	Circular, vertical sides, tapered blunt point base, 100mm diameter x 100mm deep	Posthole	
184	Deposit	Mid brownish grey clayey silt, moderate pebble inclusions	Fill of [185]	
185	Cut	Circular, vertical sides, tapered blunt point base, 160mm diameter x 85mm deep	Posthole	
186	Deposit	Mid brownish grey clayey silt, moderate pebble inclusions	Fill of [187]	
187	Cut	Circular, vertical sides, tapered blunt point base, 100mm diameter x 100mm deep	Posthole	
188	Group	Rectangular building. The group contains all numbers in this table	Building	
189	Deposit	Mid brownish grey clayey silt, moderate pebble inclusions	Fill of [190]	
190	Cut	Oval, steep sides, flat base, 0.95m long x 0.45m wide x 0.42m deep	Posthole	

N

590120/168050

590190/168050

cut [77]
cut [79]
cut [64]
cut [66]

Excavated

Unexcavated

0 10m

Figure 3
Phase 2: Tree Clearance
1:200 at A3

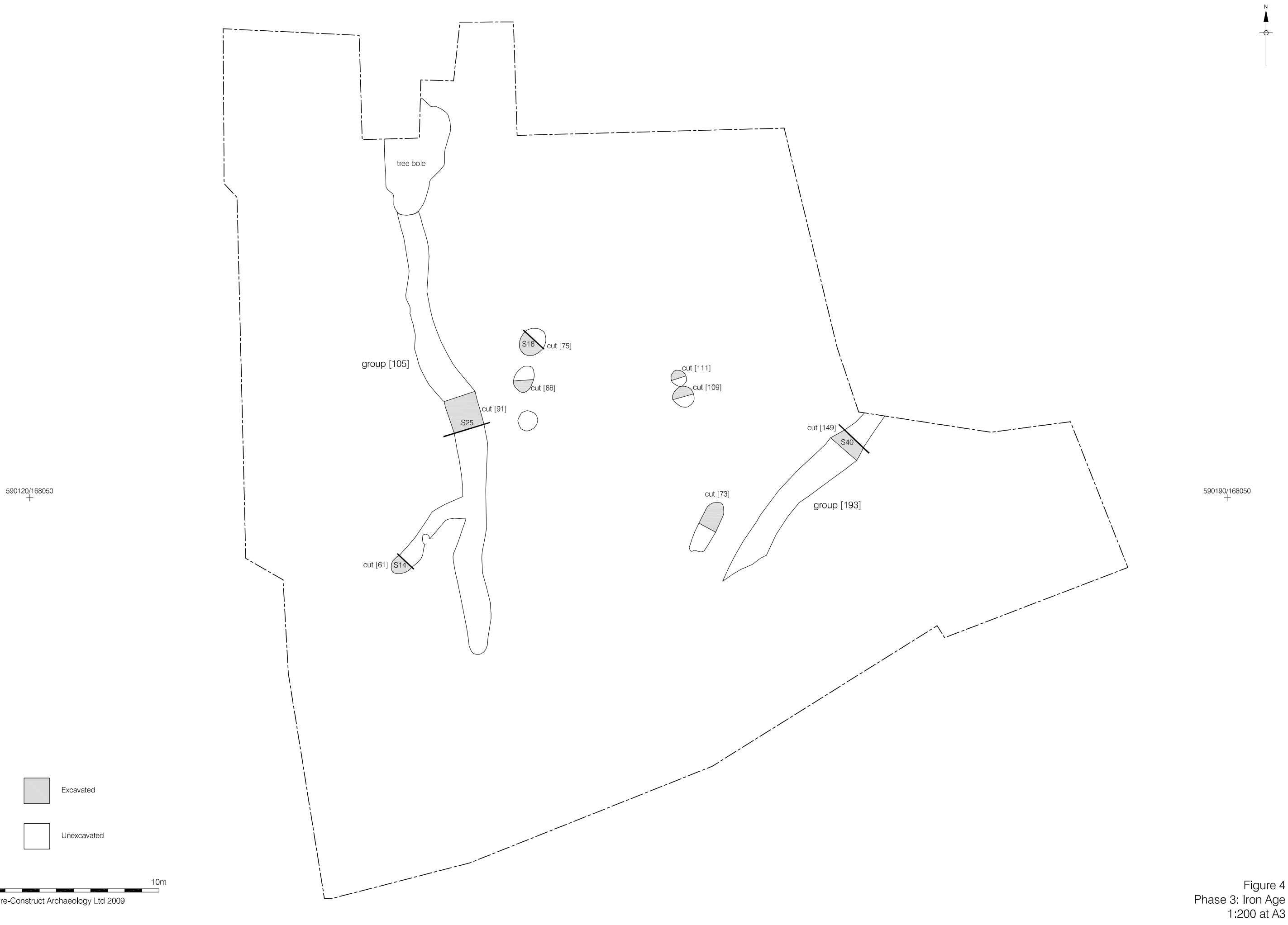
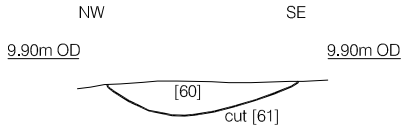
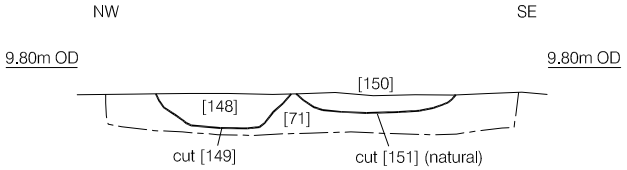


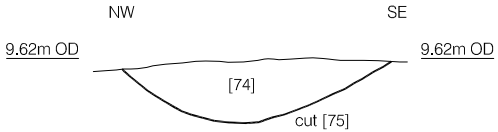
Figure 4
Phase 3: Iron Age
1:200 at A3



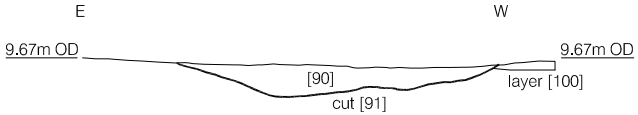
Section 14
Group [105]
Phase 3
Southwest Facing



Section 40
Group [193]
Phase 3
Southwest Facing



Section 18
Phase 3
Southwest Facing



Section 25
Group [105]
Phase 2 & 3
North Facing

0 2m

Figure 5
Sections from Phase 3
1:40 at A4

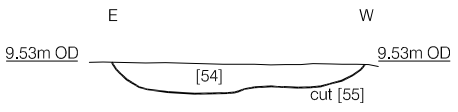
N

cut [57]
S12
group [62]
cut [87]
S13
cut [59]
cut [83]
S20
S11
cut [55]
S23
cut [89]
See Figure 8 for Detail of Structure [188]
cut [137]
cut [133]
S37
S19
cut [127]
cut [81]
structure [188]
590120/168050
590190/168050
S31
cut [143]
cut [159]
S41
cut [157]
cut [119]
cut [139]
S39
cut [131]
S29
S30
group [192]
S26
cut [107]
cut [141]
cut [161]
group [194]
group [191]
S24
cut [139]

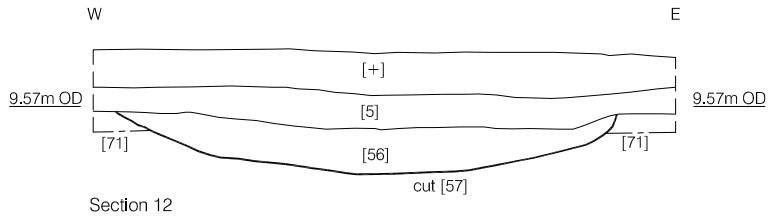
Excavated
Unexcavated
Structure [188]

0 10m

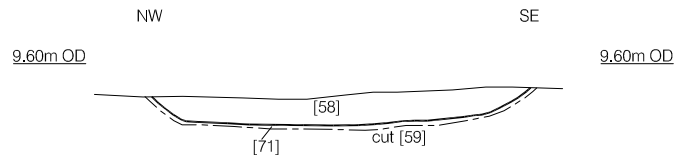
Figure 6
Phase 4: Medieval
1:200 at A3



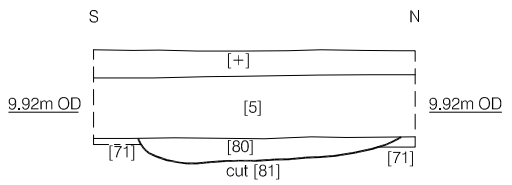
Section 11
Phase 4
North Facing



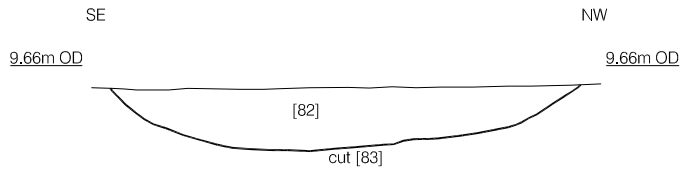
Section 12
Group [62]
Phase 4
South Facing



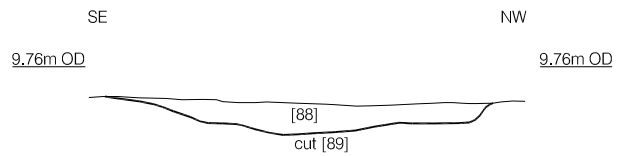
Section 13
Phase 4
Southwest Facing



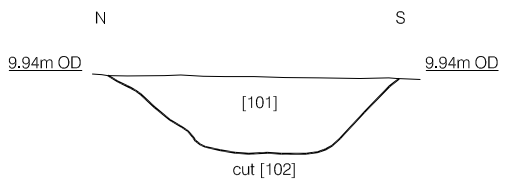
Section 19
Phase 4
East Facing



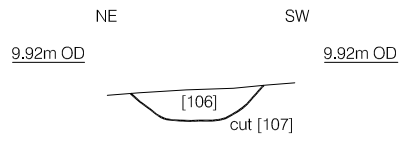
Section 20
Phase 4
Northeast Facing



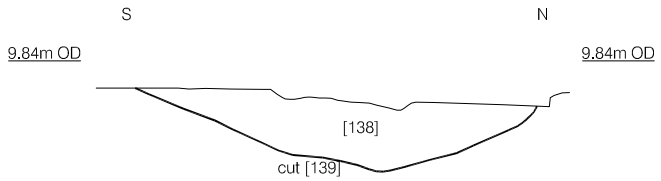
Section 23
Phase 4
Northeast Facing



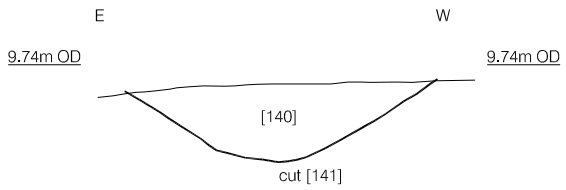
Section 24
Group [191]
Phase 4
West Facing



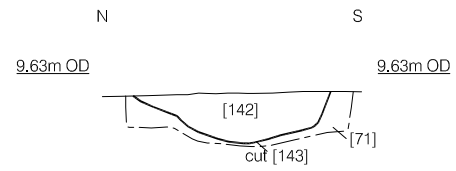
Section 26
Phase 4
Northwest Facing



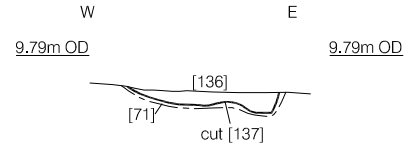
Section 29
Group [191]
Phase 4
East Facing



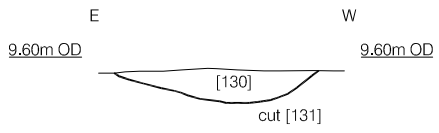
Section 30
Group [194]
Phase 4
North Facing



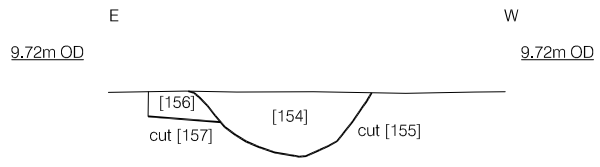
Section 31
Group [191]
Phase 4
West Facing



Section 37
Phase 4
South Facing



Section 39
Group [192]
Phase 4
North Facing



Section 41
Group [191]
Phase 4
East Facing

0 2m

Figure 7
Sections from Phase 4
1:40 at A3

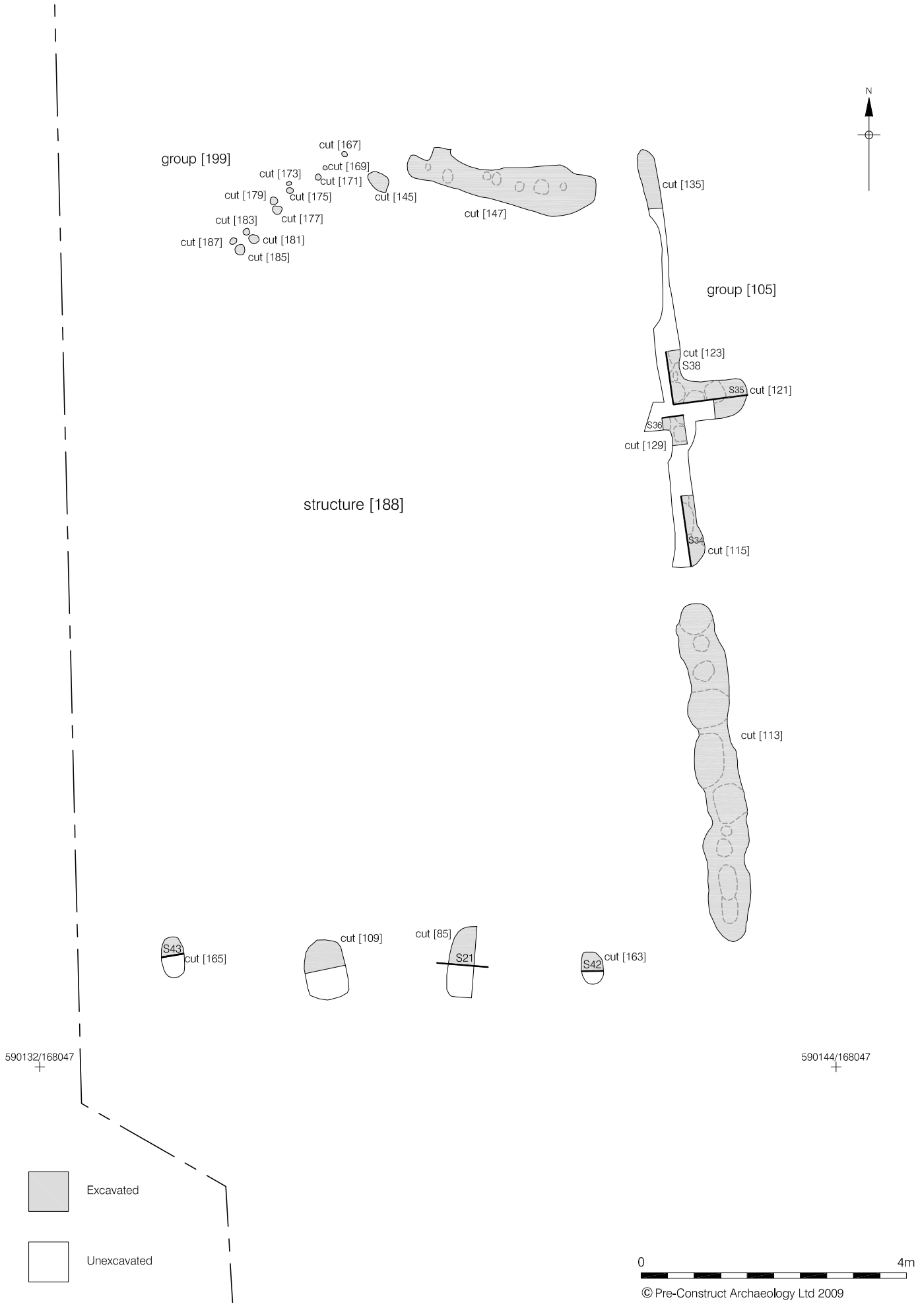
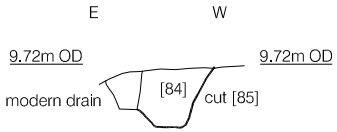
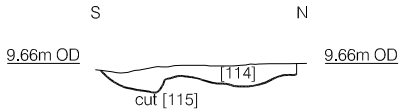


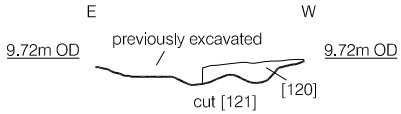
Figure 8
Phase 4: Detail of Structure [188]
1:75 at A4



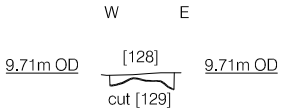
Section 21
Structure [188]
Phase 4
North Facing



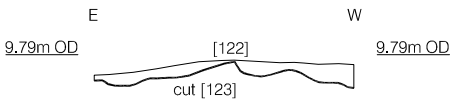
Section 34
Group [105]
Structure [188]
Phase 4
East Facing



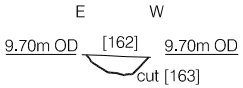
Section 35
Group [105]
Structure [188]
Phase 4
North Facing



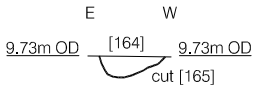
Section 36
Group [105]
Structure [188]
Phsae 4
South Facing



Section 38
Group [105]
Structure [188]
Phase 4
East Facing



Section 42
Structure [188]
Phase 4
North Facing



Section 43
Structure [188]
Phase 4
North Facing

Figure 9
Sections from Structure [188] in Phase 4
1:40 at A4

8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

8.1 Original research objective

8.1.1 Specific research objectives were set out in the written Specification (Meager 2009). A discussion of the information obtained from the archaeological investigations in relation to research objection follows below.

- *How does the archaeology noted during the earlier evaluation relate to archaeology noted in other phases of development in and around Iwade?*

Previous archaeological work in the vicinity of the current study area identified the remains of an extensive middle and late Iron Age settlement near Pinks Corner approximately 750m to the south. Just south of All Saints Church an Iron Age field system was uncovered during an archaeological investigation in association with the Phase III development here (Boyer 2001). This seems to suggest that the core of the Iron Age community of Iwade was located further south of the study site and that the archaeology uncovered, both during the investigation south of the church and the current work to the north, represent peripheral activity associated with the settlement centred around Pinks Corner.

In addition to the field system the 2001 evaluation south of the church identified a number of shallow pits similar to those observed during the current work. While the exact function of these pits could not be elucidated it has been speculated that they may represent clay quarrying. Another possibility is that they were associated with field clearance in preparation for the establishment of agricultural plots.

- *Is there any evidence for any human activity at the site prior or subsequent to the medieval period?*

There is evidence for both Iron Age and medieval activity within the confines of the site. This is demonstrated by the pottery recovered from archaeological features across the site. Other investigations in the vicinity have also concluded that there was a human presence during these periods. The results of an archaeological evaluation conducted just south of the current site in 2001 (Boyer 2001) were very similar to the results of the current phase of work. While some signs for pre Iron Age activity was seen in the form of isolated sherds of pottery it is probably that these represent transient use of the land during these periods.

- *What is the form of the human activity at the site prior or subsequent to the medieval period?*

The paucity of artefacts and the nature of the archaeological features observed suggest that the site was used for agricultural rather than domestic activity during both the Iron Age and medieval periods. Linear ditches dissecting the site suggest an established field system was present at least by the end of the Iron Age.

Previous work in the vicinity located a substantial middle and late Iron Age settlement just 750m south of the current site. It is, as previously stated, probable that the field system identified during the current phase of work was associated with the settlement at Pinks Corner.

8.2 Wider research context

- The archaeological Research Framework for the Greater Thames Estuary outlines the importance of sites which facilitate the study of prehistoric agricultural landscapes (Williams and Brown 1999). The significance of the study of prehistoric agricultural field systems has been further emphasized by Yates (2001).
- Linear boundaries are a common factor in the prehistoric landscape and are well known from Wessex, Bedfordshire, north-east Yorkshire, the Yorkshire Wolds, and Cumbria they are rarely found in isolation and tend to be part of larger integrated systems. Their study has been rather limited (http://www.eng-h.gov.uk/mpp/mcd/sub/) but is on the increase.
- On a local level our understanding of the medieval development of Iwade is limited and deserves a greater effort to enhance our understanding.

8.3 Additional Research Questions

- How does the Iron Age and medieval agricultural land-use at the site compare with that observed at other sites in the vicinity.
- Is the agricultural land-use identified likely to be associated with the improvement and drainage of the marshland in the area and can the periods of reduced activity be linked to raised water levels.
- Is the agricultural activity identified more likely associated with herd management or arable land-use.

- How do the finds assemblages compare in composition with those associated with the ones identified at contemporary ones sited in the vicinity.

9 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

9.1 Paper Records

• Contexts	199 sheets
• Plans	59 sheets
• Sections	43 sheets
• Environmental Sheets	4 sheets

9.2 The Finds

• Pottery	2 boxes
• Lithics & stone	0.25 box
• Miscellaneous (CBM/daub)	0.25 box
• Shell	0.1 box
• Animal bone	0.25
• Clay tobacco pipe	0.1 box

10 IMPORTANCE OF RESULTS AND PUBLICATION OUTLINE

10.1 Importance of the Results

10.1.1 One of the primary objectives of the archaeological strip, map and sample investigation was to obtain evidence for the prehistoric and medieval activity indicated on the basis of findings of the evaluation, undertaken during August 2009. In the evaluation a number of linear features and a few possible pits had been observed. Pottery retrieved from the fills of the linear features dated some of them to the Iron Age and some to the medieval period. The initial interpretation of the ditches was that they represented two field systems; one dated to the Iron Age and one to the medieval period. During the course of the excavation it became apparent that this was indeed the case. Linear boundaries rarely occur as isolated features and are usually spatially associated with a range of contemporary monuments of which settlements are one (English Heritage 1990). While no direct evidence of domestic activity was seen on site the investigation did locate one auxiliary farm building, probably a barn, dated to the medieval period (likely late 12th or early 13th century).

10.1.2 The ditches represent a division of the area into a structured system of fields, and the concept of landscape divisions being formalised (Ibid: 135). Evidence for this and other such agricultural activity has been gathered from local sites at Pinks Corner and to the south of the present site. It is possible that the field systems observed during the current phase of work are a continuation of the ones recorded just to the south of All Saints Church during a 2001 evaluation.

10.1.3 In comparing the alignment of the Iron Age ditches with the alignment of the medieval ditches it becomes apparent that the boundaries represented by them did not shift greatly between these periods. The notion of a land boundary, shifting somewhat, but in essence in continuous use from the Late Bronze Age to the post-medieval period through to the modern day is not a new one. It has been recognised that some were maintained over very long periods of time and there are examples of ones which have ended up being incorporated into later parish boundaries. There are also medieval field boundaries which were laid out on dykes which are of purported prehistoric origin (English Heritage 1990).

10.2 Further work

10.2.1 The Research frameworks established for 'The Greater Thames Estuary' (Williams and Brown 1999, due for revision 2008), which includes the area of Kent in which the Iwade site under discussion here has established a number of key issues and objectives when dealing with archaeology within this region, a number of these have implications for further work in relation to the site on the Land to the North of All Saints Church, Iwade.

- Specific areas for research interest of relevance to the Iwade site explicitly stated in this document include:

'studying field systems and bioarchaeological evidence from associated wells / watering holes and settlement features'

'developing an understanding of early agriculture and land use on terrace gravels and brickearth.'

10.2.2 Listed below are the recommendations for future work identified in the specialist assessments (see appendices):

- **Documentary assessment**

  No additional work is recommended. The results of the assessment report should be included in any publication text where relevant.

- **Pottery assessment**

  Further work should comprise comparison of the assemblage, and the unsourced sherds, with the Kent Pottery Fabric Reference Collection in order to refine the identifications made. A summary text section should be included in any resulting publication.

- **Lithics assessment**

  No additional work is recommended. The assessment results should be referred to in any resulting publication.

- **Burnt flint assessment**

  No additional work is recommended. The assessment results should be referred to in any resulting publication.

- **Animal Bone assessment**

  The majority of the assemblage does not require any further work. A summary description of the sheep & sheep/goat skeletons/ burial should be included in any publication. As dating of the latter will remain problematical no further analysis is recommended.

- **Environmental assessment**

  No additional work required. Reference to the negative results of the assessment is recommended to be included in any publication of the site material.

10.3 Publication outline

10.3.1 The recommendation is for the archaeological results to be published in Archaeologia Cantiana either in the journal itself or alternatively on its website. An outline for the publication is detailed below:

Archaeological Investigations at on Land to the North of All Saints Church, Iwade, Swale Borough, Kent

- Introduction to the Project
- Historical and Archaeological Background
- Archaeological findings
- Discussion
- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography
- Accompanying illustrations

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting for commissioning this project and Adam Single of Kent County Council (KCC) for monitoring the works on behalf of English Heritage and Swale Borough Council. The author would like to thank Aidan Turner, Jim Heathcote, Matt Harrison, and Richard Archer for their hard work. The author would also like to thank Kevin Reilly for the assessment of the animal bone, Berni Seddon for assessment of the pottery, and Dave Hodson for processing and review of the environmental samples. Thanks also to Robert Nicholson the finds processing, Jennifer Simonson for illustrations, Lisa Lonsdale for logistical support, Tim Bradley for project management and Frank Meddens for assessment of the lithics, post-excavation management and editing of this report.

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English Heritage. 1990. *Monuments Class Description: Linear Boundaries (Prehistoric)*, in, Monuments Protection Programme. EH website: www.eng-h.gov.uk/mpp/mcd/linb.htm

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Williams, J. & Brown, N (eds) 1999. An Archaeological Research Framework for the Greater Thames Estuary. Essex Print & Graphics, part of Essex County Council

Yates, D. 2001. 'Bronze Age Agricultural Intensification in the Thames Valley and Estuary' in J. Brück (ed) *Bronze Age Landscapes: Tradition and Transformation*. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Appendix 1: Context Index

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.
KIWC09	54		S. 11	Deposit	Fill of [55].		4	
KIWC09	55		S. 11	Cut	Shallow circular feature.		4	
KIWC09	56		S. 12	Deposit	Fill of [57].	1225-1350	4	
KIWC09	57		S. 12	Cut	Slot through north-south aligned ditch.		4	
KIWC09	58		S. 13	Deposit	Fill of [59].	1050-1225	4	
KIWC09	59		S. 13	Cut	Shallow pit.		4	
KIWC09	60		S. 14	Deposit	Fill of [61].		3	
KIWC09	61		S. 14	Cut	Slot across butt end of ditch [105]		3	
KIWC09	62			Group	Group number for north-south aligned ditch.		4	
KIWC09	63			Deposit	Fill of [64].		2	
KIWC09	64			Cut	Natural feature.		2	
KIWC09	65			Deposit	Fill of [66].		2	
KIWC09	66			Cut	Natural feature.		2	
KIWC09	67		S. 15	Deposit	Fill of [68].	Late Iron Age/ Early Roman	3	
KIWC09	68		S. 15	Cut	Shallow pit.		3	
KIWC09	69		S. 16	Deposit	Fill of [70]		4	
KIWC09	70		S. 16	Cut	Shallow pit.		4	
KIWC09	71			Deposit	Natural clay.		1	
KIWC09	72		S. 17	Deposit	Fill of [73].	LBA-MIA	3	
KIWC09	73		S. 17	Cut	Oval pit.		3	
KIWC09	74		S. 18	Deposit	Fill of [75].		3	
KIWC09	75		S. 18	Cut	Shallow pit.		3	
KIWC09	76			Deposit	Fill of [77].		2	
KIWC09	77			Cut	Natural feature.		2	
KIWC09	78			Deposit	Fill of [79].		2	
KIWC09	79			Cut	Natural feature.		2	
KIWC09	80		S. 19	Deposit	Fill of [81].	1225-1350	4	
KIWC09	81		S. 19	Cut	Shallow pit.		4	
KIWC09	82		S. 20	Deposit	Fill of [83].		4	3:8-10, 4:8-10
KIWC09	83		S. 20	Cut	Shallow pit.		4	3:8-10, 4:8-10
KIWC09	84		S. 21	Deposit	Fill of [85].	1050-1350	4	
KIWC09	85		S. 21	Cut	Possible post pit.		4	
KIWC09	86		S. 22	Deposit	Fill of [87].	1050-1225	4	
KIWC09	87		S. 22	Cut	Shallow pit.		4	
KIWC09	88		S. 23	Deposit	Fill of [89].		4	
KIWC09	89		S. 23	Cut	Shallow pit.		4	
KIWC09	90		S. 25	Deposit	Fill of [91].	MIA	3	
KIWC09	91		S. 25	Cut	Slot through north-south aligned ditch.		3	
KIWC09	92	TR 8		Deposit	Fill of [93].		4	
KIWC09	93	TR 8		Cut	Natural feature.	Medieval	4	
KIWC09	94	TR 8		Deposit	Fill of [95].	1225-1350	4	
KIWC09	95	TR 8		Cut	Natural feature.		4	
KIWC09	96			VOID	VOID			
KIWC09	97			VOID	VOID			
KIWC09	98			Deposit	Fill of [99].		4	
KIWC09	99			Cut	Post slot.		4	
KIWC09	100		S. 25	Layer	Naturally deposited layer east of [99].		2	
KIWC09	101		S. 24	Deposit	Fill of [102].	1075-1225	4	1:16-18, 2:16-18
KIWC09	102		S. 24	Cut	Slot through east-west aligned ditch.		4	1:16-18, 2:16-18
KIWC09	103			Deposit	Fill of [104].	LBA-MIA	3	
KIWC09	104			Cut	Slot through east-west aligned ditch.		3	
KIWC09	105			Group	Group number for north-south aligned ditch.		3	
KIWC09	106		S. 26	Deposit	Fill of [107].		4	1:19-21, 2:19-21
KIWC09	107		S. 26	Cut	Rectangular pit.		4	1:19-21, 2:19-21
KIWC09	108		S. 27	Deposit	Fill of [109].		3	
KIWC09	109		S. 27	Cut	Shallow pit.		3	
KIWC09	110		S. 28	Deposit	Fill of [111].	LBA-MIA	3	
KIWC09	111		S. 28	Cut	Shallow pit.		3	
KIWC09	112			Group	Group number for northern post slot.		4	
KIWC09	113			Group	Group number for southern post slot.		4	
KIWC09	114		S. 34	Deposit	Fill of [115].		4	
KIWC09	115		S. 34	Cut	Slot through post slot [112].		4	
KIWC09	116		S. 36	Deposit	Fill of [117].		4	
KIWC09	117		S. 36	Cut	East-west aligned post slot.		4	
KIWC09	118			Deposit	Fill of [119].		4	
KIWC09	119			Cut	Post hole.		4	
KIWC09	120		S. 35	Deposit	Fill of [121].	1050-1350	4	

Contexts 1 – 53 assigned during evaluation (Jorgensen 2009)

Appendix 2: Iwade Documentary Record Assessment

By Gillian Draper, PhD, Dip. Loc. Hist.

Introduction

Iwade came into being as a medieval settlement within the area which had formerly been the Anglo-Saxon estate centre of Milton (Regis), perhaps at a ford over a stream. This estate subsequently developed into the royal town, hundred, and manor of Milton, which had a minster church.

Between the eleventh and early thirteenth centuries churches and chapels grew up within this area, including at Iwade by the late twelfth century. The manor of Milton was the chief manor of the Milton hundred, (civil administrative units) and Iwade mostly lay within this hundred, although the eastern part of Iwade parish, and Iwade chapel/church itself, lay in the hundred of Tenham, east of Milton hundred, which also had a minster or primary mother-church. During this early period, hundreds reflect lordship and were not necessarily completely discrete and fixed units on the ground, but the probable early trackway through Iwade running along The Street may represent the medieval boundary between the two administrative units.

From the late eleventh century the landholding or tenurial situation of Milton became extremely complicated as the old Anglo-Saxon estate was fragmented into many manors and sub-manors. The process was driven by the economic value of the natural resources of the creeks and salt marshes, which had the potential to be reclaimed as fresh marsh, and also by the convenient location on the Swale and its creeks, with the Swale leading into the Thames estuary. Even before the Conquest 'alien' monastic houses such as St Peter's Abbey, Ghent, sought manors on the Thames estuary itself as the base for trade. After the Conquest native ecclesiastical houses such as St Augustine's Abbey and Christ Church Cathedral Priory, Canterbury, sought manors in this locality for the same reasons, with Barksore, for example, being one of Christ Church's very valuable manors. Such lords poured money into turning some of these salt marshes into fresh marsh by reclamation banks, and then into maintaining the defences against the tides and weather.

The subsequent involvement of more minor monastic houses in obtaining marshes in this locality is also remarkable, as is that of a lay lord, of the Septvans family. This family was exceptionally acquisitive in Kent, particularly in marshland areas, or at least it made and kept manorial records which enable its holdings to be traced. As a result the land in this locality was held by a number of manors and some were simply known as named pieces of marsh, such as *Hersing* marsh, known from the reign of Henry III (1216-72). Although its location is apparently now lost (PNK, 252), famers' accounts for *Hersing* marsh survive between 1403 and 1448 (LPL mss. 480-493; Phillpots, IWA01).

Holdings of salt marsh in Iwade are known to have amounted to c. 300 acres and there may have been several of this size in this large parish. Nevertheless the central part of the settlement of Iwade was in the manor of Holmes, whose moated manor house apparently lay on the east side of The Street, some distance to the north of the parish church. The Street itself, following the probable course of an earlier trackway, represented an important boundary in Iwade, reflecting its early division between the hundreds of Milton and Teynham, and on the western side of Iwade lay sub-manors within the old Milton royal estate. Further fragmentation of manors in this locality occurred in typical Kentish fashion as a result of partible inheritance and marriage settlements, notably affecting Iwade in the sixteenth century.

The various manors and sub-manors in the area of Milton hundred, and the surviving documents concerning them, were listed by Phillpotts (2001). However there is no real doubt that the site currently under consideration to the north of Iwade church lay in the manor of Holmes. This was known as a lay manor by 1374, with references to the name Holmes from the early fourteenth century.

The manor house of Holmes was called The Moated House and is probably identifiable with the (former) dwelling within a rectangular ditch or enclosure on the eastern side of the Street at the northern end of the street settlement. It is likely that this was built in the fourteenth century when the manor of Holmes had resident lords. During the course of the sixteenth century the lords ceased to be resident and it became called 'the manor, messuage or farm of Holmes', probably indicating an agricultural operation. The old moated manor house would have become the farmhouse and there are likely to have been ancillary agricultural buildings in the vicinity. The manor of Holmes did not survive as an entity or place to be recorded as a name on the earliest OS map (1 inch to one mile) surveyed in the 1790s.

The details and references to sources.

The settlement called Iwade (earlier Wade, Warde, or Ywade) lies within the 'half-lathe' (later Hundred) of Milton or Middleton (Hasted, 2nd ed., v. 6, 203-6). Milton was an early (c. 450-c.800) royal estate centred on Milton Regis, the place immediately south of Iwade (Riddler 2004a, 26; Lawson 2004, 30). Milton Regis was a small town, port or market by the late Saxon period (Riddler 2004b, 30). This royal estate or feudal holding continued to be held by the crown and was usually granted to the queen consort as part of her dowry in the fourteenth century (Hasted, 1st ed., v.2, 531; TNA SC 8/260/12963 [?1336]).

By 1334/5 this half-lathe or hundred of Milton included the settlements (hundredal divisions) of Milton Regis, High Halstow, Upchurch, Newington, Lynsted, and Eastchurch on the Isle of Sheppey (LS, map following 172). By this period the settlements with churches (i.e. parishes

or ecclesiastical divisions) established within this hundred were Milton Regis, Iwade, Bobbing, Upchurch, Newington, Tunstall, Rodmersham, Bapchild/Tonge, and, on Sheppey, the ancient church of Minster, Eastchurch, Elmley and Leysdown (*Historical Atlas of Kent*, 2004, endpapers; LS, map following 172). This increased number of settlements as measured by established parishes points to the colonisation of this area between the tenth and thirteenth centuries. Iwade was not a hundredal division of Milton, and thus not apparently an early (pre-Conquest) settlement, but it became a parish. It does not appear in Domesday Book but it may possibly, although not certainly, appear in the Domesday Monachorum (CCA Mss E28), under the name Aetwangere, as suggested by Dr Gordon Ward; the Domesday Monachorum is conventionally dated to c. 1120, but perhaps records information of the later 11th century (VCH Kent, v 3, 255-256).

Settlement had begun to occur at Iwade by 1177/8 when the place-name *Ywada* is given in the Pipe Rolls; it is said to derive from OE *gewæd*, meaning ford, with this location including a ford over a stream (KPN, 256-57). An early reference to the chapel (later parish church) at Iwade occurs in 1202 in a dispute between the abbot and convent of St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury and William the chaplain (*capellanus*), rector of Iwade, concerning the tithes of 'Colelande'. Colelande is identified in the new catalogue of these charters as in or near Iwade. The tithes had previously been held by Theobald, the clerk of 'Tichesie', indicating that there had been settlement with a chapel/church at Iwade, with the inhabitants paying tithes, for at least some years previous to 1202. The dispute was referred from Pope Innocent III to the bishop and other ecclesiastics of the nearby diocese of Chichester, who decided that the tithes belonged to the monks of St Augustine's (CCA DCc *Charta Antiqua* C1270). Another version, a transcription, of this charter is given in the Register or Black Book of St Augustine's Abbey; this register might shed further light on the relationship between the Abbey and the church at Iwade (Turner and Salter 1924, part I, 456). This earliest chapel may perhaps have been of wood.

In 1227 the church at Iwade was considered to be a chapel of Tenham church. In 1227 the church of Tenham and its dependent churches or chapels, Doddington, Linsted, Stone and Iwade, were annexed to the archdeaconry of Canterbury, to supplement its income, with Doddington, Linsted and Iwade subsequently becoming independent parish churches; the archdeacon of Canterbury remained the patron and appropriator until the late eighteenth century at least ('Parishes: Tenham', The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent: Volume 6 (1798), pp 284-296.) (http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=62970 Date accessed: 03 November 2009).

Another early documented instance of the name Iwade occurs in the mid-thirteenth century when Roger of Iwade ('ywede'), is clerk, and one of the witnesses to a charter. The charter recorded that Richard, son of William of 'musecurt', granted to the prior and convent of

Canterbury Cathedral Priory eight acres of wood in two parcels lying in the priory's wood called 'snocherst' in the vill of Hollingbourne, together with all his right in the paths leading to the woods. The charter is dated by the handwriting and the names of witnesses to other Hollingbourne charters. The description of Roger of Iwade ('ywede') as clerk confirms that a stone church at Iwade was built by the mid-thirteenth century as the surviving architecture of the church suggests (Plate 2) (CCA DCc *Charta Antiqua* H16). The charter is an early but typical piece of evidence which shows the supply of timber from places on the crest of the North Downs for boat and shipbuilding in places on the estuaries of north Kent such as Milton and Iwade. The timber was transported along roads, like The Street in Iwade, which ran northwards to the coast and it was often acquired by major ecclesiastical lords, as in this instance (Draper forthcoming).

Iwade was not, from a human point of view, an especially desirable place to live: later commentators, particularly Hasted, noted it was isolated, low-lying and unhealthy. Nevertheless it was on the important route to the king's ferry to he Isle of Sheppey and Minster Abbey and, although it never became a sizeable medieval settlement since it was always in the shadow of the market town of Milton, it did develop as a small medieval street hamlet or village.

Land on the eastern side of Iwade can be identified as lying in the manor of Holmes, the only manorial name given under Iwade by Hasted, although other manors around the hamlet had marshland within the parish (below) as well, which can be identified, specifically on the western side of the Street, as in the manor of Chilton below. The area under archaeological investigation, north of All Saints' church, is likely to have been in the manor of Holmes.

Holmes is known as a manor by 1386 but the name Holme may have been used there before 1334, and indeed probably earlier. One Henry atte Holme was taxed in the Lay Subsidy of 1334/5 at which time he lived in the Hundred of Shamwell, perhaps the part near Rochester. Henry may have been surnamed 'atte Holme' because he or his family originated in the manor of Holmes in the adjacent hundred of Milton. (The Hundred of Shamwell covered the area from Cliffe on the Thames estuary southwards to and beyond Rochester. The listing of taxpayers is partly organised geographically, and Henry atte Holme appears next to the entry for the Priory of Rochester, LS 131). The existence of Holme/s is confirmed in the name of the former parson of Tunstall, a parish in this hundred, Roger de Holme, known in 1386 (TNA C131/34/35).

The lords of the manor of Holmes

The first people known as lords of the manor of Holmes were the Savage family in 1374 (Hasted, 1st ed. v.2, 640). In the late thirteenth century members of this family had held the manor of the court of Owre on the edge of the marshes on Kemsley down, a little distance

eastward from the manor of Grovehurst which was on the northern side of Milton parish towards Iwade.

In or just after the reign of Henry IV (1399-1413), the manor of Holmes went by marriage to the Clifford family. Lewis Clifford lived at Holmes but on the death of his father the family moved to Bobbing. The Cliffords and their descendants continued to hold the manor of Holmes but it is not clear that they were resident. The moated manor house may thus date from the tenure of the Savage family or the early Cliffords, i.e. the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries.

In the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century, a case in Chancery survives in which Thomas Clyfford, esquire, son of John Clyfford took issue with his nephew Nicholas, son of William Clyfford. Thomas Clyfford complained that Nicholas had detained his share of the manor of Holmes in Iwade, and also the deeds relating to the manor (TNA C 1/125/47). There were further proceedings between members of the next generations of the Clifford family over the inheritance of the manor of Holmes, for example a petition by Henry Clyfforde of Boscombe, Wilts, esquire, great-grandson and heir of John Clyfforde of Iwade, to examine witnesses to the claim of Nicholas Clyfforde to the manors of Holmes and Kemsley, a water-mill in Milton, probably Swanton watermill, and marshes called 'TwynneyMarshe' and `Deventon', probably the marsh formerly of Davington Priory (below) (TNA C 1/1204/57, 1544-51). [None of these proceedings are likely to reveal much about the lands, buildings or landscape of the manor of Holmes although the documents could be examined].

In the late sixteenth century (1592), Holmes was described as 'a manor, messuage or farm called Holmes' with an estimated 179 acres in Iwade. It was exchanged between Thomas Thompson, gentleman, of Sandwich and Henry Thompson of Charing, gentleman, together with other property, for other lands mainly in East Kent and Brede and Udimore in Sussex (CKS U31/T44). This reflects the changes of ownership of the manor of Holmes which Hasted recorded, and which followed on from the family disputes of the previous owners, the Cliffords.

Thus the manor of Holmes was recorded by Hasted as being held in the early seventeenth century by Henry Thomson of Lenham who became the holder by virtue of the will of his father, Thomas Thomson of Sandwich (Hasted, 2nd ed , v 2, 640-641). In the late eighteenth century, the manor of Holmes was held by Thomas Best (Hasted, 2nd ed. , v 2, 640-641).

Holmes did not survive as a place name on the earliest OS map of Kent surveyed in the 1790s (1 inch to one mile, published 1801), although those of other nearby manors such as Coleshall (Culeshall) do. Neither was Holmes recorded on larger-scale OS maps later. The place names which survived in Iwade parish to be recorded on 6 inch OS Maps of Kent

(revised 1905/08) as extracted by Dr F. Bamping were: Bedlams Bottom (marsh), Blackstump Creek, Broadness Creek, Chetney Hill: Chetney Old & New, Chetney Marshes, Codds Creek & House, Coldharbour Marshes & Wall, Cutnails, Fans Lane, Frogs, Funton Creek & Reach, Iwade, Raspberry Hill, Ridham Fleet, Marshes and Wall, Shade, and Swale creek/channel (http://www.kentarchaeology.org.uk/Research/Libr/KPN/A/02/02I+K.htm)

The manor of Holmes: the location of the site.

The manor of Holmes was the only one in Iwade according to Hasted. Given that The Street is taken to be an early trackway, it is suggested that as was common this became an important boundary in Iwade and that it is very likely that this manor lay on the eastern side of The Street, i.e. where the site under investigation lies. This appears to be confirmed by the location of the manor house (below).

The manor of Holmes, or Helmes or later, vulgarly, Soames, in the late eighteenth century lay partly in Iwade parish and partly in Milton (parish]. The manor house was commonly called The Moated House 'from a large moat having been formerly present round it' (Hasted , 1st ed. v.2, 640). This moated manor house of Holmes is perhaps to be equated with the building, presumably, some distance to the north of the church and on the east side of the street, this is shown on Hasted's 1st ed. map (Plate 1). Note that this enclosure or ditch is not shown on the map in Hasted's 2nd edition. Alternatively the Moated House of Holme might have been the possible moated dwelling indentified on the south side of Iwade (Bishop and Bagwell 2005, 91, 93, 96, 131), but again on the eastern side of The Street.

Much (marsh) land in Iwade parish formed part of other manors. Where a location is given, such as is the case with the marshland of Chilton manor, it lay on the western side of The Street (below).

The economic development of this locality

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries there were a number of enquiries before the king's bailiff of the hundred of Milton, largely concerned with debt and credit. These flag up the connections of places in this hundred with the provisioning of London with items like fish, ewes and lambs, wheat, barley, peas and vetches, cheese and wood. These goods were transported by men such as Roger Coggere, i.e. by cog boat. Wine ('casks') may also have been being transported along the Swale and transhipped probably in Milton Regis (e.g TNA C 131/4/35; C 131/22/2; C 131/15/12, 16; C 131/19/23 [1333-1371], in which there are references to people from Wade, probably Iwade).

Other land and landholders in Iwade

Besides the crown and the lay owner of the manor of Holmes at Iwade, various ecclesiastical lords and lay lords held land here. In 1302/3 a marsh and land were granted by Henry de Northwode to the prioress and nuns of the Minster in Sheppey (TNA C 143/41/21). The wording of the grant suggests that the marsh and land were once part of the manors of Swanton (a Domesday manor, now in Lydden parish near Sittingbourne) and Standon (unidentified). The ecclesiastical holdings also included the Priory of Davington near Faversham whose landholding at Iwade is known in 1343/4 (above); St Stephen's chapel, Westminster (TNA C 142/19/84) and Boxley Abbey on the eastern side of the Medway which held lands and pastures at Swainesdowne in Iwade (documents of the post-Dissolution holders of Swainesdowne are listed in the bibliography below). The holding of the lay lord Sir William Septvans consisted of significant marshes called *Lokesing* and *Hersing* at Iwade is known in 1366/7 (Hasted 1st ed, v.2, 640-41).

Most of this land was probably not formally part of the manors of Iwade or of Holmes, but resulted from the reclamation of marshland under the sponsorship of lords of nearby manors. This was certainly the case with the manor of Norwood ('Northwode Chasteneys') in Milton Regis, for which a rental of 1403-4 survives. This has separate sections for lands in Milton Regis, Iwade, Bobbing and Lower Halstow. Payments of rents are to be made in money, cocks, hens and eggs (CCA DCc *Charta Antiqua* M240B). It is likely that although the central part of Iwade along The Street (certainly the eastern side) was in the manor of Iwade, the more outlying areas of this large parish comprised much reclaimed land which was parts of other manors round about, in typical Kentish fashion.

An important documented example is the manor of Chilton, whose manor house was near Sittingbourne, and which had lands in Sittingbourne, Iwade alias Highewade, Borden, Tunstall, Murston, Bapchild, Rodmersham, Kingsdown and Milstead (CKS U334/M1). When these lands were surveyed and recorded in an old ledger book in 1560, the clerk noted, among many matters, that some of the demesne (lord's) land of Chilton was accounted as being in another manor and held by a process of sub-infeudation from the royal manor, earlier the estate, of Milton. Most importantly it noted that the land in Iwade was in fact salt marsh (86 acres) and fresh marsh (45 acres), and that both were near a place and creek called Borden House, on the western side of The Street of Iwade.

Wills and other documents

Fifteen other Chancery documents concerning land at Iwade and places around survive from between the mid-fifteenth and mid-sixteenth centuries. This land is described (catalogued) as in Iwade, rather than the manor of Holmes, and it is unlikely, although not impossible that they concern Holmes manor. The originals would need to be consulted and might or might not

yield useful information. Some of these fifteen documents contain reference to bequests of land at Iwade in wills, but no relevant testamentary material of the parties involved were found by a search of wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. It is possible that some more might be found proved in lower courts but the chances of them yielding information about the manor of Holmes are slim. For example the one will so far identified as proved in a lower court yielded some information about the manor of Grovehurst (above), but not Holmes. This was the will of a parishioner of Brenchley who had connections with Iwade (Ywade) which was proved in the Rochester consistory court in 1452 (CKS DWB PRWR1, f.138). It was the will of Agnes Groffherst, a name derived from Grovehurst manor. Agnes, perhaps a single woman or widow, lived and died in Brenchley and bequeathed money to the church and cleric there. However she also left 6s. 8d. to Richard Groffherst, son of John Groffherst, of Iwade; but 3s. 4d. to Richard Groffherst of Horsmonden, and 12d. to her goddaughter Agnes Hamond alias Tunbridge; the rest of her money and goods were left to John son of John Groffherst of Iwade. It therefore appears that some members of the Groffherst family of Iwade left the village for places in the Weald in the first half of the fifteenth century, where as Hasted noted there was another manor named Grovehurst. Agnes' will points up the connections between the Grovehursts of Iwade and Horsmonden, and suggests the likelihood that the name was carried from the manor at Iwade to that at Horsmonden ('Parishes: Horsemonden', The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent: Volume 5 (1798), pp. 311-322. URL: http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=62911 Date accessed: 03 November 2009).

No wills of other testators from the parish of Iwade proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury between 1300 and 1651 were found, suggesting the general poverty and isolation of Iwade (this court proved the wills of the wealthy and mobile). In contrast sixteenth-century wills of Milton are very numerous. A brief review of these wills as transcribed by Arthur Hussey indicates that many of the Milton townsfolk held land and marshes in Iwade in respect of which they bequeathed sums for tithes they had failed to pay, or towards the support of the poor of Iwade. Furthermore bequests in wills suggest that women such as Alice Cotyng had been born in Iwade but moved to Milton on marriage (1528, A. Vol. 18, fol. 109.). She was married to Robert Cotyng, a wealthy and successful townsman of Milton; he asked to be buried inside the church 'in the high part near the font', always a marker of status at this period in south-east towns. Robert held land not only in Milton and Iwade but also Upchurch and Bobbing. Although a townsmen, he had herds of cattle and flocks of ewes, presumably grazed on the marshes. He supported Milton and Iwade church in his will, leaving bequests for memorial masses in both those churches for half a year. He left (the value of) 20 ewes to the repair of the church. Furthermore he left two acres in Iwade to the church, whose income

was to provide 'a vestment with the albe and cope for Iwade church'. Notably these two acres were 'next to the king's land', a reference to the remnants of the royal estate of Milton in Iwade, some or all of which may have been on the western side of the street; probate was granted on 7 March 1525-6 (A. Vol. 17, fol. 41).

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Abbreviations

KPN: Wallenberg, J. 1931. *Kentish place-names* [Uppsala].

PNK: Wallenberg, J. 1934. *The Place-Names of Kent* [Uppsala].

LS: Hanley, H. and Chalklin, C. 1964. 'The Kent Lay Subsidy Roll of 1334/5', in: Du Boulay, F., (ed.) *Documents illustrative of Medieval Kentish Society*, Kent Records, 18. [Ashford]

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Repositories

TNA: The National Archives.

CCA: Canterbury Cathedral Archives.

CKS: Centre for Kentish Studies. Maidstone.

LPL: Lambeth Palace Library.

Appendix: some documents in TNA of the post-Dissolution holders of Swainesdowne, and concerning and the parish boundaries of Iwade.

C 43/6/115 Parties: Thomas Knighte Subject: Traverse of inquisition taken on death of Charles Diggs, 19 Eliz I, Thomas Diggs son and heir. Judgment Places: Iwade, pasture called Swaynesdowne County: Kent 25/26 Eliz I.

Simon Adams v. John Colson. Lands called Swaynes Downe, in the parish of Iwade, mortgaged to the defendants, as security for the repayment of money lent by him to Thomas Knight. Alleged usury. Kent. 20 Eliz. Easter

E 133/3/497 Simon Adams, informer, v. John Colson. Money lent by the defendant to Thomas Knight. Lease of lands called Swanes Downe, in Iwade, and an annuity chargeable upon lands in Newington and Hawstowe. Usury. Kent. 20 Eliz. Trin.

E 134/8Chas1/Mich30 William Kingsley, D.D., Archdeacon of Canterbury, Thomas Lyne. v. John Lake, Robert Bigge, Thos. Taylor.: Rectory or parsonage of Iwade, and the parish of Iwade (Kent). Meets and bounds. Lands gained from marsh. Custom or manner of tithing in parish. Tithes. 8 Chas 1

E 134/8&9Chas1/Hil8 Henry Kingsley, D.D., Archdeacon of Canterbury, Thomas Lyne. v. John Lake, Robt. Bigge, Thos. Taylor.: Rectory or parsonage of Iwade, in the county of Kent. Perambulation of parish of Iwade. Tithes.: Kent 8 & 9 Chas 1

E 134/33&34Chas2/Hil17 Penelope Warnford v. Sir Thomas Millington, Knt., and Dame Ann Hannah his wife.: Manor of Boycote and lands and tenements in Boycote, Ulcomb, Headcorn, Wade alias Iwade, Warden, Pattenden Ashdown and Lenham; Michael Berkeley, Doctor King, late Bishop of Chichester, his son John King, deceased, Mary Knight, spinster (servant to Michael), who claimed the manor, &c. 33 & 34 Chas 2

E 178/1085 KENT: Allington, Boxley, Aylesford, East Malling, New Hythe, Ditton, Iwade Inquisition, valor, and certificate as to the possessions of Sir Thomas Wyatt, attainted. 9, 10 & 18 Eliz.

Maps

The maps (and 1947 aerial photo) of Iwade listed by Phillpots 2001 should be noted.

Other maps:

2 maps of Standgate Creek, River Medway, in the parishes of Minster in Sheppey, Iwade, Lower Halstow and Upchurch. Scale: 1 inch to 500 feet. (1) Shows soundings. Reference table. Compass indicator. [By] William Hewet, Commander HMS Fairey, 22 March 1833. TNA MPDD 1/1

TNA MPD 1/14 Kent: Iwade. Plan of intended railway at Chetney Hill, for conveying goods from the dock to the warehouses. Scale: 1 inch to 8 yards. [early 19th century]

Plate 1: Extract from Map of the Hundred of Middleton [Milton], Hasted, 1st ed. vol.

Plate 2. Church of All Saints Iwade

Photograph of watercolour of 1807. Half plate B & W negative, Creator: Petrie, H., F.S.A. From the collection of Kent Arch. Soc.

Ref no. 202. http://www.kentarchaeology.org.uk/Research/Libr/VisRec/I/IWA/01.htm

Appendix 3: Pottery Assessment

By Berni Sudds

The assemblage comprised a total of 76 sherds, representing 67 separate vessels. A listing of the pottery by context appears in the table below along with provisional spot dates. The material dates predominantly to the prehistoric and medieval period although a few post-medieval sherds were also identified. With the exception of the medieval pottery from ditch fill [101], the assemblage is highly fragmented, abraded and dispersed, frequently with no more than one or two sherds in each feature. The poor condition may suggest that much is re-deposited. Considering that the features from which the material derives are associated with pre-historic and medieval agricultural features a high degree of residuality is to be expected.

Where possible the pottery has been classified using the Kent fabric codes set up by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (Cotter 2006). These codes relate to the Kent Pottery Fabric Reference Collection held by the Trust, although a partial type series of Kentish fabrics is also held at the offices of PCA. In the absence of access to prehistoric type sherds the material of this date has not been coded under this system and will require further work to facilitate integration with the Kent series prior to publication.

The prehistoric assemblage is largely comprised of calcined flint-tempered sherds. Provisionally these have been divided into two fabric groups. The first is a coarsely flint-tempered fabric broadly dated from the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age and the second a finely flint-tempered group dated from the Mid to Late Iron Age. A single, simple rim in the coarse flint-tempered group was recovered but is not diagnostic chronologically. Three sherds containing grog-temper were also identified, with at least one potentially attributed to the Local/ North Kent Romanising fine grogged tradition BER3 (J. Gerrard pers com). These sherds probably date to the Late Iron Age or early Roman period (pre 70AD). The dates suggested here may be further refined or modified following further comparison with local types specific to the region.

The medieval assemblage appears to be typical of north Kent, containing early medieval shell and early and high medieval sand-tempered wares. The shell-tempered wares include both Early medieval shelly ware (EM2) and Early medieval shelly-sandy ware (EM3). These date from the mid or late 11th century to early or mid 13th century. Few diagnostic sherds were identified but those which were include typical jar forms. Some of the early medieval sandy wares may be Early Canterbury-type sandy ware (EM1) dated from 1050 to 1225 and at least one sherd may represent the shell-dusted variant (EM.M1), dated slightly later from c.1150/75 to 1250. A decorated bowl sherd was also recovered that may be a North or West Kent sandy and shell tempered ware (EM36) although this requires further confirmation.

The later sandy fabrics include products of the ubiquitous Tyler Hill industry of Canterbury, most commonly represented by jugs. There remain, however, a number of unsourced or miscellaneous sand-tempered sherds in the assemblage, both with early and high medieval characteristics (EM100/ M100) 1050 – 1350 AD. A source is not immediately apparent although there appears to be one particularly common fabric. The latter resembles examples of Ashford/ Wealden sandy ware (M40B) 1250 – 1450 AD held in the type series but this fabric is not common north of the Downs where the Tyler Hill industry dominates the market for coarse wares (Cotter 2006, 168). It is likely that at least some of this material does indeed derive from Tyler Hill although the products of this industry tend to be more common to the east of Canterbury rather than to the west. Other possible traditions for consideration include North or West Kent sandy ware (M38A) and Maidstone-type sandy ware (M4), the latter arriving on site via the Medway. None of the unsourced sherds are a good match to the type sherd of the former held in type series and no examples of Maidstone-type sandy ware were available for consultation.

Recommendations

Further work should involve comparison of the assemblage, and particularly the unsourced sherds, with the Kent Pottery Fabric Reference Collection in order to confirm and refine the identifications made.

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Context	Kent fabric code	Common name	Form	Sherd count	MNV	Date	Spot date
5	EM2	Early medieval shelly ware	Jar	1	1	1050 – 1225	1450 – 1525/50
	LM34A	Medway hard silty – sandy ware		1	1	1450 – 1525/50	
6	EM2	Early medieval shelly ware		1	1	1050 – 1225	1150/75 – 1225
	EM.M1?	Shell dusted Canterbury – type sandy		1	1	1150/75 – 1250	
8		Coarse flint tempered ware		2	2	LBA – MIA	1050 – 1225
	EM2	Early medieval shelly ware		1	1	1050 – 1225	
18	M100	Miscellaneous sandy oxidised		1	1	1200 – 1350	1200 – 1350
33		Coarse flint tempered ware		1	1	LBA – MIA	1225 – 1350
	M1?	Tyler Hill ware		1	1	1225 – 1350	
52	PM1	Post-medieval red earthenware		2	1	1550 - 1800	1675 – 1800
	PM25	London stoneware: bi-toned with an iron slip		1	1	1675 – 1825	
56		Coarse flint tempered ware		2	2	LBA – MIA	1225 – 1350
		Fine flint tempered ware		1	1	MIA – LIA	
	BER3?	Local/ North Kent Romanizing fine grogged		1	1	LIA – 70AD	
	EM3	Early medieval shelly-sandy ware		1	1	1075 – 1225/50	
	M1	Tyler Hill ware		1	1	1225 – 1350	
58	EM1?	Canterbury – type sandy		1	1	1050 – 1225	1050 – 1225
	EM2	Early medieval shelly ware		1	1	1050 – 1225	
67		Grog and flint tempered ware		1	1	LIA – Early Roman?	LIA – Early Roman?
72		Coarse flint tempered ware		1	1	LBA – MIA	LBA – MIA
80	M1	Tyler Hill ware	Jug	3	3	1225 – 1350	1225 – 1350
84	EM100/ M100	Miscellaneous sandy reduced. ?EM1/M1		1	1	1050 – 1350	1050 – 1350
86	EM2	Early medieval shelly ware		1	1	1050 – 1225	1050 – 1225
	EM100	Miscellaneous sandy		1	1	1050 – 1225	
90		Coarse flint tempered ware	Simple rim	2	2	LBA – MIA	MIA?
		Fine flint tempered ware		1	1	MIA – LIA	
94	M1	Tyler Hill ware	Jug	3	3	1225 – 1350	1225 – 1350
101		Coarse flint tempered ware		1	1	LBA – MIA	1075 – 1225
	EM2	Early medieval shelly ware	Jar	9	1	1050 – 1225	
	EM3	Early medieval shelly-sandy ware		1	1	1075 – 1225/50	
103		Coarse flint tempered ware	Rim	1	1	LBA – MIA	LBA – MIA
110		Coarse flint tempered ware		1	1	LBA – MIA	LBA – MIA
120	EM100/ M100	Miscellaneous sandy oxidised. ?EM1/M1		1	1	1050 – 1350	1050 – 1350
125		Fine flint tempered ware		1	1	MIA – LIA	1050 – 1350
	EM100/ M100	Miscellaneous sandy reduced. ?EM1/M1		1	1	1050 – 1350	
126		Grog tempered ware		1	1	LIA – Early Roman	1050 – 1350
	EM100/ M100	Miscellaneous sandy. ?EM1/M1	Bowl Evert'd rim	1	1	1050 – 1350	
	EM100/ M100	Miscellaneous sandy. ?EM1/M1		1	1	1050 – 1350	
130	EM2	Early medieval shelly ware	Jar	1	1	1050 – 1225	1050 – 1225
	EM2	Early medieval shelly ware		1	1	1050 – 1225	
132		Coarse flint tempered ware		1	1	LBA – MIA	1050 – 1225
	EM2	Early medieval shelly ware		1	1	1050 – 1225	
136	EM100	Miscellaneous sandy ?EM1		1	1	1050 – 1225	1050 – 1225
138	EM100/ M100	Miscellaneous sandy. ?EM1/M1	Bowl Evert'd rim	1	1	1050 – 1350	1050 – 1350
	EM100/ M100	Miscellaneous sandy. ?EM1/M1		2	2	1050 – 1350	
142	EM2	Early medieval shelly ware		1	1	1050 – 1225	1050 – 1225/1350
	EM100/ M100	Miscellaneous sandy oxidised.		2	2	1050 – 1350	

144	EM2A	Early medieval shelly with profuse FeO inclusions		1	1	1050 – 1200/25	1050 – 1200/25
146	EM2	Early medieval shelly ware		1	1	1050 – 1225	1050 – 1225/1350
	EM100	Miscellaneous sandy reduced. ?EM1		1	1	1050 – 1225	
	EM100/ M100	Miscellaneous sandy oxidised.		1	1	1050 – 1350	
150	EM36	North or West Kent sandy and shell tempered ware	Bowl (dec)	1	1	1100/50 – 1200/50	1100/50 – 1200/50
154	EM3	Early medieval shelly-sandy ware	Jar	1	1	1075 – 1225/50	1225 – 1350
	EM100/ M100	Miscellaneous sandy. ?EM1/M1		1	1	1050 – 1350	
	M100	Miscellaneous sandy.		1	1	1225 – 1350	
180	EM2	Early medieval shelly ware		1	1	1050 – 1225	1200 – 1350
	EM100	Miscellaneous sandy reduced. ?EM1		1	1	1050 – 1225	
	M100	Miscellaneous sandy reduced. ?M1	Jug	1	1	1200 – 1350	

Table 1: Pottery by context including date range and provisional spot date

Appendix 4: Lithics Assessment

By Frank Meddens

Introduction

The archaeological investigations resulted in the recovery of 5 pieces of struck flint. This report quantifies and describes the material, discusses its significance and recommends any further work that might be necessary to realize the material's research potential.

A total of 5 pieces of struck flint were recovered. These comprised one retouched flake in a good (sharp) condition, with a pronounced bulb of percussion taken from a core, with evidence for repeated flake production from a single platform and a retouched flake from a pebble with cortex present in abraded condition both from context 90. One small crudely produced sharp flake from context [74]. A small crude flake with evidence for repeated blade removal with cortex present from context [86], and a crude abraded retouched scraper from context [130].

Raw Materials

The assemblage is manufactured from flint; which is similar in colour and texture, with it being made from a fine-grained translucent brown, material. Remaining cortex indicates that smooth worn pebbles were employed. The pebbles are typical of those from Pleistocene gravel deposits.

Condition

The assemblage varies from a good (sharp) to a chipped/abraded condition. A certain degree of residuality / redeposition seems evident.

Description

The flintwork is characteristic of later prehistoric industries dating to the later second or first millennia BC. It can only be described as crudely produced and it appears to arise from little more than randomly flaking pieces of raw material until either sufficient flakes had been detached or, as frequently seemed to happen, they disintegrated. Flakes represent most of the assemblage The flakes are irregular in form some have pronounced bulbs of percussion and hinged or stepped distal terminations, indicating the use of hard hammers for detachment. There was also one mis-struck flake that failed to detach properly.

Discussion

The small size of the assemblage precludes saying much about it. It forms part of background activity likely of later pre-historic date with no evidence for on site manufacture. The material should be mentioned in any planned publication, but a reference to this summary will suffice.

Burnt Stone Assessment

By Frank Meddens

Introduction

An assemblage of burnt stone fragments weighing just over 0.6kg was recovered during the archaeological investigations. This report quantifies and describes the material, assesses its significance and recommends any further work required for it to achieve its full research potential. It was recovered from a small number of features, most of which have been dated to the Late Iron Age. A full catalogue detailing its distribution within individual contexts is presented in the burnt stone table below.

Quantification

A total of 44 pieces of otherwise unmodified burnt stone weighing 666g were recovered from 14 separate contexts (see burnt stone table). This represents a small quantity of burnt stone the largest quantities from any single context being 511g.

Description

Although some of the material from individual contexts was variably burnt, as would be consistent with incidental burning arising from hearth use, the bulk of the material was more heavily and uniformly burnt, consistent with it having been deliberately and systematically fired. Most of the burnt material consists of flint with a small quantity of quartzite sandstone also present. The flint, where identifiable, consists of smooth-worn, rounded or chatter-marked pebbles and cobbles, as would have been present in the local alluvial deposits.

The material was very fragmentary due to the effects of burning but even where pebbles that were more compete had survived these tended to be small. The fragments varied in size, although all were small and the largest weighed 25g, and they averaged 15.1g.

Amongst the burnt flint assemblage were similar pieces that had either not been burnt or had only been heated to the degree that the burning had not visibly affected the flint. The material recorded here, concerns exclusively that which had been visibly burnt. The degree to which this had occurred did vary but the majority of pieces had been intensively burnt, resulting in the flint becoming uniformly grey-white and severely fire crazed, whilst the quartzite had turned red or, in some cases, white and very friable.

Distribution

Burnt stone was recovered from a small number of features across the site (see burnt flint table). The majority came from pit cuts. The small quantities present suggest occasional heating in hearths.

Significance and Recommendations

The quantity of burnt stone recorded indicates that, whatever its purpose, it represents an insignificant activity at the site. It is therefore recommended that though consideration of the burnt flint should be made in any publication of the site archive this need not be more than a summary based on the current report.

Summery of Burnt Flint recovered from Iwade Church (Site Code: KIWC 09)

Context	No of Pieces	Weight	Colour	Notes
(6)	14	134g	80% Red/Orange 20% White/Grey	Heavy Burning & Fracturing
(18)	1	11g	Red/Orange	
(33)	1	25g	White/Grey	Mild burning
(54)	4	34g	Red/Orange	Mild burning
(56)	2	14g	White/Grey	Mild burning
(58)	1	14g	White/Grey	Heavy Burning

				& Fracturing
(60)	7	62g	Red/Orange	
(80)	2	29g	Red/Orange	Heavy Fracturing
(82)	28	511g	Red/Orange	
(86)	1	8g	Red/Orange	
(103)	1	8g	Grey -Red/Orange	
(106)	2	36g	Grey - Red/Orange	
(116)	1	6g	White Grey	
(138)	2	6g	White/Grey	
Total	**44**	**666g**	**Average weight 15.1g**	

Appendix 5: Animal Bone Assessment

By Kevin Rielly

Introduction

The site consists of intercutting Iron Age and medieval field ditches, associated with a series of pits, conforming to a pattern observed in the previous excavations in this locality (Bishop and Bagwell 2005). The excavations being considered here provided a rather small collection of bones, with the exception of a large assemblage derived from a single pit, representing two relatively complete sheep skeletons. The bones described in this report include those taken from the evaluation as well as the 2nd phase intervention. Only hand-collected bones were considered at this stage. A number of soil samples were taken but these are as yet unprocessed.

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic details, including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. Calculations of shoulder heights were based on multiplication factors given in Driesch and Boessneck (1974).

Description of faunal assemblage by phase

There are 126 hand-collected bones, these derive from just 4 deposits, with three from the initial evaluation trenches. These include medieval ditchfills [6] and [15], which provided just 5 bones comprising cattle and horse. One of the cattle bones, a metacarpus had a length of 185mm from which a shoulder height of 1137.7mm can be extrapolated. The horse tibia can be classed as that of a medium-sized pony. Each of these individuals are clearly well within the range of medieval equids and cattle such as observed at a variety of relatively nearby London sites. The few bones from the post-medieval deposit [52] include a sheep metacarpus and a fragment of cattle tibia from a rather large individual. The size of the sheep is typical of medieval through to 18th century ‘types’, while the cattle bone must be from one of the late 18th/19th century ‘improved’ breeds.

Species	Iron Age/ medieval	Medieval	Post-medieval
Cattle		4	2
Horse		1	
Sheep/Goat	13		
Sheep	105		1
Grand Total	**118**	**5**	**3**

Table 1: Counts of animal bone in each occupation phase

The major part of the assemblage was derived from fill [105] of a shallow pit [106], which unfortunately provided no datable artefacts. The juxtaposition of the Iron Age and medieval features suggests it dates to one of these two periods. Due to the general good preservation of the bones, however, there is a strong possibility of a later date. The pre-medieval bones recovered from the earlier excavations tended to be significantly less well preserved compared to those dated to the medieval period (Armitage 2005, 112).

This collection consisted of the near complete remains of an adult sheep alongside the partial remains of a juvenile sheep/goat. The former individual can be aged to approximately 3.5 to 4 years, while the youngster is clearly less than 3 months old. Extrapolating from a combination of whole limb bones, the adult animal stood approximately 638.4mm at the shoulder. There is a notable ongoing infection adjacent to the right first adult molar of the older animal. This condition may have resulted in its demise, as it would certainly not have been able to feed very successfully. The resulting decline in the animals' health may well have stimulated the farmer to cull this individual. While purely a matter of conjecture, the youngster may have been a suckling lamb that grew poorly as its parent could no longer provide sufficient sustenance. The absence of horncores in the adult individual suggests it was most likely a ewe.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

The assemblage is clearly too small a group to provide any meaningful information concerning animal usage. They certainly cannot add very much to the previously described Iron Age to medieval collections from past excavations in the immediate area (Armitage 2005). Of far greater potential is the concentration of sheep bones, representing 2 skeletons from pit [105]. Its potential is unfortunately limited by the lack of associated datable material, and the stratigraphy can only recommend either an Iron Age or medieval date. However, the

state of the bones would suggest a later date, based on comparisons with the aforementioned Iwade bone assemblages (ibid, 112). Another clue may be offered by the size of the adult individual. A shoulder height of about 640mm is relatively large. While this size has been noted for Iron Age examples and some early medieval sites in the London area, it is more commonly found in deposits from the late medieval period onwards (medieval data taken from various MoLAS and PCA London medieval site collections and also see Wilson *et al* 1978, 117).

It should be noted that a relatively complete skeleton is useful when diagnosing cause of death as well as the possible 'type' i.e. breed, of domesticate represented. Any recommendations for further work however must depend on the ability to date the contents of pit [105]. The available archaeological evidence precludes improvement of the dating framework and the material is not of sufficient importance to advocate the application of absolute dating techniques.

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Appendix 6: Environmental Sample Assessment
All Saints Church, Iwade Environmental Archaeological Assessment

By David Hodson and Frank Meddens

Introduction

This report summarises the findings arising out of the environmental archaeological assessment undertaken in connection with the proposed development at Land to the North of All Saints Church, Iwade, Swale Borough, Kent (Site Code: KIWC09).

The archaeological excavation, conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., permitted the recovery of bulk samples from contexts provisionally dated to the Iron Age and the medieval period.

The assessment exercise consisted of:

1. A 'rapid' assessment of the bulk samples to record the concentration and state of preservation of fossilised macro-remains (charcoal, charred and waterlogged seeds, bone and insects)

Methods

The bulk samples were assessed from a small range of archaeological features and deposits, comprising pit fills , and a layer. One sample came from a layer designated as natural associated with a phase of prehistoric tree clearance. Three samples were provisionally dated to medieval pit features. Three ten litre and one forty litre bulk samples were processed by flotation by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, using 1mm and 300µm mesh sizes (Tables 1, 2 and 3) After drying, residues were sieved in a sequence of 6.7mm, 4.25mm, 2.0mm and 1.0mm sieves and these graded remains were examined by eye.. These represented the sum total of the sampled material. The bulk sample 'flots' were scanned using a low-power zoom-stereo Olympus BX41 microscope. Provisional identifications of charred and waterlogged plant macrofossils were made and recommendations for further analysis are based on the concentration and standard of preservation of the remains.

Results of the 'rapid' bioarchaeological assessment

A very limited number (less than five fragments per sample) of very small un-identifiable charcoal (less than *ca.* 2mm in size) was recovered. Material categorised as 'unidentifiable' could not be assigned with confidence to a specific taxon due to small size and/or quality of anatomical character preservation.

All samples produced insignificant quantities of burnt flint (less than 5 pieces and less than 100 grams in weight).

Significant in all samples was the presence of modern plant stem fragments (straw and grasses).

The Bioarchaeological remains from the processed samples taken at KWIC09 are summarised in Tables 1 and 2.

Conclusions

The fills of the three medieval pits came from shallow features which probably explains the contamination of these samples with recent plant material. The samples contained neither seeds, bone or insects remains, and included only low concentrations of unidentifiable charcoal.

Recommendations

The absence of identifiable palaeo-environmental remains and contamination with recent plant material means these samples are of no use for further work. If the other archaeological results of the project merit publication then reference should be made here to the fact that the environmental sampling did not yield any useful results.

Table 1: Bioarchaeological remains from Iwade Church, Kent (site code: KIWC09) - Flots

Sample Number	Context Number	Volume processed (litres)	Charred		Waterlogged		Monocotyledonous Plant remains	Animal Bone	Animal Bone (Burnt)	Fish Bone	Snail remains	Oyster/ Shellfish remains	Coal/ coke
			Wood	Seeds	Wood	Seeds							
<1>	(80)	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<2>	(82)	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<3>	(88)	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<4>	(100)	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2: Bioarchaeological remains from Iwade Church, Kent (site code: KIWC09) - Residues

Sample Number	Context Number	Volume processed (litres)	Charred		Waterlogged		Monocotyledonous Plant remains	Animal Bone	Animal Bone (Burnt)	Fish Bone	Snail remains	Oyster/ shellfish remains	Coal/ coke
			Wood	Seeds	Wood	Seeds							
<1>	(80)	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<2>	(82)	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<3>	(88)	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<4>	(100)	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Key	Individuals
1 =	1 to 25
2 =	26 to 50
3 =	51 to 75
4 =	76 to 100
5 =	101 +

Appendix 7: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-69950

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation on Land to the North of All Saints Church, Iwade, Swale Borough, Kent
Short description of the project	During September 2009 an archaeological 'strip, map, and sample' excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd following the results of an archaeological evaluation. Stripping of the site revealed several linear features dissecting the site north to south and east to west. In addition to these a number of circular and sub-circular features were observed, predominantly in the eastern portion of the excavation area; the remains of a single building were also unearthed in the western half.
Project dates	Start: 21-09-2009 End: 16-10-2009
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	KIWC 09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Environmental assessment
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Iron Age
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Medieval
Monument type	PITS Iron Age
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	BARN Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONES Medieval

Survey techniques	Archaeology

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT SWALE IWADE Land to the North of All Saints Church, Iwade, Swale Borough, Kent
Postcode	ME9 8
Study area	1618.50 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 9015 6815 51.3799397008 0.732733805713 51 22 47 N 000 43 57 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 14.00m Max: 16.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Kent County Council
Project director/manager	Frank Meddens
Project director/manager	Frank Meddens
Project supervisor	Paw Jorgensen
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local museum
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive recipient	Local museum
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Photograph','Plan','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Assessment of an Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation on Land to the North of All Saints Church, Iwade, Swale Borough, Kent
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jorgensen, P.
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Brockley, London
Description	Unpublished assessment report

Entered by	Paw Jorgensen (pjorgensen@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	4 January 2010

OASIS:

Plates

Plate 1: Overview of northern part of the site showing cluster of pits

Plate 2: Overview of southern portion of the site showing slots through medieval field system

Plate 3: Southwest facing Section of northeast-southwest aligned Iron Age ditch [193]

Plate 4: Iron Age pit [75]

Plate 5: Slot through east-west aligned medieval ditch [191]

Plate 6: North end corner of medieval building [188]