

**An Archaeological Evaluation of Land East of
All Saints' Church in Iwade, Kent**

**NGR: 590184 167937
(TQ 90184 67937)**

**Project No: 4268
Site Code: IAS 12**

**ASE Report No: 2012139
OASIS ID: archaeol6-129302**



**Kathryn Grant, MSc AIFA
With contributions by Luke Barber and Lucy Sibun
Illustrations by Justin Russell**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
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The Street, Iwade, Kent**

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June 2012

**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR
Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Website: archaeologyse.co.uk**

Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South East (ASE) on land east of All Saints Church, Iwade, Kent between the 11th and 13th June 2012. The work was commissioned by Swale Borough Council to assess the archaeological potential of the site in advance of the proposed residential development.

Six trial-trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 120m. The trenches were positioned where practicable to provide a random sample of the area. Although the trenches showed little sign of disturbance to the natural horizon, only two shallow ditches, one of probable post-medieval date, one undated, were encountered in Trench 2 in the west of the site.

The results of the archaeological evaluation suggest that the eastern part of the site was probably not occupied in the past and has perhaps only ever functioned as agricultural land or as a small orchard; however, some undated activity was recorded in the western part of the site. Natural geology comprising light brownish yellow silty clay was encountered at 35.99m AOD in the southwest and 34.10m AOD in the northeast.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the Centre for Applied (CAA) Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Swale Borough Council to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land east of All Saints Church, The Street, Iwade, Kent (NGR 590184 167937; Figure 1), hereafter referred to as the 'site' in this report.

1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of the land being developed into a new burial site located to the east of the existing cemetery associated with All Saints Church.

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 The Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County council (HCGKCC) recommended an archaeological field evaluation for a previous planning application which was made for the development of the site into a nursery with associated parking (SW/02/0959). Although the development of the site has changed and it is now proposed as a burial ground, similar measures remained necessary in connection with this scheme.

1.2.2 A *Specification* (HCGKCC 2012) for the evaluation was produced by the Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council. This document outlined a strategy for the archaeological evaluation and conformed to the relevant *Standards and Guidance* of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2001).

1.3 Aims and Objectives

1.3.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological features and to inform as to the requirement for any further mitigation as necessary.

1.3.2 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to ascertain the character, quality and degree of survival of any archaeological remains on the site and to record any such archaeological features that may be impacted by the scheme. The findings from the archaeological evaluation are considered within this document with a view to assessing the potential impact of development upon any revealed archaeological remains.

1.3.3 The specific aims for the archaeological fieldwork as stipulated within the *Specification* (KCC 2012) were as follows:

- *Is there any further evidence of medieval activity in the development area?*
- *Is there any evidence for prehistoric, Roman or Saxon activity within the development area?*
- *Is there any evidence for the post-medieval activity on the site?*

- *Has modern disturbance connected with farming affected the site's archaeological potential?*
- *What impact will the development proposals have on any buried archaeology?*

1.4 Scope of the report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation on the site. The fieldwork was undertaken between 11th and 13th June 2012 by Kathryn Grant and Antonio Reis.
- 1.4.2 The fieldwork was managed by Neil Griffin and Darryl Palmer and post-excavation reporting was managed by Jim Stevenson.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Location, Topography and Geology

2.1.1 The site is located on the east side of The Street and the Church, around 50m north of Church Mews and is centred at NGR 590184 167937. The site is broadly square and measures 0.42ha in area. The site lies is bounded by the All Saints Church to the west and fields to the east, north and south.

2.1.2 According to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 272 for Chatham), the site lies on Head Brickearth capping Gault Clay at between 5 and 10m OD. It slopes downwards to the east where a drain marks the edge of the marshes fringing The Swale. A spur of alluvium from the northeast is also seen on the survey map.

2.2 Archaeological Background

2.2.1 The following information has been taken from the Specification (KCC 2012).

2.2.2 Iwade is situated in a relatively important position topographically, which may suggest that it would have been an attractive place for settlement in the past. The village lies on the edge of the higher ground at the neck of the Iwade peninsula, between Stangate Creek off the Medway and the Swale estuary, before the land drops to the marshes of the peninsula. Historically, Iwade has also been on the line of access to Sheppey from the mainland, until the A249 bypassed the village.

2.2.3 Until recently little formal archaeological work was carried out in the Iwade area, although some work was done in advance of the Iwade - M2 road improvements. Archaeological works carried out in response to the various phases of housing development in and around the village have considerably changed our understanding of the village and a number of sites have included significant archaeological remains. To the south of the village, the Pinks Corner developments (Iwade IV and V) have revealed evidence of Iron Age and Romano-British occupation and burial, while work on Phase II at Church Mews just south of the application site has revealed late prehistoric features and two enclosures of medieval date. In 2009, an excavation was carried out in advance of the housing development immediately north of the church (Iwade 7), recording a medieval building along with field system evidence and prehistoric and Roman features and material.

2.2.4 In addition, the site lies adjacent to the medieval; Grad 1 listed All Saints Church which may have been a focus for medieval and later activity. See the appendix of this report for further details of the church itself.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the Specification (KCC 2012) and complies with the relevant Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2000, 2001). A Method Statement/Risk Assessment of the fieldwork was produced prior to any work on site.
- 3.1.2 The evaluation work comprised six archaeological trenches excavated under constant archaeological supervision to a cumulative length of 120m using a 13-tonne mechanical tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to minimise damage to deposits. Each trench was scanned with a cable avoidance tool (CAT) prior to excavation to ensure no unknown services were present.
- 3.1.3 The trenches were positioned across the development area so as to ensure an optimum sample was evaluated (Figure 2).
- 3.1.4 An ecologist from Milner Ecology Ltd. was present to carry out a finger-search during the initial topsoil strip for each trench.
- 3.1.5 Excavation was undertaken in 100mm thick spits through undifferentiated topsoil and subsoil, during which the removed spoil and surface of each spit was scanned for any stray, unstratified artefacts. These finds were recovered and bagged according to the context and trench number from which they were found. The excavations were taken down to the top of the underlying natural geology or to the surface of any significant archaeological deposit; whichever was higher. When removed, topsoil, subsoil and made ground deposits were kept separate to ensure that they could be redeposited stratigraphically during the backfilling process for optimum reinstatement.
- 3.1.6 All six trenches were located and levelled using a Total Station and tied into the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 scale map of the area.
- 3.1.7 All of the trenches, features and deposits were recorded using ASE standard record sheets. Each deposit uncovered during the archaeological trial-trenching was assigned its own unique context number system prefixed with the trench number. None of the deposits were deemed suitable for environmental sampling. A photographic record was maintained throughout the evaluation.
- 3.1.8 On the completion excavation and recording the County Archaeologist, Wendy Rogers (KCC), was informed and attended the site to inspect the trenches. Following this meeting, permission was obtained for the trenches to be backfilled and compacted.

3.2 The Site Archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be offered to the local museum in due course.

3.2.2 The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Trenches	6
Number of Contexts	22
No. of files/paper record	1 file
Photographs	39 digital, 6 B&W, 6 colour slide
Bulk finds	1 small box
Registered finds	None
Environmental Samples	None

Table 1: Quantification of Site Archive

4.0 RESULTS (Figures 3 and 4)**4.1 Summary**

4.1.1 Two linear east-west orientated ditches were encountered adjacent to each other in the northern end of Trench 2. The only other features observed within the evaluation trenches were tree boles and drains. Only topsoil and subsoil finds were recovered from the site.

4.1.2 The trenches were all 20m long x 1.8m wide.

4.1.3 The specific details of each trench and any variations in deposits have been presented in order from 4.3 onwards.

4.2 Natural and Overburden

4.2.1 Natural geology [003] comprising light brownish yellow silty clay was encountered at 35.99m AOD in the southwest and 34.10m AOD in the northeast (c.0.55-0.8m below ground level). The geology across the western half of the site appeared to be a spur of alluvium as seen on the survey map for the area (BGS 1996) which changed to a cleaner Head Brickearth to the east.

4.2.2 This natural horizon [003] was overlain by firm light orange-brown silty clay subsoil [002]. Sealing the subsoil in all of the trenches was dark brownish grey, friable, clayey silt topsoil [001] with occasional pottery/glass sherds and ceramic building materials (CBM) ranging in date from the 16th to 19th century. The overburden deposits varied in thickness from 0.55m to 0.8m.

4.3 Trench 1

4.3.1 Trench 1 was positioned in the north-western corner of the site on a northeast to southwest alignment. No archaeological features were revealed within this trench, but a few post-medieval CBM fragments and glass sherds were recovered from the topsoil. The recorded contexts from this trench have been tabulated and are summarised below (Table 2). A single northwest-southeast aligned land drain was encountered in the southern end of the trench.

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Deposit Thickness (mm)	Height m AOD
1/001	Deposit	Topsoil	190 - 350	9.59 – 9.94
1/002	Deposit	Subsoil	300 - 350	-
1/003	Deposit	Natural	-	9.24 – 8.95

Table 2: List of Recorded Contexts for Trench 1

4.3.2 Summary

Natural geology [1/003] was encountered at 9.94m AOD in the northeast of the trench and 9.59m AOD in the southwest. In order to check this deposit was naturally derived, a small sondage was machine-excavated into the south-western end of the trench. This revealed a continuation of the deposit down to a depth of 1.2.

The natural observed within this trench seemed alluvial and is likely to relate to the spur of alluvium observed on the survey map for the area. This was overlain by subsoil [1/002] and topsoil [1/003] (as described in 4.2). A few unstratified, post-medieval finds (CBM and glass of 17th/18th to 19th century date) were collected from the topsoil covering this trench (see section 5.0 of this report), but the deposit was generally very sterile. The maximum depth of the overburden deposits within this trench was 0.7m.

4.4 Trench 2

4.4.1 Trench 2 was positioned in the south-western corner of the site on a northeast to southwest alignment. Two linear ditches were recorded in the northern end of this trench. The recorded contexts from this trench have been tabulated and are summarised below (Table 3).

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Deposit Thickness (mm)	Height m AOD
2/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300 - 350	9.55 – 9.59
2/002	Deposit	Subsoil	200 - 350	-
2/003	Deposit	Natural	-	9.89 – 9.05
2/004	Cut	E-W Ditch Cut	1.3m wide	9.03
2/005	Fill	Ditch fill in 2/004	500mm	-
2/006	Cut	E-W Ditch Cut	0.7m wide	9.01
2/007	Fill	Ditch fill in 2/006	240mm deep	-

Table 3: List of Recorded Contexts for Trench 2

4.4.2 Summary

Natural geology [2/003] was encountered at 9.55m AOD in the south of the trench and 9.59m AOD in the northeast.

A small linear ditch [2/004] was revealed in the northern end of the trench on a rough east-west alignment. This feature was filled with light brownish grey friable silty clay with rare sub-rounded flint inclusions [2/005].

Another linear ditch (gully) [2/006] was located to the north of [2/004]. This feature was much narrower than [2/004], but was positioned on the same alignment and with a very similar fill [2/007] which contained one fragment of 18th to mid 19th century CBM.

These features appeared to be cut through the subsoil [2/002] which contained very rare animal bone fragments and were sealed by [2/001], which covered the trench. Two 18th to 19th century pottery sherds were retained from this trench. The maximum depth of the overburden deposits within this trench was 0.7m.

4.5 Trench 3

4.5.1 Trench 3 was positioned in the south of the site on an east-southeast to west northwest alignment. The natural geology within this trench seems to change slightly from the alluvial deposit seen in Trenches 1 and 2 to a Head Brickearth. No archaeological features or artefacts were revealed within this trench. The recorded contexts from this trench have been tabulated and are summarised below (Table 4).

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Deposit Thickness (mm)	Height m AOD
3/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300 - 500	7.82 – 8.49
3/002	Deposit	Subsoil	300 - 350	-
3/003	Deposit	Natural	-	7.17 – 7.69

Table 4: List of Recorded Contexts for Trench 3

4.5.2 Summary

Natural geology [3/003] was encountered at 8.49m AOD in the west of the trench and 7.82m AOD in the east. The natural was overlain by subsoil [3/002] and covered by topsoil [3/001] which was very sterile.

The maximum depth of the overburden deposits within this trench was 0.8m in the western end where the alluvial seems to peter out into the Head Brickearth at a depth of 0.65m. No finds were recovered from the deposits within this trench.

4.6 Trench 4

4.6.1 Trench 4 was positioned in the east of the site on a west-northwest to east-southeast alignment. No archaeological features were revealed within this trench. The recorded contexts have been tabulated and are summarised below (Table 5).

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Deposit Thickness (mm)	Height m AOD
4/001	Deposit	Topsoil	250 - 350	8.13 – 8.48
4/002	Deposit	Subsoil	200 – 350	-
4/003	Deposit	Natural	-	7.58 – 7.78

Table 5: List of Recorded Contexts for Trench 4

4.6.2 Summary

Natural geology was encountered at 8.48m AOD in the northeast of the trench and 8.13m AOD in the southwest. This was overlain by subsoil and topsoil (as described in 4.2).

Several tree boles were observed within the base of this trench which suggests that perhaps a small orchard was located on this part of the site in the past. The maximum depth of the overburden deposits within this trench was 0.7m. Mixed 17th/18th to 19th century pottery sherds, CBM fragments and glass sherds were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil deposits covering this trench.

4.7 Trench 5

4.7.1 Trench 5 was positioned in the northern part of the site on a west-northwest to east-southeast alignment. No archaeological features were revealed within this trench. The recorded contexts have been tabulated and are summarised below (Table 6).

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Deposit Thickness (mm)	Height m AOD
5/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300 - 350	8.90 – 9.44
5/002	Deposit	Subsoil	250 – 300	-
5/003	Deposit	Natural	-	8.35 – 8.89

Table 6: List of Recorded Contexts for Trench 5

4.6.2 Summary

Natural geology was encountered at 9.44m AOD in the west of the trench and 8.90m AOD in the east. As with Trench 4, a few tree boles were observed within the base of this trench which suggests that perhaps a small orchard was located on this part of the site in the past. This was overlain by subsoil and topsoil (as described in 4.2).

A few 18th to 19th century CBM fragments and glass sherds were recovered from the topsoil covering this trench. The maximum depth of the overburden deposits within this trench was 0.55m.

4.8 Trench 6

4.8.1 Trench 6 was positioned in the middle of the site on a northeast to southwest alignment. No archaeological features were revealed within this trench. The recorded contexts have been tabulated and are summarised below (Table 6).

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Deposit Thickness (mm)	Height m AOD
6/001	Deposit	Topsoil	250 - 300	8.74 – 9.10
6/002	Deposit	Subsoil	150 – 300	-
6/003	Deposit	Natural	-	8.19 – 8.70

Table 7: List of Recorded Contexts for Trench 6

4.8.2 Summary

Natural geology was encountered at 9.10m AOD in the northeast of the trench and 8.74m AOD in the southwest. There land drains were observed crossing the trench and groundwater was observed at the middle of the trench.

The natural horizon was overlain by subsoil and topsoil (as described in 4.2). Two 19th century pottery sherds were recovered from the topsoil covering this trench. The maximum depth of the overburden deposits within this trench was 0.6m.

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered from the topsoil and subsoil and from one ditch/gully [2/006]. Finds have all been washed and dried and were counted, weighed and bagged by context and by material. None of the finds require further conservation. A summary of the assemblage can be found in Table 8.

Context	Pottery	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)
2/002					2	30		
2/001	2	24						
2/007			1	8				
6/001	2	230						
4/001	2	196	3	180			2	26
1/001			4	230			1	8
4/002	3	60	4	176			1	106
5/001			3	230			2	10
Total	9	510	15	824	2	30	6	150

Table 8: Quantification of the Finds

5.2 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The evaluation recovered a small assemblage of pottery, essentially all coming from unstratified contexts. Both early and late post-medieval material is present.

5.2.2 The earliest pottery consists of a slightly abraded 6g bodysherd from an oxidised hard-fired earthenware vessel with moderate calcareous inclusions to 1mm (context [4/001]). This could be as early as the late 16th century; however, a 17th- to early 18th- century date is probably more likely. Context [4/002] produced the a slightly abraded rim fragment (18g) from a green glazed Border ware-type plate of probable 17th- century date and a 28g bodysherd from an 18th- century London stoneware cylindrical vessel.

5.2.3 The remainder of the pottery can be placed in the later 18th, or more usually, 19th centuries. Context [2/001] produced a glazed red earthenware sherd and an English stoneware sherd, the latter coming from a dwarf ink bottle. Context [4/001] produced a complete English stoneware lid (104mm diameter max for an 85mm diameter aperture) with Bristol glaze. A mid 19th- to early 20th- century date is probable. Context [4/002] produced a very abraded glazed red earthenware sherd that could be of 18th- or 19th- century date while [6/001] produced two large fresh conjoining sherds from a 19th- century glazed red earthenware bowl with horizontal handles.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

5.3.1 The site produced eight pieces of brick from four different contexts (1/001, [2/006], [4/001] and [4/002]). All of the brick consists of small medium fired pieces with few original surfaces remaining. However, where these do survive the bricks appear to be quite well finished. All are tempered with moderate fine sand giving a 'sugary' texture, occasionally with rare iron oxide and/or marl streak inclusions to 2mm. A late 17th-/early 18th- to mid 19th-century date would appear to be the most likely chronological range for this brick type.

5.3.2 Seven pieces of peg tile were recovered from the site. Three closely related types are present. The earliest (T1) consists of a 12-13mm thick well formed and medium fired tile tempered with moderate/abundant calcareous inclusions to 1mm ([1/001] only 1/56g). This piece is likely to be of late 16th/early 17th- to early 18th- century date. The most common tile type is a finer version of T1, of similar manufacture but usually thinner (10-11mm) with only rare to sparse calcareous inclusions to 1mm (T2). A 17th- to 18th- century date is suggested. Fragments were recovered from all contexts producing tile, excluding [4/002]. The latter context produced a single 12mm well formed and fired piece tempered with sparse fine sand only (T3). An 18th- to 19th-century date range is probable.

5.4 The Glass by Luke Barber

5.4.1 A small but well-preserved assemblage of glass was recovered from the site – all pieces have no, or very limited surface corrosion and can be placed in the mid/late 19th century. Wine bottles account for three of the shards. The topsoil from Trench 5 produced the neck and top with applied rim and [4/001] two body fragments. A medicine bottle fragment in aqua coloured glass was recovered from U/S and a 46mm square aqua sauce bottle with oval recessed panels was recovered from [4/002]. The final fragment consists of part of a cylindrical bottle in aqua coloured glass from topsoil in Trench 5.

5.5 The Animal Bone by Lucy Sibun

5.5.1 Two fragments of bone were recovered from [2/002]. These were identified as the distal end of a mature sheep femur and a shaft fragment from a probable pig femur. No other information was available.

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 Despite the site's position adjacent to the church and in an area rich in Iron Age/Romano British activity, no archaeological evidence to suggest activity predating the post-medieval period was encountered during the archaeological evaluation of the site. Finds from the topsoil and subsoil; and from one ditch/gully in Trench 2 [2/006], indicate activity ranging in date from the 16th to the 19th centuries.
- 6.2 Natural geology comprising light brownish yellow silty clay was encountered at 35.99m AOD in the southwest and 34.10m AOD in the northeast. This was overlain by a largely intact subsoil horizon, which was only disturbed in places by land drains. The overburden varied in thickness from between 0.55m to 0.8m.
- 6.3 Two ditch features of were the only archaeological features encountered during trenching at the site. One ditch/gully, [2/006], contained CBM dated later than the late 17th century, whilst an adjacent ditch, [2/004], is undated.
- 6.4 Several tree boles identified in Trenches 4 and 5 may provide evidence of a small orchard that was once located towards the north-eastern edge of the site.
- 6.5 Considering the sites location within an area thought to have archaeological potential the results of the evaluation indicated only sparse activity at the site. Only a small quantity of artefacts was recovered, mostly from the overburden deposits covering the site. The archaeological material recovered from the topsoil and subsoil deposits indicates sparse activity in the immediate area from the 17th century onwards consistent with a normal background scatter that could have been deposited as waste material through agricultural manuring.
- 6.6 The largely intact subsoil layer suggests that there has been little disturbance or truncation to the natural horizon. This factor, in addition to the two surviving ditches located in Trench 2 suggests that had further archaeological remains existed in the evaluation trenches, these would have been extant.
- 6.7 Given the absence of features in five of the trenches and the intact subsoil, it is reasonable to conclude that the eastern part of the site was probably not occupied in the past and has perhaps only ever functioned as agricultural land or as a small orchard. The proposed development is therefore unlikely to impact on any archaeology in this area.
- 6.8 The undated ditch [2/004] in trench 2 is intriguing. Whilst it appears to share a similar alignment to the adjacent 17th-19th century ditch/gully [2/006], its form is markedly different and it may possibly represent an older or more recent feature. Additionally, that these features were not identified within Trench 3 to the south-east of Trench 2, might promote the suggestion that further archaeology may exist in the western corner of the site, closest to the church.
- 6.9 The results of the investigation allow for conclusions to be reached regarding the archaeological potential of the site and the possible impact that the

development will have upon any archaeological remains. In this regard the works carried out on land at All Saints Church, Iwade, can be seen to have fulfilled the aims of the investigation as stipulated in the *Specification* supplied by KCC.

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Internet Sources

British Listed Buildings: <http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-176149-church-of-all-saints-iwade> (accessed 28/06/2012) - see appendix

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Swale Borough Council for commissioning the work, Milner Ecology Ltd. for providing ecological advice and Wendy Rogers (KCC) for her guidance throughout the project.

Appendix: All Saints Church Listed Building Details

(<http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-176149-church-of-all-saints-iwade>)

Church of All Saints, Iwade

Grade: I

Date Listed: 24 January 1967

English Heritage Building ID: 176149OS Grid Reference: TQ9013267949

OS Grid Coordinates: 590132, 167949

Latitude/Longitude: 51.3787, 0.7307

Location: 27 The Street, Iwade, Kent ME9 8SJ

Locality: Iwade

Local Authority: Swale

County: KentCountry: England

Postcode: ME9 8SJ

Listing Text

TQ 96 NE IWAD THE STREET (east side) 3/2 Church of All Saints
24.1.67 I Parish church. C13 with C14 fenestration, south aisle c. 1504,
Restored 1874, south porch added 1893. Rubble and plain tiled roof, with
flint and rubble tower with shingle roof. Nave and chancel, south
aisle and south porch, west tower. Two stage tower with blocked
west doorway, single light over and belfry openings. South aisle
built after 1504 (money bequest in that year) with diagonal buttresses
2 offset buttresses and 2 two-light Perpendicular windows.
Restored south-east and east windows, 3 light Perpendicular. Chancel
roof line steps down and in to nave roof, showing separate build.
North nave and chancel wall with 4 offset buttresses three C14 windows
and plain chamfered north doorway. Gabled south porch, moulded
outer doorway with hood. Inner doorway and door of c. 1504, over-
lapping plank and stud, strapped ironwork, ring handle with 2 dragons
twisted round; door surround roll moulded with hollow chamfer
and basket arch with quatrefoil over. Interior: nave with 2 bay
arcade to south aisle on octagonal piers with broad, double chamfered
arches. Double chamfered doorway to tower. Roof of 4 crown posts,
as also south aisle. Floor level internally raised approximately
1 foot. No chancel arch. Single arched opening from chancel to
south aisle, chancel roof C19 crown posts. Fittings: water stoup
by south door, piscina in chancel and cusped piscina in south
aisle. Wooden screen in south aisle, 3 bays with Perpendicular
tracery and door in left bay, finely moulded with attached shafts
for (missing) statues. Brasses: on large stone slab in south west
corner, to Symon Snelling d. 1467 and wife Jokuosa (Joyce). One
foot high, Symon has lost his head. Glass: south-east window,
c. 1504 crucifixion scene, repaired 1840. Royal Coat of Arms:
George III, on the west wall. (See BOE Kent II, 1983, 363).

Listing NGR: TQ9009967904

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number C2008002006.

HER Summary Form

Site Code	IAS 12					
Identification Name and Address	All Saints Church, Iwade, Kent					
County, District &/or Borough	Iwade, Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR: 590184 167937					
Geology	Head Brickearth capping Gault Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4268					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Excav. <input type="checkbox"/>	Watching Brief <input type="checkbox"/>	Standing Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Survey <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
Type of Site	Green field <input type="checkbox"/>	Shallow Urban <input type="checkbox"/>	Deep Urban <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 11-06-12 to 13-06-12	Excav. <input type="checkbox"/>	WB. <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>		
Sponsor/Client	Swale Borough Council					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Kathy Grant					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA <input type="checkbox"/>	IA <input type="checkbox"/>	RB <input type="checkbox"/>
	AS <input type="checkbox"/>	MED <input type="checkbox"/>	PM <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>		
<p>Summary</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South East (ASE) on land east of All Saints Church, Iwade, Kent between the 11th and 13th June 2012. The work was commissioned by Swale Borough Council to assess the archaeological potential of the site in advance of the proposed residential development.</p> <p>Six trial-trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 120m. The trenches were positioned where practicable to provide a random sample of the area. Although the trenches showed little sign of disturbance to the natural horizon, only two shallow ditches, one of probable post-medieval date, one undated, were encountered in Trench 2 in the west of the site.</p> <p>The results of the archaeological evaluation suggest that the eastern part of the site was probably not occupied in the past and has perhaps only ever functioned as agricultural land or as a small orchard, however, some undated activity was recorded in the western part of the site. Natural geology comprising light brownish yellow silty clay was encountered at 35.99m AOD in the southwest and 34.10m AOD in the northeast.</p>						

OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: archaeol6-129302

Project details

Project name All Saints Church, Iwade

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South East (ASE) on land east of All Saints Church, Iwade, Kent between the 11th and 13th June 2012. The work was commissioned by Swale Borough Council to assess the archaeological potential of the site in advance of the proposed residential development.

Six trial-trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 120m. The trenches were positioned where practicable to provide a random sample of the area. Although the trenches showed little sign of disturbance to the natural horizon, only two shallow ditches, one of probable post-medieval date, one undated, were encountered in Trench 2 in the west of the site.

The results of the archaeological evaluation suggest that the eastern part of the site was probably not occupied in the past and has perhaps only ever functioned as agricultural land or as a small orchard, however, some undated activity was recorded in the western part of the site. Natural geology comprising light brownish yellow silty clay was encountered at 35.99m AOD in the southwest and 34.10m AOD in the northeast.

Project dates Start: 11-06-2012 End: 13-06-2012

Previous/future work Not known / Not known

Any associated project reference codes IAS 12 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Current Land use Other 13 - Waste ground

Monument type DITCHES Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds CBM Post Medieval

Significant Finds GLASS Post Medieval

Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches"

Development type Cemetery

Prompt Planning condition

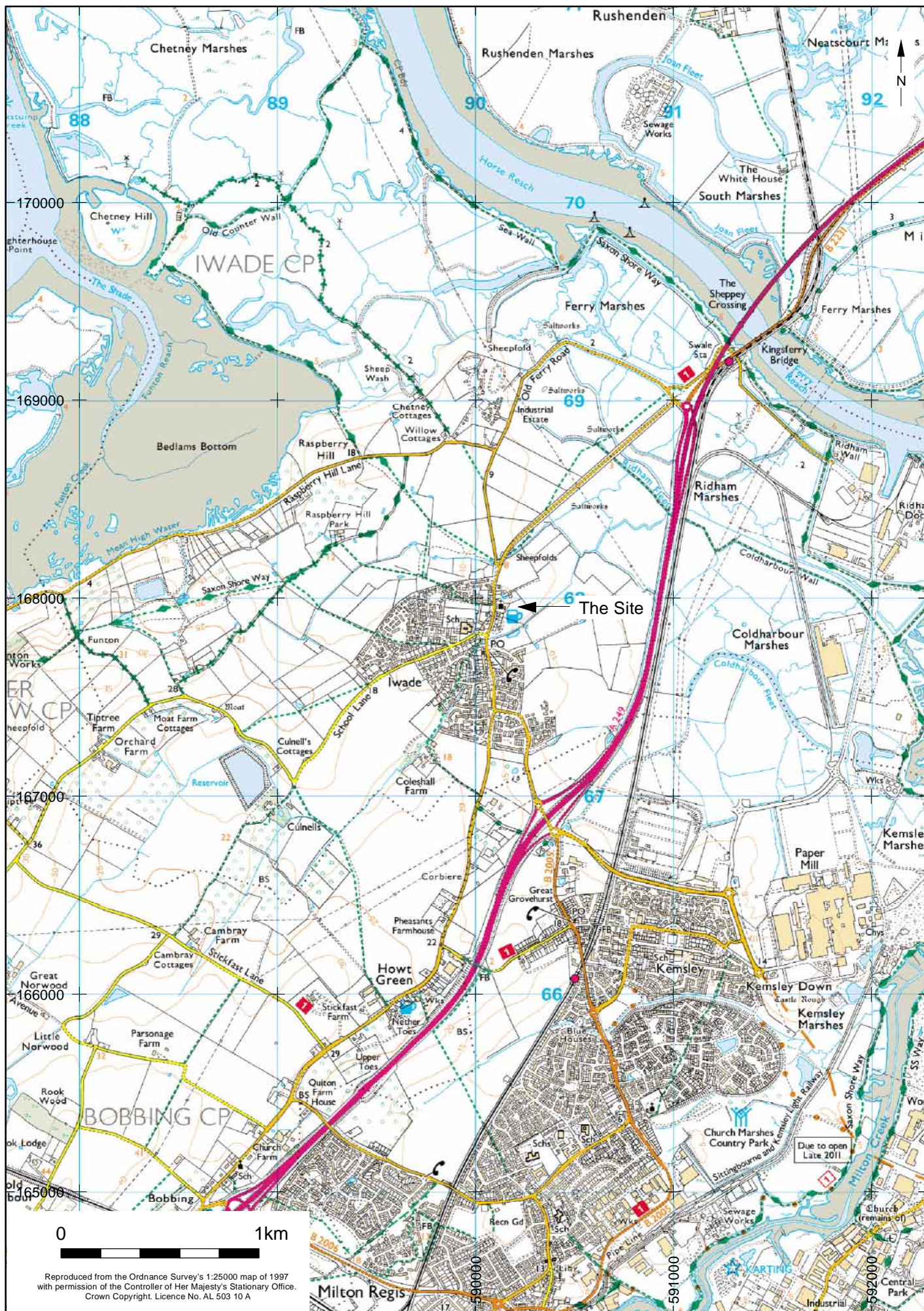
Project location

Country England
Site location KENT SWALE IWADE All Saints Church, Iwade
Study area 4614.00 Square metres
Site coordinates TQ 90184 67937 51 0 51 22 40 N 000 43 59 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 34.00m Max: 36.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South East
Project brief originator Kent County Council
Project design originator Kent County Council
Project director/manager Neil Griffin
Project supervisor Kathryn Grant
Name of sponsor/funding body Swale Borough Council

Entered by Kathryn Grant (kathryn.grant@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on 28 June 2012

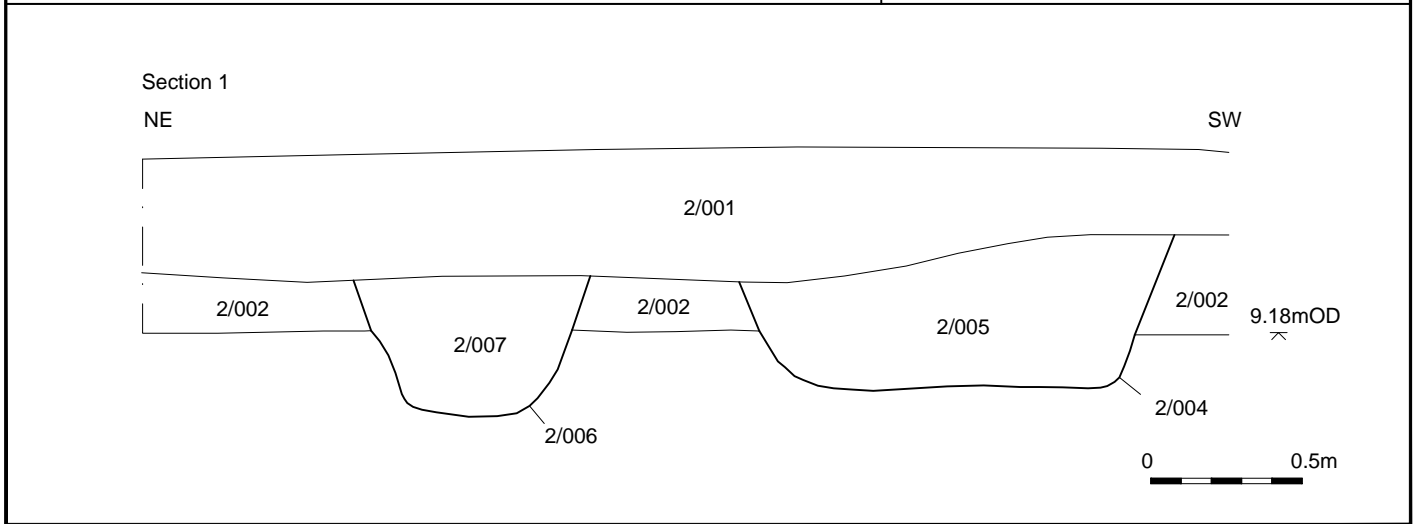
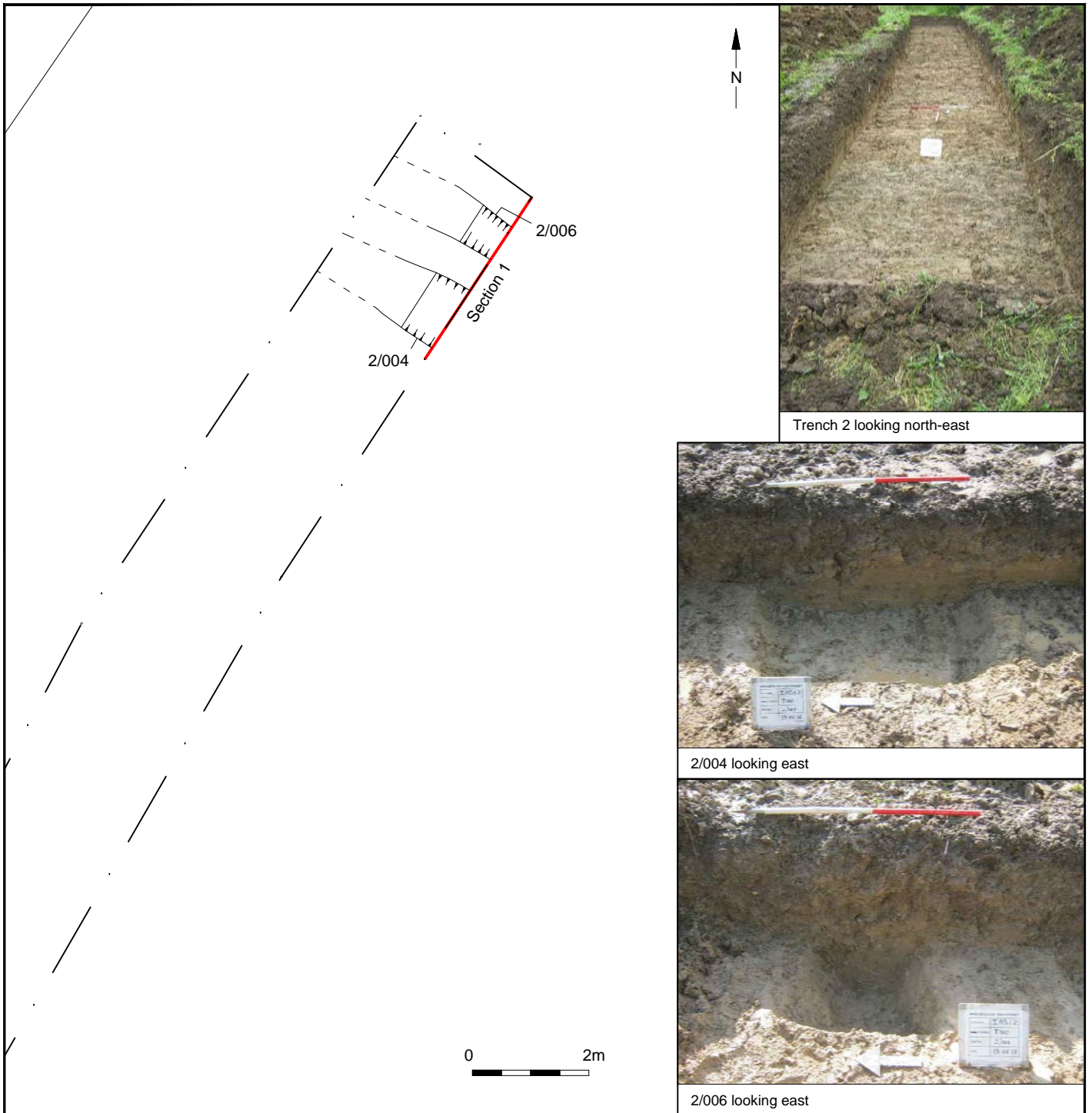


© Archaeology South-East		All Saints Church, Iwade	
Project Ref: 4268	June 2012	Site location	
Report Ref: 2012139	Drawn by: JLR		

Fig. 1



Archaeology South-East		All Saints Church, Iwade	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4268	June 2012	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2012139	Drawn by: JLR		



		All Saints Church, Iwade		Fig. 3
Project Ref: 4268	June 2012	Trench 2: plan, section and photographs		
Report Ref: 2012139	Drawn by: JLR			



Trench 1, looking north-east



Trench 3, looking north-west



Trench 4, looking south-west



Trench 5, looking south-east



Trench 6, looking north-east

© Archaeology South-East		All Saints Church, Iwade	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 4268	June 2012	Photographs	
Report Ref: 2012139	Drawn by: JLR		

Head Office
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
Tel: +44(0)1273 426830 Fax:+44(0)1273 420866
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk



London Office
Centre for Applied Archaeology
Institute of Archaeology
University College London
31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1 0PY
Tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
Fax:+44(0)20 7383 2572
Web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

The contracts division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London 

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