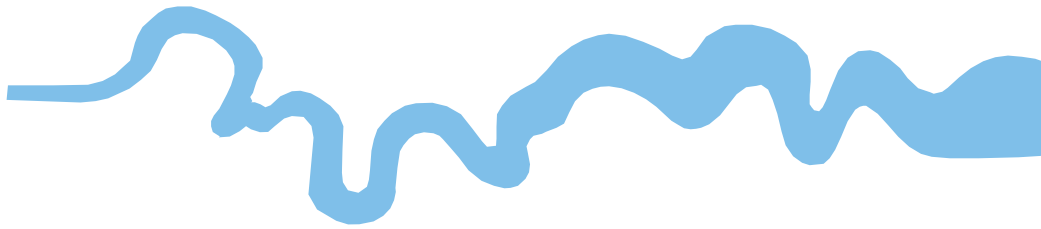


**T V A S**



**SOUTH**

**Orchard Farm, Iwade,  
Kent, Phase 3**

**Archaeological Excavation**

**by Odile Rouard**

**Site Code: OFI15/160**

**(TQ 8855 6730)**

# **Orchard Farm, Iwade, Kent Phase 3**

**An Archaeological Excavation  
for Wienerberger Limited**

by Odile Rouard  
TVAS South

Site Code: OFI 15/160

**February 2021**

## Summary

**Site name:** Orchard Farm, Iwade, Kent

**Grid reference:** TQ 8855 6730

**Site activity:** Excavation

**Date and duration of project:** 15th July – 22nd August 2019

**Project manager:** Sean Wallis

**Site supervisor:** Odile Rouard

**Site code:** OFI 15/160

**Area of site:** c. 1.22 ha

**Summary of results:** A further phase of archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of the extension of the quarry. A modest range of landscape features comprising ditches and gullies with a few pits, and postholes were recorded. Most of the features have been dated to the Bronze Age and continue the area of settlement previously recorded to the east. A number of Late Iron Age/early Roman boundaries were also recorded. Numerous discrete geological features were observed, sometimes containing man-made artefacts, which initially served to confuse the archaeological plan but appear to represent an extensive episode of tree-fall.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton and will be deposited with Maidstone Museum in due course.

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**Report edited/checked by:**

Steve Preston 10/03/21

# Orchard Farm, Iwade, Kent An Archaeological Excavation, Phase 3

by Odile Rouard

**Report 15/160c**

## **Introduction**

This report documents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out at Orchard Farm, Iwade, Kent (TQ 8855 6730) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Andrew Josephs of Andrew Josephs Ltd, 16 South Terrace, Sowerby, Thirsk, YO7 1RH on behalf of Wienerberger Ltd.

Planning permission (SW/15/502632) has been granted by Kent County Council for the extension of the existing quarry. The permission is subject to a standard planning condition (27) relating to archaeology and the historic environment, which requires that an archaeological excavation be carried out prior to extraction. This is in accordance with the Kent Minerals Local Plan Policy and the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012). This work is taking place in phases in line with the quarry's progress, and this report deals with Phase 3. The results of the first phase excavations have already been published (Hull 2018) and a report on the second phase prepared (Rouard 2019).

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Simon Mason, Archaeological Officer with Kent County Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Will Attard, Camilla Carvalho, Luciano Cicu, Virginia Fuentes-Mateos, Josh Hargreaves, Kristian Magnus, Odile Rouard, Jon Tierney, Beth Tucker and David Wallace between 15th July and 22nd August 2019, and the site code is OFI 15/160. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Brighton, and will be deposited with Maidstone Museum in due course.

## **Location, topography and geology**

The current phase of works on the site comprises an irregular parcel of land of *c.* 1.22 hectares within the overall *c.* 7ha quarry site. The quarry is situated about 1km to the south-west of Iwade and 2km east of Lower Halstow, Kent, with this phase of work centred on NGR TQ 8855 6730 (Figs 1 and 2). It is bounded to the north and east by School Lane, by agricultural fields to the south and by farm buildings and by previous phases of the quarry to the west. The overall site slopes from approximately 30m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north-western corner down to about 20m aOD in the south-eastern corner of the site. The underlying geology consists of London Clay (BGS 1990) which was encountered during the excavation as a mid- to dark yellow grey clay.

## **Archaeological background**

The archaeological potential of the overall quarry site was detailed in a cultural heritage assessment (Josephs 2015). In summary, prior to the fieldwork relating to this project, relatively few archaeological sites or finds were recorded in the Kent Historic Environment Record within the environs of the site. Scheduled monuments related to a World War II anti-aircraft site and a few listed buildings of 17th and 18th century date are recorded, none of which are especially close to the site. An undated cremation cemetery, undated lead tablets and undated earthwork are also recorded within the general vicinity, but of most significance was the presence of a medieval moated site just beyond the site's eastern boundary.

However, previous archaeological investigations within the quarry have shown this previous lack of evidence to be misleading. The fieldwork associated with the first phase of extraction at the quarry's western side recorded a Late Iron Age settlement with cremation cemetery and field system, along with some Middle Bronze Age pits (Hull 2018). The Phase 2 works, north and east of phase 1 and immediately west of the current phase (Fig. 2), extended the limits of the Late Iron Age occupation but also provided evidence for a different chronological range of activity, with deposits mainly of prehistoric date comprising isolated cremation burials, a cremation burial cemetery, field boundaries and enclosure in addition to various pits and postholes. The chronology was supported by five radiocarbon dates that indicated that the deposits are predominantly of Bronze Age date. A cluster of three small ring gullies was considered to be the remains of small round barrows. Finally, a few struck flints recovered were likely to be casually lost or discarded items of Mesolithic date.

## **Objectives and methodology**

The general objectives of the project were to:

- Excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the areas affected by the proposed development.
- Produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site.
- Establish the character of these deposits in an attempt to define functional areas on the site, such as industrial, domestic, etc.
- Produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

Specific research objectives were to answer the following questions:

- What is the nature of the human activity on the site and what is its date and extent?
- Are there any structural remains on the site representing occupation and if so are they enclosed or unenclosed? How do they relate temporally and spatially to any land division features?

What use was made of floral and faunal resources and can these be identified and assessed from a programme of environmental sampling?

What is the palaeoenvironmental setting of the various episodes of activity on the site?

Is there any evidence related to the medieval moated site?

## **The Excavation**

The excavation area of 1.227 ha was stripped of topsoil (50) and subsoil (51) by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision, down to the top of the underlying natural geology. Numerous ditches, gullies and pits were investigated, which, where datable, belong to the Bronze Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman period, though many remain undated. The phasing is quite problematic, however, as the only datable finds were pottery and this was very sparse (only seven contexts had more than 10 sherds) and where present, often of a mixture of phases in one feature. Phasing is thus only partly based on ceramics and partly on the layout of the landscape that the features represent. On this basis, the site narrative shows a reasonably coherent pattern but it must be admitted that it can be questioned in a fair number of individual cases.

## **Middle to Late Bronze Age**

The ceramic chronology from the most part does not permit much certainty of sub-phasing within the broad span of the later Bronze Age, and there were virtually no stratigraphic relationships between features to permit a direct relative phasing.

### Linear features (Figs 3 & 7; Pls 1, 5–6, 8)

Eleven gullies have been attributed to this phase (Figs 3 and 7) most of which appear to reflect a continuation of a rectilinear system of land organisation found in the previous extraction phase to the west. They are all similar in nature and follow the same alignments. Direct artefact dating, however, is poor except for ditch 5026 and the phasing relies on the apparent unity of the layout.

Gully 5000 was located on the north-western limit of excavation and terminated about 7m to its north-east. Two slots were dug through it, revealing a width of 0.62m and a maximum depth of 0.24m. It contained a single fill of light grey brown silty clay. Although it did not yield any finds, this gully appears to be the continuation of an intermittent boundary represented by Gullies 1002 and 1006 in the 2018 phase and has thus been attributed to this phase. It formed part of the boundary of field A.

Similarly, Gully 5006 was certainly the continuation of Gully 1011 that was investigated during the previous phase. Four more slots were dug through gully 5006 but produced no more pottery (there had been just

a single sherd from the previous excavation of gully 1011). It had a width varying between 0.35m and 0.70m, with a depth of between 0.12m and 0.25m and contained a single fill of mid- to dark grey brown silty clay. Gully 5006 terminated after approximately 20m to the north-east. With gullies 5003 and 5005, it formed small field C.

Gullies 5001-3 formed the same right angled boundary ditch but with a few gaps. Together the boundary was typically between 0.58m and 0.87m wide, with a depth of between 0.13m and 0.35m and contained a single fill of brown silty clay. Dating evidence was recovered from just a single slot (721) in the form of 21 sherds of Middle Bronze age (MBA) pottery. These ditches formed the boundary between the large fields A and B, with smaller field C to the south.

Gully 5005 contained no dating evidence but formed the eastern boundary of field C. Its north terminal (805) aligned well on the clear east terminal (746) of gully 5003, leaving a 1.6m gap. There was a larger gap (2.4m) at the south between terminals 811 (5005) and 906 (gully 5003). Gully 5005 was typically 0.61m wide and 0.19m deep and contained a typical single fill of brown silty clay.

Gully 5004, was on a similar alignment to gully 5005 but slightly offset to the east and formed the eastern boundary of field B. Again it contained no dating evidence, but was clearly aligned on the terminal of gully 5003. It was typically 0.50m wide and 0.15m deep with a single fill of brown silty clay.

Gully 5007 contained no dating evidence but formed the southern boundary of field D. It was typically 0.55m wide and 0.13m deep with a single fill of brown silty clay.

Gully 5012 contained no dating evidence but formed the northern boundary of field D. It was typically 0.52m wide and 0.2m deep with a single fill of brown silty clay. It cut three possible pits (800, 802, 809).

Gully 5026 seemed to follow the same alignment as the gullies in the western part of the site but was somewhat removed to the north-east. Unusually it was well dated, with 131 Bronze Age sherds (and 4 intrusive Roman sherds) from five different slots with slots 1010 yielding 106 sherds to permit little doubt of its date. The gully was between 0.55m and 0.96m, with an average depth of 0.25m (Pls 5, 6 and 8).

Short gullies 1021 and 5031, and curving gully 5043 all contained Bronze Age pottery and are assigned to the Bronze Age phase with varying confidence, but they do not obviously relate to the rectilinear arrangement of the other gullies.

#### M-LBA Field System

As already stated the main Bronze Age linear features form a markedly coherent, rectilinear plan which can be interpreted as a field system. Including the deposits in the previous phase of excavation, four fields have been defined, allowing that three were left open on one or more sides. The largest and most easterly of these (D) would have been in the order of 56m by 46m, open to the east, while the smallest (C) had all four sides defined

and was 32m by 21m at its greatest extent. The fields are of simple form, with, for example no double-ditched examples, as at Heathrow Terminal 5 or Colnbrook, Berks (Lewis *et al.* 2006; Taylor *et al.* 2012) nor evidence for subdivision or other modification. There are no substantial pits within interpretable as waterholes. The extent of the fields seems to cover something under 2ha in total and apart from the rectilinear nature, shows no obvious setting out from a baseline as evidenced for larger systems at Heathrow Terminal 5, Colnbrook, or Benson, Oxon (Lewis *et al.* 2006; Taylor *et al.* 2012; Colyer 2018; Taylor 2021). The fields may have been approached by a trackway represented by ditches 1002-3 (and/or 1004) in the phase 2 area. All show gaps in the ditches interpreted as entrance ways, notably at the corners, though this might also emphasize that the ditch need not be the only form of boundary employed.

#### Discrete features (Figs 3 & 7; Pls 2, 3, 9, 10)

Very few discrete features contained dating material, but those that did all belonged to this period. Many discrete features on this site consisted of slightly curvilinear elongated pits. As well as being mostly poorly dated (if at all), their function remains unknown and the suspicion is that they are mostly of natural rather than archaeological origin.

Feature 5023 was such a feature, orientated north-south and slightly curving towards the north-east, with a length of approximately 5m. Both its termini were investigated with slot 644 being 0.15m deep and slot 648 0.45m deep. However, the central slot (649) was a lot deeper (0.92m). It contained no finds. Another such feature was 5043 and both termini were investigated, with a slot being dug through the middle too. It had a width of between 0.45m and 0.70m, and a depth of roughly 0.35m. It contained 5 sherds of pottery as well as fire-cracked flint.

Table 1: Bronze Age pits and postholes

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Diameter (m) or L:B</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Profile</i>	<i>Finds</i>
800	877	1.95	0.31	Bowl-shaped	Cut by ditch 5012
802	879,880	2.0/1.93	0.68	Bowl-shaped	2 struck flints; Cut by ditch 5012
809	887-8	2.24/1.4	0.41	Bowl-shaped	Cut by ditch 5012
835	969	0.9	0.3	Bowl-shaped	5 M/LBA sherds
837	973-4	0.75	0.34	Bowl-shaped	4 M/LBA sherds
849	985	0.6	0.16	Shallow bowl-shaped	15 M/LBA sherds
1035	1189-90	-	0.73		1 M/LBA sherd [Pl. 9]
5011:					[Pls 2, 3]
908,	997,	1.25	0.1		2 M/LBA sherds; 9 struck flints, burnt flint
914	1055	0.85	0.21		-
5023:					
644,	760	0.56	0.15		1 M/LBA sherd
648	766	0.67	0.45		-
649	767	1.4	0.92		4 M/LBA sherd

Features 5010, 5011 and 835 were elongated pits. 5010 was 0.75m wide and 0.20m deep and yielded one single sherd of pottery. 5011 had a width of roughly 1m and an average depth of 0.20m (Pls 2 and 3); it contained pottery (including one sherd of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery, probably intrusive), worked flint



and fire-cracked flint. Feature 835 was even smaller and measured 2.40m by 0.90m, with a depth of 0.30m and contained a few small pottery sherds.

Two more convincingly dug pits also contained pottery dated to this period: 837, which had a diameter of 0.75m and a depth of 0.34m, and 849, which had a diameter of 0.60m and a shallow depth of 0.16m.

### **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

None of the features assigned to this phase can be described as securely dated. Only one pit complex produced more than 10 sherds of LIA/Roman pottery as dating evidence and most features of this phase also contained Bronze Age material, presumed residual. The distribution of dated pottery is shown on Figure 7.

#### Linear features

Four linear features (5027-9 and 5037) are assigned to this phase. Ditch 5037 is the least well dated of the group, but its orientation would fit a LIA/Roman date better than the Bronze Age layout.

Ditch 5027 was typically 0.55-0.75m wide and 0.22 m deep with a bowl-shaped profile and a single fill, and was recut once. It was investigated by five slots which produced just 3 sherds of LIA/Roman pottery and 5 sherds of Bronze Age pottery.

Ditch 5028 was typically 0.64m wide and 0.22- 0.28m deep with a shallow bowl-shaped profile and a single fill. Its two investigated slots produced 5 sherds of LIA/Roman pottery and 19 of Bronze Age pottery.

Ditch 5029 was 0.5m wide in the south increasing to 2.3m wide to the north and 0.11-0.83m deep with a bowl-shaped profile that deepened in the central slots. It mostly had a single fill. It was investigated by five slots and produced 10 sherds of LIA/Roman pottery and 5 of Bronze Age pottery.

Ditch 5037 was typically 0.42-0.51m wide and 0.13-0.16m deep with a shallow bowl-shaped profile. It had a single fill but was recut as a smaller ditch. It was investigated by three slots and produced just 3 sherds of LIA/Roman pottery and 9 of Bronze Age pottery.

Two linear features 5036, 5038 produced no dating evidence but lay parallel to and adjacent to ditch 5037. These are tentatively assigned a LIA/Roman date on this basis.

#### Discrete features (Figs 3 & 4; Pls 9, 10)

Five pits and a pit cluster have been dated to this period, mostly located in the eastern part of the site (Table 2). Pit 913, the only one located roughly in the middle of the area excavated, was substantial with a diameter of 3.25m and a depth of 1.4m. It contained three fills of light to mid- grey brown silty clay but is dated by just a single LIA/Roman sherd. Pit 1037 was also substantial with a diameter of 6.10m and a depth of 1m but recut a larger pit (Pl. 10). It is possible that these were waterholes even though there was no evidence of waterlogging.

Pit 1035 (Pl. 9) cut gully 5027 and contained a single sherd of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery, as well as some very fragmentary horse teeth.

Pit cluster 5039 comprised at least eight intercutting pits (Table 2) of varying shapes and sizes, producing in total, 27 sherds of LIA/Roman pottery along with 12 Bronze Age sherds. A second pit cluster (5040) lay nearby which, despite produced no dating evidence, is also likely also to be of Roman date.

One elongated curvilinear feature, 5014 considered to be geological, contained a single LIA sherd and 2 Bronze Age sherds.

**Table 2: LIA/Roman pits**

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Diameter/ L:B (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Profile</i>	<i> Finds</i>
913	1063-5	3.25	1.4	Deep bowl-shaped	1 LIA/Roman sherd; 2 animal bones
946	1099	0.36	0.15	Steep-sided, flat-based	1 LIA/Roman sherd
1035	1189-90	c.3/c.1.6	0.73	Deep bowl-shaped	1 LIA sherd/Roman, 1 Bronze Age sherd; Numerous horse tooth fragments
1036	1192	2	0.55	Steep-sided, flat-based	3 LIA/Roman sherds
1037	1193-4	6.1	1.00	Deep bowl-shaped	7 LIA/Roman sherds, 2 Bronze Age sherd
5039: 734-5, 932, 936-9, 1013	57-61, 1080-2, 1087- 1089, 1166	3.13 0.84 1.6 1.00 1.3	0.84 0.22 0.26 0.2 0.07	Intercutting pit group Moderate-sides, concave-based Bowl-shaped Shallow bowl-shaped	27 LIA/Roman sherds, 13 Bronze Age sherds; 4 animal bones

## **Undated**

Although many ditches and gullies were undated individually, they were all tentatively attributed to the prehistoric period as they seem to form consistent enclosures or field systems, all following regular alignments, as noted above.

### Linear features

Six linear features were recorded that contained no datable artefacts nor could be dated relatively by stratigraphy (531, 1016, 5032, 5036, 5038, 5041). Two, however (5036, 5038) lay adjacent to and parallel to LIA/ER ditch 5037 and are likely to be of similar date.

### Discrete features

Most of the discrete features that were investigated remain undated. There is a probability that most are of geological origin, or tree-throw holes. In the north-western part of the site, many of these features were investigated although they rarely yielded any cultural material let alone datable finds. The pit-like features had diameters varying between 0.19m and 3m and depths of between 0.06m and 1.40m. They all contained very similar sterile fills of light grey brown silty clay. Elongated pits, some of them curvilinear, were the most widespread type of features on this site. Although their function is still unclear, their dimensions varied widely. The bigger examples, such as 5016, 5021 and 5022 could reach up to 9m in length, with a maximum width of

2.5m and a maximum depth of 1.10m (Pls 11 and 12) such as 5018 which measured 3.20m x 0.46m, with a maximum depth of 0.21m. Two elongated curvilinear pits – 5008 and 5009 – were excavated immediately east of gullies 5005 and 5006. They seemed to form a small pen, resembling a horse-shoe. 5008 was roughly 3.80m long, 0.45m wide and 0.24m deep, while 5009 measured 5.60m in length, 0.60m in width and 0.20m in depth. None of the excavated slots yielded any dating material. The position of the gullies suggest they could have been used for animal management but this remains a tentative interpretation.

Four curvilinear features contained pottery. Features 5023 and 5043 contained 5 and 22 sherds of Bronze Age pottery respectively (with one Roman sherd from the latter) and these have been assigned a Bronze Age dating. The two others (5010, 5014) contained 1 sherd and 5 sherds of Bronze Age pottery respectively (with one Roman sherd from the latter). They are however, considered to be geological hollows with intrusive finds.

## **Finds**

### *The Prehistoric Pottery* by Richard Tabor

The prehistoric pottery assemblage comprised a total of 279 sherds weighing 2092g giving a low mean sherd weight of 7.5g. Eight indeterminate crumbs weighing 4.0g may equally have been prehistoric or Roman. Based on the few sherds with morphologically diagnostic traits and the characters of the fabrics the range of pottery may comprise middle, middle to late, and later Bronze Age to early middle Iron Age sherds. The sherds were allocated to fabric groups based on the material, size and sorting of the principal inclusions. Vessel forms were grouped also by characteristic profiles, where reconstruction was possible, or by rim or other diagnostic features, including surface treatments in accordance with guidelines for the recording and analysis of prehistoric pottery (PCRG 2010). Where possible the forms have been classified according a scheme set out for Kent's middle Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery by McNee (2012). The fabric codes have been retained and developed from those used in the previous phase of archaeological work at Orchard Farm.

#### Early and middle to late Bronze Age

Whereas the earliest pottery from the previous phase of investigation was distinguished by inclusions of grog, the use of grog tempering before the late Iron Age in this phase was restricted to single undiagnostic vesicular and flint tempered sherds. Other early pottery recovered during this phase of work was identifiable by inclusions of coarse flint which in the Iwade area is generally a trait of Deverel-Rimbury and Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery (Hamilton and Seager Thomas 2005, 22; MacPherson-Grant 2013, 37; Tabor 2019, 11-3).

Fabrics F1 and F2 are very similar to each other and may reflect merely variations in sorting. The constituents of fabric F3 are notably finer. The latter corresponds well with Fabric 2 from excavations immediately south of Iwade village, 1.5km west of Orchard Farm, whilst the former two are comparable with its Fabric 12. Both are Deverel-Rimbury fabrics (Hamilton and Seager Thomas 2005, 22). An everted, flattened, outwardly expanded rim from the subsoil in fabric F2 had vertical fingernail impressions on an upright, straight outer edge (Fig. 9: P1). It was from a flaring, straight-sided bucket form related to jar type J2 (McNee 2012, 269). An example with fingertipping on the outer side of an otherwise simple, rounded rim featured in the middle Bronze Age assemblage from south of the village (Hamilton and Seager Thomas 2005, 25, fig. 31, 1). The outward expansion of the rim from the subsoil is atypical and owes much to the early Bronze Age Food Vessel tradition so that a date around 1500 BC or earlier seems likely. The village site also provides a parallel for the lower profile of a straight-sided bucket form type J1 from ditch slot 1010 (Fig. 9: P2). It has a vertical wall rising from the upward curve immediately above the base of the base angle but differs in having a foot emphasised by slight expansion (Hamilton and Seager Thomas 2005, 25, fig. 31, 5; McNee 2012, 267-8).

#### ***Middle to late Bronze Age: flint***

- F1** (Coarse) Moderately hard grey, micaceous fabric with buff orange to grey exterior and buff orange to brownish grey interior surfaces including common to abundant fine (<1mm), sparse to moderate medium (<2mm), sparse medium/coarse (<4mm) and rare coarse (<6mm) burnt sub-angular burnt flint and rare to sparse fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) iron oxides.
- F2** (Medium/coarse) Moderately hard grey, micaceous fabric with buff orange to grey exterior and buff orange to brownish grey interior surfaces including abundant fine (<1mm), sparse to moderate medium (<2mm), sparse medium/coarse (<4mm) and rare coarse (<6mm) burnt sub-angular burnt flint.
- F3** (Medium) Moderately hard grey, micaceous fabric with buff orange to grey exterior and buff orange to brownish grey interior surfaces including common to abundant fine (<1mm), sparse to moderate medium (<2mm) and sparse medium/coarse (<4mm) burnt sub-angular burnt flint.
- FQ2** (Medium) Moderately hard grey, slightly micaceous sandy fabric with buff red to grey surfaces including abundant very fine (<0.2mm) to sparse fine (<0.5mm) and rare medium (<1mm) sub-rounded quartz, sparse fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) and rare coarse (<4mm) sub-angular flint and rare to sparse fine (<1mm) iron oxides.

#### ***Middle to Late Bronze Age: flint and grog mixtures***

- VG1** (Medium) Slightly soapy to touch, grey, fabric with grey surfaces including common fine (<1mm) and medium (<2mm) and rare to sparse medium/coarse (<3mm) sub-rounded grog with common fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) and rare to sparse medium/coarse (<3mm) sub-rounded voids. Voids probably due to loss of calcareous inclusions.

The identification of a distinct later Bronze Age to early Iron Age phase is based on the on the use of finer, often less, flint and the greater use of quartz by analogy with three of eight Post Deverel-Rimbury fabrics identified in the much larger assemblage at the village site (Hamilton and Seager Thomas 2005, 22). The link is tenuous and the only feature sherd was a probably residual upright, flattened rim over a concave short neck in fabric FG1 (Fig. 9: P3) with a smoothed exterior for which an earlier date cannot be excluded. MacPherson-Grant (2013, 37-

40) noted considerable difficulty in dating potentially post-middle Bronze Age pottery and in the absence of morphologically significant sherds the attributions should be treated with caution.

***Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age: flint***

**F4** (Medium) Moderately hard grey, micaceous fabric with buff orange to grey exterior and buff orange to brownish grey interior surfaces including common to abundant fine (<1mm), sparse to moderate medium (<2mm) and rarely medium/coarse (<4mm) burnt sub-angular burnt flint.

**FQ4** (Medium) Moderately hard grey, micaceous sandy fabric with buff red to grey surfaces including abundant very fine (<0.2mm) to sparse fine (<0.5mm) sub-rounded quartz, sparse fine (<1mm), medium (<2mm), medium/coarse (<3mm) and rare coarse (>4mm) sub-angular flint and rare to sparse fine (<1mm) iron oxides. Surfaces may be smoothed.

**FQ5** (Medium/coarse) Moderately hard grey, slightly micaceous sandy fabric with buff red to grey surfaces including abundant fine (<0.5mm) to rare to sparse medium (<1mm) sub-rounded quartz, sparse fine (<1mm), medium (<2mm), medium/coarse (<3mm) and rare coarse (>3mm) sub-angular flint and rare to sparse fine (<1mm) iron oxides.

***Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age: flint and grog mixtures***

**FG1** (fine) Moderately hard grey, micaceous fabric with reddish to yellowish brown to grey surfaces including common medium (<2mm) to sparse medium/coarse (<3mm) sub-rounded grog, poorly-sorted sparse medium (<2mm) burnt sub-angular flint and rare fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) iron oxides. Exterior may be smoothed.

***Undated: vesicular***

**V1** (Medium) Moderately hard grey, micaceous vesicular fabric with grey surfaces with common to abundant fine to medium (<2mm) and moderate to common medium/coarse (<4mm) sub-rounded voids. Voids probably due to loss of calcareous inclusions.

***The Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery by Richard Tabor***

The late Iron Age/Roman pottery assemblage comprised a total of 74 sherds weighing 333g giving a very low mean sherd weight of 4.5g. The sherds were allocated to fabric groups based on the material, size and sorting of the principal inclusions. Vessel forms were grouped also by characteristic profiles, where reconstruction was possible, or by rim or other diagnostic features, including surface treatments. In the main the finishing of vessels allowed a clear distinction from earlier pottery despite the continuing use of flint and the re-introduction of grog in 'Belgic' pottery previously recorded in Iwade (Lyne 2005, 71).

**Later Iron Age/Roman: quartz**

**Q1** (Medium) Hard, dark grey fabric with grey surfaces including abundant fine (<0.5mm) sub-rounded quartz and rare fine (<1mm) to rare medium (<2mm) sub-angular flint. Handmade. Possibly South-East Dorset Black Burnished ware.

**Q2** (Medium) Moderately hard, grey fabric with grey surfaces including abundant fine (<0.5mm) to sparse medium (<1mm) sub-rounded quartz.

**Q3** (Medium) Hard, buff red to grey fabric with grey surfaces including abundant fine (<0.5mm) sub-rounded quartz. Possibly South-East Dorset Black Burnished ware.

**FQ1** (Medium) Hard dark grey, slightly micaceous fabric with pink margins and buff red to grey surfaces including abundant very fine (<0.2mm) to sparse fine/medium (<1mm) sub-rounded quartz, sparse fine (<1mm) to rare medium (<2mm) sub-angular flint and rare to sparse fine (<1mm) iron oxides.

**fQ3** (Medium) Moderately hard grey fabric with grey surfaces including abundant fine (<0.5mm) glauconitic, sparse medium (<1mm) and rare medium/coarse (<2mm) sub-rounded quartz, rare to sparse fine (<1mm) coarse (<4mm) sub-rounded flint and rare to sparse fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) red iron oxides. Surfaces may be burnished.

**FQ6** (Medium) Moderately hard grey fabric with buff red to grey surfaces including abundant fine (<0.5mm) and rare medium (<1mm) sub-rounded quartz, poorly sorted sparse fine (<1mm), medium (<2mm) and rare coarse (<4mm) sub-angular flint and rare fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) iron oxides. Handmade.

**FQ7** (Medium) Moderately hard grey, micaceous sandy fabric with buff red to grey surfaces including abundant very fine (<0.2mm) sub-rounded quartz, moderate to common fine (<1mm), medium (<2mm) and rare to sparse coarse (<4mm) sub-angular flint and rare fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) iron oxides.

**FQ8** (Medium) Moderately hard grey, micaceous sandy fabric with buff brown to grey surfaces including abundant very fine (<0.2mm) sub-rounded quartz, abundant fine (<1mm) sub-angular flint and rare to sparse fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) iron oxides.

**S1** (Medium) Moderately soft grey, micaceous silty sand fabric.

#### Later Iron Age/Roman: grog

**G3** (Fine) Moderately soft grey micaceous silty sand fabric with grey to buff pink surfaces including abundant fine (<1mm), sparse medium (<2mm) sub-rounded and rarely coarse (<4mm) grog and sparse fine (<0.5mm) sub-rounded quartz. Black slip over surfaces often missing.

Based on the evidence of a large assemblage from the excavations within the southern perimeter of Iwade, Lyne (2005, 78) identified an earlier late Iron Age ceramic phase comprising flint-tempered pottery. However, by the final quarter of the 1st century BC 'Belgic' grog-tempered fabrics were increasingly prominent. Fabrics from that site comprised silt-sized quartz with sparse or very sparse calcined flint may be related to FQ1, FQ7 and FQ8 whilst a glauconitic fabric with 'quartz sand filler' matches fQ3. A 'soot-soaked' grog fabric from the Folkestone area which remained current into the first quarter of the 2nd century AD probably equates with grog fabric G3 which made up a foot-ringed open bowl from pit 936 (Fig. 9: P4) (Lyne 2005, 71). The bead rim from a high-shouldered jar is typical of the late Iron Age Danebury JC3.1 which was current from the second half of the 1st century BC onwards (Fig. 9: P5) (Brown 2000, 87, fig. 3.22). Its slightly micaceous quartz fabric FQ1 and sparse flint inclusions are consistent with production within the region. However, the non-micaceous quartz fabrics Q1 and Q3 are not readily reconcilable with local assemblages and they may be contemporary imports from south-east Dorset. A slightly everted, rounded rim over a concave short neck in Q1 is from a jar with a smoothed exterior which compares well with a grog-tempered jar from the latest Iron Age village assemblage (Fig. 9: P6) (Lyne 2005, 74, fig. 82, 12).

#### *The Struck Flint* by Steve Ford

A total of 181 struck flints were recovered from this phase of fieldwork summarised in Table 3 and detailed in Appendix 4. The flintwork was recovered from a wide range of features but rarely exceeding six pieces per

context. Some fourteen items were recovered from slot 616 of ditch 5037, and seven pieces from pit 948 including a hammerstone. The flint is of indifferent quality and is frequently cherty with a variety of colours. Where cortex survives a few pieces are rough and white suggesting a direct chalk source where most are stained and smoothed indicating a secondary source, probably close to the site. Some of the flint is the distinctive 'bullhead' flint obtained originally from the interface of the Reading Beds and chalk and possessing a greenish hue to the cortex and a distinctive oxidized iron band just beneath. The majority of the flintwork is hard hammer made and whilst produced competently and practical for most purposes, cannot be described as elegant with much thought put into the shaping process.

Table 3. Summary of struck flint (Phase 3).

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>
Flakes	97
Narrow flakes (blades)	16
Spalls	29
Core	5
Blade cores	5
Core fragments	15
Tested nodules	6
Hammerstone	1
Core tool	1
Polished axe and flakes	2
Scrapers	2
knife	1
Awl	1

The most chronologically distinctive items are narrow flakes (blades) and blade cores which are of Mesolithic date but all are unstratified or residual in their contexts, presumably representing casually lost or discarded items within the landscape rather than the presence of an occupation site.

Two further items are also chronologically distinctive. These are a fragment of polished flint axe and a flake also from a polished axe, which are of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. The retouched component includes a probable backed knife, an awl and just two scrapers. Just two flakes have been utilised and one piece noticeably patinated a blue grey colour. Very few items were burnt. A small well used flint hammerstone weighing 120g was recovered from pit 948. One unusual item was a small core tool recovered from pit 812. It was 60mm long, 27mm at its widest tapering slightly and 14mm thick. It was made from a piece of chalk flint, with cortex remaining and was black with grey cherty inclusions. It was in fresh condition. It was crudely flaked with a hard hammer on both surfaces but had not been alternate flaked. It did not obviously have a well produced blade nor butt for hafting.



There are a number of small core tools recorded in the literature, some of distinctive form such as fabricators/ strike-a-lights or sponge fingers, some are clearly miniature wood working tools (axes/chisels) but quite a number defy classification or purpose. However, as any would-be flint knapper will testify, many misshapen and failed objects are produced (and blood lost) before proficiency is gained and it is possible that this piece here is the product of a beginner practicing their skills with no particular end design in mind.

#### *The Metalwork* by Danielle Milbank

A small, badly-corroded iron nail recovered in two pieces from feature 411 (490) had a rectangular section shaft and unclear head shape. It is handmade but not closely datable.

#### *The Fired Clay* by Danielle Milbank

A total of 213g of fired clay (43 fragments) was recovered (Appendix 7). The material was found typically in small quantities (less than 100g) and highly fragmented. The fabric is typically medium to soft fine clay with sparse sand inclusions. It is typically unevenly-fired, and the colour ranges from orange red to pale grey, with occasional lighter orange fragments. The material is not datable, and no pieces were identifiable as either daub or other structural pieces, nor any objects such as loomweights were identified.

#### *The burnt flint* by Odile Rouard

A total of 4779g of burnt flint was recovered from 52 contexts (Appendix 8). Most features only contained a few pieces and they were widely distributed about the site. Pit 843 contained over 800g of burnt flint and pit 939 contained almost 500g. Other features contained only a few pieces, suggesting prehistoric activity in the area but not allowing for any further conclusions.

#### *The Animal Bone* by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from four features. Weighing 234g, a total of 83 fragments of non-human bone were present for analysis (Appendix 5). The remains were generally poorly preserved, with eroded cortical bone surfaces and/or a high degree of fragmentation.

A minimum of two animal individuals are suggested, including one horse and one “small” sized individual. Highly fragmented horse teeth were all recovered from pit 1035 (1189). Seven portions of long bone shaft that



originated from at least one unidentified “small” sized animal were present from ditch 1015 (1167). No other bone was identifiable even to size category and no further information could be retrieved.

#### *The Burnt Bone* by Ceri Falys

A total of seven pieces of burnt bone were recovered, from pits 733 (856) and 846 (980). Weighing just 1g, the fragments were small (Appendix 6). Maximum lengths of 8.3mm and 11.3mm were recorded for bone in 856 and 980, respectively. In general, the pieces were poorly preserved, with fragile, chalky textures and an overall small fragment size. All fragments were white in colour, indicating the bone was subjected to temperatures in excess of 600°C, as the organic components within the bone were fully oxidized (Holden *et al.* 1995a and b). The fragments were all non-descript in appearance, and all were unable to be identified to element or species of origin. No further information could be retrieved from the small fragments of burnt bone.

#### *Macrobotanical plant material and charcoal* by Jo Pine

Two bulk soil samples from excavated features were wet-sieved to 0.25mm and air dried and the resultant flots examined under a low-power binocular microscope at a magnification of x10. No cereal or charred seeds were present. Both samples contained a small amount of charcoal but of such a small size that it could not be identified to species.

### **Conclusion**

This phase of the archaeological excavation at Orchard Farm, Iwade, has added to the spread of archaeological deposits recorded in the previous extraction phases to the west, principally relating to an extension of later Bronze Age settlement. Along the western edge of the site several ditches and gullies were either continuous across the extraction phase boundary, or were closely aligned with the ditches and gullies excavated during the previous phase of work and represent a small field system of later Bronze Age date. A more accurate chronology could not be achieved as most of the linear features were quite shallow and poorly dated. They contained few pottery sherds, and some of these are considered intrusive from the later phase on the site. Nonetheless the overall layout suggests a single coherent system and the evidence from the later pottery has been discounted. Other evidence was sparse and ambiguous: bone had not survived and sieving for charred plant remains recovered only tiny flecks of charcoal, thus no material was recovered suitable for radiocarbon dating. The radiocarbon-dated Bronze Age deposits to the west excavated in phase 2 (Rouard 2019, appendix 7), indicate a broad span of Bronze Age activity with and Early Bronze Age cremation, Early/Middle Bronze Age barrows,

and Late Bronze Age cremation burials, but it is thought that the pottery associated with the phase 3 field system belongs to the Middle and Late parts of the Bronze Age.

Organized and extensive field systems are a familiar if not ubiquitous aspect of Bronze Age settlement in the British Isles. A few have been widely studied and well dated (Fleming 1978; Lewis *et al.* 2006) but many more can only be very tentatively dated or characterised (Yates 2007). The best-studied examples appear to show a *floruit* of such systems during the Middle Bronze Age and just into the late Bronze Age, and the deposits at Iwade comfortably fit within this timetable. Some of the field systems enclose large tracts of land with a basic structured layout subdivided into smaller units which must be indicative of communal, centralised endeavour (Lewis *et al.* 2006). Others are small scale, seemingly *ad hoc* (e.g., Pine 2016), whereas sites in the middle of the size range, such as here, can be laid out to a rectilinear plan but without a pre-defined subdivision of the landscape indicated by base lines and sub-divisions.

The relationship of field systems to other components of the Bronze Age settlement layout at Iwade seems to fall into the same pattern as observed elsewhere. Despite the evidence of the input of labour to create and maintain these fields, traces of contemporary occupation are often slight and represented, for example, by miscellaneous unenclosed and small clusters of postholes with a few pits, albeit in clusters repeated across the landscape at intervals (Lewis *et al.* 2006). Here at Iwade, including the area covered by phase 2 there is a moderate volume of pottery dispersed widely, along with pits and postholes also widely spread with no dense nuclei of occupation, nor patterns indicative of structures such as roundhouses, four-posters or fence lines, etc. At Iwade, though, there is further zonation of the landscape with an area of ‘barrows’ (phase 2) seemingly respected by the field system and lying within field A.

### *Late Iron Age/Early Roman*

A second phase of activity is represented mainly by linear features of Late Iron Age into Early Roman date. Again these features are not all well dated. There is a suggestion of a rectilinear arrangement indicative of field boundaries, and two large pits may have functioned as waterholes, but the extent of the area exposed where these features are present does not allow a comprehensive ground plan to be determined, with more expected to lie beyond the excavated zone to the north and east. The other deposits include a large pit group with a second undated group adjacent, but it is hard to interpret these features as being indicative of a former occupation site. They are some 300m distant from the Late Iron Age settlement excavated in the phase 1 quarry works to the

south west, and are slightly later in date, suggesting the presence of a separate focus of activity, probably with its centre not yet having been explored.

## Acknowledgements

The excavation was funded by Wienerberger Limited, and monitored by Mr Simon Mason, the Kent County Council Archaeological Officer. The fieldwork was undertaken by Will Attard, Cosmo Bacon, Camila Carvalho, Luciano Cicu, Virginia Fuentes-Mateos, Cat Gregori, Josh Hargreaves, Kristian Magnus, Michael Murray, Odile Rouard, Jon Tierney and Beth Tucker. Illustrations were produced by Virginia Fuentes-Mateos and the author.

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## APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of Features

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Comments / Dating Evidence</i>
-	1191		Spread	LIA/ER	1 sherd prehistoric, 7 sherds LIA/ER pottery.
606	669		Pit		
607	670		Pit		
608	676-7		Pit		Possible natural feature.
610	672		Pit		
611	673	5036	Gully		
612	674	5036	Gully		
613	675		<i>Treebole</i>		
614	678	5037	Ditch	LIA/ER	
615	679	5037	Ditch	LIA/ER	8 sherds of pottery
616	680	5037	Ditch terminus	LIA/ER	
617	681	5038	Gully		
618	682	5038	Gully		
619	683	5037	Ditch	LIA/ER	
620	684	5037	Ditch	LIA/ER	
621	685	5036	Ditch terminus		
622	686	5000	Ditch	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
623	687	5000	Ditch terminus	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
624	688		Ditch terminus		
625	689		Pit		Possible natural feature.
626	691-2		Pit		Possible natural feature.
627	695-6		Pit		Possible natural feature.
628	690	5036	Ditch terminus		
629	697		Pit		Possible natural feature.
630	698		Ditch terminus		
631	756-7		Pit		Possible natural feature.
632	693	5038	Ditch terminus		
633	694	5038	Ditch terminus		
634	699	5032	Gully terminus		
635	750	5032	Gully		
636	751	5038	Ditch		
637	752		Pit		
638	753		Pit		
639	754		Pit		Possible natural feature.
640	755		Pit		Possible natural feature.
641	758	5021	Gully terminus		
642	759	5021	Gully terminus		
643	763-4		Pit		Possible natural feature.
644	760	5023	Gully terminus	Late Bronze age	1 sherd of pottery. Possible natural feature.
645	770		Pit		Possible natural feature.
646	761-2		Pit		Possible natural feature.
647	765		Pit		Possible natural feature.
648	766	5023	Gully terminus	Later Bronze Age	Possible natural feature.
649	767	5023	Gully	Later Bronze Age	Possible natural feature.
700	768-9	5021	Gully		
701	771		Pit		Possible natural feature.
702	772	5024	Ditch terminus		Possible natural feature.
703	774		Pit		Possible natural feature.
704	773	5022	Gully terminus		
705	775	5024	Ditch terminus		Possible natural feature.
706	776	5001	Gully	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
707	777		Pit		Possible natural feature.
708	778	5001	Gully terminus	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
709	779	5003	Ditch	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
710	780		Pit		Possible natural feature.
711	781	5002	Gully terminus	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
712	782	5003	Ditch terminus	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Comments / Dating Evidence</i>
713	783-4		Pit		Possible natural feature.
714	785	5002	Gully terminus	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
715	786		Pit		Possible natural feature.
716	787	5001	Gully terminus	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
717	788	5022	Gully terminus		
718	789	5025	Gully terminus		Possible natural feature.
719	790		Pit		Possible natural feature.
720	791		Post-hole		
721	792	5003	Ditch	Later Bronze Age	21 sherds of pottery
722	793	5022	Gully		
723	798	5040	Pit	LIA/ER?	
724	799	5040	Pit	LIA/ER?	
725	796-7	5040	Pit	LIA/ER?	
726	852-3		Pit		Possible natural feature.
727	850	5003	Ditch	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
728	851		Post-hole		Possible natural feature.
729	794-5		Pit		Possible natural feature.
730	854	5006	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	Pottery
731	855		Pit		Possible natural feature.
732	865	5043	Gully terminus	Later Bronze Age	
733	856		Pit?		Burnt bone
734	857-60	5039	Pit	LIA/ER	10 sherds prehistoric, 4 sherds LIA/ER pottery.
735	861	5039	Pit	LIA/ER	
736	862	5043	Gully terminus	Later Bronze Age	22 sherds prehistoric, 1 sherd LIA/ER pottery
737	864	5043	Ditch	Later Bronze Age	
738	863		Ditch		
739	866	5003	Ditch	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
740	867		Pit		Possible natural feature.
741	868	5022	Gully		
742	869		Pit		Possible natural feature.
743	870	5023	Gully	Later Bronze Age	Possible natural feature.
744	871	5004	Gully terminus	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
745	873	5004	Gully	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
746	872	5003	Ditch terminus	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
747	874	5004	Gully terminus	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
748	875	5006	Gully	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
749	876	5012	Ditch	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
800	877		Pit		
801	878	5012	Ditch	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
802	879-0		Pit		
803	881	5012	Gully	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
804	882	5012	Ditch	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
805	883	5005	Gully	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
806	884		Gully		
807	885	5005	Gully	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
808	886	5012	Ditch	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
809	887-8		Pit		
810	889-91		Pit		Possible natural feature.
810	889-91		Pit		Possible natural feature.
811	892	5005	Gully terminus	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
812	894		Pit		Possible natural feature.
813	893		Pit		Possible natural feature.
814	895	5016	Gully terminus		Possible natural feature.
815	896	5006	Gully	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
816	897	5017	Pit		Possible natural feature.
817	951-2		Pit		Possible natural feature.
818	898	5017	Pit		Possible natural feature.
819	899	5016	Gully		Possible natural feature.
820	950		Pit		Possible natural feature.
821	953		Post-hole		Possible natural feature.
822	954	5018	Pit		Possible natural feature.

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Comments / Dating Evidence</i>
823	955	5018	Pit		Possible natural feature.
824	960-1		Pit		Possible natural feature.
825	956-7		Pit		Possible natural feature.
826	958	5004	Gully	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
827	959	5018	Pit		Possible natural feature.
828	962		Pit		Possible natural feature.
829	963-4		Pit		Possible natural feature.
830	965	5016	Gully		Possible natural feature.
831	966	5007	Gully terminus	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
832	967	5008	Gully terminus		
833	968	5025	Gully		Possible natural feature.
834	972		Pit		Possible natural feature.
835	969		Pit	LBA/EIA	5 sherds of pottery.
836	970	5007	Gully	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
837	973-4		Pit	LBA/EIA	4 sherds of pottery.
838	971	5009	Gully		
839	975	5016	Gully		Possible natural feature.
840	976	5010	Pit	LBA/EIA	1 sherd of pottery. Possible natural feature.
841	977	5007	Gully terminus	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
842	978		Pit		Possible natural feature.
843	988-90		Pit		
844	979	5009	Gully		
845	998	5010	Pit	LBA/EIA	Possible natural feature.
846	980-1		Pit		
847	982-3		Pit		Possible natural feature.
848	984		Pit		Possible natural feature.
849	985		Pit	LBA/EIA	15 sherds of pottery.
900	986	5008	Gully		
901	987	5009	Gully		
902	991	5020	Pit		Possible natural feature.
903	992		Post-hole		
904	993	5020	Pit		Possible natural feature.
905	994	5020	Pit		Possible natural feature.
906	995	5006	Gully terminus	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
907	996	5020	Pit		Possible natural feature.
908	997	5011	Pit	LBA/EIA	2 sherds of pottery. Possible natural feature.
909	999		Pit		Possible natural feature.
910	1050		Post-hole		
911	1051	5019	Gully terminus		Possible natural feature.
912	1052-4		Pit		Possible natural feature.
913	1063-5		Pit		
914	1055	5011	Pit	LBA/EIA	1 sherd of pottery. Possible natural feature.
915	1056-8		Pit		
916	1059	5019	Gully terminus		Possible natural feature.
917	1060	5012	Gully	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
918	1061		Pit		Possible natural feature.
919	1062	5012	Gully	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
920	1066	5013	Gully terminus		Possible natural feature.
921	1067		Gully terminus		
922	1068	5013	Gully terminus		Possible natural feature.
923	1069	5027	Gully terminus	LIA/ER	3 sherds prehistoric, 2 sherds LIA/ER pottery.
924	1070	5014	Gully terminus		Possible natural feature.
925	1071-2		Pit		Possible natural feature.
926	1073	5041	Gully terminus		Possible natural feature.
927	1074	5042	Gully		Possible natural feature.
928	1075	5041	Gully		Possible natural feature.
929	1076	5042	Gully		Possible natural feature.
930	1077		Pit		Possible natural feature.
931	1078-9	5014	Ditch terminus		Possible natural feature.

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Comments / Dating Evidence</i>
932	1080-2	5039	Pit	LIA/ER	Pottery
933	1083	5041	Gully		Possible natural feature.
934	1084		Pit		Possible natural feature.
935	1085		Pit		Possible natural feature.
936	1086	5039	Pit	LIA/ER	15 sherds of pottery. Possible natural feature.
937	1087	5039	Pit	LIA/ER	
938	1088	5039	Pit	LIA/ER	
939	1089	5039	Pit	LIA/ER	2 sherds prehistoric, 8 sherds LIA/ER pottery
940	1090		Pit		Possible natural feature.
941	1091	5013	Gully		Possible natural feature.
942	1092	5026	Gully terminus	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
943	1093	5028	Ditch	LIA/ER	19 sherds prehistoric, 4 sherds LIA/ER pottery.
944	1094		Pit		Possible natural feature.
945	1098	5028	Ditch terminus	LIA/ER	
946	1099		Pit	LIA/ER	2 sherds of pottery.
947	1095	5040	Pit	LIA/ER?	BA Pottery residual?
948	1096	5040	Pit	LIA/ER?	
949	1097	5040	Pit	LIA/ER?	
1000	1150	5026	Gully	Later Bronze Age	1 sherd of pottery.
1001	1151	5026	Ditch	Later Bronze Age	2 sherds of pottery.
1002	1152	5029	Gully	LIA/ER	
1003	1153	5026	Gully	Later Bronze Age	11 sherds of pottery.
1004	1154	5026	Gully	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
1005	1155	5033	Gully terminus		Possible natural feature.
1006	1156	5033	Gully terminus		Possible natural feature.
1007	1157-60	5014	Ditch		Possible natural feature.
1008	1161	5029	Gully	LIA/ER	9 sherds of pottery.
1009	1162	5026	Gully	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
1010	1163	5026	Ditch	Later Bronze Age	106 sherds of pottery.
1011	1164	5015	Gully terminus		Possible natural feature.
1012	1165	5040	Pit	LIA/ER?	
1013	1166	5039	Pit	LIA/ER	
1014	1168	5015	Gully terminus		Possible natural feature.
1015	1167	5027	Ditch	LIA/ER	
1016	1169-70		Ditch terminus		Possible natural feature.
1017	1171	5029	Ditch	LIA/ER	Pottery
1018	1172	5027	Gully	LIA/ER	
1019	1173	5027	Gully	LIA/ER	
1020	1174	5027	Gully	LIA/ER	
1021	1175	5031	Ditch	LBA/EIA	5 sherds of pottery.
1022	1176	5027	Ditch	LIA/ER	2 sherds of pottery.
1023	1177		Pit		
1024	1178	5029	Ditch	LIA/ER	2 sherds prehistoric, 1 sherd LIA/ER pottery
1025	1179		Post-hole		
1026	1180		Post-hole		
1027	1181		Post-hole		
1028	1182	5031	Ditch	LBA/EIA	1 sherd of pottery.
1029	1183	5031	Ditch	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
1030	1184	5026	Gully	Later Bronze Age	Pottery
1031	1185	5035	Gully terminus		Possible natural feature.
1032	1186	5035	Gully terminus		Possible natural feature.
1033	1187	5027	Gully	LIA/ER	
1034	1188	5027	Gully	LIA/ER	
1035	1189-90		Pit	LBA/EIA	1 sherd prehistoric, 1 sherd LIA/ER pottery.
1036	1192		Pit	LIA/ER	3 sherds of pottery.
1037	1193-4		Pit	LIA/ER	2 sherds prehistoric, 7 sherd LIA/ER pottery.
1038	1195	5035	Gully		Possible natural feature.
1039	1196		Pit		Possible natural feature.
1040	1197	5031	Gully terminus	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
1041	1198	5031	Gully terminus	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
1042	1199	5034	Pit		Possible natural feature.
1043	1250	5034	Pit		Possible natural feature.



<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Comments / Dating Evidence</i>
1044	1251	5030	Pit		Possible natural feature.
1045	1252	5031	Gully terminus	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
1046	1253	5031	Gully terminus	Later Bronze Age	Landscape/association
1047	1254	5030	Pit		Possible natural feature.
1048	1255-6	5029	Ditch	LIA/ER	

**APPENDIX 2:** Distribution of prehistoric pottery fabrics by cut/deposit (weight in g)

Group	Cut	Deposit	F1		F2		F3		FQ2		VGI		F4		FQ4		FQ5		FGI		V1		Total		mean
			no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	
5037	615	679											8	39.0									8	39.0	4.9
5037	616	680											1	3.0									1	3.0	3.0
5023	644	760																					1	3.0	3.0
5023	649	767																					4	21.0	5.3
5003	721	792																					21	66.0	3.1
5039	734	857																					10	25.0	2.5
5043	736	862																					22	59.0	2.7
	835	969																					5	10.0	2.0
	837	973																					1	5.0	5.0
	837	974																					3	20.0	6.7
5010	840	976																					1	5.0	5.0
	849	885																					15	44.0	2.9
5011	908	997																					2	22.0	11.0
5027	923	1069																					3	3.0	1.0
5014	931	1080																					2	5.0	5.3
5039	939	1089																					2	5.0	2.5
5028	943	1093																					19	150.0	7.9
5040	948	1098																					10	52.0	5.2
5040	949	1097																					2	2.0	1.0
5026	1000	1150																					1	5.0	5.0
5026	1001	1151																					2	51.0	25.5
5026	1003	1153																					11	33.0	3.0
5026	1004	1154																					1	4.0	4.0
5026	1010	1163																					106	1306.0	12.3
5031	1021	1175																					5	11.0	2.2
5027	1022	1176																					2	7.0	3.5
5029	1024	1178																					2	2.0	1.0
5031	1028	1182																					1	7.0	7.0
	1035	1190																					1	1.0	1.0
	1037	1193																					2	13.0	6.5
	1039	1196																					1	2.0	2.0
5030	1047	1254																					4	18.0	4.5
5029	1048	1255																					3	8.0	2.7
		1191																					1	4.0	4.0
		51																					1	63.0	63.0
		surf																					2	7.0	3.5
																							279	2092.0	7.5

**APPENDIX 3: Distribution of late Iron Age/Roman pottery fabrics by cut/deposit (weight in g)**

Group	Cut	Deposit	Q1		Q2		Q3		FQ1		fQ3		FQ6		FQ7		FQ8		SI		G3		Total		mean
			no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	
5037	614	678										3	6.0										3	6.0	2.0
	734	857	1	0.5																			1	0.5	0.5
	734	859	3	25.0																			3	25.0	8.3
5043	736	862									1	8.0											1	8.0	8.0
	913	1065													1	18.0							1	18.0	18.0
5011	914	1055												1	18.0								1	18.0	18.0
5027	923	1069																				2	1.0	0.5	
5014	931	1080									2	1.0											2	1.0	0.5
5039	936	1086																1	2.0				1	2.0	2.0
5039	939	1089																				15	145.0	9.7	
5028	943	1093																							
	946	1090				4	9.0																4	2.0	1.4
5026	1004	1154																					1	10.0	6.3
5029	1008	1161														3	15.0						1	3.0	1.5
	1024	1178																					2	3.0	1.5
5029	1035	1190																					4	4.0	1.0
	1036	1192																					7	7.0	1.1
	1037	1194																					1	1.0	1.0
		1191																					1	1.0	1.0
																							3	15.0	5.0
																							7	24.5	3.5
																							7	15.5	2.2
			4	25.5	4	9.0	10	23.5	6	31.0	6	15.0	1	18.0	11	40.5	1	2.0	1	0.5	16	23.5	15	145.0	4.5

**APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of Struck Flint**

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Intact Flake</i>	<i>Intact Blade</i>	<i>Broken flake</i>	<i>Broken Blade</i>	<i>Spall</i>	<i>Core</i>	<i>Blade core</i>	<i>Other</i>
	51	subsoil	10(1b)	1	5	1	2	1	3	Tested Nodule; Polished axe; Polished axe flake
608	676	Pit				1b	1			
614	678	Ditch			1					Tested nodule; core fragment; Awl
615	679	Ditch	1							
616	680	Ditch	4		3		1b	1		Tested nodule; 4 core fragments
632	surface	Ditch			1					
635	750	Gully	2		1					
631	756	Pit	1		2					
642	759	Gully	1							core fragment
647	765	Pit			1					core fragment
708	778	Gully						1		
709	779	Ditch	1		1		1		1	
710	780	Pit			1					
713	784	Pit			1					core fragment
717	788	Gully	1		1				1	Tested Nodule; 2 core fragments
723	798	Pit						1		
746	872	Ditch					1	1		
747	874	Gully	2							
749	876	Ditch	1							
802	879	Pit					1			core fragment
807	885	Gully					1			
810	889	Pit	1							
810	890	Pit	1							
812	894	Pit								core tool
837	973	Pit	1							
846	980	Pit	3 (1u)	1	1		3			
847	982	Pit	1							
847	983	Pit								knife
843	990	Pit		1	1					
902	991	Pit	2							
908	997	Pit	3 (1 u)		2		3			Tested nodule
909	999	Pit	1							
912	1052	Pit	1		1					
912	1054	Pit			1					
915	1057	Pit	1							Scraper with hole
913	1063	Pit		1		2(1 p)				
913	1064	Pit				1				
920	1066	Gully	4	1	1					
927	1074	Gully			1					
931	1079	Ditch	1							
932	1080	Pit	2							3 core fragments
932	1081	Pit	1(b)		1					scraper
932	1082	Pit	1		1					
936	1086	Pit	1							
939	1089	Pit	4		2(1 b)		1			
940	1090	Pit	1							
941	1091	Gully				1	2			
943	1093	Ditch	1	1			1			
944	1094	Pit	1				1			
948	1098	Pit	4		2					Hammerstone
949	1097	Pit	1				1			
1001	1151	Ditch	1							
1007	1157	Ditch								1 part broken blade
1007	1159	Ditch		1			7			
1007	1160	Ditch	1	1			1			
1010	1163	Ditch					1			
1022	1176	Ditch	1							core fragment
1024	1178	Ditch			1					
1037	1194	Pit								2 Tested nodules
1039	1196	Pit		1						

b- burnt; p- patinated; u- utilised

**APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of Animal Bone**

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>Unidentified</i>	<i>Comment</i>
728	851	1	5	-	-	1	non-descript long bone shaft fragment
913	1065	2	8	-	-	2	non-descript long bone shaft fragments
932	1082	4	3	-	-	4	highly eroded fragments
1015	1167	7	2	-	7	-	long bones of an unidentified "small" animal
1035	1189	69	216	69	-	-	highly fragmented horse teeth

**APPENDIX 7: Catalogue of Burnt Bone**

<i>Context</i>	<i>No Frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>colour</i>	<i>Max frag size (mm)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
733 (856)	5	0.5	white	8.3	unidentified
846 (980)	2	0.5	white	11.3	unidentified

**APPENDIX 8:** Catalogue of Fired Clay

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
714	785	Gully	4	93
721	792	Ditch	2	9
837	973	Pit	24	68
912	1052	Pit	6	25
943	1093	Ditch	1	4
1010	1163	Ditch	5	9
1035	1190	Pit	1	5

## APPENDIX 9: Catalogue of Burnt Flint

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
607	670	Pit	13
616	680	Ditch terminus	81
623	687	Ditch terminus	3
638	753	Pit	21
631	756	Pit	60
641	758	Gully terminus	12
642	759	Gully terminus	71
700	768	Gully	19
704	773	Gully terminus	17
703	774	Pit	7
715	785	Pit	20
712	782	Ditch terminus	50
721	792	Ditch	179
709	778	Ditch	50
726	852	Pit	5
734	859	Pit	10
737	864	Ditch	133
732	865	Gully terminus	140
739	866	Ditch	51
740	867	Pit	32
744	871	Gully terminus	282
746	872	Ditch terminus	68
747	874	Gully terminus	45
837	974	Pit	9
847	983	Pit	62
843	988	Pit	889
902	991	Pit	200
843	990	Pit	269
908	997	Pit	343
912	1052	Pit	55
912	1054	Pit	429
913	1063	Pit	31
913	1064	Pit	19
927	1074	Gully	33
931	1079	Ditch terminus	28
932	1080	Pit	18
932	1081	Pit	27
932	1082	Pit	61
936	1086	Pit	21
939	1089	Pit	465
949	1097	Pit	35
945	1098	Ditch terminus	14
1000	1150	Gully	4
1001	1151	Ditch	70
1022	1176	Ditch	68
1024	1178	Ditch	15
	1191	Spread	10
1036	1192	Pit	71
1037	1193	Pit	15
1037	1194	Pit	126
1038	1195	Gully	7
1039	1196	Pit	16

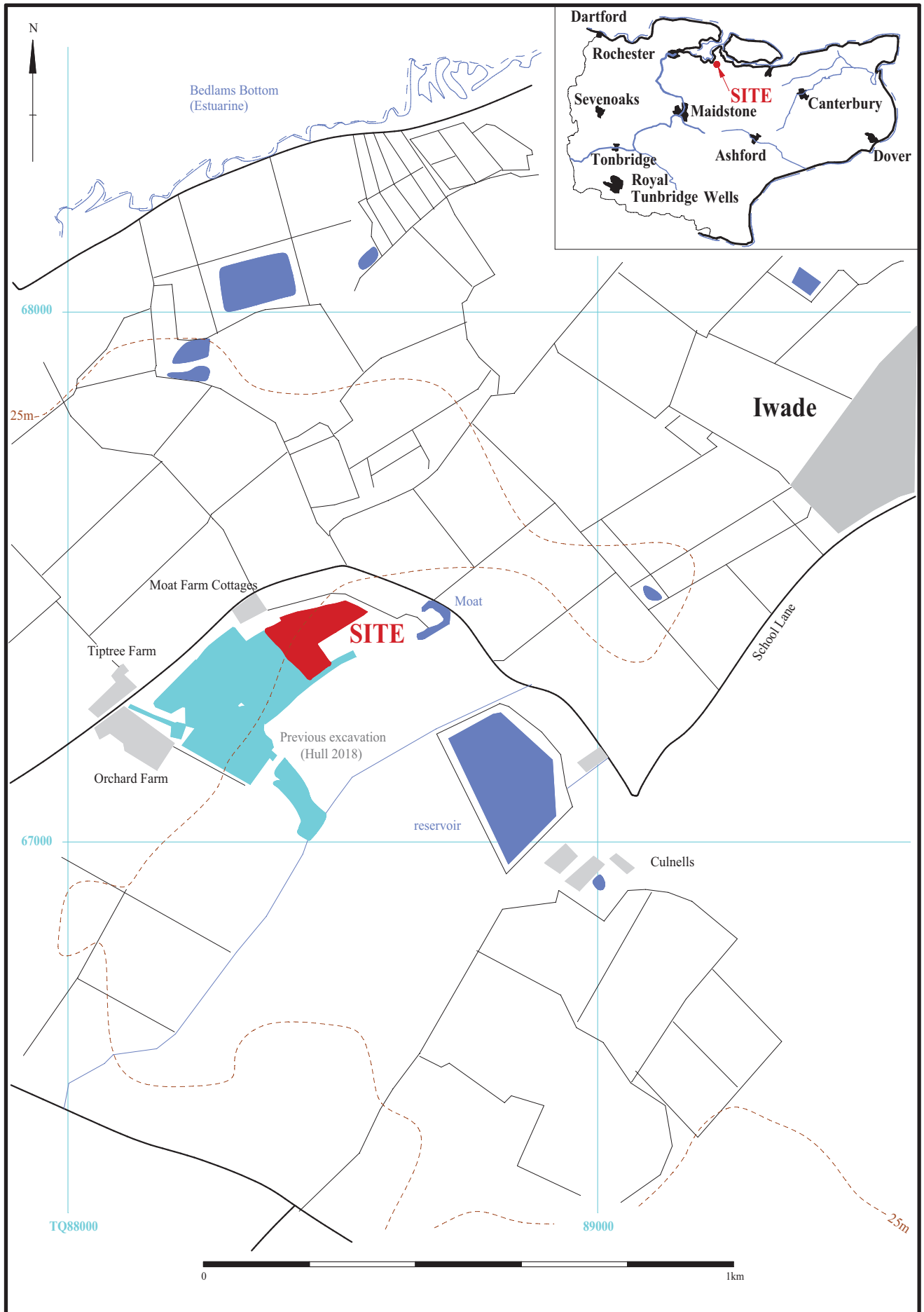


Figure 1 Location of site and previous fieldwork



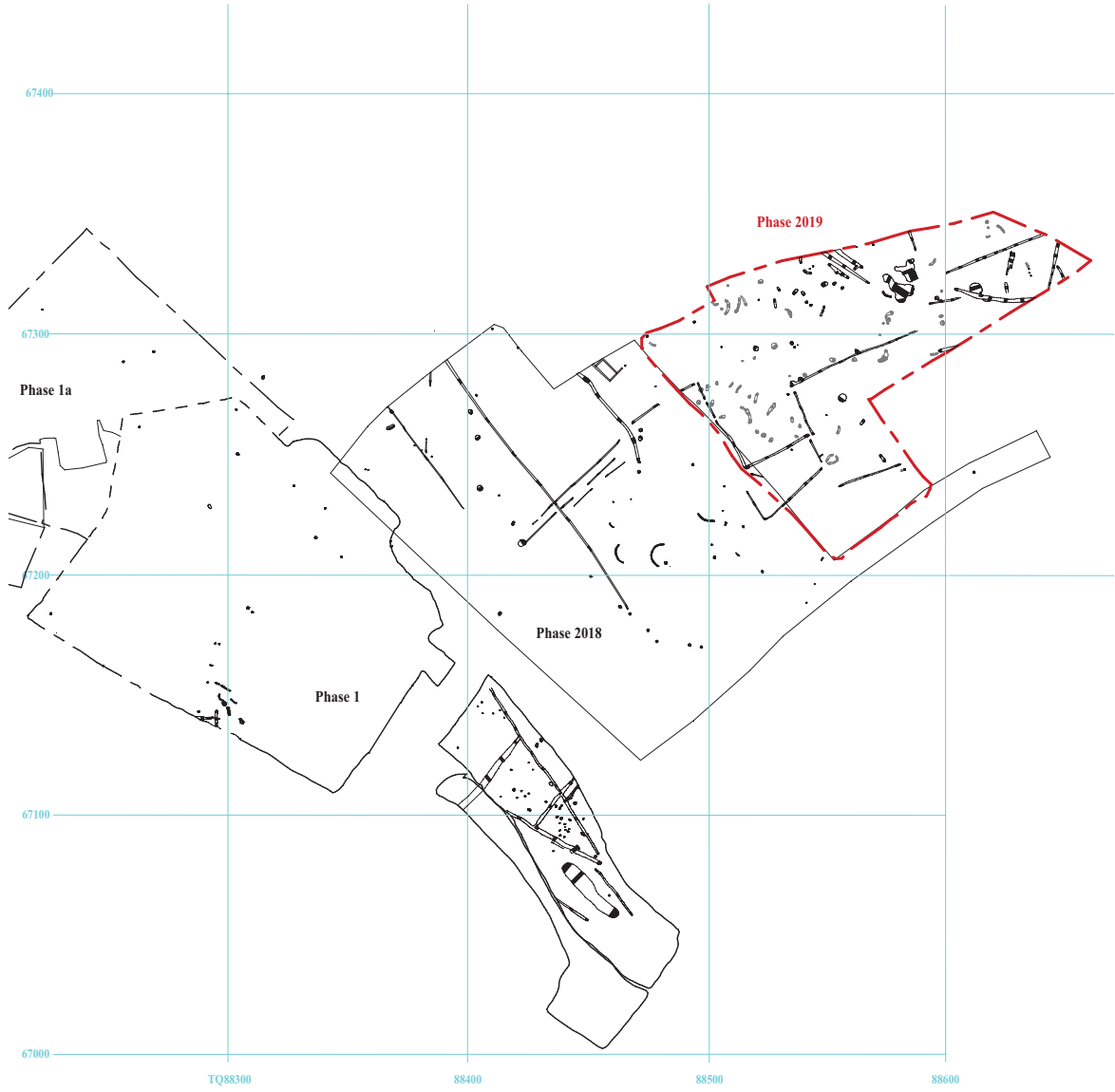


Figure 2. Phase 3 area and all features, in relation to previous work



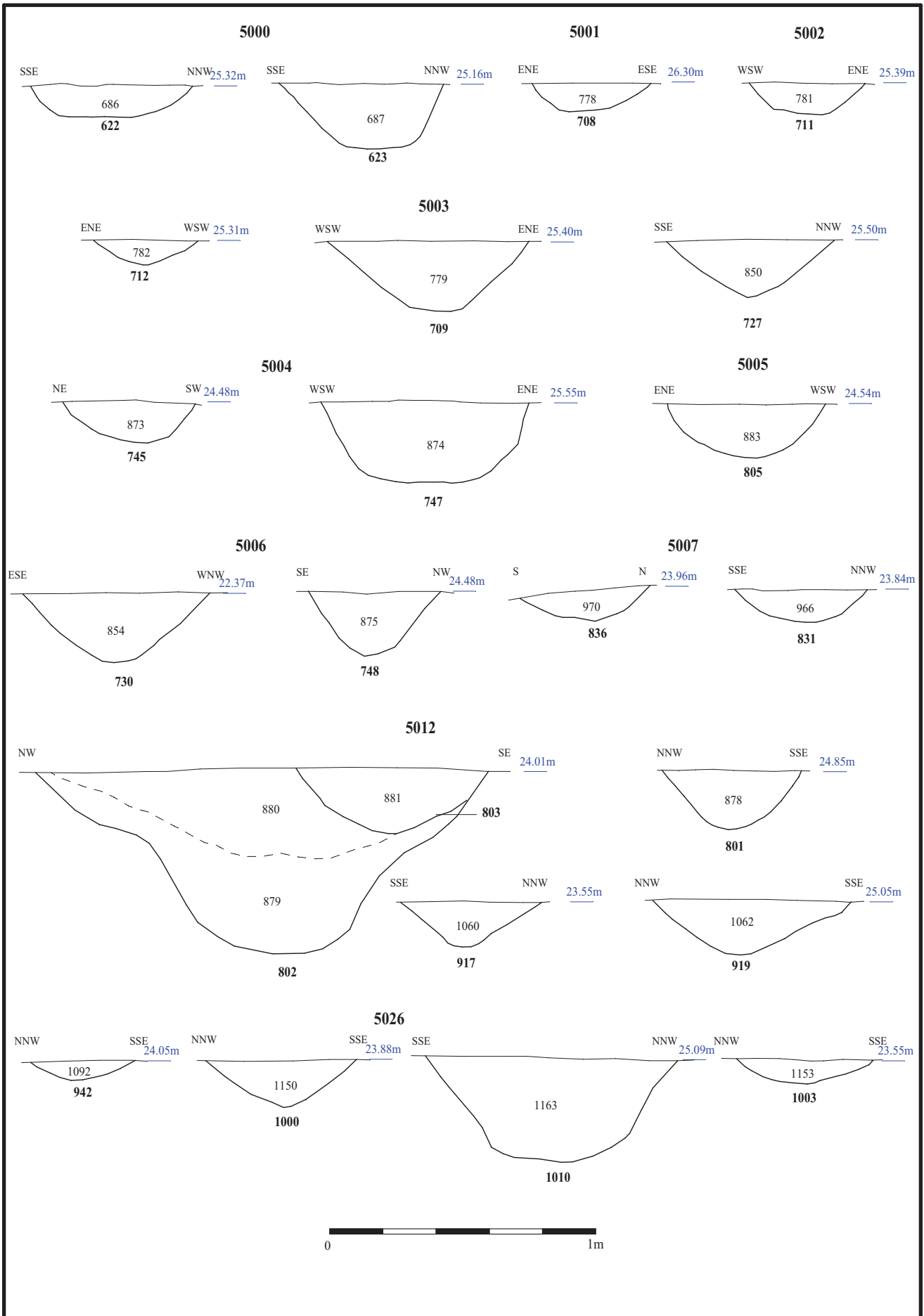


Figure 4. Sections.

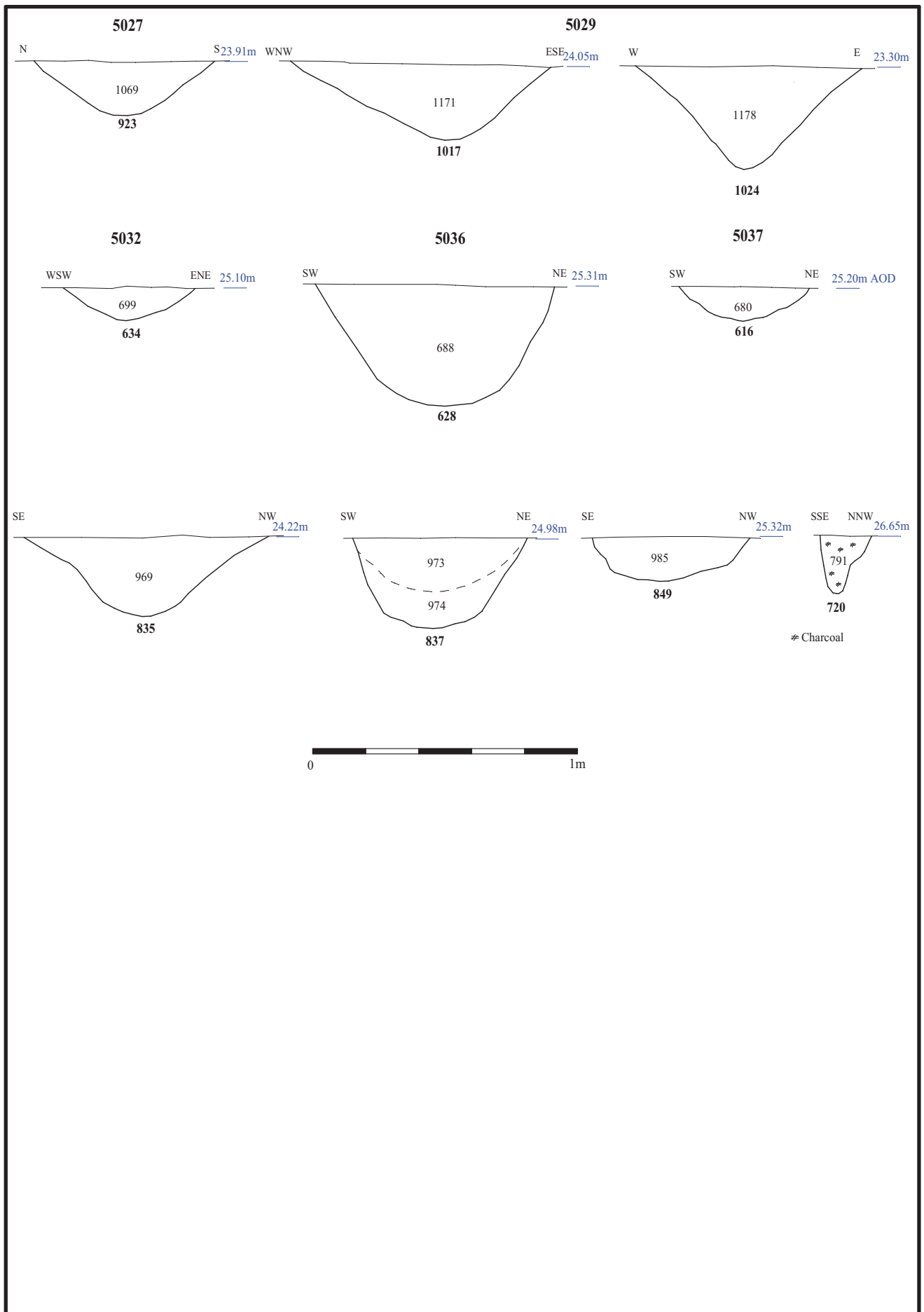


Figure 5 Sections.

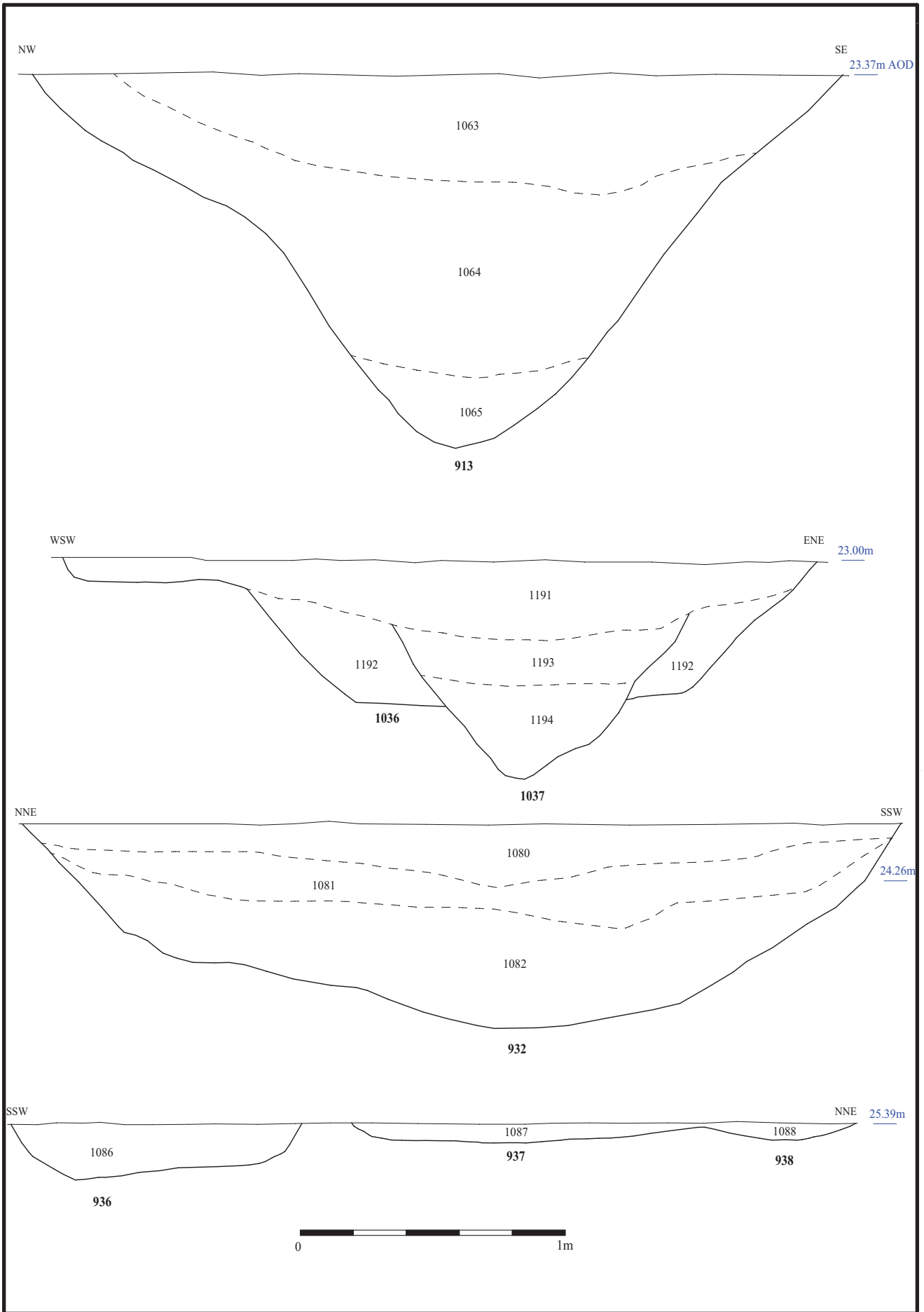


Figure 6. Sections.

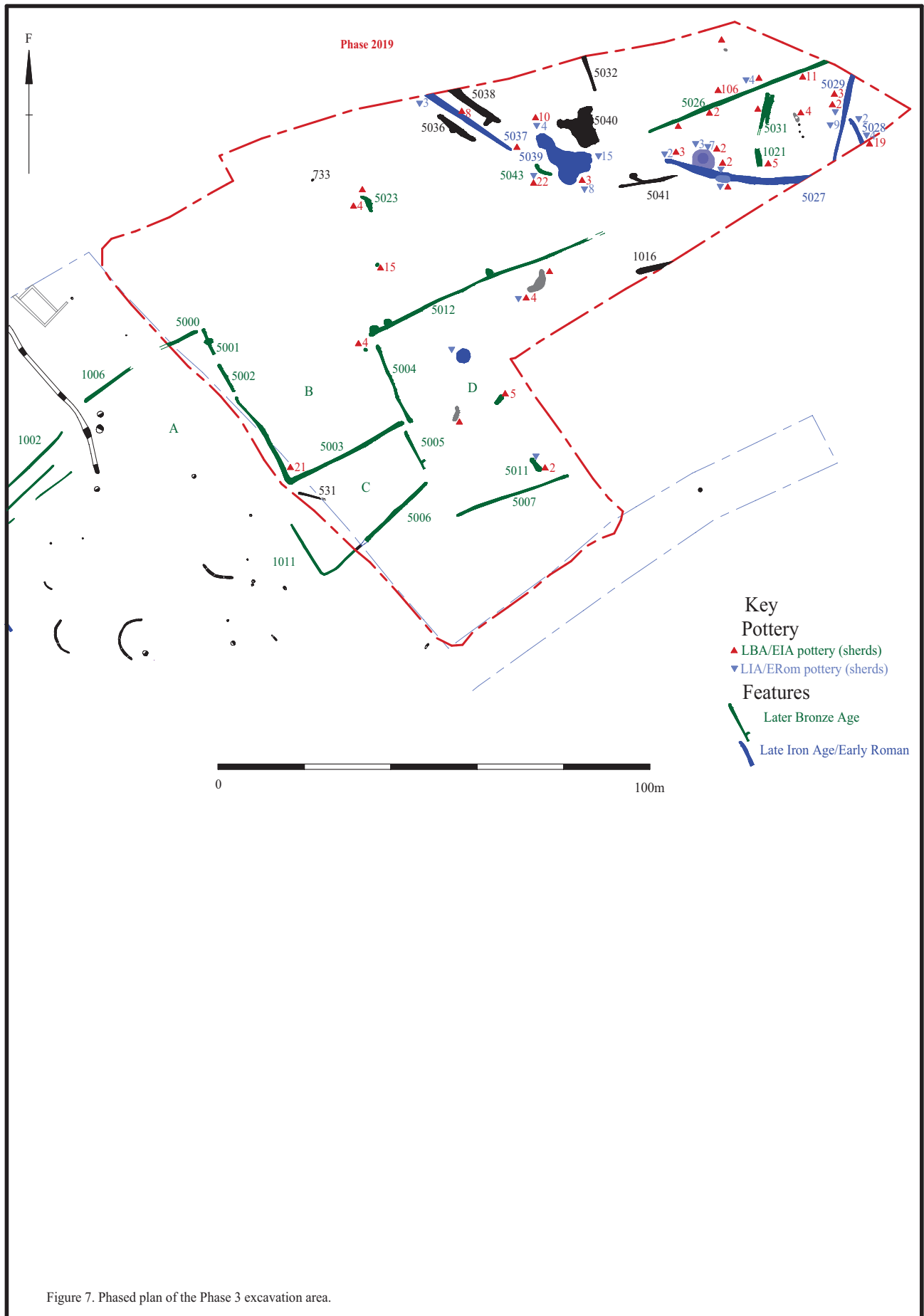


Figure 7. Phased plan of the Phase 3 excavation area.

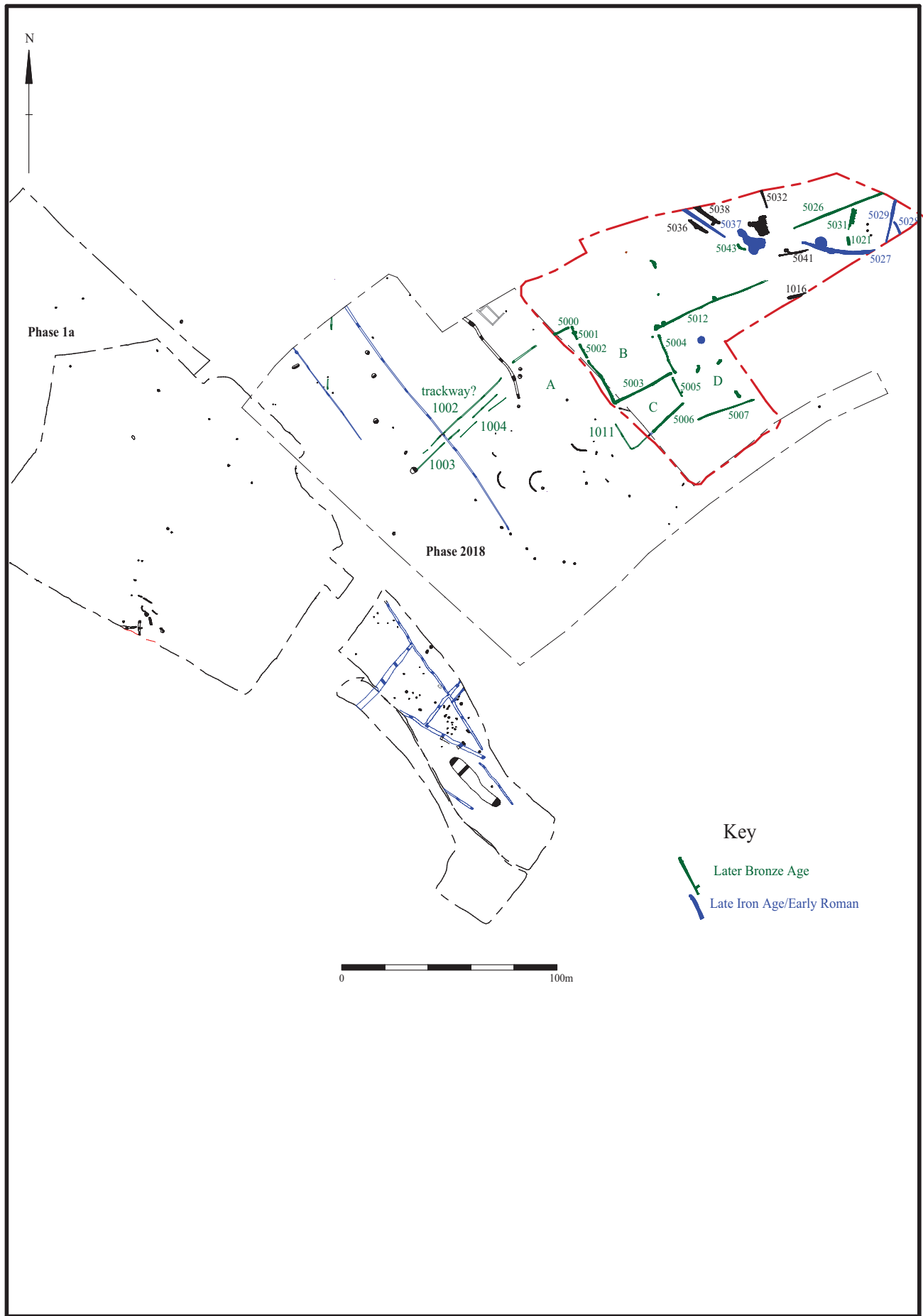
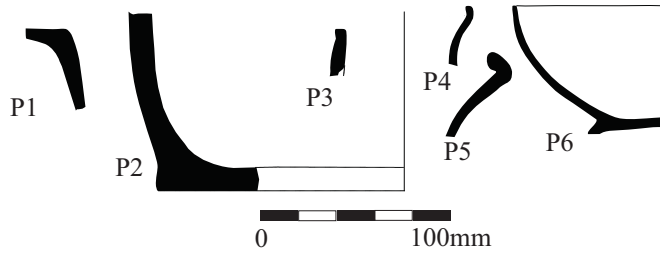


Figure 8. Combined site phased plan



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**Kent, 2019**  
**Archaeological Excavation**  
Figure 9. Pottery. See text for details.

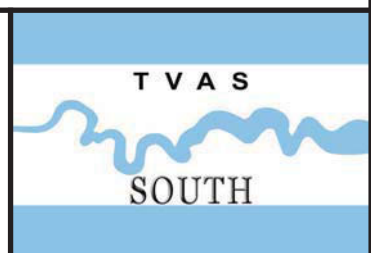






Plate 1. Ditch 5003, [721], looking North-east.  
Scales: 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 2. Pit 5011, [908], looking North-west.  
Scales: 1m and 0.10m.



Plate 3. Pit 5011, [914], looking South-east.  
Scales: 1m and 0.10m.



Plate 4. Ditch 5028, [943], looking North-west.  
Scales: 0.50m and 0.30m.



Plate 5. Gully 5026, [1000], looking North-east.  
Scales: 0.50m and 0.10m.



Plate 6. Gully 5026, [1004], looking North-east.  
Scales: 0.50m and 0.10m.

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Orchard Farm, Iwade  
Kent, 2019  
Archaeological Excavation  
Plates 1 to 6.

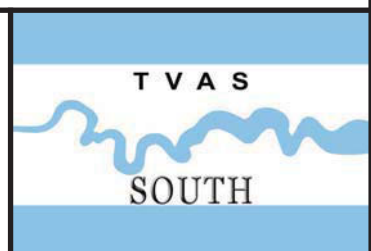






Plate 7. Gully 5029, [1008], looking North.  
Scales: 0.50m and 0.10m.

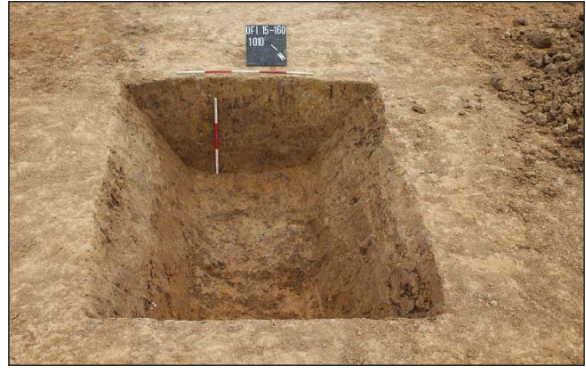


Plate 8. Ditch 5026, [1010], looking South-west.  
Scales: 0.50m and 0.30m.



Plate 9. Pit [1034-1035], looking North-west.  
Scales: 2m and 0.30m.



Plate 10. Pit [1036], looking North-west.  
Scales: 2m and 1m.



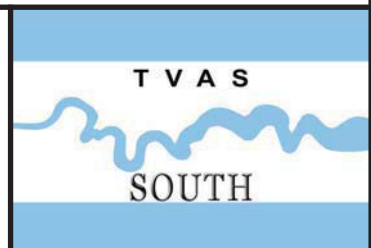
Plate 11. General view showing features 5021.  
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 12. General view showing features 5022.  
Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Orchard Farm, Iwade  
Kent, 2019  
Archaeological Excavation  
Plates 7 to 12.



## TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late .....	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early .....	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late .....	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early .....	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper .....	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle .....	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower .....	2,000,000 BC





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Reading, Taunton, Stoke-on-Trent and Ennis (Ireland)***