

**An Archaeological Watching Brief
at The Old Abattoir, Roman Road,
Aldington, Kent**

NGR: TR 05973 36836

Planning Ref: 12/01291/AS

**ASE Project No: 6065
Site Code: OAA13**

**ASE Report No: 2013187
OASIS id: archaeol6-180705**

By Catherine Douglas

**With contributions by
Luke Barber, Trista Clifford,
Elke Raemen and Hayley Forsyth**

Illustrations by Justin Russell

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May 2014

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Malcolm Jarvis on behalf of Jarvis Homes to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction of twelve new houses at The Old Abattoir site, Aldington, Kent, located at NGR: TR 05973 36836.

The geology varied across the site, with areas of sandy mudstone and alternating sandy limestones. A single posthole of post-medieval date was encountered during the watching brief. Negative results in Plots 1-4 and 8 may be a result of truncation on the site, but the negative results throughout the rest of the site appear to indicate a lack of survivable evidence of past human activity.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) were commissioned by Malcolm Jarvis on behalf of Jarvis Homes to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction of twelve new houses at the old abattoir, Aldington, Kent, located at NGR: TR 05973 36836. (Fig. 1)

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 mapping the site lies on Atherfield clay formation sandy mudstone and alternating sandy limestones.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning consent was granted by Ashford Borough Council (Planning ref: 12/01291/AS) for a new estate, comprising of twelve houses with associated private driveway and the relocation of the existing foul main on the land to the rear of the old abattoir, Aldington, Kent. Following recommendations made by the Senior archaeological Officer, , Kent County Council (hereafter the KCC Archaeologist) the local planning authority placed the following condition on the planning consent:

“No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a watching brief to be undertaken by an archaeologist approved by the Local Planning Authority so that the excavation is observed and items of interest and finds are recorded. The watching brief shall be in accordance with a written programme and specification, which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded.”

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The general aims of the archaeological watching brief were to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present.
- Establish the ecofactual/environmental potential of archaeological features
- Record any archaeological remains encountered and produce a report on the findings

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 The current report provides results of the archaeological work carried out at the site between 18/07/13 and 16/04/14. The fieldwork was directed by Catherine Douglas and Dylan Hopkinson. The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and by Dan Swift (Post-Excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following archaeological background was provided by Kent Historic Environment Record, who provided information detailing all sites within a 1km radius of the study site. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered or Historic Parks or Gardens on the location of the site. All archaeological sites and finds within a 1km radius of the site, with the exception of some listed buildings, have been summarised in Table 5, in Appendix 1.

2.2 Crop marks of unknown dates

2.2.1 A circular ring ditch most visible as a cropmark in aerial photos is visible in the 2007 Google earth image to the east of Aldington. It can also be seen to a lesser extent in aerial photos of 2003 and 2005/6. It is 23m across and consists of a single circular ditch with no interruption.

2.2.2 A square enclosure c.40m across is visible in a 1990 aerial photo as a cropmark. Field boundaries removed in the 20th century but marked on 1st to 4th edition Ordnance survey maps are visible to the southwest.

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 The site lies immediately next to a former Roman road which connected Canterbury and the smaller iron-working areas of the eastern weald. (Margary 1965).

2.3.2 Roman flue tiles and bricks were found during construction of a tennis court at New Haytors. Two Roman sites were identified, the first yielding sherds of mid-first century and the second foundations of a building. Postholes sunk in the second site came upon piers built of square tiles which suggested the remains of a hypocaust. Early Iron Age or Belgic sherds were also found in 1935.

2.3.3 'The Mount,' a large round barrow, is situated in a prominent position beside the Maidstone-Dover Roman Road and therefore may be Roman. There is no visible ditch. It is scarred with pits from earlier vandalism or wartime trenches and is partly destroyed on the northwest by a farm road. It was constructed of sand, not of local origin. It contained Mesolithic flakes, blades and a scraper, scattered to a depth of 5 ft 5 inches, where an old turf line with charcoal covered an earlier mound. At a depth of 7ft, this became a hard packed floor, channelled, with a large amount of charcoal. No evidence was found that indicated the origin of either lower or superimposed portion. A trial trench 65 ft east cut to find the original floor level yielded hundreds of 15th century sherds.

2.4 Medieval and Anglo-Saxon

2.4.1 Many buildings of historical interest have been identified in and around Aldington, including a number of C16th-C17th timber-framed buildings.

2.4.2 Medieval copper alloy artefacts and silver coins have also been retrieved from several areas within 1km of the site.

2.4.3 A silver penny was identified dating to between 1036 AD to 1038 AD.

2.5 Post-medieval

2.5.1 A number of farmsteads and listed buildings dating from the 1540 to 1800 providing an insight into the development of the village into the post-medieval period.

2.6 Recent Investigation

2.6.1 A geo-environmental Investigation was carried out in June 2013 involving the excavation of ten test pits of varying depths and seven window samples (Jarvis Homes, 2013). No archaeological finds or features were identified, and 0.45m – 2.00m of made ground were found overlying natural sand across much of the site.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 It was decided that the watching brief should target the areas where any surviving archaeological deposits would be most affected by intrusive groundwork; therefore the proposed northeast-southwest driveway through the middle of site and areas where footings for buildings would be excavated were stripped down to the level of natural geology under archaeological supervision in advance of the groundwork.
- 3.1.2 An area measuring 52m by 37m across the Plots for houses 9, 10, 11 and 12 was excavated.
- 3.1.3 A linear strip measuring a length of 40m by 4m was excavated across the Plots of houses 5, 6 and 7. A further 12m x 5m area was monitored northwest of house 5, up to the eastern perimeter of the site.
- 3.1.4 A rectangular area measuring 12m by 8m was excavated over the location of house 8.
- 3.1.5 Foundation footings were monitored across an area measuring c.40m by c.30m across the location of housing Plots 1- 4. The width of the footings measured 0.50m, and the excavation was taken to a maximum depth of 1.20m below the ground surface level.
- 3.1.6 All intrusive ground works were monitored by an archaeologist. A mechanical tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used for removal of material above undisturbed natural subsoil. All hand and machine excavations undertaken by the ground work contractor were undertaken with due regard for the potential to encounter archaeological remains.
- 3.1.7 Where new excavations revealed significant archaeological remains, an opportunity was made for careful hand excavation and the collection of samples by the archaeologist in attendance taking site health and safety into account.
- 3.1.8 The spoil from the excavations was also inspected by archaeologists to recover artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest.
- 3.1.9 The KCC Archaeologist was kept informed of progress so that they could monitor the archaeological work.
- 3.1.10 All archaeological features were recorded according to standard ASE practice. All features were planned at 1:20 and section drawings at 1:10 on plastic draughting film. Features and deposits were described on standard pro-forma recording sheets used by ASE.
- 3.1.11 A digital photographic record was maintained throughout the duration of the watching brief.

3.2 The Site Archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at a suitable museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	10
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	33
Bulk finds	0
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Topsoil and subsoil strip across Plots 5 - 12. (Figures 2 and 4)

4.1.1 All contexts encountered during the watching brief have been summarised in Table 2, below.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
01	Layer	Topsoil	>65	60	0.28 – 0.40
02	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.18 – 0.40
03	Layer	Natural	Tr	Tr	-
04	Cut	Cut of square feature	0.44	0.44	0.07
05	Fill	Fill of square feature	0.44	0.44	0.07
06	Layer	Made ground	16	>4	0.25 – 0.71

Table 2: List of recorded contexts from Plots 5 - 12

4.1.2 The natural geology [03] was encountered at varying depths below the topsoil surface level, ranging from 0.30m on the north and south areas of site to 1.15m below surface level on the eastern area, where the ground appeared to be built up. The natural geology varied in composition and consistency. In the majority of the site it was formed of hard grey limestone gravels within mid-brown sandy clay. There was a high concentration of clay in the middle of site, and a greater concentration of silt further north. There were more frequent limestone inclusions and in the southern corner of site, and the concentration of sand was greater and paler in colour. There were a number of large red-brown and yellow brown sand lenses ranging from 2m to 5m in width, overlying yellow sand.

4.1.3 A shallow roughly square shaped feature [04] was encountered within Plot 11 containing a dark brown/ black silt fill with limestone inclusions [05]. (Figure 3). The fill contained clay pipe, nails and post-medieval pottery. Although the feature was very shallow it is likely to be the remains of a fence post hole or gate post hole relating to the previous use of the land as an abattoir. A further two square features of a similar size were encountered in Plot 12, situated 1.80m apart from each other. These contained an organic fill containing plastics and other modern materials, and are likely to be more recent gate posts associated with the abattoir.

4.1.4 In the area overlying house Plot 8 the natural [03] was immediately overlain by 0.28m of topsoil [01].

4.1.5 In Plot 6 the geology was overlain by a layer of silty clay made ground [06] ranging in thickness from 0.25 – 0.71m. The made ground extended across 16m of the stripped area, and was overlain by 0.15m of silty clay subsoil [02].

4.1.6 In the rest of the site the geology was immediately overlain by subsoil [02] which in turn was overlain by topsoil [01].

4.2 Foundation footings, Plots 1 – 4 (Figures 2 and 4)

4.2.1 Foundation footings were monitored across an area measuring c.40m by 30m

across the location of Housing Plots 1- 4. The width of the footings measured 0.50m, and the excavation was taken to a maximum depth of 1.20m below the ground surface level. All contexts encountered within the foundation footings have been summarised in Table 3, below.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
01	Layer	Made Ground	>c.40	>	0.70
02	Layer	Red clay made ground	>c.40	>	0.35-0.60
03	Layer	Grey clay made ground	>c.40	>	0.15
04	Layer	Made ground	>c.40	>0.50	Unknown

Table 3: List of recorded contexts from foundation footings across Plots 1 – 4.

4.2.2 The footings were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20m below the ground surface level. The natural geology was not encountered in this part of the site. The deposit at the base of the excavations comprised made ground [04], a pale greyish-brown silty clay containing frequent stone inclusions.

4.2.3 Overlying the made ground was another layer of made ground [03], 0.15m thick. This layer comprised compact dark grey clay containing occasional small chalk nodules and small stones.

4.2.4 Overlying the grey clay was another layer of made ground [02] comprised of compact red-brown clay. The thickness of the made ground varied slightly, and appeared to be thickest in the north-east end of the site. It ranged from 0.35m in Plot 4 to 0.60m in Plot 1.

4.2.5 The red-brown clay made ground [02] was overlain by a final layer of made ground [01] comprised of friable pale grey-brown sandy silt containing frequent stones and occasional fragments of cbm. It measured a thickness ranging from 0.30-0.70m.

4.2.6 No archaeological finds or features were encountered within the foundation footings.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the watching brief. Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. Finds were all packed and stored according to IFA (2008) guidelines. None of the finds require further conservation. An overview is shown in Table 4 below. A single, marked clay tobacco pipe from [5] was assigned a registered finds number (RF <1>).

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)
002	1	20							1	2
006	1	6	1	48	1	38	1	16		
005			1	<2			1	6	1	4
Total	2	26	2	48	1	38	2	22	2	6

Table 4: Overview of the bulk assemblage

5.2 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The archaeological monitoring recovered just two sherds of post-Roman pottery from the site. Context [2] contained the beaded rim of a glazed red earthenware plate (20g). The sherd, which is slightly worn, can best be placed between c. 1650 and 1750. The other sherd was recovered from context [6]. This consists of a smaller (5g), but fresher, sherd of glazed red earthenware datable to between c. 1750 and 1900.

5.2.2 The sherds have no potential for further analysis and have been discarded.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Materials by Trista Clifford

5.3.1 Just two fragments of CBM weighing 48g were recovered during the watching brief. Context [6] contained a fragment of roofing tile in a calcareous fabric with patches of sandy mortar on the lower surface. A small flake of probable roof tile in a similar fabric was recovered from context [5]. The fragments are not closely dateable; a date of post 1400 is probable.

5.4 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.4.1 Three clay tobacco pipe stem fragments were recovered during the watching brief. Two comprise plain, unmarked stem fragments. The earliest of these was recovered from [2] and dates to the mid 17th to early 18th century. Context [5] contained a fragment of mid 18th- to 19th-century date. A stem fragment with spur (RF <1>, weight 6g), dating to c. 1820-60, has "J?!" moulded in relief on either side of the spur. No makers with these initials are currently known in the area for this period.

5.5 The Ironwork by Trista Clifford

- 5.5.1 Two hand forged iron general purpose nails weighing 22g were recovered. Both are complete and have square sectioned stems. The nail from context [5] measures 47mm in length with a circular head and clenched tip; the nail from context [6] is larger (82mm in length) with a sub square head. The nails are not inherently dateable however a post medieval date is likely.

5.6 The Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth

- 5.6.1 A single bone weighing 38g was recovered from context [6] during the watching brief. Identified as a large mammal, cattle-sized left rib fragment, the bone is in moderate condition with minimal signs of surface erosion. Evidence of butchery is present mid shaft; the bone has been chopped roughly. This type of butchery suggests carcass portioning for meat consumption.
- 5.6.2 No evidence of burning, gnawing or pathology has been noted.
- 5.6.3 Due to the size of the assemblage, it holds no potential for further analysis.

5.7 Summary

- 5.7.1 A small assemblage with dateable pieces ranging between c. 1650 and 1900 was recovered from three different contexts. The group is very small, lacking intrinsically interesting pieces, and as it stands, it is not considered to be of significance. It is recommended to discard the assemblage.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 The natural geology varied across the site, with areas of sandy mudstone and alternating sandy limestones. The overlying subsoil ranged in thickness from 0.18m – 0.40m, and the overlying topsoil measured a thickness of 0.28m.
- 6.1.2 In Plot 6, the geology was overlain by a thick layer of made ground, and in P1-4 only made ground was identified.
- 6.1.3 Only one feature, of post-medieval date was encountered during the watching brief.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 6.2.1 The negative results in Plots 1-4 and 8 may be a result of truncation on the site, but the negative results throughout the rest of the site where undisturbed natural was encountered indicate a lack of detectable past human activity.

6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

- 6.3.1 A single square shaped post hole was encountered within Plot 11 containing clay pipe, post-medieval pottery and nails. Although the feature is very shallow it is likely to be the remains of a fence post hole or gate posthole relating to the previous use of the land as an abattoir. A further two square features of a similar size were encountered in Plot 12, situated 1.80m apart. These contained an organic fill with plastics and other modern materials within the fill, and are likely to be more recent gate posts associated with the abattoir.

6.4 Conclusions

- 6.4.1 With the exception of the post-medieval post hole discussed above, the development of the site will not impact upon any archaeological remains.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Malcolm Jarvis for commissioning the work and for his assistance throughout the project, and Wendy Rogers, Kent County Council Senior Archaeological Officer, for her guidance and monitoring.

Appendix 1: HER List of monuments / events within 1km of the site

Figure 1 No.	HER No.	NGR	Description	Period
1	TR 03 NE 201	TR 05880 37604	Square Enclosure cropmark	Unknown
2	TR 03 NE 237	TR 0692 3662	Ring ditch cropmark	Unknown
3	TR 03 NE 5	TR 0605 3639	Building and hypocaust	Roman
4	TR 03 NE 6	TR 05553719	'The Mount' Barrow	Roman
5	TR03 NE25	TR 06203680	Clapp Hill: C3 rd /4 th coins	Roman
6	TR 04 SE 120	TR 0529 4261	Roman road running from Maidstone to Dover via Lympe	Roman
7	TR 03 NE 207	TR 0676 3626	Possible course of Roman Road	Roman
8	MKE55849	TR 05600 37300	Copper alloy brooch	Roman
9	MKE55849	TR 05600 37300	Copper alloy brooch	Roman
10	MKE55836	TR 05600 37300	Silver Coin	Medieval
11	MKE55837	TR 05600 37300	Silver Coin	Medieval
12	MKE55839	TR 05600 37300	Silver Coin	Medieval
13	MKE55840	TR 05600 37300	Silver Coin	Medieval
14	MKE55841	TR 05600 37300	Copper alloy buckle	Medieval
15	MKE55842	TR 05600 37300	Copper alloy buckle	Medieval
16	MKE55843	TR 05600 37300	Copper alloy object	Medieval
17	MKE55844	TR 05600 37300	Copper alloy buckle	Medieval
18	MKE55845	TR 05600 37300	Copper alloy buckle	Medieval
19	MKE55846	TR 05600 37300	Copper alloy mount	Medieval
20	MKE55847	TR 05600 37300	Copper alloy strap fitting	Medieval
21	MKE55848	TR 05600 37300	Copper alloy strap end	Medieval
22	TR 03 NE 195	TR 0600 3600	Early Denarial silver early penny	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon 715AD – 735AD
23	TR 03 NE 225	TR 0600 3600	Silver penny	Anglo-Saxon
24	MKE83192	TR 0496 3694	Farmstead	Post-med 1540AD
25	MKE83217	TR 0572 3613	Wykhurst farmstead	Post med – 1540
26	MKE88360	TR 0656 3722	Symnells Farmstead	Post Medieval - 1540 AD
27	MKE88362	TR 0658 3699	Goldwell Manor Farm	Post med – 1540
28	MKE88366	TR 0599 3596	Pattisons Farm (Patterson's Farm)	Post med – 1540
29	MKE88364	TR 0665 3628	Cobb's Hall farmstead	Post med – 1540
30	MKE88715	TR 0571 3685	Poulton Farm	Post med – 1540
31	MKE83195	TR 0543 3712	Bank Farm	Post med – 1700AD

Figure 1 No.	HER No.	NGR	Description	Period
32	MKE83202	TR 0570 3600	Barton Farm	1700AD
33	MKE83193	TR 0539 3690	Farmstead	1800 AD
34	MKE88359	TR 0641 3751	Stone Street Farm	1800 AD
35	MKE55835	TR 05600 37300	Silver Coin	Post Medieval
36	MKE88354	TR 0584 3740	Handen Farm	Post med – 1800
37	MKE88361	TR 0661 3714	Outfarm south east of Symnells	1800AD
38	MKE89066	TR 0585 3619	Outfarm south west of Homelands	Post med – 1800
39	MKE88363	TR 0606 3678	Piggy bank farm	Post med – 1800
40	MKE88365	TR 0591 3622	Farmstead south west of Homelands	Post med – 1800
41	MKE55815	TR 05600 37100	Copper alloy coin	Post Medieval

Table 5: Summary of HER/SMR data

Appendix 2: HER Summary Form

Site Code	OAA13					
Identification Name and Address	The Old Abattoir, Roman Road, Aldington, Kent					
County, District &/or Borough	Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	05973 36836					
Geology	Atherfield clay formation sandy mudstone and alternating sandy limestones.					
Arch. South-East Project Number	6065					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB.	Intermittently between 18/07/13 and 16/04/14		
Sponsor/Client	Malcolm Jarvis on behalf of Jarvis Homes					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Catherine Douglas					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		
<p>Summary Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) were commissioned by Malcolm Jarvis on behalf of Jarvis Homes to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction of twelve new houses at The Old Abattoir site, Aldington, Kent, located at NGR: TR 05973 36836.</p> <p>The geology varied across the site, with areas of sandy mudstone and alternating sandy limestones. A single post-medieval post hole was encountered during the watching brief. The negative results in Plots 1-4 and 8 may be a result of truncation on the site, but the negative results throughout the rest of the site appear to indicate a lack of past human activity.</p>						

Appendix 3: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-180705

Project details

Project name	The Old Abattoir, Roman Road, Aldington
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) were commissioned by Malcolm Jarvis on behalf of Jarvis Homes to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction of twelve new houses at The Old Abattoir site, Aldington, Kent, located at NGR: TR 05973 36836. The geology varied across the site, with areas of sandy mudstone and alternating sandy limestones. A single post-medieval post hole was encountered during the watching brief. The negative results in Plots 1-4 and 8 may be a result of truncation on the site, but the negative results throughout the rest of the site appear to indicate a lack of past human activity.
Project dates	Start: 18-07-2013 End: 16-04-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	ROMAN ROAD Roman
Monument type	MOUND Roman
Significant Finds	COINS Early Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT ASHFORD ALDINGTON The Old Abattoir, Aldington, Kent
Postcode	TN25 7DH
Study area	2.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TR 05973 36836 51.0931667124 0.941815697364 51 05 35 N 000 56 30 E Point

Project creators

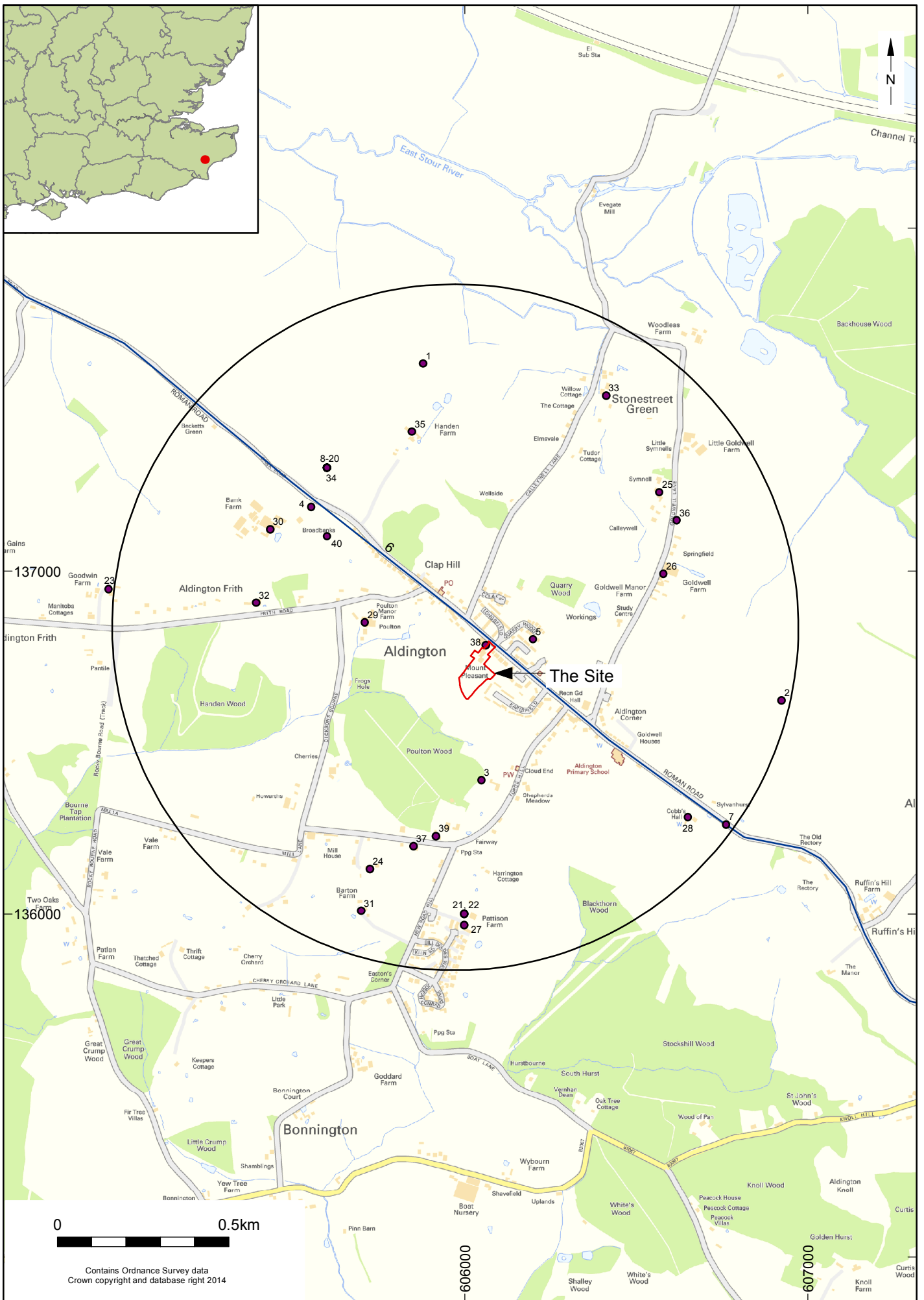
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager Neil Griffin
Project supervisor Catherine Douglas
Project supervisor Dylan Hopkinson
Type of sponsor/funding body Jarvis Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient local museum
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient local museum
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Report", "Section"

Entered by Catherine Douglas (catherine.douglas@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on 4 June 2014



Contains Ordnance Survey data
Crown copyright and database right 2014

© Archaeology South-East		The Old Abattoir, Aldington, Kent		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6065	June 2014	Site location and HER data		
Report Ref: 2013187	Drawn by: RHC			

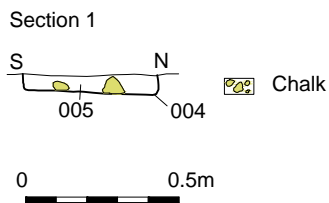
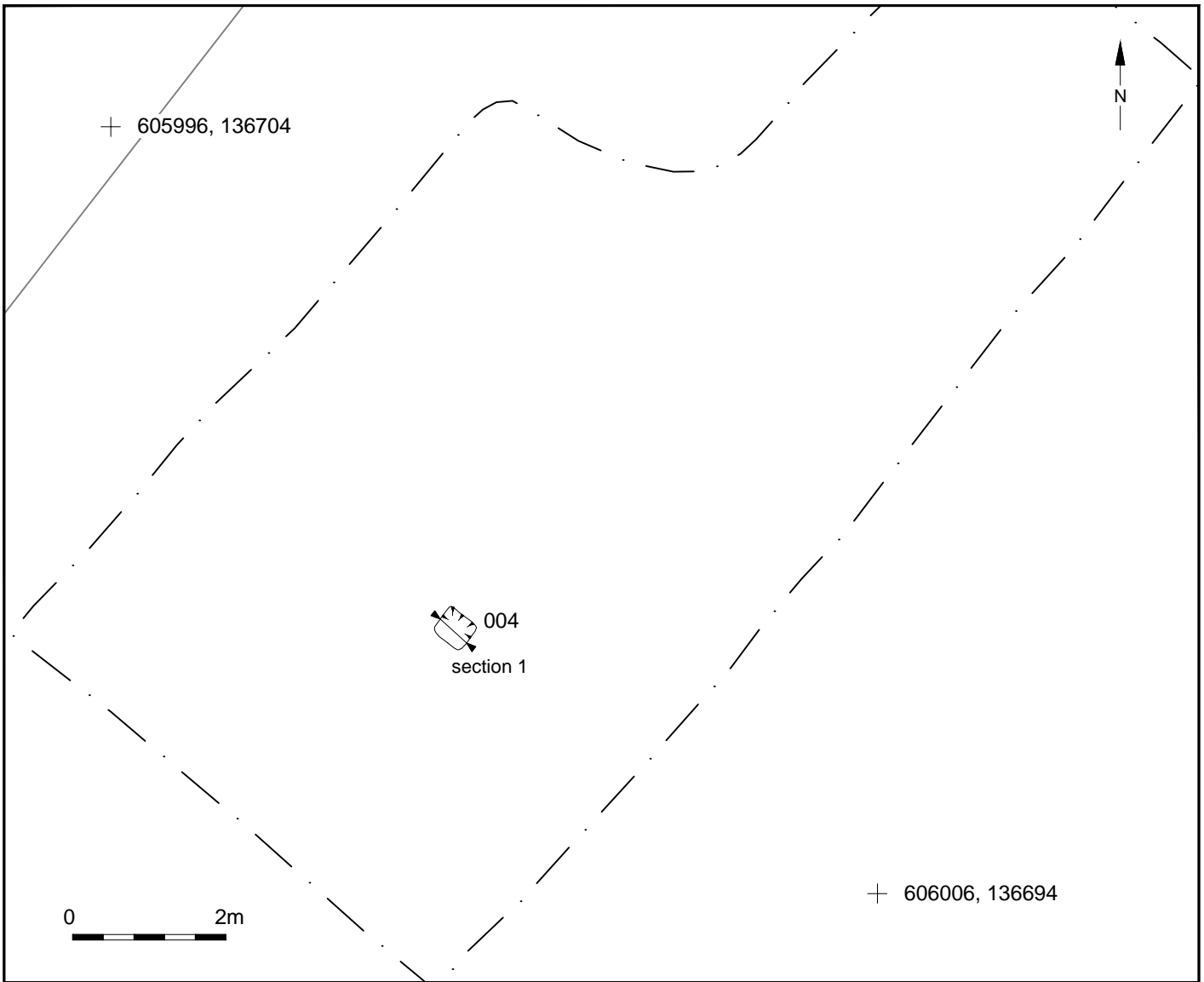


Monitored area
 Spoil heap

0 10m

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© Archaeology South-East		The Old Abattoir, Aldington, Kent		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 6065	June 2014	Plan of monitored areas		
Report Ref: 2013187	Drawn by: RHC			



© Archaeology South-East		The Old Abattoir, Aldington, Kent	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 6065	June 2014	Posthole [004] plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2013187	Drawn by: RHC		



Subsoil strip across plot 8 looking south-west



Footings across plots 1-4

Sussex Office

Units 1 & 2
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