

**An Archaeological Watching Brief  
At The Old Cattle Market, Elwick Place, Ashford, Kent**

**NGR: TR 00810 42484**

**Planning Ref: 15/01195/AS**

**ASE Project No: 160211  
Site Code: ACM16**

**ASE Report No: 2017282  
OASIS id: archaeol6-288298**

**By Steve Price  
With contributions by  
Isa Benedetti-Whitton, Hayley Forsyth-Magee  
Illustrations by  
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<b>Date of Issue:</b>	June 2017		
<b>Revision:</b>			

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**Abstract**

*This report presents the results of monitoring geotechnical test-pits and an archaeological watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East at the Old Cattle Market, Elwick Place, Ashford, Kent in September 2016 and May and June 2017. The work was commissioned by Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd. The groundwork was associated with the development of a new hotel and cinema.*

*The stratigraphic sequence on site consisted of various modern made ground deposits overlying natural clay geology. These made ground deposits varied across the site, but there were no intact buried subsoil horizons encountered anywhere.*

*The work uncovered scant evidence of walls and post-holes likely related to the old cattle market. Based on brick samples these features were generally dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. There was clearly a great deal of truncation on site. The lack of any intact subsoil horizon suggests the natural geology had also been truncated, and in places it was somewhat contaminated. The development of the High Speed 1 rail link in the 1990s was likely responsible for a lot of the truncation, and it is logical to suggest that a lot of the made ground deposits were up-casts associated with that work.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd to carry out monitoring of geotechnical test-pits and an archaeological watching brief at Elwick Place, Ashford, Kent (NGR: TR 00810 42484, Figure 1).

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 The British Geological Survey does not record Superficial Geology within the Site. Most of the Site is located either within Atherfield Clay Formation (Mudstone, Sandy) or within Hythe Formation (Sandstone and Limestone, Interbedded).

1.2.2 The Site is approximately 2.7 hectares (ha) in area, centred on TR 00810 42484.

1.2.3 At the time of the work the site was vacant and comprised areas of hard standing surrounded by walls and vegetation. The area surrounding the site includes industrial buildings and railway embankments to the west, Elwick Road and mixed-use development to the north, a car park to the east and railway lines to the south.

1.2.4 The site is located to the south-west of the historic core of Ashford, located on higher ground. The natural topography slopes from the town centre southwards toward the Great Stour River. The site itself slopes gently from north-west, where the highest point is at approximately 51 m AOD, to south-east, where the lowest point is at approximately 44.5 m AOD.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 The Scope of Works consented by planning application (conditional) consists of:

- Mixed use development comprising of restaurants and cafes (Class A3), a hotel (Class C1), leisure and assembly, including a cinema (Class D2), a car park, associated highway works, vehicle access, infrastructure, plant, car and cycle parking and landscaping (Phase 1).

1.3.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd (2016) outlining the methods to be used during the archaeological monitoring as well as the aims and objectives of the work.

### **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

1.4.1 The first development within the site boundary is likely to have been the creation of the Cattle Market in 1856. The Site's significance is primarily derived from its designation as an Area of Archaeological Potential for early Prehistoric archaeology, and its use as a Cattle Market from the mid-19<sup>th</sup>

century to the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The archaeological works aimed to establish whether structural remains associated with the old cattle market were present, as well as any other archaeological features and or contexts.

## **1.5 Scope of Report**

- 1.5.1 This report presents the results of the archaeological monitoring undertaken by ASE in September 2016, May and June 2017. John Hirst, Gary Webster and Steve Price directed the fieldwork. The fieldwork was managed by Paul Mason, and the post excavation work was managed by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Overview**

2.1.1 An Area of Archaeological Potential (AAP) is defined in the Ashford Borough Council's interactive mapping as encompassing part of the site, specifically a strip along Elwick Road, and extending westwards to include most of the north-west of the site. This roughly matches the principal lines of bedrock geology within the site described above as Atherfield Clay Formation (Mudstone) and Hythe Formation (Sandstone and Limestone), and the 40m to 50m topographic contour line. The designation is related to early Prehistoric potential in this area. The following summaries are taken from the WSI (Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd 2016) with due acknowledgement.

### **2.2 Period Summaries**

#### **Palaeolithic (450,000 to 12,000 BC) and Mesolithic (12,000 to 4,000 BC)**

2.2.1 The Pleistocene was characterised by periods of cold and warm conditions, where the vegetation changed between tundra and mixed forest cover, respectively. Two Palaeolithic surface finds from the general area of Ashford were seen by Roe for his 1968 gazetteer (TR 04 SW 446). These are depicted in the Kent Historic Environment Record (KHER) as located approximately 150 m to the south-west of the site, however, this location is arbitrary, as the exact location of the two finds is unknown.

#### **Neolithic (4,000 to 1,800 BC)**

2.2.2 This period is characterised by the gradual change from hunter-gatherer communities to more settled agricultural subsistence, and consequently episodes of forest clearance. This newly emerging pattern of settlement was also accompanied by the emergence of ceremonial and funerary monuments and the development of long distance trading. There are no records dating to this period within a 1 km radius search area, however there are a number of surface finds reported in the area of Willesborough (south-east of the site, outside the search area), which demonstrate activity in the vicinity.

#### **Bronze Age (1,800 to 600 BC)**

2.2.3 Bronze Age occupation and field systems have been recorded at Kingsnorth, Stanhope and Sevington, on the edges of the river floodplains. This would seem to indicate that those more fertile lands, close to the water source of the Great and East Stour Rivers, would have been preferred to the higher topographic location of Ashford town centre and away from the main body of river valley gravel terraces.

2.2.4 A middle Bronze Age dagger (now in the British Museum) was found in Ashford, but no further information is available (TR 04 SW 10).

2.2.5 Similarly, a Bronze Age palstave axe was found near Ashford in 1846, but there is no further information on provenance (TR 04 SW 11).

### **Iron Age (600 BC to AD 42)**

- 2.2.6 Traces of an Iron Age enclosure dated to between the third to first centuries BC were found during an archaeological evaluation at Crowbridge Road to the south-east of the site, outside of the search area. Further evidence of Iron Age occupation was found in the same area, suggesting the existence of a Romano-British farmstead dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.
- 2.2.7 La Tene III domestic pottery from Ashford is recorded in a report produced in 1930. The precise location of this find spot or the present location of the pottery is uncertain and no further information was available.
- 2.2.8 Metal detector searches in Ashford have revealed six Iron Age coins (four copper alloy and two gold), recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme in Ashford (MKE56198, MKE56199, MKE56200, MKE56212, MKE56225, MKE56262).

### **Roman (AD 43 to AD 409)**

- 2.2.9 Outside the 1 km search radius, to the south-east of the site, archaeological evaluation in 1993 at Sevington located a series of probable ditches, possibly associated with the Iron Age sites mentioned above.
- 2.2.10 In relative proximity to these features, archaeological evaluation in 1990 revealed at least 15 ditches, several small pits, post-holes and two cremation burials belonging to a Romano-British farmstead of 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD date.
- 2.2.11 The Roman road running from Benenden to Canterbury via Ashford, runs along what is known today as Station Road and Beaver Road, at the eastern end of Elwick Road (TQ 93 NE 66).
- 2.2.12 A Romano-British roadside settlement has been excavated at Westhawk Farm, to the south of the site and outside the 1 km radius search area, where the Canterbury to Tenterden Roman road crosses the Maidstone to Lympne Roman road. The evidence recovered suggests that the settlement had been abandoned by the late 4<sup>th</sup> century and that there was no occupation here during the Anglo-Saxon period. The small Romano-British town may have been the forerunner of medieval and modern Ashford.
- 2.2.13 A Romano-British cremation was found, approximately 530m to the north of the site during excavations for foundations of a house being built in Albert Road in 1896; this was dated to the late 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries (TR 04 SW 5).

### **Early Medieval (AD 410 to AD 1065)**

- 2.2.14 Ashford may be referred to in charters of AD 835 and 858. It is mentioned in a grant of land near Ashford in AD 940, and in a will of 1046.
- 2.2.15 There is no definite evidence for a settlement at Ashford in the Saxon period, but the DomesdayBook records a church at Essetesford in 1086. The church may have served as a focus for settlement before the Norman Conquest and



its position overlooking an area where land and water routes converged may have encouraged the growth of a trading exchange point, which subsequently developed into a market.

- 2.2.16 Prior to 1856 an Anglo-Saxon inhumation burial was discovered, approximately 100 m to the north of the site (Church Road), consisting of a skeleton with a claw beaker and weapons, dated to the 7<sup>th</sup> century (TR 04 SW 13). An Anglo Saxon glass bell beaker may be associated with this burial (TR 04 SW 31).
- 2.2.17 Six Anglo-Saxon coins (five silver pennies, or sceats, and one Merovingian gold tremissis) are recorded in the 1 km search radius, and described as located "near Ashford" (TR 04 SW 421, TR 04 SW 422, TR 04 SW 424, TR 04 SW 425, TR 04 SW 426, TR 04 SW 427).
- 2.2.18 An Anglo-Norman silver penny was also found near Ashford (TR 04 SW 423).

### **Medieval (AD 1066 to AD 1539)**

- 2.2.19 Ashford is listed as a medieval town in the Historic England Monuments Protection Programme provisional list of urban areas (TR 04 SW 69). The Kent Historic Towns Survey for Ashford describes the town as a "small market town based on a settlement of pre- Conquest origin, situated at a ford on the river Great Stour where the Roman road from Canterbury (Margary route 130) ran through the North Downs gap to Tenterden and was crossed by the main route from Maidstone to Hythe", until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 2.2.20 The Domesday Survey records four manors in the vicinity of modern Ashford: Essetesford (Ashford), Estefort (South Ashford), Essella (East Stour), in the Hundred of Longbridge, and Rapentone (Repton), in the Hundred Chart.
- 2.2.21 Essetesford, which seems to have grown into Ashford as we know it today, had two villagers, fifteen smallholders, three slaves, a church, a priest, and two mills. The place-name of Essetesford is use as early as 1046 in a collection of Anglo-Saxon Wills. The Domesday Book refers to it as *Æscedesford*. Later, in 1262 it is referred to as *Essheteforde* in the Red book of the Exchequer. The first element of the name "æscet", is interpreted as meaning "ash copse", or perhaps "æscseat" meaning "corner where ash trees grow".
- 2.2.22 Before the Norman Conquest, the manor of Ashford, including most of Ashford (Essetesford) and South Ashford (Estefort), was divided between the King, the abbey of St Augustine in Canterbury, and Earl Godwin. It then passed into the hands of various local families, until the death of Juliana de Leybourne in 1368, when it reverted to the Crown.
- 2.2.23 In 1382 Richard II granted the manor to the dean and canons of the chapel of St Stephen at Westminster Palace who held it until 1547. Little is known of the manor house or its position, but the site of The Saracen's Head Inn, which belonged to the lord of the manor until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, appears to have been the lodgings of the steward of the medieval manor. Records mention a manor house in 1368, perhaps on the site of present day Parsonage Barn Farm.

- 2.2.24 Archaeological evaluations have been carried out at two medieval manor sites; Boy's Hall (SM 1009006), approximately 2.4 km to the south-east of the site, and at Parsonage Barn Farm, approximately 1 km to the north-east of the site, which seem to confirm their status.
- 2.2.25 The most significant designated building within the 1 km search radius is the Grade I listed Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin (TR 04 SW 357). Associated with it is The College (now the Vicarage), a secular college founded at Ashford in Edward IV's reign, and dissolved soon after in 1503 (TR 04 SW 146).
- 2.2.26 There are thirteen listed medieval timber framed houses and shops in the core of the medieval town dated to this period, eleven of which are Grade II listed (TR 04 SW 226, TR 04 SW 304, TR 04 SW 232, TR 04 SW 351, TR 04 SW 166, TR 04 SW 258, TR 04 SW 196, TR 04 SW 206, TR 04 SW 199, TR 04 SW 349, TR 04 SW 215) and one timber framed jettied, Grade II\* listed (TR 04 SW 270). The Historic England National Monuments Record website (Pastscape) is reported in the KHER as recording a house ('Mummerys') at Ashford of c.1500 date (TR 04 SW 77).
- 2.2.27 In 1243, Henry III granted Simon de Cryol the right to hold the first recorded markets in Ashford – a weekly Saturday market, and an annual fair from 28th to 30th August. In 1348 Juliana de Leybourne was allowed a Sunday market and a fair; and in 1466 the rights to the August fair were granted to the dean and canons of the chapel of St Stephen, Westminster.
- 2.2.28 The market at Ashford was held in the High Street, north of the church. It was originally occupied by temporary stalls and by the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, with permanent shops, particularly on the south side where they may have encroached on the churchyard, and in an island or block of buildings in the centre of the High Street, known as Middle Row. This included a market-hall or court-hall incorporating the town cage (or lock-up), shops on the ground floor and a meeting hall above.

#### **Post-medieval (AD 1540 to AD 1901)**

- 2.2.29 In 1659 a market was held in Ashford every Saturday, and there were two fairs in August. In 1671 a new market was granted to Viscount Strangford, Lord of the Manor, to be held 'within or next the town of Ashford' on every second Tuesday throughout the year. From 1784 the first and third Tuesdays of each month were given over to a livestock market in Lower High Street and by the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century a livestock market, a butter market, a butchery, a fish market and a corn market were all held along the High Street in market stalls (known as lord's shops). By then, there were three annual fairs for general merchandise, held in May, September and October, and a wool fair in August.
- 2.2.30 In c.1602 a new market and court-hall was built in the area occupied by the corn and fish markets. In the 1830s the Corn Exchange was transferred from the Royal Oak Inn to the Old Assembly Rooms in Kings Parade. In 1861 a new Corn Exchange was opened in Elwick Road opposite the new cattle market which had been built on the edge of town in 1856, and which occupied the western half of the site.

- 2.2.31 The Elwick family had moved to Ashford c. 1770, and in 1806 they purchased the Manor of Ashford, which included a large area of land stretching from the south of the churchyard to Beaver Lane, and included the site. The Elwick family were lords of the Manor, and also bankers, involved with much of the rapid expansion of the town in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Several new roads, created at this time, bear the names of the family (Elwick Road, George Street, William, Francis and Bond Roads, as well as Jemmett Road).
- 2.2.32 Ashford's Cattle Market was formed in 1856, on land leased from George Elwick Jemmett for 99 years, with an option to purchase which the newly formed company exercised in 1868, and along with all the market rights of the manor.
- 2.2.33 The market's move away from the original location on the High Street was necessary due to its popularity, which at busy times caused serious congestion. By 1865 the livestock market, run by the Ashford Cattle Market Company Ltd, was held weekly and it soon became one of the largest in the south of England.
- 2.2.34 The first edition Ordnance Survey (1871) depicts the eastern half of the site (Phase 2) to largely comprise of a garden nursery, which extended into the western half of the site (Phase 1) and across the south-eastern site boundary. Some open land is depicted along the northern part of this area. The western half of the site is labelled as a cattle market; comprising a large number of cattle pens, auction ring and an office.
- 2.2.35 By the time the second edition Ordnance Survey (1896-98) was published some new buildings are depicted in the northern part of the cattle market, and railways sidings to the west of the site have been extended into the south-western part of the Site. This remains the site layout until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 2.2.36 Ashford developed little in the way of industry until the coming of the railway in 1842. Prior to this, agriculture was the mainstay of Ashford's economy and even after the development of the industrial railway works Ashford remained the most important rural market centre in its region.
- 2.2.37 In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Ashford's cattle market was one of the largest and most important in the south of England; wool fleeces were collected and auctioned in the town, and hops were grown on an increasingly large scale, with more than two thousand hop pickers coming down by train every harvest time. Agriculturally associated trades such as milling, tanning, blacksmithing, carpentry and saddlery were practised, bricks and tiles were produced and some linen was woven.
- 2.2.38 The iron foundry established in St John's Lane in 1773, which moved to land next to the railway in 1922, originally produced mainly agricultural implements. The Ashford Original Brewery and The Lion Brewery (both founded by 1850) used locally produced grain and hops. Virtually the only non-agricultural activity before the railway's arrival was the quarrying of ragstone, mainly for local use and some exported to other places in Kent and London.
- 2.2.39 There are a range of industries representing this period on the KHER, including

possible former workshops in Tufton Street (TR 04 SW 94 and TR 04 SW 91), a former workshop or warehouse in Park Street (TR 04 SW 93), a tannery in Tannery Lane (TR 04 SW 98), a smithy at corner of North Street and Park Street (TR04 SW 130), a warehouse at the rear of 8 North Street (TR 04 SW 431), an industrial print works at Tufton Street (TR 04 SW 99), a steam powered mill at Victoria Road (TR 04 SW 401), a brewery at Wellesley Road (TR 04 SW 97), and the Lyons Brewery at Dover Place (TR 04 SW 100).

- 2.2.40 Further out from the core of Ashford, there are several post-medieval farms represented for this period, including an outfarm adjacent to South Eastern Railway (MKE87318), a farmstead north-east of Beaver Green (MKE87320), an outfarm south-west of Barrowhill Row (MKE87322), and Barrowhill Farm (MKE87323).
- 2.2.41 The most significant change to Ashford during this period came through the improvement in transport connections. Ashford station was a major station, originally on the London, Tonbridge and Dover Line, and a major rail junction was built to the south-east of the site in 1842 (TR 04 SW 74).
- 2.2.42 The earliest of the London to Dover main lines, built by the South Eastern Company, was incorporated in 1836 and completed by 1844. The route ran from Dover to Folkestone and Ashford (TQ 84 SW 1). Gasworks Lane (which has now been diverted) originally connected Victoria Road / Leacon Road with Elwick Road, therefore forming the original western boundary of the site. The rail track crossed Gasworks Lane to the south-east of the site, and the original bridge survives.
- 2.2.43 In 1847 locomotive and carriage works for the South Eastern Railway - Newton Carriage Works - were built and the complex consists of various locomotive related shops and sheds as well as a lodge, clock tower and kiln (TR 04 SW 55).
- 2.2.44 The Ashford and Hastings Railway opened in 1851 (TQ 92 NW 80) and the Sevenoaks, Maidstone and Tunbridge Branch Railway was opened between Swanley and Sevenoaks in 1862, and extended to Maidstone in 1874 (TQ 75 NE 816). With the construction of the Ashford to Canterbury and Margate line in 1846, the town expanded rapidly, benefiting from its role as a railway junction.
- 2.2.45 The Ashford Cottage Hospital at Wellesley Road was established in 1869 and was superseded by a purpose-built hospital, erected in 1877 (TR 04 SW 110). The construction of the Ashford General Hospital in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century made the Ashford Cottage Hospital site redundant, and the buildings have been re-used as offices.
- 2.2.46 In terms of public spaces, Victoria Park dates from this period and is a public park created on farmland purchased in 1898 (TR 04 SW 390). The park features the Harper Fountain, which was designed for the second International Exhibition in 1862. A public open space was created at the site of Ashford's Memorial Gardens in 1897. It was designated as a First World War memorial garden in 1924 (TR 04 SW 391). The area was redeveloped in 2003 and is now used more as a public park than memorial garden.

### **Modern (AD 1901 onwards)**

- 2.2.47 The fourth edition Ordnance Survey (1931-33) shows that the railway sidings extending into the south-western part of the Site were extended across the entire southern extent of the cattle market, and some of the cattle pens are no longer noted. The cattle market buildings had been extended into the former allotment gardens to the north of this area.
- 2.2.48 By the sixth edition Ordnance Survey (1969-73) the sidings, which extended across the southern part of the cattle market, had been removed. More cattle pens had been removed in the central part of this area and replaced by a rectangular building. The structures in the northern part of this area also appear to have undergone redevelopment. A tank is noted in the north-western corner of the site. The nursery gardens in the western half of the site were no longer indicated and appear to have been replaced by car parking.
- 2.2.49 KHER records for this period are related mainly to defensive structures associated with the two World Wars, such as air raid shelters (TR 04 SW 131, TR 04 SW 108, TR 04 SW 397, TR 04 SW 405), a gas decontamination plant at Ashford Hospital (TR 04 SW 107), a defended locality at Godington Road, where the A28 road crosses the railway line, with anti-tank 'pimples', road block, rail block, strong points, and fortified houses (TR 04 SW 145), and a Category "A" nodal point, part of the Eastern Command (TR 04 SW 142). Two World War Two crash sites are also recorded as crash of the Fairey Battle (TR 04 SW 428) and crash of Hawker Hurricane (TR 04 SW 430).
- 2.2.50 Ashford General Hospital was built in 1926-8 and designed by local architect Edward A. Jackson (TR 04 SW 106). Wartime additions included a shelter (TR 04 SW 108) and a gas decontamination plant (TR 04 SW 107).
- 2.2.51 Ashford power station was located on Victoria Road in close proximity to the railway station, on the southern side of the rail track, immediately to the south of the site. Built in 1926 by Ashford Borough Council, the site not only included the power station itself but also electricity appliance showrooms, offices and workshops, marking the arrival of electricity supply to Ashford. All that now remains at that site are a group of workshop buildings and the bases of concrete cooling ponds (TR 04 SW 80).
- 2.2.52 The Picture Palace cinema opened in December 1911 and once stood on Tufton Street as the first of its kind in Ashford. It became home to the Kent Paper Company until it was eventually demolished in 1962.
- 2.2.53 The Royal Cinema de Luxe opened a year after the Picture Palace in 1912, and was demolished in January 1992, eventually making way for Ashford's International Train Station. The Odeon Cinema (currently occupied by a bingo club) dates from 1936 (TR 04 SW 68).

### **2.3 Recent Archaeological Investigation**

- 2.3.1 In an evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology in 2011 at the former K College site, approximately 100m north-east of the site, a single struck flint was found in a residual context, and not possible to date (TR 04 SW 396).

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork Methodology**

- 3.1.1 The first stage of archaeological work consisted of monitoring the excavation of seven test-pits (TPs) located across the site. This was followed by a watching brief that monitored all areas within the footprint of the proposed new hotel and cinema, where intrusive ground works were taking place (Figure 2).
- 3.1.2 The surface concrete had to be broken out using a hydraulic pecker attachment fitted to a 360° mechanical excavator. This then had to be removed by excavators using a toothed bucket. Asbestos was noted on the underside of some of the concrete slabs as they were lifted. Therefore, it was initially necessary for the attending archaeologists to remain at a safe distance, and then inspect the ground once the concrete had been safely removed.
- 3.1.3 Where practical the excavator was fitted with a smooth grading bucket and care was taken to ensure that archaeological deposits were not damaged due to over machining. Further concrete slabs had to be removed as layers of made ground were excavated. These also had to be broken up with a hydraulic pecker and pulled out of the ground using a toothed bucket.
- 3.1.4 Excavation strategy was in accordance with KCC Manual of Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief (KCC 2007). Archaeological deposits and features were cleaned, recorded and excavated sufficiently to characterise their nature.
- 3.1.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using the standard context record sheets used by Archaeology South-East. Post-excavation plans were made by digital means. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10.

#### **3.2 The Site Archive**

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

Context sheets	115
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	447
Context register	4
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	23
Test-Pit Record forms	7

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box )	1 bag
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

- 3.2.2 The finds and environmental samples ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements.

## **4.0 RESULTS (Figures 2-8)**

### **Archaeologically negative areas**

#### **4.1 Area 1 (Figure 3) hotel basement excavations**

- 4.1.1 The site was divided at the south-eastern end by the railway bridge. Excavations were carried out here for the new hotel basement, to depths of between 0.70-1.50m. This area consisted of various made ground deposits overlying natural clay head deposits. There was no visible subsoil horizon, and it was likely that the natural clay had also been truncated. No archaeology was observed.
- 4.1.2 The natural geology [018] consisted of variable deposits of light greyish-brown clay with orange streaks, mid reddish-orange coarse sandy clay, light greyish-green sandy clay, and light brown clayey sand.
- 4.1.3 In the north-west of Area 1, a made ground deposit [034] was recorded overlying the natural [018]. It consisted of firmly compacted mid-pinkish-red silty sand, with inclusions of moderate pieces of concrete and crushed stones. Overlying [034] was what appeared to be a buried tarmac surface [033] measuring 0.16m thick. This was overlain by: concrete [014] measuring between 0.37-0.51m thick; a dark-yellowish-brown silty coarse sand make up layer [013] with inclusions of moderate pieces of concrete, angular and sub-angular stones measuring 30-40mm; a layer of type 1 [012] 0.24-0.31m thick; and a crush surface [011] 0.04-0.26m thick.
- 4.1.4 In the south-east of Area 1, the natural was overlain by a made ground deposit [017], consisting of firmly compacted dark greenish-grey clayey sand, with inclusions of moderate angular stones 20-50mm and crushed brick. This deposit measured 0.11m thick. This was overlain by: a deposit of building sand [016] 0.07m thick; a made ground deposit [015] of firmly compacted light yellowish-green coarse sand with inclusions of frequent crushed stones, rounded and sub-rounded pebbles 10-20mm; type 1 [012] and crush surface [011]. A concrete slab [019] 0.13m thick was partially overlying [012] in the south-east of Area 1 instead of [011]. At the far south-east end of Area 1, another change in stratigraphy was noted, with a made ground deposit [020] consisting of bricks, brick rubble, concrete pieces, netlon fencing and chunks of metal found to be underlying [012]. It was excavated to 0.42m. A brick sample was retained from [020], which had the same dimensions as those retained from wall [030] (see 4.4 below) (222-233mm long, 106-110mm wide, 70mm thick), suggesting it was of the same 20<sup>th</sup> century date (see 5.3.2).



Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
011	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.04-0.26
012	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.24-0.31
013	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.36
014	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.37-0.51
015	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.35
016	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.07
017	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.11
018	Layer	Natural	-	-	-
019	Layer	Made ground	-	-	0.13
020	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	>0.42
033	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.16
034	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	>0.14

Table 3: Area 1, List of recorded contexts

## 4.2 Area 2 (Figure 3) deep drainage ditch

- 4.2.1 Area 2 was located on the north-west side of the railway bridge, running parallel to the south-west limit of excavations. The c.3-4.00m deep drainage ditch excavations carried out in this area only revealed made ground deposits as the natural geology was not reached. No archaeology was observed, and it was clear that the area had already been excavated and backfilled previously.
- 4.2.2 The lowermost made ground deposit [055] consisted of firmly compacted dark yellowish-green sandy silty clay, mottled with dark greyish-black and light orange-yellow flecks. It had various inclusions of brick rubble, metal, pieces of tarmac, plastic sheeting, angular and sub-angular stones 30-120mm. The exposed depth was estimated to be between 2-3m (it was not possible to measure the depth accurately, as it was not safe to get too close to the excavation).
- 4.2.3 Deposit [055] was overlain by a firmly compacted, mid-brownish-green silty sandy clay made ground deposit [054]. This had inclusions of occasional loose bricks and concrete pieces, and measured 0.49m thick. Overlying this was another made ground deposit [053], consisting of concrete, coarse light yellow sand, angular and sub-angular stones, measuring 0.40m thick. This was overlain by type 1 [007], 0.13-0.24m thick.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
007	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.13-0.24
053	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.40
054	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.49
055	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	>2.00-3.00

Table 4: Area 2, List of recorded contexts

## Areas with archaeology

### 4.3 Summary

4.3.1 The remaining areas were monitored both during geological test-pit excavations and the watching brief undertaken during groundworks. As the test-pits were fully contained within the subsequent watching brief areas these have only been detailed when additional information was recorded during this stage of work

### 4.4 Area 3, encompassing TP4 (Figures 2 & 4) ground reductions along south-western limit of excavation

4.4.1 Area 3 consisted of various made ground deposits overlying the natural light yellowish-brown firmly compacted clay [003]. The area was excavated to depth between 1-1.30m. There was no visible subsoil horizon and it was likely that the natural, contaminated in places, had also been truncated. The stratigraphy was more complex than that observed in Areas 2, 4, 5 and 6, with a number of different made ground deposits present (Harris Matrices are in the site archive).

4.4.2 Test-pit 4 revealed two short stretches of wall [1015] and [1020]. Wall [1015] was orientated southwest to northeast along the north-western edge of the test pit and wall [1020] was orientated northwest to southeast along the south-western edge. Both walls were double-skinned, constructed from modern brick bonded with hard yellow mortar and survived to heights of at least 0.60m: the base of the walls was not reached in the excavations. Parallel with [1020] was a 0.60m wide strip of concrete [1017] appearing to butt up against [1015] but extending beyond the southeast limits of the test-pit. The purpose of the concrete remains uncertain.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
003	Layer	Natural	-	-	-
040	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.31
041	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.39
042	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	>0.80
043	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.16
044	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	>1.00
045	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.32
046	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.81
047	Fill	Backfill of drain			0.26
048	Fill	Backfill of drain			0.40
049	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.27
050	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	>1.04
051	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.40
052	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.64
056	Cut	Cut of drain (mod.)			0.66
1015 (TP4)	Masonry	Wall	3.40+	-	0.70+
1017 (TP4)	Masonry	Concrete footing?	4.50+	0.60	0.20+
1020 (TP4)	Masonry	Wall	3.50+	-	0.60+

Table 5: Area 3, List of recorded contexts

#### **4.5 Area 4, encompassing TPs 1-3, 5, & 6 (Figures 2, 5 & 6) new site compound and parking area**

- 4.5.1 Area 4 consisted of a concrete slab and made ground layers overlying the natural geology. Remnants of a truncated wall and post-hole were encountered, located against the north-western limit of excavation and the remains of a structural wall and associated concrete floor were uncovered along the north-eastern limit of excavation. These features were presumably associated with the old cattle market buildings. Made ground [001] produced two complete 20<sup>th</sup> century bottles.
- 4.5.2 The natural geology [003] was the same as that observed in Area 3. The overlying mixed made ground deposit [002] consisted of dark brown clayey silt, loose bricks, brick rubble, concrete, metal, plastic and insulation material. It measured between 0.10-1.01m thick and was overlain by the concrete slab [001] measuring between 0.20-0.50m thick.
- 4.5.3 Following the removal of the made ground [002], the scant remains of a wall [022] were encountered along the north-western limit of excavation beneath the concrete [001]. The remains measured 0.37m long, and were 0.18m high. The bricks did not appear to be *in-situ*, but looked to have formed part of a wall at one time. They were mid orange-red in colour and unfrogged, measuring 230mm long, 110mm wide and 67mm thick. The bonding material used was light yellow/off-white friable sandy mortar with frequent crushed stone inclusions.
- 4.5.4 These bricks were discovered next to a backfilled cut [021], which may have been the original wall cut, although this was not clear. The cut, although not clearly defined, was visible for 2.00m in length, 0.34m wide and was 0.37m deep. It had been backfilled with [023], consisting of firmly compacted dark brownish-grey sandy clay, mottled with occasional mid orange patches, with inclusions of moderate rounded stones c.10mm and occasional fragments of crushed CBM. The backfilled cut had then been overlain with made ground [002], although adjacent to bricks [022], backfill [023] was directly overlain by concrete [001].
- 4.5.5 Cut [021] was truncated by a post hole [025], which measured 0.54m long, 0.47m wide and 0.26m deep. It contained two fills, [026] and [027]. Fill [026] consisted of firmly compacted dark brownish-grey sandy clay, with inclusions of occasional angular stones c.40mm. It looked to have been a result of slumped material from the north-west edge of the feature, suggesting it may have been left open for a short time after the post-hole was cut. Fill [027] was a friable, dark brownish-grey coarse sand, with frequent rounded stone inclusions measuring between 10-20mm. A fragment of clay tobacco pipe dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century (possibly residual), some animal bone and a metal object were recovered.
- 4.5.6 Remnants of a wooden post were visible against the concrete [001], which may have related to [025] but had been clearly destroyed by subsequent site activity.

- 4.5.7 The remains of a rectangular brick wall [030] were encountered along the north-east limit of excavation, underneath the made ground [002]. The wall remains consisted of three adjoining sides: A) measuring 4.90m long, 0.11m wide and 0.32 high; B) measuring 15.61m long, 0.11m wide and 0.07m high; and C) measuring 7.78m long, 0.11m wide and 0.38m high. These walls looked to be the remnants of footings for a building, probably part of the old cattle market. The concrete floor [032] was still intact, and the footing was enclosed on the outside by concrete [031].
- 4.5.8 Wall [030] was constructed from mid-pink red/orange red unfrogged bricks, measuring 222-233mm long, 106-110mm wide and 70mm thick bonded in a coursing of header and stretcher by coarse mortar, with frequent crushed stone inclusions in a light yellow/off white colour. The height of four courses and four bed joints was 0.32m, although mostly the wall only survived to one course high. Brick samples were retained and suggest a 20<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 4.5.9 Test-pits 5 and 6 were excavated against the north-eastern boundary wall of the site. Both test pits revealed a foundation cut into the natural ([1033] and [1043] respectively), approximately 0.70m deep (Figure 6). This was filled with a concrete foundation ([1032], [1042]) beneath a wall constructed from red brick in a Flemish bond and a coarse, hard, yellow mortar ([1031], [1041]). The wall height stretches approximately 2.00m above the ground surface.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness/height m
001	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.50-1.01
002	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.20-0.50
003	Layer	Natural	-	-	-
021	Cut	Possible wall cut	2.00	0.34	0.37
022	Masonry	Wall	0.37		0.18
023	Fill	Backfill	2.00	0.34	0.37
025	Cut	Post-hole	0.54	0.47	0.26
026	Fill	Fill	0.54	0.47	0.24
027	Fill	Backfill	0.54	0.47	0.21
030	Masonry	Wall	15.61	0.11	0.38
031	Layer	Concrete ass. with 030	16.45	0.51	-
032	Layer	Floor ass. with 030	15.61	7.78	-
1030 (TP5)	Fill	Backfill	-	-	-
1031 (TP5)	Masonry	Wall	1.5+	0.22	2.62
1032 (TP5)	Masonry	Concrete foundation	0.63+	0.39+	0.37+
1033 (TP5)	Cut	Foundation cut	1.05+	0.33+	0.70
1040 (TP6)	Fill	Backfill	-	-	-
1041 (TP6)	Masonry	Wall	1.5+	0.22	2.62
1042 (TP6)	Masonry	Concrete foundation	0.63+	0.39+	0.37+
1043 (TP6)	Cut	Foundation cut	1.05+	0.33+	0.70

Table 6: Area 4, List of recorded contexts

**4.6 Area 5, encompassing TP7 (Figure 7) ground reductions north-east side of site**

- 4.6.1 The deposits encountered in Area 5 were the same as those in Area 4 (concrete [001] over made ground [002]), but the natural was not reached.
- 4.6.2 The remnants of a wall [004] were encountered in this area, measuring 7m long, 0.35m wide and visible to a height of 0.16m (two courses) once the majority of [002] had been removed to the required depth. The bricks used measured 230mm long, 110mm wide and 70mm thick. The coursing appeared to have been alternate header and stretcher and the bonding material consisted of friable, coarse pale-yellow mortar. The wall may have originally been associated with the old cattle market. Brick samples were retained, suggestive of a late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 4.6.3 A post-hole [005] was also located in Area 5, although it was not possible to excavate due to asbestos concerns. It was roughly square-shaped, measuring 0.26m long and 0.23m wide. Part of the wooden post [006] was still *in-situ*, and was visible at a height of 0.38m. The top of the post looked as though it had been cut. No finds were recovered.
- 4.6.4 Test Pit 7 was also excavated against the north-eastern boundary wall of the site. The foundation cut [1057], concrete foundation [1056] and wall [1054] were of identical construction to those located in test pits 5 and 6 (described above in section 4.5.9), with the addition of a 0.06m thick layer of mortar [1055] laid between the concrete foundation and the wall. A possible re-cut, perhaps for repair was also recorded ([1051]).

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
001	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.50-1.01
002	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.20-0.50
004	Masonry	Wall	7.00	0.35	0.16
005	Cut	Post-hole	0.26	0.23	-
006	Wood	Post	-	-	0.38
1050 (TP7)	Fill	Backfill	-	-	-
1051 (TP7)	Cut	Re-cut			
1054 (TP7)	Masonry	Wall			
1055 (TP7)	Masonry	Mortar			
1056 (TP7)	Masonry	Concrete foundation			
1057 (TP7)	Cut	Foundation cut			

Table 7: Area 5, List of recorded contexts

#### 4.7 Area 6 (Figure 8) ground reductions south east end of site

- 4.7.1 Area 6 was excavated to a depth of 1.78m through deep made ground. The natural was reached at a depth of 1.58m. A small section of truncated wall was encountered in the south-west facing section that had been buried under the made ground. This was presumably associated with the old cattle market.
- 4.7.2 The natural geology [003] was overlain by a 0.06m thick made ground deposit [039], that consisted of firmly compacted dark brownish-grey silty clay with inclusions of moderate crushed stones and CBM. Context [039] was overlain

by a concrete footing [038] 2.30m long and 0.09m thick. A truncated wall [037] sat on top of this footing and a layer of concrete [036] was attached to the top of it. Wall [037] and its associated contexts were overlain by made ground [035] 1.52m thick. This made ground consisted of dark yellowish brown sandy clay, with frequent concrete pieces, brick rubble, plastic pipe, metal, polythene, angular and sub-angular stones.

- 4.7.3 The wall [037] measured 2.19m long, 0.44m wide and 0.42m high and was constructed from mid-orange-red/pinkish-red unfrogged bricks, measuring 220-230mm long, 100-104mm wide and 63-70mm thick (sizes showed slight variation). The brick coursing was header and stretcher and the bonding material consisted of light brown/off-white coarse limestone mortar with frequent crushed stone inclusions. The height of four courses and four bed joints was 0.33m. It is not certain what purpose this wall originally served, but it was presumably associated with the old cattle market. A brick sample was retained, which suggests a 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
003	Layer	Natural	-	-	-
035	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	1.52
036	Layer	Concrete	1.49	0.44	0.15
037	Masonry	Wall	2.19	0.44	0.42
038	Layer	Footing	2.30	-	0.09
039	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.06

Table 8: Area 6, List of recorded contexts

## 5.0 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the archaeological work at the Old Cattle Market, Elwick Road, Ashford. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 9). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)
001	2	1478								
004			2	3300						
020			2	4075						
027					1	13	2	29	1	2
030			2	7743						
037			1	4260						
Total	2	1478	7	19378	1	13	2	29	1	2

Table 9: Finds quantification

### 5.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The archaeological monitoring recovered just two pieces of pottery, both of which consist of complete vessels (no sherds were recovered from the site). Both vessels were recovered from context [001] and consist of late English stoneware bottles.

5.2.2 The first example is a shouldered ginger beer bottle (560g) with tan top, exterior Bristol glaze and internal screw stopper closure. Its dimensions are 70mm diameter base, 36mm diameter rim and a height of 176mm. Across the front it has black transfer printing: 'THE GLOBE // STONE // trade mark depiction of the globe // GINGER BEER // ASHFORD'. This equates to the Globe Mineral Water Company, of 48 New Street, Ashford, operating between c. 1927 and 1934. The bottle maker's oval cartouche stamp near the base is illegible.

5.2.3 The second bottle is a larger shouldered example, but this time with just a plain grey external Bristol glaze and cork closure (918g). Its dimensions are 85mm diameter base, 37mm diameter rim and a height of 215mm. Up the front of the bottle is a black transfer-printed branding: 'a fish with a ring through its mouth trade mark, followed by 'THE FISH & RING // BRAND // IS THE BEST'. This was the trademark of A. F. Harding & Co of the Stepney Polish Works, London who produced a number of leather treatments and polishes such as waterproof jet enamel, leather reviver and 'Blackall' varnish. An advert for the company's products of 1914 depict the same type of bottles as the current example holding these products, though the black residues on the current example suggests it may have held Blackall. However, these types of bottles can easily be as early as the 1890s and run through into the 1930s.

5.2.4 The Ashford bottle, being from a short-lived local company, should be retained

for long-term curation in a museum as part of its social history collection. The other vessel can be discarded.

### **5.3 The Ceramic Building Material** by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.3.1 A total of seven bricks, weighing 19,378g were hand collected from two contexts, [004] and [020], and two standing structures, [030] and [037]. All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel database. Three fabrics were apparent in the assemblage, two of which were Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) defined fabric types 3032 and 3038 (see Table 10).

Fabric	Description
3032	Dark red-purple fabric; parts of the surface are often discoloured by fine yellow speckling. Common burnt black ash and flint inclusions (up to 6mm) with varying amounts of quartz (up to 0.8mm).
3038	Very hard and distinctive granular fabric with numerous small white inclusions

Table 20: Brick fabric descriptions based Museum of London Archaeology definitions

5.3.2 The bricks sampled from structures [030] and [037] were both sharply formed, unfrogged, and in an unrecognised hard, red-orange fabric which looked modern. The thick layers of cement present on nearly all the brick surfaces would also indicate a 20<sup>th</sup> century or later date. Another brick from [020], vitrified solid, shares the dimensions of the [030] bricks (222-233 x 106-110 x 70mm) and is most likely from the same source and of the same date.

5.3.3 The 3032 fabric brick was relatively large (230 x 120 x 65mm) and formed similarly to the red-orange bricks. These bricks were most commonplace from the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> and throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, but the sparse inclusions and sharp form suggest a later date, c.19<sup>th</sup> century, as does the fine but hard chalky mortar. Fabric 3038 is a 20<sup>th</sup> century brick fabric, most iconically used by the London Brick Company, and with a use period that extends into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The example from the Old Cattle Market has a partial stamp: 'Central; Whittles..[?]'

5.3.4 None of the material has been retained.

### **5.4 The Clay Tobacco Pipe**

5.4.1 A small stem fragment weighing 2g was recovered from context [027]. An 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date is probable.

### **5.5 The Bulk Ironwork**

5.5.1 A single iron general purpose nail weighing 13g was recovered from context [027]. The nail measures 53.8mm in length and has a flat circular head. The tip is missing and the surface obscured by corrosion product. It is not inherently dateable beyond a broad post-medieval date. The nail is recommended for



discard.

**5.6 The Animal Bone** by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

- 5.6.1 A small assemblage of animal bone containing just two fragments weighing 29g was recovered from the excavation. The bone was hand-collected from context [027] and is in a moderate state of preservation with minimal signs of surface erosion present. No complete bones are present.
- 5.6.2 The bones retrieved from context [027] have been identified as two large mammal pelvis fragments. No evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing, pathology or non-metric traits were recorded.

## **6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence**

6.1.1 The stratigraphic sequence on site consisted of various modern made ground deposits overlying natural clay geology. These made ground deposits varied in different areas of the site, but no intact buried subsoil horizons were encountered during the work.

6.1.2 Two post-holes [005] and [025], and six walls, [004], [022], [030], [037], [1015] and [1020] were found sporadically across the site in addition to the upstanding north-western boundary wall [1031/1041/1054]. Based on the dating from brick samples recovered, these features fall within the range of 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### **6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts**

6.2.1 There was clearly a great deal of truncation on site. The lack of any intact subsoil horizon suggests the natural geology had also been truncated, and in places it was contaminated.

6.2.2 The development of the High Speed 1 rail link in the 1990s was likely responsible for a lot of the truncation and it is logical to suggest that a lot of the made ground deposits were upcasts from the works carried out. The brick rubble deposit [020] encountered in Area 1 during the basement excavations contained 20<sup>th</sup> century brick of the same type as those used in the construction of wall [030]. It therefore seems likely that the materials from the demolished cattle market structures were used as backfill in parts of the site.

6.2.3 The archaeological features encountered were substantially truncated. Wall [030] mostly survived to only one course high, although there were four or five courses intact in parts. Walls [004], [022], [037], [1015] and [1020] were also only partially surviving.

### **6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period**

#### **Post-Medieval and modern**

6.3.1 A small assemblage of post-medieval and modern finds were recovered from the fill of a modern post-hole and made ground deposits. One glass bottle is of local interest, having been manufactured by the Globe Mineral Water Company, of 48 New Street, Ashford, operating between c. 1927 and 1934.

6.3.2 The remains of walls uncovered in Areas 3 (TP4) and 6 at the southern end of the site appear to correspond to cattle market buildings and pens. Although these are shown in relation to the 1974 OS map on Figure 9, the location of these buildings is largely unchanged from earlier maps.

6.3.3 Work in Area 4 revealed several walls and features. Along the western edge of the site were the remains of wall [022] along with a modern posthole. The boundary along Gasworks Lane is visible in this location on maps throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, so [022] could relate to an earlier phase of boundary wall.

- 6.3.4 The remains of three sides of a structure [030] were uncovered in the northern corner of the site (Area 4). These align perfectly with a feature labelled as 'Tank', first appearing on the 1958 OS map, standing on a raised bank and presumably associated with the Cattle Market. By the time of the 1974 OS map and the realignment of Elwick Road, the tank is still visible but has been reduced in size (Figure 9).
- 6.3.5 Wall [004] located in Area 5 is close to, and on the same alignment as the southern wall of a cattle market building (Figure 9) and is likely to be the remains of this structure.
- 6.3.6 The upstanding north-eastern boundary wall was investigated by TPs 5-7 (Areas 4 & 5). This boundary first appears on the 1974 OS map corresponding with the re-alignment of Elwick Road. Prior to this date this area was used as allotments. Wall [2031/2041/2054] must therefore date to the 1970s.

#### **6.4 Consideration of research aims**

- 6.4.1 The majority of features encountered on site can be related to the old cattle market. The high degree of subsequent truncation that has occurred on site means that it is highly unlikely that any substantial remains would have survived intact. The lack of intact subsoil horizon and truncated natural would account for the fact that no prehistoric features were encountered.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ASE would like to thank Waterman Infrastructure and Environment Ltd for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Wendy Rodgers, County Archaeologist Kent County Council for her guidance and monitoring.

## HER Summary

<b>HER enquiry no.</b>									
<b>Site code</b>	ACM16								
<b>Project code</b>	160211								
<b>Planning reference</b>	15/01195/AS								
<b>Site address</b>	The Old Cattle Market, Elwick Place, Ashford, Kent								
<b>District/Borough</b>	Ashford								
<b>NGR (12 figures)</b>	600810, 142484								
<b>Geology</b>	Atherfield Clay Formation, Hythe Formation								
<b>Fieldwork type</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;">WB</td><td style="width: 25%;"></td></tr></table>			WB					
		WB							
<b>Date of fieldwork</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> May – 9 <sup>th</sup> June 2017								
<b>Sponsor/client</b>	Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd								
<b>Project manager</b>	Paul Mason								
<b>Project supervisor</b>	Gary Webster, Steve Price								
<b>Period summary</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Post-Medieval</td></tr></table>								Post-Medieval
			Post-Medieval						
<b>Project summary (100 word max)</b>	<p><i>Archaeological monitoring was carried out by Archaeology South-East at the Old Cattle Market, Elwick Place, Ashford, Kent during 2<sup>nd</sup> May – 9<sup>th</sup> June 2017.</i></p> <p><i>The work uncovered scant evidence of walls and post-holes likely related to the old cattle market. These features were generally dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries based on brick samples. There was clearly a great deal of truncation on site. The lack of any intact subsoil horizon suggests the natural geology had also been truncated, and in places it was somewhat contaminated. The development of the High Speed 1 rail link in the 1990s was likely responsible for a lot of the truncation, therefore a lot of the made ground deposits were likely upcasts from these works.</i></p>								
<b>Museum/Accession No.</b>									

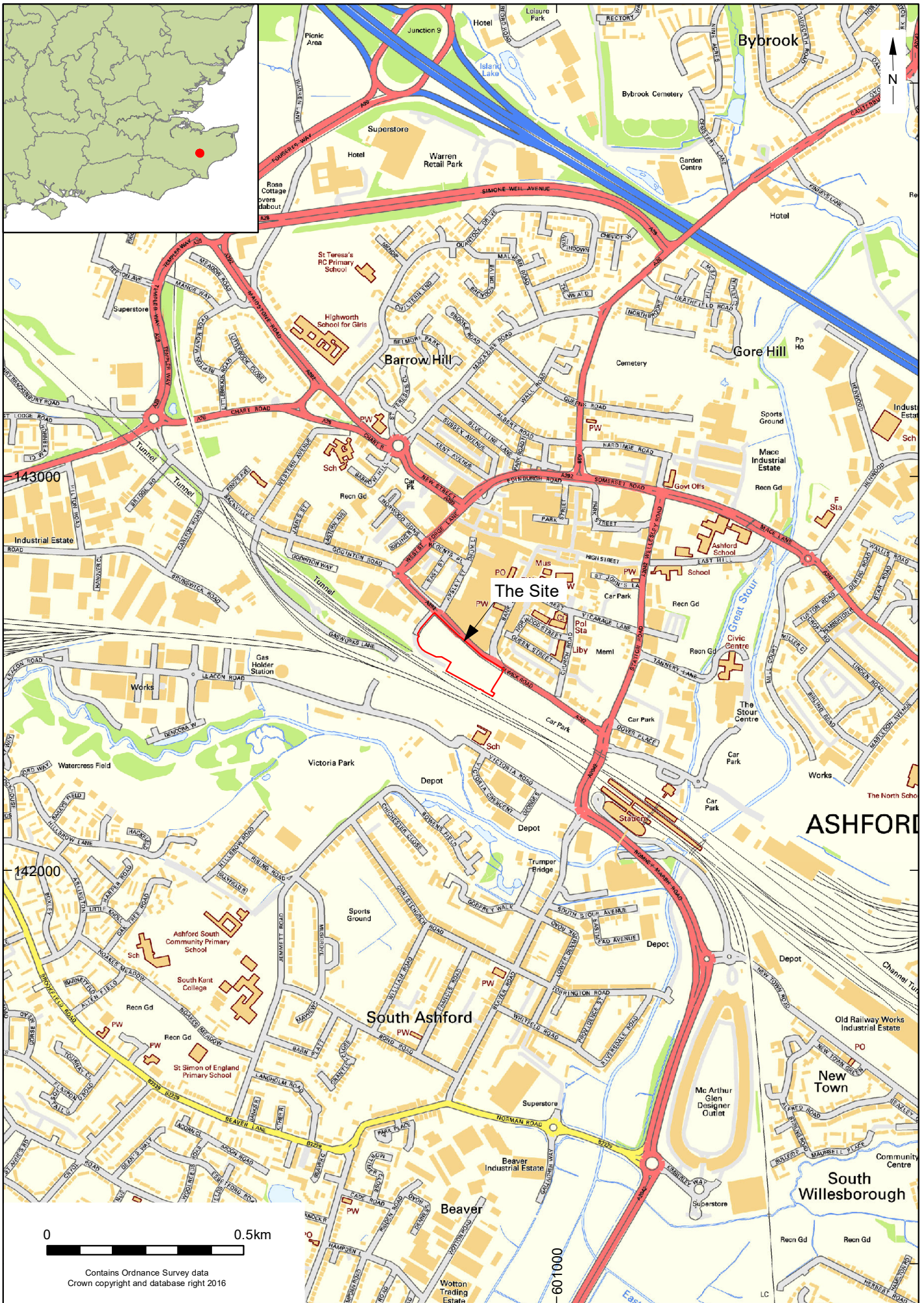
**OASIS Form**

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-288298**

Project details

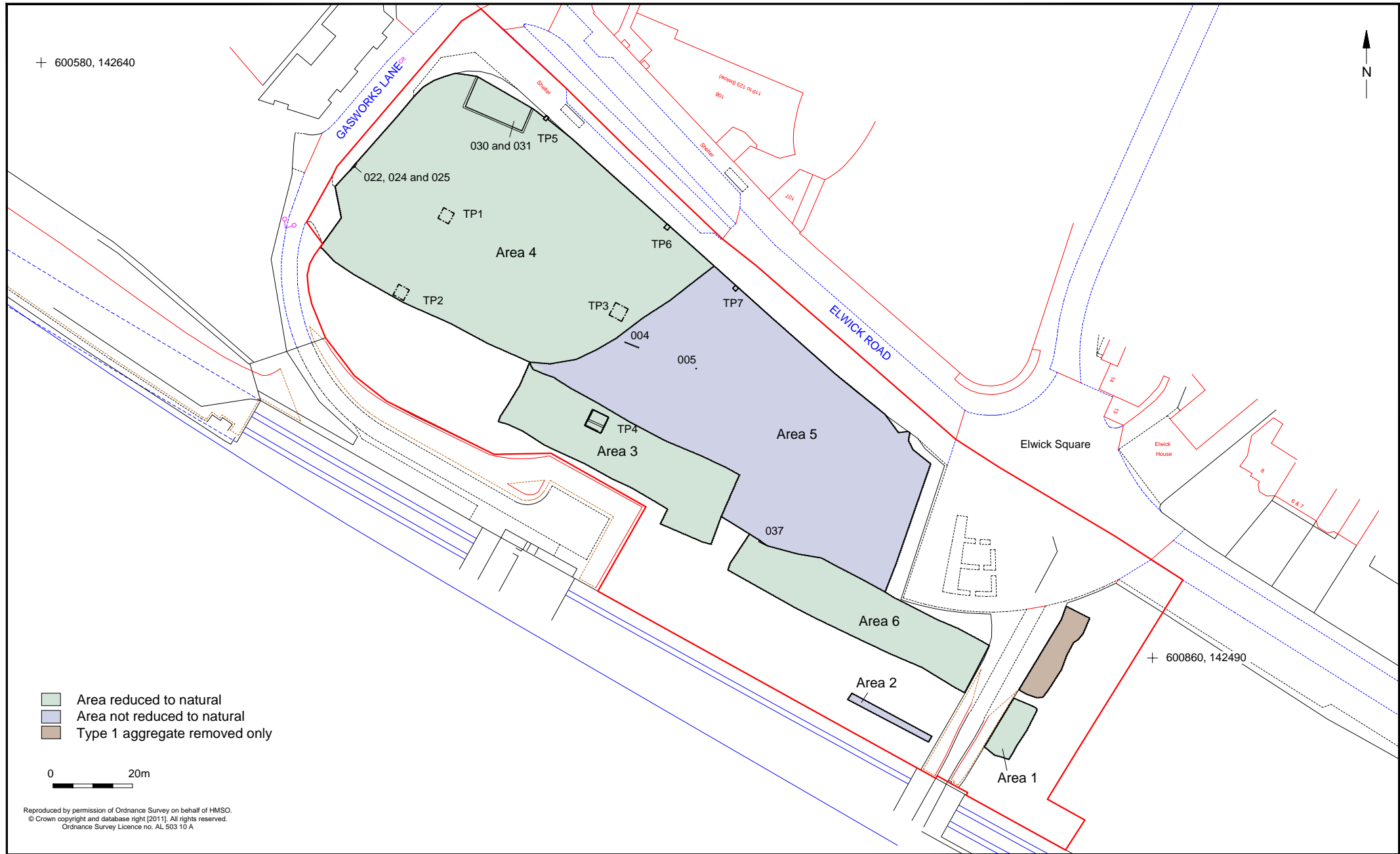
Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief At The Old Cattle Market, Elwick Place, Ashford, Kent
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out by Archaeology South-East at the Old Cattle Market, Elwick Place, Ashford, Kent during 2nd May - 9th June 2017. The work uncovered evidence scant evidence of walls and post-holes likely related to the old cattle market. These features were generally dated to the 19th and 20th centuries based on brick samples. There was clearly a great deal of truncation on site. The lack of any intact subsoil horizon suggests the natural geology had also been truncated, and in places it was somewhat contaminated. The development of the High Speed 1 rail link in the 1990s was likely responsible for a lot of the truncation, therefore a lot of the made ground deposits were likely upcasts from these works.
Project dates	Start: 02-05-2017 End: 09-06-2017
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	WALLS Post Medieval
Monument type	WALLS Modern
Significant Finds	CTP Post Medieval
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT ASHFORD ASHFORD An Archaeological Watching Brief At The Old Cattle Market, Elwick Place, Ashford, Kent
Postcode	TN23 1PF
Study area	2.7 Hectares
Site coordinates	TR 600810 142484 50.868346970901 1.696909672023 50 52 06 N 001 41 48 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East

Project brief originator	Waterman Infrastructure and Environmental Ltd
Project design originator	Waterman Infrastructure and Environmental Ltd
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Steve Price
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","other"
Digital Archive recipient	local museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Section"
Entered by	Steve Price (steven.price@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	23 June 2017



© Archaeology South-East		Old Cattle Market, Elwick Road, Ashford		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160211	June 2017	Site location		
Report Ref: 2017282	Drawn by: JC			

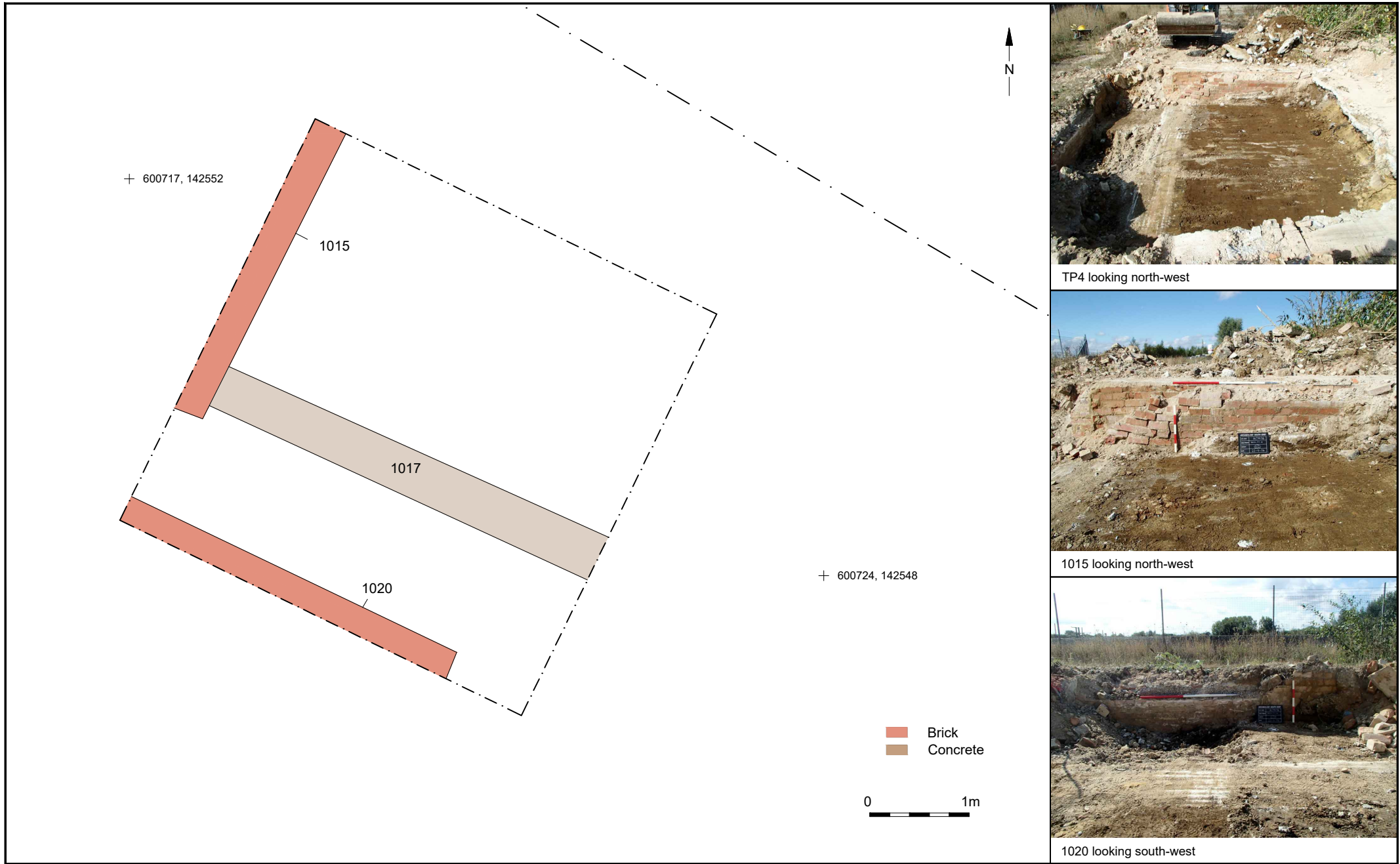




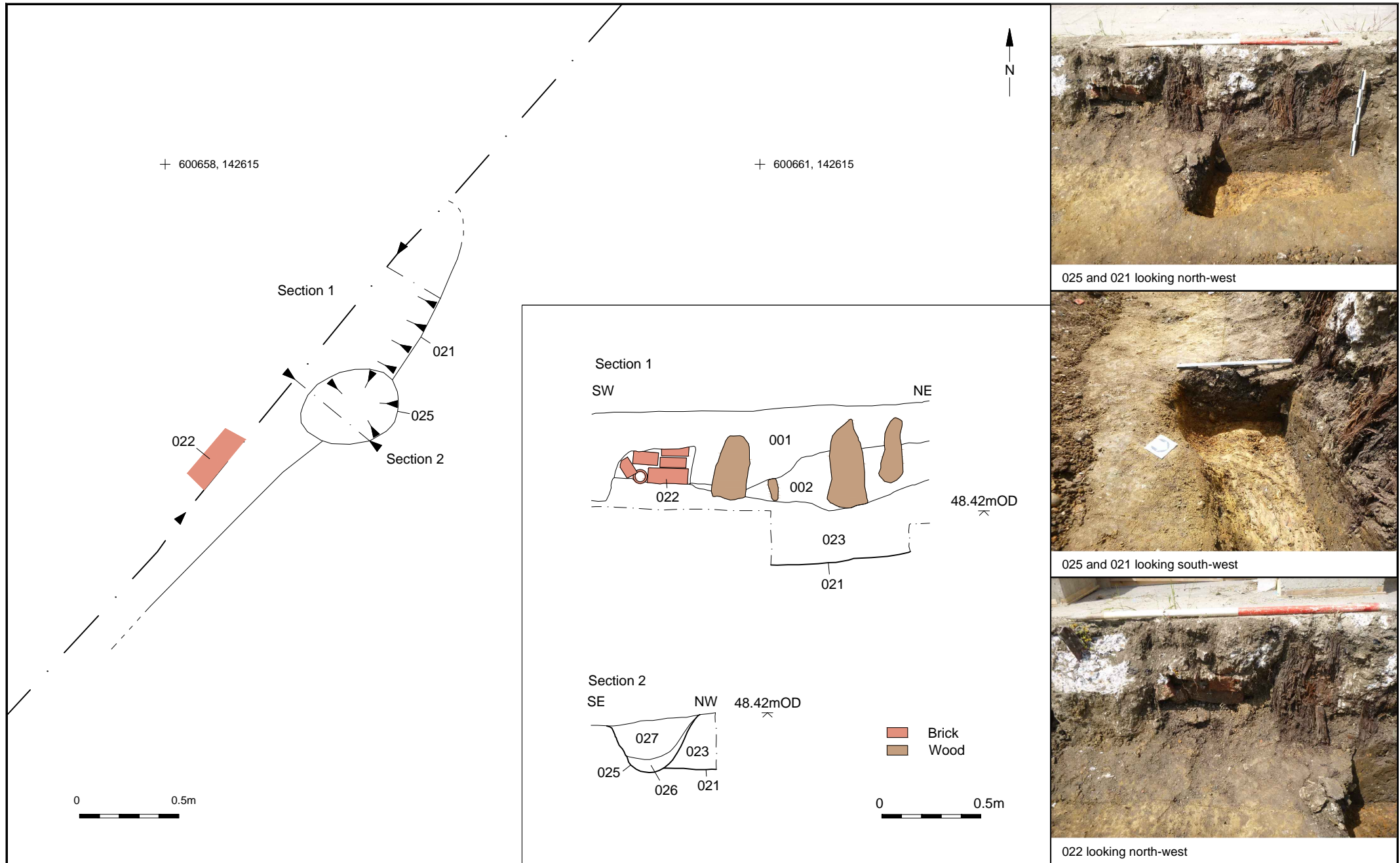
© Archaeology South-East		Old Cattle Market, Elwick Road, Ashford		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 160211	June 2017	Site plan showing monitored areas		
Report Ref: 2017282	Drawn by: JC			

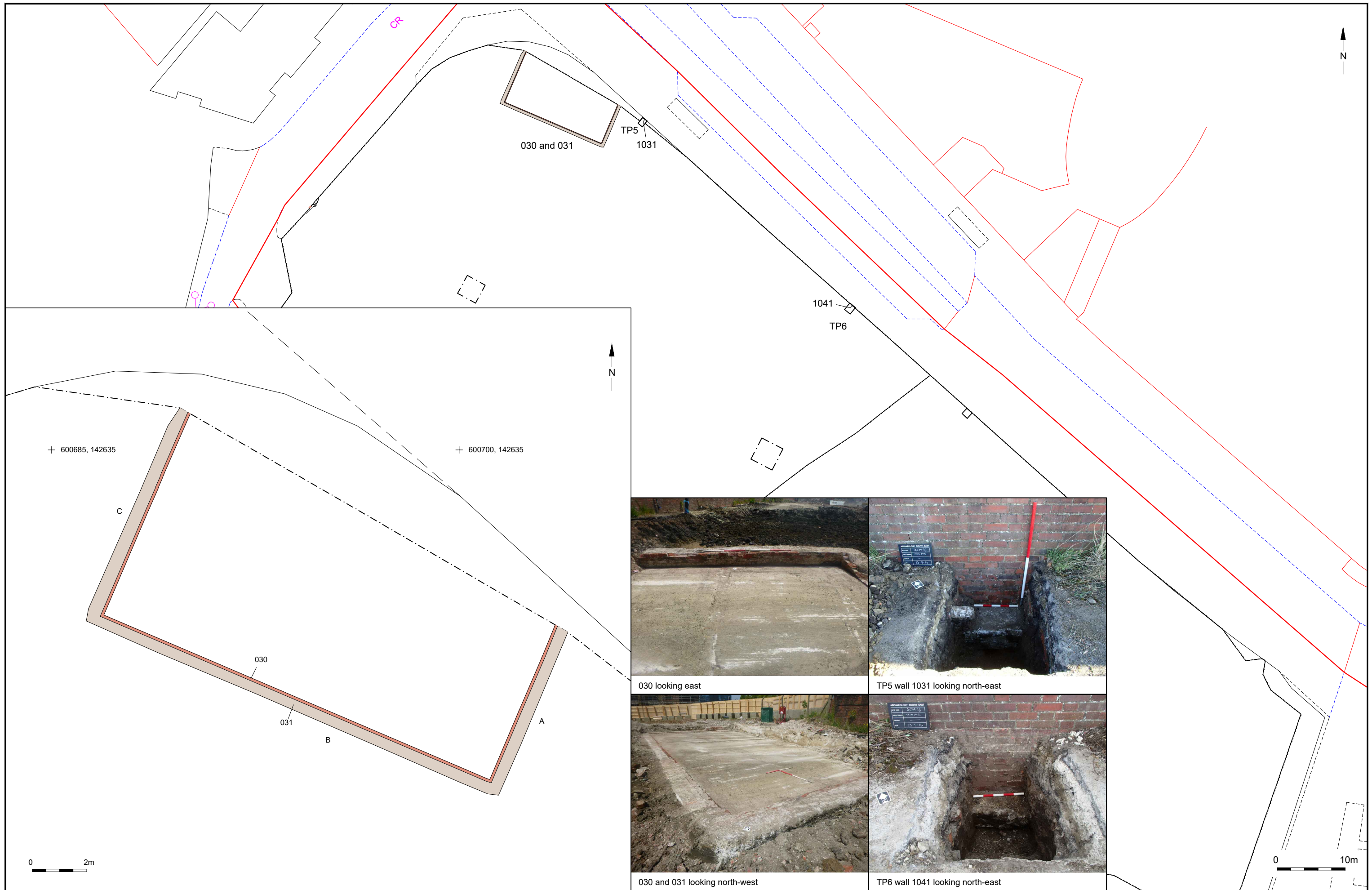


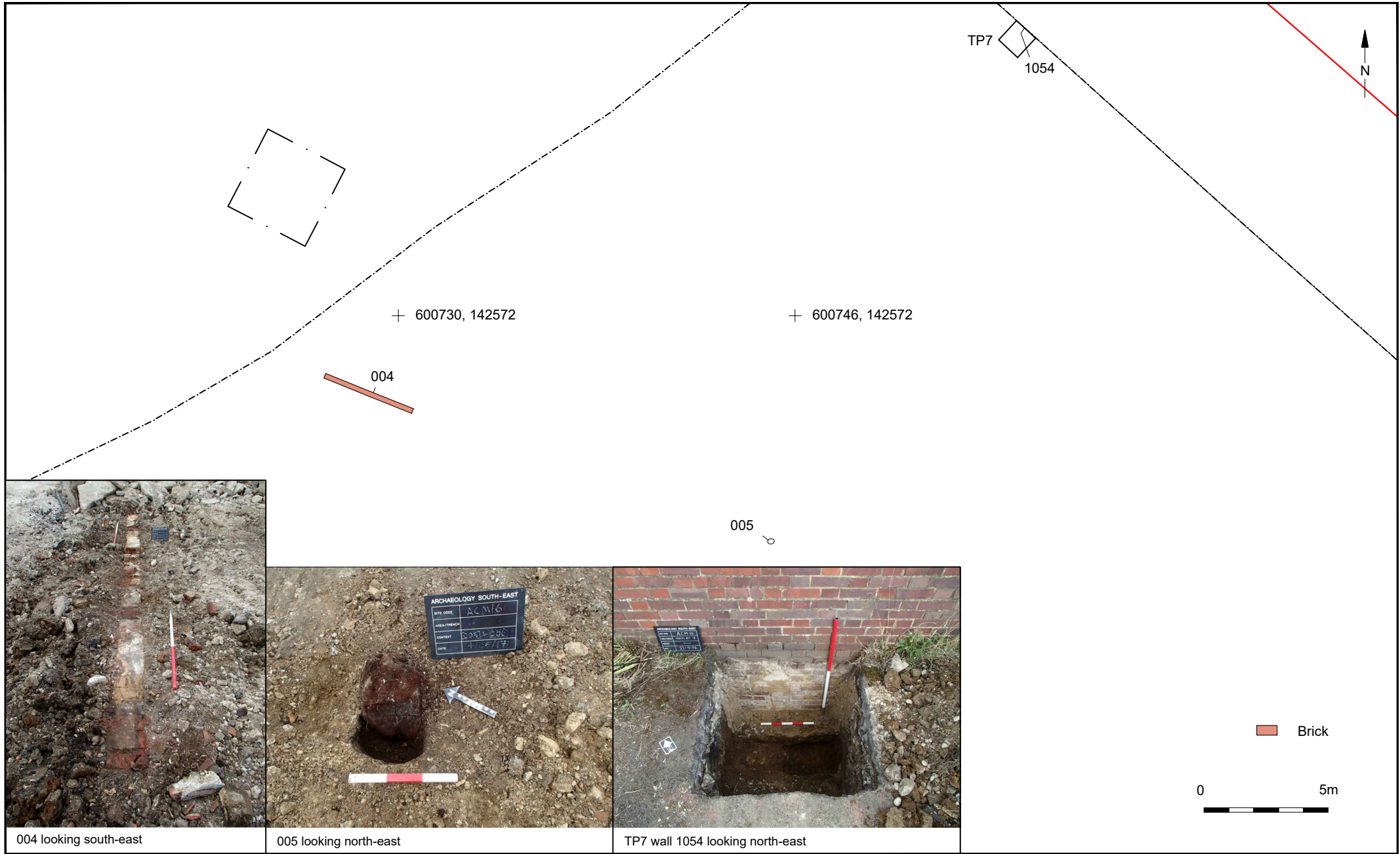
© Archaeology South-East		Old Cattle Market, Elwick Road, Ashford	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 160211	June 2017	Site plan showing monitored areas 1 and 2	
Report Ref: 2017282	Drawn by: JC		



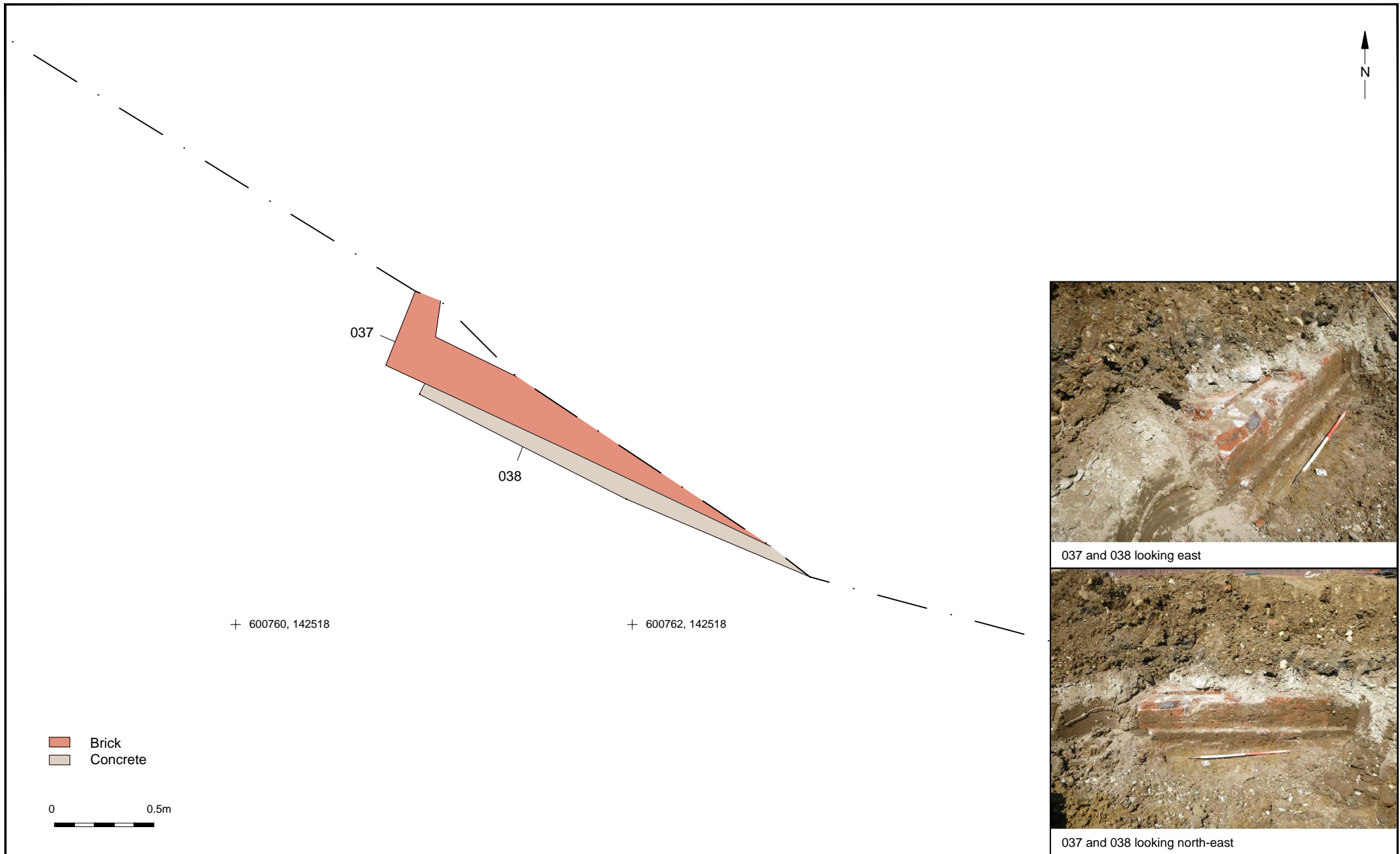
© Archaeology South-East		Old Cattle Market, Elwick Road, Ashford	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 160211	June 2017	Area 3, TP4: plan and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017282	Drawn by: JC		



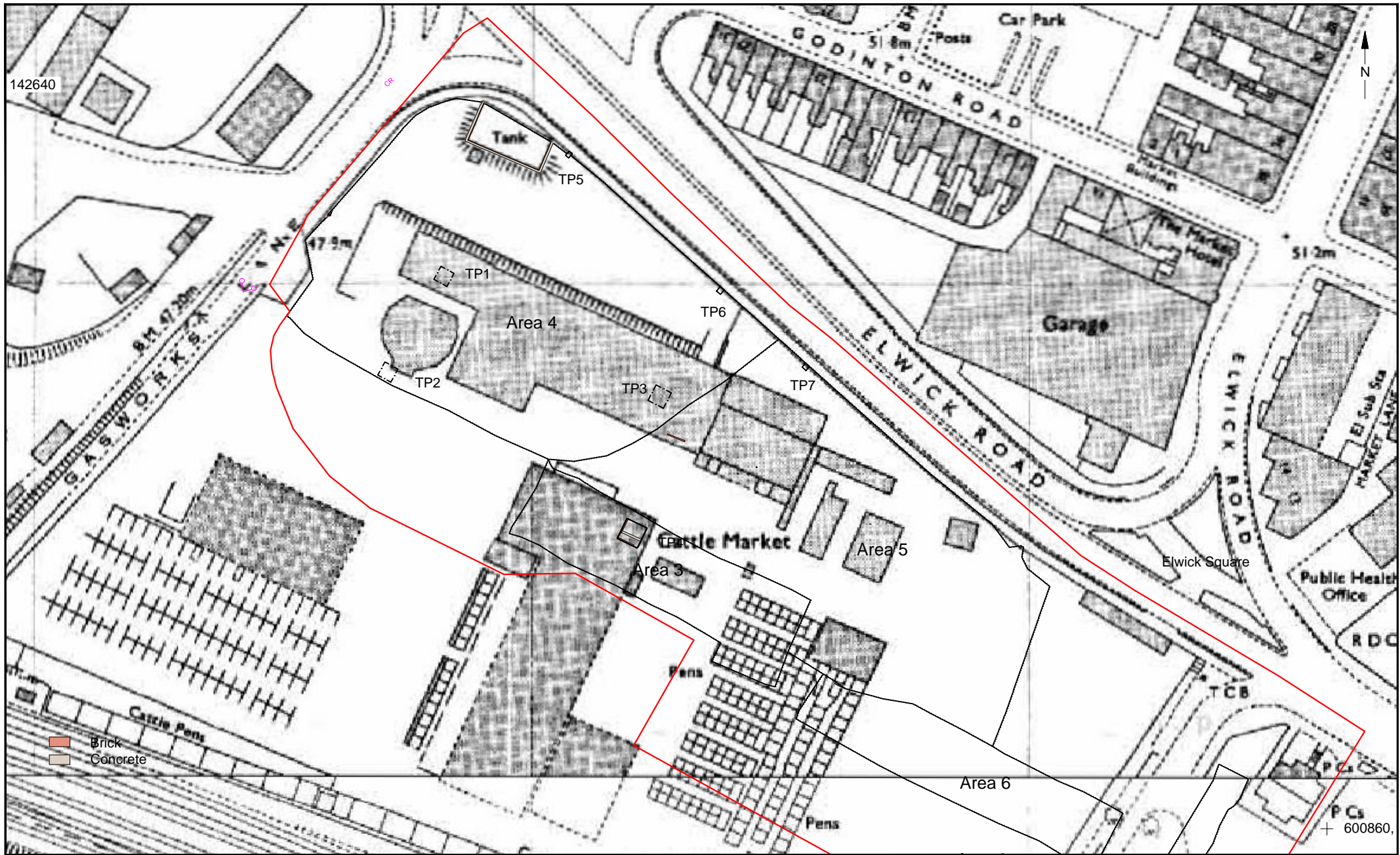




© Archaeology South-East		Old Cattle Market, Elwick Road, Ashford	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 160211	June 2017	Area 5, TP7; plan and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017282	Drawn by: JC		



© <b>Archaeology South-East</b>		Old Cattle Market, Elwick Road, Ashford	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 160211	June 2017	Area 6: plan and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017282	Drawn by: JC		



© Archaeology South-East		Old Cattle Market, Elwick Road, Ashford	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 160211	June 2017	1974 Ordnance Survey map	
Report Ref: 2017282	Drawn by: JC		



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