

An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Knights Road, Strood, Kent

NGR 595000 168250

Planning Refs: MC/10/2881

**Project No: 4716
Site Code: SKR11**

**ASE Report No: 2011077
OASIS id: archaeol6-99107**



Alice Thorne

**With contributions by
Anna Doherty, Luke Barber, Karine Le Hégarat,
Elke Raemen and Sarah Porteus**

April 2011

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Knights Road, Strood, Kent (TQ 595000 168250). Five trenches, measuring 20m long were excavated using a mechanical digger fitted with a 1.80m wide flat blade bucket. One shallow, ephemeral and undated gully was identified in Trench 2. Part of a probable post-medieval quarry pit was identified in Trench 3. Trench 5 produced evidence of substantial truncation of the southern end of the site, likely to be associated with landscaping of the area during construction of the industrial estate.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation on land at Knights Road, Strood, Kent. The area under investigation is henceforth referred to as 'the site' (Fig. 1; NGR 595000 168250).
- 1.1.2 The site is located within the north-west corner of a derelict industrial estate, to the south-west of Rochester.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey, the site lies within an area of Head Brickearth overlying river terrace gravels associated with the river Medway. These gravels are located above the solid chalk bedrock (CgMs 2009, 4).
- 1.2.2 The topography of the site itself is gently sloping to the south-east. Although substantial landscaping of the site is known to have occurred within the wider industrial estate, the area of the evaluation was considered to have retained its original topography. This area was therefore, considered to have held the greatest potential for the survival of archaeological remains (CgMS 2009, 17).

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Planning permission for the commercial redevelopment of the site has been granted (ref: MC/10/2881). However, KCC Heritage Conservation Group placed a condition on the planning consent, requiring a programme of archaeological work designed to safeguard the archaeological interest in the site (in accordance with Policy BNE21 of the Medway Local Plan).
- 1.3.2 A specification for the archaeological evaluation was produced by CgMs (2010) and approved by KCC.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report outlines the results of the evaluation, undertaken by Alice Thorne (Senior Archaeologist), and Leslie Davidson from the 4th to the 5th of April 2011. The project was managed by Jon Sygrave (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Archaeological Potential

- 2.1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment for the site was produced by CgMs in 2009. This concluded that, although find-spots, ranging in date from the Bronze Age to the 20th century, are known from the general vicinity of Rochester, many of these are poorly provenanced (CgMs 2009, 5).
- 2.1.2 It was noted that an extensive Roman cremation cemetery is located to the north-east of the site; however, owing to 20th century development and landscaping practices, it was considered unlikely that remains of this type would survive in the area impacted by the development (ibid, 17).
- 2.1.3 In summary the site was thought to have generally low potential for all past periods of human activity, and the impact of previous development on the site was thought to have been severe.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Excavation and Backfilling of Trenches

- 3.1.1 The methodology comprised the machine excavation of five 20m by 1.8m trenches by a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision.
- 3.1.2 The location of each trench was scanned prior to excavation with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT scanner).
- 3.1.3 The spoil from the excavations was stored by the side of the trench at a least 0.5m away from the edge to create a visible, physical barrier.
- 3.1.4 The excavation was taken down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the underlying 'natural' geology, whichever was uppermost.
- 3.1.5 The trenches were backfilled and compacted by ASE's plant upon completion but no formal reinstatement was undertaken.

3.2 Recording Methodology and Quantification of Site Archive

- 3.2.1 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using the standard context record sheets used by Archaeology South-East.
- 3.2.2 All context numbers were prefixed by the relevant trench number.
- 3.2.3 The locations of the trenches were surveyed by Global Positioning System and are located according to the National Grid.
- 3.2.4 The fieldwork generated an archive which is quantified in Table 1.

Number of contexts	24
No. of files/paper record	1 File
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk samples	2
Photographs	34 digital images
Bulk finds	1 small Box
Registered finds	N/A
Environmental flots/residue	1 small box

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 2)

4.1.1 Trench 1 was orientated on a north-west to south-east alignment. A sondage was excavated at the eastern end of this trench, to investigate the character of the natural geology.

Context No	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max Deposit Thickness	Max Height m.AOD
1/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.57m	20.15
1/002	Deposit	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.43m	19.71
1/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	19.20

Table 2: Context Register, Trench 1

4.1.2 The sequence of deposits observed within this trench comprised:

A friable to firm mid orangish brown silty clay natural Head deposit [1/003]. This layer contained very frequent flint nodules and occasional small to medium sized chalk flecks. Overlain by:

A friable to firm mid brown silty clay, [1/002], containing frequent small chalk fragments, frequent, angular to sub-angular, flint nodules, two prehistoric flint flakes and flecks of charcoal. Six sherds of pottery from four different vessels were recovered from this layer. Two fabric types are of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) tradition (c.1150-600BC), while two further fabric types are more characteristic of the Middle or Late Iron Age. A single abraded fragment of probable Roman CBM was also identified. This deposit is thought to represent a layer of redeposited natural. Overlain by:

A friable dark brown clayey silt topsoil, [1/001], containing frequent angular to sub-angular flint nodules, a small fragment of probable Roman CBM, a single worked flint flake and occasional flecks of charcoal.

4.1.3 No archaeological features or deposits were observed within this trench.

4.2 Trench 2 (Figs 2 and 3)

4.2.1 Trench 2 was orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment. Sondages were excavated at both ends of this trench, to investigate the character of the natural geology.

Context No	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max Deposit Thickness	Max Height m.AOD
2/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.34m	18.34
2/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.17m	18.00
2/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	17.59
2/004	Possible	Possible gully	Tr.	0.41m	0.12m	17.59

Context No	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max Deposit Thickness	Max Height m.AOD
	cut					
2/005	Possible fill	Possible gully	Tr.	0.41m	0.12m	17.59

Table 3: Context Register, Trench 2

4.2.2 The sequence of deposits observed within this trench comprised:

A friable to firm, mid orangish brown, silty clay natural Head deposit [2/003].
Overlain by:

A friable to firm, mid brown, silty clay subsoil, [2/002], containing frequent angular to sub-angular flint nodules. Overlain by:

A friable dark brown clayey silt topsoil, [2/001], containing frequent angular to sub-angular flint nodules and flecks of charcoal.

4.2.3 One very shallow and ephemeral linear feature, [2/004], was observed within this trench, orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment. This feature measured a maximum of 0.41m in width by a maximum of 0.12m in depth, with a very gentle, ephemeral concave profile. The fill, [2/005], comprised a firm, mid orangish brown, silty clay, containing frequent small angular to sub-angular flint nodules. Despite 100% excavation of the fill of this feature, no artefactual inclusions were observed. An environmental sample of this feature produced only a few flecks of charcoal. The limited area of this feature exposed within the trench base renders interpretation problematic; however, it may represent a shallow drainage gully.

4.3 Trench 3 (Figs 2 and 4)

4.3.1 Trench 3 was orientated on an east to west alignment.

Context No	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max Deposit Thickness	Max Height m.AOD
3/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.37m	20.02
3/002	Deposit	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	19.81
3/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	19.42
3/004	Cut	Pit	4.53m exposed	Tr.	Min 1.56m deep	19.42
3/005	Fill	Upper fill of pit	4.53m exposed	Tr.	0.70m	19.42
3/006	Fill	Lower fill of pit	4.53m exposed	Tr.	Min 0.86	18.72

Table 4: Context Register, Trench 3

4.3.2 The sequence of deposits observed within this trench comprised:

A friable to firm, mid orangish brown, silty clay natural Head deposit [3/003].
Overlain by:

A friable to firm, mid brown, silty clay [3/002], containing frequent angular to

sub-angular flint nodules, small chalk fragments and flecks. This deposit is thought to represent a made ground deposit, of redeposited natural. Overlain by:

A friable, dark brown, clayey silt topsoil [3/001], containing frequent angular to sub-angular flint nodules, fragments of chalk, and flecks of charcoal:

4.3.3 One substantial feature, [3/004], was partially exposed at the western end of the trench. It had a steep concave eastern edge, with a gradual break of slope towards the base. This feature had a minimum depth of 1.55m, and was not bottomed due to the depth and confines of the trench. The lowest fill observed, [3/006], comprised a mid orangish brown, silty clay, which contained frequent angular to sub-angular flint nodules and small fragments of chalk. Owing to the depth of the feature, this deposit was recorded from the trench edge, and no artefactual material was observed. The upper fill of the feature, [3/005], comprised a mid to dark orangish brown, silty clay, containing occasional animal bone, CBM, moderate quantities of charcoal, frequent angular to sub-angular flint nodules and small fragments of chalk. A bulk sample of this fill produced infrequent wood charcoal fragments, a small amount of land snail shells, fire-cracked flint and a small quantity of unburnt mammal bones. This feature is thought to represent the remains of an in-filled quarry pit, possibly a clay extraction pit.

4.3.4 Two other irregular, sub-circular features were investigated within this trench, but were found to be an area of variation in the natural geology and an area of rooting disturbance.

4.4 Trench 4 (Fig 2)

4.4.1 Trench 4 was orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment.

Context No	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max Deposit Thickness	Max Height m.AOD
4/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	19.19
4/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.14m	18.80
4/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	18.66

Table 5: Context Register, Trench 4

4.4.2 The sequence of deposits observed within this trench comprised:

The friable to firm mid orangish brown silty clay natural head deposit [4/003]. Seams and patches of a light creamy brown chalky silty clay geology, resembling coombe rock were observed within the base of the trench. Overlain by:

A friable to firm mid brown silty clay subsoil [4/002]. Overlain by:

A friable dark brown clayey silt topsoil [4/001]:

4.4.3 No archaeological features or deposits were observed within this trench.

4.5 Trench 5 (Fig. 2 and 5)

4.5.1 Trench 5 was orientated on a north-west to south-east alignment, and was located within a disused car park. The trench was shortened slightly by 2m to the north-west due to the location of a live electrical service picked up by the CAT scanner. Due to the depths of deposits encountered within this trench, two sondages were excavated at either end of the trench.

Context No	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max Deposit Thickness	Max Height m.AOD
5/001	Deposit	Modern tarmac and concrete	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	19.25
5/002	Deposit	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m	18.95
5/003	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m	18.70
5/004	Deposit	Layer	18m	Tr.	0.90m	18.42
5/005	Deposit	Layer	16.5	Tr.	0.50m	17.65
5/006	Deposit	Natural	-	Tr.	-	18.42
5/007	Cut	Quarry/Landscaping Cut	16.5	Tr.	1.55m exposed	18.42

Table 6: Context Register, Trench 5

4.5.2 The sequence of deposits observed within this trench comprised:

The natural chalk bedrock, [5/006], which was exposed at a depth of 2.30m below the current ground surface. The north-western sondage confirmed that the chalk bedrock in this area had undergone significant surface truncation, and a steep, irregular cut, [5/007], was observed towards the north-west edge of the trench. It is thought possible that this truncated edge of the chalk bedrock may represent a quarry face or landscaping cut. This was overlain/filled by:

A friable, mid orangish brown, slightly silty clay, [5/005], which contained moderate quantities of chalk fragments and frequent flint nodules. No artefactual inclusions were noted within this deposit. Due to the depth of the trench, this deposit was recorded from the trench edge. Overlain by:

A friable mid orangish brown, slightly sandy, clayey silt, [5/004], which contained occasional charcoal, occasional small CBM fragments, frequent small chalk chips and flint gravels, and very frequent flint nodules. A single prehistoric flint flake was recovered. The fragments of CBM identified include a fragment of Roman brick and a fragment of probable Roman tile. It also included five fragments of peg tile of probable medieval to early post-medieval date (most likely 14th to 16th century). Overlain by:

A friable, dark brown, clayey silt, [5/003], representing a buried modern topsoil, which contained fragments of late post-medieval pottery and a fragment of clay tobacco pipe. Overlain by:

A mottled, orangish-brown, silty sand, modern made ground deposit, [5/002], which did not extend to the far north-west of the trench. Overlain by:

The modern tarmac and concrete car park surface, [5/001]. This layer was removed using a breaker.

4.5.3 No archaeological features were observed within this trench.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation (Table 7), mainly consisting of pottery and ceramic building material (CBM). Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently counted, weighed and bagged by context and material type. None of the finds require further conservation.

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)
1/001			1	22	1	14		
1/002	6	36	1	24	4	34		
5/003	3	36					1	<2
5/004			7	202	1	22		
Total	9	72	9	248	6	70	1	0

Table 7. Quantification of the finds.

5.2 The Prehistoric Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 A small assemblage of prehistoric pottery, amounting to 6 sherds, weighing 36g, was recovered from the made-ground deposit, [1/002]. Sherds from four different vessels are represented but these may not necessarily all be contemporary with one another. One relatively coarse, ill-sorted, flint-tempered fabric is fairly typical of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) tradition (c.1150-600BC). Another, better-sorted, finer flint-tempered fabric is probably a PDR fine ware. A partial rimsherd from a necked jar in a fabric with very sparse, fine flint in a fine, quartz-rich matrix is of slightly uncertain date. Although it may belong to the PDR period, it is perhaps more characteristic of the Middle or Late Iron Age. In addition a tiny sherd in a glauconitic fabric, lacking any flint, is most likely to belong to this later period.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

5.3.1 A total of 10 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), with a combined weight of 248g, were recovered from three contexts. A provisional fabric series was drawn up with the aid of a x10 binocular microscope. The assemblage has been retained. Fragments of CBM of probable Roman date in an orange sandy fabric with moderate to abundant fine white quartz and sparse red silt inclusions were recovered from all three contexts. Contexts [1/001] and [1/002] each contained a single abraded fragment of CBM with no discernable form; the fabric type is Roman in appearance. Context [5/004] contained an abraded fragment of Roman brick of 36mm thickness and a fragment of highly abraded tile of unspecific form, which may also be of Roman date. Also within context [5/004], were five fragments of peg tile of probable medieval to early post medieval date (most likely 14th to 16th century); the fragments had reduced cores and were in an orange/brown sandy fabric with moderate fine quartz, sparse black iron rich inclusions and sparse coarse white quartz.

5.4 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.4.1 The evaluation produced six pieces of debitage weighing 39g (Table 7). The majority of the small assemblage originates from Trench 1. Topsoil context [1/001] yielded a small hinged terminated secondary flake. Hinge termination can suggest the presence of Bronze Age material. A hinged terminated flake was also recovered from made ground deposit, [1/002]. In addition, this layer produced a flake fragment displaying light edge damage or use-wear on the left-hand side, a shattered piece and the distal end of a flake. The latter artefact might be of Mesolithic or Neolithic date. Context [5/004] yielded a flake fragment in a poor condition. The distal end of the artefact exhibited heavy post-depositional edge damage. The piece was hinged terminated and displayed blade scar removals on the dorsal side.

5.4.2 Although the assemblage of struck flint is small and none of the pieces are diagnostic, it provides limited evidence for prehistoric activities.

Context	Interpretation	Flint spot date	Flake	Flake fragment	Shattered piece
1/001	Deposit (topsoil)	Bronze Age?	1		
1/002	Deposit (made ground)	Mesolithic/Neolithic? – Bronze Age?	1	2	1
5/004	Deposit (layer)			1	
			2	3	1

Table 8: The flintwork

5.5 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 A single clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem fragment was recovered from context [5/003]. The fragment is plain, undecorated and dates between c. 1750 and 1910.

5.6 The Post Medieval Pottery by Luke Barber

5.6.1 Post Medieval pottery was only recovered from context [5/003]. The context produced two (conjoining) sherds of glazed red earthenware and a sherd of blue transfer-printed ware bowl with Chinese pattern. Although the red earthenware sherds could be of 18th- to early/mid 19th- century date, the transfer-printed sherd is likely to date to after 1830. As such, a deposition date of between 1830 and 1860 is probable.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Karine Le Hégarat

- 6.1 Two bulk soil samples were taken during evaluation work to establish evidence for environmental indicators such as wood charcoal, charred macrobotanical remains, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. The samples were extracted from the fill, [2/005], of a linear feature, [2/004], that may represent a drainage gully and from the upper fill, [3/005], of pit, [3/004], that may relate to quarrying. The samples were processed in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes and air dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves (4 and 2mm) and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 9). The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and its content recorded (Table 10).
- 6.2 The small flots (8ml and 10ml respectively) were dominated by uncharred material, consisting of sediment and uncharred vegetation, including high numbers of very fine roots, which suggests some post-depositional disturbance and potential modern contamination of the deposits. There was a general paucity of environmental and artefactual remains in the samples. Sample <1> produced only a small quantity of charcoal flecks and a small amount of land snail shells. The environmental indicators were also poorly represented in sample <2> which produced infrequent wood charcoal fragments, a small amount of land snail shells and a small quantity of unburnt undiagnostic mammal bones. Fire cracked flints were noted in the residue.

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	2/005	Fill of possible gully [2/004]	20	20							
2	3/005	Upper fill of pit [3/004]	40	40	*	<2	*	<2	**	8	FCF */54g

Table 9: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250)

Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	LSS
1	2/005	2	8	76	5	* Chenopodiaceae, <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	*	*	*	** 15% 2 types
2	3/005	2	10	75	80	* Caryophyllaceae, Asteraceae		*	*	** 15% 2 types

Table 10: Flot quantification (*=1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good).

7.0 DISCUSSION

7.1 Prehistoric

7.1.1 Some limited evidence of prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site is provided by the presence of residual prehistoric flintwork, and a few sherds of residual prehistoric pottery incorporated into made ground deposits [1/002], [3/002] and [5/004].

7.2 Post-medieval/ Modern

7.2.1 A substantial pit, [3/004], was observed within the western end of Trench 3. This feature was only partially exposed, and therefore the full plan and profile has not been obtained. However, it is thought probable that this feature represents the remains of a quarry pit, possibly a clay extraction pit of post-medieval date. Historic maps show significant agricultural/industrial quarrying activity in the Medway valley from 1865, and clay pits, chalk pits, sand pits and brick fields are recorded within close proximity to the site (CgMs, 2009, Figs 6 and 7).

7.2.2 Work in Trench 5 indicates that the southern part of the site has also undergone a significant level of truncation. Here the quaternary head deposit is not present, and instead the chalk bedrock is exposed at between 19.40 to 17.85m AOD. It is possible that cut [5/007] in this area represent the remains of a second quarry, although it is perhaps more likely that this area has undergone a degree of mid to late 20th century terracing and landscaping, associated with the design and redevelopment of the industrial park.

7.3 Made Ground:

7.3.1 The results of the evaluation indicate that a made ground deposit is present within trenches 1, 3 and 5: contexts [1/002], [3/002] and [5/004]. This deposit is a fairly 'clean' silty clay, which is often difficult to distinguish from the underlying natural geology. It contained relatively few artefactual inclusions, although a small mixed assemblage including a few sherds of prehistoric worked flint, Bronze and Iron Age pottery and Roman and medieval CBM was identified. This layer is thought to represent a redeposited natural head deposit, containing some residual archaeological material.

7.3.2 No buried soil horizon was noted below the made ground layers, which may indicate that the site has been previously stripped.

7.3.3 It is possible that the subsoil deposit recorded in Trenches 2 and 4, [2/002] and [4/002], may represent thin lenses of made ground, spread out towards the edges of the site.

7.3.4 On balance, it seems probable that a redeposited soil exists across much of the site; this may associated with the backfilling of the probable quarry feature [3/004], and the landscaping/ quarry cut, [5/007], noted in the southern part of the site.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CgMs. 2009., Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Knights Road, Strood, Kent. Unpublished CgMs document

CgMs. 2010., Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation on land at Knights Road, Strood, Kent. Unpublished CgMs document

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank CgMS Consulting for commissioning the project and Richard Meager for help and advice during the fieldwork. Archaeology South-East would also like to thank Ben Found of KCC who monitored the archaeological work on behalf of the local planning authority and the building contractors, SISK.

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	SKR11					
Identification Name and Address	Land at Knights Road, Strood, Kent					
County, District &/or Borough	Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ720 682					
Geology	Head Deposit/ Chalk					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4716					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. X	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field X	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 4-5 th /04/2011	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs					
Project Manager	Jon Sygrave					
Project Supervisor	Alice Thorne					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM X	Other Modern		
100 Word Summary						
<p><i>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Knights Road, Strood, Kent (TQ 595000 168250). Five trenches, measuring 20m long were excavated using a mechanical digger fitted with a 1.80m wide flat blade bucket. One shallow, ephemeral and undated gully was identified in trench 2. A large probable post-medieval quarry pit was identified in trench 3. Trench 5 produced evidence of substantial truncation of the southern end of the site, likely to be associated with landscaping of the area during construction of the industrial estate.</i></p>						

OASIS ID: archaeol6-99107

Project details

Project name	Knights Road, Strood
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Knights Road, Strood, Kent (TQ 595000 1682500). Five trenches, measuring 20m long were excavated using a mechanical digger fitted with a 1.80m wide flat blade bucket. One shallow, ephemeral and undated gully was identified in trench 2. Part of a probable post-medieval quarry pit was identified in trench 3. Trench 5 produced evidence of substantial truncation of the southern end of the site, likely to be associated with landscaping of the area during construction of the industrial estate.
Project dates	Start: 04-05-2011 End: 05-05-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SKR11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'

Development type Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the
planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location KENT MEDWAY ROCHESTER Knights Road, Strood

Postcode XXXXXX

Study area 100.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 720 682 51.3862013552 0.472190255425 51 23 10 N 000 28
19 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 17.00m Max: 20.00m

Project creators

Name of
Organisation Archaeology South East

Project brief
originator CgMs Consulting

Project design
originator CgMs Consulting

Project
director/manager JON SYGRAVE

Project supervisor Alice Thorne

Name of
sponsor/funding
body CgMs

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Survey'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
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Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Diary','Plan','Report','Section'

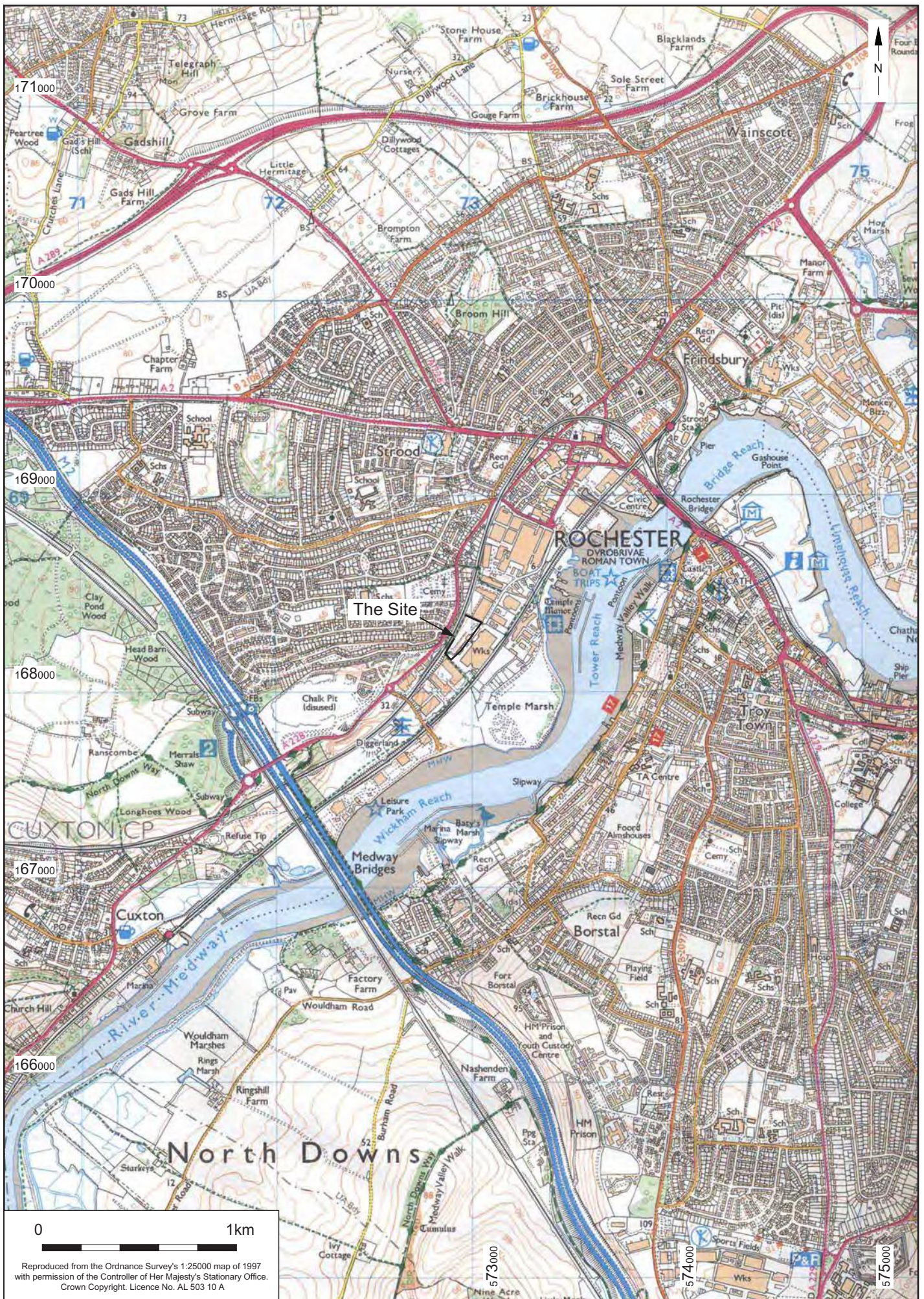
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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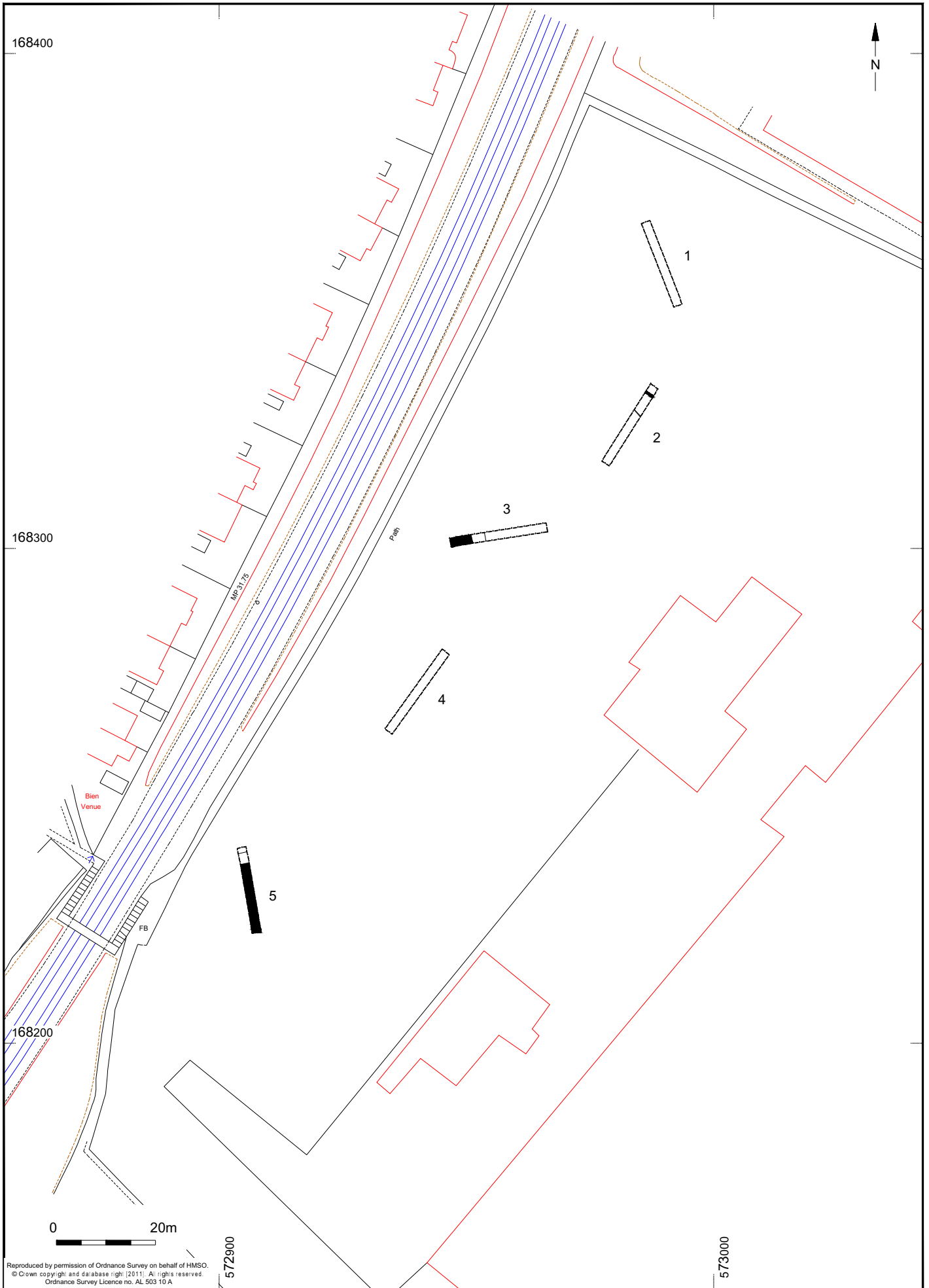
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Project Ref: 4716	April 2011	Site location	
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Fig. 1



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Project Ref: 4716	April 2011	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2011077	Drawn by: JLR		

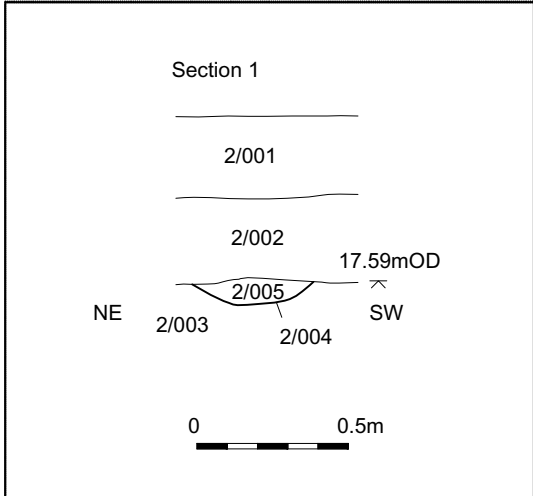
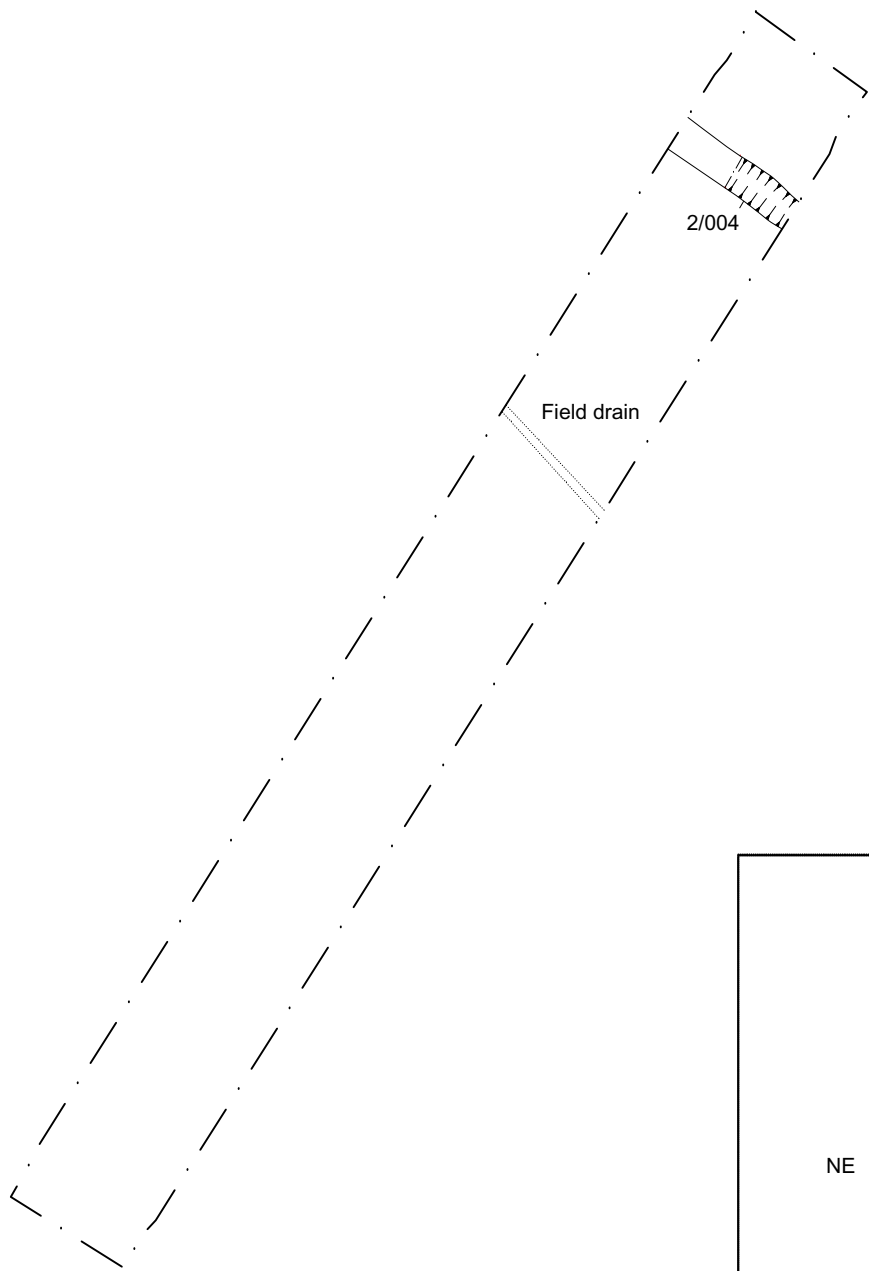
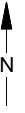


Fig. 3.1: 2/004 looking south-east

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Project Ref: 4716	April 2011	Trench 2: Plan, section and photograph		
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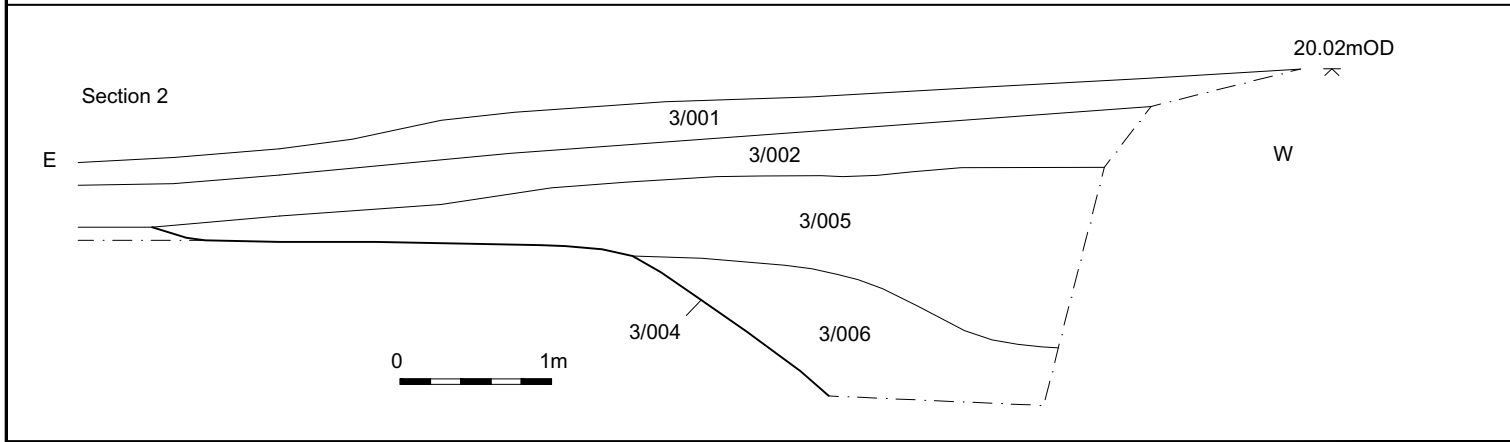
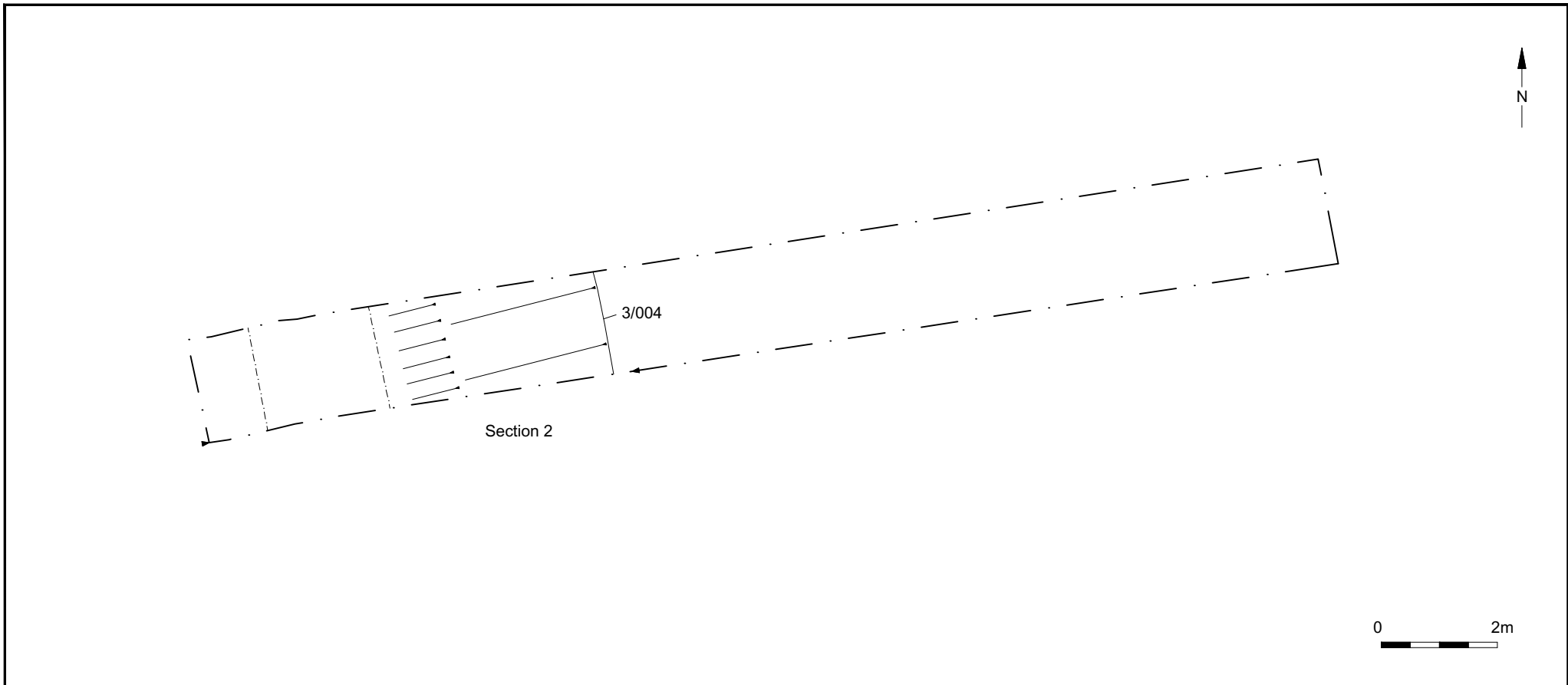


Fig. 4.1: 3/004 looking south

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Project Ref: 4716	April 2011	Trench 3: Plan, section and photograph		
Report Ref: 2011077	Drawn by: JLR			

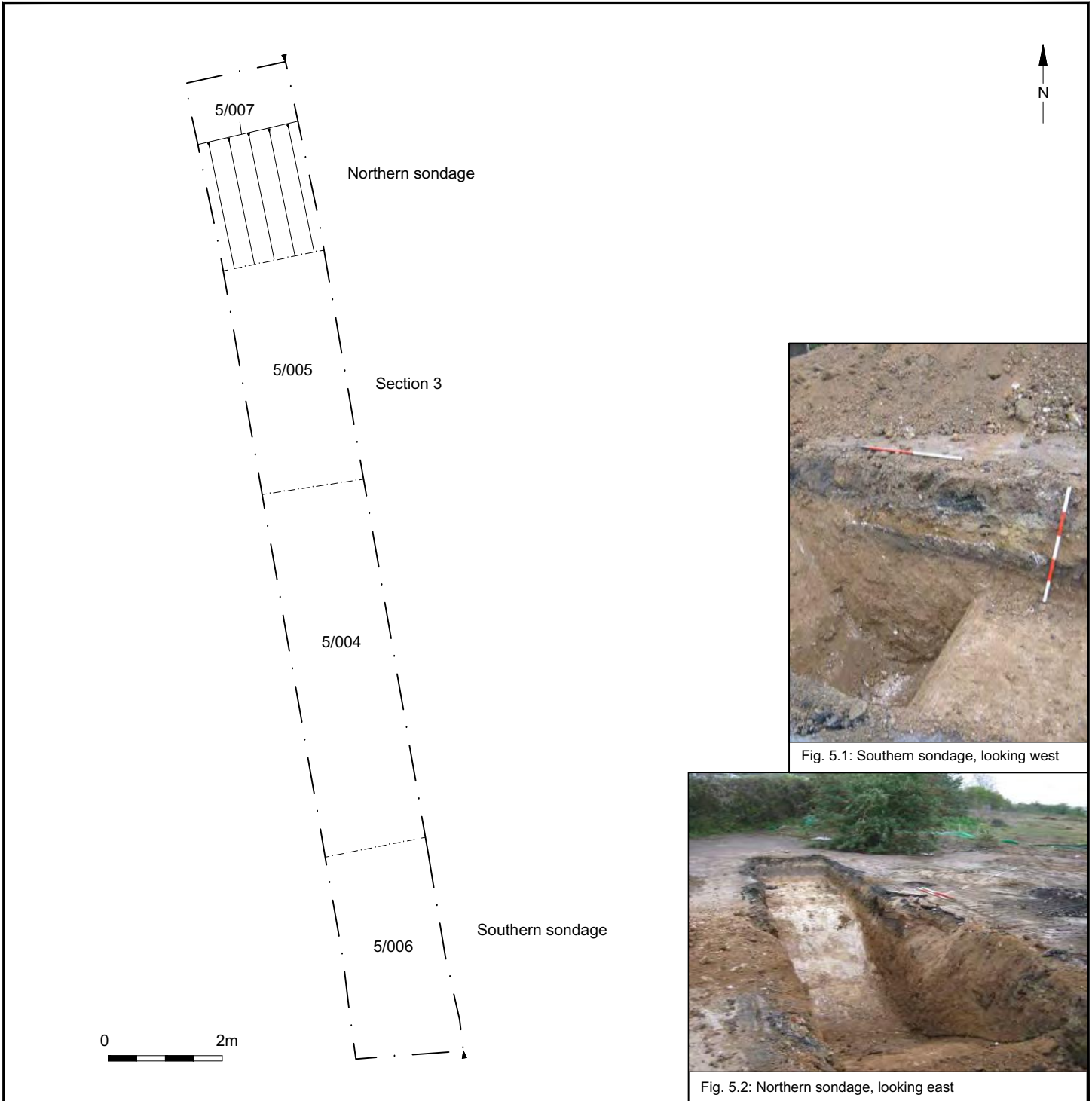
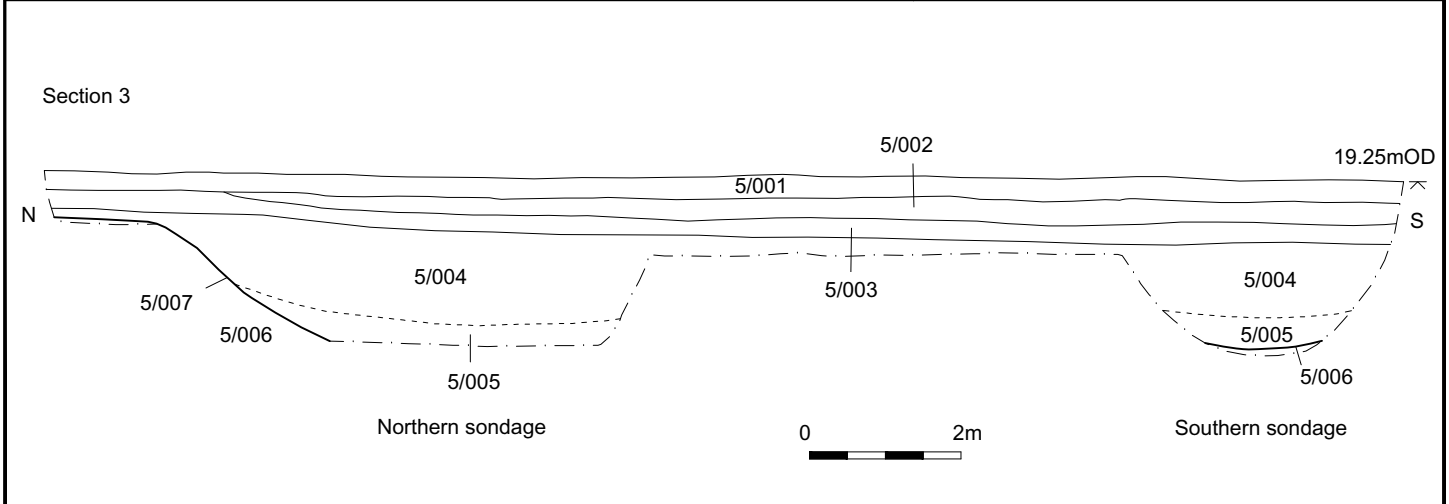


Fig. 5.1: Southern sondage, looking west



Fig. 5.2: Northern sondage, looking east



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