

**An Archaeological Evaluation at
Doust Way Car park, Rochester, Kent**

NGR 574939 168000

**Project No. 3217
Site Code: DWR08**

**ASE Report No. 2008084
OASIS id: 43367**

**David Jamieson
With contributions by Trista Clifford, Lucy Allot, Gemma Driver and
Louise Rayner**

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on behalf of Halcrow Ltd on the site of the Doust Way car park, Rochester between the 4th of February and 10th of April 2008 and between the 21st and 24th of July 2008. A total of six evaluation trenches were excavated across the site. The following evidence was recovered: trenches 1, 2 and 3 revealed evidence for waterlain alluvial deposits and later 19th century building; trenches 4, 5 and 6 exposed an underlying head type deposit and cutting through this in each of these trenches linear features were identified. The linear feature in trench 4 is potentially of natural origin. However, the linear feature in trench 5 contained a single Roman coin, and has been provisionally interpreted as representing the western boundary of the Roman inhumation and cremation cemetery identified by AOC Ltd. Three linear features were also identified in trench 6, two of which contained a small amount of early Roman pottery. Given the results of the evaluation it is thought that this cemetery was limited in extent to the southern and eastern portion of the site situated on the head geology. None of the features recorded during this phase of evaluation are of more than local significance; however if cremation or inhumations are present these should be considered of regional significance.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by Halcrow Ltd on behalf of their client SEEDA., to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at the Doust Way Car park site, Rochester, Kent (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The site is located at the Doust Way car park, Rochester, Kent (NGR 574939 168000) and is bounded to the south by Rochester High Street, to the east by Doust Way, to the west by Bath Hard and to the north by open ground.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is situated the Thanet and Bagshot beds overlain by alluvium (BGS Sheet 272) on the southern bank of the River Medway at a height of 5-6m OD.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The evaluation is intended to inform a future planning application. A specification for this fieldwork was produced by the Heritage Conservation Group (KCC 2007). This current document presents the results of the archaeological evaluation.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation was to assess the location, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological remains and assess the degree of impact in order to inform mitigation proposals including areas of archaeology that need to be safeguarded and remain unaffected by development. Site specific research aims were outlined as follows:

- A principle objective of the archaeological evaluation should aim to clarify the location and extent of the Roman cemetery and whether there is any contemporary activity on the site.
- Is there any evidence for medieval occupation along the route of the main road from Rochester?
- Are there any remains of palaeo-environmental or geo-archaeological significance present?
- What evidence is there for the post-medieval development of this area, the demographics of the town and industrial or riparian activities?
- To what extent has modern development affected the potential for earlier remains to survive on the site?

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 David Jamieson supervised the fieldwork from 4th of February to the 10th of March 2008 and 21st to 24th of July 2008. Darryl Palmer and Louise Rayner (post-excavation) managed the project.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 A thorough examination and discussion of the archaeological background of the site was outlined in the desk based assessment carried out by AOC Ltd in 2004, to which readers are referred to (AOC 2007). What follows below is a summary of the archaeological evidence as it relates to the site. The relevant HER entries can be found tabulated in Appendix 1.

2.2 Palaeolithic (c 450,000-10,000BC)

2.2.1 The Medway Valley lacks, with the exception of Cuxton, what Wymer (1999) terms any prolific Lower Palaeolithic sites; however the frequency of stray palaeoliths does demonstrate Palaeolithic occupation of the Lower Medway valley. No Palaeolithic finds have been recorded within the vicinity of the site.

2.3 Mesolithic (c 10,000 – 4,000BC)

2.3.1 No Mesolithic remains have been recorded in the vicinity of the site. The location of the site on the banks of the Medway would have been a prime spot for the exploitation of diverse resources within an ecotonal environment.

2.4 Neolithic

2.4.1 Neolithic remains have been identified within the vicinity of the site at Chatham dockyards and it is likely this area would have been an attractive location to Neolithic groups.

2.5 Bronze Age

2.5.1 Remains of Bronze Age date have been recorded in the vicinity of the site at Chatham dockyards. Climatic deterioration and sea level rises during the Bronze Age would probably have meant that this area would have been marginal Medway foreshore area an unsuitable for significant exploitation. The liminal nature of the sites location may have made the site and it environs an attractive location for the deposition of votive offerings.

2.5 Iron Age

2.5.1 The location of the site some distance from the centre of the of the conjectured Iron Age *oppida* around the historic core of Rochester would suggest that the potential for substantial Iron Age remains is low. The only known Iron Age site within the vicinity of the site was a Corinthian Jug dated to 550 BC from Chatham dockyard.

2.6 Roman

2.6.1 The site lies just to the north of the conjectured line of the Roman Road of Watling Street now Rochester High Street. Numerous Roman finds have been noted toward the west of the site closer to the walled town of *Dvrobotivae* or Rochester. Five potentially Roman inhumation burial and a single

cremation burials have been recorded on the site (see below).

2.7 Saxon

2.7.1 It is unclear from the current evidence whether the Roman town of *Dvrobotivae* remained in use past the early 5th century AD or whether a hiatus in settlement occurred followed by a reoccupation in the 6th and 7th centuries AD. A Jutish cemetery was recorded at Star Hill to the west of the site. Watling Street is likely to have been an important route way throughout the period being mentioned as the western limit of Danelaw in the AD 878 Treaty of Wedmore. It is probable that some activity occurred in the vicinity of the site during this period.

2.8 Medieval

2.8.1 The site proximity to the medieval City of Rochester would suggest that activity would have occurred near the site there is however no evidence for medieval urban activity or urbanisation in the vicinity of the site.

2.9 Post-medieval

2.9.1 During the post-medieval period the area became increasingly urbanised initially as part of ribbon development along the High Street between Rochester and Chatham and then as part of the wider settlement. It is probable that much of this waterfront area was utilised for riparian activities including boat building, fishing and wharfage. In 1892 Chatham Central railway line and terminus was constructed on the site; this was eventually closed in 1911.

2.10 Previous archaeological work on the site

2.10.1 AOC Ltd carried out archaeological evaluations on the site in 2004 (AOC 2007). A single trench was excavated toward the southeast of the site. This trench recorded five grave cuts and a cremation burial at 3.70m OD. These inhumation burials were assumed to be Roman in date given their proximity to the cremation and the conjectured line of the Roman road.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** A total of five trenches were excavated across the site (Fig. 2). The trenches were of varying lengths and targeted to answer specific research aims. The trenches were broken out and the overburden was removed by machine under archaeological supervision. Archaeological deposits were then hand cleaned and recorded.
- 3.2** The trenches were excavated, under constant archaeological supervision, by a tracked excavator using a smooth edged 1.8m wide grading bucket.
- 3.3** The tarmac surface was broken by machine and 'modern' overburden was removed by machine under archaeological supervision down to archaeological deposits.
- 3.4** Any archaeological deposits, features or finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the KCC specification using pro-forma context record sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were drawn at 1:20 for plans and 1:10 and 1:20 for sections. The colours of the deposits were established by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour Chart.
- 3.5** A photographic record was kept of the archaeological deposits and features. This will form part of the site archive. The site archive is held at Archaeology South-East's office in Portslade, prior to being offered to a suitable local repository.

Number of Contexts	35
No. of files/paper record	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	7
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	1 black and white and 1 colour slide films used
Finds	1 box
Registered finds	1
Environmental flots/residue	0

Table 1: Site archive quantification

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1 (Figures 3 & 4)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth	m. AOD
1/01	Layer	Tarmac	Tr.	Tr.	0.10m	5.30m
1/02	Layer	concrete	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	5.20m
1/03	Layer	rubble	Tr.	Tr.	0.80m	5.00m
1/04	Layer	Grey clay	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	4.20m
1/05	Layer	Orange sand	Tr.	Tr.	0.45m	4.00m
1/06	Layer	silt	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	3.55m
1/07	Layer	clay	Tr.	Tr.	>1.05m	3.25m

Table 2: Trench 1 contexts

4.1.1 Natural clay (1/07) was recorded between 2.20m OD and 3.25m OD. This deposit comprised an orange fine sandy silty clay. This was overlain by 0.30m of waterlain silt (1/06). Above this deposit lay 0.45m of orange sand to a height of 4.00m OD (1/05). Overlying this deposit was a sticky grey clay 0.20m thick (1/04). Brick rubble overlay this to a height of 5.20m OD (1/03). Above this was concrete and 0.10m of tarmac which formed the ground surface.

4.1.2 No remains of archaeological significance were recorded in this trench

4.2 Trench 2 (Figures 5 & 6)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth	OD
2/01	Layer	Tarmac	Tr.	Tr.	0.10m	5.30 m
2/02	Layer	concrete	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	5.20 m
2/03	Layer	basement	Tr.	Tr.	2.20m	5.00 m
2/04	Layer	silt	Tr.	Tr.	0.50m	2.80 m
2/05	Layer	Natural clay	Tr.	Tr.	-	2.30 m

Table 3: Trench 2 contexts

4.2.1 Natural orange clay was identified at 2.30m OD (2/05). This in turn was overlain by waterlain silty clay to a height of 2.80m OD (2/04). This in turn was truncated by a brick built basement filled with demolition material to a height of 5.00m OD (2/03); 0.30m of concrete and tarmac overlay this (2/02) and (2/01).

4.2.2 No remains of archaeological significance were recorded in this trench

4.3 Trench 3 (Figures 7 & 8)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth	OD
3/01	Layer	Car park surface	Tr.	Tr.		5.48m OD
3/02	Layer	Dump	Tr.	Tr.		4.52m OD
3/03	Layer	Alluvium	Tr.	Tr.		
3/04	Layer	Natural	1.50m	0.40		
3/05	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.		2.30m

Table 4: Trench 3 contexts

4.3.1 Deposit (3/05) was encountered at 2.51m OD. This deposit comprised a light orangey brown silty sand. This was overlain by deposit (3/04) that comprised a brownish black silty sand. This in turn was overlain by a greyish black silty clay (3/03). A dump deposit of a greyish brown silty sand containing brick, chalk and flint rubble overlay this deposit (3/02). This in turn was overlain by a series of consolidation layers and the car park tarmac surface (3/01) the top of which lay at 5.48m OD.

4.3.2 No remains of archaeological significance were recorded in this trench

4.4 Trench 4 (Figures 9 & 10)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth	OD
4/01	Layer	Basement				
4/02	Layer	Basement	2.00m	1.40m		
4/03	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	0.30-0.40m	3.30 m
4/04	Layer	Brickearth	Tr.	Tr.		3.84 m
4/05	Layer	Dump	Tr.	Tr.	0.62m	4.10 m
4/06	Layer	surface	3.60m		0.10m	4.08 m
4/07	Layer	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.60m	4.78 m
4/08	Layer	gully	3.00m	0.30m	0.15m	3.30 m

Table 5: Trench 4 contexts

4.4.1 A head type natural deposit was encountered at 3.30m OD. This deposit consisted of a firm to friable mixed orange sandy clay with broken chalk fragments (4/03). This was overlain by a sporadic deposit of brickearth up to

0.10m thick (4/04). This deposit was cut by a northwest-southeast aligned gully, measuring 3.00m long and 0.30m wide and up to 0.15m in depth (4/08). This was filled by a similar fill to deposit 4/04 and may be a natural feature (not visible in section due to disturbance from rabbit burrows and similarity to Brickearth; see Fig.10). This feature and the brickearth deposit were in turn overlain by a mid to dark brown loamy silty clay (4/05) interpreted as a dump deposit. Overlying this was 4/06 that comprised a loosely compacted deposit of ash, clay, chalk, charcoal and silt along with frequent bricks and half bricks. This deposit may represent a later post-medieval surface and was recorded at a depth of 4.10m OD. Above this deposit was a deposit of mixed brick and concrete rubble, the top of which lay at 4.70m OD. Overlying this was a deposit of modern rubble and a tarmac surface to a height of 5.40m OD.

4.4.2 It is unclear whether feature 4/08 is a natural feature or a result of human action.

4.5 Trench 5 (Figure 11 & 12)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth	OD
5/01	Fill	Fill	2.0	0.35	0.35	3.54m
5/02	Cut	Ditch	2.0	0.35	0.35	3.54m

Table 6: Trench 5 contexts

4.5.1 A head type natural deposit was encountered at 3.54m OD. This was cut through by a northeast to southwest aligned ditch or gully; this ditch measured 2.00m by 0.35m deep (5/02). This linear feature was U-shaped in profile and filled with (5/01). This fill comprised a mottled orangey brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and occasional flint gravel and oyster shell. This fill contained a single corroded Roman coin. The top of this fill lay at 3.54m OD. This was overlain by successive dumps of brick filled modern made ground to a height of 5.35m OD. This was overlain by 0.20m of modern hardcore and tarmac surface.

4.5 Trench 6 (Figure 13 & 14)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth	OD
6/01		Tarmac	Tr.	Tr.		5.60m
6/02		Hardcore	Tr.	Tr.		5.50m
6/03		Rubble	Tr.	Tr.		5.18m
6/04		Rubble	Tr.	Tr.		5.03m
6/05		Layer	Tr.	Tr.		4.34m
6/06		Layer		0.60m		3.73m
6/07		Layer	Tr.	Tr.		3.88m
6/08		Fill	2.60m	1.40m	0.52m	2.90m
6/09		Cut	2.60m	1.40m	0.52m	2.90m
6/010		Fill	1.80m	0.87m	0.16m	2.90m
6/011		Cut	1.80m	0.87m	0.16m	2.90m
6/012		Fill	0.90m	0.85m	0.25m	2.90m

6/013		Cut	0.90m	0.85m	0.25m	2.90m
6/014		Basement	1.40m	1.00m	1.60m	4.45m

Table 7: Trench 6 contexts

- 4.6.1 A head type natural deposit was encountered at c.2.90m OD. This deposit consisted of a firm to friable mixed orange sandy clay with broken chalk fragments.
- 4.6.2 This deposit was cut by a northwest-southeast aligned linear feature 6/009) measuring 2.60 by 1.40m and was 0.52m deep. This was filled by a light greyish brown silty clay (6/008) containing a small assemblage of 1st and 2nd century Roman pottery some of which maybe indicative of domestic activity in the local area.
- 4.6.3 6/008 was in turn cut by two north-south aligned linear features 6/013 and 6/011.
- 4.6.4 6/011 comprised a north-south aligned cut measuring 1.80m in length and 0.87m wide and was 0.16m deep and was a steeply sided flat bottomed profile. This cut contained fill 6/010 consisting of a mid dark orangey brown soft silty clay. This fill contained a single sherd of 1st to 2nd century Roman pottery.
- 4.6.5 The second of these linear features 6/013 was 0.90m long by 0.85m wide and was 0.25m deep. This cut was a steep concave sided and flat bottomed. This cut was filled by a mid orangey brown silty clay with very frequent flint nodules. This fill contained no finds.
- 4.6.6 Overlying these deposits was layer 6/007 this deposit comprised a light grey brown soft silty clay with frequent chalk flecks, This deposit extended across the trench and was 0.90m thick. The top of this deposit lay at 3.68m OD
- 4.6.7 This deposit was in turn was overlain by 6/006 comprising a mid grey brown slightly silty clay 0.35m thick.
- 4.6.8 Sealing these deposits was 6/005 a dark brown to black mixed silty clay containing brick fragments and a modern drain.
- 4.6.9 This deposit was in turn cut by a brickbuilt basement toward the south west of the trench which was cut to a depth of c.2.90mOD. (6/014).
- 4.6.10 Sealing the entire trench was a series of rubble and hardcore make up deposits (6/004, 6/003 and 6/002) up to 1.30m thick
- 4.6.11 These were sealed by the modern tarmac car park surface (6/001) 0.10m thick. Modern ground surface lay at c.5.60m OD

5.0 FINDS

A small collection of finds was recovered during the evaluation at Doust Way Rochester, quantified in Table 1 below.

Context	Pottery	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	CTP	wt (g)
6/005							2	32
6/008	9	73						
6/010	1	8	1	18				
6/012			1	<2	1	6		
Total	10	84	2	18	1	6	2	32

Table 1: Quantification of finds

5.1 The Coins by Trista Clifford

5.1.1 A single coin, RF<214>, was recovered from (5/01). The coin is a probable contemporary copy (barbarous radiate) of a 3rd century AD Radiate of Claudius II (268-70), in poor condition.

5.2 The Roman Pottery by Louise Rayner

5.2.1 Two contexts produced Roman pottery, although in total only a small assemblage of 10 sherds (81g) was collected. The pottery is in moderate condition and does not exhibit signs of abrasion, although some surface damage is present on the sherd from 6/010.

5.2.2 The single sherd from 6/010 comprises a sandy grey ware (SAND) body sherd. The second group, from 6/008 and totalling nine sherds, included a single sandy grey ware body sherd (SAND), a rim sherd of mortaria (RWS) with a broken flange and seven sherds from the lower part of a closed form vessel in an oxidised sandy fabric (OXID). Unfortunately none of the sherds recovered can be assigned to known production sites, which with the lack of decoration and other datable features, means only a broad date of late 1st – 2nd century AD can be suggested.

5.2.3 The assemblage as it stands is of little significance or potential given the small size and lack of diagnostic sherds. However it is indicative of Roman activity in the early period and the presence of mortaria may hint at domestic settlement somewhere in the vicinity.

5.3 The Flintwork by Lucy Allott

5.3.1 A single heavily patinated flint flake was collected from context [6/012]. This small flake displays no retouch and is not diagnostic. No further work is recommended.

5.4 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Trista Clifford

5.4.1 Two plain clay tobacco pipe bowls were recovered from [6/005]. The earliest dates to the second half of the 17th century; a second, more complete example dates to the late 17th to early 18th century. No further work is required.

5.5 The Animal Bone by Gemma Driver

5.51 Context [6/010] and [6/012] both produced one fragment of bone. [5/012] contained an unidentifiable fragment. [6/010] contained the distal end of a left pig tibia. The bone is unfused and shows some signs of weathering on the surface. There are no indications of butchery, burning, gnawing or pathology on the bone.

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 Five linear features were recorded during the evaluation in trenches 4 and 5 towards the south of the site. The first of these, 4/08 was a northwest - southeast aligned gulley. It is unclear whether this is a natural feature; no dating evidence was recovered from its fill. The second feature 5/02 in trench 5 was a northeast to southwest aligned ditch or gulley containing a single Roman coin. This ditch could potentially be a boundary ditch to the inhumation and cremation cemetery located by AOC Ltd to the west of trench 5. No evidence for this cemetery was recorded during this phase of evaluation. Three intercutting linear features were identified in trench 6 two of these 6/009 and 6/011 contained Early Roman pottery and it is possible that 6/011 is a continuation of the linear feature observed in trench 5 and delineates the cemetery. Scattered Roman cut features are likely to exist in the area outside the conjectured extent of the cemetery but within the extent of the Head deposits. A distinct change in natural deposits was identified on the site between trenches 1, 2 and 3 toward the north of the site and trenches 4, 5 and 6 toward the south-western portion of the site. The natural deposits toward the north of the site were characterised by a waterlain alluvial deposits whilst those in the southwest of the site were characterised by a mixed brickearth and crushed chalk 'head' deposit probably related to peri- or post-glacial solifluction activity. No evidence for the exact boundary of these deposits was recovered and it is possible that waterfront features such as revetments could be present at this interface. The inhumation and cremation cemetery appears to be small and discrete in nature and limited to a maximum extent covering the southern and easterly portion of the site. Overall the feature recorded during this phase of the evaluation can only be regarded as of local significance.

6.2 Research aims

6.2.1 *A principle objective of the archaeological evaluation should aim to clarify the location and extent of the Roman cemetery and whether there is any contemporary activity on the site.*

No direct evidence for the Cemetery was recovered during the evaluation. However three ditches recorded in trenches 5 and 6 and dated to the Roman period are potentially thought to represent its western boundary. If this is the case then the cemetery's extent would be confined to the southern and eastern portion of the site.

6.2.2 *Is there any evidence for medieval occupation along the route of the main road from Rochester?*

No evidence for medieval activity was recorded during the evaluation.

6.2.3 *Are there any remains of palaeo-environmental or geo-archaeological significance present?*

Alluvial material was recovered from the northern trenches 1, 2 and 3 which may be of some limited geoarchaeological significance. The 'head' type deposit located toward the south of the site is significant in that it is

unrecorded on BGS drift geological mapping.

6.2.4 *What evidence is there for the post medieval development of this area, the demographics of the town and industrial or riparian activities?*

No evidence for the post medieval development of the area prior to the 19th century was observed when a series of basements and buildings were constructed.

6.2.5 *To what extent has modern development affected the potential for earlier remains to survive on the site?*

Recent development on the site does not appear to have substantially affected the survival of archaeological remains, Due to the depth of the 19th century development and modern car park.

7.0 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 In conclusion, the evaluation recorded linear features in trenches 4, 5 and 6 toward the south of the site. The linear features in trenches 5 and 6 contained Roman material and have been interpreted as forming the western boundary of the inhumation and cremation cemetery recorded by AOC. The natural deposits recorded during the evaluation suggest a discontinuity between alluvial and soliflucted deposits across the centre of the site. The exact boundary between these deposits was not observed and the potential exists for the recovery of waterfront features along this line. The cemetery appears to be confined at its maxim to the south-east of the site. Low density roman cut features can be expected across the area underlain by head geology.

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Appendix 1: HER Data

	NGR	SMR REFERENCE	PERIOD	DETAILS / DESCRIPTION
1	TQ 7453 6815	TQ 76 NW 369	Neolithic	NEOLITHIC FLINTS, EASTGATE LITHIC WORKING SITE During excavation of the site for the proposed Haversham Centre, 50 struck flints were found suggesting limited use of the southern part of the excavation are in the late Neolithic around 3000 - 2000BC
2	TQ 75 68	TQ 76 NE 20 - MKE2246	Neolithic - Bronze Age	STONE IMPES - DEER ANTLER The following implements, found in the extensions to Chatham Dockyard in 1871, were presented to the British Museum:- 'A'. Narrow chisel of grey flint, 6.3ins. long, with a tapering butt and polished cutting edge which is slightly curved. 'B'. Partly polished axe of grey flint, 6.7ins. long. 'C'. An unfinished and unperforated axe-hammer of greenstone, 5.4ins. long and 2.6ins wide. Probably of the Bronze Age. 'D'. A piece of deer antler, 13.5ins. long with the burr removed. It is probable it was used as a haft for a stone tool. 'E'. A chisel, similar to 'A' but narrower; was found in the Dockyard and presented to Maidstone Museum in 1870.
3	TQ 75 68	TQ 76 NE 24 - MKE2250	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT - BRONZE DAGGER AND TWO RAPIERS A Middle Bronze Age dagger, 10.4 ins long, and two Middle Bronze Age rapiers, the largest 17.7 ins long, from Chatham Dockyard, are now in Rochester Museum.
4	TQ 75 68	TQ 76 NE 26 - MKE2252	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT - LATE BRONZE AGE SPEARHEAD A bronze spearhead, 8.1 ins. long with hollow-cast central rib and transverse peg hole in the socket, was found at Chatham Dockyard and presented to Maidstone Museum. Dated to early in the Late Bronze Age.
5	TQ 75 68	TQ 76 NE 22 - MKE2248	Iron Age	FINDSPOT - CORINTHIAN JUG A Corinthian jug, of c.550 B.C., was dug up intact from the bank, or bed, of the Medway, during extensions to Chatham Dockyard in 1871. Presented to the British Museum.
6	TQ 7449 6847	TQ 76 NW 145	Roman	ROMAN ROAD: WATLING STREET Watling Street - Canterbury to Rochester section
7	TQ 7749 6414	TQ 76 NE 88 - MKE2312	Roman	ROMAN ROAD: WATLING STREET Roman road: Watling Street - Canterbury to Rochester section

	NGR	SMR REFERENCE	PERIOD	DETAILS / DESCRIPTION
8	TQ 745 681	TQ 76 NW 276	Roman	ROMAN OCCUPATION SITE, EASTGATE Extensive flooring and walls in N. corner, possible evidence of flooding from river. Many waste pits with bones, sherds etc. C2-4 pots. No further details as yet. Excavation prior to proposed development uncovered evidence of Roman occupation. The area was in use from the late 1st century to the early 3rd century. This use took the form of a succession of laid flint or chalk deposits, most interlaced with layers of domestic rubbish containing pottery, and pits and gullies. Two sets of gullies, which met at right angles, may mark the south-east corner of a substantial building or enclosure. Two lines of post-holes possibly define a rectangular area of about 6 by 4 m, which may also represent a structure. The function of this area is unclear, although with its location close to the road to Dover, it could have formed part of a continuous ribbon development. Finds recovered included brooches, coins and pottery
10	TQ 751 676	TQ 76 NE 300 - MKE15926	Roman	ROMAN POTTERY + UNDATED BUILDING, FORT PITT Building found comprising range of small rooms, largest 10 square ft. inner walls painted with red, blue and green spots. 1847. Three 1st century vessels found in 1931, during levelling of land. Human radius found nearby
11	TQ 7466 6807	TQ 76 NW 15 - MKE2327	Saxon	JUTISH BURIAL GROUND INHUMATION CEMETERY Not less than twenty Saxon burials with spearheads, armillae, etc., were found by workmen in October 1852 during the building of cottages at the foot of Star Hill, Eastgate, Rochester. Payne mentions the discovery of "several Jutish graves" when Orange Terrace was built. Orange Terrace, dated 1852, and "the cottages at the foot of Star Hill" would appear to be one and the same On this assumption, the Jutish burial ground has been sited to the area centred TQ 74666807. Finds from the cemetery are in Rochester Museum.
12	TQ 75100 67845	TQ 76 NE 391 - Mke20091	Medieval	ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL The origins of the hospital date back to the 11th century when it was originally founded by Bishop Gundulph for the poor and leprous of the district. It survived the dissolution of the priory of Rochester in 1541 but allowed to fall into a state of decay over the years due to lack of funds. The only remains of the medieval hospital are the 12th century remains at the east end of the nearby hospital chapel (TQ 76 NE 2) restored and rebuilt by Sir George Gilbert Scott in the late 19th century. A new hospital was finally built between 1861-63, designed by R. P. Pope and erected by Messrs Stump as a long two-storey building of red brick with white stone dressing. The location of the build was criticised, but had the advantage of being already owned by the hospital charity. The hospital had a central administrative section connected on either side by long "Nightingale" style wards. Although the building was finished in 1863 the west wing was only opened in 1894 due to the lack of funds. Additions were made to the hospital over the years with a number of small or temporary wards, operating theatres being built as well as housing for staff.
13	TQ 7452 6821	TQ 76 NW 331 - MKe17827	Medieval – Post Medieval	LATE MEDIEVAL OR POST MEDIEVAL PEG TILE FOUND DURING WATCHING BRIEF A watching brief was carried out in July 2001 during the construction of a lift shaft. No archaeological features were observed and only a solitary late medieval or post medieval peg tile was recovered
14	TQ 7525 6785	TQ 76 NE 399 - Mke20447	Post Medieval	ROAD FRONTAGE WALL AND BRICK CELLAR OF A PROBABLE 18TH CENTURY BUILDING, GUNDULPH ROAD, CHATHAM The road frontage wall and brick vaulted cellar of a probable eighteenth century structure were observed during a watching brief in 2003, on land just east of 3 Gundulph Street. A series of early modern (c.1750-1875) cess and rubbish pits of various depth (some in excess of 3m) were located around the periphery of the structure. Substantial post medieval and early modern build-up deposits were also observed

	NGR	SMR REFERENCE	PERIOD	DETAILS / DESCRIPTION
15	TQ 7489 6796	TQ 76 NW 344 - MKe18129	Post Medieval	RUBBISH PIT, 308 HIGH STREET A rubbish pit was unearthed in 1968 containing a number of 17th century finds. These included two bellarmines, an early wine bottle, the remains of a ladies shoe and fragments of Lamberth Delft ware. It is not known the exact location of the pit or where the finds are now.
16	TQ 7475 6799	TQ 76 NW 132	Post Medieval	NAGS HEAD LANE, POST MEDIEVAL PITS Excavations at Nag's Head Lane, Rochester. A series of trial trenches were excavated just off Nag's Head Lane in advance of redevelopment, in the period July to October 1982. The purpose was to locate the Roman Watling Street which supposedly passes through the area. All that can be said in this respect is that no sign of road metalling or side ditches appeared in any of our trenches. Only in trial trenches IV and VI were there any features of interest. In the former, two post holes cutting into a sand and clay layer were discovered. No dating evidence was found within these features, but clay pipe stems were found below the sand and clay layer and lying on natural chalk. Three rubbish pits produced a considerable quantity of early 18th Century English (Lambeth) deftware, and 18th and 19th century clay
17	TQ 74514 68206	TQ 76 NW 360	Post Medieval	BRICKEARTH QUARRIES 178-184 HIGH STREET A number of linear features interpreted as brickearth, sand and clay, quarries. A total of twenty-three possible quarries were identified. The presence of deposits of over-fired brick rubble in some features suggests that brick making was taking place nearby, although no evidence of actual clamp kilns were found. It is though that the quarries were in use sometime between the late 16th and mid
18	TQ 7502 6759	TQ 76 NE 84 - MKE2308	Post Medieval	FORT PITT, CHATHAM Fort Pitt. It was originally proposed to build a fort on this site in the 1790's to defend the river from Upnor to Rochester in conjunction with Fort Amherst (TQ 76 NE 58). In 1805 when there was a threat of invasion from France the Board of Ordnance drew up plans to build a fort. Following alterations to the original plans work was not completed until 1819 by which time two auxiliary towers were constructed on the east and west flanks of the fort and were named Delce and Gibraltar. The fort was intended to form part of a defensive system known as Brompton Lines (TQ 76 NE 58). The illustration card has a plan showing the layout of the fort. Fort Pitt's life as a defensive work was short lived, for in 1828 it became a depot for invalided soldiers and in 1847 an asylum for insane servicemen was constructed as a separate fenced off section of the fort. In 1879 the Gibraltar Tower to the northeast of the fort was demolished to make way for St Andrew's church. Delce Tower, to the west, was probably demolished shortly afterwards. In the early 1920's the hospital was closed and in 1927 the site was purchased by Kent Education Committee for conversion into the Chatham Technical School for Girls. The site was then occupied by the Medway College of Design. Today much of the old fort and hospital remain incorporated into the Medway Technical School for Girls, Medway College of Design and the Medway College Annex which was constructed on the southern part of the fort. Fort Pitt was known as a 'Star fort'. The fort had a hexagonal shape with six bastions going off at the angles protected by a series of ditches and outworks. Between 1805 and 1819 the fort was rebuilt forming a rough square with four bastions protruding at the corners and a large casemented bastion at the front to house artillery. The centre piece of the fort was a large brick tower or keep which would have been very similar to the tower at Fort Clarence. In 1847 the fort was turned into a depot for invalided soldiers and then in 1849 a general military hospital. In the 1920s the fort ceased to be a hospital and the moat was filled in and ground to the east levelled out. Watching brief on construction of new building. The lower courses of a rectangular brick base was found which would have been located at the western margin of the parade ground. Largely robbed out and function unknown

	NGR	SMR REFERENCE	PERIOD	DETAILS / DESCRIPTION
19	TQ 7463 6772	TQ 76 NW 366	Post Medieval	THE DELCE TOWER One of several detached works built south of Chatham to provide advance defences for the dockyard and to deny the cross-Medway bridge at Rochester to an enemy. Dating to 1819. The Delce Tower was one of several new detached works, built in the Napoleonic period to provide advance defences for the dockyard and to deny the cross-Medway bridge at Rochester to the enemy. The other works were Fort Clarence (TQ 76 NW 68), Fort Pitt (TQ 76 NE 84) and the Gibraltar Tower (TQ 76 NE 348). The Delce and Gibraltar Towers flanked Fort Pitt. Little remains of the tower. A brick revetted ditch and casemate were noted next to the brick and stone traces of the tower in 1994
20	TQ 7513 6794	TQ 76 NE 365 - MKE17016	Post Medieval	PHOENIX BREWERY, CHATHAM The brewery, which was owned by Leney & Sons, was in use from 1882 to 1922.(1) The buildings on Chatham High Street have been cleared and the site has been redeveloped.
21	TQ 7510 6817	TQ 76 NE 144 - MKE10746	Post Medieval	ANNE ROYAL – WRECK ENGLISH THIRD RATE SHIP OF THE LINE, 1636 Bilged on her own anchor and sunk'. Built as the ARK RALEIGH for Sir Walter Raleigh, a galleon of 55 guns; renamed ARK ROYAL, re-named ANNE ROYAL in 1603, rebuilt at Woolwich dockyard in 1608, wrecked and broken up where she lay. Year Built: 1587.
22	TQ 7510 6817	TQ 76 NE 146 - MKE10749	Post Medieval	WRECK, ENGLISH MAN O' WAR, 1667 ' One of three man o' wars burnt when the Dutch fleet, led by De Ruyter, attacked the English and took Sheerness, an engagement that saw the ROYAL CHARLES (80 guns) captured and others sunk to prevent the Dutch getting into Chatham.
23	TQ 7510 6817	TQ 76 NE 149 - MKE12417	Post Medieval	WRECK, MERCHANT BARGE, 1775 A large barge laden with porter to be shipped on board the transports for Boston was sunk off Rainham, the men were all saved by swimming ashore
24	TQ 7510 6817	TQ 76 NE 158 - MKE13175	Post Medieval	BARBADOES, WRECK A BRITISH FIRESHIP LOST IN 1668 "Capt Thos Fiurling, formerly commander of the BARBADOES fireship, was indebted on his victualling account, he having been allowed his wages. The victualler begs allowance for what he stands charged with, much being lost through the sinking of the ship, with a great portion of the provisions, in Chatham River."
25	TQ 7510 6817	TQ 76 NE 182 - MKE14125	Post Medieval	ETHEL MARGETTS, WRECK, ENGLISH SPRITSAIL BARGE

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2008084: Doust Way, car park, Rochester

	NGR	SMR REFERENCE	PERIOD	DETAILS / DESCRIPTION
26	TQ 7510 6817	TQ 76 NE 183 - MKE14126	Post Medieval	FRED, WRECK ENGLISH SPRITSAIL BARGE Registration No. ROCHESTER 84385 Precise coordinates not available, last known location of vessel reported by Society for Spritsail Barge Research. FRED was built at Murston in 1881. She was owned successively by Covington, and Smeed Dean. She is noted as a hulk and then as being broken up in 1975
27	TQ 7510 6817	TQ 76 NE 185 - MKE14128	Post Medieval	SHAH, WRECK ENGLISH SPRITSAIL BARGE Registration No. ROCHESTER 67079 Precise coordinates not available, last known location of vessel reported by Society for Spritsail Barge Research. SHAH was built at Sittingbourne in 1874. She was owned successively by Drake, and Gamman. She is noted as a roads barge in 1902, a hulk in 1935 and as being broken up or buried in 1975
28	TQ 7513 6801	TQ 76 NE 280 - MKE15124	Post Medieval	ROCHESTER SHIP PIER Rochester Ship Pier, built in 1883 for use by packet steamers. Taken over by the Medway Conservacy Board in 1906, now operated by the Medway Ports Authority
29	TQ 7481 6825	TQ 76 NW	Post Medieval	FURRELL'S WHARF
		340 - MKE17957	- Modern	Leading off Furrell Road the wharf was for Mr. Furrell a coal factor and was in use pre 1865 (1st Ed). Now part of the Jewson Yard (2000). During the mid 20th century the creek here was the winter home for one of the Thames pleasure steamers, owner not known.
30	TQ 7479 6814	TQ 76 NW 250 - MKE8402	Post Medieval - Modern	ROCHESTER RAILWAY STATION Railway Station on Chatham Line, built in 1858.
31	TQ 7510 6817	TQ 76 NE 160 - MKE13336	Modern	BULWARK, WRECK BRITISH BATTLESHIP, 1914 A first class battleship of the 5th Battle Squadron, which formed part of the Channel Fleet during the First World War. She returned to Sheerness from patrol on 15 November 1914 where she had loaded stores. On the 26th ammunition lighters began to arrive alongside, as she replenished her armament stores. Whilst the ship's company were engaged in this operation, the entire ship blew up in a massive explosion, which killed almost her entire company. An Admiralty Court sat in an attempt to explain the accident, but with so few survivors, and none from that part of the ship in which the initial explosion took place, it was impossible to determine the cause, their findings stating that they could not account for the explosion. Year Built: 1902 Builder: Devonport Dockyard
32	TQ 7510 6817	TQ 76 NE 184 - MKE14127	Modern	SANDOWN, WRECK ENGLISH SPRITSAIL BARGE Registration No. ROCHESTER 110974 Precise coordinates not available, last known location of vessel reported by Society for Spritsail Barge Research. SANDOWN was built at Teynham by White in 1900. She was owned successively by Mercer of Sittingbourne and Austen in 1919. She is noted as partly burnt in 1959 and as being broken up in 1975.

	NGR	SMR REFERENCE	PERIOD	DETAILS / DESCRIPTION
33	TQ 75 68	TQ 76 NE 21 - MKE2247	Undated	FINDSPOT - SPEARHEAD A spearhead, found in Chatham Dockyard, was donated to Rochester Museum by H.M. Directors of Prisons
34.	TQ 75 68	TQ 76 NE 25 - MKE2251	Undated	FINDSPOT - ATHENIAN SILVER COIN An Athenian silver didrachm was found at Chatham Dockyard when ramparts were thrown up "in the beginning of the last war [1756-1763]" It appears, from the sketch to be earlier than the Roman Empire, but it may have been brought to Chatham and lost there in comparatively modern times.
35.	TQ 75 68	TQ 76 NE 27 - MKE2253	Undated	FINDSPOT - BRONZE PALSTAVE A bronze palstave, 5.75 ins. long, with a splayed crescentic blade and a deep stop ridge, was found in Chatham Dockyard excavations and presented to the British Museum in 1871
36	TQ 7456 6804	TQ 76 NW 347	Undated	POSSIBLE CHALK QUARRY North trench chalk bedrock with truncations forming possible terracing in rear garden of 24 Star Hill, Rochester. This could be the result of quarry, a further terrace appears to exist in the garden of 22 Star Hill. Immediately above the chalk bedrock small brick fragments were found, show that the truncations are relatively recent, but pre-dating the brick air raid shelter (TQ 76 NW 346) in the garden.

Appendix 1 SMR Summary Form

Site Code	DWR 08					
Identification Name and Address	Doust Way Car park ,Rochester, Kent					
County, District &/or Borough	Kent, Medway District					
OS Grid Refs.						
Geology	Alluvium, Head					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3217					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 4/3/08- 10/4/08	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Halcrow Ltd					
Project Manager	Darryl Palmer					
Project Supervisor	David Jamieson					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		
<p>The evaluation of five trenches recorded two linear features in trenches 4 and 5 toward the south west of the site. The linear feature in trench 5 contained Roman material and has been interpreted as forming the western boundary of the inhumation and cremation cemetery recorded by AOC. The natural deposits recorded during the evaluation suggest a discontinuity between alluvial and soliflucted deposits across the centre of the site. The exact boundary between these deposits was not observed.</p>						

Appendix 2 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol6-43367

Project details

Project name	Doust way Carpark, rochester
Short description of the project	The evaluation of five trenches recorded five linear features in trenches 4, 5 and 6 toward the south of the site. The linear feature in trench 5 contained Roman material and has been interpreted as forming the western boundary of the inhumation and cremation cemetery recorded by AOC. The Linear features recorded in trench 6 also contained early Roman pottery. The natural deposits recorded during the evaluation suggest a discontinuity between alluvial and soliflucted deposits across the centre of the site. The exact boundary between these deposits was not observed.
Project dates	Start: 04-02-2008 End: 30-08-2008
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	DWR08 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 2 - Other transport infrastructure
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Significant Finds	COIN Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT MEDWAY ROCHESTER Doust way car park

Postcode ME1

Study area 3000.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 574939 168000 50.9285434852 0.241368601169 50 55 42 N 000 14 28 E Point

Height OD Min: 2.51m Max: 3.54m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator Kent County Council

Project design originator Kent County Council

Project director/manager Darryl Palmer

Project supervisor Dave Jamieson

Type of sponsor/funding body consultant

Name of sponsor/funding body Halcrow Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Local Museum

Physical Contents 'Metal'

Digital Archive recipient Local Museum

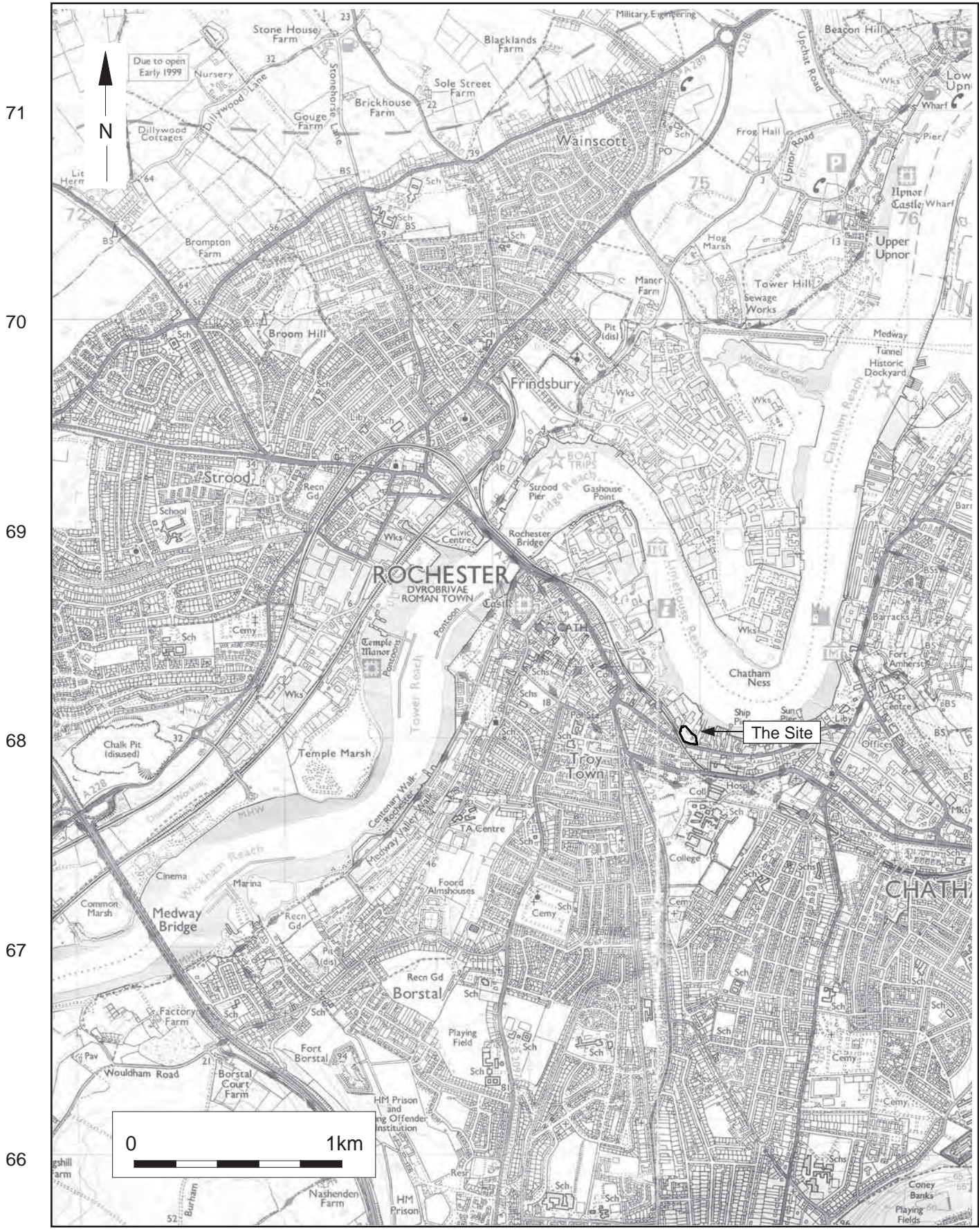
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Survey'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'Metal'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Diary','Drawing','Map','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	A n archaeological evaluation at Doust Way Carpark
Author(s)/Editor(s)	David Jamieson
Other bibliographic details	Ase report no 2008084
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue or publication	Brightoc

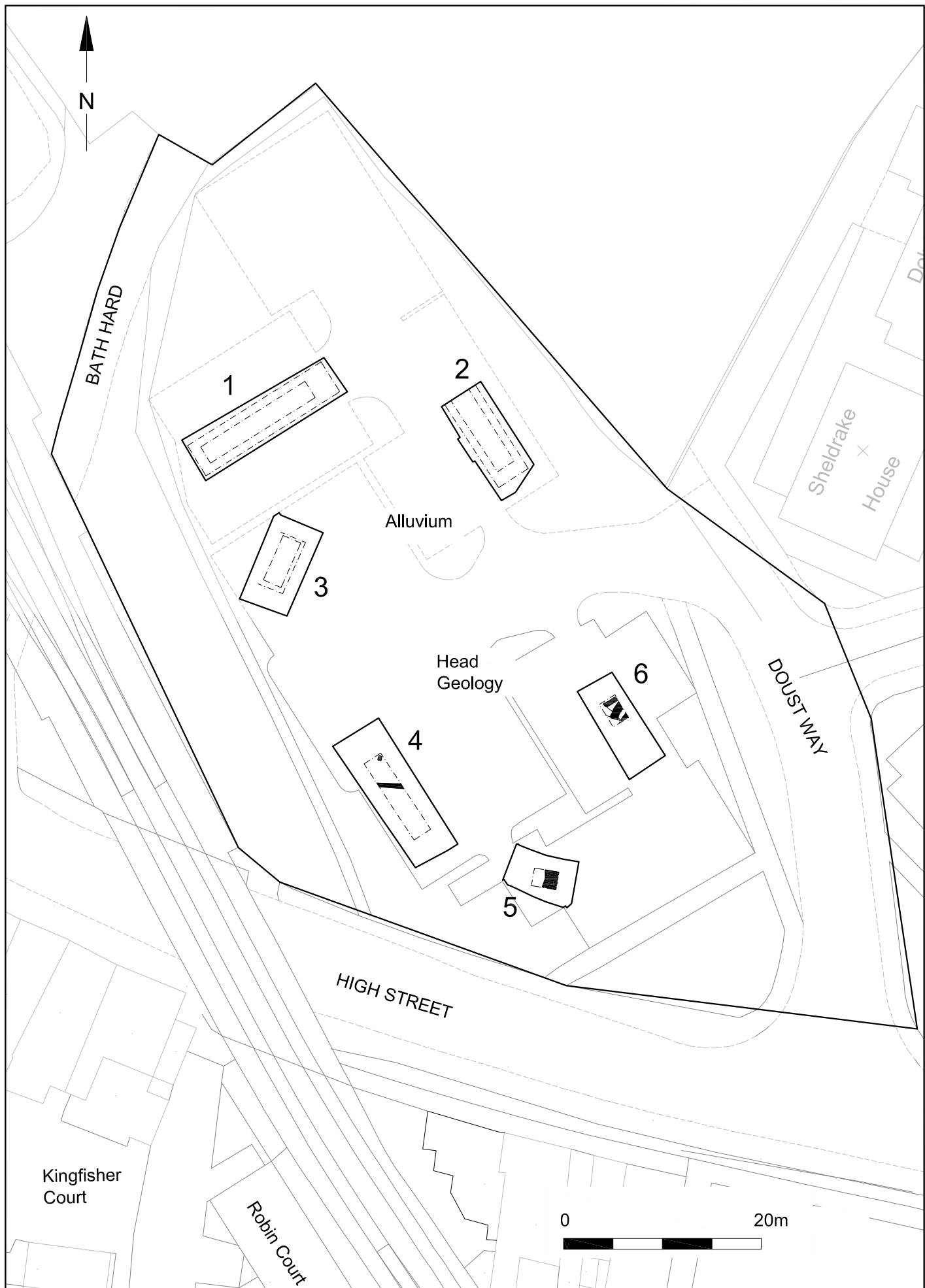
Entered by	david jamieson (d.jamieson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	12 August 2008

OASIS:

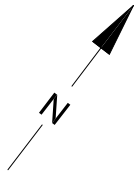


© Archaeology South-East		Doust Way carpark, Rochester		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 3485	August 2008	Site Location Plan		
Report Ref: 2008084	Drawn by: FEG			

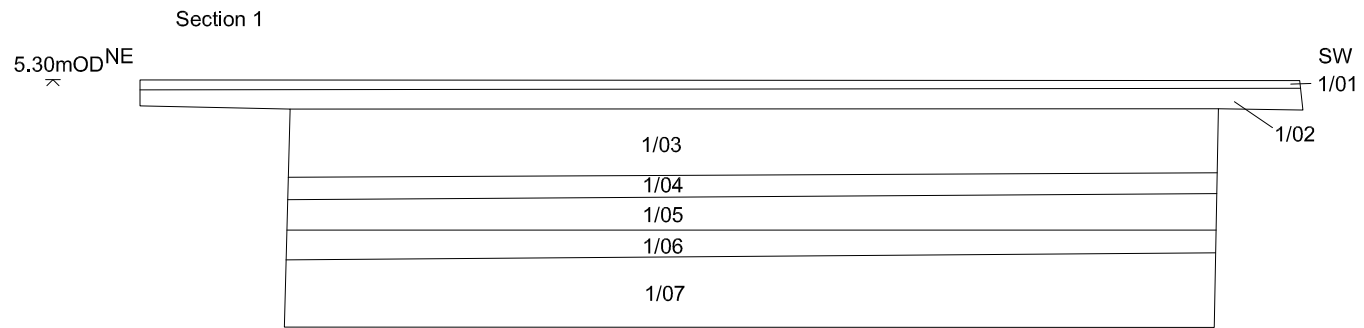
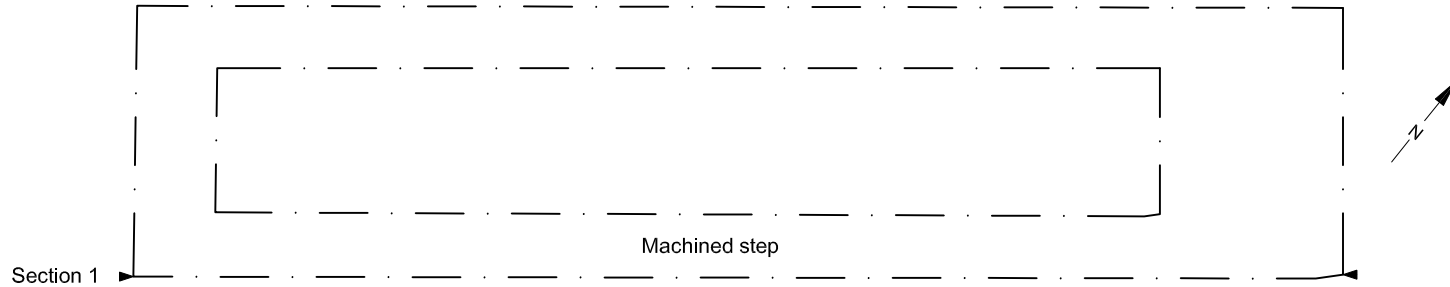
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© Archaeology South-East		Doust Way Carpark, Rochester	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 3485	August 2008	Trench Location	
Report Ref: 2008084	Drawn by: FEG		

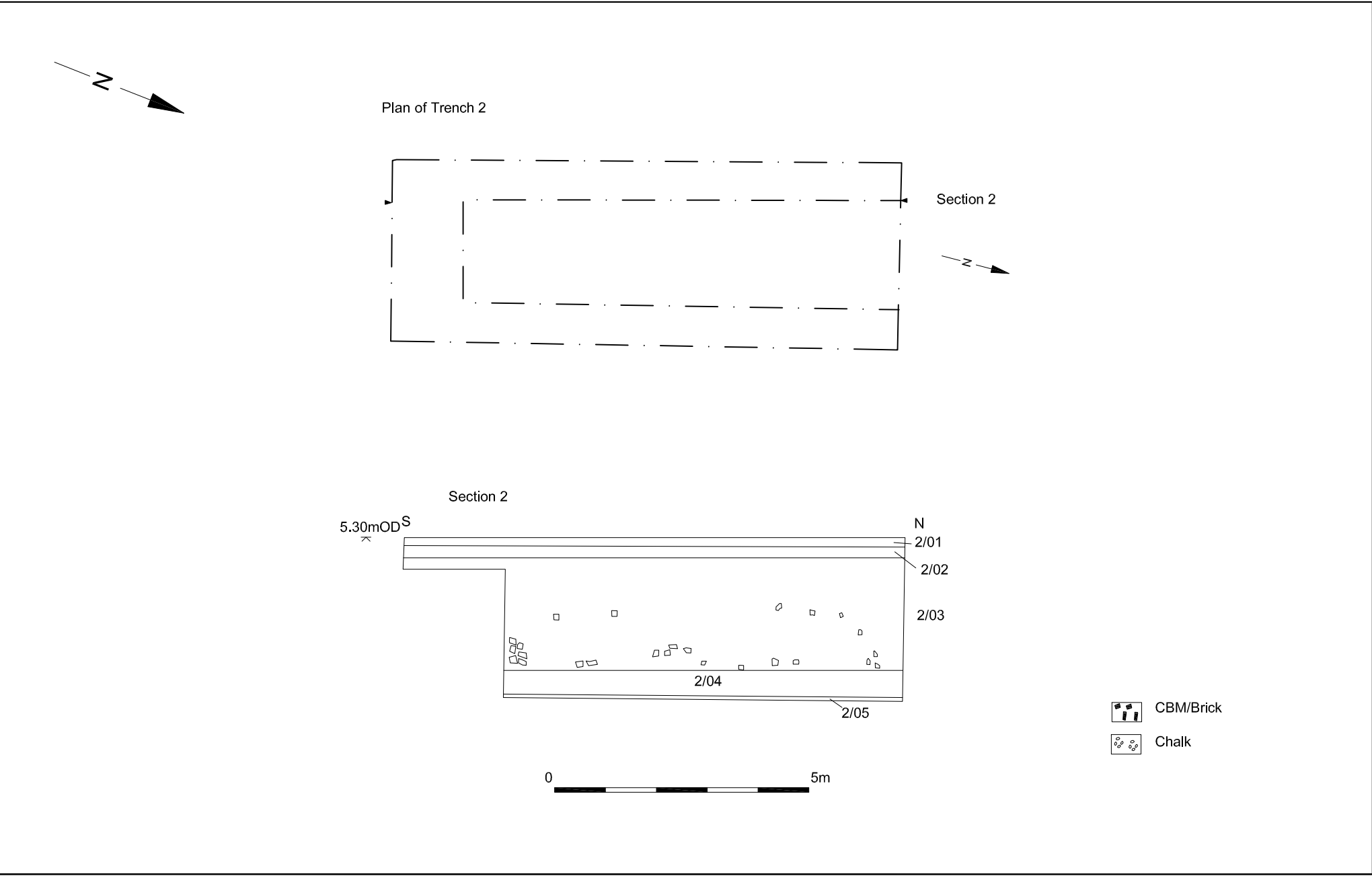


Plan of Trench 1





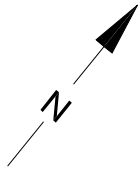
© Archaeology South-East		Doust way carpark, Rochester	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 3485	August 2008	Photo of Trench 1	
Report Ref: 2008084	Drawn by: SM		



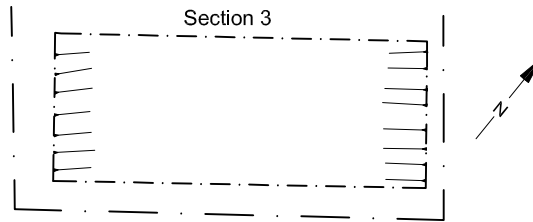
© Archaeology South-East		Doust way carpark, Rochester	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 3485	August 2008	Plan and section of trench 2	
Report Ref: 2008084	Drawn by: SM		



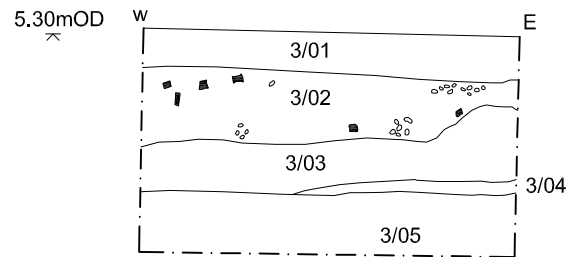
© Archaeology South-East		Doust way carpark, Rochester	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 3485	August 2008	Photo of Trench 2	
Report Ref: 2008084	Drawn by: SM		





Plan of Trench 3



Section 3



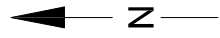
 CBM/Brick

 Chalk

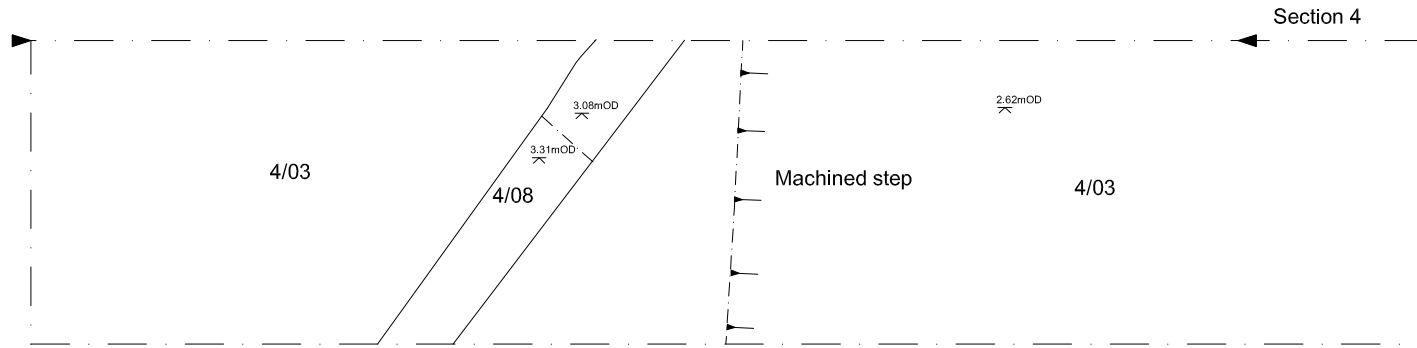




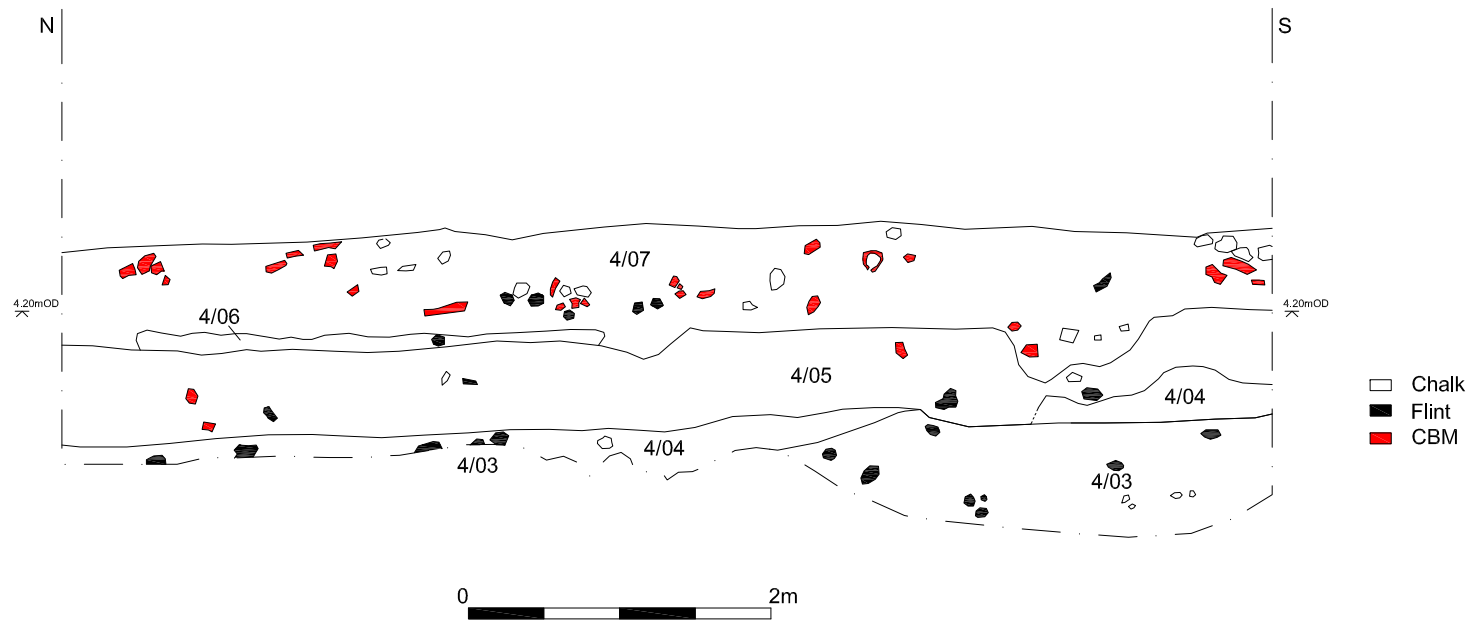
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Project Ref: 3485	August 2008	Photo of Trench 3	
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Plan of Trench 4



Section 4



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August 2008

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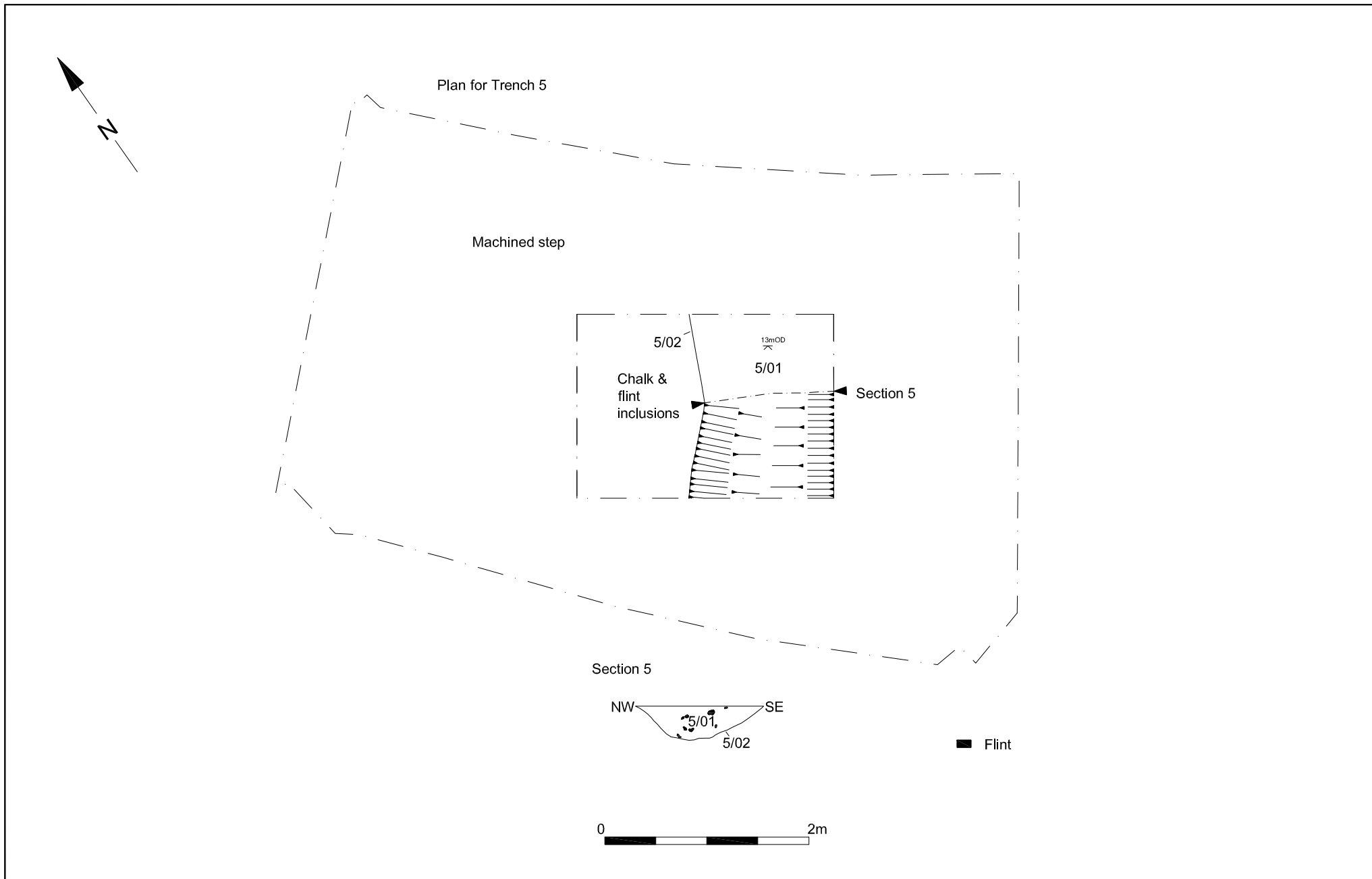
Doust way carpark, Rochester

Plan and section of trench 4

Fig.9

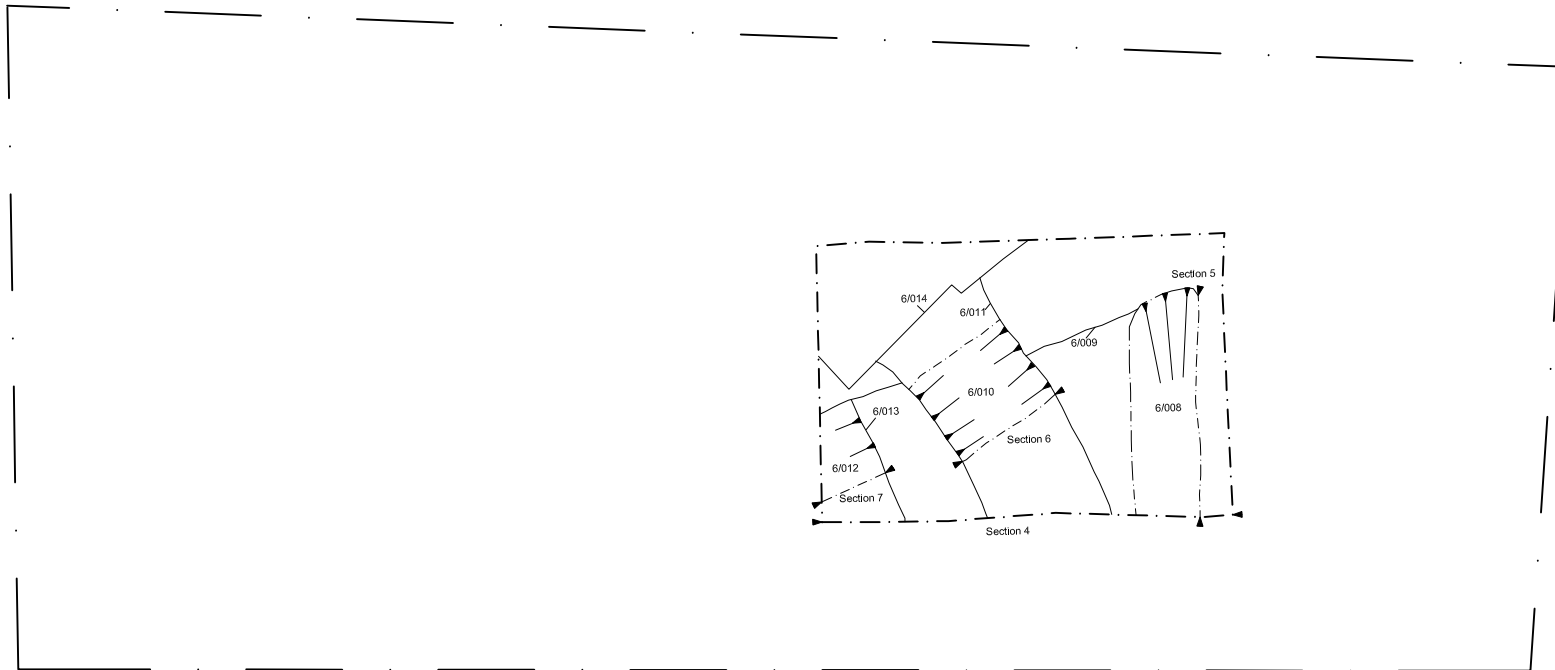


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Project Ref: 3485	August 2008	Photo of Trench 4	
Report Ref: 2008084	Drawn by: SM		

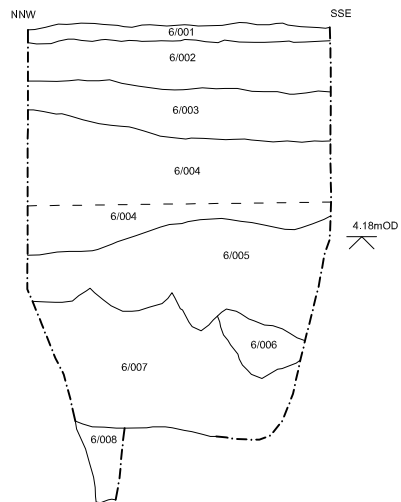




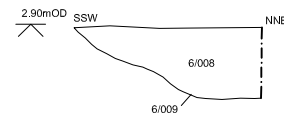
Plan of Trench 6



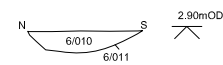
Section 4



Section 5



Section 6



Section 7



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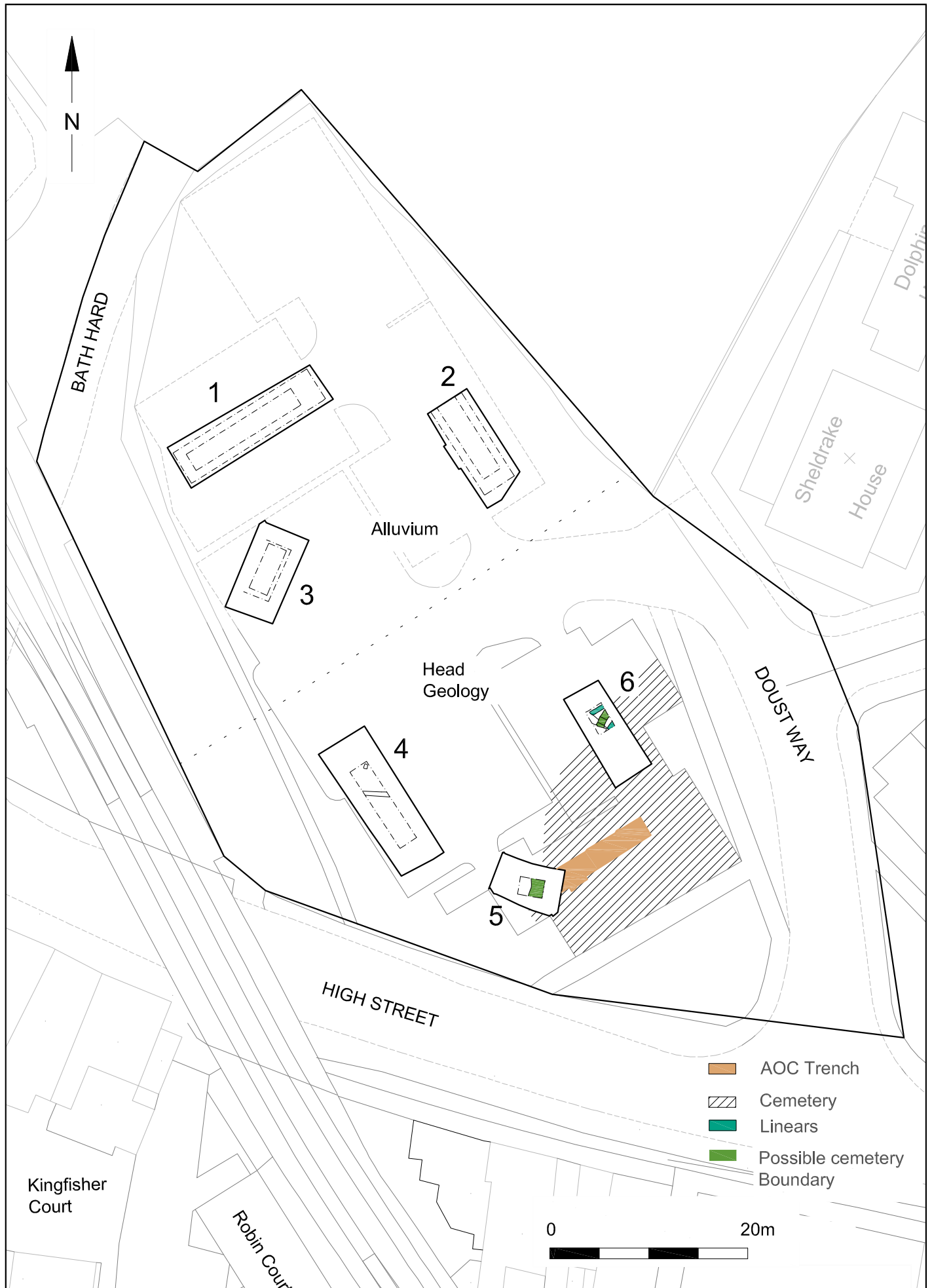
Doust way carpark, Rochester

Plan and sections of Trench 6

Fig. 13



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Project Ref: 3485	August 2008	Photograph showing west facing section of trench 6	
Report Ref: 2008084	Drawn by: SM		



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Project Ref: 3485	August 2008	Conjecture		
Report Ref: 2008084	Drawn by: FEG			

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