



**Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in
advance of the proposed development at the site
of 102 Upper Stone Street, Maidstone, Kent**

July 2017

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in
Advance of the proposed development at the site
of 102 Upper Stone Street, Maidstone ME15 6HD

NGR: TQ 76361 55041



Report for Prime Building Consultants Ltd on behalf of GJ Properties LLP

Date of Report: July 2017

SWAT Archaeology

Swale & Thames Archaeological Survey Company

School Farm Oast, Graveney Road

Faversham, Kent

ME13 8UP

Tel: 01795 532548 or 07885 700112

www.SWATarchaeology.com

Contents

<i>Appendix 1 Archaeological Sites</i>	34
<i>List of Plates</i>	5
<i>List of Figures</i>	5
1. SUMMARY.....	6
2. INTRODUCTION.....	7
3. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.....	8
3.1 Geology.....	8
3.2 Topography.....	8
3.3 Historic hedgerows.....	8
4. PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	9
4.1 The Proposed Development.....	9
4.2 The National Planning Policy Framework.....	9
4.3 Planning Policy Guidance.....	10
4.4 Statutory Protection.....	10
4.5 Regional Policies.....	11
4.6 Desk Based Assessment.....	12
5. PROJECT CONSTRAINTS.....	13
6. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	13
6.1 Introduction.....	13
6.2 Desktop Study – Institute for Archaeologists (revised 2011).....	13
7. METHODOLOGY.....	14
7.1 Desk-Based Assessment.....	14
7.1.1 Archaeological Databases.....	14
7.1.2 Historical Documents.....	14
7.1.3 Cartographic and Pictorial Documents.....	14
7.1.4 Aerial Photographs.....	14

7.1.5 Geotechnical Information.....	14
7.1.6 Secondary and Statutory Resources.....	15
8. RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.....	15
8.2 Archaeology.....	15
8.2.2 0-100m Radius.....	15
8.2.3 100-200m Radius.....	15
8.2.4 200-300m Radius.....	16
8.2.5 300-400 Radius.....	16
8.2.6 400-500 Radius.....	16
8.2.7 Established Stratigraphy.....	16
9. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS.....	17
9.1 Historic Period Table.....	17
9.2 Specification.....	17
9.3 Introduction.....	17
9.4 History of the Locality.....	18
9.5 Map Regression 1869 – 1992.....	21
9.6 Aerial Photographs.....	23
9.7 Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas.....	24
9.8 Setting of Listed Buildings.....	25
10. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.....	25
10.1 Walkover Survey.....	25
10.2 Kent Historic Environment Record.....	26
10.2.1 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age.....	26
10.2.2 Iron Age.....	27
10.2.3 Roman-British.....	27
10.2.4 Anglo-Saxon.....	27
10.2.5 Medieval.....	27
10.2.6 Post-Medieval.....	27
10.2.7 Modern.....	28
10.2.8 Farmsteads.....	28

10.2.9 Undated Records..... 28

10.3 Summary of Potential.....29

11. IMPACT ASSESSMENT..... 30

11.1 Introduction..... 30

11.2 Historic Impacts..... 30

11.3 Summary of Impacts Both Historic and Proposed..... 31

12. MITIGATION..... 31

13. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS..... 32

13.1 Archive..... 32

13.2 Reliability/limitations of Sources..... 32

13.3 Copyright..... 32

14. REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY..... 33

List of Plates

Plate 1.	Aerial photograph from 1940
Plate 2.	Aerial photograph from 1960
Plate 3.	Aerial photograph from 1990
Plate 4.	Aerial photograph from 2003
Plate 5.	Aerial photograph from 2007
Plate 6.	Aerial photograph from 2008
Plate 7.	Aerial photograph from 2015

List of Figures

Fig.1	Site location map
Fig.2	Site Location plan 1:500
Fig.3	Historic map of Maidstone town from 1798
Fig.4	Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1868
Fig.5	Historic mapping OS 1:1000 1870
Fig.6	Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1897
Fig.7	Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1908
Fig.8	Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1933
Fig.9	Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1937
Fig.10	Historic mapping OS 1:2000 1957
Fig.11	Historic mapping OS 1:2000 1958
Fig.12	Historic mapping OS 1:2000 1968
Fig.13	Historic mapping OS 1:2000 1982
Fig.14	Historic mapping OS 1:2000 1993

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the proposed development at the site of 102 Upper Stone Street, Maidstone, Kent ME15 6HD

NGR: TQ 76361 55041

1. SUMMARY

1.1 *SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Prime Building Consultants Ltd on behalf of GJ Properties LLP to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment on the site of 102 Upper Stone Street, Maidstone, Kent.*

1.2 *The proposed development comprises of a block of flats.*

1.3 *The proposed development area (PDA) is located in the south east of England, in the centre of the county of Kent and the town of Maidstone. The PDA (NGR: TQ 76361 55041) is located centrally within the town centre on Upper Stone Street, between Old Tovil Road and Campbell Road and opposite Waterloo Street. It is part of a small area of industrial and commercial development within a larger area of high density residential development interrupted by St Philip's Church and grounds east of Upper Stone Street. The site is currently a cluster of four small industrial units, bounded north and south by further industrial units, west by an industrial unit and gardens of the residential housing on Rawdon Road and east by Upper Stone Street (Fig.1-2).*

1.4 *This Desk Based Assessment has examined the wide variety of archaeological data held by KHER and other sources (section 10.2). Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarized as:*

- *Prehistoric: **Low***
- *Iron Age: **Low***
- *Romano-British: **Moderate***
- *Anglo-Saxon: **Low***
- *Medieval: **Low***
- *Post-medieval: **High***
- *Modern: **Moderate***

*The Desk Based Assessment concludes that the site has a **moderate** potential for archaeological discoveries.*

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 The PDA is centered on the National Grid Reference: TQ 76361 55041

The report has accessed various sources of information to identify any known heritage assets, which may be located within a c.500m vicinity of the Proposed Development Area.

2.2 Archaeological investigations, both recent and historic have been studied and the information from these investigations has been incorporated into the assessment.

2.3 This report is a desk-based appraisal from known cartographic, photographic and Archaeological sources and is a research led statement on the archaeological potential of the proposed development.

2.4 It may be that intrusive investigations, such as a Geophysical Survey and/or an Archaeological Evaluation, with machine cut trial trenching, may be requested by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) as a Planning Condition.

3. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the PDA is set on Bedrock Geology of Hythe Formation (sandstone and limestone); sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 112 to 125 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas.

3.1.2 There are no Superficial Deposits recorded with the PDA.

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 The PDA sits at an average height of 36m AOD in the urban town of Maidstone. The town is six miles downstream from where the River Medway is joined by the Rivers Teise, Beult and Yalding. The river cuts through the ridge formed by the greensand, so that the town occupies a site on two opposite hills, the easterly one containing the town centre. The site falls within the Medway Valley Palaeolithic Project Area KT48 (Fig.1).

3.3 Historic Hedgerows

The PDA is located within an urban town and there is no evidence of trees or hedgerows from at least the C19th, therefore the site has no vegetation that qualifies as 'important' as defined by Schedule 1 of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (Plate 7).

The proposed development would have no impact on any vegetation.

4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 The Proposed Development

The proposed development area comprises of c.832sqm of hard standing currently containing four industrial units with a planning application for a block of flats.

4.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) Policy 12

The NPPF (2012) paragraphs 126 – 141 is the relevant policy for the historic environment, particularly paragraphs 126 and 128:

4.2.1 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment

Paragraph 126. Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

4.2.2 Paragraph 128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significant.

As a minimum, the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation (NPPF 2012).

4.3 Planning Policy Guidance

Planning Policy Guidance that help to preserve the built and archaeological heritage are:

- PPG15 Planning and the Historic Environment
- PPG16 Archaeology and Planning

4.4 Statutory Protection

Both above and below ground archaeological remains that are considered Nationally can be identified and protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Any works affecting a scheduled Monument should be preceded by an application to the Secretary of State for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC). Geophysical investigation or the use of a metal detector requires advance permission from Historic England.

The legal requirements on control of development and alterations affecting buildings, including those which are listed or in conservation areas (which are protected by law), is set out in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

4.5 Regional Policies

4.5.1 Canterbury City Council in the Canterbury District Local Plan Publication Draft 2 list a number of policies relevant to archaeology:

Policy HE1. Historic Environment and Heritage Assets

HE2. World Heritage Site and Buffer Zone

HE4. Listed Buildings

HE8. Heritage Assets

HE11. Archaeology

HE12. Area of Archaeological Importance

Policy HE1 relates to the importance of the historic environment, HE2 to the World Heritage site, HE 4 and 5 to Listed Buildings, HE 5-10 to the Conservation areas, HE12 to the World Heritage site and HE 13 to Historic Parks and Gardens.

Policy HE11 concerns below ground archaeological remains, their evaluation, excavation and mitigation strategies:

Policy HE11

The archaeological and historic integrity of designated heritage assets such as Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other important archaeological sites, together with their settings, will be protected and, where possible, enhanced. Development, which would adversely affect them, will not be permitted.

Where important or potentially significant heritage assets may exist, developers will be required to arrange for field evaluation to be carried out in advance of the determination of planning applications. The evaluation should define:

- *The character, importance and condition of any archaeological deposits or structures within the application site;*
- *The likely impact of the proposed development on these features (including the limits to the depth to which groundworks can go on the site); and*

- *The means of mitigating the effect of the proposed development including: a statement setting out the impact of the development.*

Where the case for development affecting a heritage asset of archaeological interest is accepted, the archaeological remains should be preserved in situ.

Where preservation in situ is not possible or justified, appropriate provision for preservation by record may be an acceptable alternative. In such cases archaeological recording works must be undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by the City Council's Archaeological Officer or a competent archaeological organisation that has been agreed by the City Council in advance.

4.5.2 The South-East Research Framework (SERF) is on-going with groups of researchers producing a Resource Assessment, which will identify research questions and topics in order to form a Research Agenda for the future.

4.6 This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.

The Good Practice Advice notes emphasizes the need for assessments of the significance of any heritage assets, which are likely to be changed, so the assessment can inform the decision process.

Significance is defined in the NPPF Guidance in the Glossary as “the value of the heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historical. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also it’s setting”. The setting of the heritage asset is also clarified in the Glossary as “the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve”.

This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

5. PROJECT CONSTRAINTS

No project constraints were encountered during the data collection for this assessment.

6. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

6.1 The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Prime Building Consultants Ltd on behalf of GJ Properties LLP in order to supplement a planning application for the proposed construction of a block of flats to establish the potential for archaeological features and deposits.

6.2 Desktop Study – Institute for Archaeologists (revised 2011)

This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Institute for Archaeologists (2014). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate”. (CiFA 2014)

7. METHODOLOGY

7.1 Desk-Based Assessment

7.1.1 Archaeological Databases

The Kent Historic Environment Record (HER) provides an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area (PDA) and the surrounding environs of Maidstone. The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

7.1.2 Historical Documents

Historical documents, such as charters, registers, wills and deeds etc., were considered not relevant to this specific study.

7.1.3 Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

A cartographic and pictorial document search was undertaken during this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by Kent County Council, the Internet and Ordnance Survey Historical mapping (Figs. 3-14).

7.1.4 Aerial Photographs

The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 15-18).

7.1.5 Geotechnical Information

To date, no known geotechnical investigations have been carried out at the site.

7.1.6 Secondary and statutory resources

Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological Studies are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment where necessary.

8. RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

8.1 The report has accessed various sources of information to identify any known heritage assets, which may be located within the vicinity of the Proposed Development Area.

Archaeological investigations, both recent and historic have been studied and the information from these investigations has been incorporated into the assessment.

8.2 Archaeology

8.2.1 The site is located in the Stour Palaeolithic Character Area (48). There have been a large number of archaeological surveys carried out within the town of Maidstone, therefore, this report has focused on those south of the river and around the area of Upper Stone Street. Medieval deposits were found close by in Barton Road and c.400m north of the site evidence from the prehistoric period through to the post-medieval period has been uncovered.

8.2.2 0-100m Radius:

A watching brief at 124 Upper Stone Street in 2014 by Archaeology South East produced a negative result (EKE14012).

8.2.3 100-200m Radius:

A watching brief at 29 Barton Road in 2005 by AOC Archaeology exposed late medieval topsoil accumulation deposits (EKE10615).

8.2.4 200-300m Radius:

A geotechnical borehole survey was carried out in 2005 by soils Ltd between 8-28 Brunswick Street (EKE9823). A monitoring visit was requested at 79 Kingsley Road to examine a brick structure uncovered by the householder in the back garden. It was of round brick construction and was deduced to be a well or drain dating to c.1850 (EKE9475).

8.2.5 300-400m Radius:

An evaluation at The Chimes in College Avenue in 2005 by Archaeology South East produced a negative result (EKE9001). A desk based assessment and Building survey recorded a rear detached service building, possibly a kitchen that became a medieval building (now non-existent); evaluation at 15 Knightrider Street in 2002 by Archaeology South East revealed 48 features from prehistoric, Roman, C12-13th, C14-15th, backfilled cellar dated C17th-C18th, as well as a C19th ditch (EKE9470/9609).

8.2.6 400-500m Radius:

A watching brief at 5,7 and 7a Knightrider uncovered C18th-19th features (5467) and a photographic survey was carried out of Astley House, the former Kent music school (EKE14752).

8.2.7 Established stratigraphy

Due to the lack of intrusive events within the Upper Stone Street area, no established stratigraphy exists for this site.

9. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

9.1 Table of Historical Periods

Paleolithic	c. 500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
Mesolithic	c.10,000 BC – c. 4,300 BC
Neolithic	c. 4.300 BC – c. 2,300 BC
Bronze Age	c. 2,300 BC – c. 600 BC
Iron Age	c. 600 BC – c. AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – c. AD 410
Anglo-Saxon	AD 410 – AD 1066
Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1485
Post-medieval	AD 1485 – AD 1900
Modern	AD 1901 – present day

Table 1 Classification of Archaeological Periods

9.2 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (500m radius centered on each site of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed on page 17 in **Table 1**.

9.3 Introduction

The Archaeological record within the assessment area is diverse and should comprise possible activity dating from one of the earliest human period in Britain through to the modern period. The geographic and topographic location of Maidstone is within a landscape that has been the focus of trade, travel, settlement, industry and communication since the Paleolithic.

9.4 History of the Locality

9.4.1 'Maidstone' derives from the Roman word 'Madicæ' which translates to the Saxon word 'Med-wæge' meaning *meadow and water* probably referring to the settlement at the River Medway. Saxon charters record the name as de 'maeides stana' and 'maegdan stane' meaning *stone of the maidens or stone of the people* possibly referring to the prehistoric megaliths that survive within the local area. There is evidence of occupation at Maidstone from the earliest periods of human history. Maidstone museum houses numerous prehistoric finds and prehistoric archaeology has been recorded within c.300m of the PDA.

9.4.2 The Roman road to nearby Rochester (TQ 74 SE 36) passed through the town of modern day Maidstone, transporting goods from the coastal ports and the local sandstone, known as Kentish Rag stone, to other parts of the country. The remains of two Roman villas survive within the town, one within c.300m southeast of the PDA.

9.4.3 Maidstone was the meeting place of the hundred (parish) and by the time of the Domesday Book in 1086 it was a village of over 250 inhabitants and the manor of Maidstone was under the ownership of the Archbishop of Canterbury and known for its five watermills, which made it the principal grain market in the county. In 1170 the murder of Thomas Becket the Archbishop of Canterbury, caused the church to venerate him as a saint and so Canterbury became one of the most important sites for pilgrims. The pilgrims passed through Maidstone and in 1260 Archbishop Boniface established a hospital for the care of wayfarers, particularly those on pilgrimage, and a chapel, which later became St Peter's Church.

9.4.4 By the 13th century, Maidstone had developed from a village into a town and in 1267, a charter granted the town the right to hold weekly markets and an annual fair. The River Medway, c.300m west of the PDA, had long been used as a transport route and continued to convey locally grown fruit and vegetables to the markets of London and to bring hides for the local tanners on the return journey.

During the Medieval period the town continued to expand and in 1348 the Archbishop's

Palace (TQ 75 NE 35), situated on the bank of the River Medway, was built on the site of a resting house used by the Archbishops when travelling from London to Canterbury.

In the same year the Black Death arrived and decimated the population by one third. The loss of population caused starvation and hardship among the remaining residents and the announcement of a poll tax increased the discontent. Penenden Heath, one mile to the northeast, was a shire moot, assembly area and place of execution and the site of a famous trial between Odo Bishop of Bayeaux, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the half-brother of William the Conqueror. In 1381 it became renowned for being the assembly point for the 'Peasants Revolt' led by Wat Tyler.

Despite spasmodic returns of disease the town began to recover and in 1395 the Norman parish church of St Mary was demolished and the new church of All Saints erected and the 'College of Secular Canons' founded by Archbishop Courtenay. The Archbishops resided there until the reformation and the carved sedilia and the twenty-eight oak seats used by the collegiate priests are still in the church.

The town was also the home of the *Guild of Corpus Christi* a religious guild whose principal object was the to provide for and promote the decorous observance of the Feast of Corpus Christi. Members of the guild employed a chaplain who said prayers for their souls when they died and looked after its members in old age and in times of sickness. The Guild was dissolved but the assembly hall still survives.

9.4.5 In 1549 Maidstone was incorporated and the town was authorised to build a grammar school, which was endowed with the Guild's estates. The town rebelled against the crown in 1551, in support of their kinsman Thomas Wyatt the poet, who was charged for committing adultery with Anne Boleyn and as a consequence the charter of incorporation was revoked. Five years later a new charter was established and Maidstone was created a borough.

In 1567, the Walloons, a French speaking Belgic people, settled here and introduced the manufacture of linen and woolen goods. Despite outbreaks of plague the woolen industry thrived and the population continued to grow. At the end of the 17th century the wool trade went into decline it was succeeded by papermaking; Kent Paper Works can be seen on the OS Map on the east side of Upper Stone Street.

Anthony Woodville, Lord Rivers, whose sister Elizabeth Woodville married King Edward IV,

was patron of William Caxton the printer and the Woodvilles made their home at Mote Park on the edge of the town.

9.4.6 During the English Civil War, Maidstone was firmly on the side of the Parliamentarians until parliament outlawed traditional ceremonies. On 1 June 1648, during the "Second English Civil War" the Battle of Maidstone took place between some 2,000 Royalist forces governed by Sir James Pearse, and General Fairfax and his army of dragoons. At first the Royalists managed to repulse the enemy but by midnight the remaining Royalists had been driven into the churchyard, and finally surrendered. 300 Royalists died in the battle, and 1,300 were captured and between 30 and 80 of Fairfax's men were killed.

9.4.7 In advance of the possible invasion of Napoleon, a local militia of Kent Volunteers was trained to defend the county. In response, two army barracks, which later became the home of the West Kent Regiment, were built and in 1799, King George III and Prime Minister William Pitt visited Mote Park to inspect 3,000 assembled troops.

9.4.8 Prior to 1830, the streets were patrolled by four Borsholders (local tradesmen) and a night watchman. The Municipal Corporations Act (1835) prompted the introduction of Maidstone's Borough Police Force of one superintendent, one inspector, 2 sergeants and 12 policemen, at King Street in 1837. Following the County and Borough Police Act (1856), the Kent County Constabulary was established under Chief Constable John Henry hay Ruxton. Captain Ruxton had served in the Kings Own Regiment and had twice been in charge of convict ships taking prisoners to the New World, Australia where he was charged with the set up of settlements, soldier barracks and prison blocks. In 1857, he rented the Georgian house, buildings and stables at Wrens Cross as the first police headquarters and installed a Chief Constable, 12 Superintendents, 18 Sergeants and 191 Constables. In 1860 the premises was purchased for the force at a cost of £1200.00.

In 1861 a specification was put together for the alterations and repairs to the house and buildings and the erection of a dwelling house, cellar and stabling costing £1396.00. The building to the west is thought to be an extension of the existing buildings and the original stabling was partly demolished to build the new house.

In 1862 more works proceeded for the erection of a Police Barrack for 40 constables and the

Superintendents Residence at a cost of £1439-10s. Further works were carried out in 1866 for the provision of four cells with a corridor and alterations to the Lock up Keepers House cost £340.16. When the Kent Constabulary vacated the building in 1939 the building was described as follows:

'About an acre of ground accommodated the main offices for administration and criminal investigation, barracks and training school, tailor's shop and stores, stables and later garages. In addition there were three houses and offices for the superintendent of the Bearsted Division and his lock up keeper. There was also a parade ground and a paddock for horses'. (Thomas (1957) p.26)

9.4.9 In the 19th Century the channels of the River Medway were deepened to allow for more efficient transportation of goods and the town underwent considerable improvements with the installation of sewers, drainage, electricity and trams.

9.4.10 Detling, just to the North of the town, was a Naval Air station during the First World War, and served the Royal Air Force during the Second World War. Maidstone suffered bomb damage from Luftwaffe bombers, V-1 flying bombs and V-2 rockets and on 13 June 1944, the first night of the flying bomb attacks on London, eight shells hit Maidstone.

9.5 Regression 1869 – 1992

9.5.1 Historic maps

9.5.1.1 In an extract from the Topographical Map of the County of Kent by A Drury & W Herbert 1769 (54 x 71cm), the PDA is located on the west side of Upper Stone Street towards the end of the ribbon development that stretched to the south of Maidstone in a rural area of fields and orchards (Fig.3).

9.5.2 The Ordnance Survey Maps

9.5.2.1 Historic OS map 1868 1:2500

The PDA is located at the southern end of Upper Stone Street in an area of ribbon development, fields and orchards. It is an open plot with two long rectangular building on the southern boundary. It appears to be the yard area for a group of multi-sized adjoining buildings that appear to be industrial in nature. Nearby is a well, a pump, an Inn and a Public House. On the other side of the road are Langley Row and St Philip's church and Parsonage (Fig.4).

9.5.2.2 Historic OS map 1870 1:1000

The industrial site is named Bristow's Yard, adjacent and to the north is Kingman's yard. The Inn is Plough Inn and the Public House the Fortune of War (Fig.5).

9.5.2.3 Historic OS map 1897 1:2500

The buildings on site have been replaced or adapted with several multi-sized buildings to both the south and north boundary. Campbell Road has been created north of the site to provide access to the new terraced cottages. A Benchmark has been set at the corner of Waterloo Street directly opposite (B.M.108.2). The yard adjacent to the south is 'Sheal's Place' (Fig.6).

9.5.2.4 Historic OS map 1908 1:2500

The PDA has been redeveloped with several buildings around a central yard and is now marked as a Post Office (106). The land to the east is now terraced housing set around the new Rawdon and Muir Roads and with the ribbon development extending south the PDA is now located in an urban part of the town (Fig.7).

9.5.2.5 Historic OS map 1933 1:2500

The PDA has been redeveloped once again into a new configuration of buildings. The Benchmark on Waterloo Street has been revised (B.M. 206.86) and the development of the town has continued to spread south across the once open areas of Sheal's Court (Fig.8).

9.5.2.6 Historic OS map 1937 1:2500

The PDA remains unchanged but the development to the south around Sheal's court has continued (Fig.9).

9.5.2.7 Historic OS map 1957-58 1:2000

The PDA has once again been developed with a new set of buildings set around a central yard (102). Kingman's Yard and Broomfield Yard to the north and the yard to the south have also seen changes in configuration and development. The Benchmark at the corner of Waterloo Street has been updated (B.M.107.11) and a Police Telephone Post has been installed to the east side of the street (Fig.10-11).

9.5.2.8 Historic OS map 1968 1:2000

The PDA has been redeveloped into a Bakery with over two thirds of the area covered with buildings. Kingsman's Yard and part of Broomfield Yard have been demolished and the Warehouse to the south boundary has become a Tyre Depot and Car park. A Motor Car Repair Works and Garage has been constructed to the west boundary (Fig.12).

9.5.2.9 Historic OS map 1982-93 1:2000

The PDA remains unchanged but the yard to the north has a new large square building close the south boundary (Fig.13-14).

9.6 Aerial photographs

9.6.1 1940

The 1940 image is grainy and unclear (Plate 1).

9.6.2 1960

An eclectic set of buildings are set around the north, west and south boundaries with a central yard as shown in the 1957 OS map (Plate 2).

9.6.3 1990

The buildings to the south and west boundary remain largely unchanged but the north boundary has been replaced with a larger building that covers the west side of the yard and

a small building to the northeast corner. The OS map notes that the PDA is now a bakery (Plate 3).

9.6.4 2003

The building to the northeast corner has been removed and a north extension has been erected on the southern buildings (Plate 4).

9.6.5 2007

The site has been entirely demolished and is currently an open yard space (Plate 5).

9.6.6 2008

Construction activity has begun on the site (Plate 6).

9.6.7 2015

There are four small buildings on site (Plate 7).

9.7 Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas

9.7.1 There are no Historic Environment Records within the confines of the proposed development area (PDA). There is one Historic Park and Garden, one Conservation Area, one Scheduled Monument, eight monuments, six listed buildings, three findspots, two buildings and one event within c.500m vicinity of the PDA; one listed building shares intervisibility with the PDA (Appendix I).

9.8 Setting of Listed Buildings

9.8.1 One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011). This guidance states that “setting

embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).

9.8.2 There are several Grade II listed buildings within the assessment area, however they are largely c.3-400m north of the PDA. One GII Listed Building at 135-141 Upper Stone Street (TQ 75 NE 620), is a timber-framed building of two storeys dating to between 1900-1974AD, located on the east side of Upper Stone Street sharing intervisibility with the PDA.

10. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

10.1 Walkover Survey

10.1.1 The walkover survey is for the purpose of:

1. Identifying any historic landscape features not shown on maps
2. Conducting a rapid survey for archaeological features
3. Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material
4. Constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation

10.1.2 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artifacts. None was found.

10.1.3 The site has historically been industrial buildings and yard area.

10.1.4 The PDA consists of a hard standing containing four industrial buildings (Plates 8-11).

10.2 Kent Historic Environment Record

See Appendix I

10.2.1 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age

The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has one record from this period within the assessment area; An evaluation and excavation revealed numerous features some of which relate to the lower Palaeolithic period (TQ75NE298), therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no record from this period within the assessment area, therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has no record dating to this period within the assessment area, therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. The Kent HER has no record dating to this period within the assessment area, therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

10.2.2 Iron Age

The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The Kent HER has no records dating to this period, therefore, the potential for

finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

10.2.3 Romano-British

The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. There are three Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area; the remains of a Roman villa (TQ75SE18) at Barton Road, suggestive of a courtyard type were found while building the grammar school, c.250m southeast of the PDA. Two bronze coins of Constans I and Valentinianus II (TQ75NE41) were found in a garden at 12 George Street c.250m northwest and a bronze brooch 65-80AD (TQ75SE33) was also found in a garden 250m southeast. Therefore, the potential for finding archaeological features or deposits from this period is considered **moderate**.

10.2.4 Anglo-Saxon

There are no Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area; therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period in the PDA is considered **low**.

10.2.5 Medieval

There are no Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area; therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period in the PDA is considered **low**.

10.2.6 Post Medieval

There are ten records held at the Kent HER from this period within the assessment area. The Grade II listed 135-141 Upper Stone Street (TQ75NE620) dating to 1900-1974 is located c.50m east. St Philips Church is a locally listed building (TQ75NE1002), c.100m east. The site of a mission church located in Salem Street dating from 1890-1923 (now demolished) (TQ75NE1001) is found c.150m northeast. The Grade II listed Corral's Charity Almshouses built from a fund created by Philip Corral, Mayor of Maidstone 1814 for the surviving relatives of the Napoleonic war (TQ75NE768) are located c.200m northwest. A pair of C18th

buildings (TQ75NE860) that form part of a mixed terrace of urban vernacular character are c.250m north. Two small post-medieval pits and ditches and two sub-circular features (TQ75SE140) were excavated c.350m southwest. The Grade II Listed 29 & 31 Upper Stone Street (TQ75NE586) of three storeys and the Grade II Listed Pilot Public House (TQ75NE621) one building of two storeys 1900-74 c.350m north. Four Grade II Listed two-storey houses on Mote road (TQ75NE594) dating to 1757, originally six almshouses, and the Grade II listed extension to Hunters almshouses (TQ75NE539) dated 1851 are c.500m north. Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period is considered **high**.

10.2.7 Modern

There are three records in the Kent HER within the assessment area from this period. WWII anti-tank ditches (TQ75SE57/58) c.300m southeast, an air raid shelter (TQ75SE352) under Maidstone grammar school c.400m southwest and anti-tank blocks (TQ75SE142) at Loose Road c.450m south. Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period is considered **moderate**.

10.2.8 Farmsteads

There are no farmsteads recorded within the assessment area.

10.2.9 Undated Records

There are no undated records within the assessment area.

10.3 Summary of Potential

10.3.1 The PDA is located along the ribbon development that lead south along Upper Stone Street from Maidstone. The road ran, until the late 19th century, through an area of rural surrounds that were, during the 20th century, developed for housing. The southern area of the road, located on the outskirts of town, appears to have remained industrial in nature from at least the early 19th century. The historic town of Maidstone has numerous Historic Environment records, many relating to listed buildings, therefore this desk based assessment has focused on the records located within the direct area of the PDA and the

outskirts of the town as they will be relevant to the site. The post medieval period is most represented in buildings that still survive, followed by the Roman period, which is highlighted by the remains of a Roman villa and finds from this period within 250m of the site.

10.3.8 The desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity, map research, the historical environment record results and recent archaeological investigations have shown that the PDA may contain archaeological sites and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **Low**
- Iron Age: **Low**
- Roman: **Moderate**
- Anglo-Saxon: **Low**
- Medieval: **Low**
- Post-Medieval: **High**
- Modern: **Moderate**

11. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

11.1 Introduction

Cartographic Regression, Topographical Analysis, and Historic Research have provided evidence for the historic use of the site. By collating this information, we have assessed the impact on previous archaeological remains through the following method of categorisation:

- **Total Impact** - Where the area has undergone a destructive process to a depth that would in all probability have destroyed any archaeological remains e.g. construction, mining, quarrying, archaeological evaluations etc.

- **High Impact** – Where the ground level has been reduced to below natural geographical levels that would leave archaeological remains partly in situ either in plan or section e.g. the construction of roads, railways, buildings, strip foundations etc.
- **Medium Impact** – Where there has been low level or random disturbance of the ground that would result in the survival of archaeological remains in areas undisturbed e.g. the installation of services, pad-stone or piled foundations, temporary structures etc.
- **Low Impact** – Where the ground has been penetrated to a very low level e.g. farming, landscaping, slab foundation etc.

11.2 Historic Impacts

11.2.1 Cartographic regression (8.5), Topographic analysis (3.2) and Historical research (8.4) indicate that the PDA was an industrial yard and remained so from at least the early C19th, therefore, previous impacts to archaeological remains from construction are considered to be **high**

11.2.2 Agriculture became gradually more intense over time and by the modern era it was mechanised. Although the farming process rarely penetrates below the upper layers of the ground, plough truncation can have a significant impact on preserved shallow deposits. The development, while within a rural setting, was part of a high-density ribbon development continuing south along Upper Stone Street and was not subject to agriculture and cultivation from at least the early C19th, therefore, the damage to archaeological remains from the agricultural process is considered to be **low**.

11.3 Summary of Impacts Both Historic and Proposed

11.3.1 There is no evidence that the site has been used for cultivation or agriculture from at least the early C19th and the site has been developed several times from the early C19th

through to the modern period. Therefore the site has probably sustained considerable impact from construction and industrial use.

11.3.2 The level of natural geology of the site is unconfirmed.

12. MITIGATION

The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **high** archaeological potential and the periods that have the highest potential for survival are the post-medieval and Modern period.

13. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Archive

Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, two copies of this desk-based assessment will be submitted to Kent County Council within 6 months of completion.

13.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

The sources that were used in this assessment were, in general, of high quality. The majority of the information provided herewith has been gained from either published texts or archaeological 'grey' literature held at EHER, and therefore considered as being reliable.

13.3 Copyright

SWAT Archaeology and the author shall retain full copyright of the commissioned report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. All rights are reserved, excepting that it

hereby provides exclusive license to Prime Building Consultants Ltd for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

Paul Wilkinson

SWAT Archaeology

14. REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY

Canterbury District Local Plan Publication Draft 2 (2014)

IFA (2014) STANDARD AND GUIDANCE for historic environment desk-based assessment

National Planning Policy Framework 2012

Data provided by Kent HER

Period	Type	Location	Kent HER Reference	Description
Modern	Monument	c.300m SE	TQ75SE57	WWII anti-tank ditch
Modern	Monument	c.400mSE	TQ75SE58	WWII anti-tank ditch
Modern	Monument	c.400m SW	TQ75SE352	WWII air Raid Shelter under Maidstone Grammar School
Modern	Monument	c.450m S	TQ75SE142	WWII anti tank blocks at Loose road
Post medieval	Monument	c.350m SW	TQ75SE140	Two small post medieval pits and ditches and two sub circular features
Roman	Monument	c.250m SE	TQ75SE18	Roman villa (site of) at Barton Road
Post medieval	Listed building	c.200m NW	TQ75NE768	GII Listed Building Corrall's Charity almshouses Fund raised by Philip Corrall, Mayor of Maidstone in 1814 to house the relatives of those killed in the Napoleonic wars 3 pairs of semi-detached houses built of ragstone and ashlar, 2 storeys.
Post medieval	Monument	c.150m NE	TQ75NE1001	Site of former Mission Church, Salem Street 1890-1923 (now demolished)
Post medieval	Building	c.100m E	TQ75NE1002	St Philips Church, Waterloo Street built 1851-1862
Post medieval	Listed building	c.50m E	TQ75NE620	GII Listed Building 135-141 Upper Stone Street -1900-1974

Post medieval-modern	Listed building	c.350m N	TQ75NE621	GII Listed Building - The Pilot Public House - one building, 2 storeys 1900-1974
Post medieval	Listed building	c.350m N	TQ75NE586	GII Listed Building - 29 and 31 Upper Stone Street - Late C18 to early C19 - 3 storeys
Post medieval	Listed building	c.500m N	TQ75NE594	GII Listed Building - Mote Road Dated 1757. Originally 6 almshouses but now 4, 2 storeys red brick
Post medieval	Listed building	c.500m N	TQ75NE539	Post-medieval GII listed building - Dated 1851, an extension to Hunter's almshouses.
Post medieval	Building	c.250m N	TQ75NE860	18th century pair of buildings part of a mixed terrace of urban vernacular character.
Medieval to Modern	Listed Building	W	TQ 75 NE 35	Archbishop's Palace' built between 1348 and 1366
Medieval to Post Med	College Remains	W	TQ 75 NE 36	College attached to All Saints' Church, Maidstone, built in 1395/8.
Medieval to Post Med	Grade I Listed Building	W	TQ 75 NE 40	Collegiate Church built in 1395-8
Roman	Findspot	c.250m NW	TQ 75 NE 41	Two bronze coins of Constans I and Valentinianus II
Roman	Findspot	W	TQ 75 NE 42	2nd century Roman pot (olla)
Norman, Medieval	Listed Building	W	TQ 75 NE 46	Dungeons at the Archbishop's Palace,
Medieval	Listed Building	NE	TQ 75 NE 48	The Tithe Barn, a Grade I listed building,
Roman	Findspot	N	TQ 75 NE 49	Romano-British brass coin of the reign of Constans
Roman	Findspot	E	TQ 75 NE 70	Romano-British coin, a denarius of Trajan
Roman	Findspot	N	TQ 75 NE 72	Upper and lower stones of a Romano-British quern
Roman	Findspot	NE	TQ 75 NE 75	Romano-British coin, a 2nd brass of Claudius,
Roman	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 76	Romano-British coin, a 1st brass of Commodus,
Medieval	Bridge	W	TQ 75 NE 80	The Len Bridge spans the Len, a stream which flows into the Medway.

Medieval	GII Listed Building	W	TQ 75 NE 81	The Gate House an outbuilding of the Archbishop's Palace.
Medieval	GII Listed Building	N	TQ 75 NE 84	No 70 Lower Stone Street is a GII Listed Building
E Med or A-Saxon	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 121	A-Saxon gold sword mount
Medieval	Findspot	N	TQ 75 NE 122	A pot containing four gold and four hundred and ninety-nine silver coins
Medieval	Kiln	NW	TQ 75 NE 136	Medieval pottery kiln found in Week Street in 1921
Roman	Building	N	TQ 75 NE 139	The remains of a building, possibly Roman
Roman	Findspot	c.250m SE	TQ 75 SE 33	Bronze Roman brooch c. AD 65-80, found in garden
Medieval	House	E	TQ 75 NE 181	Medieval hall, probably C15, with a late C13 or early C14 roof
Medieval to Post Med	Town	N/A	TQ 75 NE 173	Maidstone' is mentioned in 1474 as a port mote and portreeve. Incorporated in 1549
Post Med	Mill	NE	TQ 75 NE 293	Former site of Padsole Mill.
Post Med to Modern	Rubbish Pit and Cellar	NW	TQ 75 NE 383	Watching brief at 6-8 Market buildings uncovered a rubbish pit of mid to late 17thC date.
Post Med	Pit	N	TQ 75 NE 385	A watching brief uncovered evidence of three Post Med pits (18th-19thC)
Unknown	Findspot	SE	TQ 75 NE 391	Two undated lithic flakes of unknown date recovered
Unknown	Findspot	SE	TQ 75 NE 392	A single flake found by Archaeology South-East during a watching brief at Lockmeadow Market site

Possibly Norman	Monument	E	TQ 75 NE 400	The remains of an early Norman building
E Med or A-Saxon	Church	E	TQ 75 NE 401	Church in existence at least during the 11th century.
Post Med	Listed Building	NW	TQ 75 NE 762	Queen Victoria Statue and Drinking Fountain opposite No 98
Post Med	Cannon	NW	TQ 75 NE 696	Mid C19 Russian Cannon on gun carriage captured at Sebastopol
Post Med	GII Listed Building	W	TQ 75 NE 748	Gateway dated 1888 and is built of Kentish ragstone.
Post Med	GII Listed Building	W	TQ 75 NE 619	GII Listed House, later part of council offices.
Post Med to Modern	Water Pump	NW	TQ 75 NE 587	A Victorian water pump of cast iron
Post Med	Alms-houses	W	TQ 75 NE 540	Late C19 alms-houses
Post Med	Alms-houses	N	TQ 75 NE 598	Alms-houses Dated 1789.
Low Paleo to Post Med	Excavation	W	TQ 75 NE 298	Evaluation and excavation revealed numerous features
Post Med?	Well	c.200m NW	TQ 75 NE 360	Circular brick construction in garden of 79 Kinglsey Road, Maidstone.
Modern	Pillbox	W	TQ 75 Ne 313	A Second World War type 24 pillbox
Post Med	Findspot	E	TQ 75 NE 315	Post Med (C18th/19th) artefacts found at the Rose Garden
Medieval to Post Med	Friary	NW	TQ 75 NE	Friary on the 1st and 2nd Ed OS maps, was founded

			100	in c.1331
Modern	War Memorial	W	TQ 75 NE 814	Memorial
Medieval to Modern	Gatehouse	W	TQ 75 Ne 482	Gatehouse, Refectory, Kitchen and Scullery with the Dormitory and Infirmary above.
Roman	Roman Road	W	TQ 74 SE 36	Roman road, (Kent-East Sussex), running from Rochester - Maidstone - Hastings.
Post Med to Modern	River Navigation	W	TQ 65 NE 307	The Medway
Medieval to Modern	Gardens and Parterre	W	TQ 75 Ne 869	A box-edged parterre
Iron Age	Findspot	SW	MKE71097	Discovery of an Iron Age silver coin.
Iron Age	Findspot	SW	MKE71099	Discovery of an Iron Age copper alloy coin.
Iron Age	Findspot	SW	MKE71102	Discovery of an Iron Age copper alloy coin.
Iron Age	Findspot	SW	MKE71103	Discovery of an Iron Age copper alloy coin.
Iron Age	Findspot	SW	MKE71105	Discovery of an Iron Age copper alloy coin.
Iron Age	Findspot	SW	MKE71106	Discovery of an Iron Age copper alloy coin.
Iron Age	Findspot	SW	MKE71111	Discovery of an Iron Age copper alloy coin.
Iron Age	Findspot	SW	MKE71112	Discovery of an Iron Age copper alloy coin.
Iron Age	Findspot	SW	MKE71117	Discovery of an Iron Age gold coin
Iron Age	Findspot	SW	MKE71121	Discovery of an Iron Age copper alloy coin.
Iron Age	Findspot	SW	MKE71128	Discovery of an Iron Age gold coin
Iron Age	Findspot	SW	MKE71186	Discovery of an Iron Age copper alloy coin.
Iron Age	Findspot	SW	MKE71187	Discovery of an Iron Age gold coin
Iron Age	Findspot	SW	MKE71188	Discovery of an Iron Age copper alloy coin.
Iron Age	Findspot	SW	MKE71189	Discovery of an Iron Age gold coin

Iron Age	Findspot	SW	MKE71190	Discovery of an Iron Age gold coin
Iron Age	Findspot	SW	MKE71220	Discovery of an Iron Age gold coin
Iron Age	Findspot	SW	MKE71221	Discovery of an Iron Age gold coin
E Med or A-Saxon	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 918	Discovery of an A-Saxon gold shilling ('thrymsa')
E Med or A-Saxon	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 919	Discovery of an A-Saxon silver penny
E Med or A-Saxon	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 920	Discovery of an A-Saxon silver penny
E Med or A-Saxon	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 921	Discovery of an early Denarial silver early penny ('sceat'),
E Med or A-Saxon	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 922	Find of an A-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat')
Medieval	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 928	Discovery of an Anglo-Norman silver penny
Medieval	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 929	Plantagenet silver penny found
E Med or A-Saxon	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 930	A-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat') found.
E Med or A-Saxon	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 931	A-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat') found
E Med or A-Saxon	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 932	A-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat') found
E Med or A-Saxon	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 938	A-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat') found
E Med or A-Saxon	Findspot	c.350m W	TQ 75 NE 439	Early Denarial silver early penny ('sceat') found

E Med or A-Saxon	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 440	A-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat') found
E Med or A-Saxon	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 441	A-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat') found
E Med or A-Saxon	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 443	A-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat') found
E Med or A-Saxon	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 939	A-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat') found
E Med or A-Saxon	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 940	A-Saxon silver penny found
E Med or A-Saxon	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 941	A-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat') found
E Med or A-Saxon	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 942	A-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat') found
E Med or A-Saxon	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 943	A-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat') found
E Med or A-Saxon	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 944	A-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat') found
E Med or A-Saxon	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 945	A-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat') found
E Med or A-Saxon	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 946	A-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat') found
Medieval	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 947	Anglo-Norman silver penny found
Medieval	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 948	Anglo-Norman silver penny, found

E Med or A-Saxon	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 949	Discovery of a plated imitation? Merovingian gold tremissis
E Med or A-Saxon	Findspot	SW	TQ 75 NE 950	Discovery of an A-Saxon silver penny
Modern	Pillar Box	NW	TQ 75 NE 910	A George V pillar-box, PO, 30 High Street.
Late I Age to Roman	Ditch and Pit	N	TQ 75 NE 901	Two ditches were found containing Late Iron Age and imported Roman pottery.
Post Med to Modern	Oasthouse	c.250m SW	TQ 75 SE 367	Four roundel oast house west of Sheal's Court
Modern	Building	NW	TQ 75 NE 973	72 Bank Street, Maidstone was built in 1961.
Modern	Tramway	N/a	TQ 75 SW 296	Maidstone tramway opened in 1904 and closed in 1930.
	Watching Brief	W	EKE10654	Trial trench against the west wall of the Gatehouse revealing its foundations.
	Watching Brief	W	EKE5256	Trial pit showed that rubble in pit was post alms house construction in 1867
mid to late 17th C	Watching Brief	W	EKE5284	Watching brief found evidence of a mid to late 17th century rubbish pit.
Post-Medieval	Watching Brief	W	EKE5385	Watching brief uncovered evidence of three Post Med pits (18th-19thC) one of which was a stone lined cesspit.
18/19th C	Watching Brief	W	EKE5467	Watching brief on trenching to the south of the Knightrider Street frontage.
	Excavation	W	EKE8129	Trial excavations in the garden to the east of the Old Palace and north of the "Dungeon".

None		W	EKE8445	Geophysical survey on site of proposed amphitheatre. No archaeological features noted
Unknown	Archaeogeophysical survey	W	EKE8454	Archaeogeophysical survey on area of proposed drainage works.
None		W	EKE9474	Borehole and trial pit logs - land at Beaconsfield Road, Tovil, Maidstone. No archaeology found
Prehistoric to 19th C	Excavation	W	EKE9609	48 features recorded from prehistoric, Roman, 12-13th century, 14-15th century, 16-17th century and 18th-19th century.
	Watching brief	W	EKE9770	Archaeological watching brief at 84a Bank Street. No archaeological features or artefacts found.
	Watching brief	W	EKE5786	Fifteen test pits - Three flint flakes
18th to 19th C	Evaluation	W	EKE9821	Evaluation at the Rose Garden, College of All Saints, - mainly C18th/19th small finds - clay pipe, peg tiles, etc.
Late Iron Age to E. Roman	Evaluation	W	EKE11555	Evaluation - four trenches totalling c.45m in length. Late Iron Age/early Roman ditches were found.
17th to 19th C	Evaluation	W	EKE9470	Archaeological evaluation on land off 15 Knight rider Street, Maidstone.
Modern	Watching Brief	W	EKE11213	Monitoring - Worked stones reused in a pre-20th century roadway
Post-Medieval	Watching brief	SE	EKE10615	Watching brief - late post-medieval topsoil accumulation deposits were exposed.
None	Evaluation	W	EKE4929	Trenches excavated - No archaeological remains were found in any of the trenches.

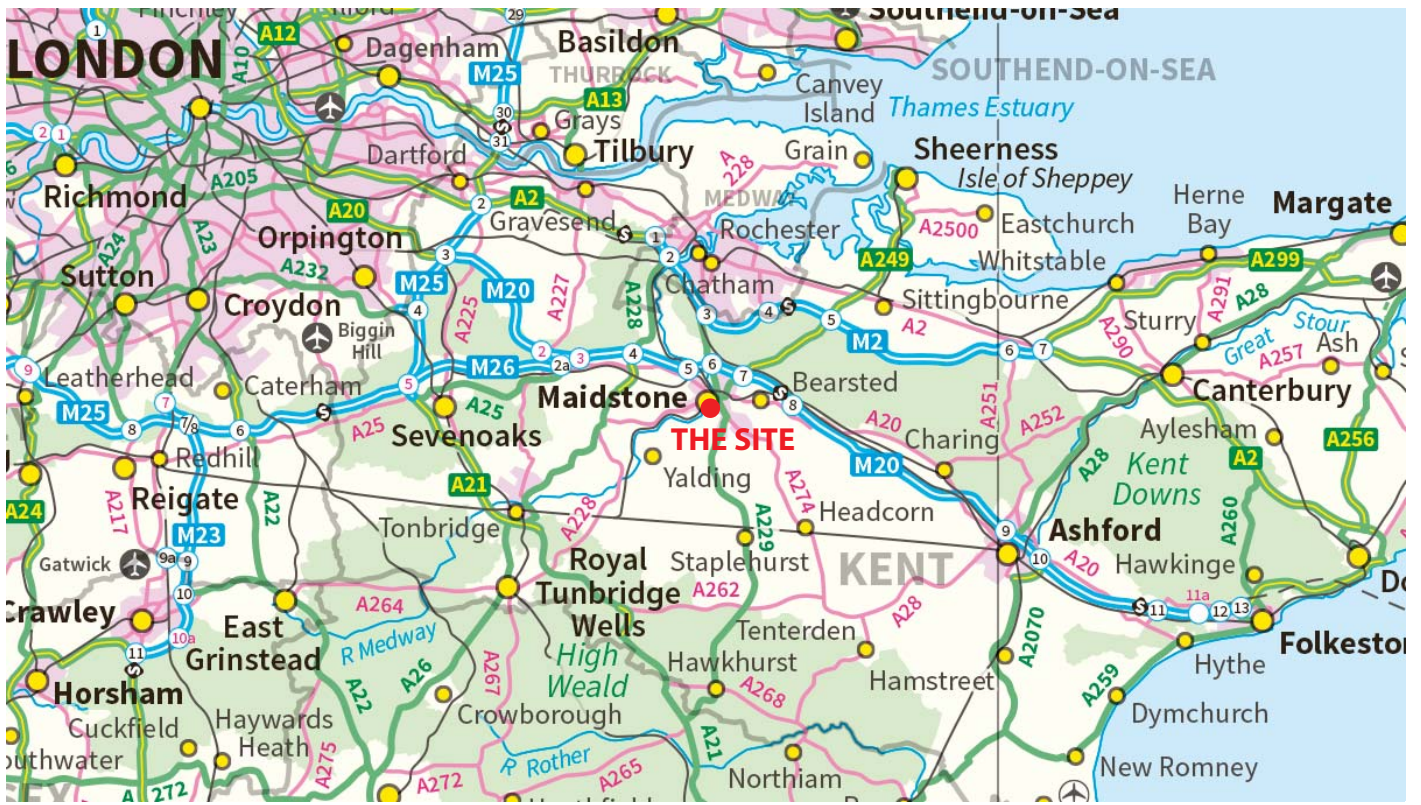


Figure 1: Site location map

OS Plan Colour



License number: 100031961



Figure 2: Site plan, scale 1:500



Figure 3: Historic map of Maidstone town from 1798



Figure 4: Historic OS map from 1868, scale 1:2500

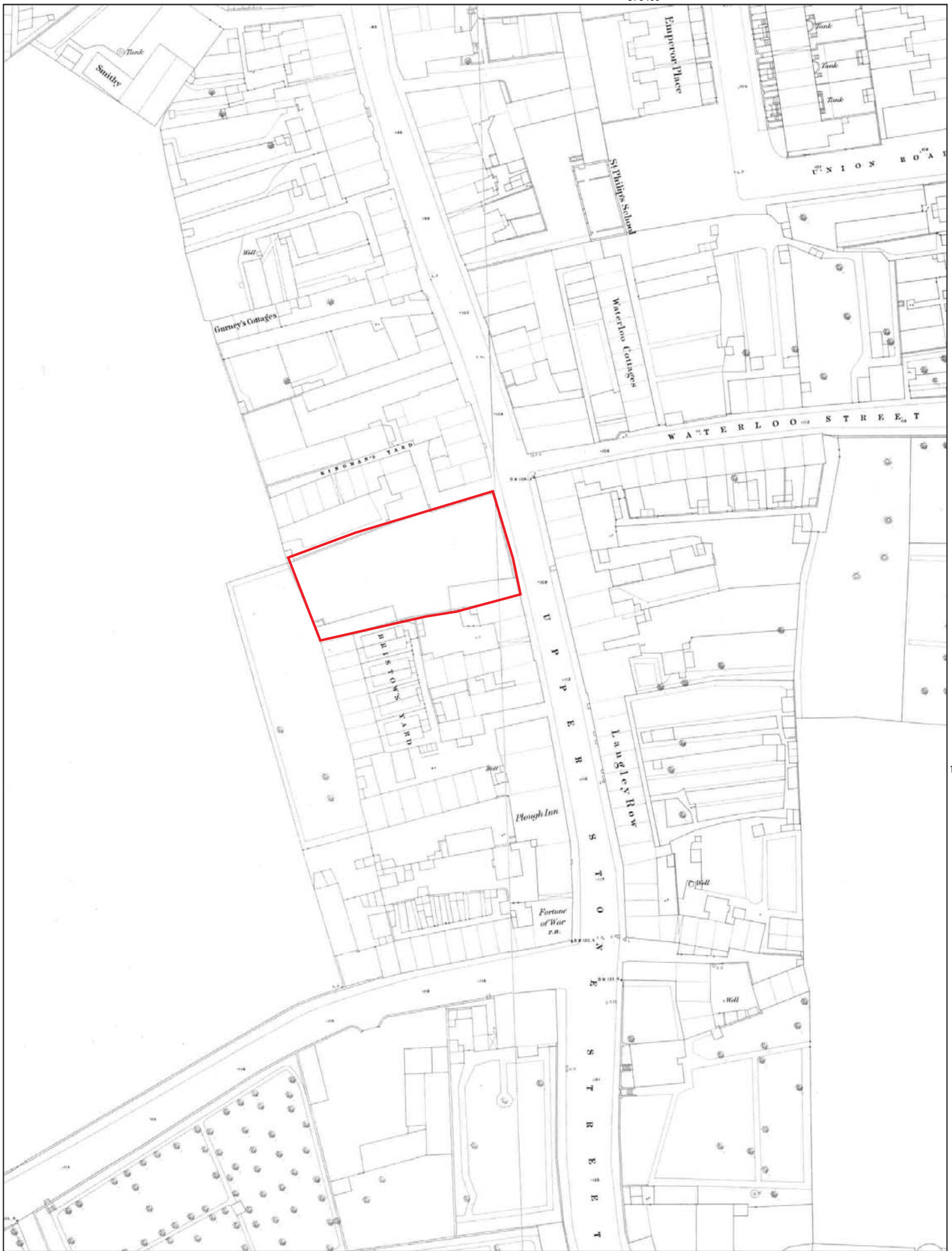


Figure 5: Historic OS map from 1870, scale 1:1000



Figure 6: Historic OS map from 1897, scale 1:2500

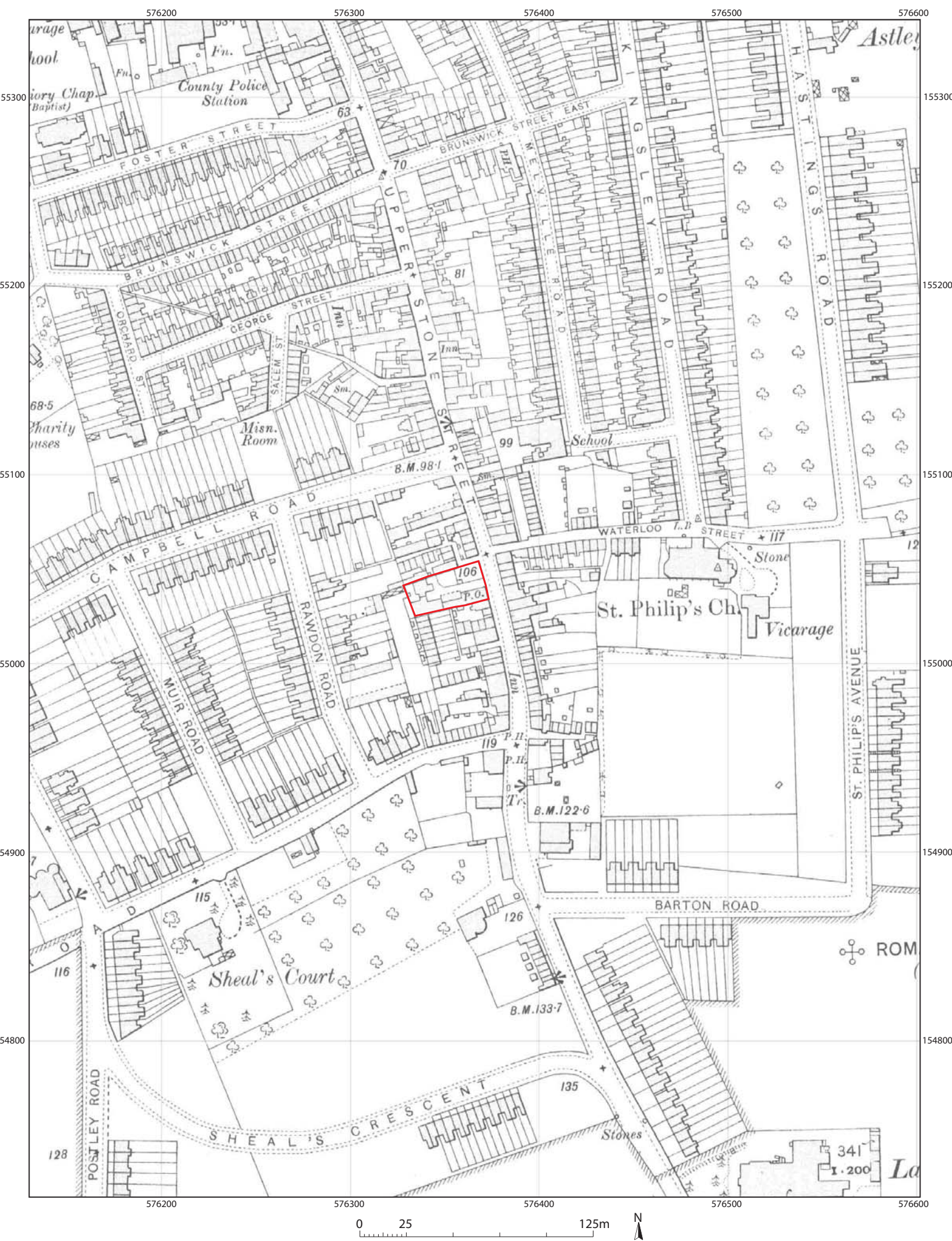


Figure 7: Historic OS map from 1908, scale 1:2500



Figure 9: Historic OS map from 1937, scale 1:2500

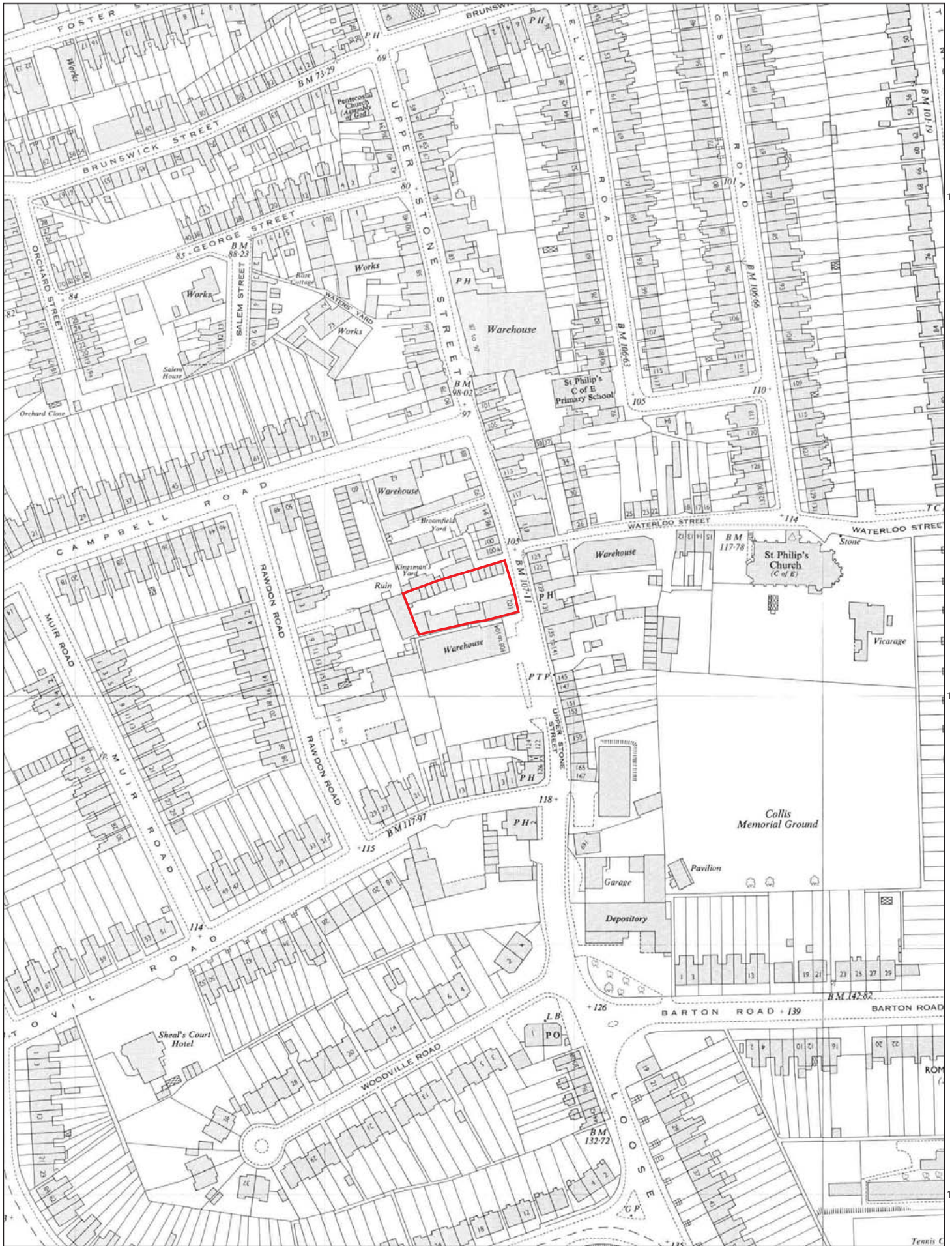


Figure 10: Historic OS map from 1957, scale 1:2000



Figure 11: Historic OS map from 1958, scale 1:2000

576200

576400

155200

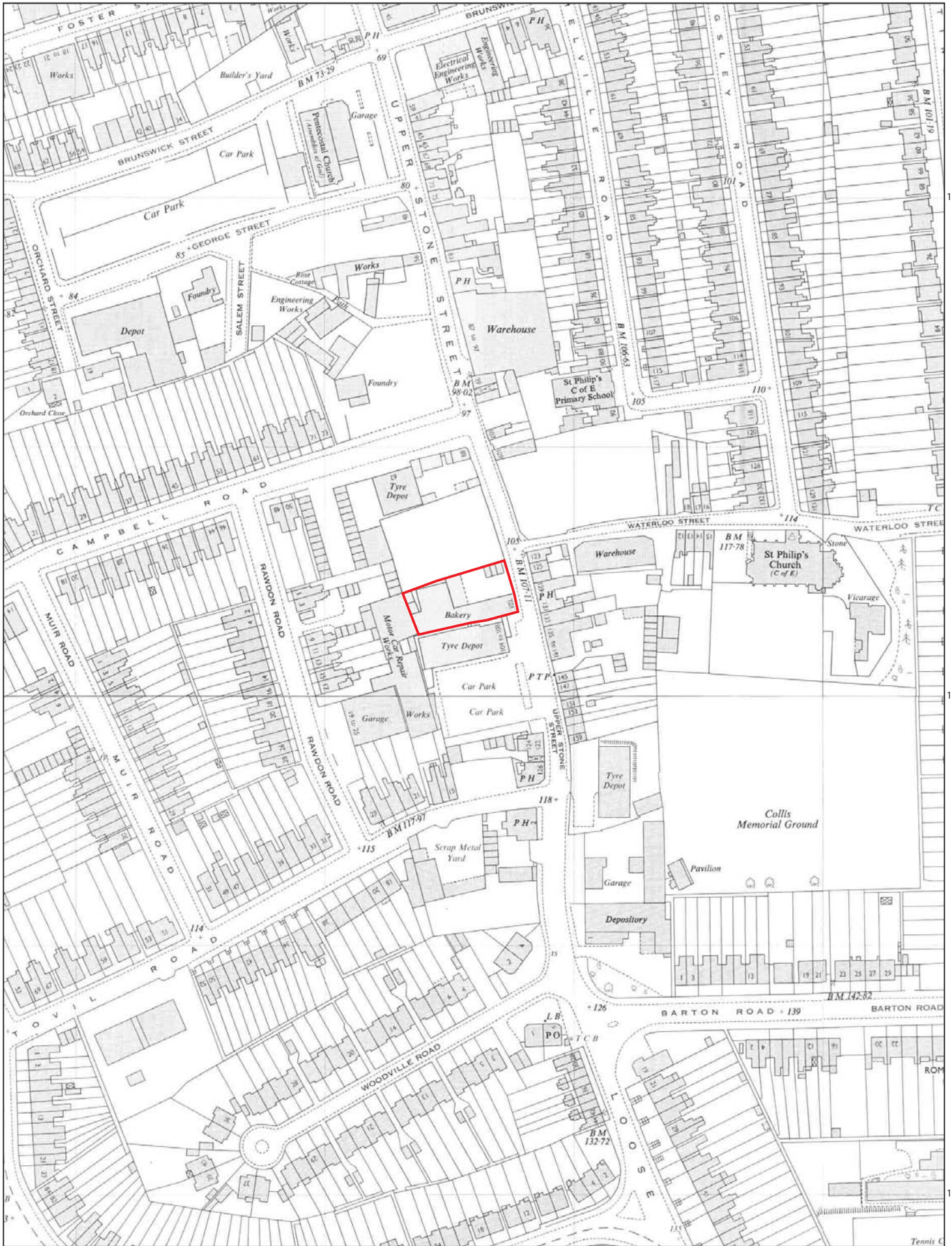
155200

155000

155000

154800

154800



576200

576400



Figure 12: Historic OS map from 1968, scale 1:2000

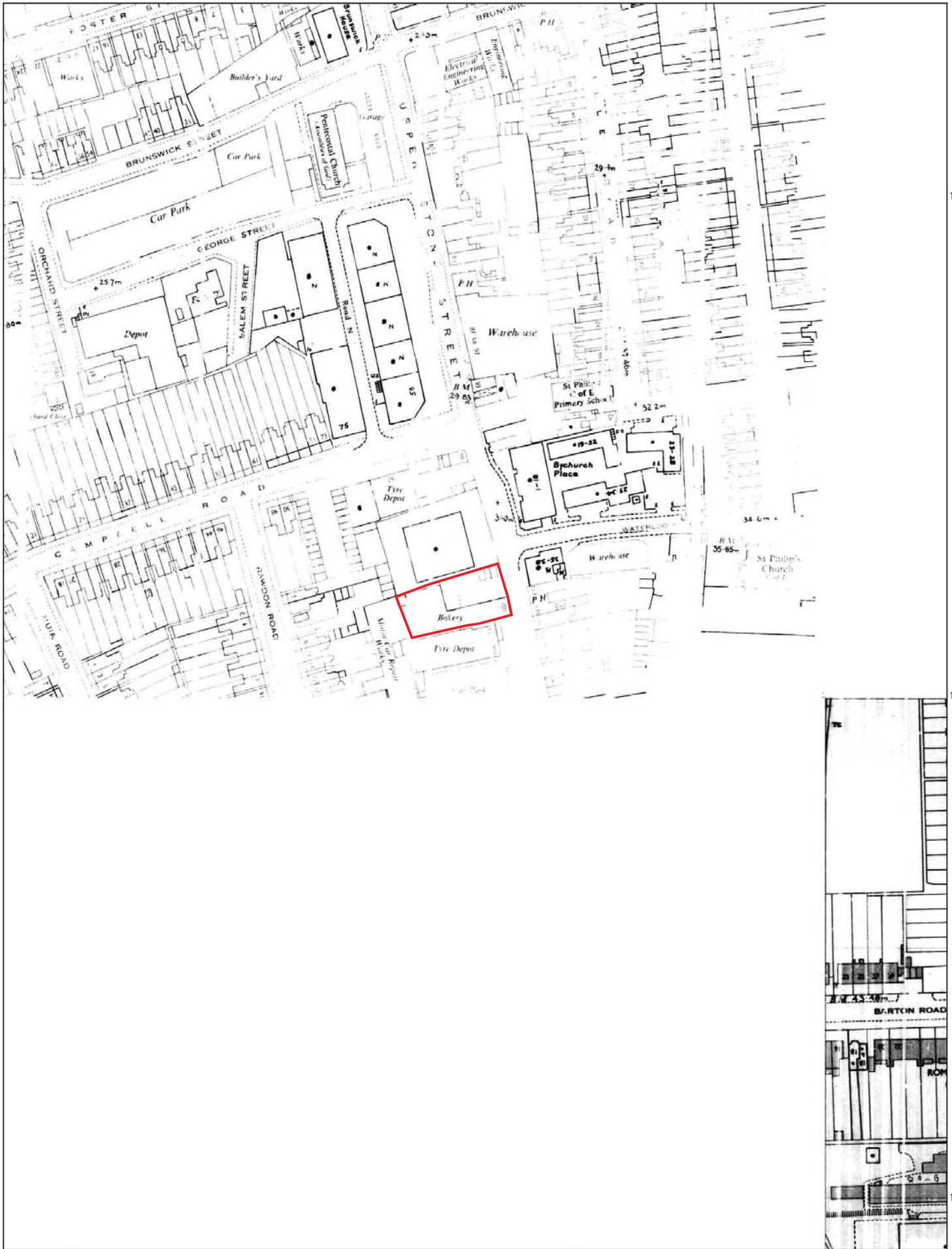
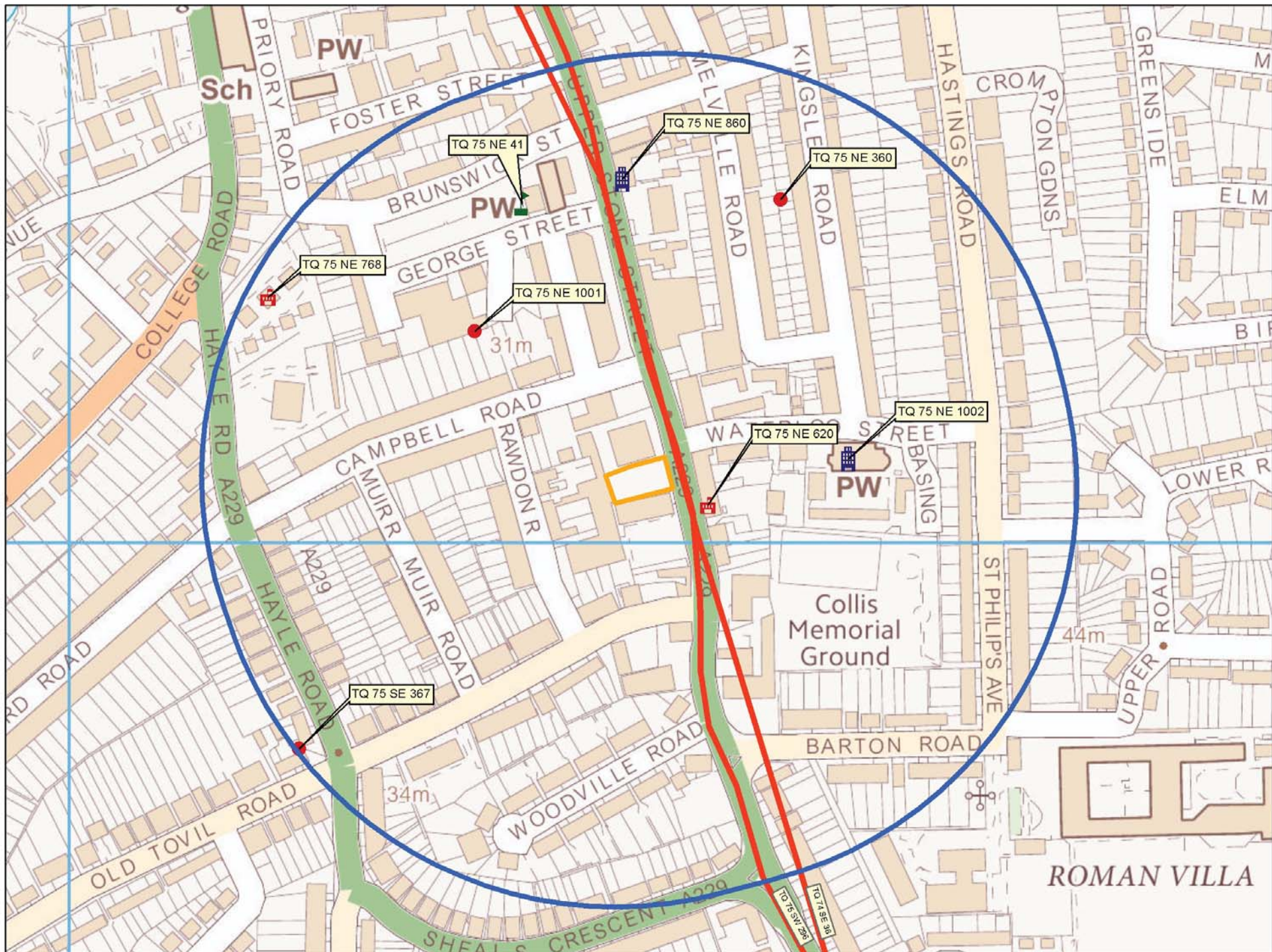


Figure 13: Historic OS map from 1982, scale 1:2000

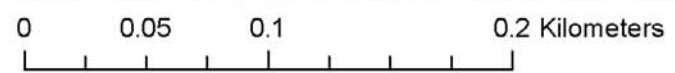


Figure 14: Historic OS map from 1993, scale 1:2000

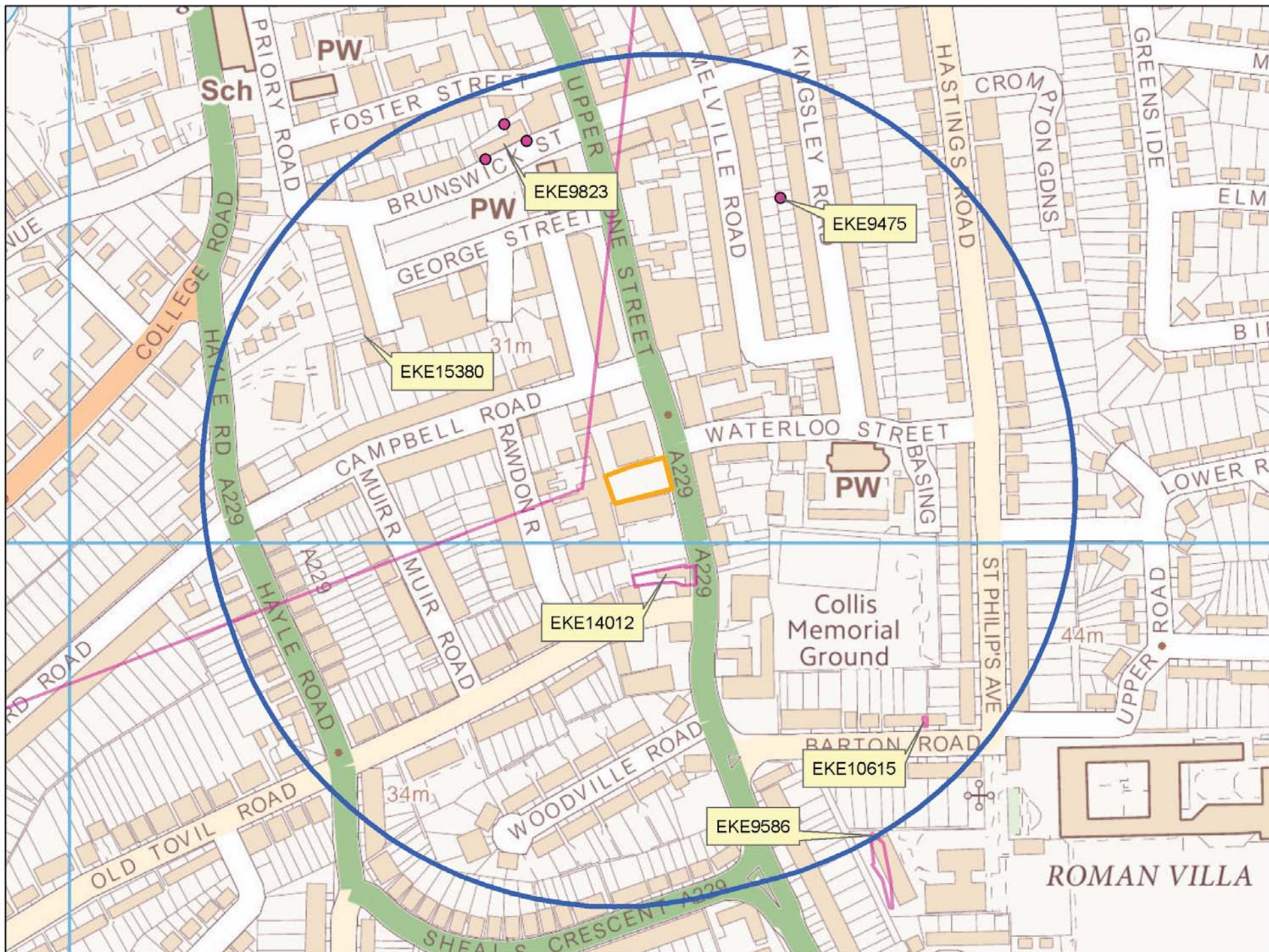
Kent Historic Environment Record - Upper Stone Street, Maidstone - Monuments



- Legend**
- Building
 - Crash Site
 - Farmstead
 - Findspot
 - Listed Building
 - Landscape
 - Maritime
 - Monument
 - Place
 - HEDGE
 - MON



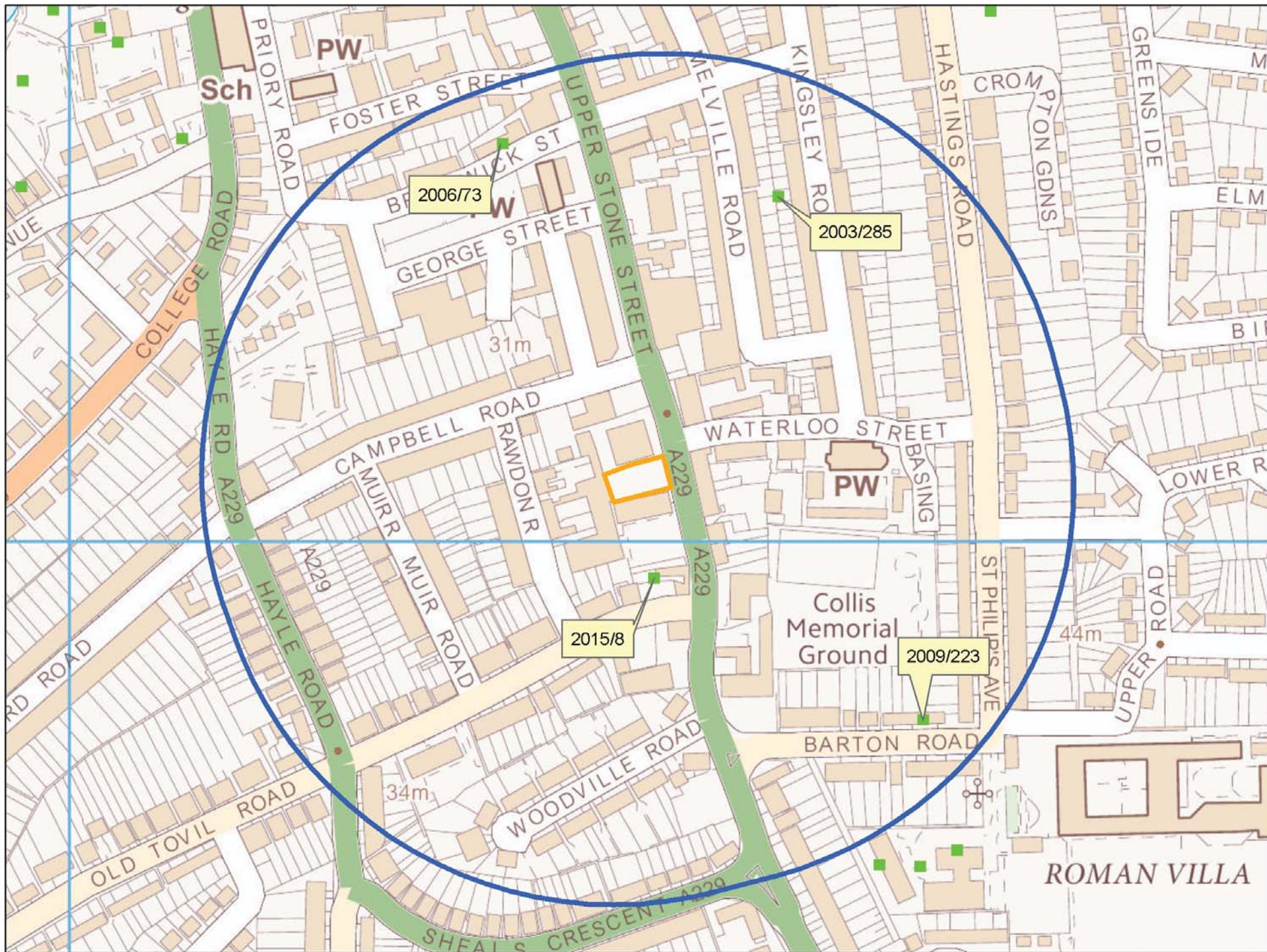
Kent Historic Environment Record - Upper Stone Street, Maidstone - Events



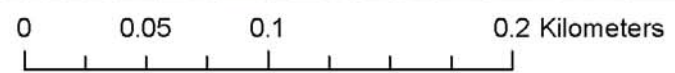
Legend
● Event (point)
— Event (line)
▭ Event (poly)



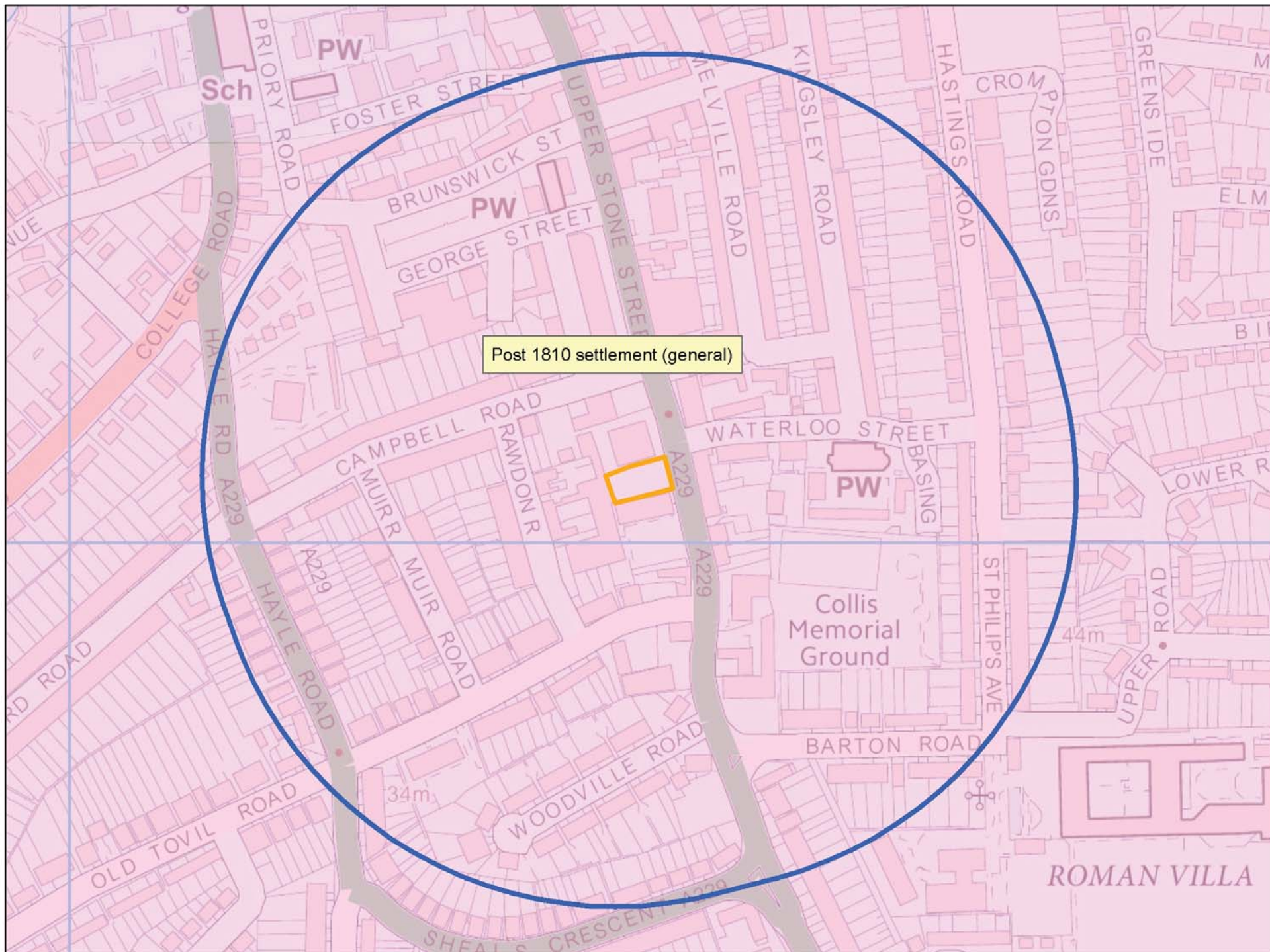
Kent Historic Environment Record - Upper Stone Street, Maidstone - Reports



- Legend
- HC_Reports
 - <all other values>
 - On_HER_
 - Not on HER
 - On HER



Kent Historic Environment Record - Upper Stone Street, Maidstone - Historic Landscape Character

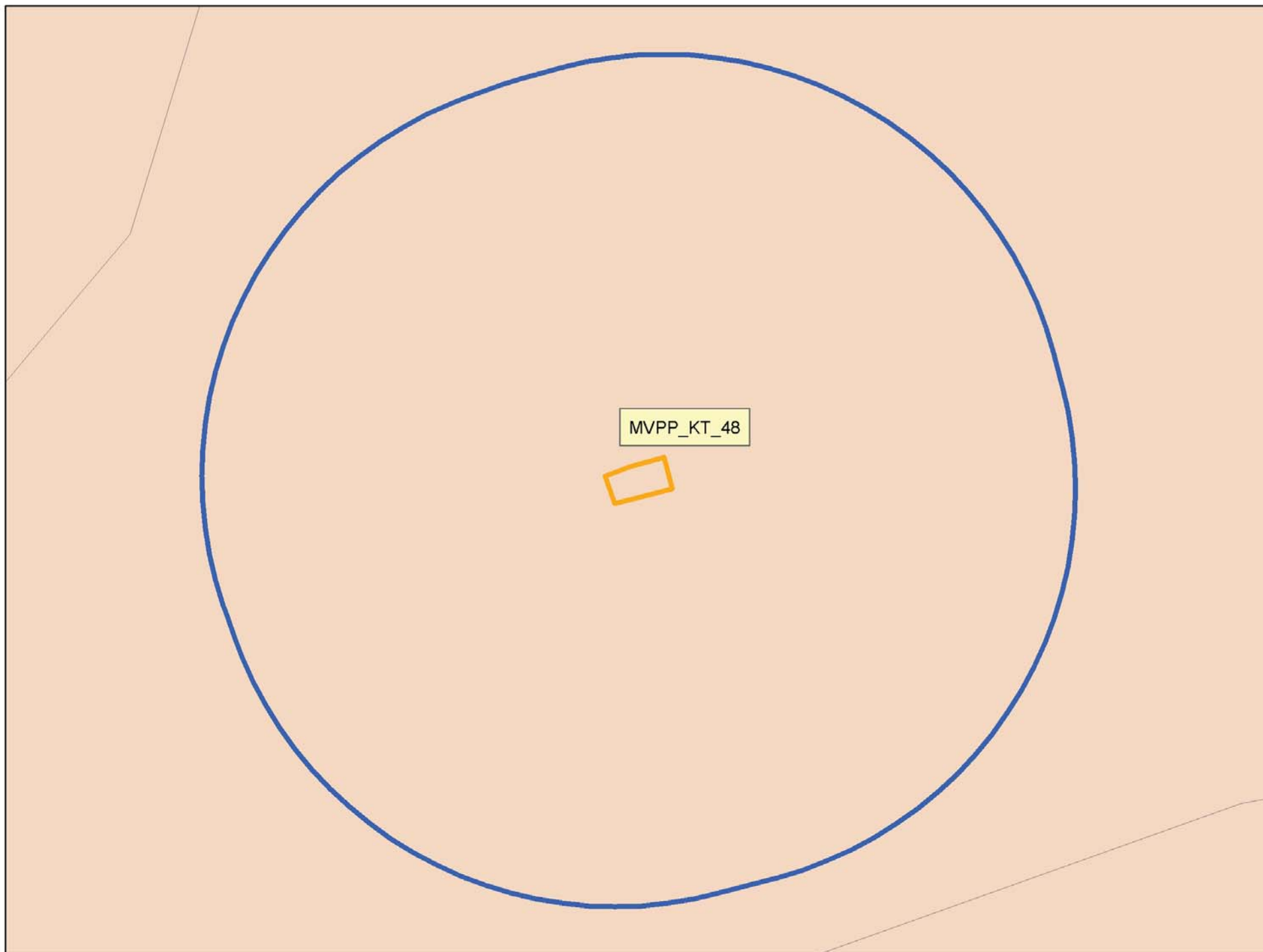


Post 1810 settlement (general)

Site boundary

Legend

Kent Historic Environment Record - Upper Stone Street, Maidstone - Medway Valley Palaeolithic Project



Legend





Plate 1: Aerial photograph from 1940



Plate 2: Aerial photograph from 1960



Plate 3: Aerial photograph from 1990



Plate 4: Aerial photograph from 2003



Plate 5: Aerial photograph from 2007

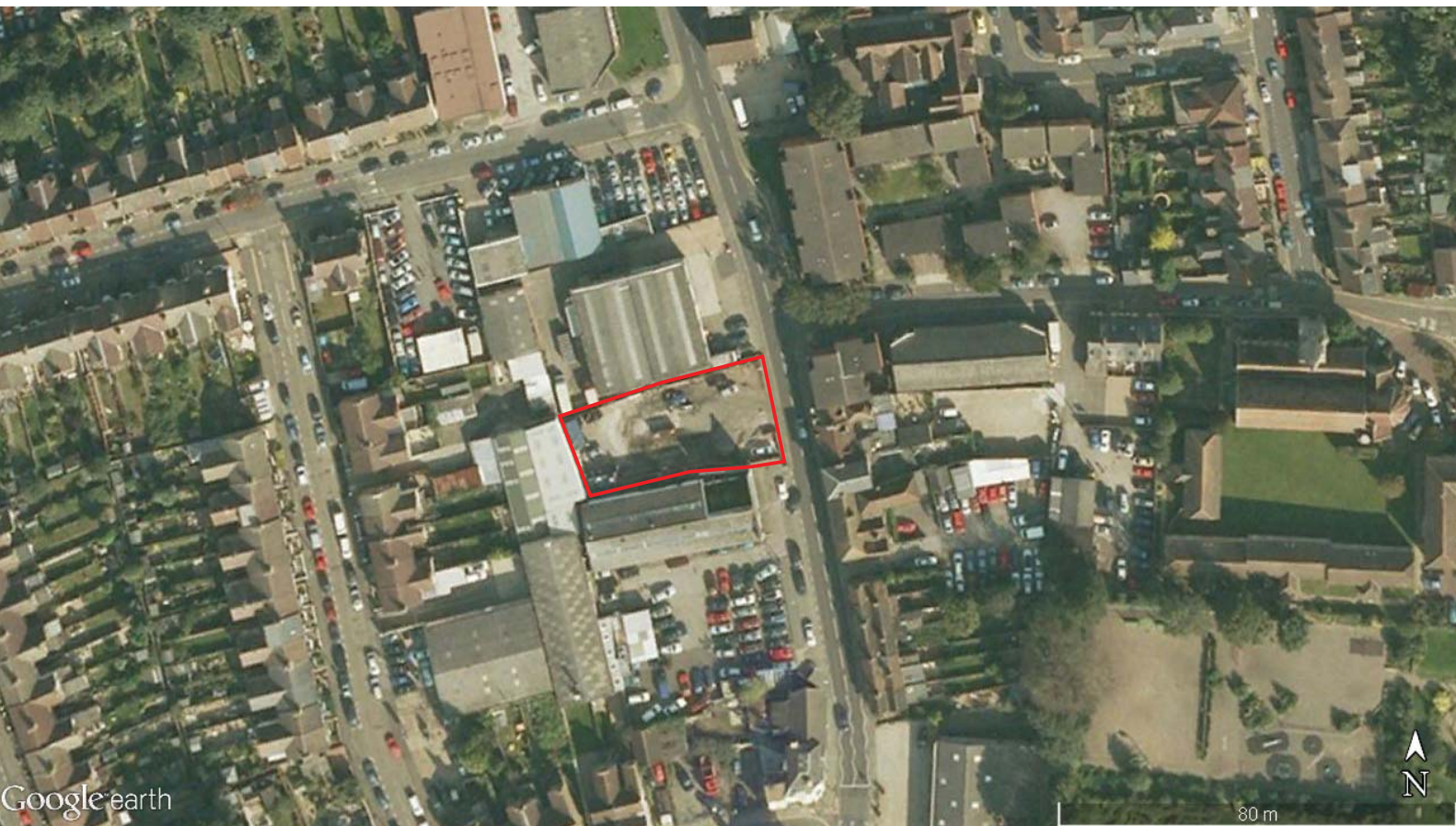


Plate 6: Aerial photograph from 2008

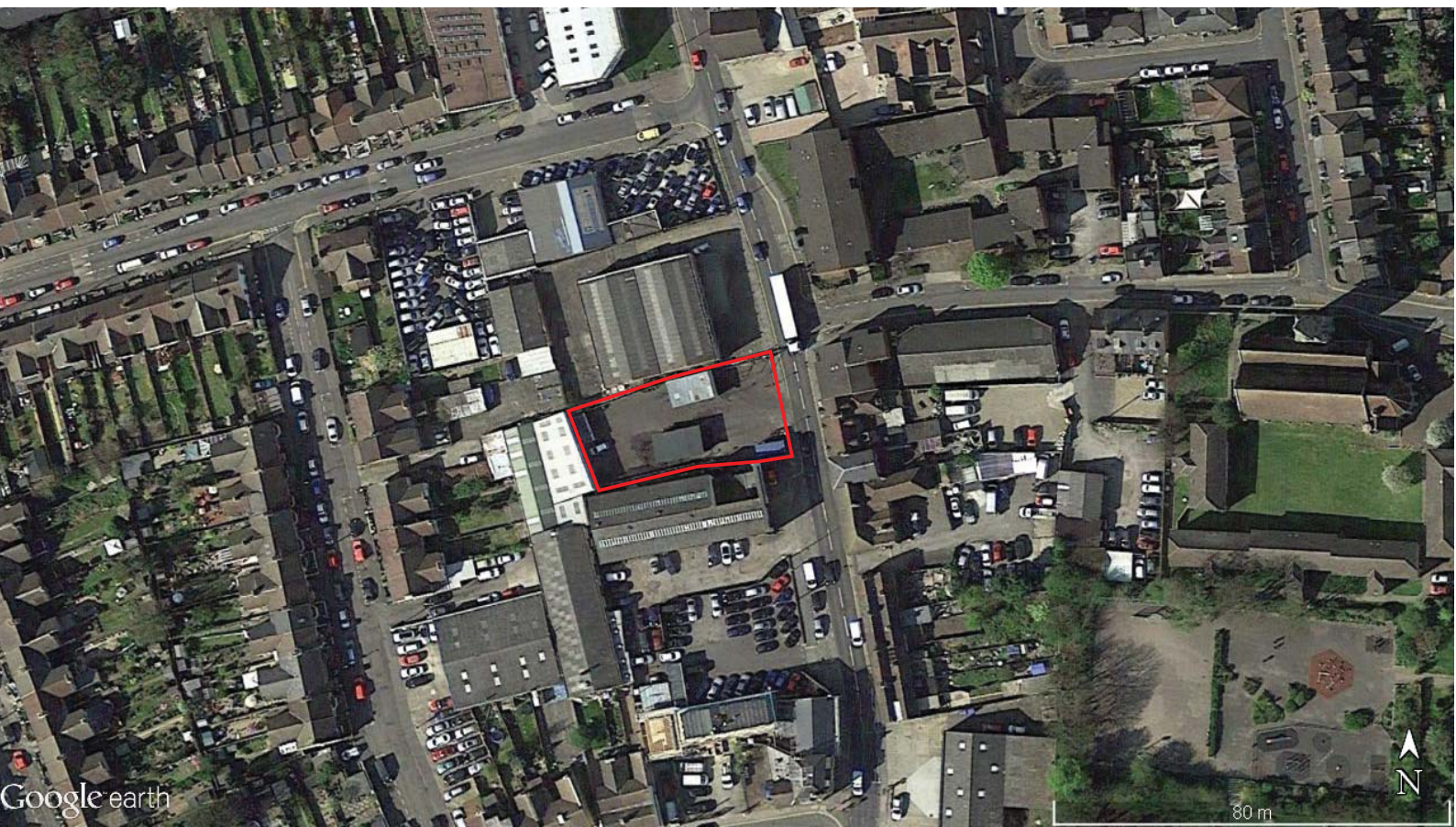


Plate 7: Aerial photograph from 2015