

# Geo-Archaeological Investigation of 5 Corbens Place, Tonbridge Road, Maidstone, Kent.



NGR: 575528, 155419

Site Code: TRM/A/17

(Planning Application: 15/510179/OUT)

**SWAT Archaeology**

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## **1. Summary**

1.1 Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT) carried out a Geo-Archaeological investigation of the land at 5 Tonbridge Road, Maidstone in Kent in October 2017. The site has been granted permission for the redevelopment, with up to 65 dwellings and associated vehicular and pedestrian access, car and cycle parking, street and external lighting, main services, bin stores and other ancillary development (15/510179/OUT). The Geo-Archaeological investigation was requested by Kent County Council in order to determine the possible impact the development may have on any archaeological remains, included in these possible remains is a Romano-British cemetery which is recorded by the Kent Historical Environment Record as being in the southern end of the site.

1.2 The archaeological work was carried out in accordance to the SWAT Archaeological Specification and in discussion with the Archaeological Heritage Officer. The results from the investigation found that the upper stratigraphy of the site was severely truncated, consisting of made up ground that was mostly comprised of modern rubble and building material as well as portions of the land being used as landfill. Though the KHER records a Romano-British cemetery on the site no evidence of this was found indicating that any potential remains of it within the site boundary may have been lost to the truncation of the upper stratigraphy. The levelling of the site into four development areas most likely caused this truncation.

1.3 The core samples and test pits excavated on site showed even layers of modern debris comprising of crushed brick, clinker and crushed concrete with the natural stratigraphy appearing around 1-2.7m.

1.4 The core samples and test pits did not produce any archaeological material or features. Test pit 10, which was situated on the point where the KHER marks the location of the Romano-British cemetery, did not find any evidence of it however, the test pit did reveal that the upper stratigraphy of that immediate area had been truncated by a modern landfill.

## **2. Introduction**

2.1 Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT) were commissioned by Corbens Place Ltd to carry out an archaeological investigation at 5 Corbens Place, Tonbridge Road, Maidstone. The work was carried out in accordance to the requirements set out within archaeological specifications (SWAT & KCC) and in discussion with Wendy Rogers Senior Archaeological Officer KCC.

## **3. Site description and Topography**

3.1 The site is located on the industrial estate at 5 Tonbridge Road, Maidstone and is situated to the West of Maidstone West train station and 500m to the West of the main High Street. The site itself comprises of a number of industrial and commercial units used as business and shops and a series of associated car parks and concrete/tarmac forecourts. The two buildings adjoining Tonbridge Road are both commercial business's, the larger building on the western half of the site is currently occupied by American Golf and on the eastern side the building is occupied by the shop Hearth and Fire. Directly behind these buildings on the southern area of the northern portion of the site is an arrangement of empty buildings and courtyards. At the centre of the site, as well as along the western border of the site boundary are units belonging to the automotive distribution centre FPS. The buildings at the southern end of the site are currently occupied by a vehicle maintenance business. There were also a number of services on site, for these businesses, with also a fuel tank situated beneath one of the forecourts situated near the entrance of the site behind the Hearth and Fire store that was once used by the shop.

3.2 The site has been terraced into four level development platforms, which can be seen on the topographic map of the site (Figure 2), which was produced by Wessex Archaeology for the Desk-Based Assessment. These four terraces have caused the original ground level to be altered up 2-4m in depth. The topographic maps also shows that the overall north to south fall is 4m from 18m aOD at Tonbridge Road to 14m aOD at the Southern tip of the site (Wessex Archaeology 2016).

#### 4. Previous Studies

4.1 There have been four previous studies of the site, two of which are recorded on the Kent Historical Environment Record (KHMER).

4.2 The first of these is stated by the KHER as:

*A Roman cemetery was found in 1859-60 at Westborough, Maidstone on the left bank of the Medway, between the Old Grammar School and the West Station, in a nursery at the top of the bank of the former Tunbridge-Maidstone road, which now runs farther to the north. The E half of the cemetery only was excavated and lay under the new nursery garden of Mr. Epps... About 25 to 30 skeletons and some 150 urns of pottery and glass with burnt bones and some coins are estimated to have been found, but the urns were almost completely destroyed by the finders.*

4.3 The second previous study of the site, also listed by the KHER, was a two trench evaluation excavated by the Canterbury Trust in 2002 (Figure 2). The Archaeological Investigations Project (2002) comments that:

*The site lay near a suspected Roman cemetery. However, no evidence for this was found, and it was thought that this feature was located further north. No other archaeological remains were encountered.*

4.4 In December 2015 IDOM Merebrook Ltd produced a Phase 1 Geo-Environmental Assessment, which aimed to:

*...to identify any contaminated or geotechnical issues associated with former land use at Corbens Place...which might impact on the sites redevelopment.*

Through looking at the sites former uses the report discusses the recent history of the site starting from 1868 to the present.

4.5 The most recent site study is the Desk-Based Assessment that Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to write by Corbens Place Ltd, in May 2016, with the purpose of assessing the known and potential heritage of the site.

## 5. Planning Background

5.1 According to the 28<sup>th</sup> September 2017 Planning committee report 17/504144/FULL permission had been granted for the for redevelopment with up to 65 dwellings and associated vehicular and pedestrian access, car and cycle parking, street and external lighting, main services, bin stores and other ancillary development, on the 22/12/16. With the buildings that are currently on the site to be demolished before the development begins.

5.2 The Planning permission has been obtained with the following condition:

*No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of:*

- i archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and*
- ii following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority*

Reason: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded in accordance with NPPF Section 12

KCC acknowledged that even though previous studies of the site have conducted some targeted archaeological explorations at the Southern end of the site, where the KHER marks as the position for the Roman cemetery, further archaeological evaluation should be conducted.

## **6. Archaeological and Historical Background**

6.1 Though as seen in the following text there is a limited amount of recorded archaeology according to the KHER, around the site boundary, which is not to say that Maidstone and its surrounding area is not without a rich archaeological heritage.

6.2 Maidstone's archaeological activity started in pre-history as a focus of settlement. By the first century BC the site of the modern town was a major hill fort with defensive earthworks (Clark and Murfin 1995).

6.3 With the arrival of the Roman Empire, Maidstone held an important position geographically being positioned on the Roman road, now known as Stone Street, running from Rochester to the South Coast (Clark and Murfin 1995). During this period Maidstone was an extensive rural settlement, containing a number of villas, some of which have been excavated and recorded on the KHER heritage map of the area.

6.4 By 1086, Maidstone is recorded in the Domesday Book as a busy centre of craft and religious activity in the Medway area (Clark and Murfin 1995). Throughout the Medieval period Maidstone remains a Religious hub for the area, with the founding of Collage of All Saints in 1395 by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was also during this period that Maidstone became a real town; in 1261 the town was granted a market charter, which allowed the Archbishop to hold a weekly market and collect tolls (Clark and Murfin 1995).

6.5 The town of Maidstone started to flourish industrially in the sixteenth century, with it becoming a centre for brewing, textiles and papermaking, which remained the towns leading manufacturers into the twentieth century (Clark and Murfin 1995). The town has since continued to grow and expand.

6.6 The site is outside of the town centre by 500m, and although the distribution of recorded archaeology is more sparsely spread out compared to that of the town centre, the surrounding area of the site could still be expect to contain archaeological material from all of these ages. The Kent Historic Environment



Record (KHER) provides details on the previous excavations and discoveries in the area around the site.

### **Prehistoric (c 970,000BP – AD 43)**

6.7 There are no reported Prehistoric archaeological remains within a 100m radius of the site, though there are Prehistoric findspots and features that have been found in the surrounding areas. These include lithic flakes found by Archaeology South east in a feature 270m to the south of the site (KHER 2017).

### **Romano-British (AD 43 – 450)**

6.8 The KHER records a point for a Romano-British cemetery at the southern end of the site (at the Point of TP 10 Figure 3). The cemetery was excavated in 1859 during the building of a nursery garden, between 25- 30 inhumations were excavated along with 150 urns, the site also produced glassware and coins. The exact positioning of the cemetery is still not yet known but the investigation conducted by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust at Corbens Place in 2002 (Figure 2) did not find any evidence of the cemetery. Similarly the Wessex Archaeology Desk-Based Assessment mentions two excavations that were also done by Canterbury Archaeological trust in 1996 and 1997 near the Western Boundary of the site that also did not find any evidence of the Romano-British cemetery and only produced residual Roman pottery sherds. The nearest Roman findspot to the site, according to the KHER, is 0.2m away and was a Romano-British bronze figurine of Sylvanus, 2 inches long, which was found circa 1820 together with a Romano-British lamp in a garden beside the chapel of St. Peter's Hospital, now St. Peter's Church.

### **Anglo-Saxon (AD 450-1066)**

6.9 The KHER provides very little recorded findspots for this period close to the site. The only recorded findspot within 200m of the site is a Anglo-Saxon knife and spearhead that were found at the Maidstone Brewery in 1871 however, nothing is known about the context they were found in.

### **Medieval (AD 1066- 1500)**

6.10 The KHER does not show any recorded archaeological sites or findspots dating from this period in a 200m radius around the site. The closest site is St Peter's Church, which is situated 235m to the North of the Site. The church was founded circa 1245-61 and has been the focus of a number of excavations. In 1999 Archaeology South East exposed a medieval wall and floor underneath St Peter's church and Museum of London Archaeology revealed in 2006 a stone built drain and in 2008 the hospital's cemetery that contained 55 fully and partially articulated skeletons.

### **Post-medieval (AD 1500-1800)**

6.11 Approximately 186m to the east of the site, on Hart Street/Broadway, this area has been the focus of four watching briefs, evaluations and excavations. Three of these were undertaken by Canterbury Archaeological Trust in 2014/2015 and identified a number of post-medieval pits and post holes that contained animal bone, pottery sherds, fragments of peg tile and clay pipe, and some coins and small Iron objects. Museum of London Archaeology also completed a Watching brief in the same area as those done by the Canterbury Archaeological trust, but in 2008, which identified some post-medieval deposits including the subsoil containing mortar and worked chalk that showed evidence of facing.

### **19<sup>th</sup> Century**

6.12 The Phase 1 Geo-Environmental Assessment produced by IDOM Merebrook Ltd, lists the historical phasing of the site. In 1868 the Northern end of the site contained several glazed buildings belonging to an agricultural nursery, the land at the South end of the site was used as agricultural land by the nursery. By 1867 the railway's goods shed was to the east of the site. By 1897, the size of land the nursery owned had decreased with some of it, 80 to the west of the site, being developed into residential land as well as a new grammar school.

## **Modern (AD 1900-Present day)**

6.13 The land to the east of the site was occupied by the railway and the land to the south west of the site was still very much residential with more houses being developed on former nursery land, that was then allotments, in 1956-1957. 1956 also saw a builders yard present on site, and since then the site has housed a number of industrial and commercial units.

## **7. Aims and Objectives**

7.1 The SWAT Archaeological Specification states that the aims and objectives for the archaeological work that was conducted ensured that:

*The primary objective of the archaeological work is to establish or otherwise the presence of any potential archaeological features which may be impacted by the proposed development.*

*Also to find out the depths of features below the surface, how much overburden and the extent of the depth of deposits themselves. In addition the dates and quality of any archaeological remains which may be revealed in test bores*

## **8. Geo-Archaeological Works**

### **8.1 Methodology**

IDOM Merebrook Ltd excavated a total of 10 Test pits, using a variety of methods. Three boreholes were drilled on site in order to retrieve samples to identify soil contamination levels, two of which were drilled using a rotary drilling rig, the third was drilled with a cable percussion rig. Two small test pits (TP4 and TP5) were excavated against one of the retaining walls on the western side of the site in order to determine the depth of its foundations. A further 5 larger test pits were also excavated throughout the site, two of which were to be soakaways however, all of them servicing to demonstrate at what level the natural geology lay. SWAT Archaeology created a detailed record of the OD level and stratigraphy of the test pits, as well as creating a photographic record. The two boreholes drilled with the

rotary rig had a core sample diameter of 100mm and were segmented in 1m sections however, the borehole excavated with the cable percussion rig did not produce core samples but instead was sampled at 1m intervals and/or each time there was a change in the stratigraphy. Due to the differencing densities in the strata's the core samples suffered from compression in areas, so measurements are a best approximate.

## **8.2 The Watching Brief**

This phase of work was undertaken on the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> of October 2017 by IDOM Merebrook Ltd and SWAT.

### **Test Pit 1 (TP1):**

TP1 was located the southern end of the site in the forecourt of one of the businesses on the site. The core sample comprised of 0-0.04m Concrete (100). 0.04-0.88m mix of dark grey brown sand and crushed rubble, consisting of modern brick, concrete and tarmac (101). 0.88-0.92m concrete (102). 0.92-1.22m friable mid orange brown sand with finely crushed modern brick and concrete (103). 1.22-1.48m friable black clinker (104). 1.48-2.26m mid greyish brown silty coarse sand (105). 2.26-2.92m mid brown slightly silty clay (106). 2.92-4.12m friable light yellowish grey sand (107).

### **Test Pit 2 (TP2):**

TP2 was located again at the southern end of the site however, to the north of TP1 and was excavated in front of one the business units. 0-0.1m tarmac (200). 0.1-0.5m friable light grey sand containing crushed concrete and modern brick (201). 0.5-0.8m mottled black and mid brown sandy clay containing charcoal and both finely crushed modern brick and large pieces (202). 0.8-1m friable very light grey sand (203). 1-1.5m mottled yellowish grey fine-grained sand (204). 1.5-1.6m very light grey sand (205). 1.6-4.6m mottled yellowish grey fine-grained sand (206).

### **Test Pit 3 (TP3):**

TP3 was located in the forecourt closest to the site access from Tonbridge Road however, took two attempts to complete. The original positioning for TP3 was terminated at a depth of 1.4m due to the rig hitting a hard surface which potentially could have been a service or the near by fuel tank, the positioning of the borehole was moved approximately 4m east of its original position. The original attempt at the borehole produced only two strata's 0.1m of concrete (300) and 1.3m of a mix of crushed concrete, modern brick, clinker, sand and firm black clay (301). The completed TP3 produced: 0-0.1m concrete (302). 0.1-0.4m large pieces of modern brick and paving slabs set in concrete (303). At 0.4-1.2m there was coarse black sand with inclusions of clinker, small pieces of crushed modern red and yellow stock brick and fragments of Victorian ceramics (304). At 1.2m a mottled grey and mid brown soft sandy silt with inclusions of charcoal and small pieces of crushed CBM (305). At 2.7m a mottled orange, mid brown and grey clayey sandy silt (306). At 3.1m a mid greyish brown sand and gravel mix (307). At 3.4m mid greyish brown sand with inclusions of small pieces of a similar coloured sandstone (308). At 4m there was dense light grey sand with a yellowish hue (309). At 4.2m hard light yellowish grey sandstone (310). At 4.5m a soft yellow clayey sand (311). At 5m a light grey silty clay with a slight yellowish hue (312). At 6m a moderately compact mottled yellow and mid grey silty clay (313). At 6.5m a firm mottled yellow and dark grey sandy clay (314). At 7.2m firm blue grey sandy clay (315). At 9.5m very firm dark blue sandy clay continuing to 15m (316) where the test pit was terminated.

#### **Test Pit 4 (TP4):**

TP4 had a length of 56cm with a width of 50cm and was excavated to a depth of 40cm due to the foundations of the retaining wall being exposed. The test pit was sealed by a concrete slab, which had a thickness of 10cm (400). This sealed a layer of concreted red sandstone blocks that had a thickness of 16cm (401). Underneath this was a layer comprised of mid yellowish brown sand that contained large pieces of concrete, with a thickness of 14cm (402).

#### **Test Pit 5 (TP5):**

TP5 had a length of 50cm with a width of 30cm and was excavated to a depth of 40cm due to the foundations of the retaining wall being exposed. The test pit was sealed with a concrete slab, which had a thickness of 20cm (500). This sealed a layer consisting of a soft mid brown sandy clay, which had a thickness of 20cm (501).

**Test Pit 6 (TP6):**

TP6 had a length of 1.7m with a width of 70cm and was excavated to a depth of 3m. The test pit was sealed by a reinforced concrete layer, which had a thickness of 26cm (600). This sealed a thin layer of crushed tarmac or possibly clinker that contained fragments of modern brick, that had a thickness of 20cm (601). This overlaid a thin layer of dark greenish brown clayey silt that contained fragments of modern brick, which a thickness of 10cm (602). This sealed a thick layer of light greenish grey silty coarse sand and contained fragments of modern brick, with a thickness of 50cm (603). This layer sealed a thick layer of dark greenish brown clayey silt that contained fragments of modern brick and blue and white decorated china, which had a thickness of 60cm (604). Underneath this was a layer of light greenish grey silty coarse sand containing modern brick fragments, which had a thickness of 50cm (605). This sealed a layer of dark green brown silty clay that had a thickness of 84cm (606).

**Test Pit 7 (TP7):**

TP7 had a length of 1.7m with a width of 66cm and was excavated to a depth of 2m. A thin layer of reinforced concrete sealed the test pit, which had a thickness of 19cm (700). This overlaid a layer of clinker that contained fragments of modern brick, which had a thickness of 14cm (701). This sealed a layer of dark greenish brown clayey silt that contained fragments of modern brick and Victorian ceramics, which had a thickness of 14cm (702). Under this was a thin layer of light greenish grey silty sand that had a slight yellowish hue to it and contained large blocks of sandstone, which had a thickness of 9cm (703). This sealed a thick layer of very light grey silty coarse sand that had a thickness of 1.44m (704).

**Test Pit 8 (TP8):**

TP8 had a length of 2.3m with a width of 57cm and was excavated to a depth of 1.6m. A thin layer of reinforced concrete sealed the test pit that had a thickness of 10cm (800). This sealed a layer of mottled orange, yellow and brown clay that contained clinker, broken glass and fragmented modern ceramic and brick, which had a thickness of 20cm (801). This overlaid a thick layer of moderately compact orange mid brown sandy clay that had a thickness of 40cm (802). This sealed a thick layer of friable very light grey sandy silt that had a slight yellow and green hue to it and a thickness of 90cm (803). The test pit was terminated when solid light grey sandstone (804) was hit at a depth of 1.6m.

**Test Pit 9 (TP9):**

TP9 had a length of 2.2m with a width of 60cm and was excavated to a depth of 40cm. A layer of tarmac sealed the test pit that had a thickness of 12cm (900). This overlaid a layer of concrete that was excavated to a depth of 28cm (901). The test pit was terminated at this depth as the concrete was part of the foundation to the retaining wall of the site as to not to interfere with the structural integrity of it.

**Test Pit 10 (TP10):**

TP10 had a length of 1.9m with a width of 60cm and was excavated to a depth of 3m. A thin layer of tarmac sealed the test pit that had a thickness of 10cm (1000). This sealed a thin layer of very light grey sand and gravel that had a thickness of 14cm (1001) and was laid on top of a layer of a geotextile membrane. This sealed a landfill layer of black silt that contained broken glass, fragmented modern brick, asbestos concrete tile and scrap metal, which has a maximum thickness of 70cm (1002) and was the fill of landfill cut [1003]. This landfill cut truncated a layer of fine-grained yellow sand that had a maximum thickness of 60cm (1004). This sealed another layer of black silt landfill (1005) with the same inclusions as (1002) but had a thickness of 10cm. This overlaid a thick layer of mid brown silty clay, which had a thickness of 1.76m (1006).

**9. Observations**

9.1 The data produced from the core samples and test pits found that the upper stratigraphy of the site was severely truncated, consisting of made up ground that was mostly comprised of modern rubble (fragmented brick, concrete, tarmac etc.) as well as portions of the land being used as landfill. From a walk around the site it was visible that there were many modern services throughout the development area, which later caused some problems with the placement of boreholes and test pits. It was also visible that the site had been landscaped into four level development areas that were situated at different heights, which is one of the principal factors in why the upper stratigraphy of the site has been truncated.

## **10. Discussion**

10.1 Although the immediate surrounding area of the site is sparsely distributed with archaeological findspots, the site still had a potential for producing archaeological material especially as the KHER records the Romano-British cemetery as being on the Southern end of the site. Due to the landscaping of the site it seems most likely that the upper 1-2.7m of the stratigraphy has become truncated which potentially has had an impact on any archaeological remains.

10.2 The Desk-Based Assessment by Wessex Archaeology states that two archaeological excavations, done in 1996 and 1997, close to the Western boundary of the site did not find any evidence of the Romano-British cemetery. This coupled with the evaluation conducted by the Canterbury Archaeological trust, that also did not find any evidence of the cemetery, and the test pit excavated by SWAT (TP10), that was on the location of the cemetery according to the KHER, that only found evidence of a modern landfill, means that it is sensible to suggest that the possibility that the surviving remains of the western side of cemetery have been lost to the truncation of the upper stratigraphy. It is also sensible to note that further truncation to possible archaeological material on the site may have occurred due to the modern services that run throughout the site and the fuel tank located by Hearth and Fire.

10.3 Wessex Archaeology recommended in their Desk-Based Assessment that:



*No further investigative work will be carried out in the northwest section of the Site as this area has already undergone testing by Canterbury Archaeological Trust.*

Though no archaeological remains or features were identified during the course of the SWAT Geo-Archaeological investigation of the site, it is possible that there is surviving archaeology in the area of proposed development, in areas that have not been severely affected by the landscaping of the site.

## **11. Finds**

11.1 No notable finds were recovered or retained, though fragments of tile and blue and white china were observed in Test Pit 3 and 7, which were most likely from the nursery that stood on the site dating from 1868.

## **12. Conclusions**

12.1 The Geo-Archaeological investigation at 5 Corbens Place, Tonbridge Road, Maidstone has demonstrated that truncation to the upper stratigraphy of the proposed development area has occurred, in some places to a depth of 2.7m, which has most likely been due to the terracing of the area into 4 development areas.

12.2 The test pits spread throughout the site did not find any archaeological material or features. Though not conclusive it does suggest that surviving archaeological remains may be affected and or lost due to the truncation of the upper stratigraphy, though some may remain in areas that have not been as severely landscaped.

## **13. Site Archive**

13.1 The Site archive includes; paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

## **14. Acknowledgements**

SWAT Archaeology would like to thank Corbens Place Ltd for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Kent County Council. Site survey and

illustrations were produced by Digitise this. The fieldwork was undertaken by and the report was written by Daniel Worsley BA (Hons) MA and the project was managed by Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA.

28/10/2017

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Figure 1



Topographical survey of the Site with approximate location of previous archaeological evaluation

Figure 7

Figure 2



Figure 3



**Plate 19 Test Pit 1 Core Sample**



**Plate 20 Test Pit 2 Core Sample**



**Plate 21 Test Pit 3**





**Plate 22 Test Pit 3**



**Plate 23 Test Pit 4**



**Plate 24 Test Pit 4 Section**



**Plate 25 Test Pit 4**



**Plate 26 Test Pit 5**



**Plate 27 Test Pit 5**



**Plate 28 Test Pit 6**



**Plate 29 Test Pit 6 Section**





**Plate 30 Test Pit 7**



**Plate 31 Test Pit 7 Section**



**Plate 32 Test Pit 8**



**Plate 33 Test Pit 8 Section**



**Plate 34 Test Pit 9**



**Plate 35 Test Pit 9**



**Plate 36 Test Pit 10**

## **16. Kent City Council HER Summary Form**

**Site Name:** 5 Corbens Place, Tonbridge Road, Maidstone, Kent

**SWAT Site Code:** TRM/A/17

**Site Address:** As above

### **Summary:**

Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT) carried out a Geo-Archaeological investigation of the land at 5 Tonbridge Road, Maidstone in Kent in October 2017. The site has been granted permission for the redevelopment, with up to 65 dwellings and associated vehicular and pedestrian access, car and cycle parking, street and external lighting, main services, bin stores and other ancillary development. The Geo-Archaeological investigation was requested by Kent County Council in order to determine the possible impact the development may have on any archaeological remains, included in these possible remains is a Romano-British cemetery which is recorded by the Kent Historical Environment Record as being in the Southern end of the site.

**District/Unitary:** Maidstone Borough Council

**Period(s):**

**NGR (centre of site to eight figures) NGR:** 575528, 155419

**Type of Archaeological work:** Geo-Archaeological Investigation

**Date of recording:** 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4th October 2017

**Unit undertaking recording:** Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT. Archaeology)

**Geology:** Underlying geology comprises of; Atherfield Clay formation comprising of sandstone and mudstone with the Hythe formation in the West of the site (British Geological Survey)

**Title and author of accompanying report:** Worsley, M. D.(2017) Geo-Investigation of 5 Corbens Place, Tonbridge Road, Maidstone.



**Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate)**

No archaeological material or features were encountered.

**Location of archive/finds:** SWAT. Archaeology. Graveney Rd, Faversham, Kent.

ME13 8UP

**Contact at Unit:** Paul Wilkinson

**Date:** 09/11/2017

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