



**A**rchaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at Baltic Wharf (Powerhub), Former Tilling-Stevens Factory, St Peter's Street, Maidstone, Kent.

May 2023

# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at Baltic Wharf (Powerhub), Former Tilling-Stevens Factory, St Peter's Street, Maidstone, Kent.

National Grid Reference TQ 75612 56104



Report for Baltic Wharf (Maidstone) Limited

Date of Report: 3rd July 2022

## **SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY**

Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company

School Farm Oast, Graveney Road

Faversham, Kent ME13 8UP

Tel; 01795 532548 or 07885 700 112

[www.swatarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.swatarchaeology.co.uk)

## Contents

1	Introduction.....	8
1.1	Project Background .....	8
1.2	The Site .....	8
1.3	The Proposed Development.....	9
1.4	Project Constraints .....	9
1.5	Scope of Document .....	9
2	PLANNING BACKGROUND .....	10
2.1	Introduction.....	10
2.2	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) .....	10
2.3	Local Policies .....	15
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES .....	19
3.1	Introduction.....	19
3.2	Desk-Based Assessment – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017) ...	19
4	METHODOLOGY.....	21
4.1	Introduction.....	21
4.2	Sources .....	21
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT .....	23
5.1	Introduction.....	23
5.2	Designated Heritage Assets.....	23
5.3	Previous Archaeological Works.....	24
5.4	Archaeological and Historical Narrative.....	25
5.5	Cartographic Sources and Map Regression .....	29
5.6	.....	30
5.7	Aerial Photographs.....	31
5.8	Walkover Survey.....	32
5.9	Summary of Potential.....	33
6	IMPACT ASSESSMENT.....	40
6.1	Introduction.....	40
6.2	Historic Impacts.....	40
7	Archaeological mitigation.....	42
7.1	Introduction.....	42
8	Other Considerations .....	43
8.1	Reliability/Limitations of Sources.....	43
8.2	Copyright .....	43
9	REFERENCES.....	44
9.1	Bibliographic.....	44
9.2	Websites.....	44
10	APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER Data (see Figures 13-26).....	57

## List of Plates

Plate 1: 1921 (Britain from Above).....	86
Plate 2: 1929 (Britain from Above).....	87
Plate 3: 1946. (Google Earth). ....	88
Plate 4: 1960s (Google Earth).....	89
Plate 5: 1990 (Google Earth) .....	90
Plate 6: 2003 (Google Earth) .....	91
Plate 7: 2020 (Google Earth) .....	92
Plate 8: Facing south , the PDA is to the right of the photograph (Maidstone Museum).....	93
Plate 9: The proposal area before the Tilling-Stevens Factory was built in 1917 (Copyright Maidstone Museum) .....	94
Plate 10 Railway bridge, wharves and Medway Mills .....	95
Plate 11: The re-built railway bridge, with the Tilling-Stevens Factory in the background ....	96
Plate 12: View of Area A from St Peters Street (facing SSE).....	97
Plate 13: View of Raglan House, Area A (facing E) .....	98
Plate 14: View of the southern part of Area A (facing NE).....	99
Plate 15: View of the southern part of the PDA (facing ENE).....	100
Plate 16: View along the southeastern boundary of the PDA (facing ENE) .....	101
Plate 17: View along the eastern side of Area A (facing NNW).....	102
Plate 18: View of the north eastern corner of Area A (facing NW).....	103
Plate 19: View along the northern side of Area A (facing WSW) .....	104
Plate 20: Exit area under the Powerhub building in Area A (facing WSW ) .....	105
Plate 21: Looking towards one of the brick outbuildings in the northern corner of Area A (facing ENE) .....	106
Plate 22: Looking towards the entrance to Area B from the corner of St Peter's Street and Buckland Hill (facing NE).....	107
Plate 23: the exit area from within Area B (facing WSW) .....	108
Plate 24: Looking across Area B (facing NNW ) .....	109
Plate 25: Looking across Area B (facing SSE) .....	110
Plate 26: Building within Area B (facing SW).....	111
Plate 27: Plate Locations .....	112

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:10,000, 1:1,250.....	46
Figure 2: Proposed Development.....	47
Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769.....	48
Figure 4: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing 1798.....	49
Figure 5: Maidstone Tithe Maps 1843.....	51
Figure 6: Historic OS Map 1870.....	52
Figure 7: Historic OS Map from 1897.....	53
Figure 8: Historic OS Map 1908.....	54
Figure 9: Historic OS Report 1935.....	55
Figure 10: Historic OS Report 1946.....	56
Figure 11: Historic OS Report 1957.....	56
Figure 12: Gazetteer of KHER Records.....	71
Figure 13: KHER Monument Record – Listed Buildings.....	72
Figure 14: KHER Monuments - Buildings.....	73
Figure 15: KHER Monument Record Excluding Buildings and Listed Buildings.....	74
Figure 16: KHER - Prehistoric.....	75
Figure 17: KHER Roman.....	76
Figure 18: KHER Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon.....	77
Figure 19: Kent HER Medieval.....	78
Figure 20: Kent HER – Post Medieval.....	79
Figure 21: Kent HER - Modern.....	80
Figure 22: Kent HER – Conservation Area.....	81
Figure 23: KHER Historic Landscape Classification.....	82
Figure 24: Kent HER – Medway Valley Palaeolithic Project.....	83
Figure 25: KHER Cropmarks.....	84
Figure 26: KHER Intrusive Events.....	85

### Conditions of Release

All rights including translation reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior written permission from SWAT Archaeology.

## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at Baltic Wharf (Powerhub), Former Tilling-Stevens Factory, St Peter's Street, Maidstone, Kent**

### **Summary**

*SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Baltic Wharf (Maidstone) Limited to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) at Baltic Wharf (Powerhub), Former Tilling-Stevens Factory, St Peter's Street, Maidstone, Kent. This Desk Based Assessment is intended to explore and disseminate the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. 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: **moderate**
- Iron Age: **moderate**
- Roman: **high**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **high**
- Modern: **low**

*The PDA is situated on the western side of the River Medway in Maidstone to the west of the centre of the town. The PDA consists of two areas of land, either side of the railway line being the Maidstone East line. Area A of the PDA, to the south of the railway line contains Powerhub, the Grade II listed building associated with the former Tilling-Stevens factory with accompanying sheds and Raglan House, the former office building of the Tilling-Stevens factory. The Powerhub building is currently vacant, but Raglan House and the accompanying outbuildings are occupied by a number of various businesses. Area B of the PDA is to the north of the railway line and consists of a tarmacked car parking area containing one single storey building located along the western side of Area B. Access to this area is obtained underneath the railway arches via Area A and also off the road at the junction of St Peters Street and Buckland Hill. Area A is circa 1.1 hectares with Area B at circa 0.25 hectares.*

*The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high archaeological potential for the Roman and Post Medieval period, moderate for the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods and low for all other periods. Bronze Age and Iron Age activity*

*in the area has been identified suggesting that the River Medway was important in this period and even more so in the Roman period with evidence of settlement has been seen on the eastern bank of the river to the east of the PDA. The PDA in the Medieval period was agricultural land before the onset of industrialisation along the riverside in the Post Medieval period. The majority of the PDA appears not to have been built on until the 19th century with Area A as a timber yard alongside Baltic Wharf and Area B as a wharf associated with a quarry until the mill was built in the late 19th century. Many of the original timber yard and wharf buildings in Area A were cleared in the early 20th century once Raglan House and the Powerhub building, and sheds were built. The existing buildings and services are likely to have truncated and disturbed any earlier potential archaeology along with that of a main sewer line which runs across both Area A and Area B. Examination of the foundations to the existing Powerhub building confirm that there is significant made ground of some 2/3 meters. Therefore, the historical impact on the archaeology in Area A of the PDA is considered to be high/total in the areas of the buildings and sewer. With regards to Area B, which was a wharf until the construction of the corn mill and outbuildings in the late 19th century. These buildings remained until sometime between 1960 and 1990 when they were demolished with the exception of the current much altered building remaining in Area B. The land then turned into a car park. Therefore, the historical impact is considered to be high/total.*

*The proposed development comprises of 160No. apartments and three new commercial units at the converted Powerhub building. The wider site proposals include the conversion of Raglan House (Block B) into 10No. apartments, the construction of a new, 8 storey building (Block C) in the south western corner providing up to 48No. apartments and two terraces of houses (block D) providing 11No. dwellings in the south eastern corner of Area A following the demolition of the sheds on the southern side. Also, within area A, a number of current smaller outbuildings located along the northern boundary of Area A will also be demolished. Area B will include the demolition of the existing building and will remain a car parking area, which will be resurfaced. The new buildings associated with the proposed development will require piled foundations and along with services and will have a high impact in an already highly truncated and disturbed area. There is the possibility of uncovering the earlier 19th century timber yard, mill and wharf buildings.*

*There may be evidence concerning the original early industrial use of the area as a timber yard, mill and a wharf of local low archaeological significance but these potential remains are likely to have been heavily disturbed from the 20th century building at the site as well as from the construction of the sewer. Any potential remains within the PDA should they survive in-situ will be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development. The need for,*

*scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities but given the likely disturbance it is recommended for there to be a watching brief.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Background**

- 1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Baltic Wharf (Maidstone) Limited (the 'Clients'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land Baltic Wharf (Powerhub), Former Tilling-Stevens Factory, St Peter's Street, Maidstone, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 75612 56104 (Fig 1).

### **1.2 The Site**

- 1.2.1 The PDA is situated on the western side of the River Medway in Maidstone to the west of the centre of the town. The PDA consists of two areas of land, either side of the railway line being the Maidstone East line. Area A of the PDA, to the south of the railway line contains Powerhub, the Grade II listed building associated with the former Tilling-Stevens factory with accompanying sheds and Raglan House, the former office building of the Tilling-Stevens factory. The Powerhub building is currently vacant, but Raglan House and the accompanying outbuildings are occupied by a number of various businesses. The eastern boundary is the River Medway with the western boundary that of St Peter's Street. The southern boundary is a modern residential development of Scotney Gardens and the northern boundary the railway line. Area B of the PDA is to the north of the railway line and consists of a tarmacked car parking area containing one single storey building located along the western side of Area B. Access to this area is obtained underneath the railway arches via Area A and also off the road at the junction of St Peter's Street and Buckland Hill. The southern and south western boundary is the railway with the northern boundary adjacent to residential developments located on the River Medway, which forms the eastern boundary. Area A is circa 1.1 hectares with Area B at circa 0.25 hectares. The PDA is broadly level ground at an average of 7m aOD (Fig. 1).

### *Geology*

- 1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists of Weald Clay Formation - Mudstone. There are superficial deposits of Alluvium, Clay, Sands, Silt and Peat. Both of these deposits run on a north- south axis following the line of the River Medway. Either side of the river area are Hythe Formation – Sandstone being the source of the Kentish Ragstone widely used across the region for building.

### *Geotechnical Information*

- 1.2.3 There is no geotechnical information at the PDA.

## **1.3 The Proposed Development**

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is for the demolition of the existing sheds, stairwells and other outbuildings and the conversion of the Powerhub building (Block A) into 160No. apartments & 3No. commercial units. The wider site proposals include the conversion of Raglan House (Block B) into 10No. apartments, the construction of a new, 8 storey building (Block C) providing up to 48No. apartments and two terraces of houses (block D) providing 11No. dwellings, as well as road access, parking (Area B) and amenity space (fig. 2).

## **1.4 Project Constraints**

- 1.4.1 There were no constraints associated with this project.

## **1.5 Scope of Document**

- 1.5.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the Historic Environment and to assess the potential impact of development on Heritage Assets. The assessment forms part of the initial stages of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist with decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

## 2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations is defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act (1990). In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.
- 2.1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework was updated in July 2018, revised in February 2019 and July 2021 is the principal document which sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides a framework in which Local Planning Authorities can produce their own distinctive Local Plans to reflect the needs of their communities.

### 2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 2.2.1 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021): Annex 2, comprises:

*'All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'*

- 2.2.2 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

*'A building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'*

- 2.2.3 NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process. The aim of NPPF Section 16 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers, and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.2.4 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

‘Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:

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

2.2.5 Paragraph 194 of the NPPF states that:

*‘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 significance. 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.’*

2.2.6 Paragraph 195 of the NPPF states that:

*‘Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account to the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when*

*considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.'*

2.2.7 The NPPF, Section 16, therefore provides the guidance to which local authorities need to refer when setting out a strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment in their Local Plans. It is noted within this, that heritage assets should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance.

2.2.8 The NPPF further provides definitions of terms in the glossary which relate to the historic environment in order to clarify the policy guidance given. For the purposes of this report, the following are important to note:

- ***'Significance (for heritage policy).*** *The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance'.*
- ***'Setting of a heritage asset.*** *The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral'.*

2.2.9 The NPPF advises local authorities to take into account the following points in paragraph 197 when drawing up strategies for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment;

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and preserving them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*
- c) the desirability of new development in making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness'.*

2.2.10 Paragraphs 199 and 204 consider the impact of a proposed development upon the significance of a heritage asset.

2.2.11 Paragraph 199 emphasises that when a new development is proposed, 'great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and that the more important the asset, the greater this weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance'.

2.2.12 Paragraph 200 notes that:

*'Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:*

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*
- b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional'.*

2.2.13 Paragraph 201 states that:

'Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and

- d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.'

2.2.14 Conversely, paragraph 202 notes that *'where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use'*.

2.2.15 The NPPF comments in paragraph 207, proffers that *'not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 201 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 202, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole'*.

2.2.16 Paragraph 204 states that *'Local Planning Authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred'*.

2.2.17 Paragraph 206 encourages Local Planning Authorities to *'look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably'*.

2.2.18 Any LPA based on paragraph 208, *'should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies, but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies'*.

2.2.19 The NPPF further provides definitions of terms which relate to the historic environment in order to clarify the policy guidance given. For the purposes of this report, the following are important to note:

- *Significance. The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic*

*or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.*

- *Setting. The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.*

2.2.20 The NPPF is supported by the Planning Policy Guidance, which includes Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance (2008) as well as Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3, all issued by Historic England.

2.2.21 In addition to the NPPF, statutory protection and guidance documents are also provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following list:

- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990);*
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979);*
- *Planning Practice Guidance: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*

### **2.3 Local Policies**

2.3.1 The Maidstone Borough Local Plan was adopted in October 2017 providing a framework for development until 2031. It plans for homes, jobs, shopping, leisure and the environment, and provides infrastructure to support these. The policies within Maidstone Borough Local Plan will be used to make decisions on planning applications. One of the policies is Policy SP18 'The Historic Environment' which states:

*'To ensure their continued contribution to the quality of life in Maidstone Borough, the characteristics, distinctiveness, diversity and quality of heritage assets will be protected and, where possible, enhanced. This will be achieved by the council encouraging and supporting measures that secure the sensitive restoration, reuse, enjoyment, conservation and/or enhancement of heritage assets, in particular designated assets identified as being at risk, to include:*

- i. Collaboration with developers, landowners, parish councils, groups preparing neighbourhood plans and heritage bodies on specific heritage initiatives including bids for funding;*

*ii. Through the development management process, securing the sensitive management and design of development which impacts on heritage assets and their settings;*

*iii. Through the incorporation of positive heritage policies in neighbourhood plans which are based on analysis of locally important and distinctive heritage; and*

*iv. Ensuring relevant heritage considerations are a key aspect of site master plans prepared in support of development allocations and broad locations identified in the local plan'.*

2.3.2 In addition, Policy DM4 'Development affecting designated and non-designated heritage assets' states:

*'1. Applicants will be expected to ensure that new development affecting a heritage asset incorporates measures to conserve, and where possible enhance, the significance of the heritage asset and, where appropriate, its setting.*

*2. Where appropriate, development proposals will be expected to respond to the value of the historic environment by the means of a proportionate Heritage Assessment which assesses and takes full account of:*

*i. Any heritage assets, and their settings, which could reasonably be impacted by the proposals;*

*ii. The significance of the assets; and*

*iii. The scale of the impact of development on the identified significance.*

*3. Where development is proposed for a site which includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, applicants must submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

*4. The council will apply the relevant tests and assessment factors specified in the National Planning Policy Framework when determining applications for development which would result in the loss of, or harm to, the significance of a heritage asset and/or its setting.*

*5. In the circumstances where the loss of a heritage asset is robustly justified, developers must make the information about the asset and its significance available for incorporation into the Historic Environment Record'.*

2.3.3 Maidstone Borough Council also has a Heritage Strategy in the Local Plan, which was adopted in October 2017. There are no specific policies relating to archaeology. The paper was to present evidence of heritage assets in the borough and that heritage considerations underpinned the preparation of the Local Plan.

2.3.4 Within the adopted local plan, the area of the PDA is an allocated site in the plan for development. Heritage is mentioned within the design and layout.

*Policy RMX1(5) Powerhub building and Baltic Wharf, St Peter's Street, Maidstone.*

2.3.5 The Baltic Wharf site, as shown on the policies map, is suitable for a mix of uses comprising housing, offices (B1a and/or A2), leisure uses (D2), cafés and restaurants (A3) and retail (A1). Planning permission will be granted if the following criteria are met:

*Design and layout*

1. The proposal conserves and, where possible, enhances the heritage significance of the listed Powerhub building and its setting and secures the building's restoration.

2. The proposal achieves the comprehensive development of the whole site and avoids piecemeal development which would undermine the achievement of the restoration of the listed building.

3. The proposal is designed to enhance the site's contribution to the townscape as seen from public vantage points, in particular from the banks of the River Medway

*Maidstone Draft Local Plan (2021)*

2.3.6 Within the draft local plan, the PDA is retained within the plan as a potential site for development, where the policy has altered slightly from the adopted version to include archaeology.

*Policy LPRSA148 - Maidstone Riverside, Maidstone Town Centre*

2.3.7 The policy concerning Maidstone Riverside mentions the following points:

#### Design and layout

- Existing Baltic Wharf building should be retained.
- Design of the site will need to ensure neighbouring resident's amenity is protected.
- Assessment of the archaeological potential of the site is undertaken and the measures needed to address the assessment's findings secured.

#### *Local Planning Guidance*

- 2.3.8 The Kent Design Guide, 2008. Prepared by the Kent Design Group, it provides the criteria necessary for assessing planning applications. Helps building designers, engineers, planners and developers achieve high standards of design and construction. It is adopted by the Council as a Supplementary Planning Document.

### 3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

#### 3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Baltic Wharf (Maidstone) Limited to support a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below) and 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.
- 3.1.2 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.

#### 3.2 Desk-Based Assessment – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017)

- 3.2.1 This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, revised 2017). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

*'Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.'*

(2017:4)

- 3.2.2 The purpose of the desk-based assessment is, therefore, an assessment that provides a contextual archaeological record, in order to provide:

- *an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study*
- *an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, in England, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests*
- *strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined*
- *an assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings*
- *strategies to conserve the significance of heritage assets, and their settings*
- *design strategies to ensure new development makes a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and local place-shaping*
- *proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research, whether undertaken in response to a threat or not.*

CIFA (2017:4)

## 4 METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment has been based upon relevant professional guidance including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA, 2017).

### 4.2 Sources

- 4.2.1 A number of publicly accessible sources were consulted prior to the preparation of this document.

#### *Archaeological databases*

- 4.2.2 Although it is recognised that national databases are an appropriate resource for this particular type of assessment, the local Historic Environmental Record held at Kent County Council (KCCHER) contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape.
- 4.2.3 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets and is the preferred archive for a comprehensive HER search.
- 4.2.4 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.

#### *Cartographic and Pictorial Documents*

- 4.2.5 A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the Kent County Council, the internet, Ordnance Survey and the Kent Archaeological Society. A full listing of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 10.

*Aerial photographs*

4.2.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 3-7) as well as other collections.

*Secondary and Statutory Resources*

4.2.7 Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, archaeological reports associated with development control, landscape studies, dissertations and research frameworks are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment.

*Walkover Survey*

4.2.8 The Site is visited for a walkover survey. This is for the purpose of:

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

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 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 centred on the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There were no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Protected Military Remains within the search area. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1.

Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	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	c. 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
<b>Table 1: Classification of Archaeological periods</b>		

### 5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 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).

5.2.2 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).

5.2.3 There are a large number of designated heritage assets within the assessment area as seen in Figure 13. There is one located within the PDA (Area A) itself being the Grade II listed Tilling Stevens Engineering Works. The others are primarily on

the eastern side of the River Medway associated with the historical core of Maidstone itself. In addition, there are a number of Locally Listed Buildings (Fig. 14). The PDA lies outside of the Maidstone Conservation Area (Fig.22), which is located to the east of the PDA. The designated assets will be subject to a separate Heritage Statement.

### **5.3 Previous Archaeological Works**

- 5.3.1 There have been a number of recent intrusive archaeological events in the study area (Fig.26). However, many are finds concerning the eastern side of the river or on the edge of the assessment area to the south. There is little by way of archaeological events close to that of the PDA on the western area of the river. The PDA has been subject to a non-intrusive desk-top study previously in 2013 as part of an earlier application (EKE12880). Key intrusive events focussing on those on the western side of the river are summarised below:
- 5.3.2 Evaluation at St Peters Church (EKE5473) – Undertaken in 1999, south of the PDA where 4 test pits revealed pits and a Medieval structure (TQ 75 NE 43), associated with the Medieval Hospital at that site, running east-west constructed over an earlier north-south ditch containing Bronze Age animal bone and flint artefacts (TQ 75 NE 388).
- 5.3.3 Brunswick House Primary School (EKE8875) – A Watching brief in 2003 found no archaeological finds or features.
- 5.3.4 85 Buckland Road (EKE8953) – An evaluation in 2005 found no archaeological finds or features.
- 5.3.5 Scotney Gardens St Peters Street – Not in the HER but reported in the earlier DBA for Powerhub is a desk-based assessment undertaken immediately south of the PDA concluded that the cumulative impact of development, demolition, site clearance and new construction would have impacted severely on any below-ground archaeological remains.

#### *Historic Landscape Classification*

- 5.3.6 The KHER landscape classification shows the PDA as part of the post 1810 settlement area. The historical core of the town is on the opposite side of the river (Fig. 23)

#### *Cropmarks*

- 5.3.7 There are some cropmarks recorded within the assessment area (Fig.25). However, these are not located close to the PDA.

### **5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative**

- 5.4.1 The Roman road to 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 by Maidstone Grammar School circa 1.5km to the south, south east and another located at the Mount, circa 95m north of Maidstone East Station and east of the PDA.
- 5.4.2 'Maidstone' derives from the Roman word 'Maduicœ' 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 wider area. There is evidence of occupation at Maidstone from the earliest periods of human history.
- 5.4.3 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. The core settlement area was on the eastern side of the River Medway. 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.

- 5.4.4 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.500m 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.
- 5.4.5 During the Medieval period the town continued to expand and in 1348 the Archbishop's Palace, situated on the eastern bank of the River Medway, south east of the PDA was built on the site of a resting house used by the archbishops when travelling from London to Canterbury.
- 5.4.6 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.
- 5.4.7 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.
- 5.4.8 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.
- 5.4.9 In 1549 Maidstone was incorporated and the town was authorised to build a grammar school, which was endowed with the Guild's estates with the school located at the Corpus Christi Hall on Earl Street. 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.

5.4.10 In 1567, the Walloons, a French speaking Belgic people, settled here and introduced the manufacture of linen and woollen goods. Despite outbreaks of plague the woollen industry thrived, and the population continued to grow. During the 16th century and 17th century Maidstone grew increasingly important. Its population grew from about 2,000 in 1500 to about 2,500 in 1600 and about 3,000 in 1650. This was despite outbreaks of the plague. Like all towns Maidstone suffered epidemics. It struck in 1563, 1575, 1595, 1604, 1069 and 1626. The last outbreak of plague was in 1666.

5.4.11 At the end of the 17th century the wool trade went into decline it was succeeded by papermaking. 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.

5.4.12 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.

5.4.13 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.

5.4.14 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.

- 5.4.15 By the early 18th century, the population of Maidstone had probably reached 4,000. It doubled by the end of the century. In 1801, the population of Maidstone was just over 8,000. By the standards of the time, it was quite a large town. It grew rapidly. By 1851 the population had risen to over 20,000. By the end of the century, it was over 33,000. In 1819 Maidstone gained its first police force and in 1822 it gained gas light.
- 5.4.16 The Medway Valley line is the name given to the railway line linking Strood in the Medway Towns via Maidstone West to Paddock Wood which is just to the west on the PDA on a north-south axis and this stretch opened by 1856. Completed in 1874 was the London, Chatham and Dover Railway (now Maidstone East Line), which passes between the two areas of the PDA and crossed the river by way of a truss bridge.
- 5.4.17 By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, there was increasing industrialisation in the town and the previous agricultural land on the western side of the River Medway was used for industry with the creation of a number of wharves along the Medway on both sides of the river. The northern part of Area A was a timber yard. A newspaper article dated 17<sup>th</sup> October 1893 mentions that there had been a fire at Baltic Wharf Saw Mills of which the 'whole of the machinery and timber were destroyed, the owner Thos. Vidler, was not insured.
- 5.4.18 In 1912 Raglan House was built and then in 1917, the Powerhub building built for the Tilling-Stevens Ltd as a factory building motor vehicles, as well as the creation of sheds to the south of the main factory building. The motor works also includes buildings on the western side of St Peter's Street, taking advantage of the railway station of Maidstone Barracks as well as the area of Baltic Wharf. The factory closed in 1975 and the buildings since utilised by a number of different companies.
- 5.4.19 Also taking advantage of the river for transportation was the Victorian corn mill in Area B. Original a wharf area for a nearby quarry, by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, a mill had been built at the site. Originally named Iguanodon Mill after the famous dinosaur bones found in at Queen's quarry in Maidstone in 1834. By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, it had been renamed 'Medway Mills' and subsequently demolished post 1960.

## 5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

### *Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769*

5.5.1 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. This shows the PDA located on the western side of the River Medway. There appears to be a path running alongside the side of the Medway and also on the same axis to the west of the PDA. To the north, north west on the higher ground is the estate relating to Great Buckland. The settlement and town of Maidstone is located to the east and south east of the PDA. South of the PDA also on the western side of the river is the church of St Peters. There is a single bridge crossing in place (Fig. 3).

### *Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1798*

5.5.2 This map shows far greater details of buildings, and land use. The PDA is seen as pasture land. Opposite on the eastern side of the river, the town is expanding northwards. The town gaol is in the process of being updated on the map. We know the County Jail was converted to a prison in the 1740s (Fig.4).

### *Maidstone Tithe Map of 1843*

5.5.3 The tithe map is in two parts. One side shows the eastern side of the river and the other shows the western side. The eastern side is included for information and shows the densely packed town with larger industrial buildings alongside the eastern banks of the river. Area A of the PDA falls across two areas designated 3685 in the southern portion and 3833 in the norther portion. Area B lies within the area designate 3832 (Fig.5). A breakdown of the details concerning these areas is as follows:

ID	Owner	Occupier	Name of Area	Type of Use
3835	George Charles Addison Esq.	Mrs Susan Worley		Meadow
3833	George Charles Addison Esq.	Mrs Susan Worley		Meadow
3832	Earl of Aylesford	Charles Higgins and William Bensted	Pasture Stone Wharf & Road	Waste

- 5.5.4 The above confirms that by 1843, there were the beginnings of industrialisation on the Western side of the River with Pasture Stone Wharf although the majority of the PDA is still meadowland. A road can be seen heading on a west, north west to east, south east axis towards the wharf.

## 5.6

### *Historic OS Map 1870*

- 5.6.1 This is the first properly scaled OS map. The road to Area B of the PDA being Pasture Stone Wharf is shown with only a small building in the north western corner. Area A of the PDA appears to still be meadow. To the west on a north south axis is the railway line. To the south of the PDA is a Wharf. On the eastern side of the River by Area B, is a map annotation stating, 'Roman Remains found here'. That part of the town is slowly being infilled but at this time there are still remnants of open areas (Fig.6).

### *Historic OS map 1897*

- 5.6.2 There have been significant changes. This area to the west of the river is now no longer farmland. The PDA for Area A is now a timber yard in the northern part and in the southern part it is Baltic Wharf. Both the yard and the wharf have a number of buildings located within them. Adjacent to the south is also another yard. On the western boundary of Area A of the PDA is a new road called St Peter's Road which appears to be a cul-de-sac. West of the end of St Peter's Road is now a station on the railway line called Barracks Station. In Area B there is one large building and two smaller ones. The larger building is annotated 'Iguanodon Mill' and is a corn mill. It is likely called that following the 1834 quarry excavation of the famous Iguanodon fossils unearthed at Queen's Road west of the PDA. Between the two areas of the PDA there is now a new railway line to Maidstone East Station located on the eastern side of the river with a bridge atop the River Medway. The Roman Remains annotation on the eastern side of the river opposite Area B has altered to state the Roman remains were found in 1843. Due to the railway, Area B is still access from the west with the trackway upgraded to be called Buckland Hill which extends underneath the railway to access Area B (Fig.7).

*Historic OS map 1908*

- 5.6.3 The timber yard appears to have been divided into two areas with new buildings. The adjacent yard to the south of Area A is now a timber yard and is called Acorn Wharf. On the opposite side of St Peter's Street are new Malthouse buildings. Iguanodon Mill is renamed Medway Mills and has a much larger mill building with smaller buildings now located elsewhere around the boundary edge. The river fronted either side is predominantly industrial. Adjacent to Area B of the PDA is the site used for Cattle Cake Works (Fig.8).

*Historic OS map 1935*

- 5.6.4 There have been significant changes. Baltic Wharf remains in the southern part of the Area A of the PDA but almost the entire northern area of Area A is now a large building labelled 'Victoria Works (engineering)'. This being the current extant building on the site. The works also include buildings located on the western side of St Peter's Road and takes advantage of the railway sidings at the rear. In addition, facing the road, are the offices building, also extant. Many of the buildings located in the Baltic Wharf area are open sided. Area B is broadly unchanged. Adjacent to Area B there have been changes to the site. (Fig.9)

*Historic OS map 1946*

- 5.6.5 There appears little change (Fig. 10)

*Historic OS map 1957*

- 5.6.6 Within Area A, Baltic Wharf part there is now a larger building. Area B is now called a flour mill (Fig.11).

## **5.7 Aerial Photographs**

*1921*

- 5.7.1 This good quality photograph shows the factory building with the small office building on St Peter's Street. Area B of the PDA is dominated by mill building and chimney with single storey buildings located around the boundary edge of Area B (Plate 1)

*1929*

5.7.2 Facing the other direction to the photograph above we can now see the small works buildings located on the southern side of the main Tillings building being Baltic Wharf. The adjacent Acorn wharf to the south appear to still be a timber yard (Plate 2).

*1946*

5.7.3 There appears little change (Plate 3).

*1960s*

5.7.4 There have been changes with new buildings immediately in the south eastern corner of Area A having replaced numerous earlier smaller buildings (Plate 4).

*1990*

5.7.5 There have been significant changes with the clearance of a number of buildings in the southern area of Area A. In Area B the mill building has been demolished and is a car park. The adjacent plot has also had its industrial buildings demolished and is also mainly car parking. On the western side of St Peter's Street, the malthouse buildings have been demolished and replaced by modern commercial units (Plate 5).

*2003*

5.7.6 There appears little change in Areas A and B. However adjacent to the south of Area A, the industrial buildings have been demolished a residential building is under construction. On the eastern side of the river the commercial buildings have been replaced by a new dual carriageway and the area landscaped. Adjacent to the north of Area B, the site is now used for residential housing (Plate 6).

*2020*

5.7.7 There is little change at the PDA (Plate 7).

## **5.8 Walkover Survey**

5.8.1 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 artefacts. A walkover was

undertaken on the 8th of June 2022. No features or artefacts were seen (Plates 26-26).

- 5.8.2 Area A of the PDA is on the eastern side of St Peters Street. The north western part of the Site includes Raglan House facing the street. Behind of which is an area of smaller brick storage buildings and hardstanding including a pass under the railway to Area B. Immediately south of Raglan House is the Powerhub listed building. South of the Powerhub building and adjoining, now clad in metal are the long sheds. The south eastern corner includes more commercial units. The southern part of Area A is hardstanding for car parking. It is possible to enter the gates in the south western corner from St Peter's Street, pass along the rear of the commercial units and the Powerhub building adjacent to the waterfront, and exit underneath the Powerhub building back onto St Peters Street, which is all hardstanding. Area B to the north of Area A and the railway line can also be accessed from the corner of St Peters Street and Buckland Hill passing underneath the railway. The car parking area is all hardstanding, with one brick building remaining, which is currently in use and has been greatly altered and extended.

## 5.9 Summary of Potential

### *Palaeolithic*

- 5.9.1 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 no entries for this period within the assessment area. The Medway Valley Palaeolithic Project survey assesses the PDA as part of area designated No. 47 (Fig.24). Area 47 has not recorded any Palaeolithic events or finds. The Palaeolithic potential in this area is considered **low**. Palaeolithic remains are exceptionally rare and are considered to be of national significance.

### *Mesolithic*

- 5.9.2 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has one record from this period (Fig.16) relating to find found during the excavations at Fremlin Walk circa 350m east, south east of the PDA (TQ 75 NE 306) of worked flints. Three flakes were found in a tree bole, one in a grave, and two, including a blade, from the subsoil strip. Given the low

number from this period in the assessment area, it is considered that the potential for finding remains that date to this period is **low**. In-situ Mesolithic sites are also rare and considered of national significance.

#### *Neolithic*

5.9.3 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has no entries for this period within the assessment area. We know that there was Neolithic activity elsewhere in the Medway Valley to the north west with important Neolithic structures. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**. Any in-situ finds of accumulations of artefacts associated with working sites or occupation would be of national significance as they provide insights into flint working technology and the places Neolithic people lived. These would also be of regional significance in furthering understanding of the utilisation along the Medway Valley during this period.

#### *Bronze Age*

5.9.4 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 one record from this period (Fig.16) within the assessment area of a ditch found beneath St Peters Church circa 425m to the south of the PDA (TQ 75 NE 388). The site also contained containing animal bones and flint artefacts, including a blade and awl suggesting possible settlement activity no doubt attracted by the River Medway although it is not clear if the PDA would have been part of the floodplain in this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

#### *Iron Age*

5.9.5 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 four records from this period (Fig.16) within the assessment area. Circa 365m to the east, south east are Iron Age remains found at Fremlin Walk (TQ 75 NE 305). Items found during the excavation

there included post holes, pits and ditches, as well as 26 sherds of Late Iron Age Pottery and 159 Belgic sherds as well as animal bones. Some of these finds were Late in the Iron Age and may have continued into the Roman period. Other Iron Age pottery have been found at Buckland Hill in a rubbish pit circa 365m to the west (TQ 75 NE 27) and nearby to that site, circa 625m to the west was an Iron Age/Roman jar (TQ 75 NE 413). In general, the Iron Age period is less well represented in the River Medway valley, although there would have been scattered farmsteads across the landscape and it is possible that the site at Fremlin Walk was one. If so, it is possible that the PDA was part of the wider agricultural hinterland. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the Application Site is considered **moderate**. Iron Age agricultural sites have regional significance in allowing comparison and contrasts between sites and river valleys in Kent and understanding field systems associated with settlement sites.

#### *Romano-British*

5.9.6 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. The Romans heavily exploited the River Medway and used it as an important navigable river to supply ragstone from quarries to places like London, Richborough and Canterbury. The Kent HER has 16 records from this period (Fig.17) within the assessment area. Key areas of Roman activity are seen on the eastern side of the river, including that of the Roman villa at The Mount (TQ 75 NE 28) found in 1843 and circa 95m north, north east of the PDA and later excavated in 1994 revealing the floor plan. Other Roman features in the area include a ditch and field in Sandling Road (TQ 75 NE 259) circa 145m north east of the PDA identified in an evaluation at the Sorting Office as well as the Iron Age possible settlement at Fremlin Walk continuing into the Roman period (TQ 75 NE 304) with evidence of a timber building. There have been findspots of coins in that vicinity (MKE70273, MKE70275) and a hoard circa 535m to the east, south east (TQ 75 NE 33). Circa 335m to the east and south east (TQ 75 NE 32). A possible Roman building was discovered on the corner of Week Street and the High Street circa 525m east south east of the PDA (TQ 75 NE 139) and it is not clear if this is related to the villa at The Mount. Roman burial urns have been discovered, some in 1850. Two

Roman urns were found in St. Faith's Street, Maidstone (TQ 75 NE 31). while excavating for a building, opposite to the top of what was the Green. Likewise, about twenty years before, a few small urns, were found in digging foundations for four of five houses higher up the street. A burial site recognised on the eastern side of the Wheeler Street area (TQ 75 NE 98). Roman cemeteries were usually outside of the settlement area. The main Roman Road crossed the Medway here circa 325m to the south (TQ 74 SE 36). Also, to the south, A Roman bronze statuette of Sylvanus was found together with a Roman lamp in the garden beside the chapel of St Peter's Hospital (TQ 75 NE 55). A sherd of Samian ware was also found near the Invicta Rowing Club to the north of the PDA during an evaluation on land at Whatman Way (TQ 75 NE 316). Roman activity has also been seen to the west. Urns were found circa 485m west of the PDA (TQ 75 NE 44) suggesting another possible cemetery. A coin at 24 Buckland Hill (TQ 75 NE 170) circa 160m west of the PDA. With the PDA being located in an area where Roman activity is seen on all sides, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

#### *Anglo-Saxon*

- 5.9.7 The Kent HER has two records from this period (Fig.18). There is a possible Saxon find during the excavations at Fremlin Walk (TQ 75 NE 303). A possible sherd of pottery found in small pit which may be dated to the Saxon period. An Anglo-Saxon knife and spearhead found at the Medway Brewery in 1871 (TQ 75 NE 73). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Medieval*

- 5.9.8 The Kent HER has 17 archaeological records from this period (Fig.19) within the assessment area. The majority are located to the east and towards the south in what was the core of the town in this period and where seven records are those relating to listed buildings. For example, Corpus Christi founded in 1422 is Grade II\*. There is also a timber framed building in Faiths Street which is Grade II (TQ 75 NE 628). The former Church of St Peters and Paul is to the south (TQ 75 NE 679), as is the Medieval hospital (TQ 75 NE 43). As expected, Medieval remains have been found in the centre of town (TQ 75 NE 309; TQ 75 NE 302) in pits as well as linear features and artefacts such as animal bone, peg tile, pottery as well as

general rubble. In the Post Medieval period maps show the area of the PDA as fields and it was likely that this was the same in the Medieval period. The potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**. Given the agricultural nature of the Application Site in this period, any features may possible be field boundaries and is considered to be low interest and significance.

#### *Post Medieval*

- 5.9.9 The Kent HER has 151 records from this period within the assessment area (Fig.20) reflecting the continued growth of the town of Maidstone in this period. 120 of those records are for nationally or locally listed buildings. The western side of the river primarily remained agricultural until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century when it became industrialised especially following the arrival of the railway with the Maidstone to Strood railway (TQ 76 SW 442) to the west in 1856 with the Sevenoaks, Maidstone branch line in 1862 (TQ 75 NE 816 of which passed in between the PDA and cross the river by truss bridge (Plate 9).
- 5.9.10 Prior to the railway, Area B in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century is recorded on an estate map associated with the Earl of Aylesford as being a wharf (TQ 75 NE 408) to serve the nearby Iguanodon Quarry (TQ 75 NW 163) to the west and outside of the assessment area. There map appears to show a trackway from the quarry to this wharf on the line of Buckland Hill annotated 'Benstead's Road from Quarry'. The tithe maps confirms this as a wharf with 'Stone Wharf and Road'. The River Medway would have been a key mode of transport as seen in Plate 8. By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, Area B had become a corn mill with a large mill building and a couple of outbuildings. Stone Road trackway had become Buckland Hill and passed to the mill area in Area B underneath the railway.
- 5.9.11 Area A at the time of the tithes was still agricultural and recorded as 'meadow. However, by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, Area A comprised of a timber yard in the northern half and Baltic Wharf in the southern half. South of Baltic Wharf, there were other wharfs and industrial areas and also on the western side of St Peter's Road. Both the timber yard and Baltic wharf had a number of buildings within them. The industrialisation of the western bank of the River Medway in the area of the PDA can be seen in Plates 8-12. The potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **high** and would be considered of low local significance.

### *Modern*

5.9.12 There are 17 KHER records from this period (fig.21). The timber wharf in Area A had become the Stevens works, also known as Victoria Works. In 1912 the Stevens Works had built facing St Peters Street at the north western part of Area A, the office building, known as Raglan House, which is still extant. The works also encompassed buildings on the western side of St Peters Street. The Tilling Stevens company was formed in 1915 and resulted in expansion the building of the Tillings Stevens factory located in Area A (TQ 75 NE 431). This meant the entire replacement of the earlier buildings within the timber yard and Baltic Wharf with new buildings. Built in 1917, there was the main factory still extant and adjacent to the factory on the southern side double height pitched roof sheds were constructed in brick also believed in 1917. The southern part of Area A was still referred to as Baltic Wharf and has underground a number of different buildings through the 20<sup>th</sup> century with additional outbuildings buildings located around the boundary edge. Full details concerning the buildings are provided in the accompanying Heritage Assessment.

5.9.13 Area B the main mill building had extended in the north western end by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Between 1960 and 1990, the mill building was demolished, and the area covered with hardstanding and used as a car park. Only one of the original outbuildings survive but is much altered and extended. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

### *Overview*

5.9.14 This desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site, but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork.

5.9.15 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: **moderate**
  
- Iron Age: **moderate**
  
- Roman: **high**

- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **high**
- Modern: **low**

## 6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 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.

### 6.2 Historic Impacts

6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the majority of the PDA appears not to have been built on until the 19<sup>th</sup> century with Area A as a timber yard alongside Baltic Wharf and Area B as a wharf until the mill was built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Many of the original timber yard and wharf buildings in Area A were cleared in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century once Raglan House and the Powerhub building, and sheds were built. In addition, there is a sewer line that runs across Area A and Area B as seen in Fig. 2 in a north, north east to south, south west direction. It is likely there has been greater disturbance in the areas around the buildings from other services. The existing buildings and services are likely to have truncated and disturbed any earlier potential archaeology. Examination of the foundations to the existing Powerhub building confirm that there is significant made ground of some 2/3 meters.

- 6.2.2 Within the area of proposed development Landmark Information Group has carried out a Site check Assess Report (15/02/11). The report has highlighted the presence of potentially contaminative past land uses on or within 25m of the site boundary, including a saw mill and timber treatment works, tanks and electrical substation facilities. The developers have commissioned a further report which is currently in preparation. Therefore, the historical impact on the archaeology in Area A of the PDA is considered to be **high/total** in the areas of the buildings and sewer.
- 6.2.3 With regards to Area B, which was a wharf until the construction of the corn mill and outbuildings in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. These buildings remained until sometime between 1960 and 1990 when they were demolished with the exception of the current much altered building remaining in Area B. The land then turned into a car park. Therefore, the historical impact is considered to be **high/total** as only the central portion of Area B did not appear to have any mill buildings, but this is where the sewer crosses the Site.

*Proposed Impact*

- 6.2.4 The proposed development comprises of 160No. apartments and three new commercial units at the converted Powerhub building. The wider site proposals include the conversion of Raglan House (Block B) into 10No. apartments, the construction of a new, 8 storey building (Block C) in the south western corner providing up to 48No. apartments and two terraces of houses (block D) providing 11No. dwellings in the south eastern corner of Area A following the demolition of the sheds on the southern side. Also, within area A, a number of current smaller outbuildings located along the northern boundary of Area A will also be demolished. Area B will include the demolition of the existing building and will remain a car parking area, which will be resurfaced.
- 6.2.5 The new buildings associated with the proposed development will require piled foundations and along with services and will have a high impact in an already highly truncated and disturbed area. There is the possibility of uncovering the earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century timber yard, mill and wharf buildings.

## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION**

### **7.1 Introduction**

7.1.1 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 for the Roman and Post Medieval periods, moderate for the Bronze Age and low for all other periods. Prior to industrial development in the area in the second half of the 19th century, the area was rural and outside of the historical area of Maidstone. There may be evidence concerning the original early industrial use of the area as a timber yard, mill and a wharf of local low archaeological significance but these potential remains are likely to have been heavily disturbed from the 20th century building at the site as well as from the construction of the sewer. Any potential remains within the PDA should they survive in-situ will be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities but given the likely disturbance it is recommended for there to be a watching brief.

## **8 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

### **8.1 Reliability/Limitations of Sources**

- 8.1.1 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 Kent County Council, and therefore considered as being reliable.

### **8.2 Copyright**

- 8.2.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company and the author shall retain full copyright on the commissioned report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. All rights are reserved, excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to Baltic Wharf (Maidstone) Limited (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

## 9 REFERENCES

### 9.1 Bibliographic

- Maidstone Borough Council – Local Plan (2017)
- Kent Design Guide
- CifA 2017 Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment
- National Planning Policy Framework 2021
- Data provided by Kent HER
- Hasted. 1789. *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent*, Volume 5.
- Glover, J. 1982. *The Place Names of Kent*.
- Everitt, A. 1986. *Continuity and Colonization: The Evolution of Kentish Settlement*.
- English Heritage Guidance (2014) *The setting of the Heritage Assets*
- Hopkins, B. 2013. *Baltic Wharf (Powerhub) Former Tilling-Stevens Factory, St Peter's Street, Maidstone, Kent: Assessment of Archaeological Significance*. Archaeological Risk Management.

### 9.2 Websites

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Available at:  
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46>.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*. Available at: <http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2018. *National Planning Policy Framework*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>
- Historic England, 2008: *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*. Available at:  
<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/>
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Available at:  
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents>
- Kent Design Guide. Available at:  
<http://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/regeneration-policies/kent-design-guide>
- Portable Antiquities Scheme. Available at:

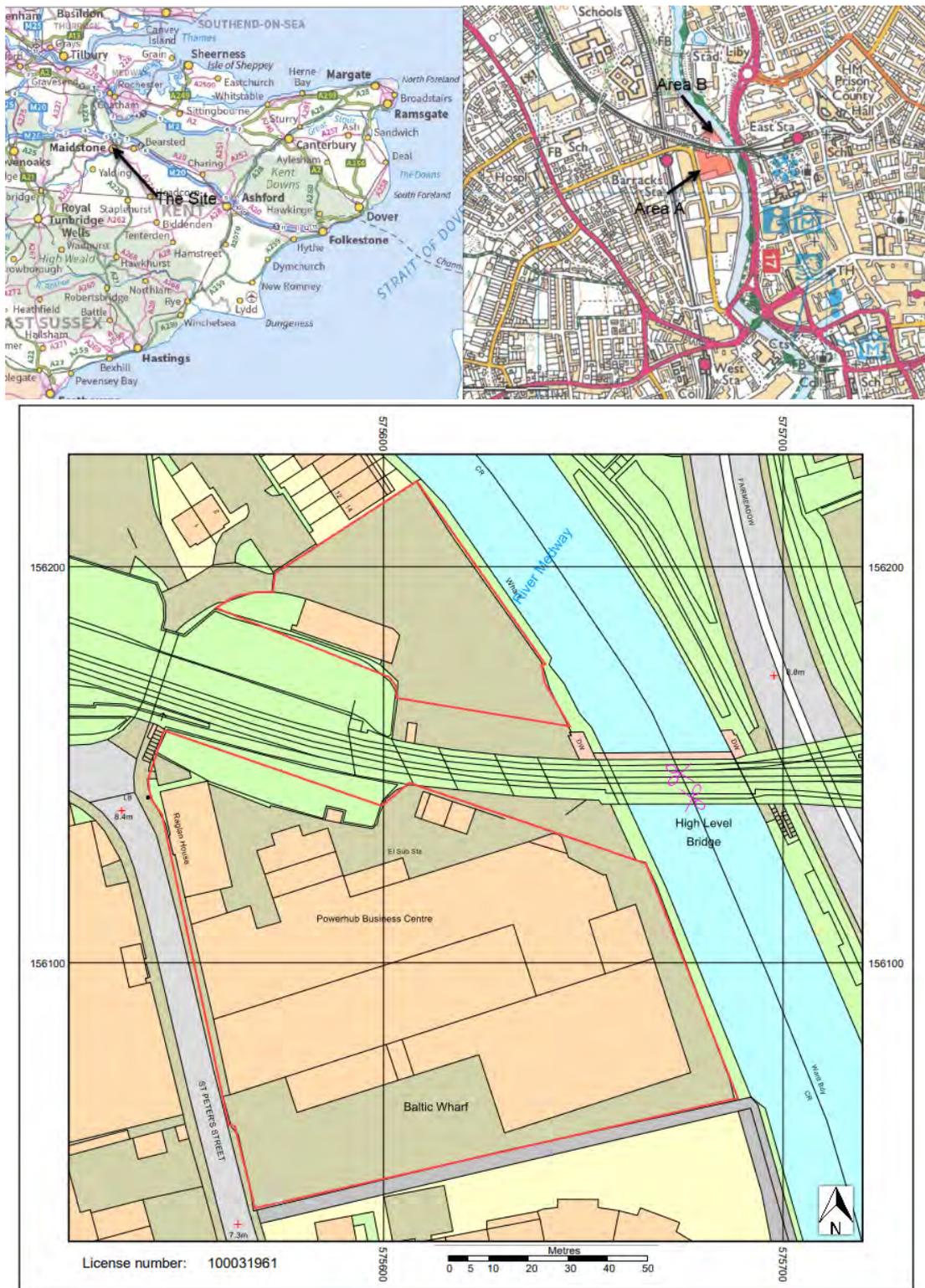
<http://www.finds.org.uk>

British Geological Survey. Available at:

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

Horsham, Petworth, Midhurst and Steying Express 17th October 1893. Available at:

<https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/viewer/bl/0002180/18931017/030/0003>



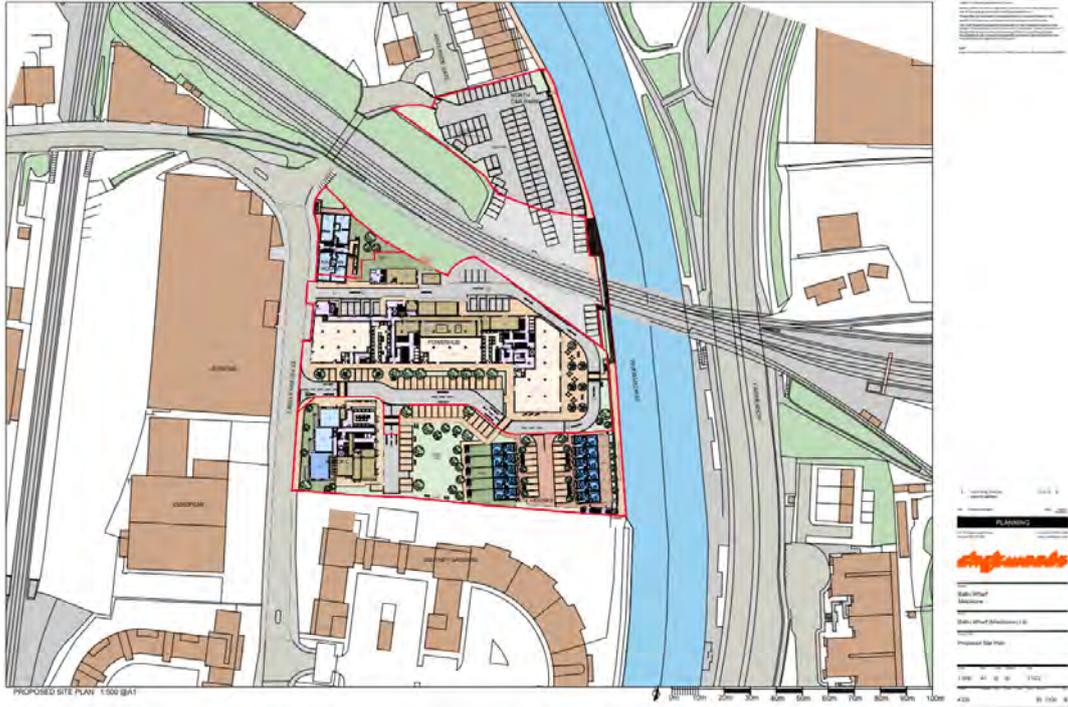


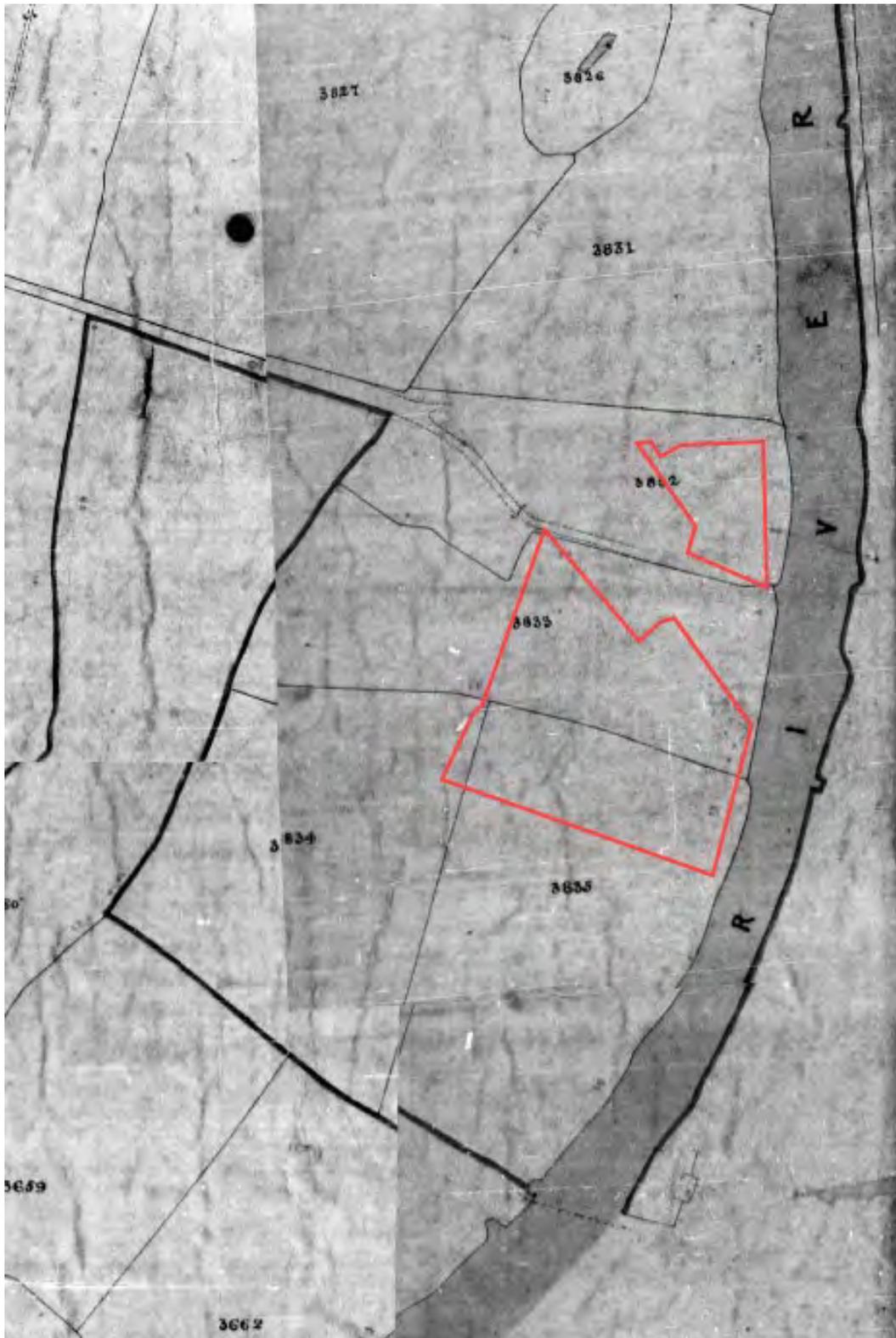
Figure 2: Proposed Development



Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 4: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing 1798





*Figure 5: Maidstone Tithe Maps 1843*



Figure 6: Historic OS Map 1870



Figure 7: Historic OS Map from 1897

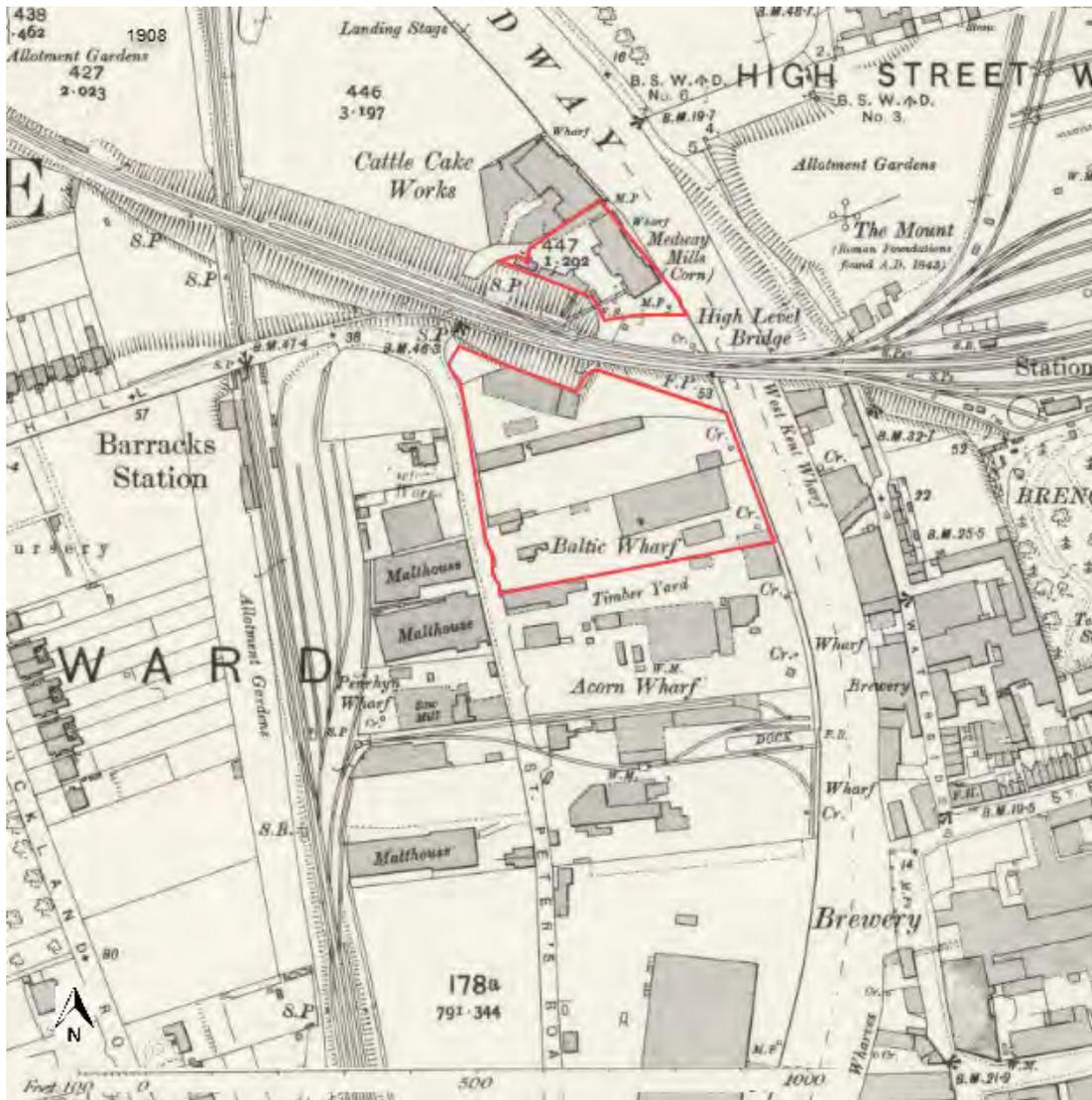


Figure 8: Historic OS Map 1908

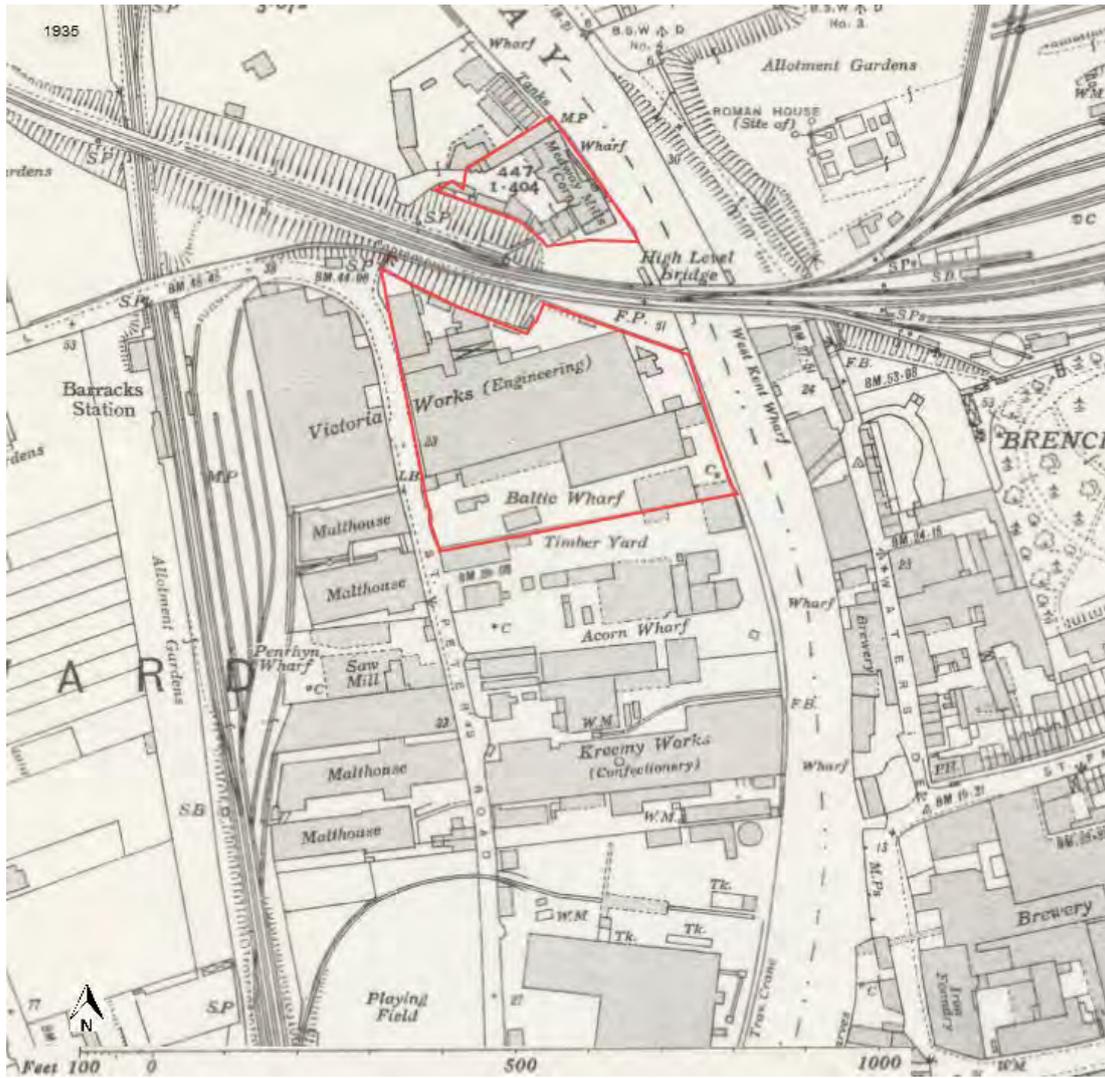


Figure 9: Historic OS Report 1935

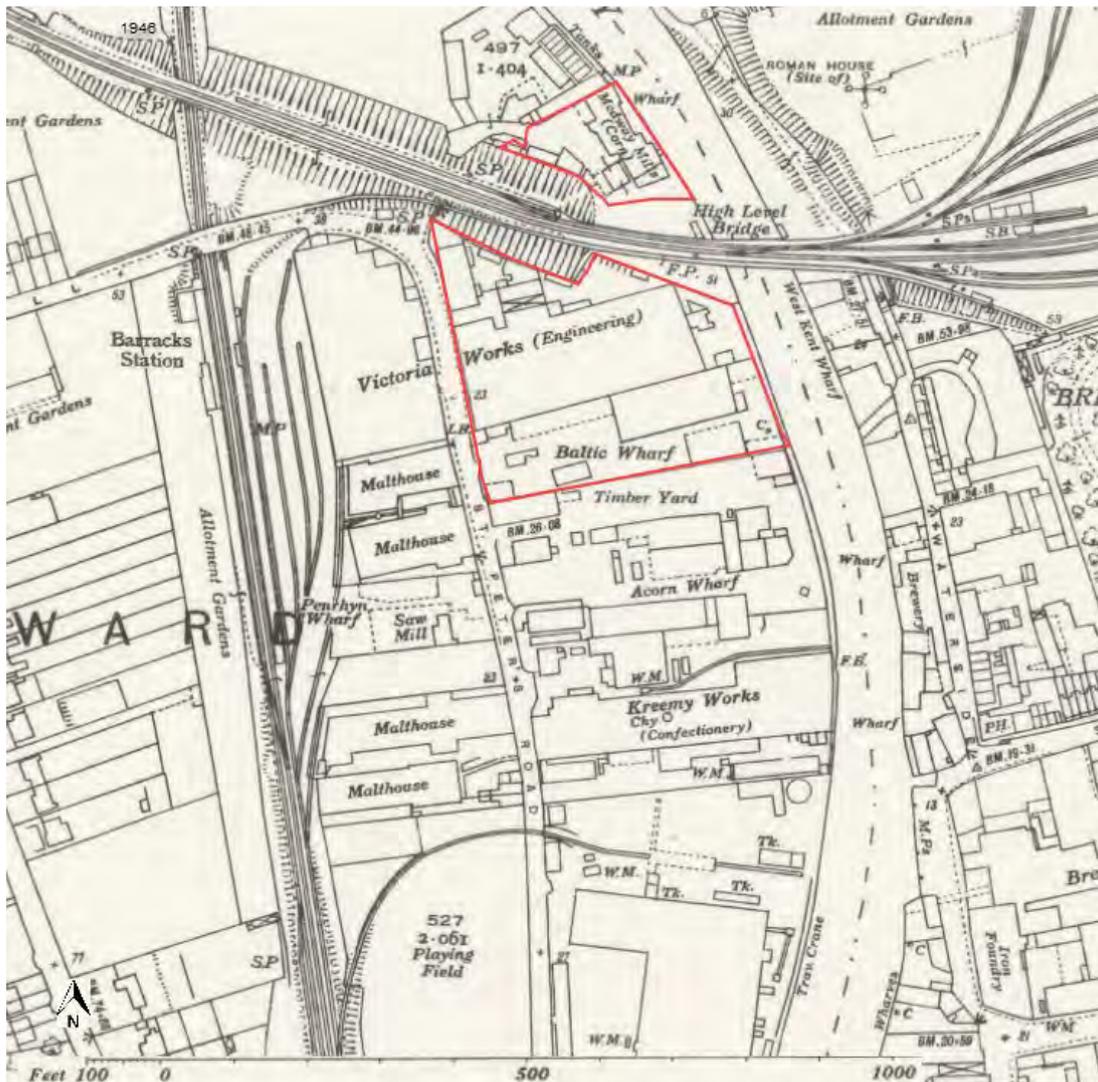


Figure 10: Historic OS Report 1946

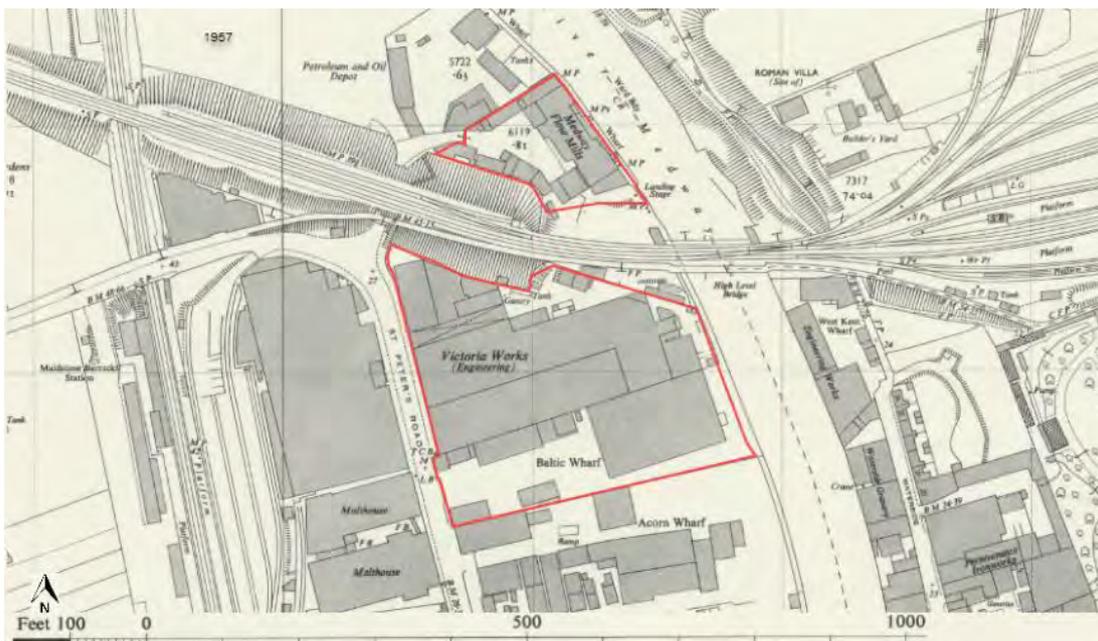


Figure 11: Historic OS Report 1957

**10 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 13-26).**

Kent HER ID	Record Type	Location	Period	Description
TQ 75 NE 252	Monument	c. 355m SSE	Post Medieval	Maidstone power station
TQ 75 NE 259	Monument	c. 145m NE	Roman	Roman ditch and field, Sandling Road, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 271	Monument	c. 60m SW	Post Medieval	Maltings (site), St Peters St
TQ 75 NE 272	Monument	c. 325m ESE	Post Medieval	Maltings (site) St Faiths St
TQ 75 NE 273	Monument	c. 305m SE	Post Medieval	Fremlins Brewery, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 274	Monument	c. 300m E	Post Medieval	Maltings (site of) on week St
TQ 75 NE 275	Monument	c. 485m ESE	Post Medieval	Maltings (site of) week St
TQ 75 NE 276	Monument	c. 145m SE	Post Medieval	Waterside Brewery, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 278	Monument	c. 155m SSW	Post Medieval	Maltings, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 279	Monument	c. 495m S	Post Medieval	Medway brewery
TQ 75 NE 294	Listed Building	c. 340m NNE	Post Medieval to Modern	The White House
TQ 75 NE 383	Monument	c. 440m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	Vaulted Cellar and rubbish pit at 6-8 Market Buildings, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 388	Monument	c. 425m S	Bronze Age	Probable Bronze Age ditch found beneath St Peters Church
TQ 75 NE 390	Monument	c. 480m W	Post Medieval	Post Medieval Boundary ditches found at Brunswick House, City Primary School Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 394	Building	c. 410m ESE	Modern	The New Empire Electric (Site of), Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 395	Monument	c. 255m NNE	Post Medieval to Modern	Maidstone Barracks (Site of)
TQ 75 NE 396	Monument	c. 125m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	Former site of Trebor Bassett Factory
TQ 75 NE 397	Monument	c. 395m SSE	Medieval	Artificial Terracing, on Land Adj. To Corpus Christi Hall, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 27	Monument	c. 365m W	Early Iron Age to Roman	Belgic-Roman Rubbish Pit at 9 Buckland Hill, Maidstone

TQ 75 NE 28	Monument	c. 95m NNE	Roman	The Mount Roman Villa, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 31	Monument	c. 335m ESE	Roman	Roman Urns found in St Faith's Street, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 32	Monument	c. 325m SE	Roman	Romano-British Cremation Burials near the junction of Earl Street and Pudding Lane, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 33	Findspot	c. 535m ESE	Roman	Romano-British Coin Hoard, North side of Church Street, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 39	Listed Building	c. 250m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	Chillington House, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 43	Monument	c. 395m S	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval hospital of SS Peter and Paul, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 44	Monument	c. 485m W	Roman	Romano-British Urns found East of London Road, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 45	Listed Building	c. 320m SE	Medieval to Modern	Corpus Christi Hall, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 55	Findspot	c. 425m S	Roman	Romano-British bronze figurine and lamp found near St Peter's Hospital, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 64	Findspot	c. 240m E	Roman	Romano-British amphora handle found in Brenchley Gardens, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 73	Findspot	c. 465m S	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxon knife & spearhead found at Medway Brewery, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 85	Listed Building	c. 495m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	Nos 8 & 9 High St, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 86	Listed Building	c. 525m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	No 78 Bank St (C18th) house, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 89	Listed Building	c. 515m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	The Town Hall (18th C), Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 98	Monument	c. 350m ESE	Roman	Romano-British burial site, east side of Wheeler Street, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 119	Monument	c. 445m N	Post Medieval	Springfield Paper Mill, Maidstone

TQ 75 NE 137	Findspot	c. 520m ESE	Medieval to Post Medieval	13th 15th and 16th century pottery, Church Street, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 139	Monument	c. 525m ESE	Roman	Possible Roman building, corner of Week Street and High Street, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 148	Monument	c. 460m W	Modern	Second World War anti-tank ditch, Brunswick House County Primary School, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 170	Findspot	c. 160m W	Roman	Romano-British coin, 24 Buckland Hill, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 402	Monument	c. 340m NNW	Modern	Type 24 Pillbox, Whatman Park, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 403	Monument	c. 505m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	Maidstone Prison
TQ 75 NE 407	Monument	c. 325m NW	Post Medieval	Site of Great Buckland House, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 408	Monument	Within PDA	Post Medieval	Former wharf at Buckland, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 412	Monument	c. 325m W	Modern	World War II Air Raid Shelter at Site of Former Brunswick House County Primary School, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 413	Findspot	c. 325m W	Early Iron Age to Roman	Iron Age/Roman Jar from Site of Former Brunswick House County Primary School, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 414	Findspot	c. 325m W	Post Medieval	Nineteenth Century Pottery from Site of Former Brunswick House Primary School, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 415	Findspot	c. 325m W	Unknown	Welsh Roofing Slate at Site of Former Brunswick House County Primary School, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 665	Listed Building	c. 465m N	Post Medieval	Former Rag Room at Springfield Mill
TQ 75 NE 677	Listed Building	c. 475m NNE	Post Medieval	63-65 Sandling Road
TQ 75 NE 689	Listed Building	c. 485m NNE	Post Medieval	66-70 Sandling Road
TQ 75 NE 675	Listed Building	c. 505m NNE	Post Medieval	73 And 74 Sandling Road
TQ 75 NE 674	Listed Building	c. 535m NNE	Post Medieval	80-85 Sandling Road
TQ 75 NE 673	Listed Building	c. 555m NNE	Post Medieval	88 And 89 Sandling Road
TQ 75 NE 667	Listed Building	c. 470m SE	Post Medieval	The Mitre Public House
TQ 75 NE 666	Listed Building	c. 420m SE	Post Medieval	The Market Buildings
TQ 75 NE 663	Listed Building	c. 450m SE	Post Medieval	Phoenix Chambers

TQ 75 NE 740	Listed Building	c. 425m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	10, 11 And 12 Market Buildings
TQ 75 NE 792	Listed Building	c. 400m SE	Post Medieval	The Unitarian Church
TQ 75 NE 797	Listed Building	c. 505m SE	Post Medieval	The Sun Public House
TQ 75 NE 795	Listed Building	c. 500m SE	Medieval to Modern	12 And 13 Middle Row
TQ 75 NE 762	Listed Building	c. 530m SE	Post Medieval	Queen Victoria Statue and Drinking Fountain Opposite No 98
TQ 75 NE 751	Listed Building	c. 490m WSW	Post Medieval	53 London Road
TQ 75 NE 785	Listed Building	c. 250m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	The Royal Albion Inn
TQ 75 NE 784	Listed Building	c. 500m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	5 And 6 High Street
TQ 75 NE 783	Listed Building	c. 500m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	7 High Street
TQ 75 NE 782	Listed Building	c. 480m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	14 High Street
TQ 75 NE 781	Listed Building	c. 475m SSE	Post Medieval	32 High Street
TQ 75 NE 780	Listed Building	c. 470m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	33 High Street
TQ 75 NE 778	Listed Building	c. 515m SSE	Post Medieval	64 High Street
TQ 75 NE 791	Listed Building	c. 525m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	76 And 77 Bank Street
TQ 75 NE 776	Listed Building	c. 525m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	79-81 Bank Street
TQ 75 NE 702	Listed Building	c. 395m ESE	Post Medieval	21 And 23 Earl Street
TQ 75 NE 507	Listed Building	c. 350m SE	Post Medieval	42 And 44 Earl Street
TQ 75 NE 506	Listed Building	c. 445m SSE	Post Medieval	The Three Lanterns
TQ 75 NE 505	Monument	c. 310m SSE	Post Medieval	Former Site of Maidstone Public Baths

TQ 75 NE 504	Listed Building	c. 325m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	St Faith's Chambers
TQ 75 NE 503	Listed Building	c. 230m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	Wall And Gate Piers to Rear of Chillington House
TQ 75 NE 502	Listed Building	c. 225m ESE	Medieval to Post Medieval	2 Columns from St Faith's Chapel Boxley and One Column from Boxley Abbey
TQ 75 NE 486	Listed Building	c. 395m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	The Old Sessions House
TQ 75 NE 485	Listed Building	c. 480m ENE	Post Medieval	Weald House at Maidstone Prison
TQ 75 NE 484	Listed Building	c. 475m ENE	Post Medieval	Roman Catholic Chapel at Maidstone Prison
TQ 75 NE 521	Listed Building	c. 225m E	Modern	The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment Cenotaph
TQ 75 NE 523	Listed Building	c. 215m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Finial From the House of Commons Debating Chamber
TQ 75 NE 533	Monument	c. 455m S	Post Medieval	Former Site Of 6 Buckland Road
TQ 75 NE 590	Listed Building	c. 405m NE	Post Medieval	Wall And Main Entrance to Maidstone Prison
TQ 75 NE 436	Listed Building	c. 435m S	Post Medieval	Building Between Nos 6 And 8
TQ 75 NE 690	Listed Building	c. 420m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	13, 13A And 15 Earl Street
TQ 75 NE 703	Listed Building	c. 325m SE	Post Medieval	45-7 Earl Street
TQ 75 NE 704	Listed Building	c. 370m ESE	Post Medieval	The Market House Public House
TQ 75 NE 705	Listed Building	c. 295m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	Stock Brick Building in Fremlin's Brewery
TQ 75 NE 706	Listed Building	c. 415m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	The Lamb Public House
TQ 75 NE 707	Listed Building	c. 310m ESE	Post Medieval	Sir John Banks Almshouses
TQ 75 NE 712	Listed Building	c. 185m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	Nos 60, 62 And 62A (Incorporates No 1 Nelson's Yard)
TQ 75 NE 710	Listed Building	c. 485m SE	Post Medieval	13 High Street
TQ 75 NE 701	Listed Building	c. 470m SSE	Post Medieval	31 High Street

TQ 75 NE 696	Listed Building	c. 495m SSE	Post Medieval	Cannon On Plinth Opposite No 64
TQ 75 NE 695	Listed Building	c. 525m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	74 And 75 Bank Street
TQ 75 NE 694	Listed Building	c. 530m SE	Post Medieval	83 And 84 Bank Street
TQ 75 NE 691	Listed Building	c. 490m SW	Post Medieval	21 And 23 London Road
TQ 75 NE 668	Listed Building	c. 515m SE	Post Medieval	1 Middle Row
TQ 75 NE 531	Listed Building	c. 515m NNE	Post Medieval	75 And 76 Sandling Road
TQ 75 NE 434	Listed Building	c. 485m E	Post Medieval	Methodist Church
TQ 75 NE 435	Listed Building	c. 515m ESE	Post Medieval	The Salvation Army Hall
TQ 75 NE 616	Listed Building	c. 175m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	No. 9 Waterside
TQ 75 NE 551	Listed Building	c. 390m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	55, 55A And 57 Week Street
TQ 75 NE 562	Listed Building	c. 515m ESE	Post Medieval	18 Week Street
TQ 75 NE 574	Listed Building	c. 505m ESE	Post Medieval	22 Week Street
TQ 75 NE 587	Listed Building	c. 505m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	Water Pump Situated in Passage Beside No 22
TQ 75 NE 572	Listed Building	c. 350m E	Post Medieval to Modern	108 Week Street
TQ 75 NE 577	Listed Building	c. 365m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	32 Earl Street
TQ 75 NE 579	Listed Building	c. 470m SSE	Medieval to Post Medieval	35 High Street
TQ 75 NE 580	Listed Building	c. 375m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	Grove House
TQ 75 NE 582	Listed Building	c. 505m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Wall And Railings to South of The Methodist Church
TQ 75 NE 549	Listed Building	c. 525m NNE	Post Medieval	79 Sandling Road
TQ 75 NE 547	Listed Building	c. 550m NNE	Post Medieval	87 Sandling Road

TQ 75 NE 573	Listed Building	c. 500m NNE	Post Medieval	71 Sandling Road
TQ 75 NE 538	Listed Building	c. 445m N	Post Medieval	Beam From a Beam Engine Set in A Brick Plinth at Springfield Mill
TQ 75 NE 542	Listed Building	c. 510m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	8 And 9 Middle Row
TQ 75 NE 545	Listed Building	c. 430m SW	Post Medieval	The White Horse Public House
TQ 75 NE 546	Listed Building	c. 525m SSW	Post Medieval	15 And 17 London Road
TQ 75 NE 548	Listed Building	c. 510m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	60 High Street
TQ 75 NE 536	Listed Building	c. 475m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	38 High Street
TQ 75 NE 550	Listed Building	c. 510m SE	Modern	National Westminster Bank
TQ 75 NE 552	Listed Building	c. 330m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	12 Faith Street
TQ 75 NE 553	Listed Building	c. 190m E	Post Medieval	Statue Set on Stone Plinth
TQ 75 NE 554	Listed Building	c. 495m ENE	Post Medieval	The Rotunda at Maidstone Prison
TQ 75 NE 555	Listed Building	c. 165m E	Post Medieval to Modern	The Old Water Conduit
TQ 75 NE 623	Listed Building	c. 465m ENE	Post Medieval	The Roundhouse at Maidstone Prison
TQ 75 NE 624	Listed Building	c. 500m ENE	Post Medieval	Theatre At Maidstone Prison
TQ 75 NE 614	Listed Building	c. 420m S	Post Medieval	8 Buckland Road
TQ 75 NE 629	Listed Building	c. 510m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	57 High Street
TQ 75 NE 630	Listed Building	c. 520m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	69 Bank Street

TQ 75 NE 631	Listed Building	c. 520m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	70 Bank Street
TQ 75 NE 632	Listed Building	c. 525m SE	Post Medieval	82 Bank Street
TQ 75 NE 636	Listed Building	c. 365m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	The Maidstone Club
TQ 75 NE 637	Listed Building	c. 360m ESE	Post Medieval	36 And 38 Earl Street
TQ 75 NE 638	Listed Building	c. 325m SSE	Medieval to Modern	Wall Formerly to Corpus Christi Hall
TQ 75 NE 601	Listed Building	c. 355m SE	Post Medieval	Pavement Opposite Nos 29 To 39 (Odd)
TQ 75 NE 628	Listed Building	c. 325m ESE	Medieval to Post Medieval	16 Faith Street
TQ 75 NE 626	Listed Building	c. 185m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	Pavement And Embankment Wall Outside Nos 60 And 62
TQ 75 NE 613	Listed Building	c. 520m SSW	Post Medieval to Modern	Rocky Hill House
TQ 75 NE 600	Listed Building	c. 500m WSW	Post Medieval	Greystone Court
TQ 75 NE 608	Listed Building	c. 520m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	1 High Street
TQ 75 NE 609	Listed Building	c. 485m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	12 High Street
TQ 75 NE 610	Listed Building	c. 475m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	The Royal Star Hotel
TQ 75 NE 611	Listed Building	c. 475m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	39 High Street
TQ 75 NE 528	Listed Building	c. 500m NNE	Post Medieval	72 Sandling Road
TQ 75 NE 463	Listed Building	c. 520m NNE	Post Medieval	77 And 78 Sandling Road
TQ 75 NE 462	Listed Building	c. 550m NNE	Post Medieval	86 Sandling Road
TQ 75 NE 461	Listed Building	c. 495m NNE	Post Medieval	Embankment And Railings Opposite Nos 63-90 (Consecutive) And the Flowerpot Public House

TQ 75 NE 457	Listed Building	c. 510m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	4 And 5 Middle Row
TQ 75 NE 297	Monument	c. 370m NE	Unknown	Curved red brick roof found at Stacey's Street, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 301	Monument	c. 320m ESE	Post Medieval	Post medieval brick cellar floor and walls and assorted post medieval small finds at Fremlin Walk, Maidstone, Phase I
TQ 75 NE 306	Monument	c. 350m ESE	Unknown	Fremlin Walk, Maidstone, Prehistoric finds
TQ 75 NE 305	Monument	c. 360m ESE	Late Iron Age	Fremlin walk Iron Age finds
TQ 75 NE 304	Monument	c. 365m ESE	Late Iron Age to Roman	Roman remains, Fremlin Walk, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 303	Monument	c. 330m ESE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Possible Saxon find Fremlin Walk, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 303	Monument	c. 355m ESE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Possible Saxon find Fremlin Walk, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 302	Monument	c. 355m ESE	Medieval	Medieval finds at Fremlin Walk, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 307	Findspot	c. 280m N	Post Medieval	Fragments of Kent peg-tiles and clay pipe stem, found at Sports Ground development in James Whatman Way, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 308	Monument	c. 255m E	Unknown	Burials, post medieval human remains, with associated finds and some earlier medieval pottery, Brenchley Gardens, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 309	Monument	c. 320m ESE	Medieval to Modern	Late Medieval/post medieval features and associated small finds at Fremlin Walk (phase 6), Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 313	Monument	c. 480m SSE	Modern	Former site of a pillbox built into the old brewery
TQ 75 NE 123	Monument	c. 310m E	Unknown	Post Medieval human remains and associated finds at Station Road, nr St Faith's Church, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 124	Monument	c. 165m ESE	Post Medieval	Post medieval features recorded on land at Waterside, Maidstone

TQ 75 NE 427	Monument	c. 115m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Post medieval features on the site of Waterside Primary Substation, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 316	Findspot	c. 135m N	Roman to Post Medieval	Mostly C20th small finds at Maidstone Invicta Rowing Club, Whatman Way, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 430	Monument	c. 140m W	Modern	Air-raid observation post, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 431	Listed Building	Within PDA	Modern	Tilling Stevens Engineering Works, St Peter's Street, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 817	Listed Building	c. 475m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	Former London and County Bank 18
TQ 75 NE 819	Listed Building	c. 500m SE	Modern	Sunley House (Former Barclays Bank) 14-19
TQ 75 NE 822	Building	c. 525m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	73 Bank Street, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 829	Building	c. 460m E	Post Medieval to Modern	18 Brewer Street
TQ 75 NE 830	Building	c. 465m E	Post Medieval to Modern	19-25 (Odd) Brewer Street & 31 Brewer Street
TQ 75 NE 831	Building	c. 530m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	9-14 Church Street (1-9 Price Court)
TQ 75 NE 832	Building	c. 380m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	26-28 (Even) Earl Street
TQ 75 NE 833	Building	c. 340m SE	Medieval to Modern	46-50 (Even) Earl Street
TQ 75 NE 835	Building	c. 335m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	52-54 (Even) Earl Street
TQ 75 NE 847	Building	c. 470m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	29 High Street
TQ 75 NE 856	Building	c. 420m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	4 Union Street
TQ 75 NE 857	Building	c. 490m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	22-30 (Even) Union Street

TQ 75 NE 861	Building	c. 400m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	53 Week Street
TQ 75 NE 863	Building	c. 450m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	31 Week Street
TQ 75 NE 867	Monument	c. 290m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	Gatehouse to Brenchley Gardens, Maidstone
MKE70273	Findspot	c. 80m NE	Roman	Roman base silver coin
MKE70274	Findspot	c. 40m NE	Unknown	lead weight
MKE70275	Findspot	c. 40m NE	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
TQ 75 NE 896	Building	c. 450m NE	Post Medieval	Victorian pillar box, Hope Street / Scott Street
TQ 75 NE 910	Building	c. 480m SSE	Modern	George V pillar box, PO, 30 High Street
TQ 75 NE 915	Building	c. 485m W	Modern	George V pillar box, Doddington Court / Buckland Hill, Allington & Barming
TQ 75 NE 113	Building	c. 340m E	Modern	Edward VIII pillar box, Week Street, near Brewer Street
TQ 75 NE 900	Findspot	c. 205m E	Unknown	Disarticulated human remains, Brenchley Gardens
TQ 75 NE 679	Listed Building	c. 420m S	Medieval to Modern	FORMER CHURCH OF ST PETER
TQ 75 NE 973	Building	c. 520m SE	Modern	72 Bank Street, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 173	Place	c. 495m SSE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 980	Listed Building	c. 480m N	Post Medieval to Modern	Chimney at Springfield Mill, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 988	Monument	c. 405m SSW	Post Medieval	Post-medieval ditch and gully at 10 Buckland Road, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 989	Monument	c. 185m NNE	Modern	Site of Maidstone Barracks Hospital
TQ 75 NE 990	Building	c. 350m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	St Francis of Assisi Catholic Church, Week Street, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 991	Building	c. 425m E	Post Medieval	Presbyterian Church, 6 Brewer Street, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 992	Building	c. 270m E	Post Medieval to Modern	St Faith's Church, Station Road, Maidstone

TQ 75 NE 995	Building	c. 355m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	Congregational Chapel, Week Street, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 1021	Monument	c. 490m ESE	Post Medieval	19th century cellar walls, 26 Week Street, Maidstone
MKE113439	Findspot	c. 370m S	Medieval	Medieval copper alloy knife
MKE113499	Findspot	c. 535m ESE	Unknown	copper alloy animal remains
MKE113510	Findspot	c. 535m ESE	Unknown	hoard
TQ 75 NE 1033	Monument	c. 190m ESE	Medieval to Unknown	Probable 16th century gateway, Brenchley Gardens
TQ 75 NE 1039	Monument	c. 475m SSE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval and post medieval features, 37 High Street, Maidstone
TQ 75 NE 198	Building	c. 220m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	Maidstone East station
TQ 75 NE 197	Building	c. 110m W	Post Medieval to Modern	Maidstone Barracks station
TQ 75 NE 892	Monument	c. 485m SSE	Modern	Maidstone Nodal Point
TQ 75 SW 296	Monument	c. 460m SSE	Modern	Maidstone Corporation Tramway
TQ 75 NE 878	Landscape	c. 110m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Brenchley Gardens, Maidstone
TQ 76 SW 442	Monument	c. 100m W	Post Medieval	Maidstone and Strood Railway
TQ 74 SE 36	Monument	c. 325m E	Roman	Roman road; Rochester- Maidstone- Hastings
TQ 65 NE 307	Monument	Adjacent to the PDA	Post Medieval to Modern	River Medway navigation
TQ 75 NE 816	Monument	In between PDAs	Post Medieval to Modern	Sevenoaks, Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells branch railway

Event ID	Type	Date	Name
EKE11546	Evaluation	2011	Test pit in Brenchley Gardens on the proposed site of a new plinth
EKE11912	Watching Brief	2011	Watching brief at 42-44 Earl Street, Maidstone
EKE4526	Watching Brief	1967	WEEK STREET/HIGH STREET
EKE13084	Watching Brief	2012	Watching brief at St Faith's Street Almshouses, Maidstone

EKE12846	Watching Brief	2008	Watching brief at 22-27 High Street and 1-9 Pudding Lane, Maidstone
EKE10772	Evaluation	2010	Evaluation at Maidstone Museum
EKE13234	Watching Brief	2013	Watching brief, HSBC Bank, 1, High Street & 1-5, Week Street, Maidstone
EKE3959	Excavation	1973	Marks and Spencers, Church Street
EKE3957	Excavation	1970-1	Excavation of The Mount Roman villa, Maidstone, 1970-1
EKE12907	Watching Brief	2013	Watching brief at Maidstone Museum
EKE9603	Watching Brief	1999	Watching brief on geotechnical test pits and boreholes at Fremlin's Walk, Maidstone (Phase 1)
EKE9801	Watching Brief	2004	Watching brief at Station Road, Maidstone
EKE9819	Watching Brief	2006	Watching brief at St Peter's Wharf, St Peter's Street, Maidstone
EKE9820	Watching Brief	2008	Watching Brief at Maidstone Museum & Bentlif Art Gallery, East Wing Development, St. Faith's St., Maidstone.
EKE9822	Evaluation	2005	Evaluation on land at Whatman Way for the Maidstone Invicta Rowing Club
EKE8097	Geotechnical Survey	1985	Maidstone Spine Road: Borehole Report
EKE5284	Watching Brief	1997	Watching brief at 6 -8 Market Buildings, Maidstone
EKE5257	Watching Brief	1996	Watching brief at Sandling Road, Maidstone
EKE8097	Geotechnical Survey	1985	Maidstone Spine Road: Borehole Report
EKE8118	Geotechnical Survey	1992	St. Peters Wharf, Maidstone: Site Investigation
EKE8852	Watching Brief	Oct-04	Watching brief at 29 Earl Street, Maidstone
EKE8953	Evaluation	2005	Evaluation at 85 Buckland Road Maidstone
EKE9469	Borehole Survey; Test Pit	1999	Geotechnical borehole survey at Staceys Street, Maidstone
EKE5918	Evaluation	2000	Evaluation at Staceys Street, Maidstone
EKE5608	Building Survey	2000	The White House, Maidstone
EKE9787	Watching Brief		Watching Brief at Brenchley Gardens, Maidstone
EKE17581	Evaluation	2018	Archaeological evaluation on land at the former Springfield Paper Mill, Sandling Road, Maidstone, Kent

EKE10429	Watching Brief	2009	Watching brief: Maidstone Museum Chapel
EKE13024	Strip Map and Sample	1994	Strip, map and sample of The Mount Roman Villa, Maidstone, 1994
EKE13037	Excavation	2008	Excavation of St Peter's Wharf, Maidstone
EKE13038	Watching Brief	2009	Watching brief of St Peter's Wharf, Maidstone
EKE13306	Watching Brief	2003-4	Watching brief during groundworks at Fremlin Walk, Maidstone
EKE13023	Excavation	1992	Excavation at The Mount Roman villa, Maidstone, 1992
EKE12869	Evaluation	2008	Evaluation at the Former Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital, Church Street, Maidstone
EKE4994	Evaluation	1992	Evaluation on the route of the Maidstone Spine Road, The Mount Villa site, Maidstone
EKE11460	Evaluation	1997	Evaluation at Maidstone Sorting Office, Sandling Road
EKE5297	Watching Brief	1997	Watching Brief at 31-33 Week St Maidstone
EKE10656	Strip Map and Sample	2010	Excavation off James Whatman Way, Maidstone
EKE3955	Excavation	1844	Excavation of the Mount Roman villa, Maidstone, 1844
EKE3958	Excavation	1972-80	Excavation of The Mount Roman villa, Maidstone, 1972-80
EKE5473	Evaluation	1999	Evaluation at St Peters Church, St Peters Street, Maidstone
EKE5738	Evaluation	2001	Evaluation at Brunswick House County Primary School, Maidstone
EKE5892	Evaluation	2002	Evaluation at James Whatman Way, Maidstone
EKE5473	Evaluation	1999	Evaluation at St Peters Church, St Peters Street, Maidstone
EKE5104	Excavation	1994	Excavation of The Mount Roman Villa, Maidstone, 1994
EKE5989	Evaluation	2002	Evaluation on Land Adjacent to Corpus Christi Hall, Fairmeadow, Maidstone
EKE5473	Evaluation	1999	Evaluation at St Peters Church, St Peters Street, Maidstone
EKE5892	Evaluation	2002	Evaluation at James Whatman Way, Maidstone
EKE15449	Evaluation	2015	10 Buckland Road, Maidstone, Kent Archaeological Evaluation
EKE8096	Geotechnical Survey	1979	St. Peter's Street Gasworks Redevelopment, Maidstone
EKE10099	Evaluation		Excavation at Fremlin Walk, Maidstone (Phase 9)
EKE10090	Excavation	2003	Excavation at Fremlin Walk, Maidstone (Phases 4, 7 and 8)

EKE8852	Watching Brief	38261	Watching brief at 29 Earl Street, Maidstone
EKE8875	Watching Brief	37956	Watching brief at the former Brunswick House School, Buckland Road, Maidstone
EKE15449	Evaluation	2015	10 Buckland Road, Maidstone, Kent Archaeological Evaluation
EKE14932	Strip Map and Sample	2015	Archaeological Observation: Strip, Map, Sample of land at Fairmeadow, Maidstone
EKE8631	Watching Brief	2005	An archaeological watching brief during the construction of a new sports facility at H.M. Prison, Maidstone
EKE9003	Evaluation	2005	Evaluation at the Waterside Site, Maidstone
EKE9397	Evaluation		Evaluation at Brunswick House County Primary School, Buckland Road, Maidstone
EKE9471	Watching Brief	2003	Watching Brief at the former council offices, Springfield Park, Maidstone.
EKE9474	Borehole Survey; Test Pit	2001	Borehole and trial pit logs in engineering report on proposed development of land at Beaconsfield Road, Tovil, Maidstone.
EKE9606	Evaluation	2003	Evaluation at Fremlin Walk, Maidstone (Phases 2 and 3)
EKE9608	Evaluation	2003	Evaluation at Fremlin Walk, Maidstone (Phase 5)
EKE9772	Evaluation	2004	Evaluation at James Whatman Way, Maidstone
EKE9788	Evaluation	2004	Evaluation at Fremlin Walk, Maidstone (Phase 6)
EKE9802	Excavation	2005	Excavation at Waterside, Maidstone
EKE9804	Watching Brief	2004	Watching Brief at the Waterside Primary Substation, Maidstone
EKE9812	Watching Brief	2004	Watching brief to the rear of 45-7 Earl Street, Maidstone
EKE9825	Evaluation	2008	Evaluation of St Peter's Wharf, St Peter's Street, Maidstone
EKE9003	Evaluation	2005	Evaluation at the Waterside Site, Maidstone
EKE8953	Evaluation	2005	Evaluation at 85 Buckland Road Maidstone
EKE17547	Watching Brief	2017	An Archaeological Watching Brief At 26 Week Street, Maidstone

Figure 12: Gazetteer of KHER Records





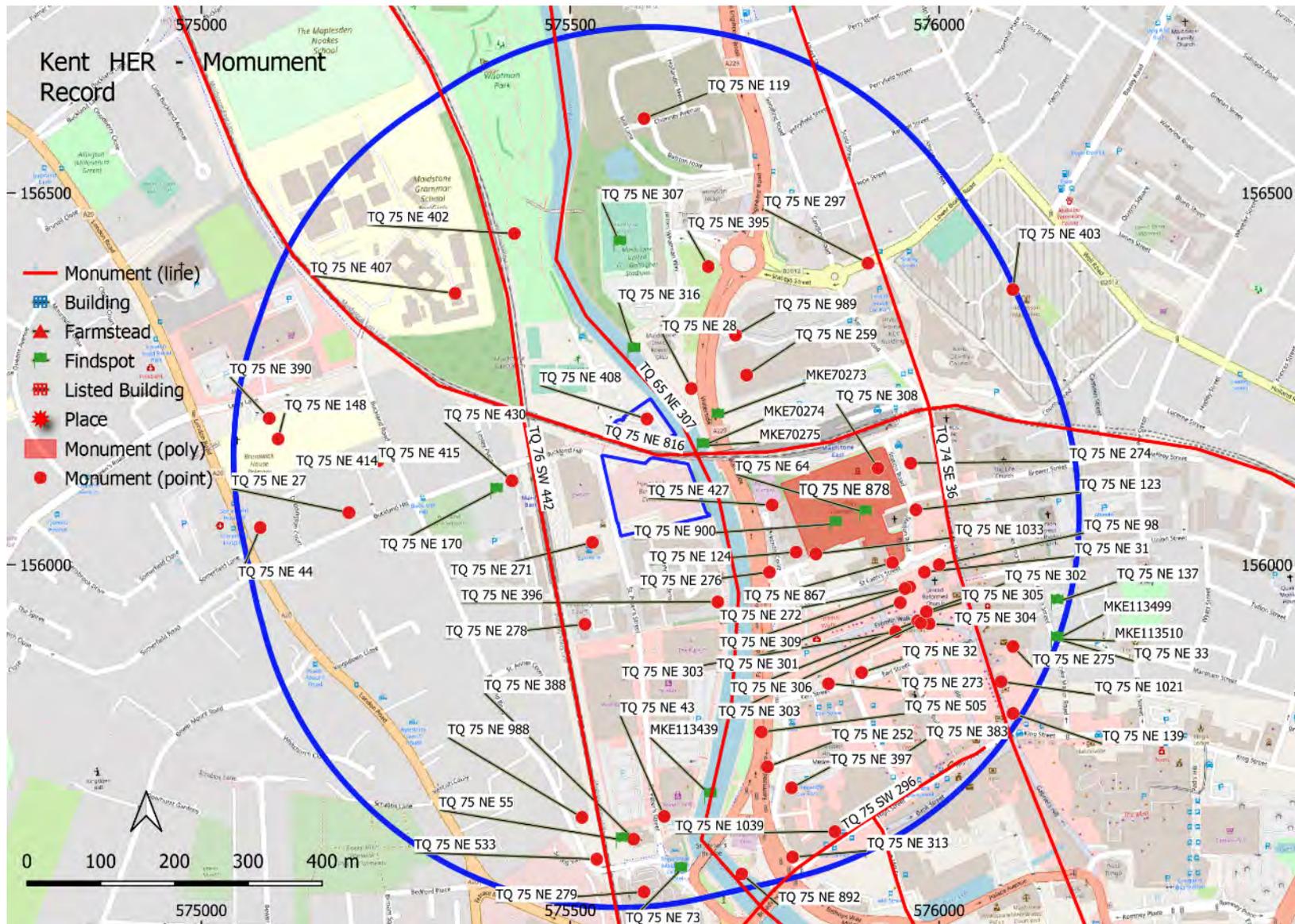


Figure 15: KHER Monument Record Excluding Buildings and Listed Buildings

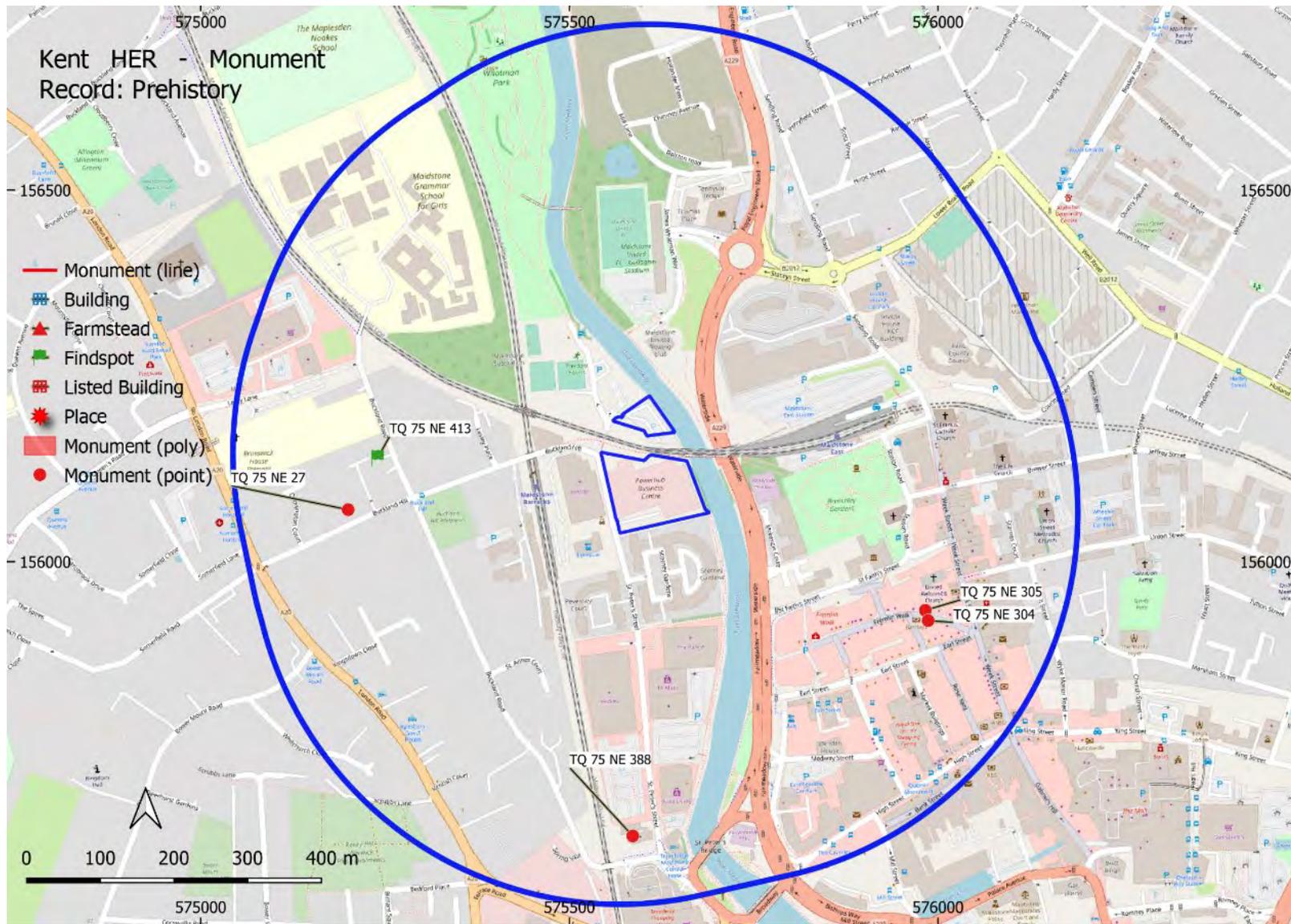


Figure 16: KHER - Prehistoric



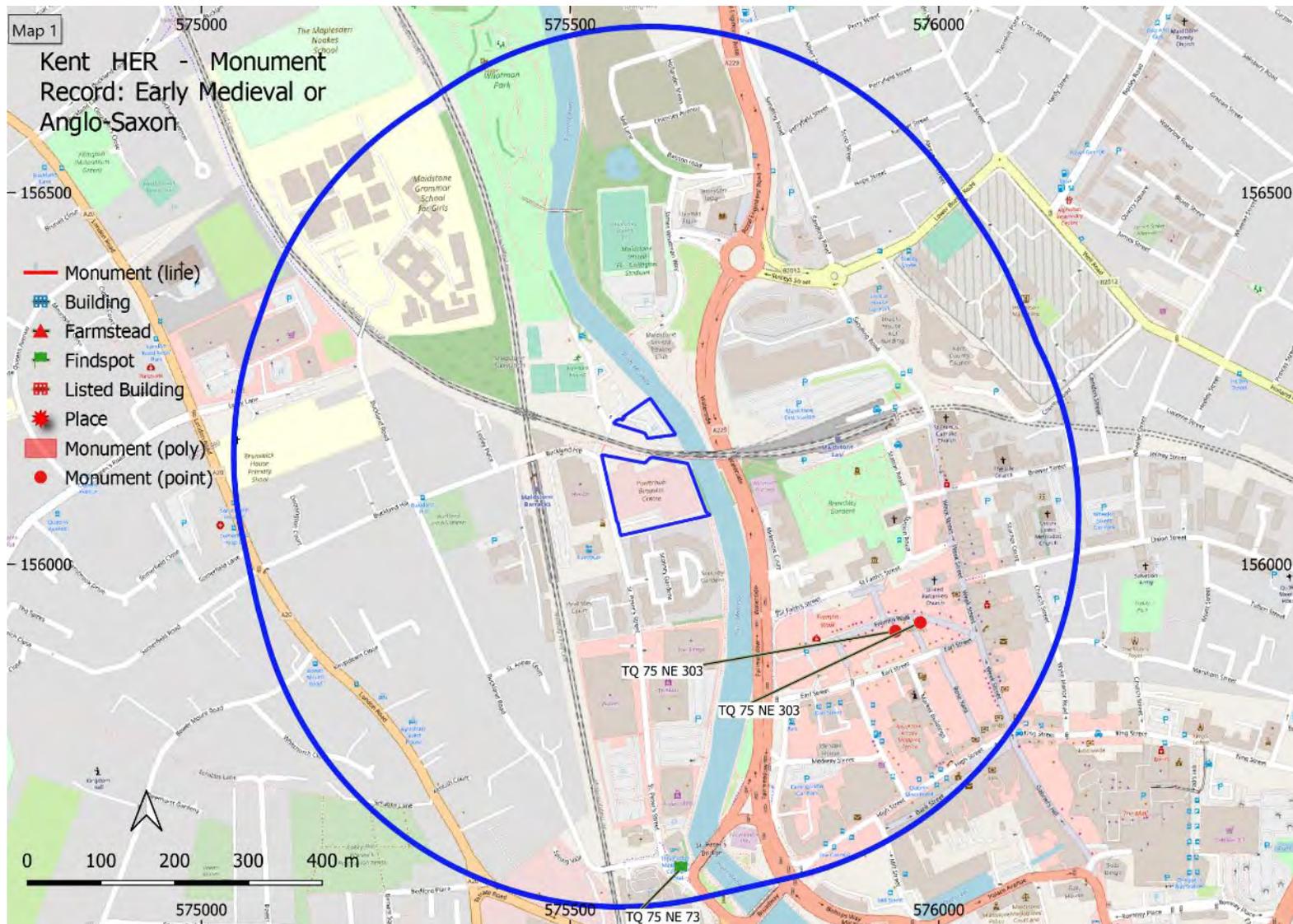


Figure 18: KHER Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon

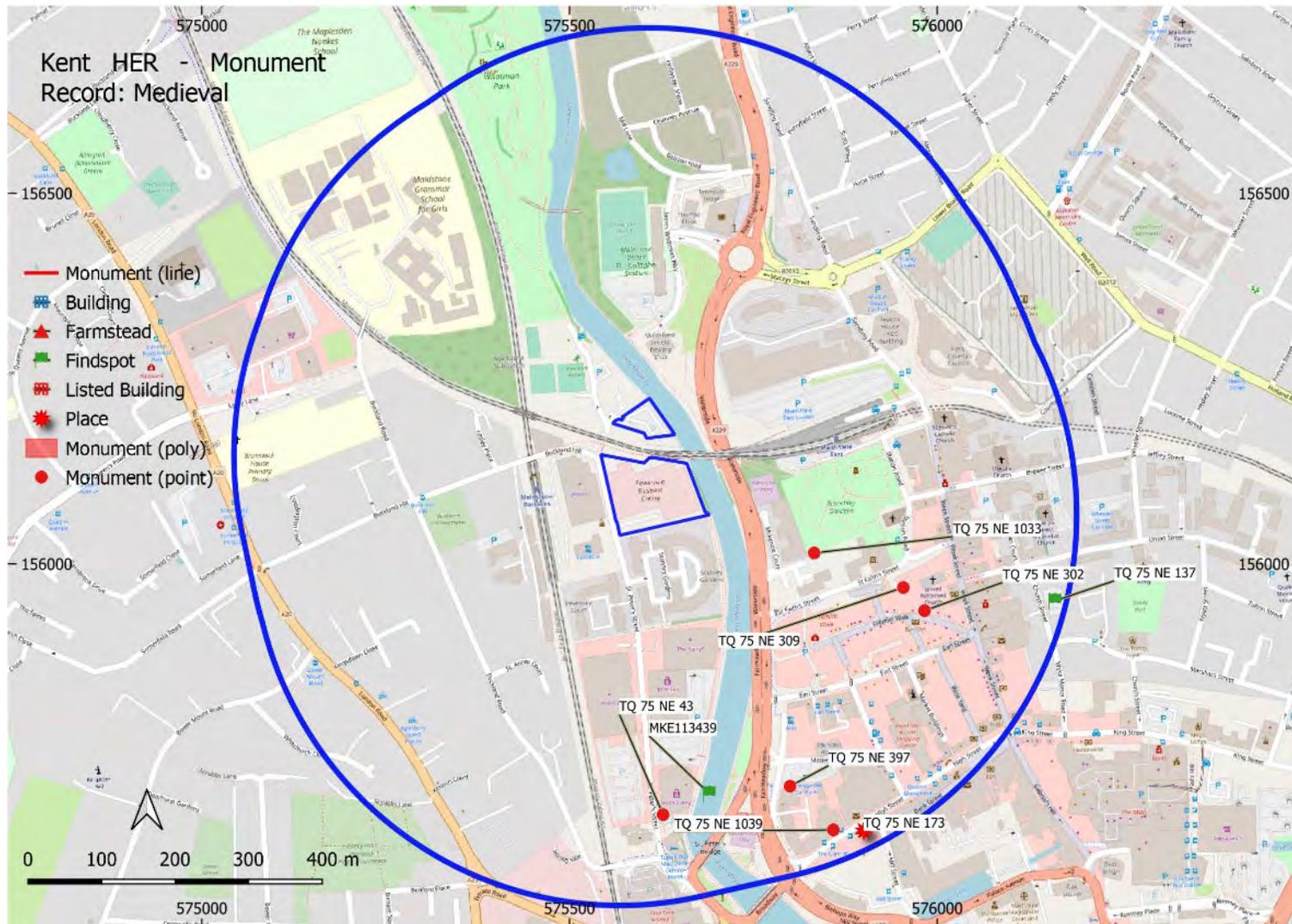


Figure 19: Kent HER Medieval

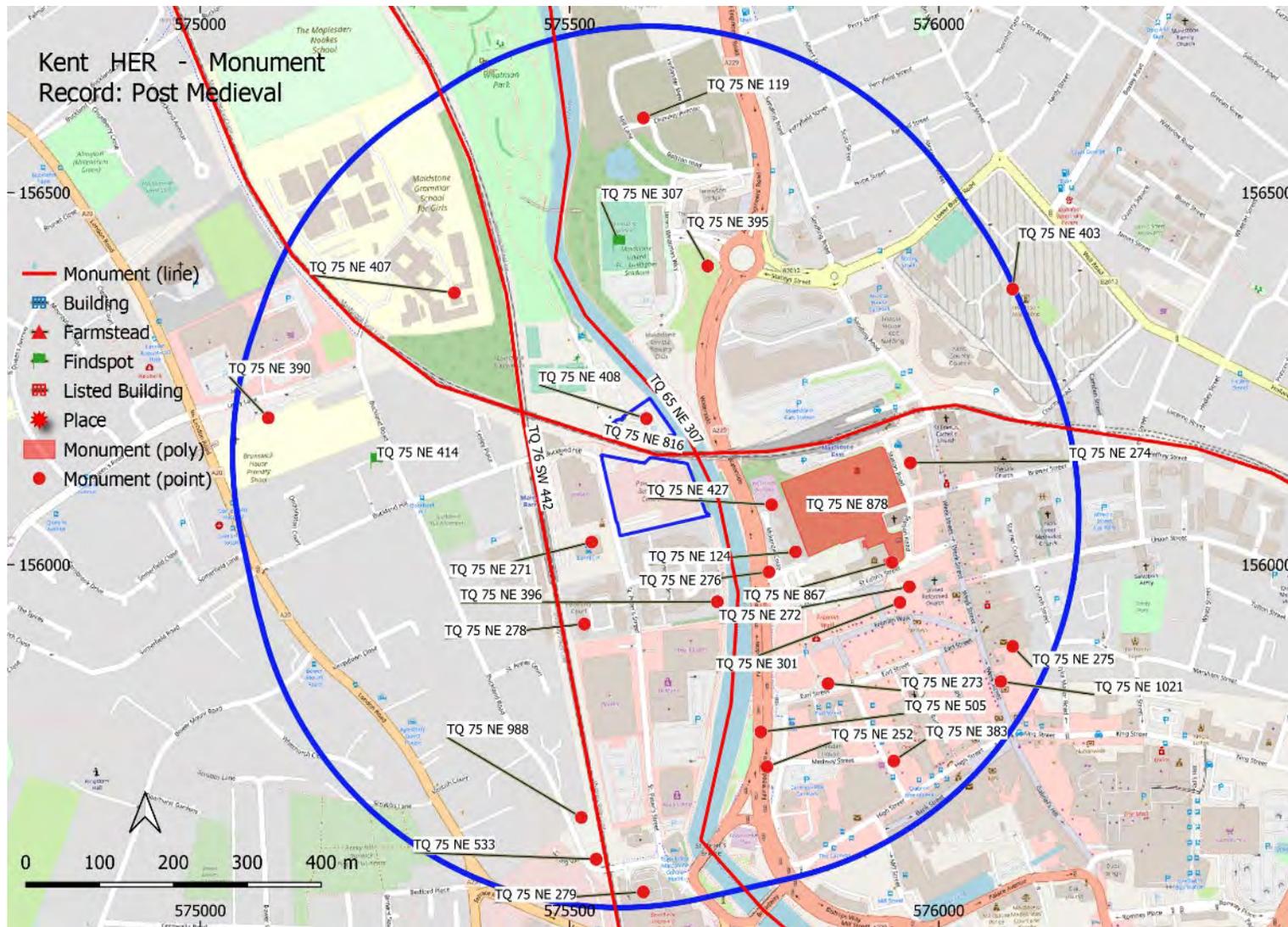


Figure 20: Kent HER – Post Medieval

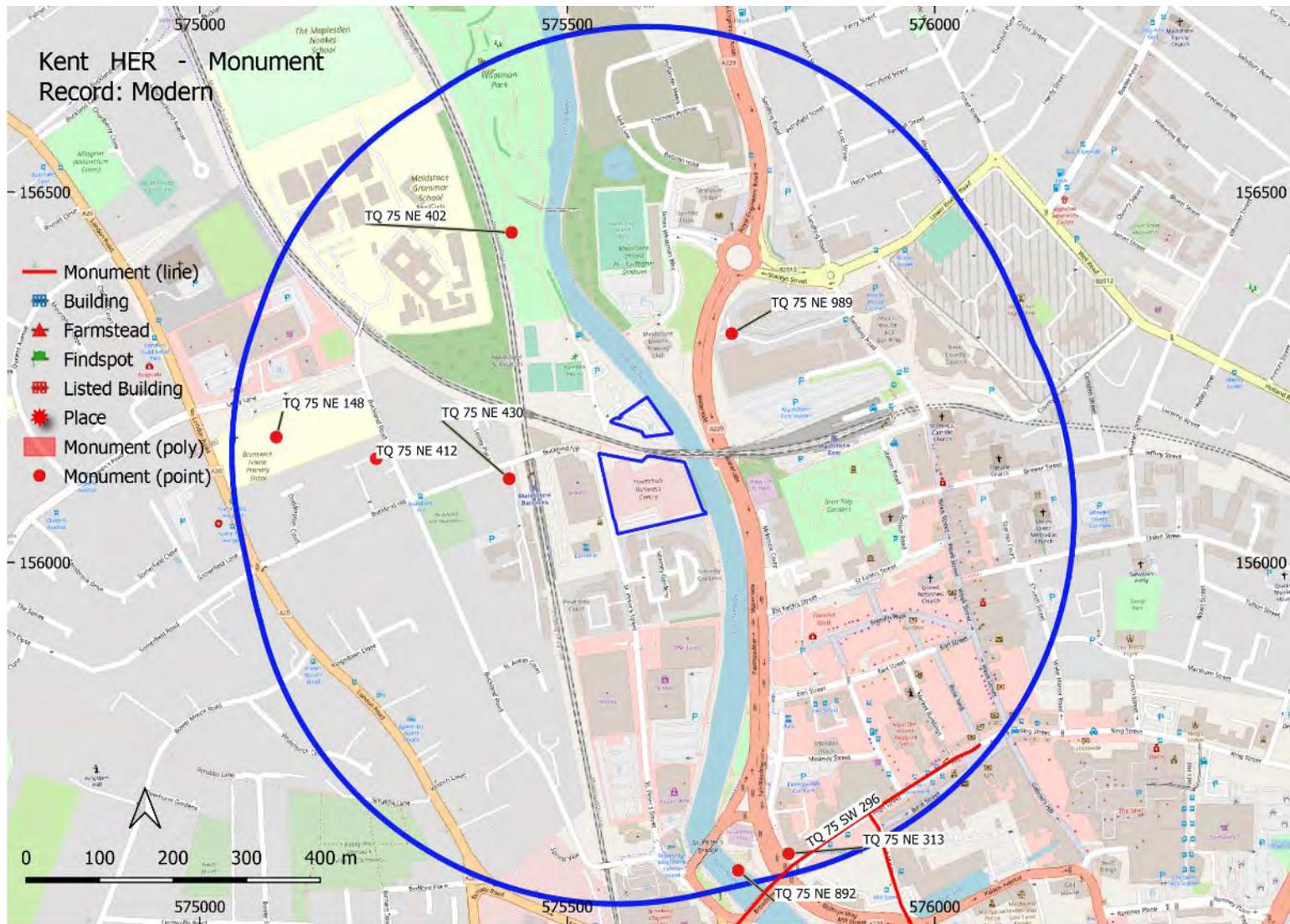


Figure 21: Kent HER - Modern

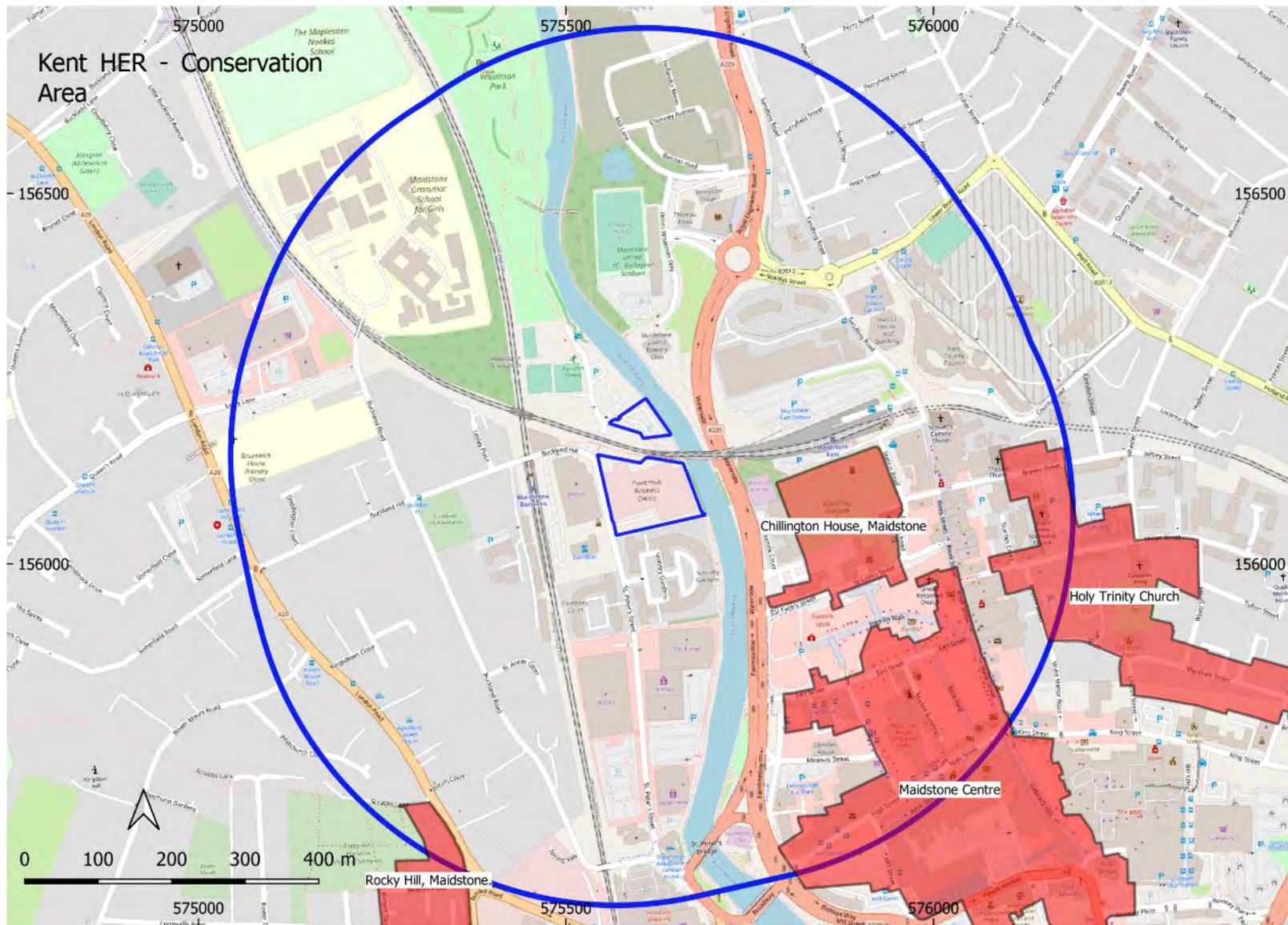


Figure 22: Kent HER – Conservation Area

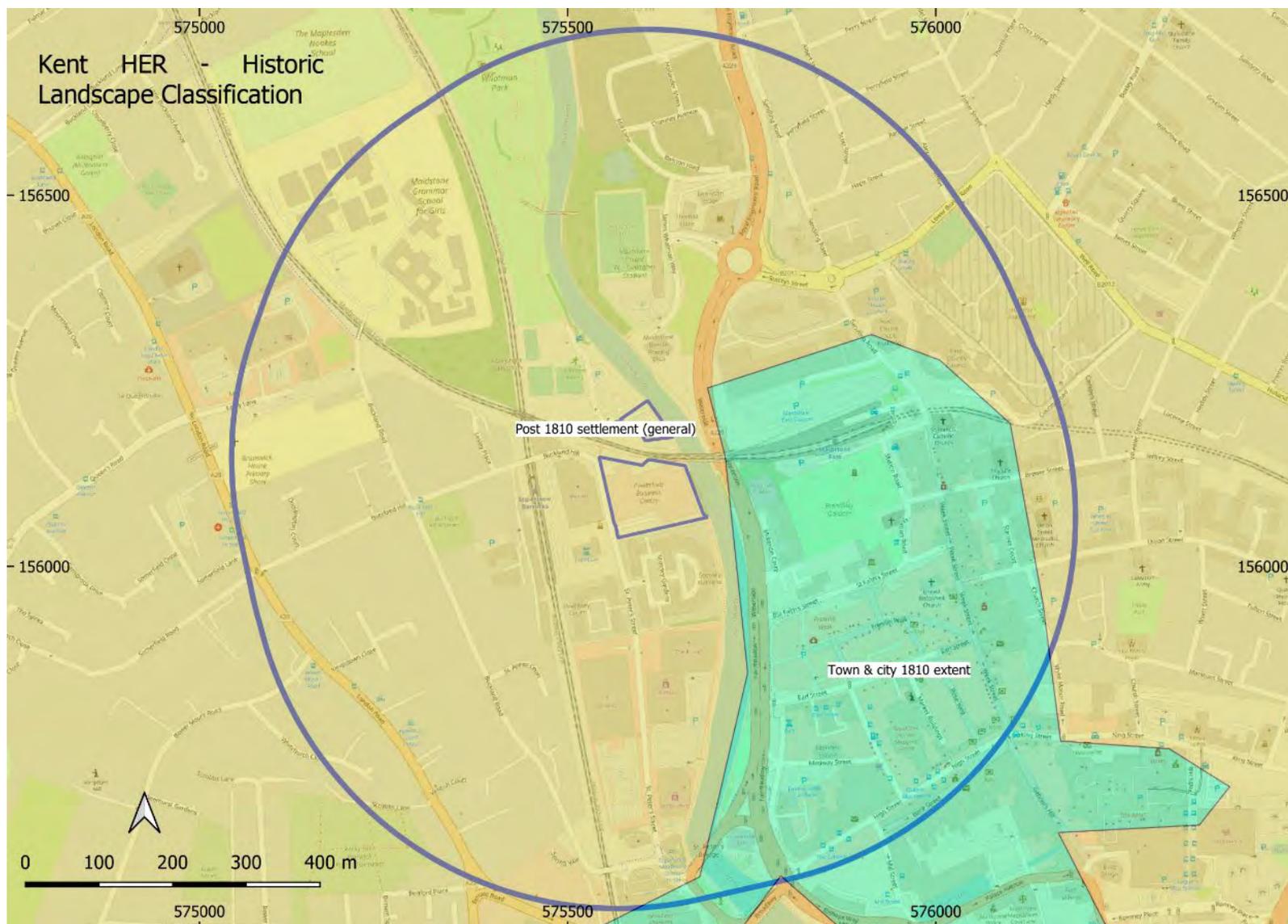


Figure 23: KHER Historic Landscape Classification

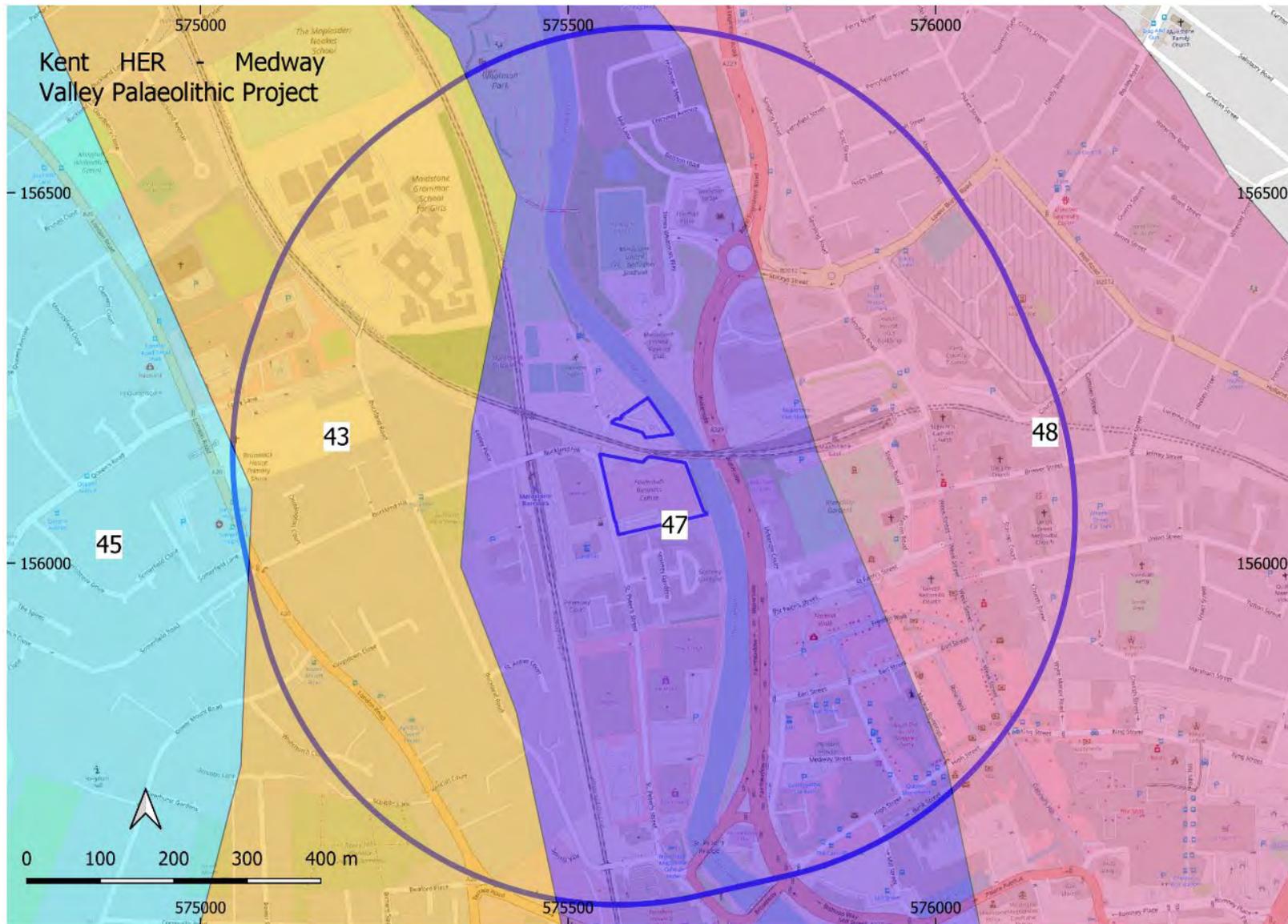


Figure 24: Kent HER – Medway Valley Palaeolithic Project

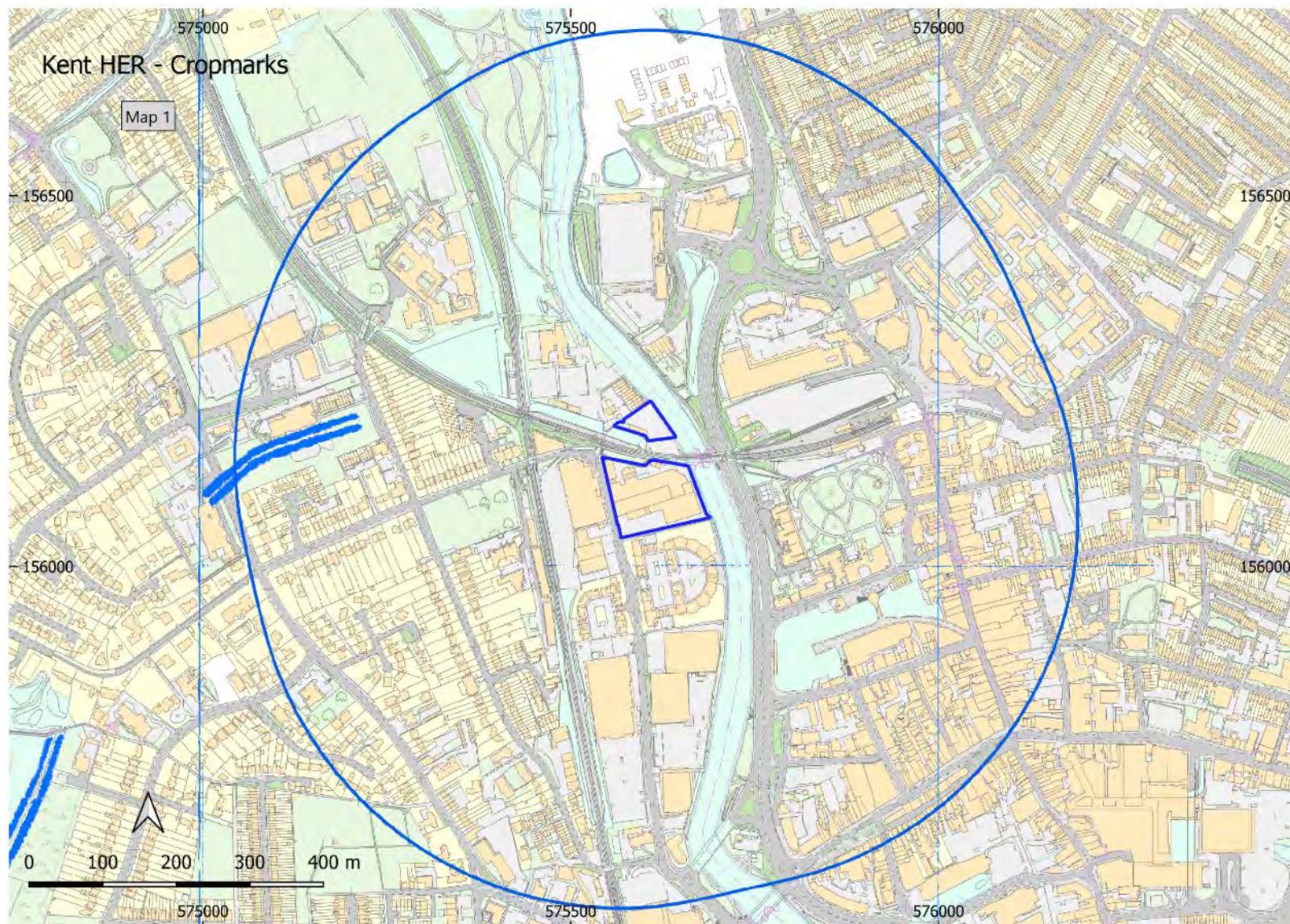
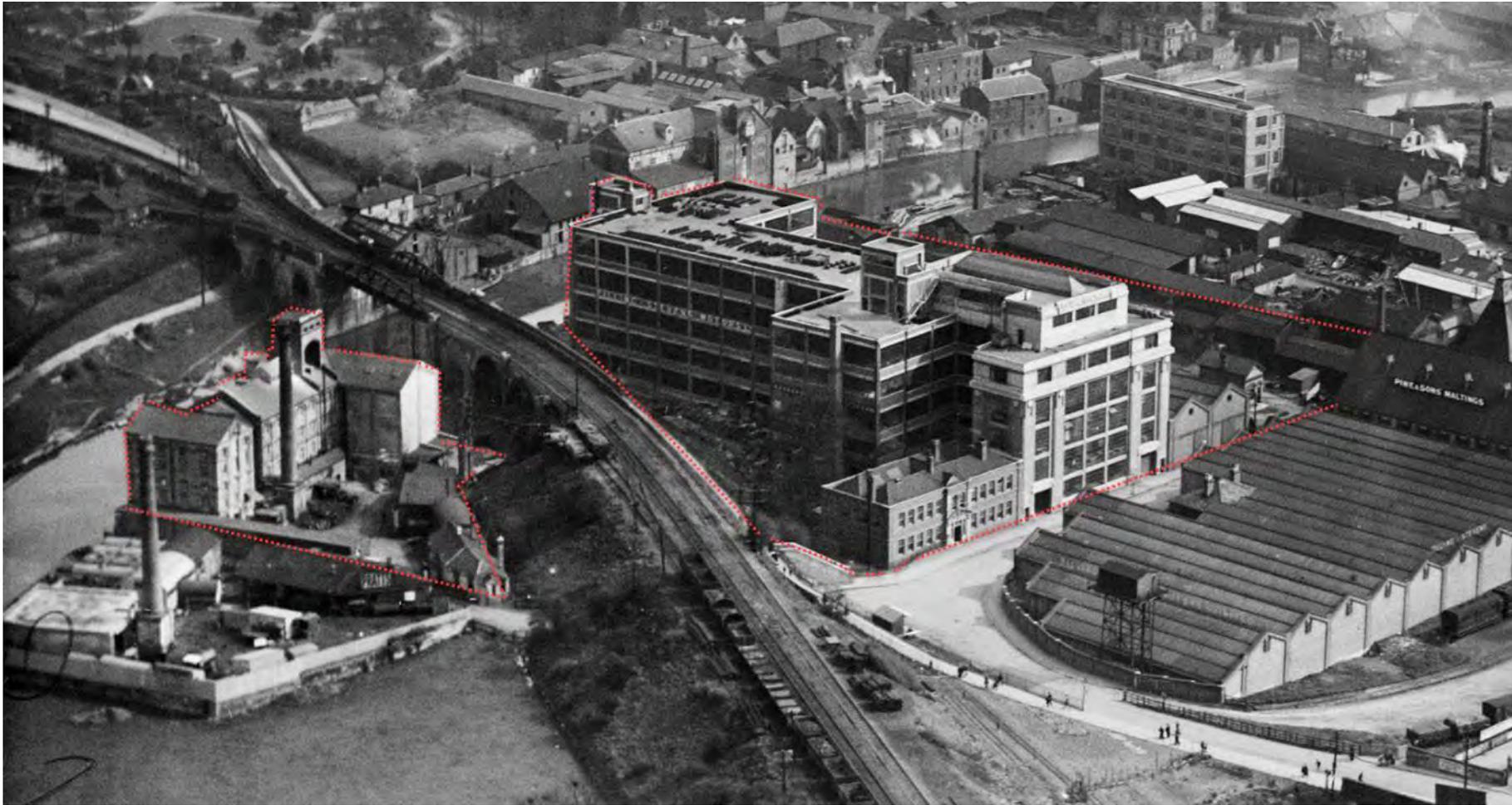
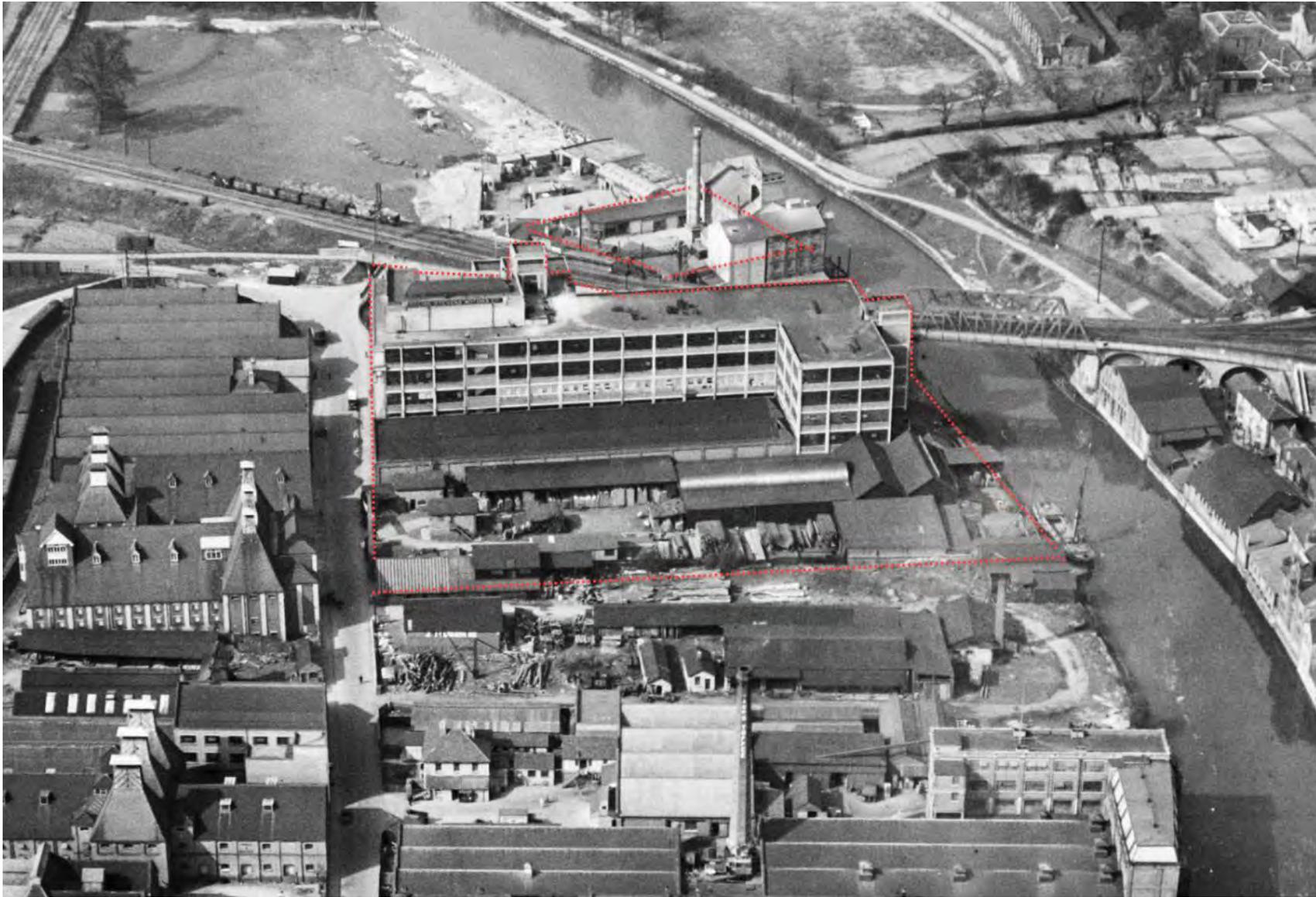


Figure 25: KHER Cropmarks





*Plate 1: 1921 (Britain from Above)*



*Plate 2: 1929 (Britain from Above)*

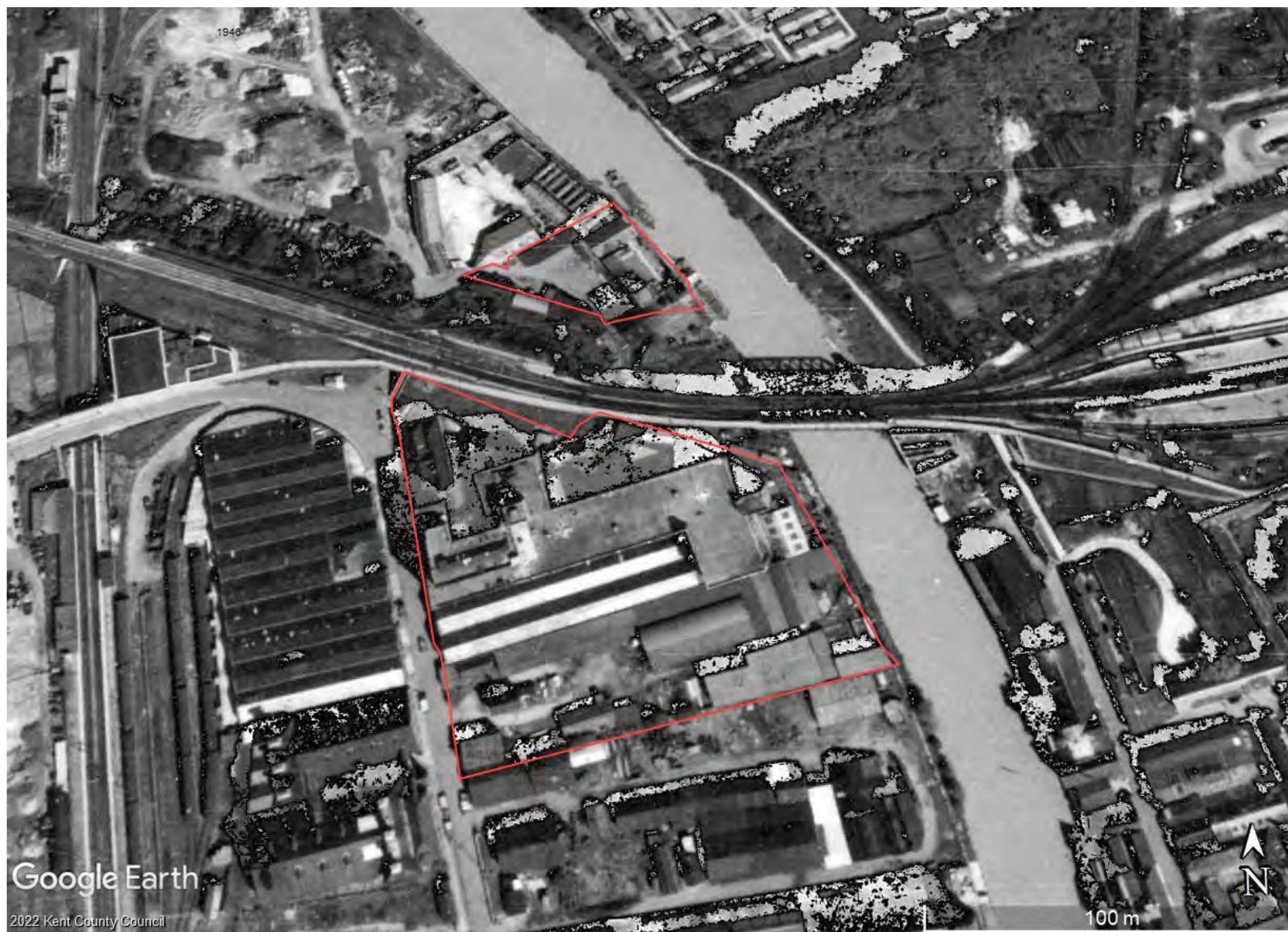


Plate 3: 1946. (Google Earth).



Plate 4: 1960s (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 7: 2020 (Google Earth)



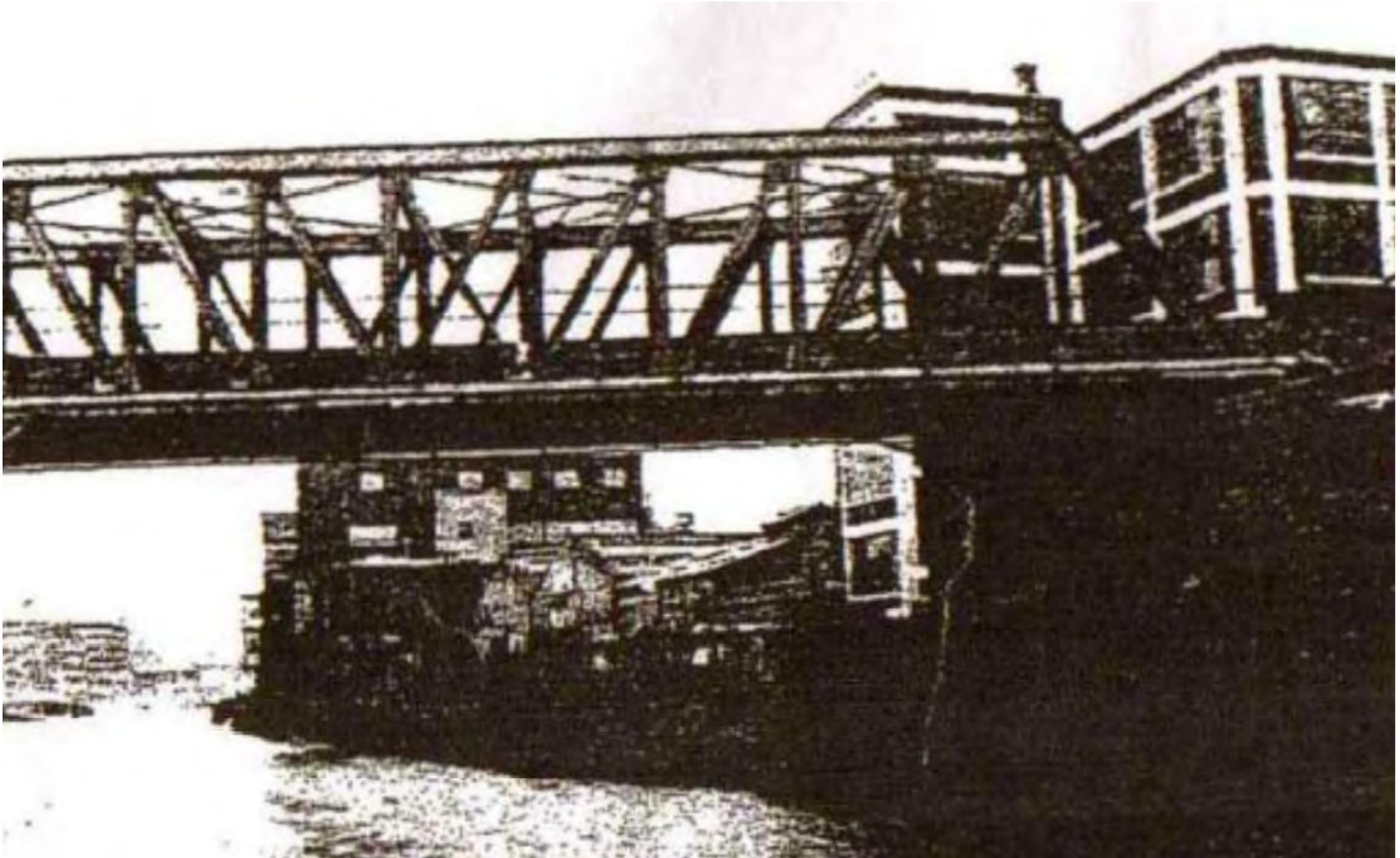
*Plate 8: Facing south, the PDA is to the right of the photograph (Maidstone Museum)*



*Plate 9: The proposal area before the Tilling-Stevens Factory was built in 1917 (Copyright Maidstone Museum)*



*Plate 10 Railway bridge, wharves and Medway Mills*



*Plate 11: The re-built railway bridge, with the Tilling-Stevens Factory in the background*



Plate 12: View of Area A from St Peters Street (facing SSE)



Plate 13: View of Raglan House, Area A (facing E)



Plate 14: View of the southern part of Area A (facing NE)



*Plate 15: View of the southern part of the PDA (facing ENE)*



*Plate 16: View along the south eastern boundary of the PDA (facing ENE)*



*Plate 17: View along the eastern side of Area A (facing NNW)*



*Plate 18: View of the north eastern corner of Area A (facing NW).*



*Plate 19: View along the northern side of Area A (facing WSW)*



*Plate 20: Exit area under the Powerhub building in Area A (facing WSW)*



Plate 21: Looking towards one of the brick outbuildings in the northern corner of Area A (facing ENE)



Plate 22: Looking towards the entrance to Area B from the corner of St Peter's Street and Buckland Hill (facing NE)



*Plate 23: the exit area from within Area B (facing WSW)*



*Plate 24: Looking across Area B (facing NNW)*



*Plate 25: Looking across Area B (facing SSE)*



Plate 26: Building within Area B (facing SW)

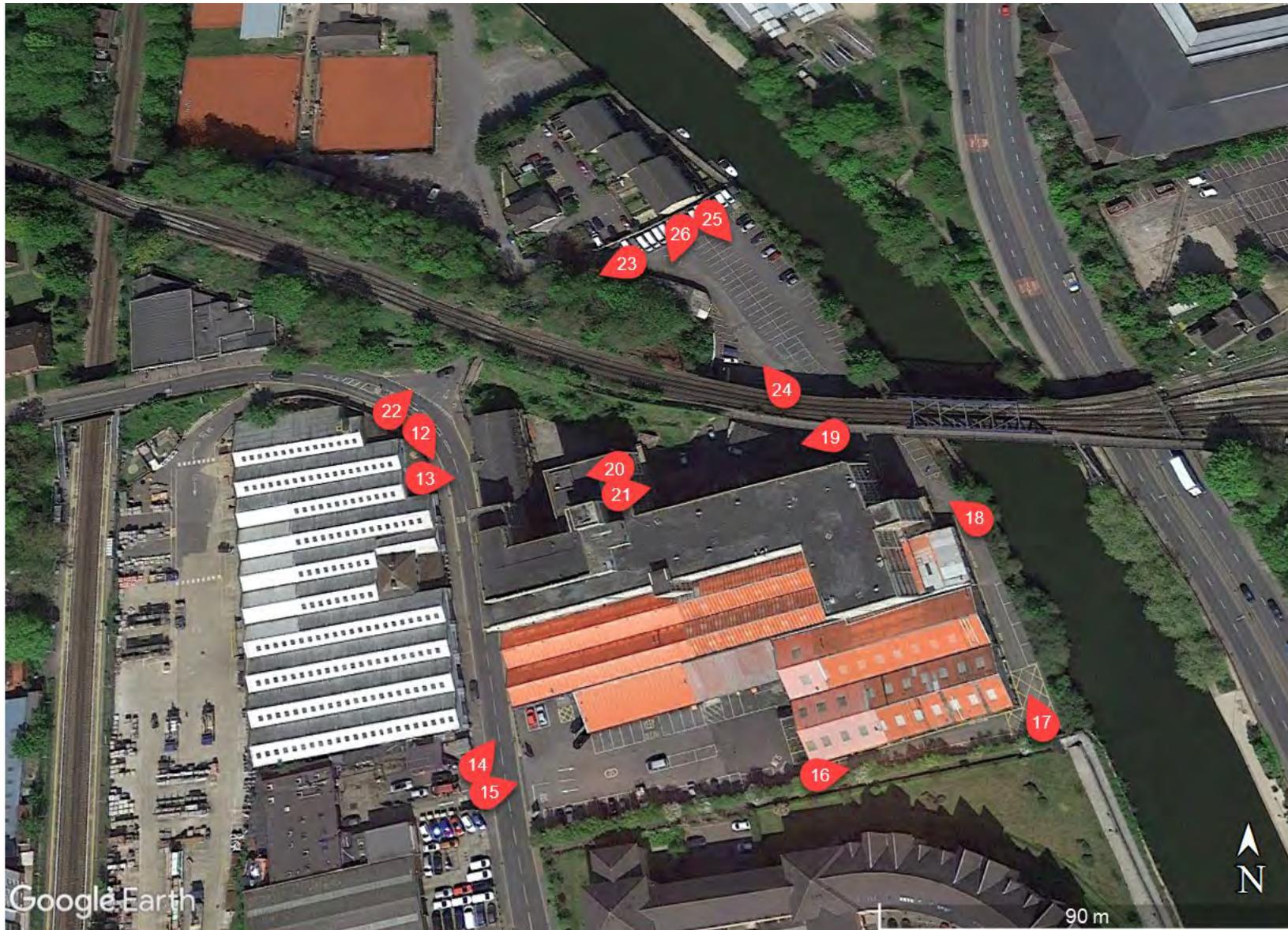


Plate 27: Plate Locations