

**An Archaeological Evaluation at 98-99 Florence Road,
Maidstone, Kent**

Planning Ref: MA/08/0228

NGR 575236 155017

**Project No: 3440
Site Code: FRM 08**

**ASE Report No. 2008126
OASIS id: archaeol6-47202**



PAUL RICCOBONI
With contributions by
Anna Doherty, Susan Pringle and Trista Clifford

August 2008

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Abstract

Archaeology South East have carried out an archaeological evaluation for Simon Niblett at 98-99 Florence Road, Maidstone, Kent (NGR 575236 155071). In 2004, 30m to the south west of the site, Canterbury Archaeology Trust uncovered the remains of a Roman building complex, thought to be a bathhouse. There was therefore the potential that Roman features may also exist on the current site. Two evaluation trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 9.5m. Trench 1 contained the remains of an *in situ* Roman surface constructed of compacted stone and tile. Trench 2 contained one side of a pit which contained post medieval tile.

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SMR Summary Sheet
OASIS Form

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South East, a division of the Centre of Applied Archaeology at the Institute for Archaeology at University College London (CAAUCL) were commissioned by Simon Niblett to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at 98-99 Florence Road, Maidstone, Kent (hereafter referred to as 'the site'). The site is centred on NGR 575236 155071 and its location is shown on Fig 1.

1.1.2 Currently, the site is occupied by a garage and an area of hardstanding which is used as a car park. The site is bounded to the south by Florence Road and to the north by the garage and an adjoining property. The proposed development comprises the demolition of the existing buildings and the redevelopment of the street frontage as three, two bedroom, apartments.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located to the west of Maidstone, between Tonbridge Road and the River Medway, on flat ground overlooking the River Medway valley.

1.2.2 The British Geological Survey (Sheet 288) shows that the underlying geology is Hythe Beds.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council considered the site to have sufficient archaeological potential (due to known archaeological remains at the former ADT building site 30m to the south-west of the site), to warrant the attachment of a condition to the planning consent which stated that:

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

1.3.2 A Specification for this archaeological work, provided by the Heritage Conservation Group (KCC 2008) outlined a programme of evaluation by trial trenching (Stage 1). This document also indicated the possibility of the need for a further programme of archaeological investigation (Stage 2) subject to the results of the initial investigation.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report details the findings of the stage 1 archaeological evaluation. The on site fieldwork was carried out by Paul Riccoboni (Senior Archaeologist) and John Woodall (Assistant Archaeologist) from 23rd-25th July 2008).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1** The proposed development lies on or within a few metres of the site of a Roman building complex (Kent HER No: TQ 75 NE 38). Remains of this building were first found in 1893 during drain digging. In 2004, further remains of the villa complex were discovered by Canterbury Archaeological Trust just 30m to the south west of the site (Kent HER No TQ 75 NE 417). The identified remains were considered to be part of a Roman bath house (KCC 2008).
- 2.2** A Romano-British cemetery is known (inhumation and cremation) at the eastern end of Florence Road which was discovered in 1859-60 under a nursery garden (Kent HER No. TQ 75 NE 37). An archaeological evaluation carried out by Canterbury Archaeological Trust at Westree Road, but did not reveal any further evidence of the cemetery extending northwards.
- 2.3** A HER search was obtained for the site which detailed a 500m radius from the centre point of the development site. The results of this search are summarised in Appendix 1. The first three entries are shown on Figure 1 as they relate to known Roman activity in the area.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The aims of the Stage 1 evaluation were to establish the presence/absence, date, nature and extent of any archaeological remains that may be adversely affected by the proposed development uncovered. This would allow informed decisions to be made regarding the likely impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource and thus mitigation measures to be formulated to limit those impacts.

3.1.2 Specific aims set out by The Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council (HGCKCC) included:

- Assessing the likely impact of the proposed development (including the impact of relatively shallow works such as landscaping) on the archaeological remains using the results of the fieldwork and the known impacts of similar recent land uses nearby (e.g the new dwellings on the ADT site).
- Assessing the existing impact of past activity such as farming and sequences of development such as at the former buildings of the ADT site on the site's archaeological potential.
- Assessing the potential of the site to contain nationally important remains, using English Heritage guidelines
- Establishing the presence, character, condition and date of the Roman remains potentially on the car park site
- Establishing the degree of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval activity on the site
- Contributing to the environmental and landscape history of the area

3.2 A pattern of two, 5m x 1.8m trial trenches was produced by HGCKCC (Fig. 2). The trench plan was generally adhered to in the field, some fairly minor adjustments were made to stay 3m from party walls.

3.3 The trenches were set out using tapes off set from known positions along the site boundaries.

3.4 The trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a 7 tonne 360° rubber tracked excavator equipped with a 1.5m wide toothless bucket.

3.5 The excavation was taken down to the top of the underlying natural or to any significant archaeological deposit; whichever was the higher. Revealed surfaces of the deposit were then manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. The sections of the trenches were cleaned to observe and record their stratigraphy. The removed spoil was scanned for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts.

3.6 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards, using context record sheets based upon the Central Excavation Unit recording system as modified for use by Archaeology South-East.

- 3.7** All encountered archaeological features and deposits were levelled to the Ordnance Datum by reference to a spot height obtained from the initial site survey (located on Florence Road) which measured 20.40m AOD.
- 3.8** A full photographic record of the work was kept and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held at the Archaeology South-East office in Portslade and will be offered to a suitable local museum in due course.
- 3.9** Photographs of both trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) are included as Figures 3 and 4.

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

Number of Contexts	13
No. of files/paper record	13
Plan and sections sheets	2
Bulk Samples	1
Photographs	65 (digital, c/s and b/w)
Bulk finds	165
Registered finds	1
Environmental flots/residue	1

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1 (Figs 2 and 3)

4.1.1 List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
1/001	Deposit	Tarmac	4.5m	1.8m	0.08m	20.92m
1/002	Deposit	Type 1- hardcore	4.5m	1.8m	0.10- 0.23m	20.84m
1/003	Deposit	Dark greyish black clay silt	4.5m	1.8m	0.24m	20.74m
1/004	Deposit	Mid greyish brown silty clay	4.5m	1.8m	0.10- 0.22m	20.70m
1/005	Deposit	Compacted stone and tile surface	4.5m	1.8m	0.10m	20.58m (highest point) 20.51m (average)
1/006	Deposit	Dark orange brown clay (associated with 1/005)	4.5m	1.8m	0.10m	20.50m (S) 20.53m (N)
1/007	Deposit	Natural	/	/	/	20.40m

4.1.2 Summary

Trench 1 was excavated to a length of 4.30m and to an average depth of 0.50m. This trench was shortened slightly (0.70m) due to limited space on site. The stratigraphy consisted of the following contexts.

The earliest recorded deposit was the natural brownish orange clay with gravel inclusions, [1/007], seen within the sondage excavated at the southern end of the trench. Above the natural, [1/007], was a compacted surface of stone (<20mm-0.40m) and tile fragments (<20mm-0.20m), [1/005], within a dark orange brown clay matrix, [1/006]. This surface appeared deliberately laid and covered the entire length of the trench. It was c. 0.10m in depth (Fig 3; Section 1). Tile recovered from this surface was dated to the Roman period. Above [1/005] was a 0.10m thick mid greyish brown silty clay of a firm consistency, [1/004]. Within this deposit was ragstone blocks, tile, pottery, slag, animal bone, painted wall plaster and a coin, all of Roman date.

Overlying [1/004] was deposit [1/003], a mid-dark greyish black silty clay of a firm consistency. This context contained occasional crushed building materials, glass, clay bottles and pottery all of a 19th Century date. Above [1/003], was a mid greenish grey crushed stone (type 1 material) of a modern date, [1/002]. The latest recorded deposit was the tarmac road surface, [1/001], which formed the current hardstanding.

4.2 Trench 2 (Fig 2 and 3)

4.2.1 List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
2/001	Deposit	Tarmac	5m	1.8m	0.10m	21.38m (S) 21.54m (N)
2/002	Deposit	Hardcore	5m	1.8m	0.18m	21.28m (S) 21.44m (N)
2/003	Deposit	Dark greyish blue clay silt-modern	5m	1.8m	80mm	21.10m (S) 21.26m (N)
2/004	Deposit	Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay	5m	1.8m	0.12m	21.02m (S) 21.18m (N)
2/005	Deposit	Light-mid greyish brown silty clay	5m	1.8m	0.30m	20.90m (S) 21.06m (N)
2/006	Fill	Fill of [2/007]	1.60m	0.50m	0.20m	20.60m
2/007	Cut	Cut of a pit	1.60m	0.50m	0.20m	20.60m
2/008	Natural	Natural	5m	1.8m	/	20.40m (S) 20.76m (N)

4.2.2 Summary

Trench 2 was excavated to a length of 5m and to an average depth of 0.80m. The stratigraphy was consistent along the length of this trench. The earliest recorded deposit was the light brown natural silts with occasional gravels, [2/008]. Overlying the natural was [2/005], a 0.30m thick light-mid greyish brown silty clay, a possible subsoil. Above [2/005], was a 0.12m thick mid-dark greyish brown silty clay, [2/004], possibly a buried topsoil. In turn, overlying this was a 80mm thick mid greyish blue clay silt of a firm consistency, [2/003], probably modern imported material. Above this was [2/002], a mid greyish green crushed stone (type 1) material, laid down as a levelling deposit for the tarmac, [2/001].

Cut [2/007], was recorded sealed beneath [2/005] and cutting into the natural clay, [2/008]. This feature had a minimum width of 0.50m, a length of 1.60m and a depth of 0.20m (Figure 3; Section 2). The exposed area of the feature was hand excavated. It had gradually curving concave sides and a flat base. This feature was filled by [2/006], a light-mid greyish brown silty clay of a soft consistency which contained two pieces of post medieval peg tile.

5.0 THE FINDS

The evaluation at Florence Road, Maidstone produced a small assemblage of finds, characterised in Table 2, below:

Table 2: Quantification of finds

Context	Pottery	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	Iron	wt (g)	Slag	wt (g)	Plaster	wt (g)
1/004	25	434	44	3864	46	252	4	1818	8	42	11	430	1	6
1/005			11	1102					4	42				
2/004									1	28				
2/005			8	726										
2/006			2	392										
Total	25	434	65	6084	46	252	4	1818	13	112	11	430	1	6

5.1 The Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.1.1 A total of 26 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 438g were recovered from a single context, [1/004]. The range of fabrics and forms is consistent with a fourth century date and includes two sherds from imitation Dragendorff 38 bowls in Oxfordshire colour-coated ware, a necked jar in the white-slipped variant of Alice Holt/Farnham ware and various, often heavily-sooted, late grog-tempered sherds from forms imitating black-burnished ware. Two sherds of Portchester D were probably put this group into the latter half of the 4th century although there are also sherds from an East Gaulish samian mortarium which was produced no later than AD250-300. In addition, a narrow-necked jar in a North Kent/Thameside fabric is a similar to an example dated to 170-230 by Monaghan (Monaghan 1987, type 3A3.2, 76). However, it is possible that the dating of later forms from this industry need reassessment in the light of material excavated since the publication of the type-series.

5.1.2 The material represents a fairly large, well-dated group which may be suitable for more detailed analysis if more pottery is recovered during further work. The size of the group indicates a significant level of activity during the late Roman period, and there is probably potential that more features of this date might be present.

5.2 The Ceramic Building Materials by Susan Pringle

5.2.1 A total of 62 pieces of brick and tile weighing 6050g were recovered from four contexts [1/004], [1/005], [2/005] and [[2/106]. All was considered to be of Roman date with the exception of a small fragment of post-medieval red brick [1/004] and post-medieval peg tile and concrete [2/005]: these may be intrusive. A single fragment of coloured Roman wall plaster weighing 6g came from [1/004].

5.2.2 The Roman assemblage consisted mainly of roof-tile (tegula and imbrex) and brick, but also present were a fragment of box flue tile or hollow voussoir and two probable tesserae. It contained little diagnostic material for dating purposes, although the combed keying on the box flue suggests that

it dates from the 2nd century AD or later. Almost all the brick and tile was in an orange fabric with orange mudstone and red iron-rich inclusions. Although there was some variation in the size and frequency of the quartz inclusions, the fabrics would appear to reflect a similar geology, suggesting that most of the tile was probably manufactured close to Maidstone. Two imported fabrics were noted, Museum of London fabrics 2454 and 3226, but these are thought to have been made in Kent; yellow fabric 2454 is associated with the villa at Eccles on the Medway. The wall plaster is either painted pink or, more likely, finished with a coat of fine pink plaster. The backing is of opus signinum mortar (containing fragments of tile), which suggests it may have come from a bath-house; the quality is, however, fairly coarse.

- 5.2.3 Although some of the tile is worn, the quantity of imbrices and the near absence of burnt or heavily reduced bricks and flat tile suggest that the assemblage is more likely to derive from the demolition of a substantial building than to be material which has been re-used in an industrial context. Generally, the condition is good enough to suggest that further excavation could produce some material of interest.
- 5.2.4 Further work on this assemblage is unnecessary, although the flue-tile should be considered for illustration if the site is published.

5.3 The Animal Bone by Gemma Driver

- 5.3.1 Context [1/004] produced 46 fragments of bone. The fragments are small and display signs of weathering on the surface of the bone which is eroded and discoloured. There is no evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing or pathology on the bone which may be attributed to its poor condition. The assemblage is dominated by cattle sized long bone, scapula and vertebra fragments. Sheep is represented by a right astragalus. The surface of this bone has eroded away completely. Pig is represented by a single incisor.
- 5.3.2 The animal bone assemblage has no potential for further analysis.

5.4 The Stone by Trista Clifford

- 5.4.1 Four pieces of ferruginous sandstone was recovered from [1/004], two of which are faced on one or more sides.

5.5 The Metal by Trista Clifford

- 5.5.1 General purpose iron nails and nail fragments weighing a total of 112g were recovered from three contexts: [1/004], [1/005] and [2/004]. Where complete they are characterised by a tapering square sectioned shank with circular head, and range between 45-70mm in length. The type is consistent with a Roman date. No further work is required.

5.6 The Slag by Trista Clifford

- 5.6.1 Eleven pieces of iron slag weighing 430g were recovered from context [1/004]. Although indicative of iron working, they are undiagnostic of process.

5.7 The Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

- 5.7.1 A single coin, RF<1>, was recovered from context [1/004]. It is a Nummus of the House of Constantine, minted between 330-35AD. Stabilisation by a conservator is recommended.
- 5.7.2 The finds assemblage holds limited potential for further analysis, but should be retained and studied in conjunction with the assemblage from any further work on the site.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

Lucy Allott

- 6.1** A single sample was taken from context [1/004] described as 'Roman demolition deposit' to characterise the environmental remains including bone and charcoal noted during archaeological evaluation. The sample was processed in a flotation tank, the flots and residues were retained on 250 and 500 µm meshes respectively and they were sorted for environmental and archaeological remains (Tables 3 and 4).
- 6.2** This sample produced a small assemblage of wood charcoal fragments, the majority of which were <4mm in size. No other charred plant remains were noted in either the flot or the residue. A small quantity of bone fragments, consistent with those documented in the finds report, and a single rodent incisor were also recovered from this sample.
- 6.3** The environmental and archaeological remains recovered hold no potential for further analysis.

Table 3: Flot Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250)

Sample Number	Context	Flot Weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred
1	1/004	2	<5	50	5	*	**	***	

Table 4: Residue Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	1/004	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	20	20	*	2	**	2	**	28	Pot **/40g, CBM **/106g, FE */8g

7.0 DISCUSSION

- 7.1** The evaluation suggests that archaeological remains probably associated with the nearby Roman villa complex survive in the southern part of the development site (Trench 1). These remains may relate to the bathhouse discovered by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (2004) 30m to the south west.
- 7.2** Within Trench 21, there was a probable Roman layer, [1/004], up to 0.22m thick, and potentially relating to the destruction of a nearby building during the 4th Century AD. It contained finds from this period including Roman painted wall plaster, tile and a coin.
- 7.3** Surviving undisturbed and sealed by the Roman demolition layer [1/004], were the remains of an *in situ* surface, [1/005], almost certainly of Roman date. Although given the keyhole nature of evaluation it is difficult to speculate, it is possible that this fairly rough stone surface may have once been a courtyard area or yard.
- 7.4** Within Trench 2, [2/004], and subsoil [2/005] were undisturbed sealing the natural ground intact. The archaeological horizon (surface of the natural clay and sands) appears to be previously unaffected by any development. The feature recorded within Trench 2, may have been post medieval in date as it contained one piece of tile dating from this period.
- 7.5** The lack of any Roman finds from Trench 2 perhaps suggests that the Roman remains are concentrated to the southern end of the site. This would be in keeping with the known location of the Roman Villa complex to the southwest. It may be, therefore that the archaeological activity of Roman date identified here is at the periphery of a more dense concentration to the south / southwest.

8.0 CONCLUSION

8.1 The evaluation at 98-99 Florence Road has suggested that the known Roman villa complex located by Canterbury Archaeological Trust 30m to the south west of the site, possibly extends to the northern side of Florence Road and is preserved beneath a Roman demolition layer seen within Trench 1. Trench 2 was useful in suggesting the possible limit of the Roman remains. Although the possibility of further Roman discoveries in the north of the site cannot be discounted

8.2 Potential Development Impacts and Archaeological Survival

8.2.1 Details of the groundworks associated with the future development of the site are not known at this stage and so an assessment of the likely impact on the archaeological resource cannot be made.

8.2.3 Within Trench 1, the top of probable Roman layer, [1/004], occurs at 20.70m OD and is sealed by approximately 0.26-0.58m of overburden. The underlying stone surface, [1/005], occurs at 20.51-20.58m OD and is sealed by approximately 0.50m over overlying material (including layer [1/004]).

8.2.4 The surface of the natural geology in Trench 2, into which the post medieval pit, [2/007] was cut, occurs at 20.40-20.76m OD. The pit is sealed by 0.80m of overburden.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

KCC (2008) Specification for an archaeological evaluation at 98-99 Florence Road in Maidstone in Kent

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to Mr Simon Niblett for commissioning Archaeology South East to work at this site. Also thanks to Andrew Mayfield at KCC for supplying the HER record of the site.

HER Data summary

No	HER No	NGR	Description
1	TQ 75 NE 37 - MKE1912	TQ 7555 5518	A Romano-British cemetery (inhumation & cremation) was discovered in 1859-60 under a new nursery garden. About 25 to 30 skeletons and some 150 urns of pottery and glass with burnt bones and some coins are estimated to have been found.
2	TQ 75 NE 38 - MKE1913	TQ 7518 5504	Foundations of a Roman building were cut through while a drain was being dug at the junction of Bower Lane and Florence Road in 1893. Elements of a Roman structure were also identified nearby in 2004 during an archaeological evaluation on a plot of land at Florence Road.
3	TQ 75 NE 417 - Mke2118	TQ 75210 55021	Roman Villa at Florence Road, Maidstone. Elements of a Roman structure, almost certainly a villa, were identified during an archaeological evaluation on a plot of land at Florence Road prior to construction of five town houses. Nearby, foundations of a Roman building were cut through while a drain was being dug at the junction of Bower Lane and Florence Road in 1893.
4	TQ 75 NE 50 - MKE1925	TQ 75 55	An Iron Age coin, a Gaulish uninscribed gold stater, was recorded in the late 19th century as being found at Maidstone in 1849. The precise location is not known.
5	TQ 75 NE 51 - MKE1926	TQ 75 55	An Iron Age coin, a Gaulish gold half stater, showing two horses on the reverse, is recorded in the 19th century as being found near Maidstone. The precise location is not known.
6	TQ 75 NE 57 - MKE1932	TQ 75 55	An uninscribed Iron Age gold coin is recorded as being found near Maidstone in the 19th century. It is questioned whether the same coin was actually recorded twice. The precise location is not known.
7	TQ 75 NE 58 - MKE1933	TQ 75 55	An Iron Age gold coin, an uninscribed gold coin of the Cantii, was found near Maidstone in 1861. The precise location is not known.
8	TQ 75 NE 59 - MKE1934	TQ 75 55	An uninscribed Iron Age gold coin is recorded in the 19th century as being found in Maidstone. The precise location is not known.
9	TQ 75 NE 60 - MKE1935	TQ 75 55	Early Bronze Age flint dagger found in Maidstone. An Early Bronze Age flint dagger, now lost, was found in Maidstone, circa 1855. The precise location is not known.
10	TQ 75 NE 61 - MKE1936	TQ 75 55	A Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead was found in the winter 1957-8 in Queen's Road, Maidstone, on land belonging to Darge Thomson Ltd. Mr. Darge stated that the arrowhead was sifted from a load of soil which had been transported to the nursery from the Ightham area of Kent, and its exact provenance was unknown.
11	TQ 75 NE 138 - MKE1994	TQ 75 55	A Romano-British brooch, Colchester type A, with pin missing, is recorded in a journal of 1972. The precise location is not known.

12	TQ 75 SE 14 - MKE2133	TQ 7554 5479	A beaker was found in 1892 on the south side of the Medway at Tovil
13	TQ 75 SW 2 - MKE2177	TQ 7487 5496	An unfinished Neolithic. flint axe, 5" long, was found on the 6th April 1964 on the Roseholme Estate, Lower Fant Road
14	TQ 75 NE 199 - MKE8380	TQ 7559 5540	Maidstone west station
15	TQ 75 SE 83 - MKE8992	TQ 753 546	St Stephen's church : listed building
16	TQ 75 SE 105 - MKE16029	TQ 7520 5469	Remains of railway 1887
17	TQ 75 SE 106 - MKE16030	TQ 7510 5462	Site of paper mill with C17 origins operated to 1980s
18	TQ 75 SE 107 - MKE16031	TQ 7507 5478	Site of Bridge Mill, a paper mill established by Albert Reed c1895. Operated until 1980s and subsequently cleared for housing development.
19	TQ 75 SE 111 - MKE16046	TQ 7519 5461	Late nineteenth century print works, still operating
20	TQ 75 SE 112 - MKE16047	TQ 7509 5485	Abutments of late nineteenth century footbridge over Medway, bridge replaced
21	TQ 75 SE 114 - MKE16049	TQ 7515 5484	Late nineteenth century boat yard site, still in use
22	TQ 75 SE 115 - MKE16050	TQ 7502 5478	Site of oil mill marked on OS 1st ed (1868) 25" map. A cluster of buildings are marked along the former course of the Loose Stream.
23	MKE28604	TQ 7505 5463	Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799
24	MKE28645	TQ 7536 5533	Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1840 to 1880
25	MKE28646	TQ 7505 5535	Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799
26	MKE28718	TQ 7532 5466	Grade C listed building. Main construction periods 1820 to 1860
27	MKE28719	TQ 7544 5464	Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1833 to 1866
28	MKE28978	TQ 7529 5529	Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1767 to 1866
29	MKE28986	TQ 7507 5509	Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1840 to 1880
30	MKE28999	TQ 7525 5540	Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1800 to 1866
31	MKE29277	TQ 7519 5499	Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1600 to 1999
32	MKE29278	TQ 7526 5518	Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1851 to 1851
33	MKE29291	TQ 7500 5512	Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1833 to 1866

34	MKE29319	TQ 5557	7528	Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1830 to 1870
35	MKE29395	TQ 5557	7530	Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1600 to 1860
36	MKE29443	TQ 5553	7533	Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1810 to 1850
37	MKE29451	TQ 5535	7517	Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799
38	MKE29452	TQ 5535	7504	Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799
39	MKE29563	TQ 5535	7506	Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	FRM 08					
Identification Name and Address	98-99 Florence Road, Maidstone, Kent					
County, District &/or Borough	Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 575236 155071					
Geology	Hythe Beds					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3440					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban ✓	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 23-25 th July 2008	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Simon Niblett					
Project Manager	Darryl Palmer					
Project Supervisor	Paul Riccoboni					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB ✓
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other Modern		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p>Archaeology South East have carried out an archaeological evaluation for Simon Niblett at 98-99 Florence Road, Maidstone, Kent (NGR 575236 155071). In 2004, 30m to the south west of the site, Canterbury Archaeology Trust uncovered the remains of a Roman building complex thought to be a bathhouse. It was thought that contemporary features may exist on this site. Two evaluation trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 9.5m. Trench 1 contained the remains of an <i>insitu</i> Roman surface constructed of compacted stone and tile. Trench 2 contained one side of a pit which contained post medieval tile.</p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-47202	
Project details	
Project name	98-99 Florence Road, Maidstone, Kent
Short description of the project	Archaeology South East have carried out an archaeological evaluation for Simon Niblett at 98-99 Florence Road, Maidstone, Kent (NGR 575236 155071). In 2004, 30m to the south west of the site, Canterbury Archaeology Trust uncovered the remains of a Roman building complex thought to be a bathhouse. It was thought that contemporary features may exist on this site. Two evaluation trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 9.5m. Trench 1 contained the remains of an <i>insitu</i> Roman surface constructed of compacted stone and tile. Trench 2 contained one side of a pit which contained post medieval tile.
Project dates	Start: 23-07-2008 End: 25-07-2008
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	FRM08 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	MA/08/0228 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	SURFACE Roman
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	FLUE TILE Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Significant Finds	NAILS Roman
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

type	
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT MAIDSTONE MAIDSTONE An Archaeological Evaluation on land at 98-99 Florence Road, Maidstone, Kent
Postcode	ME16 8EN
Study area	10.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 75236 55071 51.2672562583 0.512197126216 51 16 02 N 000 30 43 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 20.18m Max: 20.65m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Heritage Conservation Kent County Council
Project design originator	The Heritage Conservation Group Kent County Council
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer
Project supervisor	Paul Riccoboni
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Simon Niblett
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	MAIDSTONE MUSEUM
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Metal'

Digital Archive recipient	MAIDSTONE MUSEUM
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Stratigraphic','Survey'
Digital Media available	'Text'
Paper Archive recipient	MAIDSTONE MUSEUM
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Stratigraphic','Survey'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Diary','Drawing','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'
Entered by	Paul Riccoboni (tcnprmr@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	21 August 2008

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	FRM 08					
Identification Name and Address	98-99 Florence Road, Maidstone, Kent					
County, District &/or Borough	Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 575236 155071					
Geology	Hythe Beds					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3440					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban ✓	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 23-25 th July 2008	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Simon Niblett					
Project Manager	Darryl Palmer					
Project Supervisor	Paul Riccoboni					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB ✓
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other Modern		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p>Archaeology South East have carried out an archaeological evaluation for Simon Niblett at 98-99 Florence Road, Maidstone, Kent (NGR 575236 155071). In 2004, 30m to the south west of the site, Canterbury Archaeology Trust uncovered the remains of a Roman building complex thought to be a bathhouse. It was thought that contemporary features may exist on this site. Two evaluation trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 9.5m. Trench 1 contained the remains of an <i>insitu</i> Roman surface constructed of compacted stone and tile. Trench 2 contained one side of a pit which contained post medieval tile.</p>						

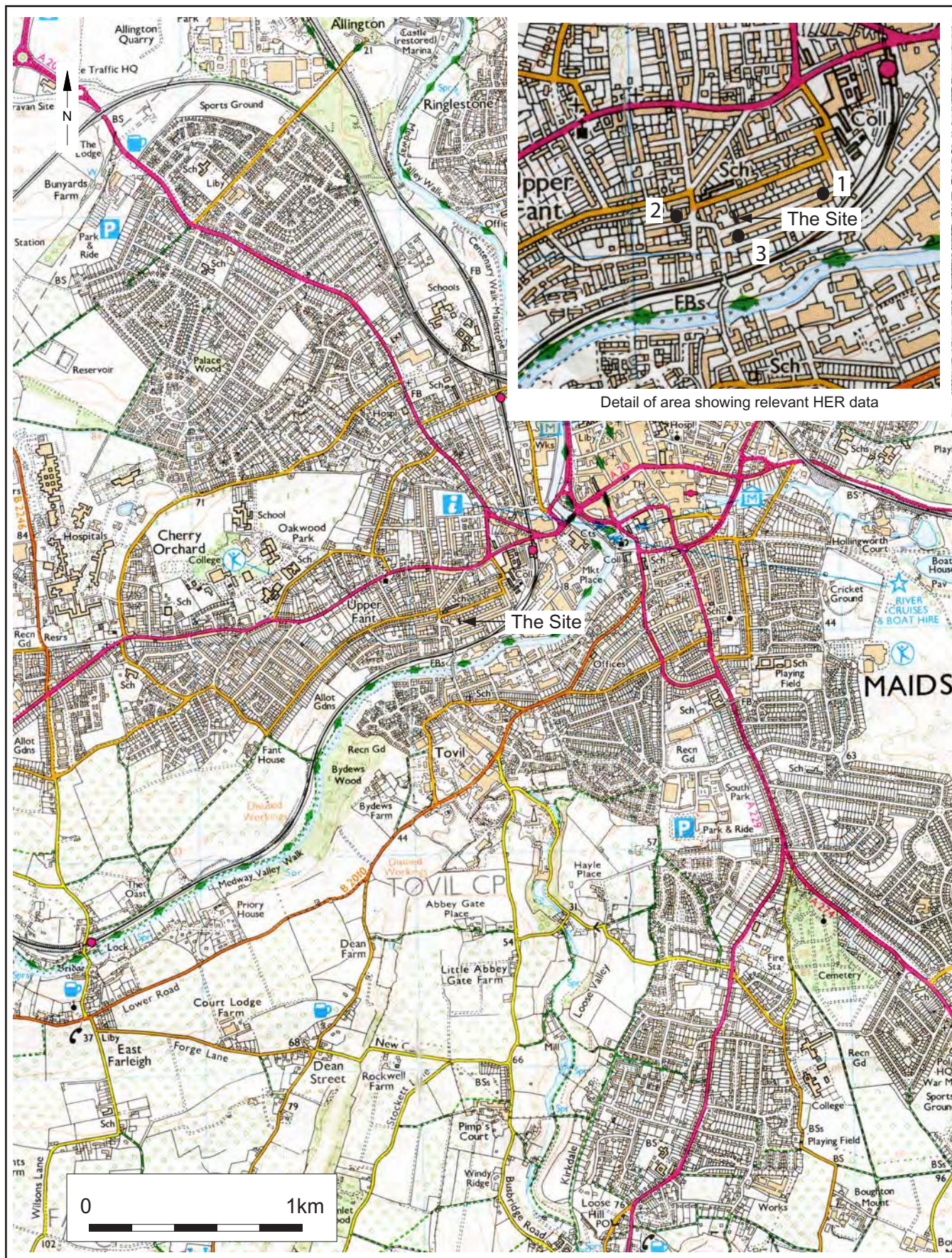
OASIS Form

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Entered by	Paul Riccoboni (tcnprmr@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	21 August 2008

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© Archaeology South-East		98 Florence Road, Maidstone	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 3440	August 2008	Site Location Plan (detailing relevant HER entries)	
Report Ref: 2008126	Drawn by: SM		

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Project Ref: 3440	August 2008	Trench Location Plan	
Report Ref: 2008126	Drawn by: SM		

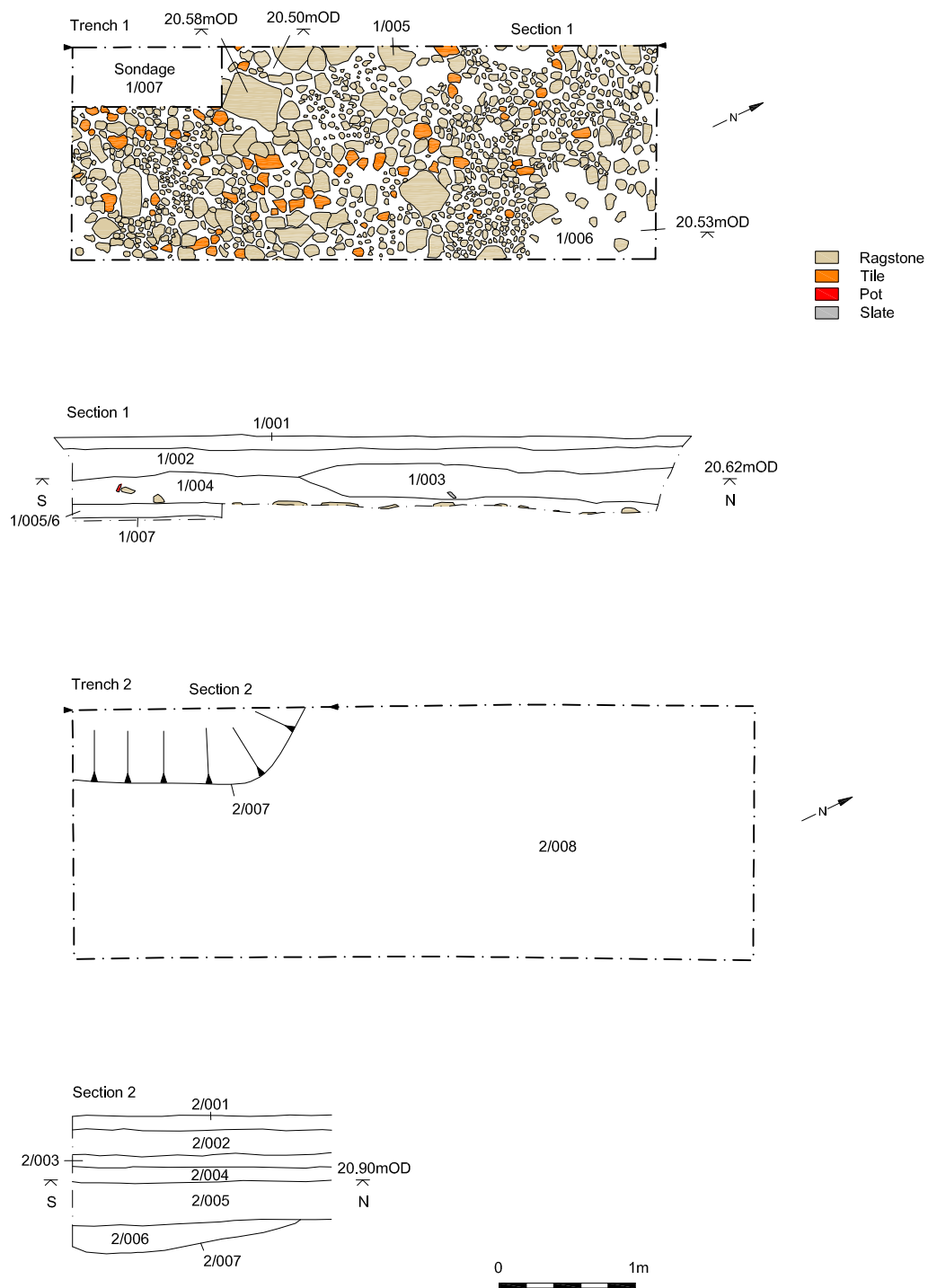




Fig. 4: Trench 1, looking north-east



Fig. 5: Trench 2, looking north

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Project Ref: 3340	Aug 2008		
Report Ref: 2008126	Drawn by: JLR		



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