

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT
MAIDSTONE HOSPITAL, MAIDSTONE, KENT**

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND DESIGN

Project No. 1840

by Simon Stevens BA MIFA

with contributions by

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CONTENTS

- 1.0 INTRODUCTION
- 2.0 THE SITE
- 3.0 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES
- 4.0 ARTEFACTS AND ARCHIVE DEPOSITION
- 5.0 REPORT AND PUBLICATION

Figures

- Fig. 1 Site Location Plan
- Fig. 2 Plan showing Evaluation Trenches and Excavation Area
- Fig. 3 Plan of Excavation Area

Tables

- Table 1 Pottery from the Evaluation Phase
- Table 2 Pottery from the Excavation Phase
- Table 3 Other Finds from the Evaluation Phase
- Table 4 Other Finds from the Excavation Phase
- Table 5 The Environmental Samples
- Table 6 Results of Environmental Samples: Flots and Residues
- Table 7 Proposed Resource Allocation

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Introduction*

1.1.1 Given the limited range of features and artefacts encountered at the site it is not considered appropriate to produce a full Post-Excavation Assessment document, based on the guidelines laid out in English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd edition).

1.1.2 However, the ultimate aim of this limited document is to provide a suitable framework for carrying that report through to publication, including the cost of full post-excavation analysis, publication and archiving.

1.2 *Background*

1.2.1 The site lies to the north of the current hospital buildings. It is bounded to the west by car-parking and the current alignment of Hermitage Lane, and to the north and east by open land (Fig. 1). According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000-scale map of the area, the underlying geology at the site comprises Folkestone Beds overlain by 5th Terrace River Gravels.

1.2.2 Planning permission was granted by Maidstone Borough Council for the construction of a new children's day nursery and holiday club with associated access and parking at the site (Planning ref. MA/02/1873). Owing to the archaeologically sensitive nature of the area, and after consultation with the Heritage Conservation Group of Kent County Council (Maidstone Borough Council's advisers on archaeological issues) an archaeological condition was attached to this consent requiring a programme of archaeological works to be implemented at the site prior to development. The initial phase of the work (Stage 1) consisted of a field evaluation that aimed to assess the archaeological potential of the site (Fig. 2).

1.2.3 A Specification for the initial phase of work was produced by Wendy Rogers of the Heritage Conservation Group of Kent County Council. This document outlined a strategy for the archaeological evaluation of the site by mechanically excavated trial trenches. Archaeology South-East (a division of University College London Field Archaeology Unit) was commissioned by Just Learning Ltd. to undertake the work. Significant archaeological remains were encountered during the evaluation of the site.¹

1.2.4 Subsequently a second Specification for further archaeological work at the site was produced by Wendy Rogers of the Heritage Conservation Group of Kent County Council. Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Just

¹S. Stevens. *An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Maidstone Hospital, Hermitage Lane, Maidstone, Kent*. Unpub. Archaeology South-East Report No. 1690

Learning Ltd. to undertake the archaeological excavation of an area within the footprint of the proposed building (Stage 2).

2.0 THE SITE

2.1 *The Evaluation Trenches* (Fig. 2)

2.1.1 Of the six excavated evaluation trenches, only Trench T2 was archaeologically sterile. Trench T1 contained a gully running from north to south (Cut 43, Context 44) from which Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British (LIA-ERB) pottery was recovered.

2.1.2 Trench T3 contained five features, four post-holes/small pits and a gully. No datable artefacts were recovered from two of the discrete features (Cut 6, Context 7 and Cut 8, Context 9) or from the gully (Cut 10, Context 11). However LIA-ERB pottery was recovered from both of the remaining features (Cut 12, Context 13 and Cut 14, Context 15). Earlier Iron Age pottery was also recovered from Context 13. In addition LIA-ERB pottery was recovered from the overburden.

2.1.3 The locations of Trench T4 and Trench T5 were included within the excavation area (see below). Trench T6 contained two large pits and a smaller pit/post-hole. Both of the larger pits (Cut 33, Context 34 and Cut 35, Context 36) contained small assemblages of LIA-ERB pottery. Pottery of a similar date was also found in the smaller feature (Cut 37, Context 38).

2.2 *The Excavation Area* (Figs. 2 and 3)

2.2.1 A total of 53 features were recorded and excavated in the excavation area (including nine features encountered during the evaluation phase). The majority of the features were small pits/post-holes, with some larger pits (e.g. Cut 102 or Cut 150) and one particularly large, deep feature (Cut 111).

2.2.2 Pottery ranging in date from the Early Iron Age to the LIA-ERB was recovered from 31 of the features, although problems with the small quantity and size of sherds restricted closer dating of most of the assemblages. Few features produced more than a handful of sherds. Only three features contained twenty or more sherds (Cut 91, Contexts 88, 89 and 90, Cut 102, Context 99 and Cut 111, Contexts 109, 110 and 128).

2.2.3 Typical of a number of features at the site, the fills of Cut 91 contained both Early and Late Iron Age pottery. The material recovered from Cut 102 was clearly later in date with sherds of LIA/ERB pottery dominating the assemblage. The largest feature encountered at the site, Cut 111 was somewhat enigmatic, with twenty sherds from the same Early Iron Age vessel

recovered from the lower fill (Context 110), and LIA/ERB material present in the upper fill (Context 128).

3.0 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

3.1 The Pottery by Malcolm Lyne

3.1.1 Introduction

3.1.1.1 The site evaluation trenches yielded 72 sherds (336 gm.) and the excavation 148 sherds (1048 gm.) of Early Iron Age to Roman pottery from 39 pit and posthole fill contexts (Tables 1 and 2). All of these assemblages are very small and for the most part heavily broken up and abraded.

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No. of sherds	Weight in gm	Comments
U/s Tr.3	7A	Polished jar	L.I.A.-50	19	76 gm	Fresh
13	3 7A	Chips Polished jar	E.I.A.-L.I.A.1	2	4	Abraded
			L.I.A.-50	2	17	
			L.I.A.-50	4	21gm	
15	6A	Jar	L.I.A.-250	6	29gm	Abraded
20	6A	Jar	L.I.A.-250	1	3gm	Abraded
21	6A		L.I.A.-250	1	1gm	
24	4		E.I.A.-L.I.A.	1	3gm	Abraded pellet
26	6A 7A 7B		L.I.A.-250	3	13	Abraded
			L.I.A.-50	4	4	Abraded
			L.I.A.-50	1	5	Abraded
			L.I.A.-50 but ? residual	8	22 gm	
34	12 6B 6C 7A 9	Jar basal	30-70	1	13	Abraded Abraded Abraded Abraded
			L.I.A.-400	3	16	
			L.I.A.-50	2	9	
			L.I.A.-50	2	8	
			L.I.A.-80	1	5	
			30-50	9	51gm	
36	6A 6C 7A 7B 8 12		L.I.A.-250	1	1	Abraded Abraded
			L.I.A.-50	2	12	
			L.I.A.-50	2	11	
			L.I.A.-50	3	36	
			L.I.A.-50	3	11	
			30-70	1	2	
			30-50	12	73gm	
38	6A 7B	Jar	L.I.A.-250	1	4	Abraded
			L.I.A.-50	1	7	Abraded
			L.I.A.-50 but ?residual	2	11gm	
41	6A	Jar	L.I.A.-250	2	9gm	Abraded
44	7A		L.I.A.-50	2	10gm	Abraded
48	7A 9	Bead-rim Store-jar	L.I.A.-50	4	19	Abraded
			L.I.A.-170	1	8	
			L.I.A.-50	5	27gm	

Table 1. Pottery from the Evaluation Phase

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Weight in gm	Comments
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Archaeology South-East
Maidstone Hospital, Maidstone, Kent.

	U/s	6B med p-med	Jar Cooking-pot	L.I.A.-400 1200-1500 1700-1800	2 1 1 4	15 27 1 43gm	Abraded Abraded
50		3	?	E.I.A.-L.I.A.1	2	8gm.	Abraded
56		3	?	E.I.A.-L.I.A.1	1	3gm.	
60		7B	?	150BC-AD.50	2	12gm	
63		8	Jar	L.I.A.-AD.50	1	6gm.	Abraded
65		4	Closed	E.I.A.-L.I.A	1	21	Abraded
		6C	Store-jar	150BC-AD.50	4	27	Fresh
				150BC-AD.50	5	48gm.	
69		2		M.I.A.-L.I.A.1	1	5	Fresh
		7B		150BC-AD.50	2	5	Abraded
				150BC-AD.50	3	10gm	
72		4		E.I.A.-L.I.A.1	1	3gm	Abraded
76		4	Closed	E.I.A.-L.I.A.1	2	14	Fresh
		7B		150BC-AD.50	2	18	Abraded
				150BC-50BC	4	32gm	
78		7B		150BC-AD.50	2	5gm	Abraded
88		4		E.I.A.-L.I.A.1	17	46	Abraded
		6A		L.I.A.-AD.400	3	54	Abraded
					20	100gm	
92		4		E.I.A.-L.I.A.1	1	6gm	
94		4		E.I.A.-L.I.A.1	4	8gm	Abraded
99		4	Closed	E.I.A.-L.I.A.1	1	4	Abraded Abraded Fresh Fresh Fresh
		6A	3L2 jar	50/70-140	1	8	
		6C		L.I.A.-AD.50	1	4	
		7A		L.I.A.-AD.50	1	2	
		9	jar	L.I.A.-AD.80	11	66	
		10	poppyhead beaker	70-130	2	8	
		11A	closed	43-250	2	4	
	11B	closed	43-250	2	5		
				70-150	21	101gm	
100		5	Jar	E.I.A.-L.I.A.1	2	17	V.abraded
		6A	Jar basal sherd	L.I.A.-250	1	29	
					3	46gm	
106		5	Storage-jar	E.I.A.-L.I.A.1	6	28	Fresh
		8 tin- glaze	Jar	L.I.A.-50 1700-1800	3 1	24 1	Fresh
				1700-1800	10	53gm	
108		7B	Jar	150BC-AD.50	1	8gm	Abraded
109		7A	Necked-jar	150BC-0	11	231	Fresh 1 pot
		7B		150BC-AD50	3	21	Abraded
				150BC-0	14	252gm.	
110		4	Jar	Early Iron Age	22	181gm	Abraded 1 pot
113		8			1	1gm	Abraded pellet
118		7A	Necked-jar	150BC-0	5	7	Fresh
		7B	Jar	150BC-AD.50	2	13	Abraded
				150BC-0	7	20gm	
124		4		E.I.A.-L.I.A.1	2	7gm	
125		1		Early Iron Age	2	15gm	Fresh
126		5		E.I.A.-L.I.A.1	1	2gm	Abraded
128		6B	Jar	L.I.A.-400	1	21	Abraded
		7A	Combed jar	L.I.A.-50	1	12	Abraded
		7B		L.I.A.-50	3	16	
		11A	?Biconical	43-130	1	7	Abraded
					6	56gm	
133		7A	Jar	L.I.A.-AD.50	2	8gm	
154		4		E.I.A.-L.I.A.1	2	3	
		8		L.I.A	1	1	
					3	4gm	
160		1		E.I.A	1	3	Abraded
		7A	Jar	L.I.A.-AD.50	2	7	Abraded
					3	10gm	

Table 2. Pottery from the Excavation Phase

3.1.2 Methodology

3.1.2.1 All of the assemblages were quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. These fabrics were identified using a x8 magnification lens with built in metric graticule in order to determine the natures, forms, sizes and frequencies of added inclusions. None of the assemblages are large enough for quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalents based on rim sherds.

3.1.3 *Fabrics*

1. Poorly laevigated and vesicular black with sparse 1.00 mm quartz and up-to 3.00 mm calcined flint filler; fired lumpy light-brown/buff externally.
2. Grey handmade fabric with up-to 1.00 mm crushed calcined-flint filler and smooth surfaces.
3. Handmade black fabric with sparse up-to 2.00 mm calcined-flint fired smooth brown
4. Silt tempered greyware with sparse larger quartz and occasional up-to 2.00 mm calcined-flint.
5. Similar but with additional grog
 - 6A. Coarse 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware
 - 6B. 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware with siltstone grog
 - 6C. 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware with additional sparse 1.00 mm. calcined-flint
 - 7A. Glauconitic ware
 - 7B. Glauconitic ware with additional up-to 2.00 mm sparse calcined-flint
8. Handmade very-fine-quartz-sanded black fabric
9. North Kent Shell-tempered ware
10. Silt tempered greyware
- 11A. Fine sandfree Upchurch greyware with darker argillaceous inclusions
- 11B. Oxidised Hoo St. Werburgh version
12. Hard handmade fabric with very-fine-sand and sparse calcined-flint filler

3.1.4 *The Assemblages*

3.1.4.1 Most of the assemblages from the various pits and postholes can be dated to the period between the Early Iron Age and the end of the Late Iron Age, although assemblages are generally so small, abraded and lacking in diagnostic sherds as to make precise dating impossible.

3.1.4.2 Two exceptions to this rule are the assemblages from Contexts 109 and 118: both yielded fresh sherds from necked-jars in the local glauconitic fabric 7A. It is known from examination of Late Iron Age pottery assemblages from the Kingsnorth Power Station site on the Isle of Grain, Beechbrook Wood, Hockers Lane and elsewhere in Kent that vessels of this type in glauconitic fabric belong to the earlier phase of production of such wares between c.150 and 50BC and were superseded by a range of barrel shaped beaded rim jars, with or without corrugated shoulders, and neck-cordoned and combed vessels inspired by 'Belgic' prototypes. There are no obvious fragments from

vessels of these types in the material from the main excavation but Context 48 in the evaluation produced a bead-rim of later type in glauconitic fabric.

3.1.4.3 Two contexts (99 and 128) yielded sherds of late-first to early-second-century Roman date, including pieces from wheel-turned vessels in fine Upchurch grey and Hoo oxidised fabrics, a grog-tempered, lid-seated bead-rim jar of Monaghan's type 3L2 (AD.50/70-140) and a greyware poppyhead beaker (AD.70-130).

3.1.5 *Recommendations*

3.1.5.1 The value of this material is severely restricted by the small sizes of the assemblages and a paucity of diagnostic sherds. Nevertheless, the Early Iron Age-Late Iron Age 1 pottery does contribute something to our knowledge of the earlier glauconitic wares and contemporary fabrics in the upper Medway valley.

3.1.5.2 It is recommended that the material be briefly written up without recourse to illustration.

3.2 The Other Finds and Environmental Samples by Luke Barber

3.2.1 The evaluation and subsequent excavation produced small finds assemblages. These are quantified in Tables 3 and 4.

Context Number	Worked Flint	Geological Material No./gms	Other No./gms.
U/S T3	1/4g	-	Burnt clay 1/10g
13	-	4/68g	-
15	-	1/10g	-
20	-	-	-
21	-	-	-
24	-	-	-
26	-	-	-
30	-	-	?clinker 1/1g
34	-	-	-
36	-	-	-
38	-	-	-
41	-	-	-
44	-	-	-
48	-	-	-

Table 3: Finds from evaluation (excluding pottery and finds from environmental residues)

Context Number	Worked Flint	Geological Material	Other No./gms.
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		No./gms	
50	-	-	-
52	1/1g	-	-
56	-	-	f.c.f. 1/63g
58	-	-	f.c.f. 1/6g
60	-	-	-
63	-	-	-
65	-	-	-
69	-	-	-
72	-	-	-
76	-	11/218g	-
78	-	8/64g	-
84	-	2/18g	Fired clay 1/20g
86	1/1g	-	-
88	-	4/82g	-
92	-	-	-
99	-	-	-
100	-	-	-
106	-	-	-
109	2/28g	-	-
110	-	40/474g	Bone 5/6g Fired clay 4/338g f.c.f. 3/63g
113	-	-	-
118	-	-	-
124	-	-	-
125	-	-	-
126	-	8/326g	Worked stone 1/5142g Fired clay 1/4g
128	-	-	-
133	-	-	-
142	-	3/52g	-
154	-	5/102g	-
160	-	-	-
U/S	2/60g	-	-

Table 4: Finds from evaluation (excluding pottery and finds from environmental residues)

3.2.1 *Flintwork*

3.2.1.1 A small assemblage of worked flint was also recovered from both phases of fieldwork (Tables 3 and 4). All of the material is derived from downland flint, often with cortex still remaining, though a number of different patinations are present. The assemblage consists virtually exclusively of hard-hammer waste and chips, which would not be out of place in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. Hard-hammer flakes from 109 and unstratified deposits have signs of retouch/utilisation. A small quantity of fire-cracked flint, probably associated with the flintwork, was also noted.

3.2.1.2 The flintwork from the site is not considered to hold any potential for further detailed study due to the lack of diagnostic pieces. It is proposed to list the

material for archive and produce a short note outlining the assemblage for publication. No pieces are proposed for illustration.

3.2.2 *Miscellaneous Material*

3.2.2.1 The remainder of the artefact categories are only represented by odd pieces. A moderate assemblage of geological material is present – this appears to be totally dominated by cherty sandstones from the Hythe Beds of the Lower Greensand. These are therefore probably natural to the site. Only one piece shows any sign of having been utilised – a large chunk from Context 126 which has a smoothed upper face suggestive of a grain rubber.

3.2.2.2 A small assemblage of burnt clay is also present. This consists of amorphous lumps with only one exception – a possibly shaped bar of roughly square section from Context 109. The only bone recovered was from Context 110, and consists of a few small fragment of tooth enamel.

3.2.2.3 The miscellaneous material is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. It will be listed for archive and discarded. No reports are proposed for publication.

3.2.3 *Environmental Samples*

3.2.3.1 Twenty one environmental samples were taken during the evaluation and subsequent excavations. These are listed below in Table 5.

Sample No.	Context No.	Sample Size (litres)	Sub-Sample Size
Evaluation			
1001	15	14	14
1002	26	7	7
1003	46	14	14
Excavation			
1004	50	7	7
1005	56	21	14
1006	69	14	7
1007	76	7	7
1008	78	21	14
1009	80	42	21
1010	71	42	21
1011	88	14	7
1012	94	21	14
1013	95	7	7
1014	99	105	70
1015	109	70	42

1016	110	56	35
1017	126	21	21
1018	152	7	7
1019	154	56	35
1020	106	91	49
1021	156	21	14

Table 5: Environmental Samples

- 3.2.3.2 All larger samples were sub-sampled for the purposes of assessment with a view to processing the remainder of any sample that was considered to be of high potential or further material was required. Smaller samples were processed in full. The samples were processed using bucket flotation. The flot from each sample/ sub-sample was caught on a 500-micron sieve with the residue being retained on a 1mm mesh. Once the residues were dry they were sorted by eye to extract material of archaeological/environmental interest with the remaining stones etc being discarded. The results of this sorting are given in Table 6 below.
- 3.2.3.3 The dried flots were also scanned by eye, and with the help of a microscope (x20 magnification) where necessary, to assess the presence/absence and quality of archaeobotanical remains (seeds) and charcoal (Table 6) and thus the potential of the current site for addressing important environmental and economic questions regarding the Iron Age/Early Romano-British occupation.
- 3.2.3.4 The flots from the samples (Table 6) tend to be somewhat small, however, they do contain some material of interest. By far the most common material is charcoal, which is present in all flots. The charcoal pieces usually tend to be of a small to moderate size (to 3mm) but many larger pieces (usually to 8-10mm) are also present. Most of the flots contain no, or only relatively small quantities of seeds. Both cultivated cereals and wild species are present though many of the latter appear to be uncharred and thus of recent date. Contamination from modern roots appears to range from low to moderate.

Context No.	Date	Modern Roots	Charcoal	Seeds	Residue	Analysis
15	LIA – C1stAD	**/**	**/** to 8mm	- Cereal ** Wild (?modern)	Ragstone 1/20g	Y
26	LIA – C1stAD	***	* to 3mm	- Cereal ** Wild (?modern)	-	N
46	(LIA- C1stAD) resid. only	***	*** to 5mm	- Cereal ** Wild	Pot 2/20g (sand/flint LIA/ER-B)	N
50	EIA-LIA1	**/**	* to 6mm	- Cereal * Wild? (modern)	W. flint-1/1g	N
56	EIA-LIA1	*	*** to 8mm	- Cereal * Wild?	Pot 1/1g	Y

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69	MIA-LIA1 150BC- 50AD	**	** to 10mm	- Cereal * Wild?	Pot 2/3g B. clay 1/1g	Y
71	-	*	* to 5mm	* Cereal - Wild	-	N
76	EIA-LIA1	*	*** to 8mm	* Cereal * Wild?	Pot 1/3g FCF 2/1g	Y
78	MIA-LIA 150BC- 50AD	**	*/** to 8mm	- Cereal * Wild ?modern	Pot 2/2g	N
80	-	*	*** to 10mm	** Cereal * Wild?	FCF 2/1g	Y
88	EIA-LIA1	**	* to 4mm	*/**Cereal * Wild	-	Y
94	EIA-LIA1	*	** to 5mm	* Cereal * Wild	Pot 4/3g	Y
95	-	*	** to 3mm	- Cereal - Wild	W. flint 1/2g	N
99	LIA-C1st AD	**/**	**/** to 8mm	**/**Cereal * Wild?	Pot 1/1g W. flint 1/1g B. clay 1/1g	Y
106	EIA-LIA1 Intru. PM	***	** to 6mm	- Cereal * Wild?	Pot 3/2g Burnt bone 1/1g	X
109	LIA C1st AD	*/**	* to 4mm	- Cereal - Wild	Pot 1/1g	X
110	EIA	*	** to 5mm	- Cereal * Wild?	Pot 2/5g FCF 3/5g Stone 1/2g	Y
126	EIA-LIA1	*	**** to 8mm	* ?Cereal * ?Wild	Pot 1/1g	N
152	-	*	** to 12mm	* Cereal * Wild	-	N
154	EIA-LIA1	**	*** to 10mm	* Cereal? * Wild?	Pot 1/1g FCF 1/1g	Y
156	-	**	** to 6mm	- Cereal * Wild?	-	N

Key: - : None * : Very Low ** : Low *** : Moderate **** : High (frequency)
(Wild - non-cultivated plants).

Table 6: Results of Environmental Samples : Flots and Residues

3.2.3.5 The residues from the samples contain very little material of interest (though the pottery from Context 46 is the only dating evidence from this context). No bone or shell material is present though this is likely to be due to the acidic nature of the subsoil. Based on the current samples the residues from the site are considered to hold a very low potential for recovering environmental data. The artefacts from them will be incorporated into the main finds reports.

3.2.3.6 The samples indicate the flots hold only moderate potential for further analysis. Despite this, enough dated flots containing seeds are present to allow an overview of the site's agricultural regime. This will allow

comparisons with other close-by sites in the Medway valley, though most are of later (Roman) date. The wild seeds may give some indication as to the nature of the environment, at least in the arable fields. As the processes by which the charcoal derived in the features is unknown (i.e. is it structural, selected domestic or 'industrial' fuel or unselected clearance waste) it is not proposed to undertake any further analysis on this material, however, further work on the seeds is proposed.

- 3.2.3.7 Based on the quality of the flots, their dates, spatial distribution on site and degree of residuality/intrusiveness 10 have been selected for analysis (see Table 6). The results from this analysis will be tabulated for the publication report with a summary text outlining the main findings and comparing them to sites of similar period in the vicinity.

4.0 ARTEFACTS AND ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

- 4.1 Following completion of the post-excavation work, the artefacts recovered during the evaluation and excavation phases and the site archive will be placed in a suitable local museum, to be agreed with the landowner and the Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County. It is initially proposed to deposit the archive and finds in Maidstone Museum.

5.0 REPORT AND PUBLICATION

- 5.1 The site and finds have the potential to add some new information to the ever growing body of data on the Late Iron Age to early Roman period within the central Medway valley. As such the site should be published as a concise (estimated 5,000-5,500 words) article in the county journal (*Archaeologia Cantiana*). This will outline the geological, historical and planning background to the site and the results of the excavation. A site and trench location plan, together with selected sections will be produced. The discussion will take into account other recent discoveries from the surrounding area. The finds reports will summarise the assemblages but will not utilise illustrations. A provisional publication synopsis is given below.

<i>Introduction (inc. methodology)</i>	<i>350 words</i>
<i>Archaeological Background</i>	<i>400 words</i>
<i>Results</i>	<i>1,500 words</i>
<i>Pottery</i>	<i>500 words</i>
<i>Flintwork</i>	<i>50 words</i>
<i>Carbonised Remains</i>	<i>700 words</i>
<i>Discussion</i>	<i>1,200 words</i>
<i>References</i>	<i>500 words</i>
Total	<i>c. 5,200 words</i>

Figures:

Site Location and Trench Location

Excavation Area Plan

Selected Sections

The proposed resource allocation to achieve this is tabulated below in Table 7.

Task	Staff	No. Days	Cost
<i>Finds Processing/assessing</i>	<i>various</i>	<i>complete</i>	<i>£315</i>
<i>Processing environmental samples</i>	<i>various</i>	<i>complete</i>	<i>£420</i>
<i>Rapid P/X Assessment</i>	<i>various</i>	<i>complete</i>	<i>£798</i>
Pottery report	M. Lyne	Fee	£280
Flintwork	C. Butler	Fee	£110
Miscellaneous material listing for archive	L. Barber	0.5	£90
Carbonised plant material	L. Gray	Fee	£600
Report writing	S. Stevens	5	£635
Background Research	S. Stevens	2	£254
Illustrations	J. Russell/F. Griffin	3	£327
Project Management	L. Barber	2	£366
Editing for publication	L. Barber/ S. Stevens	1	£183
Archive	S. Cawt	1	£53
Travel/Expenses	Various	-	£65
Total (exc. VAT)		-	£4,496

NB. Figures in italics indicate completed tasks

Table 7: Proposed Resource Allocation

NB. Prices valid for 3-month period from 30/11/04. If a works order has not been received within this period costs may need to be revised.

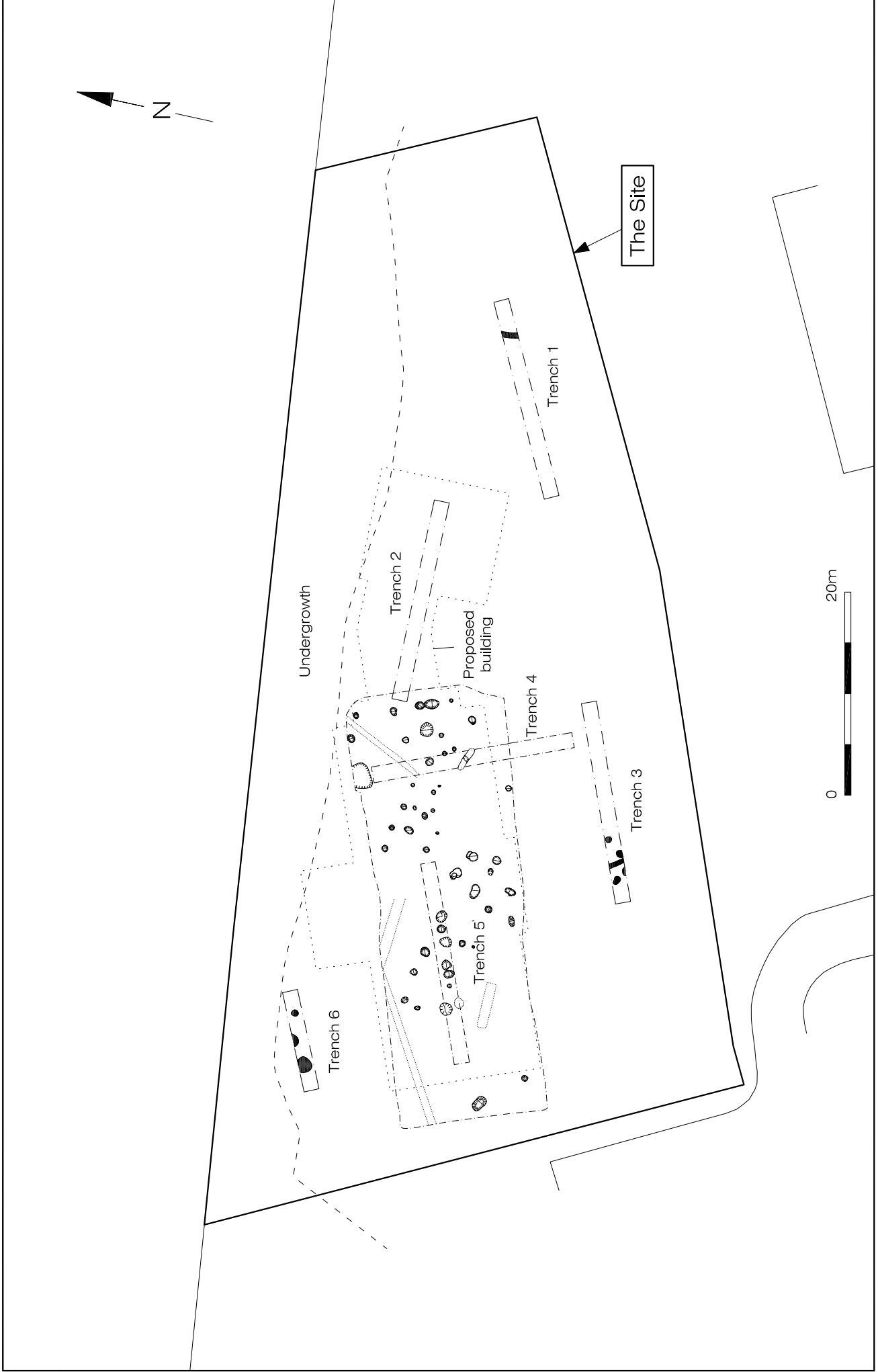
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© ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST		Maidstone Hospital, Hermitage Lane	Fig. 1
Ref: 1840	Dec 2004	Site Location Plan	

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© ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTHEAST		Maidstone Hospital, Hermitage Lane	Fig. 2
Ref: 1840	Dec 2004	Plan Showing Evaluation Trenches and Excavation Areas	

