

**An Archaeological Evaluation at the Former Ophthalmic
and Aural Hospital, Church Street, Maidstone**

Planning Application Code: MA/07/0637

NGR: 576207 155939

**ASE Project no. 3046
Report No. 2008049
Oasis ID archaeol6-41083**

Site Code: MEH 07



Kathryn Grant, MSc

May 2008

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the former Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital site, Church Street, Maidstone, Kent (NGR 576207 155939). The work was undertaken between the 24th January and 29th February 2008 for CgMs Consulting Ltd.

Three trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 88.5m in advance of a proposed new residential construction (Planning Reference: MA/07/0637) to assess the archaeological potential of the site. Although the site lies within an area of high potential for Roman and medieval remains only one trench revealed features and artefacts of archaeological interest.

The underlying natural comprising firm light orange clay with frequent gravels was encountered at a maximum height of 26.24m OD in the north-east of the site falling away to 21.95m OD in the south-west. Above the natural the deposits varied from trench to trench.

The archaeological features encountered in Trench 1 include three pits, one posthole and three linear features. Whilst five of the features contained no dating evidence, two pit features contained datable finds. Five pottery sherds were found dating between the mid 14th and early/mid 15th centuries. Four bone fragments and four oyster shell fragments were also found within a pit fill. Twenty-four fragments of 14th to 15th Ceramic Building Material were recovered from one pit with some evidence of post-medieval material intrusion. Six fragments of slightly later 15th to 16th century CBM fragments were found in the other pit.

Whilst providing evidence of activity from the late-medieval period onwards within the site, the results of the evaluation do not reflect the archaeological potential suggested by previous works carried out within a close vicinity of the site as outlined in the Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation (KCC, 2007).

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of redevelopment on land at the former Kent County Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital, Church Street, Maidstone (NGR 576207 155939) (Figure 1).

1.2 The redevelopment of the site and the relevant planning reference for the work was outlined by CgMs Consulting Ltd. It was proposed to renovate, convert and in part redevelop the site to provide 86 dwellings with car parking facilities.

1.3 The evaluation followed the recommendations made by the Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council to Borough Council in response to planning application MA/07/0637. The following condition was advised on the planning consents:

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

Reason: To ensure that historic building features are properly examined and recorded.

1.4 A *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was prepared by Jon Sygrave of ASE (2007) in response to the *Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation* (KCC, 2007) and duly approved by Kent County Council (KCC). This outlined the strategy for the fieldwork and was followed throughout the evaluation.

1.5 This document presents the results of the archaeological evaluation of land that was formerly Kent County Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital, Church Street, Maidstone.

1.6 The fieldwork was undertaken by Paul Riccoboni, David Fallon and Kathryn Grant (Field Officers) with assistance from Nicki Bettley (Site Assistant). The project was managed by Diccon Hart (Project Manager) and Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site lies in an area thought to have high archaeological potential due to its close proximity to Roman and medieval remains (KCC 2007).

- 2.2** Within a 500m radius of the site there are several find-spots and monuments, the more relevant of which have been mentioned here.
- 2.2.1** During work carried out in the south west corner of the site in the 1930s to connect an electricity cable to the hospital, a hoard of Roman-British coins was uncovered (58 Sestertii coins dating from Domitian to Commodus) (Cook 1936, 249-251) (MKE1908/ TQ75NE33).
- 2.2.2** In c.1900 the upper and lower stones of a Romano-British quern of puddingstone were found in the garden of Orlepitts on Church Street (Maidstone Museum Archaeological Gazetteer) (MKE1947/ TQ75NE72).
- 2.2.3** In 1823, at the site of the Lancastrian School and on the east side of Wheeler Street, an Anglo-Saxon burial ground (MKE1905/ TQ 76265617) was discovered which unearthed skeletons, weapons, a brooch with garnets, a shoeshaped stud, a bronze wheel ornament and wire bracelet.
- 2.2.4** Some potsherds dating from the 13th, 15th and 16th centuries were found during trial trenching in Church Street in 1973 (Oldham 1973, 225; 1974, 220) (MKE 1993/ TQ75NE137). This find-spot is particularly interesting due to its close proximity to the site (the car park immediately to the north-west).
- 2.2.5** A medieval vaulted cellar (c.14th century) was recorded under 99-100 High Street (Payne 1900, 224) (MKE1909/ TQ75NE34).
- 2.2.6** A medieval pottery kiln was found in Week Street in 1921 (Dunning 1942, 64).
- 2.2.7** The hospital dates to 1852 and was extended numerous times before it closed in 2003.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** Three trial trenches were excavated, positioned to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to ascertain the threat posed by the development on any archaeological remains present (Figure 2). It therefore provides a representative sample of the redevelopment area. The aims and objectives for the evaluation were laid out in the *Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation* (KCC 2007) and are reproduced below with due acknowledgement:

- *Is there any further evidence of Romano-British and Iron Age in the development area? How does this relate to previous findings within the surrounding area, such as the road and hoard? Does the activity inform further on the location and character of settlement of this period*

in the area?

- *Is there any evidence for early prehistoric and/or medieval activity within the development area?*
- *Is there any evidence for the post-medieval activity on the site?*
- *Has modern disturbance connected with the construction of the hospital reduced archaeological potential?*
- *What impact will the development proposals have on any buried archaeology?*

3.2 Although four trenches were originally proposed in the *Written Scheme of Investigation*, only three were in fact excavated. This was due to Japanese Knotweed contamination within the environs of Trench 2 in the north east corner of the site (Figure 2). Consequently, the three excavated trenches were extended to meet the size requirements set out in the WSI.

3.3 As a result of abundant concrete slabs obstructing the area originally proposed for Trench 1, the trench was relocated slightly to the north-west. In its original location a test-pit c.1m by 2m was excavated.

3.4 The trial trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision. The trenches were cut for the most part by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed bucket where practicable (in places a toothed bucket was necessary to remove hardcore deposits such as concrete slabs).

3.5 The three excavated trenches (1, 3 and 4) totalled 88.5m. Trenches 1 and 4 were both 30m in length, but Trench 3 was 28.5m long, cut short by 1.5 meters due to an air-raid shelter positioned at the northern end. All of the trenches were 2m wide.

3.6 The trenches were located with reference to a scale drawing and offset from fixed points within the area of investigation.

3.7 Due to the vast redevelopment of the site, in addition to the evaluation assessment an archaeological watching brief was maintained in some areas. The objectives of this were to monitor site clearance and excavation of intrusive groundworks in order to ensure that any features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest exposed and affected by the groundworks are recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards. Particular attention was to be made to the extent, character, height below ground level, condition, date and significance of the deposits.

- 3.8** The excavations were taken down to the top of the underlying geology or to the surface of any significant archaeological deposit; whichever was higher. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. The sections of the trenches were selectively cleaned to observe and record their stratigraphy. The removed spoil was scanned for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts.
- 3.9** A sondage was mechanically excavated at the northern end of Trench 3 to establish the true depth of deposited material. For safety reasons excavation ceased at a depth of 1.9m, but natural sediments were still not reached in all areas. The southern part of Trench 3 was reduced mechanically to ensure that true natural deposits had been exposed.
- 3.10** No deposits suitable for sampling were encountered.

4.0 RESULTS

Quantification of site archive

Number of Contexts	40
Number of Files/Paper Record	1 File
Plan and Section Sheets	1 (1:20 and 1:10)
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	30 Digital, 6 colour slide, 6 monochrome
Bulk Finds	5 pot sherds, 6 CBM, 4 bone, 8 shell
Registered Finds	0
Environmental Flots/Residue	0

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.1 Trench 1 (Figures 3, 4)

Trench 1 measured 30m east to west and 2m wide. Twenty contexts were revealed within the trench.

4.1.1 List of Recorded Contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness/depth (max)	Height Max mO/D
1/001	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.2m	24.81
1/002	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.27m	24.61

1/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	24.34
1/004	Cut	Cut for pit	1.1m x	1.4m	0.60m	24.15
1/005	Fill	Fill of [1/004]	1.1m x	1.4m	-	N/A
1/006	Cut	Cut for pit	1.8m x	1.5 m	0.60m	23.73
1/007	Fill	Fill of [1/006]	1.8m x	1.5m	-	N/A
1/008	Cut	Cut of pit	c.2m x	0.9m	0.90m	-
1/009	Fill	Fill of [1/008]	c.2m x	0.9m	-	-
1/010	Cut	Cut for posthole	0.3m x	0.35m	0.25m	-
1/011	Fill	Fill of [1/010]	0.3m x	0.35m	-	-
1/012	Cut	Cut of ditch/trench cut	N/A	2.7m	1.10m	-
1/013	Fill	Fill of [1/012]	N/A	2.7m	-	-
1/014	Deposit	Natural stone	N/A	N/A	-	-
1/015	Cut	Cut for linear	N/A	0.6m	0.20m	-
1/016	Fill	Fill of [1/015]	N/A	0.69m	-	-
1/017	Deposit	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.3m	-
1/018	Cut	Cut for linear	N/A	1m	N/A	-
1/019	Fill	Fill of [1/018]	N/A	N/A	-	-
1/020	Fill	Fill of [1/018]	N/A	N/A	-	-

Table 2: List of recorded contexts in Trench 1

4.1.2 Summary

Two made ground deposits (1/001-2) were revealed across the entire trench overlying natural deposits (1/003). These comprised a mixed dark brown silty-clay with frequent brick, piping, tarmac and concrete inclusions. Cut into the natural sediments in this trench were three medieval pits ([1/004],[1/006],[1/008]). Pit [1/004] was filled with (1/005), a dark grey-brown clayey-silt with a high percentage of Kentish Ragstone concentrated around the pit edge and containing one pottery sherd and twenty-four fragments of Ceramic Building Material (CBM). To the east, [1/006], measuring 1.8m by 1.5m by 0.65 was filled by (1/007), also a dark grey-brown silty-clay, containing some ragstone, four pottery sherds, four bone fragments, and eight oyster shell fragments. This was cut by [1/008], a soft light to mid grey silty-gravel with a high percentage of ragstone containing no finds.

A single posthole [1/010] was filled by (1/011), a mid to dark grey-brown firm silty-clay with fragments of ragstone and degraded CBM flecks, which produced no finds.

Three linear features ([1/012], [1/015], [1/018]) were filled by (1/013), (1/016) and (1/019) respectively. Fills (1/013) and (1/016) were very similar to (1/011) but with no inclusions; no finds were recovered from these contexts. Fill (1/019) comprised a firm dark brownish-black silty-clay with occasional degraded CBM and chalk flecks; no finds were

recovered from this context.

Natural geology, comprising firm light orange clay with frequent gravels (1/003) (similar to the natural deposits seen in Trenches 3 and 4), was encountered at a maximum height of 23.42m OD at the east end of the trench and at 24.34m OD to the west

4.2 Trench 2

Not excavated (see methodology section)

4.3 Trench 3 (Figure 5)

Trench 3 measured 28.5m north-east to south-west and 2m wide. The trench was cut short by 1.5m to a length of 28.5m due to the known location of an air-raid shelter at the northern end. Ten contexts were revealed in this trench.

4.3.1 List of Recorded Contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness (max)	Height Max mO/D
3/001	Deposit	Made ground	11m	Tr.	0.28m	22.49
3/002	Deposit	Dirty natural	7m	Tr.	N/A	22.21
3/003	Deposit	Dump of building material	c.9m	Tr.	1.9m +	21.29
3/004	Deposit	Made ground	10m	Tr.	0.2m	23.46
3/005	Deposit	Redeposited natural	4.5m	Tr.	0.2m	23.26
3/006	Deposit	Natural	10m	Tr.	N/A	22.78
3/007	Deposit	Concrete Slab overlying (3/004)	N/A	Tr.	0.15m	23.20
3/008	Deposit	Concrete slab overlying (3/003)	N/A	Tr.	0.15m	22.97
3/009	Cut	Cut for wall footing	N/A	1m	N/A	22.14
3/010	Fill/Structure	Wall in [3/009]	N/A	1m	N/A	22.14

Table 3: List of recorded contexts in Trench 3

4.3.2 Summary

This trench had been heavily truncated by post-medieval intrusive ground works. A small post-medieval pit was cut into the southern end of the trench; closer inspection revealed modern debris, so the feature was not fully recorded. A small modern brick wall footing (3/010) was

revealed approximately 12m from the southern end of the trench with a service pipe running through it. In the middle of the trench a dump of yellowish-grey sandy building material (3/003) was uncovered below a large concrete slab (3/008). This deposit was thick and exceeded the arbitrary level of 1.9m (the excavated sondage through this deposit stopped at this depth for safety reasons). Towards the northern end of the trench a further concrete slab (3/007) was lifted to reveal a made-ground deposit comprising mid-brown clayey-silt with frequent inclusions of CBM, piping, metal and concrete, overlying redeposited natural.

Natural geology, comprising firm light orange clay with frequent gravels (3/006) (similar to the natural deposits seen in Trenches 1 and 4) was encountered at a maximum height of 22.78m OD at the north-east end of the trench and 22.21m OD to the south-west (3/002). The natural seen at both ends of this trench had been truncated by modern service pipes.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

4.4 Trench 4 (Figure 6)

Trench 4 measure 30m north-east to south-west and 2m wide. Ten contexts were revealed in this trench.

4.4.1 List of Recorded Contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness (max)	Height Max mO/D
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	c.20m	Tr.	0.25m	27.0
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	c.20m	Tr.	0.2m	26.65
4/003	Layer	Layer/surface of crushed chalk	N/A	2.5m	0.1m	26.45
4/004	Deposit	Tarmac	N/A	2m	0.1m	27.1
4/005	Deposit	Hardcore	N/A	N/A	0.15m	N/A
4/006	Deposit	Natural	c.30m	N/A	N/A	26.24
4/007	Cut	Cut for wall footing	N/A	1.5m	N/A	-
4/008	Fill/structure	Wall in [4/007]	N/A	1.5m	N/A	-
4/009	Cut	Cut for wall footing	N/A	1m	N/A	-
4/010	Fill/structure	Wall in [4/009]	N/A	1m	N/A	-

Table 4: List of recorded contexts in Trench 4

4.4.2 Summary

Trench 4 comprised topsoil (4/001) (firm dark grey-brown silty-clay containing CBM, slate fragments and chalk flecks) and subsoil (4/002) (firm mid grey-brown silty-clay with ragstone, CBM and chalk flecking) overlying natural deposits (4/006) which had been truncated in the middle of the trench by Tarmac (4/004) and hardcore (4/005) deposits and intermittently at each end by modern services and wall foundations. Two square-cut features were observed during excavation but were written-off as modern disturbances on closer inspection. Between these square pits, a small modern wall footing (4/008) was revealed running across the width of the trench. A layer of crushed chalk (4/003) resembling a possible yard surface was uncovered towards the north-east end of the trench and this was located adjacent (south) to a further modern wall foundation [4/009].

Natural geology, comprising firm light orange clay with frequent gravels (4/006) (similar to the natural deposits seen in Trenches 1 and 3) was encountered at a maximum height of 26.24m OD at the east end of the trench and at 24.66m OD to the west.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

4.5 Test Pit

A test pit was excavated in the original location of Trench 1 (Figure 2) measuring c.1m x 2m. The pit was excavated to undisturbed natural deposits and revealed no archaeology.

4.6 Archaeological Watching Brief Monitoring

The watching brief monitoring at the site uncovered a well (Figure 7) and cellar (Figure 8), both thought to date to the Victorian period. Both of the features were found south west of Trench 4 (Figure 2), underlying large concrete slabs removed during site demolition.

5.0 FINDS

5.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered during the evaluation at the former Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital site. The assemblage is characterised in Table 5. All bulk finds were washed and dried by context. Materials were bagged by type and pottery marked with site code and context.

Context	Pottery	weight (g)	CBM	weight (g)	Bone	weight (g)	Shell	weight (g)
1/005	1	26	24	1526	-	-	-	-
1/007	4	26	6	102	4	8	8	84
Total	5	52	30	1628	4	8	8	84

Table 5: Quantification of bulk finds

5.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

The five sherds of pottery from the site are all of the later medieval period. Although sherd size is small to medium (up to 30mm across) the material does not show signs of extensive abrasion suggesting it has not been repeatedly reworked. Context 1/005 produced a well fired fine/medium sand tempered greyware unglazed strap handle from a jug. The handle has an irregular line of central stabbing and traces of white slip and can be placed between the mid 14th and mid 15th centuries. The four sherds from [1/007] are in a similar fabric and include a jug rim and two probable jug bodysherds with crude combed decoration. An early 14th- to early/mid 15th- century date range is suggested.

5.3 The CBM by Luke Barber

The earliest tile from the site is from [1/007]. This deposit produced two slightly abraded medium fired sparse/moderate medium sand tempered peg tile fragments, one with a round peg hole. These pieces are likely to be of 14th- century date. However, two less abraded tile fragments from the same deposit are finer and harder fired (one has spots of glaze) and are more likely to be of later 14th- to 15th- century date. The deposit also contains two small pieces of low-fired fine sand tempered red brick which probably represent intrusive post-medieval material. Context [1/005] produced a much larger assemblage of peg tile which consists of larger (to 120mm across) unabraded pieces. This material is tempered with sparse fine sand, sometimes with calcareous inclusions to 4mm, and is notably hard fired. A 15th- to mid 16th- century bracket is most likely for this material.

5.4 The shell by Trista Clifford

The fragmentary remains of at least four edible oyster shells, *Ostrea edulis*, were recovered from pit fill [1/007]. Four upper and two lower valves are represented, with some evidence of overcrowding.

5.5 The bone by Gemma Driver

Context [1/007] produced 4 fragments of bone including one sheep-sized rib, one sheep-sized long bone fragment, one cattle sized long bone fragment and one unidentifiable fragment. The bone shows signs of surface weathering. The assemblage has no potential for further analysis.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

No deposits suitable for sampling were encountered.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1** The evaluation proved that the natural deposits in this area have suffered heavily from post-medieval truncation. Even where late medieval deposits were present, there was additional evidence of post-medieval intrusion. Despite the location of the site in an area thought to have high archaeological potential no archaeology pre-dating the late medieval period was found.
- 7.2** The majority of cut features in Trench 1 contained no dating evidence. The fills of these, however, were similar in nature to those producing datable pottery sherds providing a mid 14th to early/mid 15th century date. There was also evidence of post-medieval intrusion. The discovery of four edible oyster shells offers potential dietary evidence. The four recovered bone fragments unfortunately yielded little information.
- 7.3** The natural sediments in Trench 3 had undergone abundant truncation in the form of apparent construction works (wall footings, concrete slabs, building deposits and debris). Consequently no surviving archaeology was uncovered. The natural deposits at each end of the trench had been truncated by modern services and wall foundations.
- 7.4** Similarly, the middle of Trench 4 had also been rigorously truncated by post-medieval construction works, indicated by the presence of Tarmac and hardcore deposits which would have destroyed any earlier archaeology. The natural deposits at each end of the trench had been truncated by modern services and wall foundations.
- 7.5** Although the natural deposits have been disturbed in places within all of the trenches suggesting the possibility of archaeological cut features in other unexcavated areas on the site, it is worth bearing in mind that the majority of disturbances revealed in this evaluation are the result of post-medieval/modern truncation. The presence of late medieval cut features in the north-west part of site indicates the possibility for further medieval features in this area, but the potential for earlier remains is probably low.
- 7.6** The results of the investigation allow for conclusions to be reached regarding the archaeological potential of the site and the impact that the development will have upon any archaeological remains. In this regard the works carried out at the Former Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital in Church Street, Maidstone, can be seen to have fulfilled the aims of the investigation as stipulated in the Specification supplied by Kent County Council's Heritage Conservation Group.

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OASIS ID: archaeol6-41083

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at the Former Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital, Church Street, Maidstone
Short description of the project	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the former Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital site, Church Street, Maidstone, Kent (NGR 576207 155939). The work was undertaken between the 24th January and 29th February 2008 for CgMs Consulting Ltd. Three trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 88.5m in advance of a proposed new residential construction (Planning Reference: MA/07/0637) to assess the archaeological potential of the site. Although the site lies within an area of high potential for Roman and medieval remains only one trench revealed features and artefacts of archaeological interest. The underlying natural comprising firm light orange clay with frequent gravels was encountered at a maximum height of 26.24m OD in the north-east of the site falling away to 21.95m OD in the south-west. Above the natural the deposits varied from trench to trench. The archaeological features encountered in Trench 1 include three pits, one posthole and three linear features. Whilst five of the features contained no dating evidence, two pit features contained datable finds. Five pottery sherds were found dating between the mid 14th and early/mid 15th centuries. Four bone fragments and four oyster shell fragments were also found within a pit fill. Twenty-four fragments of 14th to 15th Ceramic Building Material were recovered from one pit with some evidence of post-medieval material intrusion. Six fragments of slightly later 15th to 16th century CBM fragments were found in the other pit.</p>
Project dates	Start: 24-01-2008 End: 29-02-2008
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	3046 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	MEH07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings

Significant Finds	POTTERY, CBM, BONE SHELL Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT MAIDSTONE MAIDSTONE Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital, Church Street, Maidstone
Postcode	ME14 1
Study area	177.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 576207 155939 50.9176701696 0.242650277405 50 55 03 N 000 14 33 E Point
Height OD	Min: 21.95m Max: 26.24m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council
Project design originator	Kent County Council
Project director/manager	Jim Stevenson
Project supervisor	Kathryn Grant

Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
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Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	MAIDSTONE MUSEUM
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Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','other'
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Digital Archive Exists?	No
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Paper Archive recipient	MAIDSTONE MUSEUM
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Paper Contents	'none'
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Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Photograph','Plan','Unpublished Text'
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Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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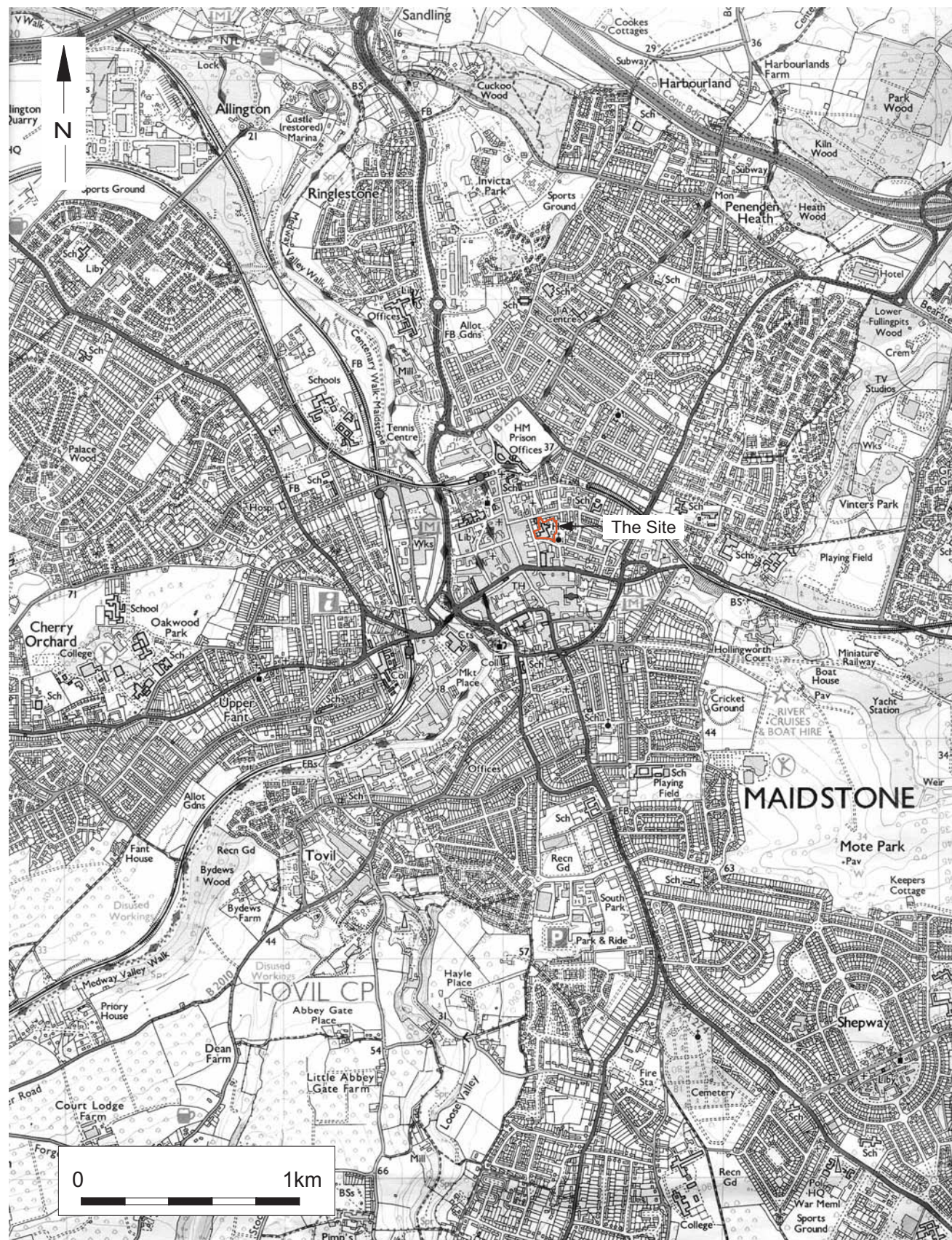
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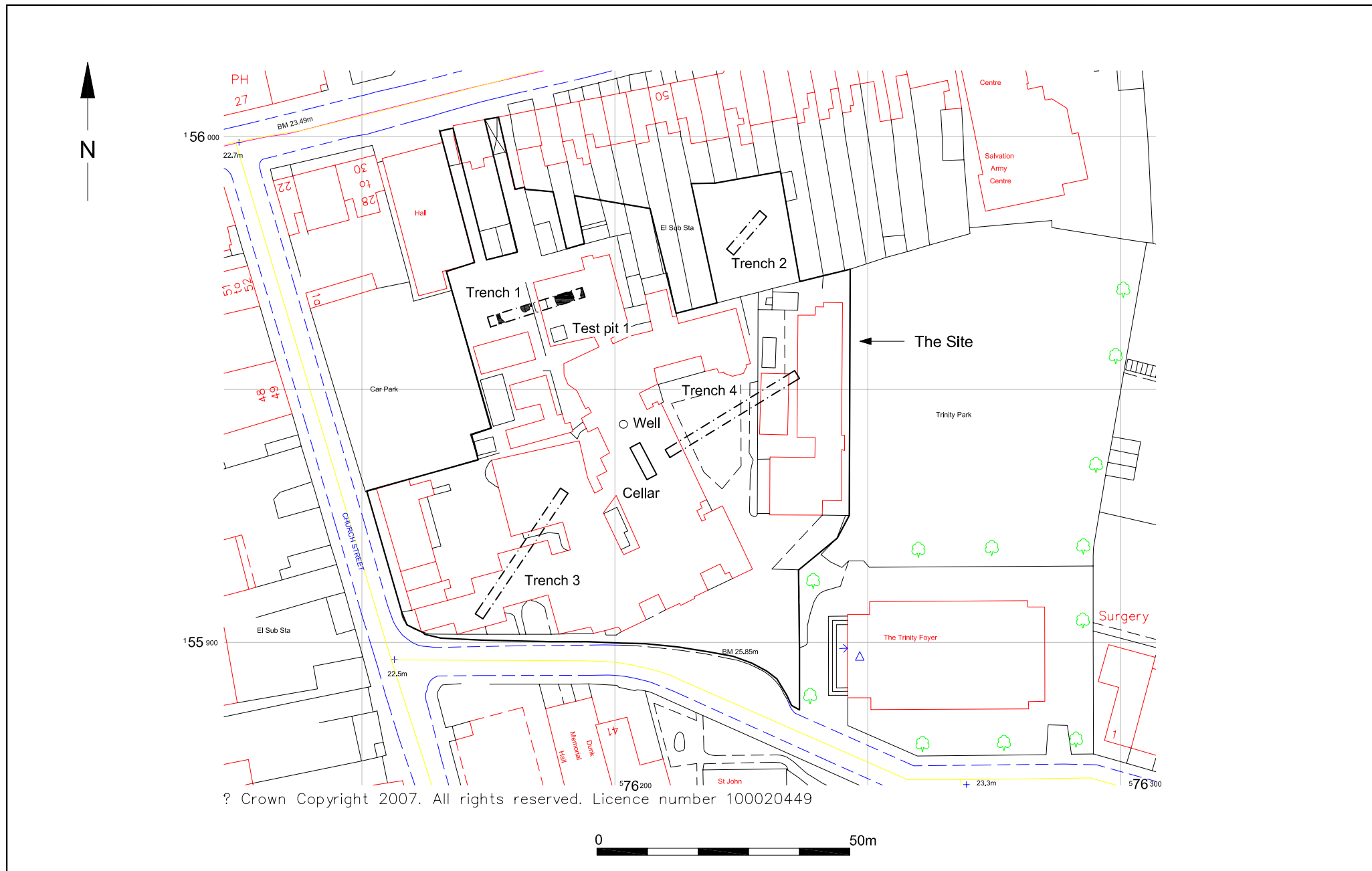
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Maidstone Eye Hospital

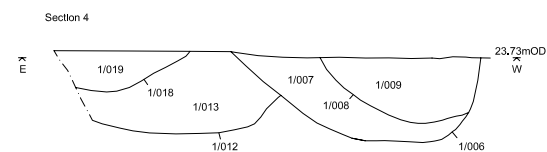
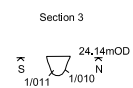
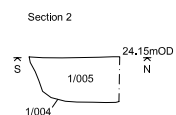
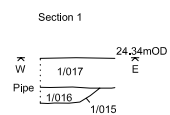
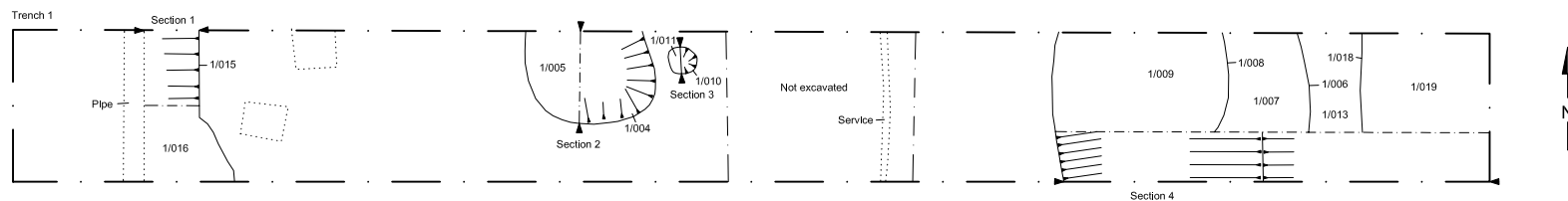
Site Location Plan

Fig. 1

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Project Ref: 3046	May 2008	Trench Location Plan	
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Trench Plan and sections

Fig. 3



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Project Ref: 3046	March 2008	View of trench 1- Looking west	
Report Ref: 2008049	Drawn by: SM		



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Project Ref: 3046	March 2008	View of Trench 3- Looking north-east	
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Project Ref: 3046	March 2008	View of trench 4- looking north-east	
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Project Ref: 3046	March 2008	The well revealed in watching brief	
Report Ref: 2008049	Drawn by: SM		



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Project Ref: 3046	March 2008	The Cellar revealed in watching brief	
Report Ref: 2008049	Drawn by: SM		

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