

**An Archaeological Evaluation
at Lavender Avenue, Minster on Sea,
Sheppey, Kent**

**NGR: 595015 172326
(TR 95015 72326)**

Planning Ref: 16/504266/FULL

**ASE Project No: 160962
Site Code: LLA16**

**ASE Report No: 2016427
OASIS ID: archaeol6-267865**

By Catherine Douglas

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With a contribution by
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Date of Issue:	November 2016		
Revision:			

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East on land at Lavender Avenue, Minster-on-sea, Sheppey, Kent. Between the 24th – 27th October 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by Jones Homes in advance of development of the site.

The London Clay geology was identified at roughly the same height throughout the site, at 11.11m - 11.62m AOD. A single ditch was encountered in two of the trenches, terminating towards the southern central part of the site. It contained a single sherd of pottery which was broadly dated from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Roman period.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Jones Homes (Southern) to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of groundworks at Lavender Avenue, Minster-on-sea, Kent, ME12 3RB (NGR: 595015 172326) (Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site comprises an area of grassland covering measuring an approximate length of 75m x a width of 22m. It is bounded to the west by Heron Drive, to the south by Lavender Drive, and to the east by a road currently under construction, and the north by a small area of undeveloped land and residential dwellings.

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey 1: 50,000 mapping (BGS 2016) the underlying geology of the site comprised London Clay Formation – Clay and silt with fine deposits of sands.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission was granted by Kent County Council for the development of the site, to include the erection of 9 residential dwellings (Planning Ref: 16/504266/FULL). The archaeological officer of Kent County Council Heritage recommended that a condition should be attached to the grant of planning permission requiring a programme of archaeological work to be implemented prior to the commencement of the development. The condition stated:

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

i archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and

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

Reason: To ensure appropriate assessment of the archaeological implications of any development proposals and the subsequent mitigation of adverse impacts through preservation in situ or by record

1.3.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology (Trust for Thanet Archaeology 2016) outlining the scope and methodology for the trial trench evaluation. All field work was carried out in accordance with this document as well as the relevant standards and conditions (ClfA 2014a).

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report discusses the results of the archaeological evaluation undertaken by ASE on land north of Lavender Avenue during the 24th – 27th October 2016.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 Archaeological work within the vicinity of the site has revealed a variety of features relating to prehistoric, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval activity. The following archaeological background information is taken from the WSI (Trust for Thanet Archaeology 2016) with due acknowledgment.
- 2.1.2 The main archaeological potential of the site arises from the discovery of an early medieval feature dating to the 8th century during a Watching Brief carried out by Canterbury Archaeological Trust on an earlier housing development in 1998 (CAT 1998). A steep-sided oval pit was recorded within the road at the western end of the present application site, where the present junction between Heron Drive and Lavender Avenue is situated. The sides of the pit showed signs of intense burning, with charcoal flecks and frequent small nodules of iron slag. The pit was dated to the 8th century by the evidence of one fragment of pottery, which may have been residual. The feature was interpreted as probably being associated with small-scale iron working (KHER TQ 97SW 73).

2.2 Recent work

- 2.2.1 In January 2007 thirty-three evaluation trenches were mechanically excavated in two parcels of land 0.7km South of Lavender Close. Total trench length was 990m, providing a c.5% sample of the evaluated areas. No archaeological deposits or features were encountered, although post-medieval material was recovered from the overburden, indicative of manuring at the site.

2.3 Aims and objectives

- 2.3.1 Clarify the presence / absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the site that may be impacted by development
- 2.3.2 Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the site
- 2.3.3 Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits
- 2.3.4 Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the site's archaeological potential, and inform an archaeological mitigation strategy

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Twelve trenches, each measuring 15m x 1.8m were excavated (Figure 2).
- 3.1.2 The trenches were accurately located using a Global Positioning System (DGPS) (Leica System 1200 GPS).
- 3.1.3 The trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) operated by accredited ASE personnel.
- 3.1.4 The trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision using a suitable 360^o mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket.
- 3.1.5 Only undifferentiated topsoil, subsoil and layers of underlying made ground were removed by machine and were kept separately. The excavation was taken, in spits of no more than 0.25m, down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the underlying geology, whichever was uppermost.
- 3.1.6 Sondages were excavated at the north end of Trench 1, the east end of Trench 3, and the north end of Trench 4 in order to confirm the natural geology.
- 3.1.7 On conclusion of the excavation, the spoil was backfilled by machine, in appropriate sequence, spread evenly and compacted to ensure a surface flush or nearly flush with the ground surface.

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at a suitable museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	7
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	35
Context register	0 – See Trench record sheets for context reg.s
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	12

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	1 bag
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample	0

samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 6 (Figure 3)

4.1.1 Trench 6 was located on a northwest / southeast orientation in the north central part of the site. It measured a length of 15m by a width of 1.80m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.39m. All contexts encountered in Trench 6 have been summarised in Table 3, below.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.10-0.14	11.9137
6/002	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.12-0.17	-
6/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.08	11.6452
06/004	Cut	Ditch	1.8	0.86	0.15	-
06/005	Fill	Fill, single	1.8	0.86	0.15	11.66

Table 3: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

4.1.2 The undisturbed natural [6/003] was encountered between 0.36 – 0.52m below ground surface level at 11.645 m AOD. Truncated and discoloured natural was encountered slightly higher at 0.34 – 0.40m below the ground surface level.

4.1.3 A ditch [6/004] was identified on a northeast / southwest orientation. It measured a length greater than 1.80m by a width of 0.86m and had a depth of 0.15m. It had a shallow bowl shaped profile and contained a single fill [06/005] comprised of orange / grey brown silty clay containing occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions. No dating evidence was identified in the ditch, but it appeared to extend into Trench 7 to the southwest.

4.1.4 The ditch and natural were immediately overlain by a layer of made ground [6/002] comprised of pale grey silty sandy clay. This measured a thickness of 0.12 – 0.17m and was immediately overlain by silty clay topsoil [6/001].

4.2 Trench 7

4.2.1 Trench 7 was located on a north / south orientation in the central part of the site. It measured a length of 15m by a width of 1.80m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.52m. All contexts encountered in Trench 7 have been summarised in Table 4, below.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.09-0.13	11.8856
7/002	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.23-0.27	-
7/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.04-0.15	11.4652
7/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.5	1.29	0.3	11.47
07/005	Cut	Ditch terminus	1.5	1.29	0.3	-

Table 4: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

4.2.2 The undisturbed natural [7/003] was encountered between 0.49 – 0.52m below ground surface level at 11.4652 m AOD. Truncated and discoloured natural was

encountered slightly higher at 0.34 – 0.40m below the ground surface level.

- 4.2.3 A ditch terminus [7/005] is likely to be continuation of ditch [6/004] seen in Trench 6, as it is on an equivalent orientation and the fills are the same colour and consistency. It had the similar bowl shaped profile, and contained a single grey brown silty clay fill [7/004]. A single sherd of later prehistoric or early Roman pottery was recovered from the ditch terminus.
- 4.2.4 The ditch terminus and natural was immediately overlain by a layer of made ground [7/002] comprised of pale grey brown silty clay measuring a thickness of 0.23 – 0.27m. This was immediately overlain by a layer of topsoil [7/001] measuring a thickness of 0.09 – 0.13m.

4.2 Trenches 1 – 5 and 8 - 12

- 4.2.1 No archaeological finds or features were encountered in Trenches 1 – 5 or 8 – 12. All contexts encountered in these trenches have been summarised in Appendix 1.
- 4.2.2 In the majority of the trenches, the surface of the London Clay Formation (or natural) appeared to be slightly truncated and discoloured by modern groundworks. Inclusions such as bricks and pieces of concrete were identified within the surface of the natural. It is possible that any archaeological features may have been removed during horizontal levelling of the site.
- 4.2.3 In every trench, the natural was overlain by a layer of modern made ground, comprised of silty clay and containing brick, cbm and concrete inclusions. This varied between 0.12 – 0.30m in thickness.
- 4.2.4 The made ground was immediately overlain by a layer of silty clay topsoil, which measured a thickness ranging from 0.10 – 0.15m.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A single sherd of later prehistoric or early Roman pottery was recovered during the evaluation on land at Lavender Avenue, Minster-on-Sea. The find was washed and air dried. It was subsequently quantified by count and weight, bagged by material and context and packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014b).

5.2 The Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 A sherd of flint-tempered pottery, weighing 3 grams, was recovered from context [7/004]. The sherd contains moderate, fine, well-sorted flint of 0.5-1mm in a fine sandy matrix (with moderate to common quartz of c.0.1mm). The surfaces are well-burnished.

5.2.2 It is unfortunately impossible to date isolated flint-tempered sherds very closely in this area of Kent. The fine, well-fired nature of the sherd suggests it is unlikely to pre-date the late 2nd millennium BC but otherwise the fabric could be consistent with fine wares of the Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age post Deverel-Rimbury tradition or with any period during the Iron Age. In fact flint-tempered wares also persisted well in to the early Roman period in coastal areas of north-east Kent.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 The natural comprised London Clay Formation, which was encountered at roughly the same height in each trench, at around 11.11m - 11.62m AOD.
- 6.1.2 In every trench, the natural was overlain by a layer of modern made ground, (levelling deposit) comprised of silty clay and containing brick, cbm and concrete inclusions. This varied between 0.12 – 0.30m in thickness.
- 6.1.3 The made ground was immediately overlain by a layer of silty clay topsoil, which measured a thickness ranging from 0.10 – 0.15m.
- 6.1.4 Only one feature was encountered during the evaluation. This was a single ditch, on a northeast – southwest orientation, which passed through Trench 6 and terminated in Trench 7. The pottery from this ditch could only be broadly dated from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Roman period.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 6.2.1 In the majority of the trenches, the surface of the London Clay Formation (or natural) appeared to be slightly truncated and discoloured by modern groundworks. Inclusions such as bricks and pieces of concrete were identified pressed into the surface of this deposit. It is possible that shallow archaeological features may have been removed during previous horizontal levelling of the site. A ditch was, however, successfully identified in Trenches 6 and 7 despite signs of truncation. The lack of any further features may indicate that the area was on the periphery of contemporary archaeological activity, perhaps being located within agricultural land.

6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

- 6.3.1 The OS mapping shows the land as open fields from as far back as 1906 and it still appeared as fields on the 1938 map. No ditches / field boundaries appear to cross through the site on the location of the ditch identified, suggesting that the pottery identified within the ditch fill was not residual and reflects the true date of the ditch (although this is a very broad date range from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Roman period).
- 6.3.2 No medieval finds or features were identified to further our understanding of the early medieval pit encountered within Heron Road at the western end of the site.

6.5 Consideration of research aims

- 6.5.1 The aims of the evaluation were to:
- Clarify the presence / absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the site that may be impacted by development

A single ditch was identified, which could date to anywhere the late prehistoric

or Early Roman period. If the footings or any other excavations associated with the new development exceed 0.50m in depth at this location, they will have an impact on this archaeological feature.

- Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the site.

The location, orientation and measurements of the ditch were recorded. It was broadly dated to the Late Prehistoric / Early Roman period. It comprises a probable field boundary.

- Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits

The surface of the geology appeared to be slightly truncated and discoloured / disturbed by levelling activity. It is likely that the upper part of the ditch had been truncated away, and that its overall depth would have originally been deeper than the area exposed during the evaluation.

- Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the site's archaeological potential, and inform an archaeological mitigation strategy.

This report discusses all archaeological finds and features identified during the evaluation. Given the low potential for further archaeological remains to exist within the site and the low significance of the archaeology encountered, no further mitigation is suggested.

6.6 Conclusions

- 6.6.1 A single ditch was identified, terminating in the southern central part of the site. It contained a single sherd of non-diagnostic pottery, with a possible date range from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Roman period. The feature likely comprised a field boundary.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Jones Homes for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Kent County Council Heritage for their guidance and monitoring. The excavation was directed by Catherine Douglas. The author would like to thank all archaeologists who worked on the excavations; Lauren Gibson who produced the figures for this report; Darryl Palmer who project managed the excavations and Jim Stevenson and Andy Margetts who project managed the post-excavation process.

HER Summary

HER enquiry no.						
Site code	LLA16					
Project code	160962					
Planning reference	16/504266/FULL					
Site address	Lavender Avenue, Minster-on-sea, Kent, ME12 3RB					
District/Borough	Kent					
NGR (12 figures)	TR 595015 172326					
Geology	London Clay Formation – Clay and silt with fine deposits of sands					
Fieldwork type	Eval	Excav	WB	HBR	Survey	Other
Date of fieldwork	24 th – 27 th October 2016					
Sponsor/client	Jones Homes					
Project manager	Darryl Palmer / Jon Sygrave					
Project supervisor	Catherine Douglas					
Period summary	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age?	Iron Age?	
	Roman?	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Other	
Project summary (100 word max)	<p><i>This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East on land at Lavender Avenue, Minster-on-sea, Sheppey, Kent. Between the 24th – 27th October 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by Jones Homes in advance of development of the site.</i></p> <p><i>The London Clay geology was identified at roughly the same height throughout the site, at 11.11m - 11.62m AOD. A single ditch was encountered in two of the trenches, terminating towards the southern central part of the site. It contained a single sherd of pottery which was broadly dated from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Roman period.</i></p>					
Museum/Accession No.						

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
One sherd of pottery	Flint tempered pottery	Later Prehistoric or Early Roman	One sherd weighing 3 grams

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-267865

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at Lavender Avenue, Minster-on-sea, Sheppey, Kent
Short description of the project	This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Lavender Avenue, Minster-on-sea, Sheppey, Kent. Between the 24th - 27th October 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by Jones Homes in advance of development of the site. The London Clay geology was identified at roughly the same height throughout the site, at 11.11m - 11.62m AOD. A single ditch was encountered in two of the trenches, terminating towards the southern central part of the site. It contained a single sherd of pottery which was broadly dated from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Roman period.
Project dates	Start: 24-10-2016 End: 27-10-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	LLA16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT THANET MINSTER Lavender Avenue, Minster-on-sea, Sheppey
Postcode	ME12 3TH
Study area	75 Square metres
Site coordinates	TR 595015 172326 50.895391274341 1.69080888285 50 53 43 N 001 41 26 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 11.11m Max: 11.62m
Project creators	

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South-East
Project design originator	Trust for Thanet Archaeology
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer
Project supervisor	Catherine Douglas
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Type of sponsor/funding body	Jones Homes
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Report", "Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Lavender Avenue, Minster-on-sea, Sheppey, Kent
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Douglas, C.
Other bibliographic details	ASE report number: 2016427
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade, East Sussex
Description	one small file
Entered by	Catherine Douglas (catherine.douglas@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	7 November 2016

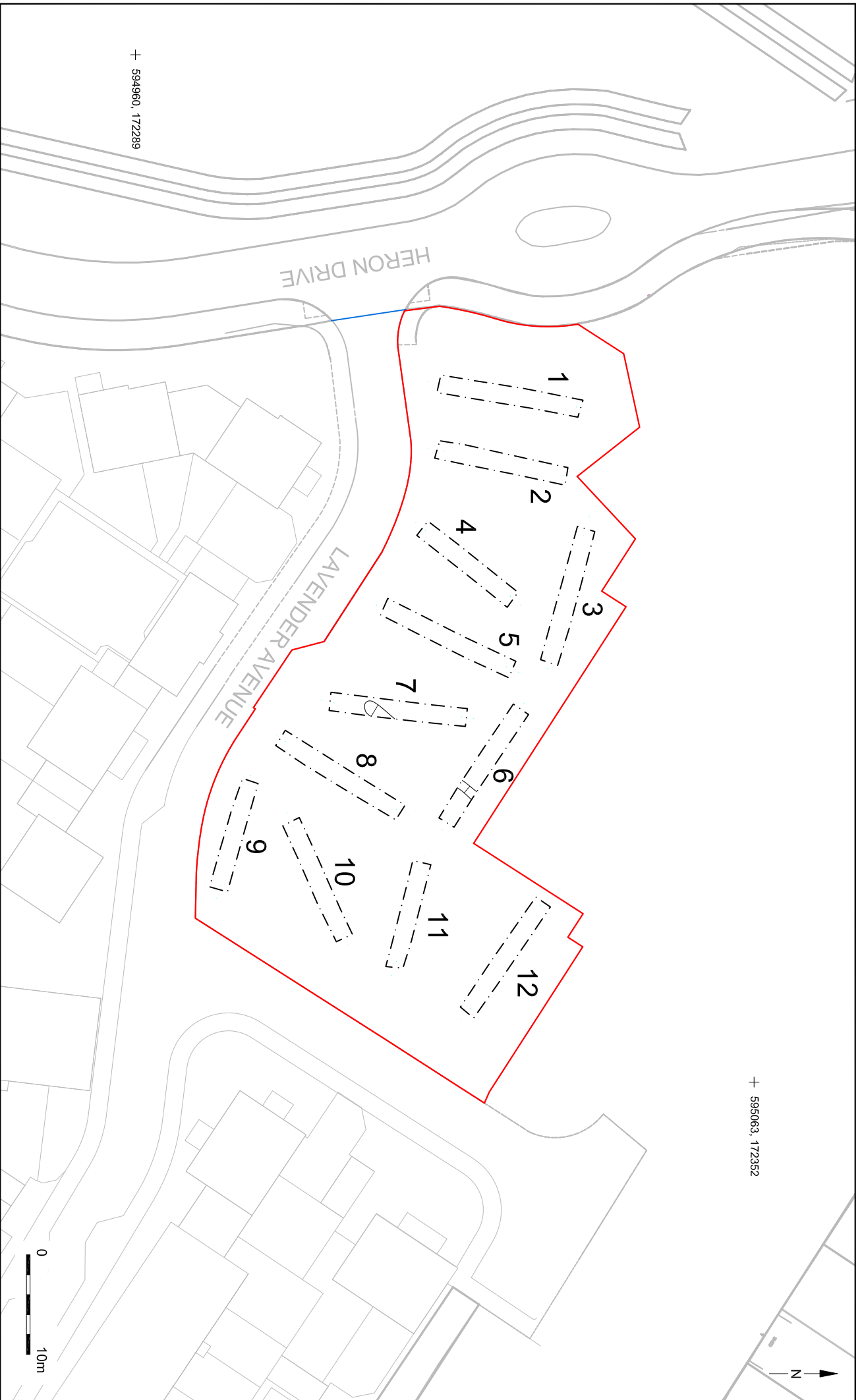
Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts

Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth m	Height m AOD
T1	1/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.13	11.6254
T1	1/002	Layer	Made ground	0.15-0.24	-
T1	1/003	Layer	Natural	0.13-0.26	11.039
T2	2/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.04-0.12	11.6655
T2	2/002	Layer	Made ground	0.16	-
T2	2/003	Layer	Natural	0.15-0.33	11.2148
T3	3/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.09-0.13	11.7362
T3	3/002	Layer	Made ground	0.14-0.20	-
T3	3/003	Layer	Natural	0.16	11.288
T4	4/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.05-0.09	11.7405
T4	4/002	Layer	Made ground	0.16-0.21	-
T4	4/003	Layer	Natural	0.08-0.23	11.2994
T5	5/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.06-0.14	11.8247
T5	5/002	Layer	Made ground	0.14-0.20	-
T5	5/003	Layer	Natural	0.21	11.5255
T8	8/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.07-0.09	12.1086
T8	8/002	Layer	Made ground	0.12-0.17	-
T8	8/003	Layer	Natural	0.09	11.7641
T9	9/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.12-0.16	11.9789
T9	9/002	Layer	Made ground	0.10-0.12	-
T9	9/003	Layer	Natural	0.05	11.6771
T10	10/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.13	12.0055
T10	10/002	Layer	Made ground	0.18-0.20	-
T10	10/003	Layer	Natural	0.05-0.09	11.6802
T11	11/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.14-0.20	12.1251
T11	11/002	Layer	Made ground	0.09-0.15	-
T11	11/003	Layer	Natural	0.06	11.816
T12	12/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.06-0.12	12.2009
T12	12/002	Layer	Made ground	0.06	-
T12	12/003	Layer	Natural	0.17	11.9252

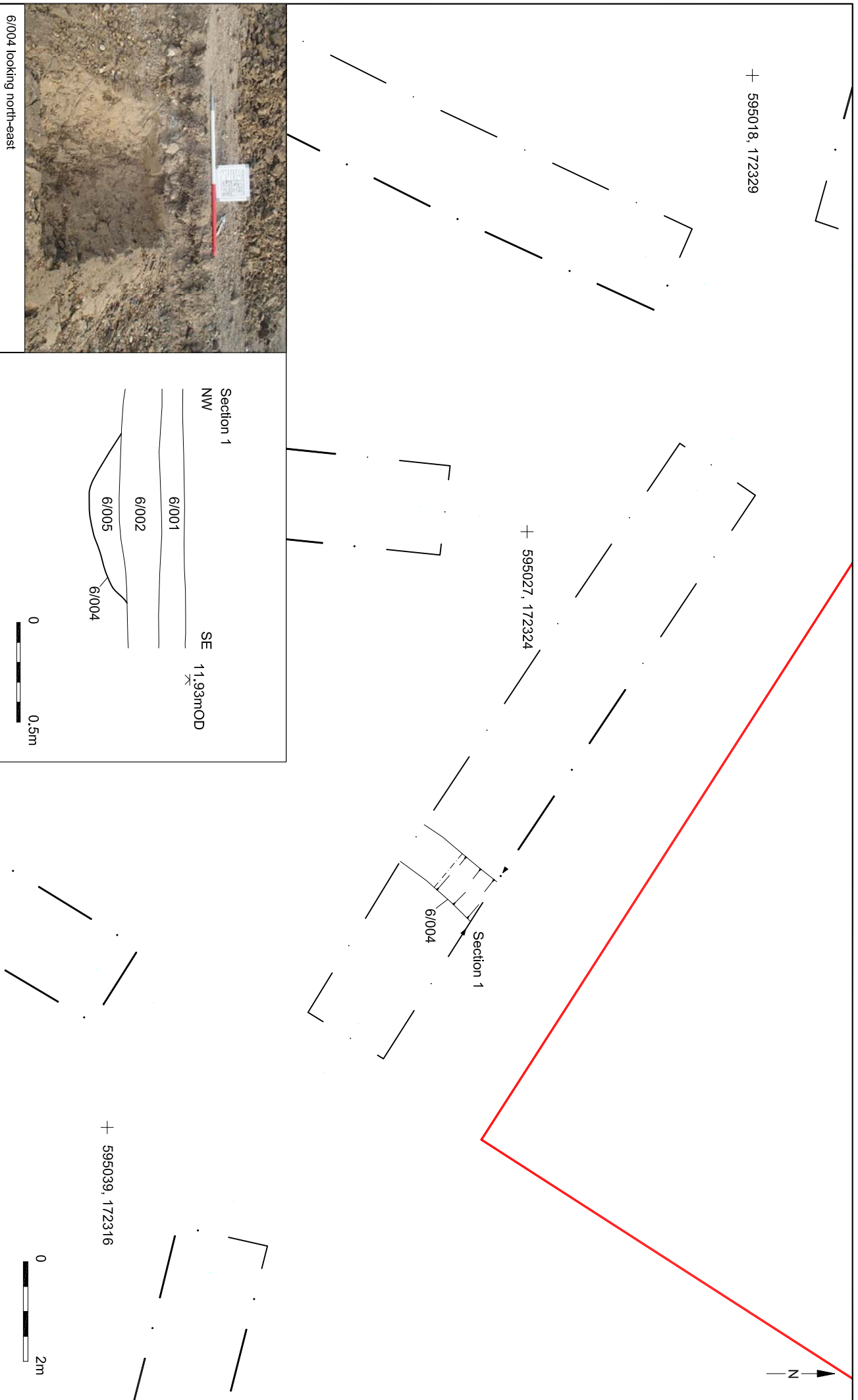


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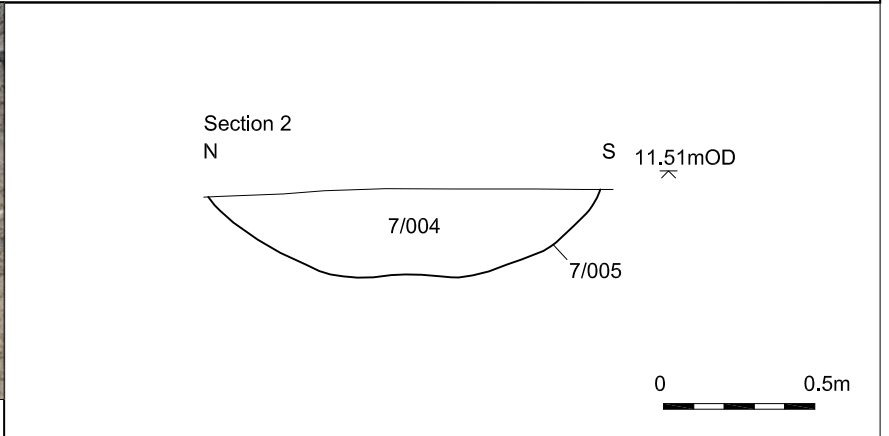
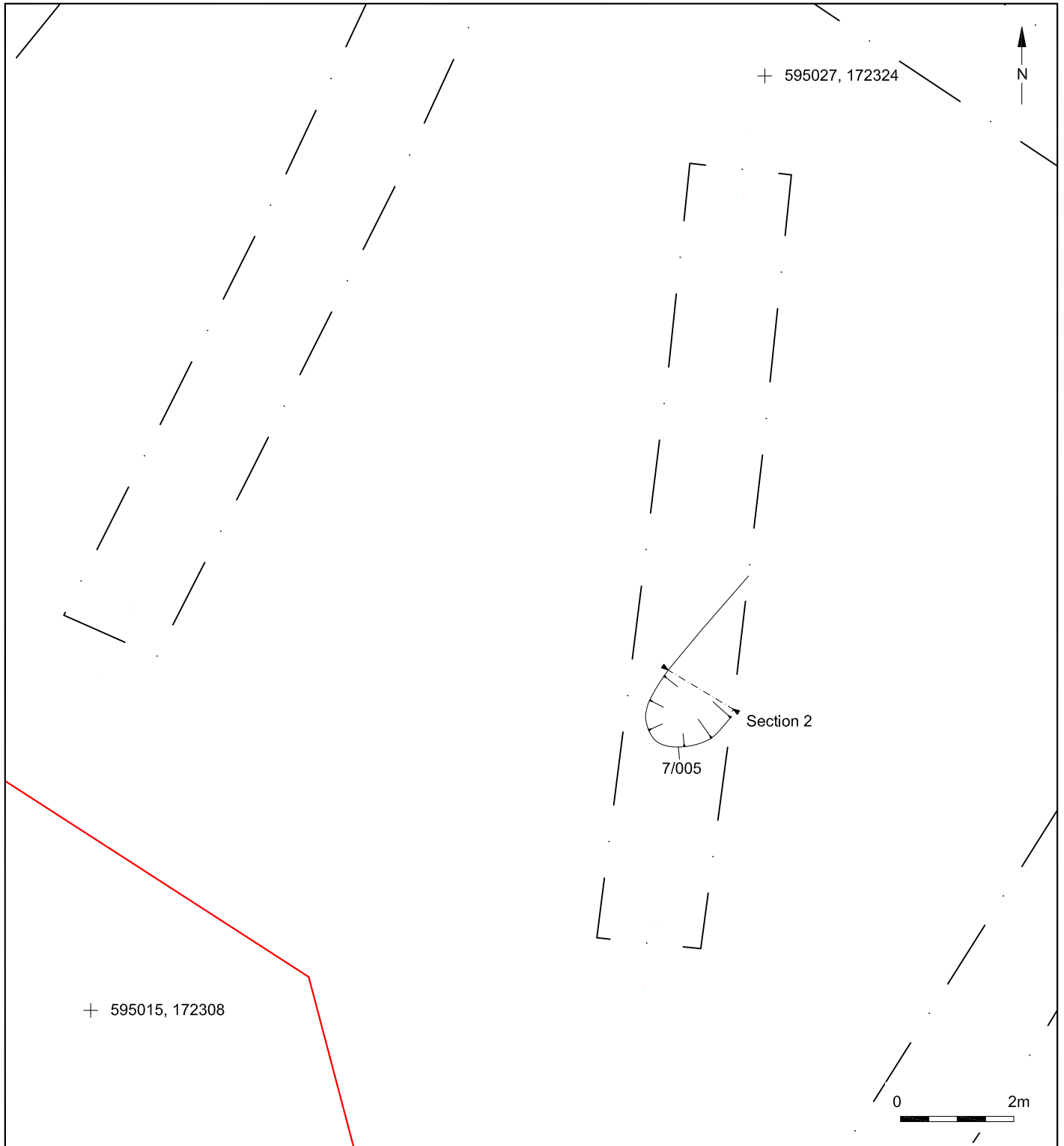
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Lavender Avenue, Minster on Sea		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160962	November 2016	Site location		
Report Ref: 2016427	Drawn by: LG			



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Lavender Avenue, Minster on Sea	Fig.2
Project Ref: 160962	November 2016		
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© Archaeology South-East		Land at Lavender Avenue, Minster on Sea	Fig.3
Project Ref: 160962	November 2016		
Report Ref: 2016427	Drawn by: LG		
Trench 6 plan, section and photograph			



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Lavender Avenue, Minster on Sea	Fig.4
Project Ref: 160962	November 2016	Trench 7 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016427	Drawn by: LG		

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