

**An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Thistle
Hill Way (Phase 1), Isle of Sheppey, Minster,
Kent**

NGR TQ 951 723

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**Project No. 3077
Site Code: TWS07**

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land North of Thistle Hill Way, Minster, the Isle of Sheppey, Kent. Thirteen trenches were excavated measuring 30m each. A total of 390m of trenches were excavated. No significant archaeological remains were identified. However low level evidence for post medieval activity was recorded across the site in the form of gulleys and postholes. A medieval jetton was recovered during the topsoil strip in trench 4 toward the north-east of the site.

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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 on behalf of their client, Philip Jeans Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Thistle Hill Way, Minster, Isle of Sheppey, Kent. The site was situated at NGR TQ 951 723.

1.2 The proposed development covers an area of c.1.9 ha and is bounded by Thistle Hill Way to the south and fields to the north and east. (Figure 1). According to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 272) the underlying geology at the site is London Clay.

1.3 The development of the site comprises the construction of new housing and associated services

1.3 The site has the benefit of outline planning consent (12th September 1997) subject to an archaeological planning condition:

1.4

*'Archaeology (Thistle Hill, Kingsborough and Norwood Manor sites').
Condition 23: Before the commencement of each phase of the development hereby permitted, archaeological field evaluation works to a specification to be agreed with the District Planning Authority, to include amongst other things the method of excavation, recording and reporting shall be carried out on the site by an archaeological body approved by the District Planning Authority. Any further archaeological works and safeguarding measures which may be required shall be carried out to an agreed programme prior to the commencement of development in the area of archaeological Interest identified by the evaluation works referred to above.*

1.5 A Specification for Archaeological Trenching was produced by CgMS Consulting (Darton 2007). This document was approved Kent County Council. The current document presents the results of the archaeological evaluation.

1.6 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation was to assess the location, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological remains.

1.7 The fieldwork was undertaken by David Jamieson, Louise Monk and Leane Peyre from 14th August to 16th August 2007. The project was managed by Neil Griffin and Darryl Palmer (fieldwork) and Louise Rayner (post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1** A specification for an archaeological evaluation on the site was undertaken by CgMS (Darton 2007). This should be consulted for a detailed archaeological background. A summary of the information contained in the Specification is given here with due acknowledgement.
- 2.2** Before 1999, there had been no systematic survey of the archaeology of the Isle of Sheppey. A small number of surface scatters of prehistoric and Roman pottery have been recorded in the vicinity of the Site (Darton 2007) and an unpublished excavation at Norwood Manor, revealed Bronze Age/Iron Age and early medieval features. Metal detector finds in the area include a Bronze Age axe fragment and coins of Late Iron Age and medieval date.
- 2.3** The Harps Avenue development was subject to an archaeological evaluation in 1997 to 1998. These recovered an undated (but Prehistoric) flint scraper, a Roman brick fragment together with a midden of discarded shell fish, and a burnt pit associated with a single sherd of Anglo Saxon pottery. The 1997-1998 investigations also revealed a late post-medieval (probably early 19th century) clay quarry with brick/tile making debris. This activity appears to extend for 125m from Scocles Road westwards along Thistle Hill Way and to extend by 25m to 50m northwards from Thistle Hill Way (Darton 2007)).
- 2.4** Extensive archaeological works at Kingsborough Manor, to the north-east of the Site, by ASE in March 1999 and Wessex Archaeology 2002 – 2005 produced a wealth of archaeological information. A number of important archaeological features were recorded dating from the Neolithic to medieval periods (Darton 2007) These included a Neolithic Causewayed Enclosure with the remains of a Romano-British period sub-square enclosure with an internal division overlying the north-eastern extent of the Causewayed Enclosure. The Romano-British enclosure was c.43m square and comprised an 'internal' enclosed area of c. 28m by c. 14m. Pottery of 2nd century AD date dominated the Romano-British pottery assemblage from the excavation. Two Romano-British urned cremation burials were recorded cutting the upper fills of the Causewayed Enclosure outer ditch circuit. The finds assemblages from both cremation burials consisted of pottery and glass vessels of 2nd century AD date. Excavations carried out in 2001 in advance of construction of the Community Hospital at Barton Hill Drive (Canterbury Archaeological Trust 2001-2002) revealed evidence of four main phases of occupation representing Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age activity indicated by a series of ditches, pits and postholes. Features dating to the early medieval and late post-medieval period were also identified on the site.
- 2.5** In February 2006 an evaluation comprising, twenty eight trial trenches was undertaken on Land Parcels 6, 7 and 8 of the residential

development at Thistle Hill (Darton 2007). The remains of three urned Romano-British cremation burials dating to the mid 2nd century AD were identified within Land Parcel 8. No other archaeological features or deposits were identified in the remaining trial trenches. There is a further potential for Roman burial activity on the site. However post-medieval quarrying may have removed any earlier remains.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** Thirteen trenches measuring 30m length by 1.90m width were excavated using a flat bladed bucket (Fig. 2). These trenches were located in relation to known points related to the site survey.
- 3.2** The trial trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision. The trenches were excavated using a 360-degree, mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket.
- 3.3** 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.
- 3.4** All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the approved specification using pro-forma context record sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:50 or 1:10 and a general site plan was kept at 1:250. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.5** A full photographic record of the work was kept (digital), and will form part of the site archive. The archive (including the finds) is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, and will in due course be offered to a suitable local museum after approval from the landowner.

4.0 RESULTS

Contexts in the summary tables below are listed in stratigraphic sequence (latest to earliest) as far as possible. All features are discrete (not intercutting).

4.1 Trench 1

Context Table

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Thickness/Depth	Height OD (top)
1/001	Layer	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	c.0.20	11.74M OD - 11.77mOD
1/002	Layer	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	11.54mOD

Trench Summary and Stratigraphic Sequence

Trench 1 was located toward the north-east boundary of the site and measured 30m by 1.90m. A thin layer of topsoil (up to 0.20m) overlay an orange natural clay. The western end of the trench was truncated by 2.50m of hard standing. No feature or layer of archaeological significance was identified in the trench.

4.2 Trench 2

Context Table

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max Thickness/Depth	Height OD (top)
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	11.48mOD- 11.79mOD
2/002	Layer	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	11.59mOD- 11.28mOD

Trench Summary and Stratigraphic Sequence

Trench 2 was located toward the central north-eastern portion of the site and measured 30m by 1.90m. A thin topsoil deposit (0.20m) overlay an orange clay with thin bands of rounded flint pebbles. No feature or layer of archaeological significance was identified in the trench.

4.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 3)

Context Table

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Thickness/Depth	Height OD (top)
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10m	12.10mOD-12.44mOD
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	12.00mOD-12.34 mOD
3/003	Layer	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	12.04mOD-11.80mOD
3/006	Cut	Post hole	0.22m	0.22m	0.15m	12.00mOD
3/007	Fill	Fill of post hole	0.22m	0.22m	0.15m	12.00mOD
3/008	Cut	Gulley	1.0m	0.35m	0.15m	11.90mOD
3/009	Fill	Fill of gulley	1.0m	0.35m	0.15m	11.90mOD

Trench Summary and Stratigraphic Sequence

Trench 3 was aligned north south and was located toward the north-eastern portion of the site. This trench measured 30.0m by 1.90m.

Natural clay was encountered at between 11.80mOD and 12.04mOD this was cut by a single posthole [3/006] measuring 0.22m in diameter and 0.15m deep (Fig 3, Section 1). This was filled by a greyish brown silty clay no finds were recovered from this deposit. Also cutting the natural was a shallow north south aligned gulley [3/008] 0.35m wide and 0.15m deep no finds were recovered from this feature (Fig. 3, Section 2). These features were overlain by approximately 0.40m of sub soil and topsoil.

4.4 Trench 4

Context Table

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Thickness/Depth	Height OD (top)
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20-0.40m	12.60mOD-13.02mOD
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20-0.40m	
4/003	Layer	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	12.62mOD-12.40mOD
4/004	Cut	Possible gulley	1.10m	0.63m	0.15m	12.62mOD
4/005	Fill	Fill of 4/004	1.10m	0.63m	0.15m	12.62mOD
4/006	Cut	Shallow pit	1.40m	1.40m	0.05m	12.58mOD
4/007	Fill	Fill of 4/006	1.40m	1.40m	0.05m	12.58mOD

Trench Summary and Stratigraphic Sequence

Trench 4 was located toward the north east of the site and measured 30.0m by 1.90m and was aligned south west northeast.

Natural clay and pebbles was encountered at between 12.42mOD and 12.62mOD. Toward the south east of the trench two cut features were identified, the most northerly of these was a shallow north south aligned linear gully [4/004] (Fig. 3 Section 4). This feature was steep sided and measured 1.10m by 0.63m and was 0.15m deep. [4/004] was filled by a dark grey brown silty clay containing charcoal and rounded flint pebbles. No dating material or other finds were recovered from this feature.

Toward the north west of this trench was a shallow circular flat bottomed feature 1.40m in diameter [4/006]. This feature was only 0.05m thick and was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay [4/007]. [4/007] contained seven small fragments of weathered bone. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

These deposits were overlain by subsoil and topsoil deposits, up to 0.40m thick.

A medieval copper alloy jetton was recovered from the topsoil. The find was heavily corroded but has a quatrefoil design very similar to jettons of Edward III and Richard II, suggesting a 14th century date.

4.5 Trench 5

Context Table

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Thickness/Depth	Height OD (top)
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20-0.40m	11.97mOD-12.57mOD
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20-0.40m	11.97mOD-12.57mOD
5/003	Layer	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	11.57mOD-12.20mOD
5/004	Cut	Pit	2.20m	2.20m	0.05m	12.15mOD
5/005	Fill	Fill of Pit	2.20m	2.20m	0.05m	12.15mOD
5/006	Cut	Linear	1.95m	0.70m	0.05m	12.00mOD
5/007	Fill	Fill of Linear	1.95m	0.70m	0.05m	12.00mOD

Trench Summary and Stratigraphic Sequence

Trench 5 was located toward the east of the site and measured 30.0 by 1.90m and was aligned southeast northwest.

The natural geology in trench 5 comprised a dark yellowish brown silty clay at between 11.57 and 12.20m OD. Two features were identified cutting this. The first of these was a circular cut [5/004] 2.20m in diameter and 0.05m deep (Fig. 3 Section 6). This feature was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay. The second of these was a shallow [5/006] northeast to southwest aligned linear feature 0,10m deep and 0.70m wide. This linear was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature. Overlying these features was up to 0.40m of topsoil.

4.6 Trench 6

Context Table

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Thickness/Depth	Height OD (top)
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20-0.40m	11.63mOD-12.11mOD
6/002	Layer	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	
6/0010	Cut	Post Hole	0.25m	0.25m	0.20m	11.70mOD
6/0011	Fill	Fill	0.25m	0.25m	0.20m	11.70mOD
6/0012	Cut	Post Hole	0.25m	0.25m	0.19m	11.70mOD
6/0013	Fill	Fill	0.25m	0.25m	0.19m	11.70mOD
6/0014	Cut	Post Hole	0.25m	0.25m	0.15m	11.70mOD
6/0015	Fill	Fill	0.25m	0.25m	0.15m	11.70mOD

Trench Summary and Stratigraphic Sequence

Trench 6 was located toward the centre of the site and measured 30.00 by 1.90m and was aligned east west.

Natural clay was observed at c.11.70m OD. This was cut by a line of three post or stake holes towards the centre of the trench [6/010] [6/012], [6/014]. These postholes measured 0.25m in diameter and were 0.15-0.20m deep (Fig. 3 Section 7). This east-west aligned group probably represent a post medieval fence line or land boundary. The fill of one of these postholes [6/0011] contained an amorphous piece of burnt clay and a general purpose iron nail. These post holes were sealed by up to 0.40m of topsoil.

4.7 Trench 7

Context Table

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Thickness/Depth	Height OD (top)
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m	11.13mOD- 11.46mOD
7/002	Layer	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	10.90mOD 11.05mOD

Trench Summary and Stratigraphic Sequence

Trench 7 was located toward the south east of the site and measured 30.0m by 1.90m. This trench was aligned north south.

The sequence exposed in Trench 7 revealed up to 0.40m of topsoil overlying the natural geology. This geology was generally a brown/orange clay with some flints pebbles, [7/002]. No archaeological features were identified and no unstratified artefacts were recovered.

4.8 Trench 8a

Context Table

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Thickness/Depth	Height OD (top)
8a/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m	11.10mOD- 11.13mOD
8a/002	Layer	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	

Trench Summary and Stratigraphic Sequence

Trench 8a was located toward the south of site and was aligned north south. The sequence exposed in Trench 8a revealed up to 0.40m of topsoil overlying the natural geology. This geology was generally a brown/orange clay with some flints pebbles, [8a/002]. No archaeological features were identified and no unstratified artefacts were recovered.

4.9 Trench 8b

Context Table

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Thickness/Depth	Height OD (top)
8b/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.60m	10.45mOD-11.03mOD
8b/002	Layer	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	

Trench Summary and Stratigraphic Sequence

Trench 8b was located toward the south of site and was aligned north south. The sequence exposed in Trench 8b revealed up to 0.40m of topsoil overlying the natural geology. This geology was generally a brown/orange clay with some flints pebbles, [8b/002]. No archaeological features were identified and no unstratified artefacts were recovered.

4.10 Trench 9

Context Table

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Thickness/Depth	Height OD (top)
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m	11.26mOD-11.28mOD
9/002	Layer	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	10.87MOd
9/003	Fill	Fill of 9/003	2.50m	0.60m	0.25m	10.90mOD
9/004	Cut	Linear feature	2.50m	0.60m	0.25m	10.90mOD
9/005	Fill	Fill of 9/005	2.80m	0.80m	0.25m	10.90mOD
9/006	Cut	Linear feature	2.80m	0.80m	0.25m	10.90mOD

Trench Summary and Stratigraphic Sequence

Trench 9 was located toward the south of the site and measured 30.0m by 1.90m This trench was aligned east west.

Natural clay and pebbles was encountered at 10.97mOD. This was cut toward the west of the trench by two north-west to south-east aligned linear features. The first of these [9/004] was 2.50m in length and 0.60m wide with steep edges and a flat bottom (Fig. 3 Section 8.) This was filled by a greyish silty clay with frequent pebbles, charcoal flecks and crushed ceramic building material. This context contained a piece of unglazed red earthenware dating to the mid 18th to 19th century. From the same context are two pieces of ceramic building material

(CBM), dating to the 18th century. The second of these features [9/006] measured 2.80m by 0.80m and 0.25m deep (Fig. 3 Section 9). This apparent terminal was similar in form to, and contained a similar fill to [9/004]. However no finds were recovered from this feature. These features were overlain by 0.40m of topsoil.

4.11 Trench 10

Context Table

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Thickness/Depth/	Height OD (top)
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.50m	11.32mOD-11.74mOD
10/002	Layer	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	11.00mOD-11.24mOD
10/016	Cut	Pit?	1.10m	0.60m	0.10m	11.10mOD
10/017	Fill	Fill of 10/017	1.10m	0.60m	0.10m	11.10mOD

Trench Summary and Stratigraphic Sequence

1 Trench 10 was located in the centre of the site and measured 30.0m by 0.90m

Natural orange clay was encountered between 11.00mOD and 11.24mOD. Cutting through this was an amorphous feature [10/016] measuring 1.10m by 0.60m by 0.10m. This feature was filled by a grey silty clay that failed to produce any dating material. It is probable that this feature (not illustrated) represents root activity or localised variation of the natural. This feature was overlain by up to 0.50m of topsoil.

4.12 Trench 11

Context Table

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Thickness/Depth	Height OD (top)
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	10.93mOD-11.86mOD
11/002	Layer	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	

Trench Summary and Stratigraphic Sequence

Trench 11 was located toward the south west of the site and measured 30m by 1.90m

The sequence exposed in Trench 11 revealed up to 0.20m of topsoil overlying the natural geology. This geology was generally a brown/orange clay with some flint pebbles, [11/002]. No archaeological features were identified and no unstratified artefacts were recovered.

4.13 Trench 12

Context Table

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Thickness/Depth	Height OD (top)
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	10.70mOD- 10.85mOD
12/002	Layer	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	

Trench Summary and Stratigraphic Sequence

Trench 12 was located in the very south-west of the site and measured 30.0m by 1.90m.

The sequence exposed in Trench 12 revealed up to 0.20m of topsoil overlying the natural geology. This geology was generally brown/orange clay with some flint pebbles, [12/002]. No archaeological features were identified and no unstratified artefacts were recovered.

4.14 Trench 13

Context Table

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Thickness/Depth	Height OD (top)
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	11.17mOD
13/002	Layer	Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	

Trench Summary and Stratigraphic Sequence

Trench 13 was located toward the west of the site and measured 30.00m by 1.90m.

The sequence exposed in Trench 13 revealed up to 0.30m of topsoil overlying the natural geology. This geology was generally a brown/orange clay with some flint pebbles, [13/002]. No archaeological features were identified and no unstratified artefacts were recovered.

5.0 The Finds by Elke Raemen

The evaluation produced a small assemblage of finds. A summary can be found in the Table below.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Burnt Clay	Wt (g)	Jetton	Wt (g)
Tr. 4											1	<1
4/006					7	6						
6/011							1	12	1	8		
9/003	1	14	2	38								

Quantification of the finds from the evaluation at Land North of Thistle Way.

Only one piece of pottery was recovered from the site. A piece of unglazed red earthenware dating to the mid 18th to 19th century was recovered from [9/003]. From the same context are the two pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), both of which are medium fired roof tile fragments tempered with moderate fine to medium sand and dating to the 18th century.

An amorphous piece of medium fired sparse fine sand-tempered burnt clay was recovered from [6/011]. The same context also produced a general-purpose iron nail fragment.

In addition, trench 4 produced a medieval copper alloy jetton. The find is not stratified and heavily corroded but has a quatrefoil design very similar to jettons of Edward III and Richard II, suggesting a 14th century date.

The current assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. No further work is required.

6.0 DISCUSSION

Previous work toward the north west of the site at Harps Hill Way (Darton 2007) had suggested some limited potential for Anglo Saxon material however no evidence of this date was recovered, The presence of the 14th century Jetton does suggest medieval activity on the site however this is likely to be agricultural in nature as no direct evidence of medieval settlement or features was recovered from any of the thirteen trenches. Sporadic post medieval features again point toward agricultural activity with nothing being identified to suggest settlement activity. Overall no archaeological remains of anything more than local significance were identified on the site as such it the site has a low potential for archaeology of all periods.

Acknowledgements

The author and Archaeology South-East would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work. We would also like to thank Lorraine Darton (CgMs) and Adam Single (Kent County Council) for their guidance throughout the project.

References

British Geology Survey Sheet 270, British Geological Survey

CgMs 2007 Specification for Archaeological evaluation: Land at Thistle Hill Way Minster, Isle of Sheppey, Kent.

Appendix 1 - OASIS Summary Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-30977

Project details

Project name	Land north of Thistle Hill
Short description of the project	Evaluation of 13 trenches in advance of housing development. Limited medieval and post medieval remains were identified suggesting agricultural activity
Project dates	Start: 14-08-2007 End: 16-08-2007
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TWS07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	FIELD Medieval
Monument type	FIELD Post Medieval
Significant Finds	JETTON Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country England
Site location KENT MEDWAY SHEERNESS Land North of Thistle Hill Way

Study area 1.90 Kilometres

Site coordinates TQ 595100 172300 50.9318519915 0.270224943922 50 55 54
 N 000 16 12 E Point

Height OD Min: 10.80m Max: 12.60m

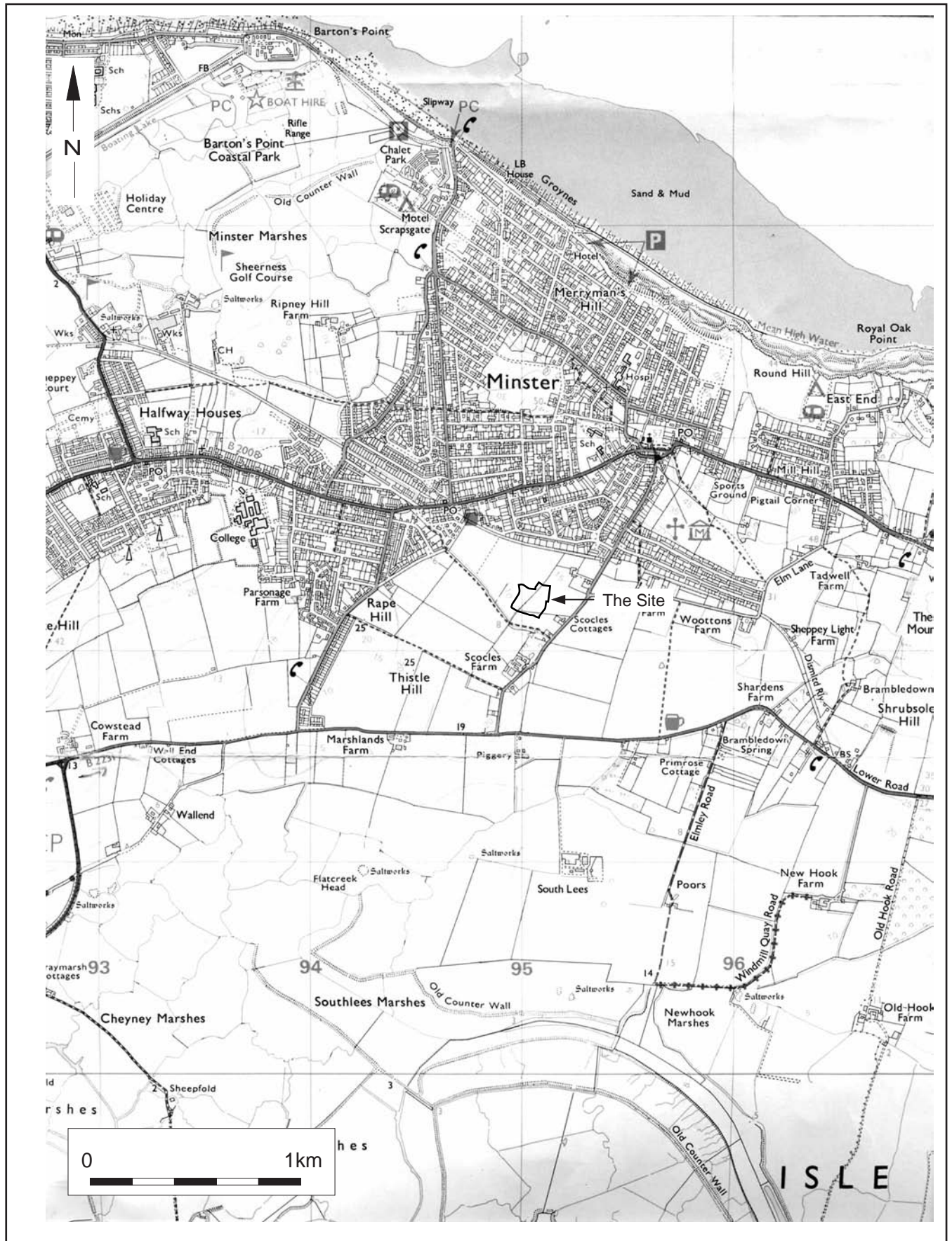
Entered by David Jamieson (d.jamieson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on 3 September 2007

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice
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Cite only: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/oasis/print.cfm> for this page

Appendix 2 - Kent County Council SMR summary form

Site Name: Land at Thistle Hill Way (Phase 1), Minster, Isle of Sheppey	
Site Address: Thistle Hill Way Minster Isle of Sheppey	
Summary: An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land North of Thistle Hill Way, Minster, the Isle of Sheppey, Kent. Thirteen trenches were excavated measuring 30m each. A total of 390m of trenches were excavated. No significant archaeological remains were identified. However low level evidence for post medieval activity was recorded across the site in the form of gulleys and postholes. A medieval jetton was recovered during the topsoil strip in trench 4 toward the north-east of the site.	
District/Unitary: Swale	Parish: Minster
Nature of Development: Residential development	
Period(s): Post-medieval Medieval	
NGR (centre of site : 8 figures): TQ 9510 7230 (NB if large or linear site give multiple NGRs)	
Type of archaeological work (delete) Evaluation	
Date of Recording: 14 th - 16 th August 2007	
Unit undertaking recording: Archaeology South-East	
Geology: London Clay	
Title and author of accompanying report: An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Thistle Hill Way (Phase 1), Isle of Sheppey, Minster, Kent By David Jamieson	
Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate) A medieval jetton was recovered during the topsoil strip in trench 4 toward the north-east of the site. Low level evidence for post medieval activity in the form of gulleys and postholes.	
Likelihood of surviving archaeological remains on-site: Evidence suggests a low level of post-medieval features survive on the site	
Location of archive/finds: Currently held at the offices of ASE	
Contact at Unit: Neil Griffin	Date: 6 th September 2007



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© Archaeology South-East			Land North of Thistle Way	Fig. 1
Ref: 3077	Sept 2007	Drawn by: JLR	Site Location Plan	

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