

Archaeological Evaluation on land off St. Richards Road, Deal, Kent *January 2009*

SWAT. Archaeology
Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company
School Farm Oast, Graveney Road
Faversham, Kent
ME13 8UP
Tel: 01795 532548 or 07885 700 112
www.swatarchaeology.com

**Archaeological Evaluation on land off
St. Richard's Road, Deal, Kent**

NGR: 635819 151243

Site Code: ST. RI/EV/08

(Planning Application Number: DOV/06/00879)

**Report for
Jenner (Contractors) Ltd**

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An Archaeological Evaluation on Land off St. Richard's Road, Deal, Kent

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SUMMARY

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land just to the south of St. Richard's Road in Deal. A planning application (PAN: DOV/06/00879) for the construction of a new Doctor's surgery and pharmacy, along with associated access, car parking and landscaping works, including bunding at the above site was submitted to Dover District Council (TDC). After an appeal, Reference APP/X2220/A/07/2035791, planning consent was granted whereby Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation (KCCHC), on behalf of Dover District Council requested that an Archaeological Evaluation be undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (KCC 2008) and in discussion with the Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council.

The Archaeological Evaluation encountered features in the nine trenches, only one of which contained a pottery sherd in a secure context (CRN 206) dated to c.AD1200-1225/1250. Three other pottery sherds- all Medieval or post-Medieval in date and four plough-rolled lithic flakes were also recovered from the site.

The Archaeological Evaluation has therefore been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification.

INTRODUCTION

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Jenner Contractors to carry out an archaeological evaluation at the above site. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (KCC 2008) and in discussion with the Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council. Initial phases of the evaluation were carried out on 17th-26th November 2008 and completed Jan 2009.

SITE DESCRIPTION AND TOPOGRAPHY

The application site is located to the south-west of the centre of Deal and to the north-west of Walmer on a chalk ridge just to the north of Mill Hill at a height of around 27m O.D. The National Grid Reference for the new development is NGR 635819 151243. The underlying geology of the site, according to the British Geological Society, consists of Upper Chalk.

PLANNING BACKGROUND

A planning application (PAN: DOV/06/00879) for the “erection of a Doctor’s Surgery and pharmacy, formation of a car park and bunding, along with associated landscape works, formation of access road and alterations to existing access” was submitted to Dover District Council (DDC). Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation (KCCHC), on behalf of Dover District Council, requested that an *Archaeological Evaluation* be undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains. The following condition was attached to the planning consent (Appeal Decision) as the result of appeal APP/X2220/A/07/2035791:

Condition 9

No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work has been implemented in accordance with a scheme of investigation submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

Requirements for the archaeological evaluation comprised trial trenching targeting a minimum of 5% of the impact area, with trenches designed to establish whether there are any archaeological remains at the site that may be affected by the proposed development. The results from this evaluation will be used to inform KCCHC and DDC of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with the development proposals.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The area surrounding the site and the Mill Hill area is very rich in archaeological finds from the Palaeolithic to the Early Medieval.

Neolithic

The earliest feature found in the area was a hearth which was dated to the Neolithic; this was located around 325m to the north (TR 35 SE 368). Neolithic flints have been found at two other sites in the area, the first was 325m to the south-east, which also revealed contemporary pottery (TR 35 SE 58) and the second was 430m to the north-east at Redsell Avenue, which was found as the result of an archaeological evaluation (TR 35 SE 408).

Bronze Age

Bronze Age flints were found alongside Neolithic implements at the site on Redsell Avenue (TR 35 SE 408). Bronze Age ring ditches and inhumations were seen in advance of development on St. Richard’s Road 335m to the north-west (TR 35 SE 80). More ring-ditches have been identified from aerial photographs some 115m to the north-west (TR 35 SE 112).

Iron Age

The present site has a number of Iron Age occupation and cemetery sites in the vicinity, the nearest being an occupation area consisting of pits and other features some 430m to the south-east (TR 35 SE 99).

Roman

The area around the present site continued to be used into the Roman period as an occupation area. Cremations have been found between 350 and 450m to the north-west (TR 35 SE 70 and TR 35 SE 7). First century AD pottery has been recovered approximately 350m to the east (TR 35 SE 22) and a feature dated to the second century was found 480m to the south east (TR 35 SE 52). Nearby this feature, a head of the god Hercules was discovered.

Early Medieval

The only evidence from this period is from burials, with no contemporary occupation being found. Parts of an inhumation cemetery were discovered in 1898 and again in 1933 c. 200m south-east of the present site (TR 35 SE 19). This appeared to be quite rich with a spearhead, a brooch, a belt buckle, a knife blade and a necklace amongst the discovered grave goods. Another burial also believed to be of Early Medieval date, although with no grave goods, was found 430m to the north-west.

Medieval

A single rubbish pit is all that has been discovered from this period, this was found to the north-east during an archaeological evaluation and was dated to the thirteenth or fourteenth century.

Post-Medieval

Once again no traces of direct occupation have been recovered from the immediate area, the only dated feature from this period being a lime-kiln discovered approximately 380m south-east of the present site.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

This evaluation was designed to;

- a) ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on site.
- b) Establish the extent to which previous development and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site; and

- c) Establish the likely impact on archaeological deposits of the proposed development.
(KCC, 2008)

The particular aims to be addressed by the evaluation, as set out in the Archaeological Specification (2008) were to:

- i) establish whether there are any archaeological deposits at the site which relate to previous findings within the surrounding area;
- ii) establish the presence/absence of any remains associated with the Iron Age and Romano-British periods in the Mill Hill/ St. Richard's Road area of Deal.
- ii) establish if there is any evidence for Bronze Age or Anglo-Saxon activity on the application site.
- iii) establish if there is any evidence for medieval activity on the application site.

Additional aims should be to:

- i) contribute to the environmental and landscape history of the area.
- ii) contribute to the objectives of the South East Regional Framework

METHODOLOGY

Trial trenching was carried out on 17th November 2008. Nine trenches were excavated using a toothless ditching bucket and a wheeled excavator to a pattern agreed upon between KCCHC and SWAT. Excavation was carried out using a wheeled excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, removing the overburden to the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon, or natural, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The trenches were all approximately 20m long by 1.5m in width with the exception of trenches 9a and 9b which were designed to be 10m in length. These two trenches replaced trench 8 which due to logistical problems was unable to be excavated. The trenches were subsequently hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and planned by GPS. Carefully selected cross-sections through the features were excavated to enable sufficient information about form, development date and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded without prejudice to more extensive investigations, should these prove to be necessary. Observed features were numbered at the point of mechanical excavation but context sheets were filled out only for those features identified upon excavation as having the potential to be archaeological. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the specification.

A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. A full list is presented in Appendix 1. Layers and fills are recorded as **(100)**. The cut of the feature is shown as **[100]**. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recoding purposes; these are used in the report and shown in bold.

MONITORING

Curatorial monitoring was carried out during the course of the evaluation.

RESULTS

Trench 1

Trench 1 was excavated initially down to the subsoil below the modern ploughsoil at a depth of approximately 250mm. It was then seen that the subsoil contained large fragments of what appeared to be medieval CBM, at this point it was decided to remove this layer too in order to reach the undisturbed natural below, which in this case was the underlying Upper Chalk another 50 to 150mm below. The depth of the trench therefore varied between 300 and 400mm.

The subsoil (101) encountered in Trench 1 was a light to mid yellow-brown silt with a clay content. Covering the subsoil was a 250mm Topsoil layer of dark to mid grey brown loamy clay-silt, (100). The Chalk encountered was of a generally good quality and was very solid. A possible linear feature [103] was seen to run across the trench. This was observed in plan to run for the full width of the trench, 1.5m+ and to be 850mm in width. Upon excavation this feature was seen to be a maximum of 350mm in depth with irregular edges suggesting disturbance by animals along the peripheries of the feature. Filling this feature was context (102) which bore a strong resemblance to the subsoil lying immediately above, with the exception that the inclusions in this fill were more common and of a slightly larger size. It is possible that this is a continuation of linear feature [619] in trench 6.

Another possible linear feature [107] was seen to the north of the first and also appeared to run across the width of the trench. This feature also had a maximum width of 850mm, but upon excavation was only seen to be 200mm in depth and only 950mm in length forming a roughly rectilinear feature. This feature too had irregular edges probably relating to disturbance by animals.

Trench 2

Trench 2 varied in depth between 250 and 400mm in depth and was excavated down onto the top of the Upper Chalk.

Two layers were removed to reach the chalk, both identical to the surface layers in Trench 1, these were (200) Topsoil and (201) Subsoil. The topsoil depth remained consistently around the 250mm mark but the subsoil decreased in depth from north to south and ranged from 200mm to 0mm.

Eight features were initially seen however upon excavation all but one were revealed to be natural features. Feature [207] was seen to be at least 2m in length and at least 400mm in width, with a depth of at least 450mm. Due to the proximity of the section and the now common animal disturbance, the original form of the feature was uncertain. From fill (206) came several burnt flint 'potboilers' and a single sherd of Medieval Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware dated to c.AD1200-1225/1250. The composition of the fill was similar to that of the subsoil (201), but as with the features in trench 1, it contained larger, and a greater number of inclusions of broken chalk and flint.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was excavated to a depth of around 400mm for its entire length down to Upper Chalk.

Six possible features were identified after stripping had taken place of the Topsoil and subsoil, (300) and (301) respectively, but after excavation only three were considered to have possible archaeological origins, but all of these were disturbed to some degree by animals. In the subsoil (300) one sherd of Medieval Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware c. AD1250/1300-1350 was retrieved.

A possible ditch, [305], cut across the trench from north-east to south-west. This was heavily disturbed at the northern end. Overall the feature had dimensions of at least 1.60m in length, 1.35m in width and had an observed depth of 300mm. The fill (304) was similar to all the fills so far encountered and was a mid yellow brown clay silt with inclusions of flint and chalk.

The second probable archaeological feature [307] may also be a ditch, however this was very heavily disturbed by animal action and therefore its identification as such is in doubt. In plan it appeared as a large pit some 1.35m in width and filling the width of the trench. After excavation it was seen that this was made up of two features, one possibly artificial and the other probably the result of animal disturbance. The feature had a maximum depth of 350mm, however, this was in the area of disturbance, and it also had a depth of only 250mm. The fill, (306) does appear to be similar to both (304) and (308)

The third feature in this trench [309] was more convincing as being archaeological in origin. This feature too initially appeared to be a pit, with a length of 1.95m and a width of at least 1.5m, but, again on excavation it was seen to consist of several different features, the major one being around 800mm in width and 400mm in depth. This took the form of what appeared to be a heavily disturbed ditch terminal. With the prevalence of disturbance by animals of a

scale equivalent to badgers, there is a possibility that this may just be a part of a circular sett; however, the excavation does appear to be very neat and circular. The fill (308) was quite homogenous across all of the different features, the only variance being sporadic patches of denser chalk in the matrix, but these did not appear to coincide with any of the individual tunnels/features.

Trench 4

The depth of this trench varied between 250 and 350mm until Upper Chalk was reached.

The Topsoil in this trench (400) was a consistent 250mm in depth whereas the subsoil (401) was 100mm thick in the west but faded out to 0mm by the eastern end.

One sherd of green glazed Post-Medieval Surrey-Hampshire Border Ware c. AD1600-1700 and one sherd of Post-Medieval Chinese porcelain tea bowl dated to c.AD1700-1750/1775 were retrieved from the topsoil (400).

No features were seen in this trench aside from modern plough marks. Two of these were excavated to ascertain how far they had cut into the chalk surface, the answer being very little.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was also excavated down to the top of the Upper Chalk, which in this trench was at a consistent 350mm below ground surface.

The topsoil (500) was 250mm thick and the subsoil (501) was a standard 100mm thick across the length of this trench.

Nine features were seen, but on excavation all but two appeared to be of natural origin, both of these took the form of postholes. As with many sites on chalk care must be taken that natural solution hollows are not mistakenly identified as postholes.

Possible post-hole [505] on excavation was an ovoid shape some 320mm long and 170mm in width with a maximum depth of 200mm. The shape as seen in section appears convincing for a feature of archaeological origin. A thin layer of pea-gravel was seen at the base. As with other features, the fill, (504) was a similar matrix to the overlying subsoil.

A second possible post-hole [519] was identified to the north of the first, this one lay in the section and was heavily disturbed. On excavation the feature was measured at 300mm by 420mm and was 400mm in depth. Once again, if the obvious disturbance is ignored, it has a convincing profile when seen in section. This too was filled by a matrix not dissimilar to the overlying subsoil, (518) and had a thin layer of pea-gravel at the very base.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was taken down to the top of Upper Chalk, in this trench this lay at a depth of 400mm below ground surface,

Here, the Topsoil (600) was slightly thicker than the average at around 300mm at the southern end of the trench and closer to the norm of 250mm at the northern end. The underlying subsoil (601) varied from 50 to 150mm across the length of the trench.

Out of many possible features seen upon stripping only two were found to have a possible archaeological origin after excavation.

In plan [609] appeared to be a rectilinear feature, and at one stage seemed to have 'postholes' at the corners. After excavation, the possible circular patches were seen to be a maximum of 20mm in depth and therefore could not be positively identified. The central rectilinear feature measured 1m in length up to the edge of the trench and 850mm in width, but only had a maximum depth of 100mm. It is impossible to state if this truly was an archaeological feature that has been heavily truncated by the plough, but the regularity as seen in the plan view makes it highly possible. The fill (608) was of a similar matrix to the overlying subsoil, but had a substantial layer of pea-gravel in the base.

Feature [619] seemed to form an ovoid shaped feature on initial exposure, but after excavation it was revealed to most likely be another heavily disturbed linear feature. This had dimensions of at least 1.5m in length and a maximum width of 1.70m and a maximum seen depth of 400mm. The northern side was heavily disturbed, with at least a single burrow running along the edge then into the cut and off to the north. Due to the dimensions and the alignment, it is possible that this may be a part of linear [103] in trench 1. The fill (618) was mixed, but was in general a very similar matrix to that of the overlying subsoil.

Trench 7

Trench 7 was taken down to the top of the Upper Chalk which was in this instance at a depth of between 300 and 350mm below ground surface.

The topsoil (700) remained a standard 250mm along the length of the trench but the subsoil (701) varied in thickness from 50mm at the west end to 100mm at the east end.

Retrieved from the topsoil (700) were four blue patinated worked flints, all ploughed-rolled, three heavily. Two are crude semi-cortical core-trimming flakes. One is a crude core-trimming/renewal flake and there is one blade-like flake. Dated to Mesolithic/Neolithic.

Five features were initially recorded, but after excavation all of these turned out to be natural.

The chalk bedrock in this area was much less sound than across the rest of the site as a great deal of the trench base was taken up with solution hollows.

Trench 9a

Trench 9a was ten metres long and reached the top of Upper Chalk at a depth of 400mm below ground surface.

The topsoil (900) was 250mm thick along the length of this trench and the subsoil (901) was a constant 150mm thick.

No features other than plough marks and a probable modern mole drain were recorded in this trench.

Trench 9b

Trench 9b was also 10 metres long and reached the Upper Chalk bedrock at a depth of around 400mm below ground surface.

The Topsoil (950) was a continuous 250mm thick along the length of the trench and the subsoil (951) varied very little from a thickness of 150mm.

Only one feature was seen in this trench and this was a modern posthole [953], complete with base of wooden post. This was planned but otherwise unrecorded.

FINDS

Archaeological finds recovered during the course of the evaluation were:

T2 206:

1 base sherd Medieval Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware - c. AD1200-1225/1250

T3 300 :

1 bodysherd Medieval Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware - c. AD1250/1300-1350

T4 400 :

1 bodysherd Post-Medieval Surrey-Hampshire Border Ware - green-glazed - c. AD1600-1700

1 base sherd Post-Medieval Chinese porcelain tea-bowl - c. AD1700-1750/1775

T7 700 :

4 blue patinated worked flints - all plough-rolled - three heavily. Two are crude semi-cortical core-trimming flakes. 1 is a crude core-trimming/renewal flake and there is one blade-like flake. Broadly Mes-Neo.

(Nigel MacPherson Grant).

DISCUSSION

The evidence from this evaluation reveals an area of high disturbance by what appears to be animals and truncation by continuous ploughing which only stopped in 2007. Several probable features were observed, however the disturbance to them was so great that it was not possible to gain a definitive picture as to whether they were archaeological or not.

However, if some of the postulated features are indeed archaeological then there is a good chance that this site may be within an area of field boundaries or even monumental ditches. Context (206) yielded the only secure find, but it is possible that even this may have been intrusive due to the postulated animal disturbance to the feature. Scraps of burnt flint and sherds of Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery do indicate habitation in the area, as does the flint 'blade' from the topsoil of trench 7, however this is already known from surrounding locations.

CONCLUSION

This evaluation has therefore assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Archaeological Officer (KCCHC) of any further archaeological mitigations measures that may be necessary in connection with the development proposals.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

SWAT would like to thank Jenner Contractors for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Heritage and Conservation (Kent County Council) for their advice and assistance. Geoff Morley carried out archaeological fieldwork; digital illustrations were produced by Jonny Madden and the finds were assessed by Nigel Macpherson-Grant. This report was written by Geoff Morley and edited by Paul Wilkinson.

Geoff Morley
January 2009

REFERENCES

IFA (1999) *Standards and Guidance for Field Archaeological Evaluations*

Kent County Council (KCCHC) (2008) *Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation on Land off St. Richard's Road, Deal, Kent*. Kent County Council Heritage & Conservation

CONTENTS OF SITE ARCHIVE

Correspondence including Site Specification and Kent Archaeological Fieldwork Notification Form.

Photographs: Digital photographs 67. SWAT Film nos. 0/16 colour prints, SWAT film nos. 0/17 black and white.

Photocopies of Ordnance Survey and other maps:

Drawings: Three A3 permatrace site drawing, comprising trench plan and associated sections.

Finds: Medieval pot sherds, Lithic flakes, Modern pot sherds.

Site Register including: Context Register (1), Drawings Register (1), Photographic Register (1), Trench Recording Sheets (9) and Context Sheets (36)

APPENDIX 1 - Context Summary

Site off St. Richard's Road, Deal, Kent.

Site Code: ST. RI/EV/08

	Context No.	Stratigraphic Extents	Description
Trench 1	(100)	0.00-0.30m Max	Turf/topsoil. Friable mid grey brown silty clay with occasional to moderate inclusions of small to medium sub-rounded – angular flints.
	(101)	0.30-0.45m+	Subsoil. subsoil comprising mid yellow brown clay silt. Occasional inclusions of small – medium angular flint and small Chalk fragments.
	(102)	Fill of [103].	Fill of [103]. Mid yellow brown, clay silt. Occasional inclusions of small – medium angular flint and small Chalk fragments.
	[103]	0.80m depth	Cut of linear feature.
	(104)	Fill of [105].	Fill of [105]. Mid yellow brown, clay silt. Occasional inclusions of small – medium angular flint and small Chalk fragments.
	[105]	0.90m depth	Cut of linear feature.
	(106)	Fill of [107].	Fill of [107]. Mid yellow brown, clay silt. Occasional inclusions of small – medium angular flint and small Chalk fragments.
	[107]	0.65m depth	Cut of linear/rectilinear feature.
	(108)	Fill of [109].	Fill of [107]. Mid yellow brown, clay silt. Occasional inclusions of small – medium angular flint and small Chalk fragments.
	[109]	0.70m+ depth	Cut of possible feature.

	Context No.	Stratigraphic Extents	Description
Trench 2	(200)	0.00-0.25m	Turf/topsoil. Friable mid grey brown silty clay with occasional to moderate inclusions of small to medium sub-rounded – angular flints.
	(201)	0.25-0.45m Max	Subsoil. subsoil comprising mid yellow brown clay silt. Occasional inclusions of small – medium angular flint and small Chalk fragments.
	(202)	Geological Feature	
	[203]	Cut of Geological feature	
	(204)	Geological Feature	
	[205]	Cut of Geological feature	
	(206)	Fill of [207].	Fill of [207]. Mid yellow brown, clay silt. Occasional inclusions of small – medium angular flint and small Chalk fragments.
	[207]	1.00m depth	Cut of rectilinear feature.
	(208)	Modern Feature	
	[209]	Cut of Modern feature	

Trench 2	(210)	Geological Feature	
	[211]	Cut of Geological feature	
	(212)	Mole Drain	
	[213]	Cut of Mole Drain	
	(214)	Geological Feature	
	[215]	Cut of Geological feature	
	(216)	Geological Feature	
	[217]	Cut of Geological feature	

	Context No.	Stratigraphic Extents	Description
Trench 3	(300)	0.00-0.25m	Turf/topsoil. Friable mid grey brown silty clay with occasional to moderate inclusions of small to medium sub-rounded – angular flints.
	(301)	0.25-0.40m Max	Subsoil. subsoil comprising mid yellow brown clay silt. Occasional inclusions of small – medium angular flint and small Chalk fragments.
	(302)	Geological Feature	
	[303]	Cut of Geological feature	
	(304)	Fill of [305].	Fill of [305]. Mid yellow brown, clay silt. Occasional inclusions of small – medium angular flint and small Chalk fragments.
	[305]	0.70m depth	Cut of Linear feature.
	(306)	Fill of [305].	Fill of [307]. Mid yellow brown, clay silt. Occasional inclusions of small – medium angular flint and small Chalk fragments.
	[307]	0.75m depth	Cut of possible Linear feature.
	(308)	Fill of [309].	Fill of [309]. Mid yellow brown, clay silt. Occasional inclusions of small – medium angular flint and small Chalk fragments.
	[309]	0.75m depth	Cut of possible feature.

Trench 3	(310)	Geological Feature	
	[311]	Cut of Geological feature	
	(312)	Geological Feature	
	[313]	Cut of Geological feature	

	Context No.	Stratigraphic Extents	Description
Trench 4	(400)	0.00-0.25m	Turf/topsoil. Friable mid grey brown silty clay with occasional to moderate inclusions of small to medium sub-rounded – angular flints.
	(401)	0.25-0.35m Max	Subsoil. subsoil comprising mid yellow brown clay silt. Occasional inclusions of small – medium angular flint and small Chalk fragments.

	Context No.	Stratigraphic Extents	Description
Trench 5	(500)	0.00-0.25m	Turf/topsoil. Friable mid grey brown silty clay with occasional to moderate inclusions of small to medium sub-rounded – angular flints.
	(501)	0.25-0.35m Max	Subsoil. subsoil comprising mid yellow brown clay silt. Occasional inclusions of small – medium angular flint and small Chalk fragments.
	(502)	Geological Feature	
	[503]	Cut of Geological feature	
	(504)	Fill of [505].	Fill of [505]. Mid yellow brown, clay silt. Occasional inclusions of small – medium angular flint.
	[505]	0.55m depth	Cut of post-hole.
	(506)	Geological Feature	
	[507]	Cut of Geological feature	
	(508)	Geological Feature	
	[509]	Cut of Geological feature	
	(510)	Geological Feature	

Trench 5	[511]	Cut of Geological feature	
	(512)	Geological Feature	
	[513]	Cut of Geological feature	
	(514)	Geological Feature	
	[515]	Cut of Geological feature	
	(516)	Geological Feature	
	[517]	Cut of Geological feature	
	(518)	Fill of [505].	Fill of [505]. Mid yellow brown, silt clay. Frequent inclusions of small – large angular flint and chalk.
	[519]	0.75m depth	Cut of possible post-hole.

	Context No.	Stratigraphic Extents	Description
Trench 6	(600)	0.00-0.25m	Turf/topsoil. Friable mid grey brown silty clay with occasional to moderate inclusions of small to medium sub-rounded – angular flints.
	[601]	0.25-0.40m Max	Subsoil. subsoil comprising mid yellow brown clay silt. Occasional inclusions of small – medium angular flint and small Chalk fragments.
	(602)	Geological Feature	
	[603]	Cut of Geological feature	
	(604)	Geological Feature	
	[605]	Cut of Geological feature	
	(606)	Animal Disturbance	
	[607]	Cut of Animal Disturbance	
	(608)	Fill of [609].	Fill of [609]. Mid yellow brown, clay silt. Frequent inclusions of small – large angular flint and Chalk fragments.
	[609]	0.50m depth	Cut of possible rectilinear feature.

	(610)	Geological Feature	
Trench 6	[611]	Cut of Geological feature	
	(612)	Geological Feature	
	[613]	Cut of Geological feature	
	(614)	Geological Feature	
	[615]	Cut of Geological feature	
	(616)	Geological Feature	
	[617]	Cut of Geological feature	
	(618)	Fill of [619].	Fill of [619]. Mid yellow brown, clay silt. Occasional inclusions of small – medium angular flint and small Chalk fragments.
	[619]	0.80m Max depth	Cut of possible Linear feature.

	Context No.	Stratigraphic Extents	Description
Trench 7	(700)	0.00-0.25m	Turf/topsoil. Friable mid grey brown silty clay with occasional to moderate inclusions of small to medium sub-rounded – angular flints.
	(701)	0.25-0.35m Max	Subsoil. subsoil comprising mid yellow brown clay silt. Occasional inclusions of small – medium angular flint and small Chalk fragments.
	(702)	Geological Feature	
	[703]	Cut of Geological feature	
	(704)	Geological Feature	
	[705]	Cut of Geological feature	
	(706)	Geological Feature	
	[707]	Cut of Geological feature	
	(708)	Geological Feature	
	[709]	Cut of Geological feature	
	(710)	Geological Feature	

Trench 7	[711]	Cut of Geological feature	
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	Context No.	Stratigraphic Extents	Description
Trench 9a	(900)	0.00-0.25m	Turf/topsoil. Friable mid grey brown silty clay with occasional to moderate inclusions of small to medium sub-rounded – angular flints.
	(901)	0.25-0.35m Max	Subsoil. subsoil comprising mid yellow brown clay silt. Occasional inclusions of small – medium angular flint and small Chalk fragments.

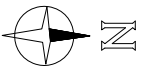
	Context No.	Stratigraphic Extents	Description
Trench 9b	(950)	0.00-0.25m	Turf/topsoil. Friable mid grey brown silty clay with occasional to moderate inclusions of small to medium sub-rounded – angular flints.
	(951)	0.25-0.35m Max	Subsoil. subsoil comprising mid yellow brown clay silt. Occasional inclusions of small – medium angular flint and small Chalk fragments.
	(952)	Modern posthole	
	[953]	Cut of Modern Post-hole	

APPENDIX 2 – Kent County Council SMR Summary Form

Site Name: <i>Site off St Richard's Road, Deal, Kent</i>		SWAT Site Code: <i>ST. RI/EV/08</i>
Site Address: <i>St. Richard's Road, Deal, Kent</i>		
Summary: <p><i>Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land just to the south of St. Richard's Road in Deal, Kent, in November 2008. A planning application (PAN: DOV/06/00879) for the "erection of a Doctor's Surgery and pharmacy, formation of a car park and bunding, along with associated landscape works, formation of access road and alterations to existing access" at the above site was submitted to Dover District Council (TDC). After an appeal, Reference APP/X2220/A/07/2035791, planning consent was granted whereby Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation (KCCHC), on behalf of Dover District Council requested that an Archaeological Evaluation be undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (KCC 2008) and in discussion with the Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council.</i></p> <p><i>The Archaeological Evaluation encountered many features in the nine trenches, one of which contained a pottery sherd in a secure context. Also found in the topsoil were lithic flakes. The Archaeological Evaluation has therefore been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification.</i></p>		
District/Unitary: <i>Dover</i>	Parish: <i>Deal</i>	
Period(s): <i>Tentative: Neolithic, Medieval, Post-Medieval</i>		
NGR (centre of site : 8 figures): (NB if large or linear site give multiple NGRs): <i>NGR 635819 151243</i>		
Type of archaeological work (delete) <i>Evaluation</i>		
Date of Recording: <i>November 2008</i>		
Unit undertaking recording: <i>Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT)</i>		
Geology: <i>Upper Chalk</i>		
Title and author of accompanying report: <i>Morley, G.. (2009) Archaeological Evaluation on land off St. Richard's Road, Deal, Kent</i>		
Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate) <p><i>Many features were seen but upon excavation a great majority turned out to be natural. Those identified as archaeological appeared to have suffered greatly from animal disturbance. Finds recovered included a possible Neolithic point and a number of sherds of Medieval pottery. The flint was recovered from Trench 7 at NGR 635875 151218, on the far eastern side of the site, and the pottery was concentrated in Trench 2 at NGR 635814 151280, on the northern edge of the site.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(cont. on attached sheet)</p>		
Location of archive/finds: <i>SWAT</i>		
Contact at Unit: <i>Paul Wilkinson</i>	Date: <i>07th January 2009</i>	

APPENDIX 3 – Figures

APPENDIX 4 – Photos



Notes:
 All levels are related to Ordnance Datum
 Based on OS GPS network
 Grid marks are at 20 metre intervals.

TITLE:

**St Richard's Road
 Deal
 Kent**

RECORD OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

JOB REF:	DATE:	SCALE:
	JANUARY 2009	1:500

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT

Dr Paul Wilkinson
 SW/AT Archaeology
 School Farm Oast
 Graveney Road
 Faversham ME13 8UP
 Tel: 07885700112

SURVEYED BY:

DIGITISE THIS

J.E. MADDEN, J.G. MADDEN
 GRIMSHILL
 1 BROSSTAL HILL
 THIRSTABLE
 KENT CT19 4JX

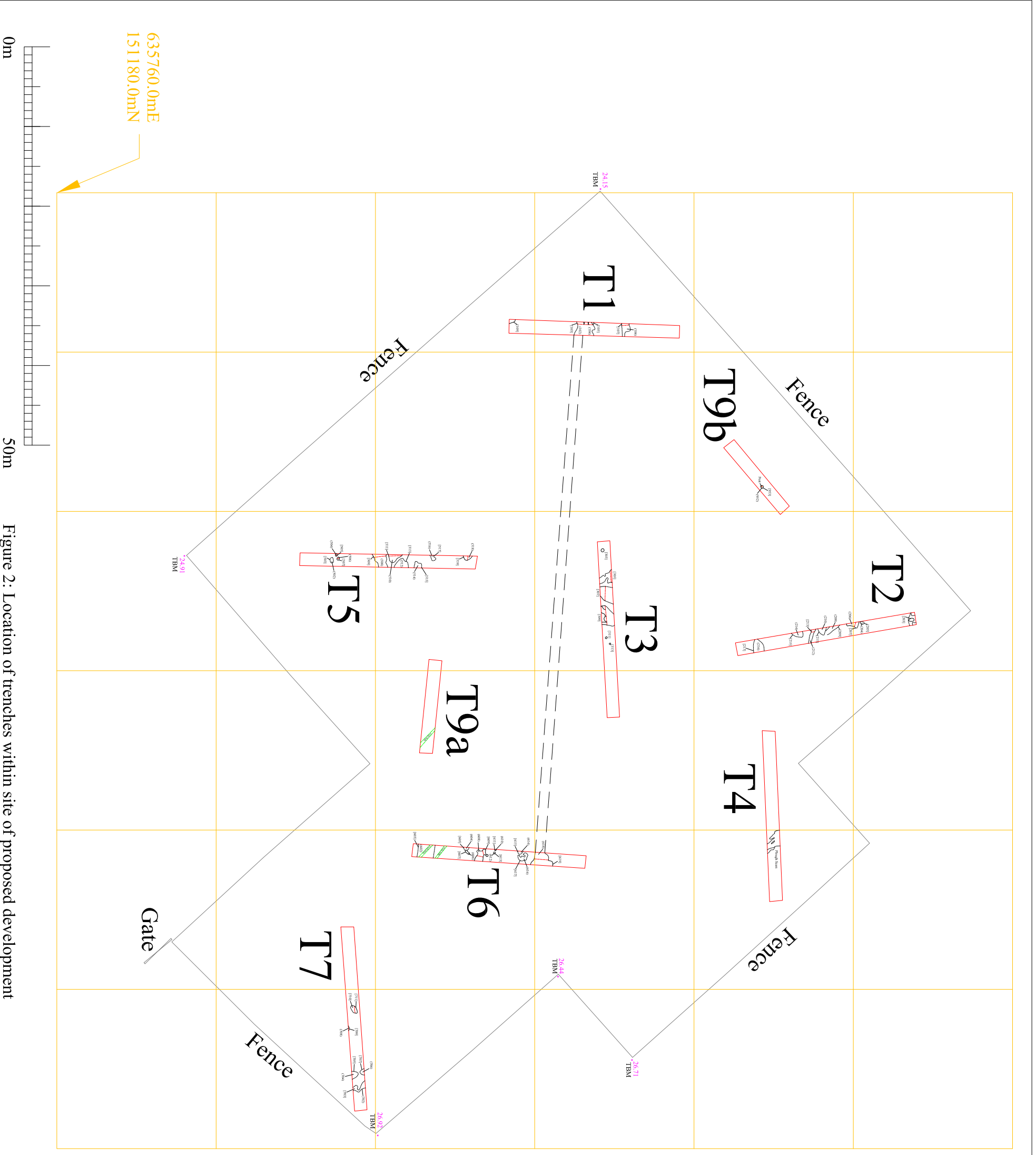
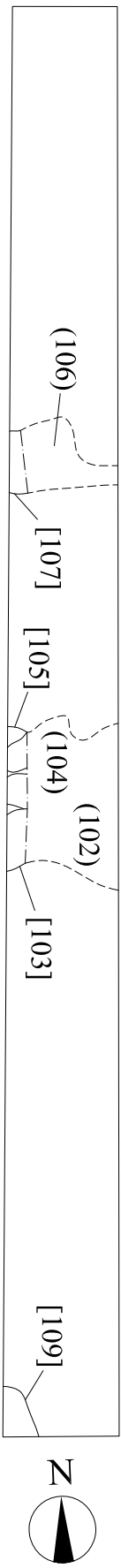
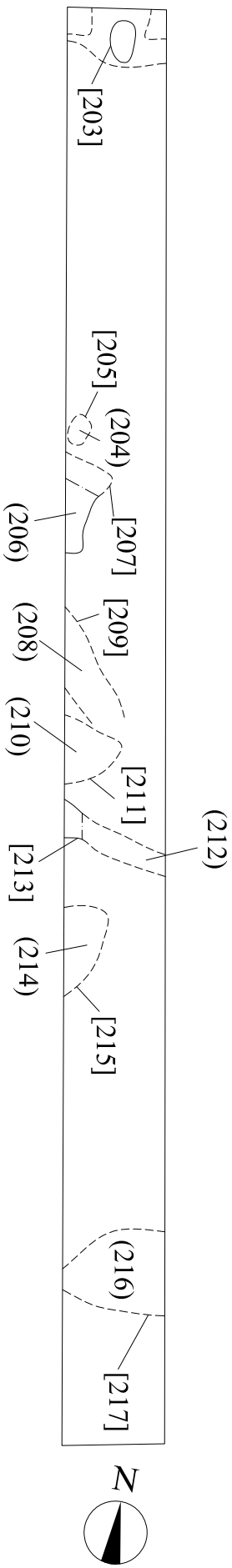


Figure 2: Location of trenches within site of proposed development

Trench 1



Trench 2



Trench 3

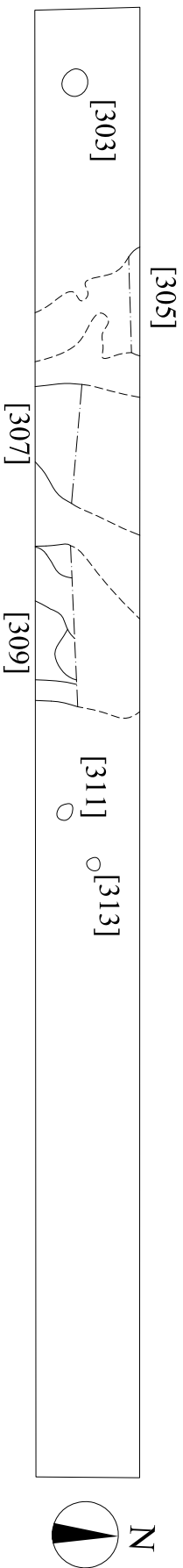
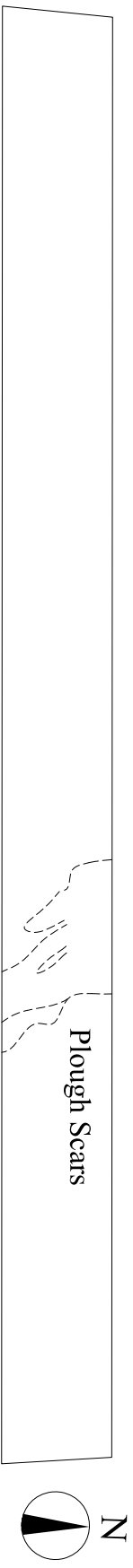
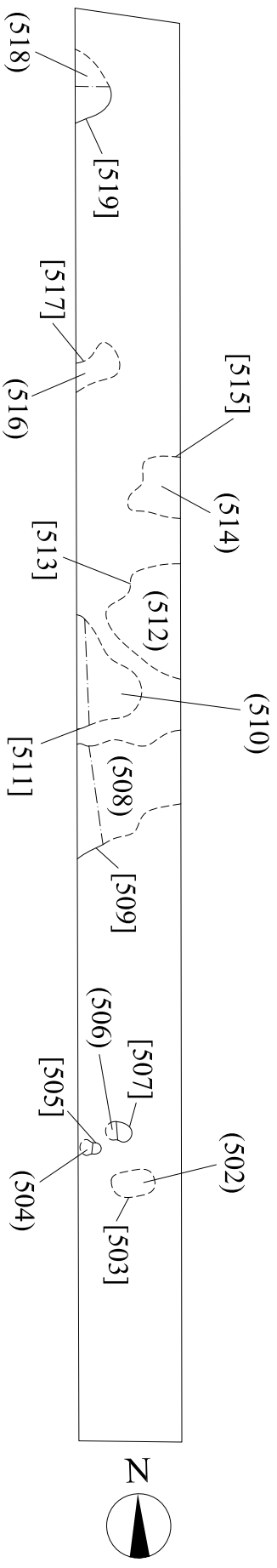


Figure 3: Trench Plans 1:100

Trench 4



Trench 5



Trench 6

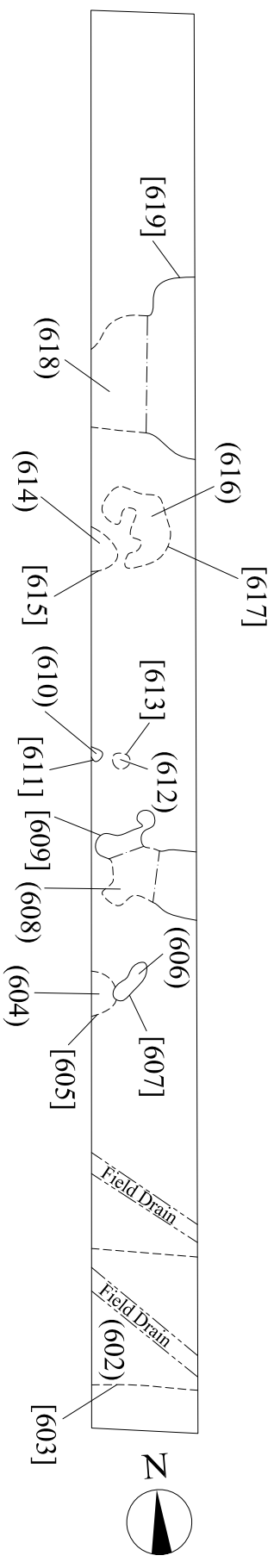
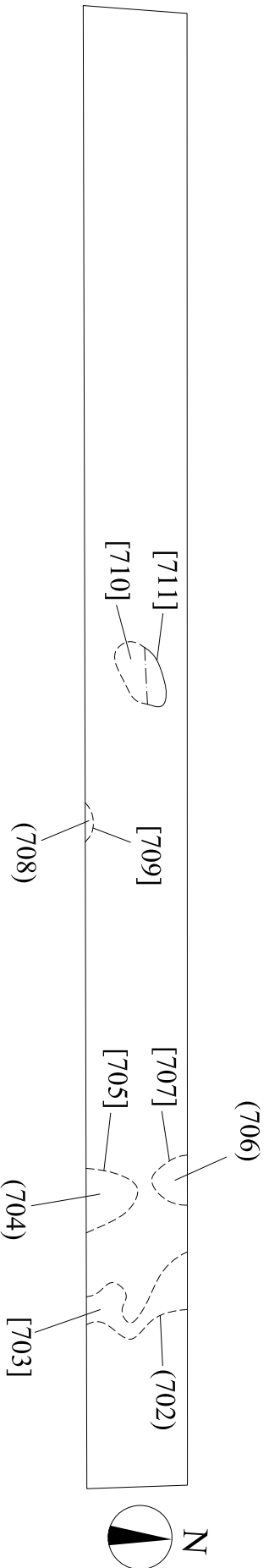
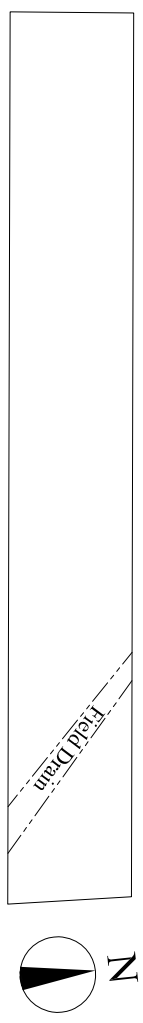


Figure 4: Trench Plans 1:100

Trench 7



Trench 9a



Trench 9b

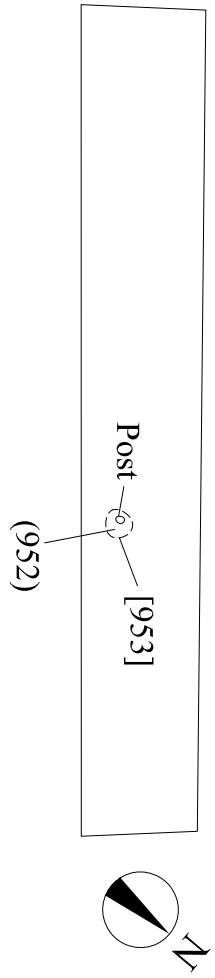


Figure 5: Trench Plans 1:100

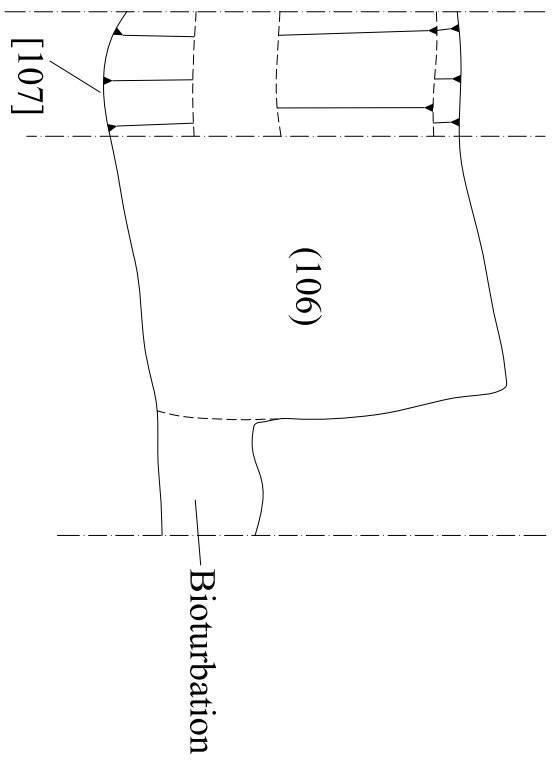
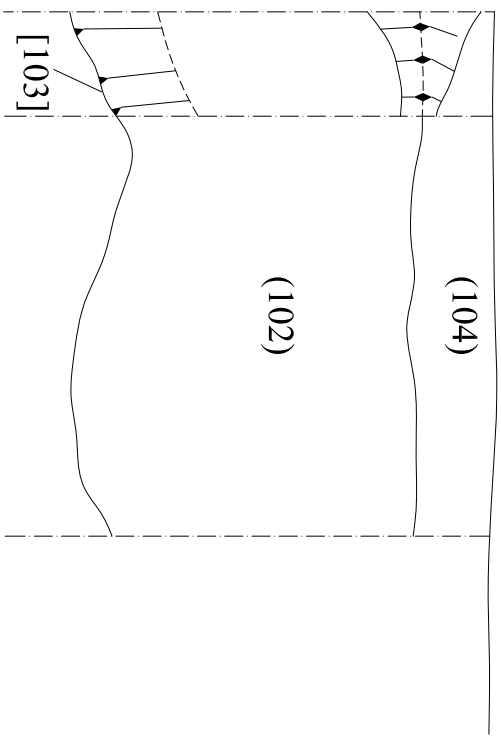


Figure 6: Trench 1 - Plans 1:20

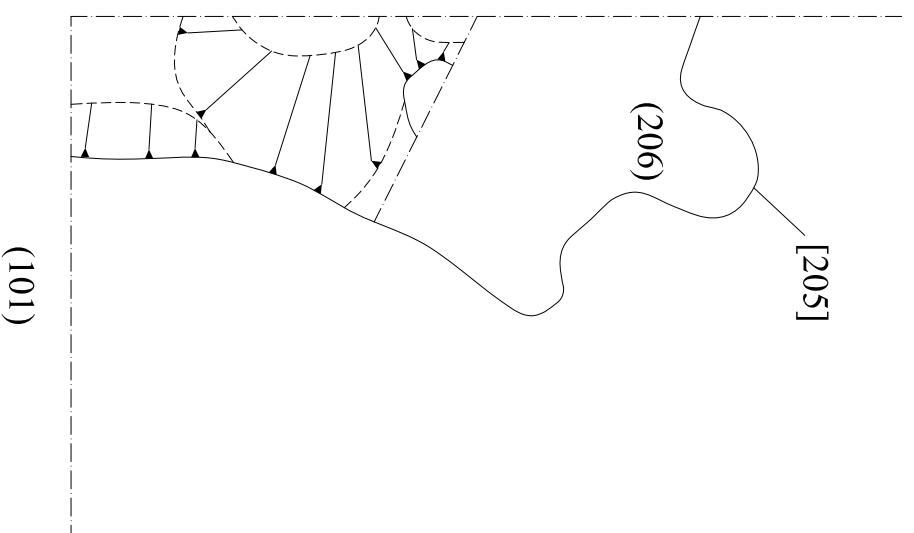
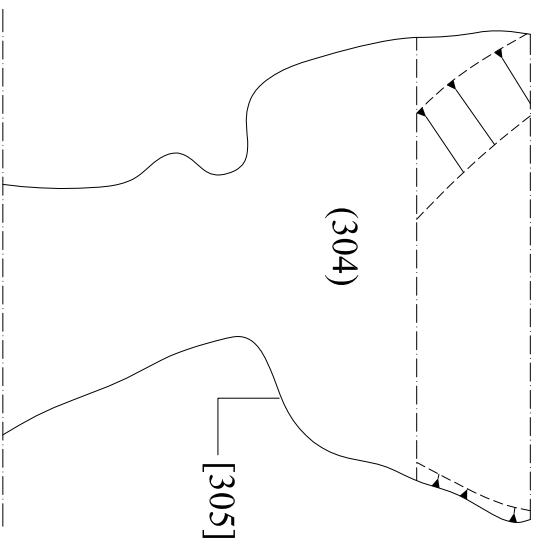


Figure 7: Trench 2 - Plan 1:20



(306)

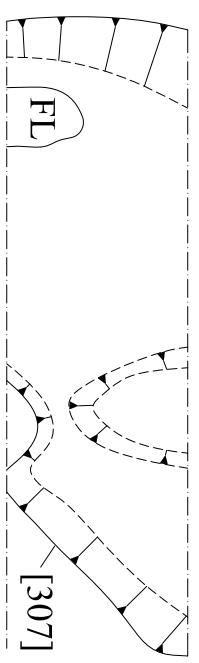


Figure 8: Trench 3 - Plans 1:20

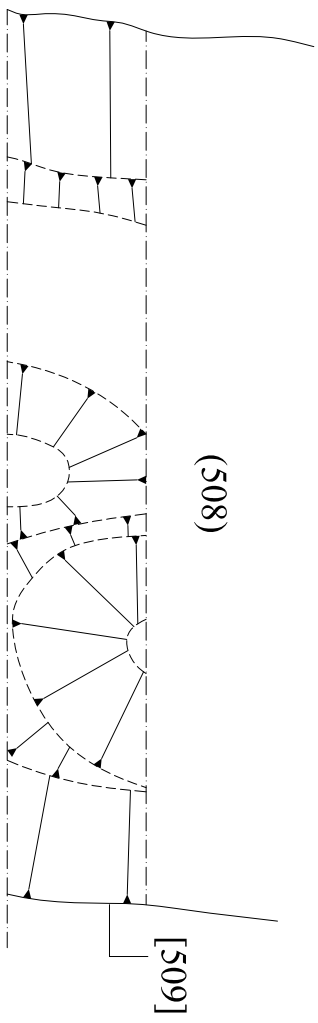
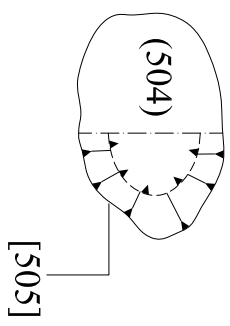
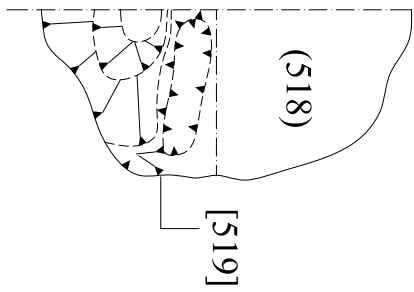


Figure 9: Trench 5 - Plans 1:20

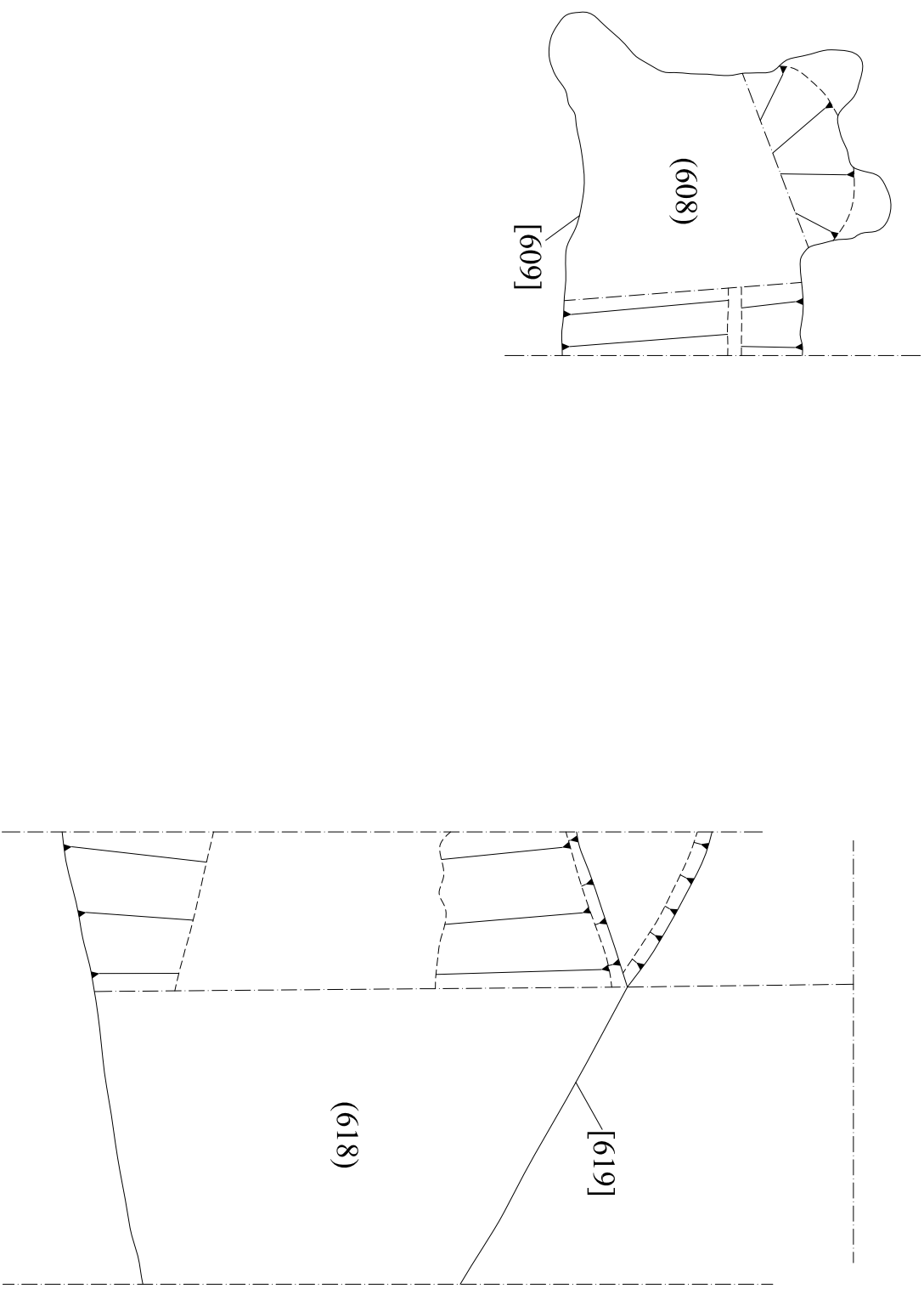
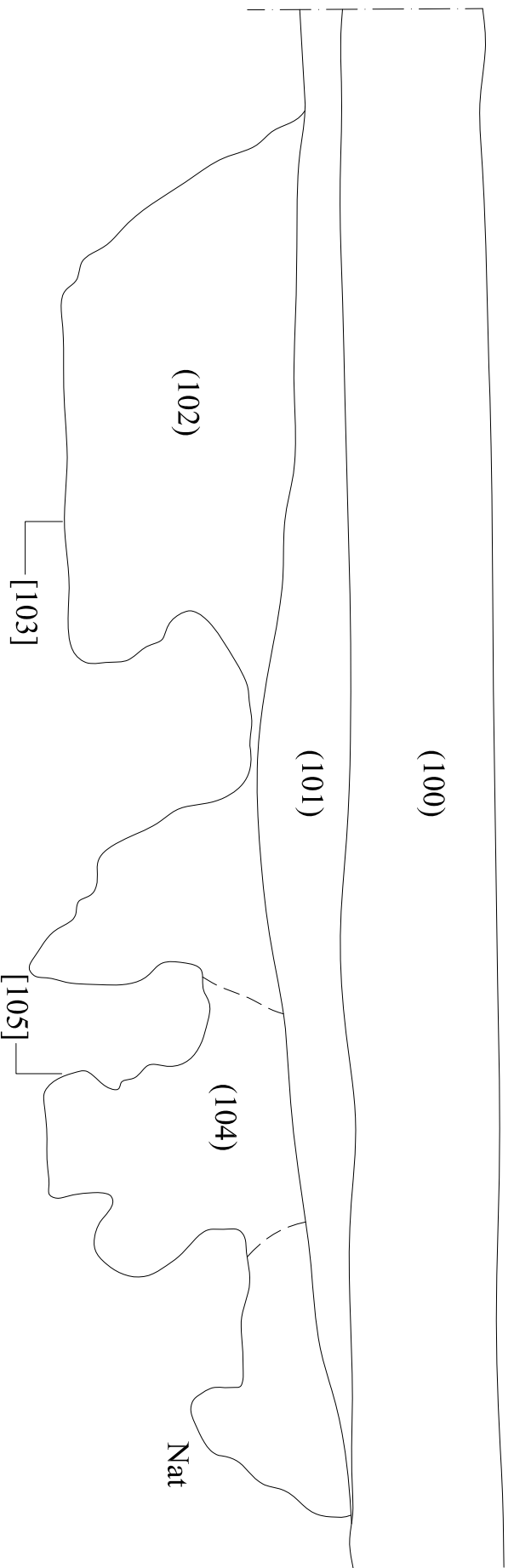
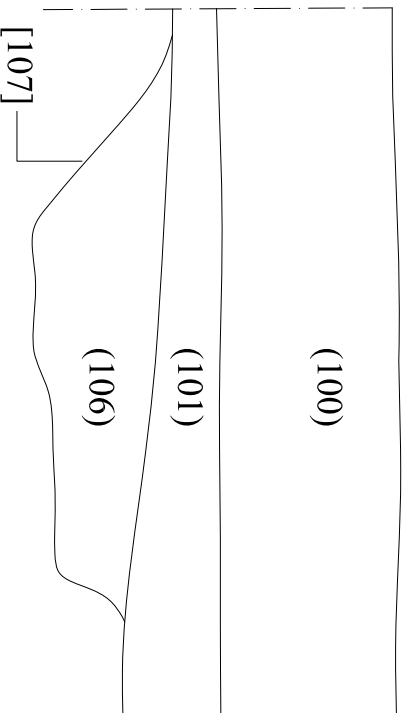


Figure 10: Trench 6 - Plans 1:20

East facing section



East facing section



South East facing section

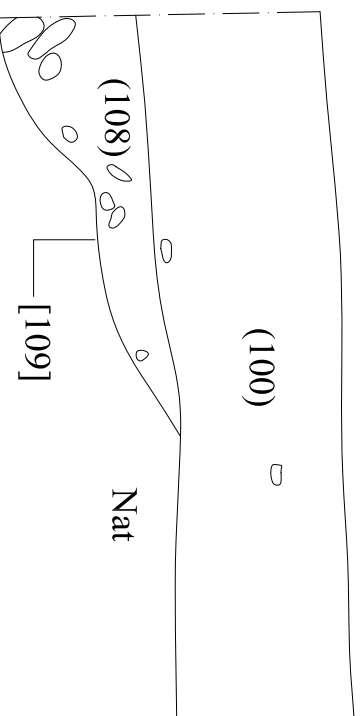


Figure 11: Trench 1 - Sections 1:10

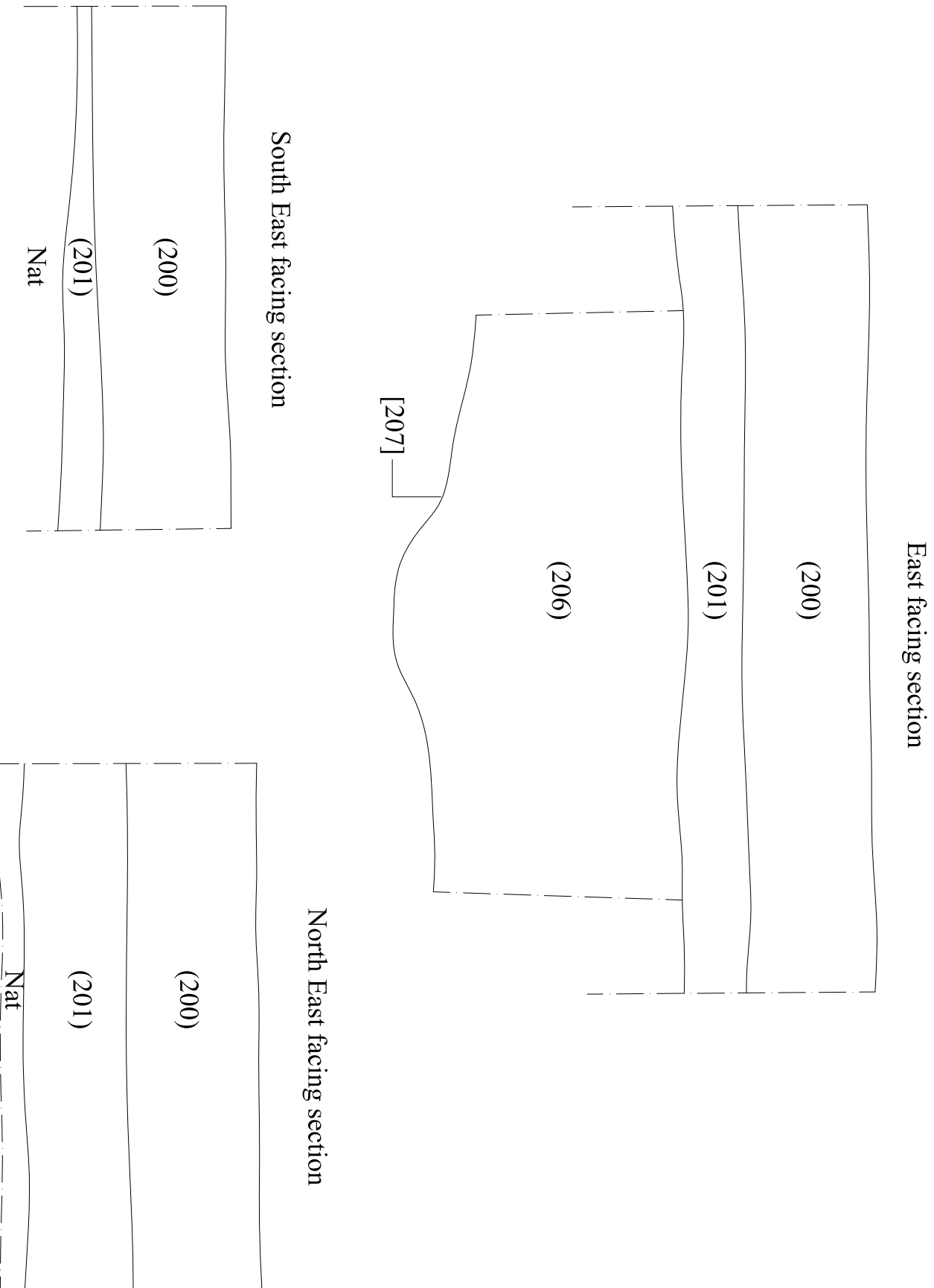
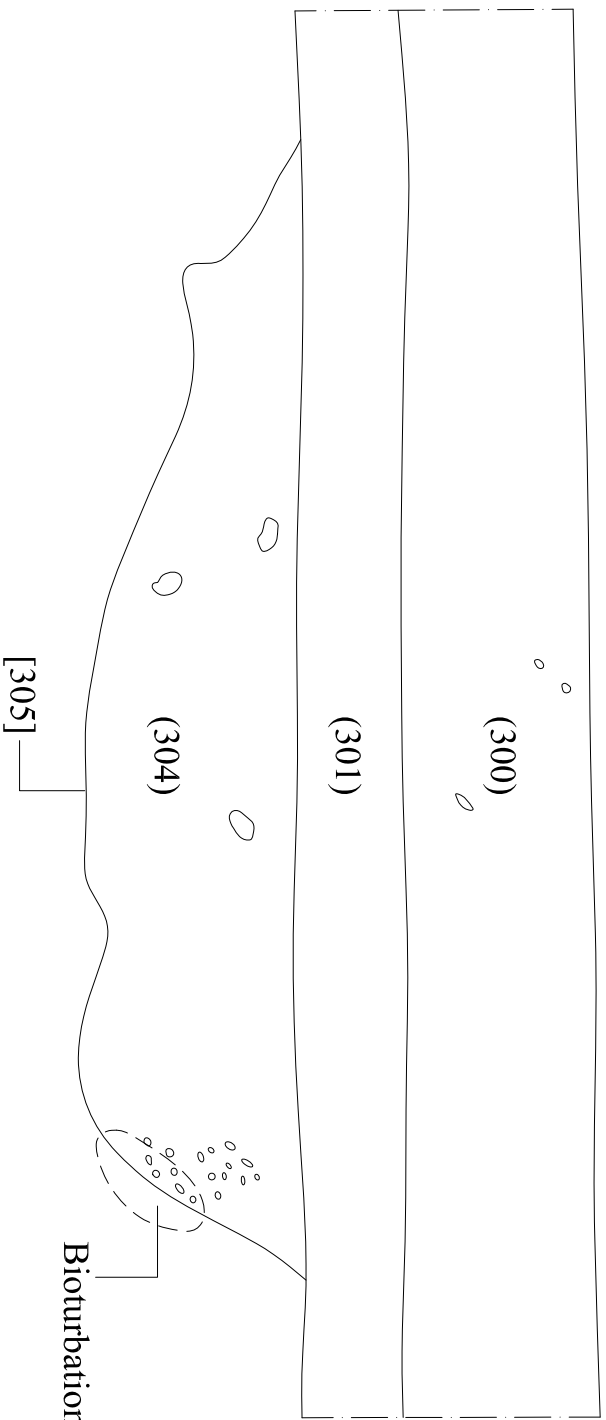


Figure 12: Trench 2 - Sections 1:10

South facing section



North facing section

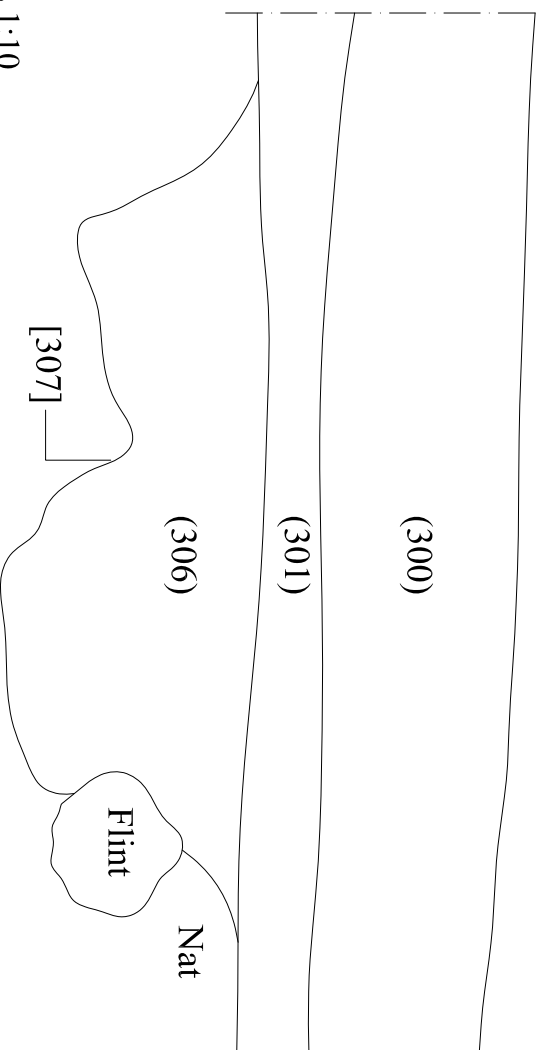


Figure 13: Trench 3 - Sections 1:10

North facing section

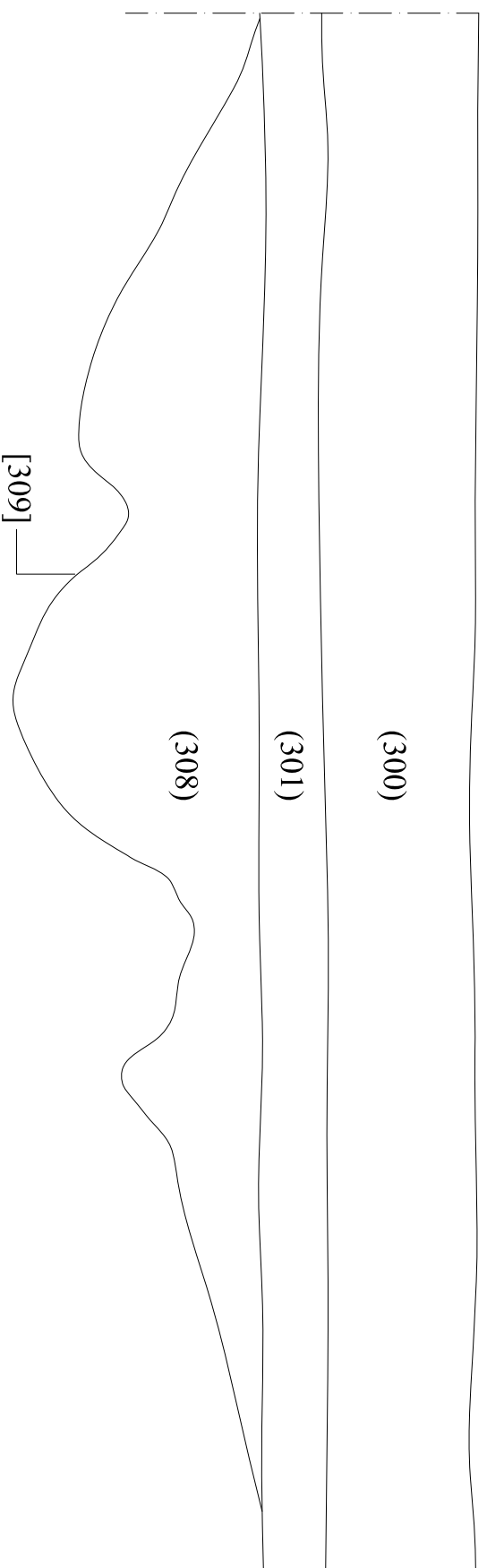
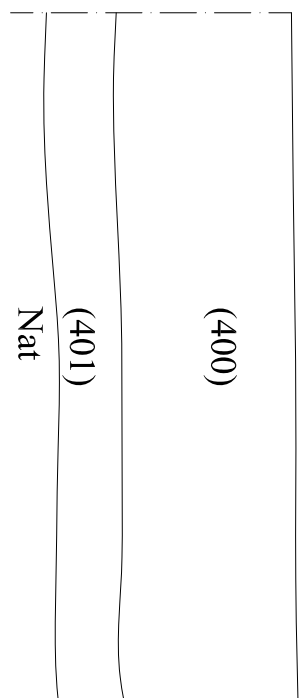


Figure 14: Trench 3 - Section 1:10

South West facing section



South East facing section

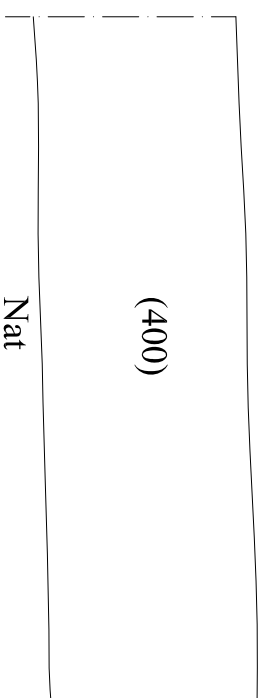
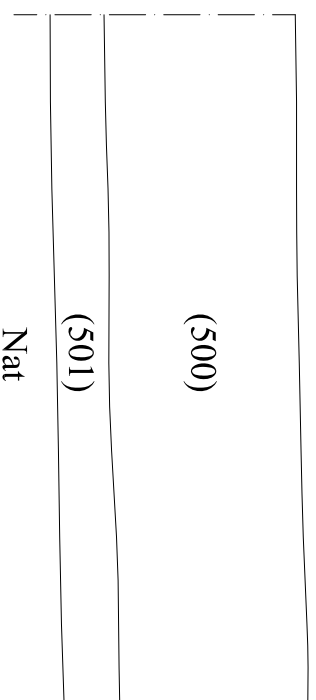
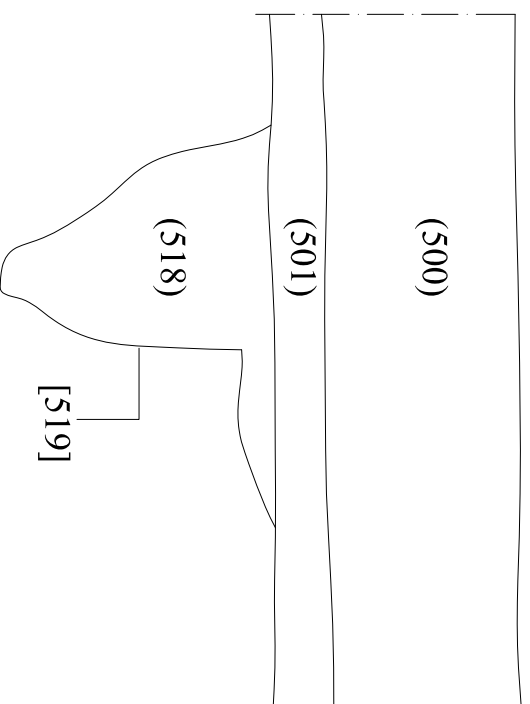


Figure 15: Trench 4 - Sections 1:10

East facing section



North East facing section



South East facing section

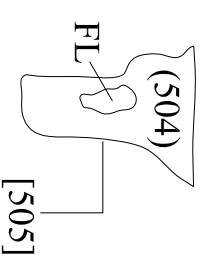
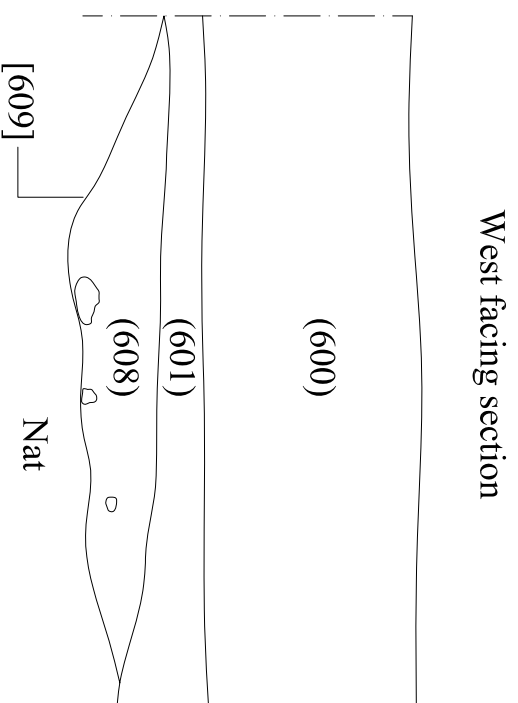


Figure 16: Trench 5 - Sections 1:10



West facing section

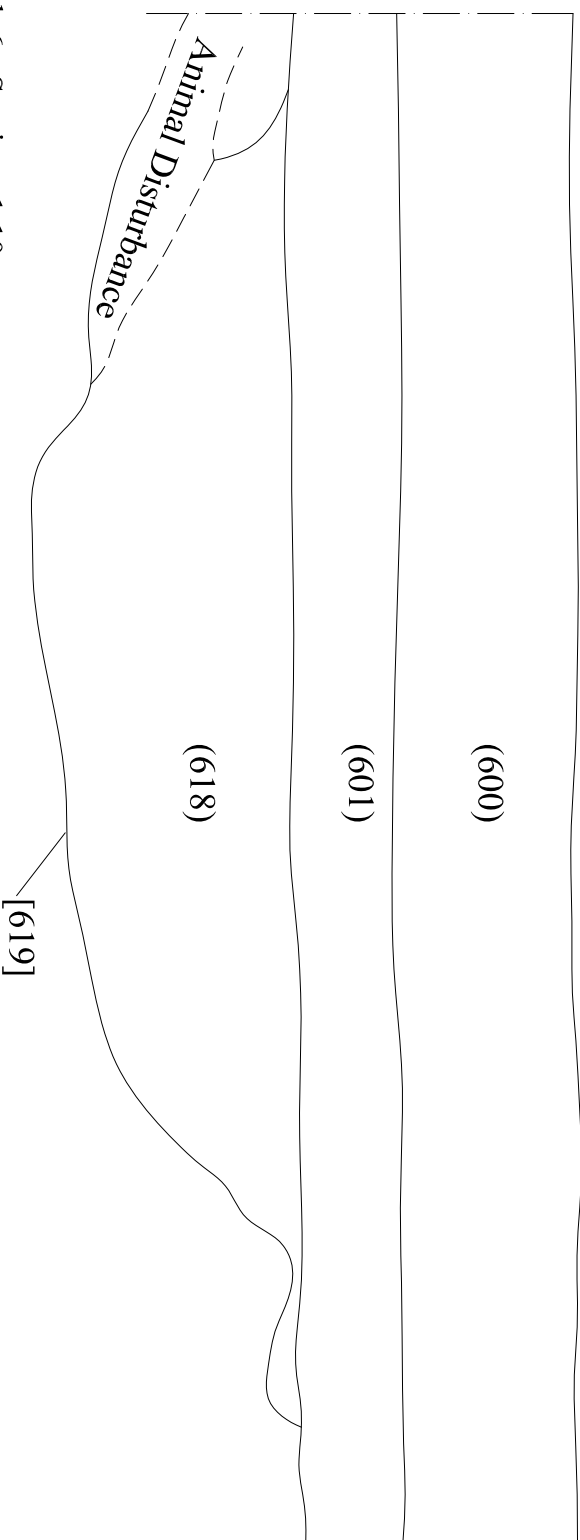
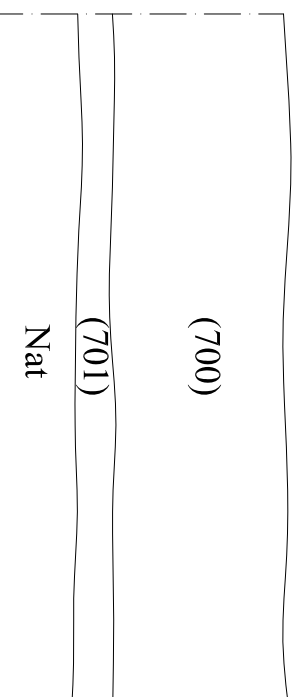


Figure 17: Trench 6 - Sections 1:10

South facing section (Western end)



Eastern end

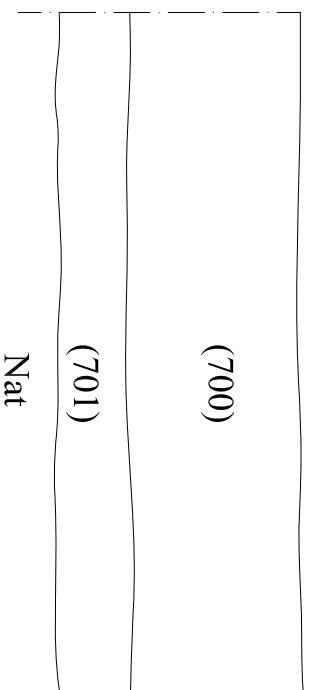
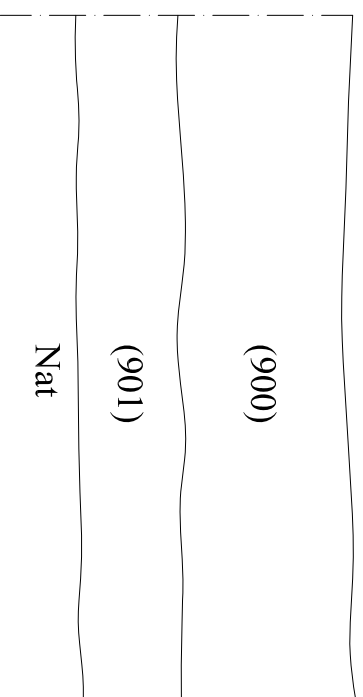


Figure 18: Trench 7 - Sections 1:10

South facing section



Eastern end

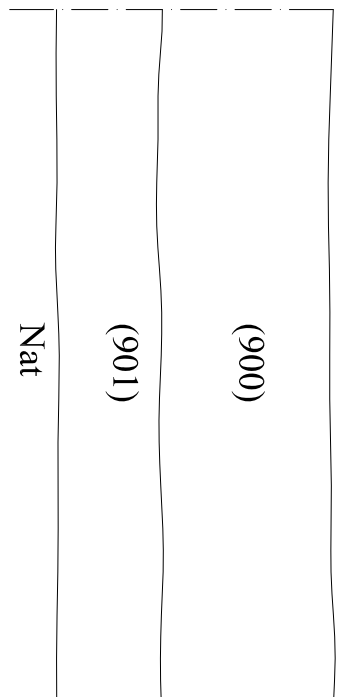
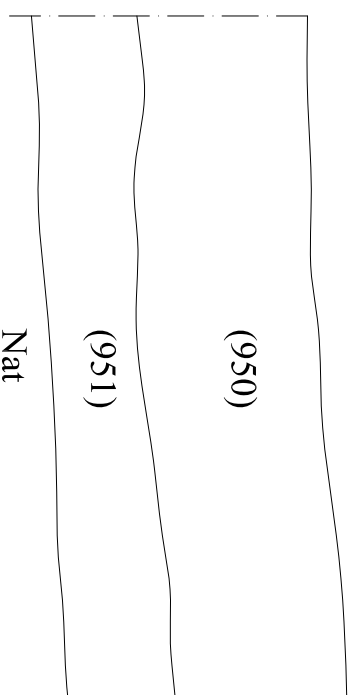


Figure 19: Trench 9a - Sections 1:10

South East facing section



South western end

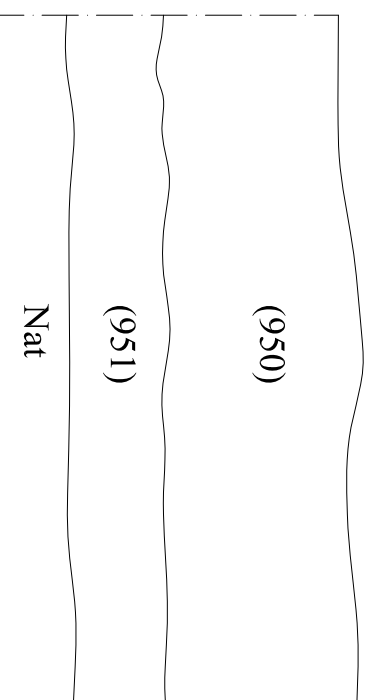


Figure 20: Trench 9b - Sections 1:10