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ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
DESK-BASED  
ASSESSMENT

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Freemen's Way  
Deal, CT14 9DJ

October 2018

Planning Authority:  
Dover District Council

Site centred at:  
TR 36805 51345

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## CONTENTS

### Executive Summary

- 1.0 Introduction and Scope of Study
  - 2.0 Planning Background and Development Plan Framework
  - 3.0 Geology and Topography
  - 4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background, with Assessment of Significance
  - 5.0 Site Conditions, the Proposed Development & Review of Potential Development Impacts on Archaeological Assets
  - 6.0 Summary and Conclusions
- Sources Consulted

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site Location
- Fig. 2a HER Plot : Designated and Non Designated Heritage Assets (Data from Kent HER)
- Fig. 2b HER Plot : Events (Data from Kent HER)
- Fig. 3 1769 Andrews and Dury Map of Kent
- Fig. 4 1843 Deal Parish Tithe Map
- Fig. 5 1872 Ordnance Survey
- Fig. 6 1897 Ordnance Survey
- Fig. 7 1907 Ordnance Survey
- Fig. 8 1938 Ordnance Survey
- Fig. 9 1948 Ordnance Survey
- Fig. 10 1957 Ordnance Survey
- Fig. 11 1971-73 Ordnance Survey

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Land at Freemen's Way, Deal, has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential.
- In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, no designated Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefield sites, World Heritage sites or Historic Wreck sites lie within the vicinity of the study site. The proposed development will not impact upon any designated archaeological assets.
- In terms of relevant local designations, the study site lies within an Area of Archaeological Potential, as designated by Dover District Council. This is due to the presence of an Iron Age and Roman cremation cemetery and numerous Iron Age finds immediately east of the Study Site.
- This desk-based assessment concludes that the Study Site has a high potential for Neolithic, Iron Age and Roman activity. The County archaeologist has already confirmed that the site has archaeological potential.
- The construction of residential development within the study site is likely to involve the stripping of top and sub-soils, to varying degrees. It is considered that the stripping of sub-soils and the excavation of foundations and associated services would result in the truncation and destruction of any buried archaeological deposits which may be present.
- On the basis of the available evidence, we would suggest that any further archaeological mitigation measures could follow planning consent, secured by an appropriately worded archaeological planning condition.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This below ground archaeological desk-based assessment has prepared by Sophie Bell and edited by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Heritage (part of the RPS Group) on behalf of Hume Planning.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment, also known as the Study Site, is land at **Freemen's Way**, Deal CT14 9DJ. The Study Site is centred at NGR TR 36805 51345 within the Dover District of Kent (Fig 1).
- 1.3 In accordance with relevant National and Local planning policy and guidance this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the below ground archaeological potential of the Study Site.
- 1.4 This **assessment is also in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists January 2017)**, and draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the Study Site.
- 1.5 The assessment comprises an examination of evidence held on the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) and other published and unpublished sources. The report also includes the results of a comprehensive map regression exercise.
- 1.6 The Assessment thus enables relevant parties to understand the archaeological potential of various parts of the Study Site, and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential identified.
- 1.7 Built Heritage issues are not within the remit of this assessment and will be considered separately.

## 2.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.
- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was later revised in July 2018. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and last updated 28 July 2017 (<http://planning.guidance.planningportal.gov.uk>).
- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

### National Planning Policy

- 2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
  - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
  - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
  - Recognition that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 189 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the

importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

- 2.6 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.
- 2.7 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.8 A *Nationally Important Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.9 *Significance* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, **artistic or historic**. **Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.**
- 2.10 *Setting* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.11 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
  - Protects the settings of such designations;
  - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
  - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.

- 2.12 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of **the asset's significance, and make the interpretation publically available. Key elements** of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's **special** architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the **scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered** to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced, and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.
- 2.13 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

#### Local Planning Policy

- 2.14 The site is located within Dover District Council, which has adopted the Dover District Council (DDC) Core Strategy.
- 2.15 The DDC Core Strategy was adopted in February 2010 and contains the following policy relating to the historic environment:

#### POLICY DM 16

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT THAT WOULD HARM THE CHARACTER OF THE LANDSCAPE, AS IDENTIFIED THROUGH THE PROCESS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT WILL ONLY BE PERMITTED IF:



I. IT IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALLOCATIONS MADE IN DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENTS AND INCORPORATES ANY NECESSARY AVOIDANCE AND MITIGATION MEASURES; OR

II. IT CAN BE SITED TO AVOID OR REDUCE THE HARM AND/OR INCORPORATE DESIGN MEASURES TO MITIGATE THE IMPACTS TO AN ACCEPTABLE LEVEL.

POLICY DM 19

HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS PERMISSION WILL NOT BE GIVEN FOR DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS THAT WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE CHARACTER, FABRIC, FEATURES, SETTING, OR VIEWS TO AND FROM THE DISTRICT'S HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS.

- 2.16 In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, no World Heritage Sites, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck Sites lie within the vicinity of the Study Site.
- 2.17 The Study Site is located c.960m north of the Old Walmer Court Scheduled Monument (DKE19194, TR 35 SE 12).
- 2.18 The Study Site lies within an Area of Archaeological Potential (AAP) as designated by Dover District Council due to the discovery of a Roman cremation cemetery and Iron Age pottery. The Study Site is also surrounded by several other Areas of Archaeological Potential, including one AAP 0.35m to the east, where Mesolithic and Neolithic implements have been found, and another AAP 0.35m to the west, where Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval remains have been identified.
- 2.19 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk-based assessment seeks **to clarify the site's archaeological potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.**

### 3.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

#### Geology

3.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS) shows that the Study Site is underlain by solid geology of Seaford Chalk Formation.

3.2 Superficial deposits comprise of Head, which is defined as clay and silt.

#### Topography

3.3 The natural topography of the study site gradually slopes down towards to the east, measuring c.10m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) at the western part of the study site and sloping down to c.7m AOD at the eastern part of the study site.

3.4 The coastline is located c.930m to the east of the study site.

#### 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

##### Timescales used in this report:

##### Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000	-	12,000	BC
Mesolithic	12,000	-	4,000	BC
Neolithic	4,000	-	1,800	BC
Bronze Age	1,800	-	600	BC
Iron Age	600	-	AD 43	

##### Historic

Roman	AD	43	-	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD	410	-	1066
Medieval	AD	1066	-	1485
Post Medieval	AD	1486	-	1799
Modern	AD	1800	-	Present

##### Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the Study Site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the Study Site.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a 1km radius of the Study Site (Figs 2a and 2b), also referred to as the study area, held on the Kent Historic Environment Record (HER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the eighteenth century onwards until the present day.
- 4.3 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions and whether the proposed development will impact the theoretical archaeological potential identified below.

### Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic

- 4.4 A lower Palaeolithic handaxe, dating from 500,000-150,000 BC, was identified approximately 225m north west of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 75, TR 3652 5162).
- 4.5 Early Mesolithic to late Neolithic implements were found 670m north east of the Study Site, at Goodwin Academy, Mill Road (TR 35 SE 35, TR 3723 5198). Early Mesolithic to **late Neolithic worked flints were also identified at St Richard's Road, Deal, 870m west** of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 857, EKE12344, EKE12345, TR 3581 5124).
- 4.6 Struck flints and potboilers of Neolithic date have been found on the surface at Deal Cemetery, immediately east of the Study Site, and were probably disturbed by grave digging (TR 35 SE 416, TR 3694 5147).
- 4.7 Neolithic implements were found approximately 106m north of the Site in Mill Road (TR 35 SE 29, TR 3670 5161).
- 4.8 620 flints dating to the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age periods, a significant proportion of which display evidence of working, were found during spoil heap searches at Royal Marine South Barracks, Gladstone Road, 370m east of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 419, EKE5773, TR 373 514). Struck flints of Neolithic to early Bronze Age date were also found elsewhere at Royal Marine South Barracks, 390m East of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 414, EKE5617, TR 3730 5145). Neolithic to early Bronze Age flints were also found at Lancelot Close, 425m north west of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 408, EKE5503, EKE8468, TR 3623 5147). Another assemblage of flints dating to the early Neolithic to late Bronze Age were identified 500m south west of the Study Site at **St Richard's Road, Deal** (TR 35 SE 871, EKE10082, TR 3643 5088).
- 4.9 Four sherds of Windmill Hill pottery, a flint flake and a human tooth were discovered 600m south west of the Study Site, and were dated to the Neolithic period (TR 35 SE 58, TR 3616 5109). Windmill Hill pottery was also discovered 775m north of the Study Site in a brickearth pit, now allotment gardens, at Park Avenue, Deal (TR 35 SE 45, TR 3713 5216).
- 4.10 Neolithic pits have been identified c.725m south west of the Study Site at Walmer Way (TR 35 SE 71, EKE4751, TR 3633 5070) and Cross Road, Deal (TR 35 SE 364, EKE10854, TR 36207 50815). A Neolithic hearth was identified 900m north west of the Study Site at Rectory Road (TR 35 SE 368, TR 359 516).

- 4.11 A Neolithic polished axe adze was discovered north east of the Study Site, although the exact site of discovery is unknown (TR 35 SE 42).
- 4.12 **Flint of an uncertain date was also identified at St. Mary's RC Primary School, 850m west of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 428, EKE8830, EKE8829, TR 3594 5117).**
- 4.13 A gully, undated but believed to date from the Neolithic to Iron Age, was also identified at the Royal Marines North Barracks, 750m north east of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 407, TR 37499 51671).
- 4.14 Due to a scarcity of finds dating to the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods within the Study Area, the archaeological potential of the Study Site for evidence dating to these periods is considered to be low.
- 4.15 Due to a high concentration of finds dating to the Neolithic period within the Study Area, in particular the flint found at Deal Cemetery and Mill Road, the archaeological potential of the Study Site for evidence dating to the Neolithic period is considered to be high, but is most likely to consist of flint scatters or stray flint finds.

#### Bronze Age and Iron Age

- 4.16 A late Bronze Age settlement has been identified 400m south west of the Study Site. It consists of an enclosed hut circle settlement, hearth and pit (TR 35 SE 11, EKE6019, EKE4198, TR 3648 5099). A late Bronze Age to early Iron Age series of ditches and gullies relating to field systems were discovered 800m E of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 412, EKE5593, TR 3765 5140). Ditches and gullies were also found on the site of the former Royal Marines South Barracks and North Barracks, 750m east of the study site (TR 35 SE 411, EKE5593, TR 3757 5128; TR 35 SE 405, EKE5418, TR 3754 5167).
- 4.17 A Bronze Age cremation was discovered north east of the Study Site, consisting of five roughly made urns (TR 35 SE 25, TR 37 52). Another Bronze Age cremation, accompanied by a pit, ditch and a gully which produced no dating material, was identified 780m north east of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 422, EKE5704, TR 37540 51790). A Bronze Age burial was discovered 900m north west of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 82, TR 36 51). A barrow is visible in cropmarks 850m south west of the study site (TR 35 SE 429, TR 3600 5099). Graves, which have been identified as pre-Roman in date, have also been found 750m SW of the study site, at Mill Hill (TR 35 SE 54, TR 3627 5069).

- 4.18 A Bronze Age settlement has been identified four hundred meters from the Study Site, however, there is a relative lack of finds dating to the Bronze Age within the near vicinity of the Study Site. Therefore the archaeological potential of the Study Site for evidence dating to the Bronze Age is considered to be low-moderate.
- 4.19 An Early-Mid Iron Age occupation site has been identified at Deal Cemetery immediately east of the Study Site. The site is believed to have been occupied from 600-300BC. In 1977, 60 sherds of Iron Age pottery and a small quantity of animal bone were discovered. In 1985, a pit was recorded in a new grave cut. It contained three sherds of Iron Age pottery of a similar date to those found in 1977 (TR 35 SE 415, EKE5921, TR 3687 5145; TR 35 SE 74, TR 369 515). A late Iron Age ditch, a late Iron Age to Roman cremation cemetery and associated pottery were also found at Deal Cemetery (TR 35 SE 34, TR 3692 5144).
- 4.20 Iron Age pottery was found 390m East of the Study Site at Royal Marine South Barracks, Deal (TR 35 SE 414, EKE5617, TR 3730 5145) and at an unspecified location on Mill Hill, including a sherd of Tazza, which is only the third example of this type found in Kent and has been dated to 30-40 AD (TR 35 SE 59, TR 36 51).
- 4.21 An early Iron Age settlement was also identified 500m south west of the Study Site at **St Richard's Road, Deal** (TR 35 SE 176, EKE10081, EKE10082, TR 3643 5089). Features included rubbish pits, general pits, a ditch and a series of postholes, one alignment probably representing a hut. Finds included a small amount of pottery, quern stone fragments, loom weights and two pounding/crushing stones. Later excavations in 2008 revealed a large number of Early Iron Age pits and over 150 postholes, many of which are related to four post structures. Ten or eleven buildings of this type were identified. **Evidence of settlement has also been identified 105m south west of the St Richard's Road settlement**, consisting of cut features and pottery (TR 35 SE 73, EKE4751, TR 3638 5080). Nearby, 505m south west of the Study Site, a pit at 42 Quern Road, Deal, produced a single sherd of flint tempered Iron Age pottery (TR 35 SE 409, EKE5531, TR 3641 5091). Meanwhile, excavations of a late Bronze Age or early Iron Age ditched enclosure produced a large quern fragment, which has now been built into the wall of 1 Quern Road (TR 35 SE 104, TR 363 510). Late Iron Age pottery was also found in the area, 530m south west of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 72, EKE4197, TR 3642 5085).
- 4.22 700m south west of the Study Site, Iron Age burials were found at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In the same area in 1988, an Iron Age warrior burial was found. The skeleton

wore a crown and was accompanied by an iron sword with bronze and coral fittings, a bronze brooch and a shield (TR 35 SE 51, TR 3624 5081).

- 4.23 An Iron Age copper alloy coin was discovered 630m south west of the Study Site (MKE65847, TR 36280 50730). Within the grid reference of TR 37 52, north west of the Study Site, 43 Iron Age coins have been found. This includes 36 copper alloy coins (MKE65685, MKE65687, MKE65688, MKE65689, MKE65690, MKE65691, MKE65692, MKE65694, MKE65698, MKE65759, MKE65760, MKE65761, MKE65762, MKE65763, MKE65764, MKE65765, MKE65766, MKE65767, MKE65769, MKE65770, MKE65771, MKE65772, MKE65773, MKE65795, MKE65797, MKE65798, MKE65799, MKE65800, MKE65801, MKE65802, MKE65803, MKE65804, MKE65807, MKE65818, MKE65867, MKE65219), three gold coins (MKE65768, MKE65832, MKE65855), three silver coins (MKE65485, MKE65488, MKE66443) and one tin coin (TR 35 SE 33).
- 4.24 Two post holes were also found during an evaluation on Lydia Road, 630m south west of the study site. They were c. 0.4m across and represent substantial features. No pottery was found in their fills but a single struck flake and two calcined flints were recovered. A sherd of grog-tempered ware was found in the topsoil and may be late Iron Age or early Roman in date. A further two struck flakes were also found in the topsoil. (TR 35 SE 834, TR 36426 50734).
- 4.25 Several monuments within the study area have been attributed to the settlement of Belgic people. This includes a rubbish pit at Mill Hill, 600m south west of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 99, TR 3622 5100), a settlement 660m south west of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 53, TR 3621 5088) and an IA gold quarter-stater, Gallo-Belgic B which has been **defaced with "Bellovaci"** (TR 35 SE 41, TR 37 52).
- 4.26 Due to the discovery of Iron Age occupation in the cemetery immediately adjacent to the Study Site, and the high concentration of finds dating to the Iron Age within the Study Area, the archaeological potential of the Study Site for evidence dating to the Iron Age is considered to be high.

#### Roman

- 4.27 The cremation cemetery identified at Deal Cemetery, believed to date from the late Iron Age, continued to be used until the 2<sup>nd</sup> Century (TR 35 SE 34, TR 3692 5144). A Roman cemetery was also identified 750m south west of the Study Site at two locations (TR 35 SE 51, TR 3624 5081; TR 35 SE 57, TR 3656 5062). Meanwhile, excavations nearby

also found a Roman cemetery and ditch. An underground Roman temple, filled with Roman pottery was also identified here. A chalk figurine was discovered inside it, and despite being of Roman date, Parfitt and Green maintain that its style is Celtic (TR 35 SE 71, EKE4751, TR 3633 5070).

- 4.28 350m north east of the Study Site, Roman finds symbols are shown over a large long disused brick earth pit in Hamilton Road (TR 35 SE 26, TR 3711 5166).
- 4.29 Roman pottery was identified during an evaluation 390m east of the study site (TR 35 SE 414, EKE5617, TR 3730 5145). The head of a black pottery statuette of Hercules was also identified 500m south west of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 50, TR 3635 5108). Roman pottery has also been found 600m south west of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 72, EKE4197, TR 3642 5085), 730m south west of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 22, TR 361 511).
- 4.30 Roman coins dating to the third century have been found throughout the Study Area. A coin of Lucilla, 164-169 AD, and coins mainly of Tacitus, 275-276 AD, have been found in the sandhills at Deal (TR 35 SE 38, TR 35 SE 32). Numerous Roman coins have been found on the beach at Deal at low tide (TR 35 SE 32). Four 3<sup>rd</sup> century coins, relating to **Victorinus, Tetricus, Allectus and Galienus, were found "on the right-hand side of Mill Road"** (TR 35 SE 43, TR 371 520). Finally, an urn containing 25 copper coins of Carausius (286-293) was found in 1834 (TR 35 SE 28, TR 36 51). Although the discovery was never properly recorded, an urn containing silver coins, believed to be Roman, was also uncovered in a field near Deal in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (TR 35 SE 31).
- 4.31 Numerous ditches and pits containing material dating to the Roman period have also been found within the Study Area: 600m south west of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 177, EKE10082, TR 3641 5088), 630m south west of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 52, TR 3635 5087), 650m south west of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 55, TR 3622 5098), 740m east of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 411, EKE5593, TR 3757 5128), 750m south west of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 396, EKE4970, TR 36219 50845), 780m south west of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 836, EKE10854, TR 36205 50818), 830m north west of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 403, EKE5354, TR 3621 5195) and 900m south west of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 410, EKE5591, EKE5746, TR 36401 50532).
- 4.32 Due to the discovery of a cremation cemetery which was in use during the earlier part of the Roman period in the cemetery immediately adjacent to the Study Site, and the high concentration of finds dating to the Roman period within the Study Area, the



archaeological potential of the Study Site for evidence dating to the Roman period is considered to be high.

#### Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval

- 4.33 A large number of Saxon burials have been found south west of the study site, 475m south west of the Study Site, a male skeleton was found in 1939 during excavation of an air raid shelter. The skeleton was orientated SW-NE, and is considered to be a Jute, although no associated objects were found (TR 35 SE 20, TR 3629 5115). Before 1908, 700m south west of the Study Site, several Anglo Saxon graves were noticed at the top of a chalk pit. Finds associated with the graves included beads and a circular jewelled brooch (TR 35 SE 67, TR 3639 5080). Saxon burials were also identified 150m west of these graves, and were accompanied by grave goods (TR 35 SE 51, TR 3624 5081). A Jutish inhumation burial was also found in 1933, and contained an iron spearhead and thick backed knife. A female inhumation burial was also found nearby in 1898, and had grave goods including a small 6<sup>th</sup> century silver gilt disc brooch, a long bead necklace, an iron buckle and an oval iron belt fitting (TR 35 SE 19, TR 3604 5112). These burials are all considered to be part of a large Anglo Saxon cemetery.
- 4.34 Multiple coins have been found within the Study Area and represent rulers from throughout the Anglo Saxon Period. A thrymsa dating to the reign of Eadbald, 616-40 AD, was found north east of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 862, TR 37 52). A silver penny from the reign of Offa, 765-792 AD, was found near Upper Deal (TR 35 SE 859, TR 36 51). A silver penny issued by Eadwald between 796 and 798 was also found in the Study Area (TR 35 SE 863, TR 37 52). **A silver penny issued in the latter years of King Edgar's** reign, 973-975 AD, was also found (TR 35 SE 860, TR 37 52). A sceat was also found near Deal, although it is unclear which ruler issued it (TR 35 SE 861, TR 37 52).
- 4.35 A sherd of pottery, from a biconical vessel, was found within the Study Area, and an Anglo Saxon blue glass jar has also been found (TR 35 SE 92, TR SE 35 SE 93, TR 36 51).
- 4.36 Aside from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery discovered south west of the Study Site, the location of the discovery of the majority of archaeological evidence dating to the Anglo Saxon period within the Study Area is uncertain. Without this information, the archaeological potential of the Study Site for evidence dating to the Anglo Saxon period must be considered to be low-moderate, as the presence of coins dating from the 7<sup>th</sup> to

the 10<sup>th</sup> centuries shows that Anglo Saxon activity occurred within the Study Area throughout the Anglo Saxon period.

#### Medieval

- 4.37 The only Scheduled Monument within the Study Area is that of Old Walmer Court, the 13<sup>th</sup> century manor house 960m south of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 12, TR 3672 5037).
- 4.38 A sherd of medieval pottery of 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century date was found in a large feature believed to be a tree throw, 630m south west of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 834, EKE10541, EKE10546, TR 36426 50734). Another cut feature was found during trial trenching on playing fields at Betteshanger Sports Centre, 700m west of the Study Site. The cut feature contained fourteen sherds of 13<sup>th</sup>14<sup>th</sup> century pottery, and is believed to be a rubbish tip (TR 35 SE 367, EKE4942, TR 3596 5140). Marl pits was identified 1km west of the study site (TR 35 SE 856, EKE12344, EKE12345, TR 3581 5124).
- 4.39 A medieval bronze key, dating to the late 14<sup>th</sup> century, was found south west of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 94, TR 36 51). A medieval copper alloy statue dating to c. 1485 and a bronze spur dating to the 14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> centuries have both been found north east of the study site (TR 35 SE 83, MKE63974, TR 37 52). The exact discovery locations for these objects are unknown.
- 4.40 Due to a scarcity of finds dating to the Medieval period within the Study Area, and as no archaeological finds or features dating to the Medieval period have been recorded in Deal Cemetery, the archaeological potential of the Study Site for evidence dating to this period is considered to be low.

#### Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.41 The Study Site is surrounded on the north, east and western sides by the Mill Hill Miners Village, 950 houses and associated public buildings were built in the interwar period to house the miners (TR 35 SE 896, TR 3659 5136).
- 4.42 The Great White Bulwark, part of the fortifications constructed during the reign of Henry VIII, is believed to lie 960m east of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 899, TR 3776 5147).
- 4.43 The HER records many brickfields and brickworks in the area (TR 35 SE 380, TR 3681 5157; TR 35 SE 373, TR 3674 5157; TR 35 SE 372, TR 3711 5140; TR 35 SE 376, TR 3704 5162; TR 35 SE 375, TR 3720 5197; TR 35 SE 379, TR 3707 5218). Two Post

Medieval kilns have also been found within the Study Area (TR 35 SE 390, TR 3619 5106; TR 35 SE 378, TR 3627 5080).

- 4.44 The majority of monuments recorded in the HER are buildings and findspots relating the Royal Marines, which occupies a barracks east of the Study Site (TR 35 SE 418, EKE5773, TR 373 514; TR 35 SE 124, TR 37411 51230; TR 35 SE 420, EKE5981, TR 37442 51267; TR 35 SE 126, TR 3745 5131; TR 35 SE 123, TR 37448 51192; TR 35 SE 125, TR 37462 51253; TR 35 SE 413, EKE5593, TR 3747 5133; TR 35 SE 130, TR 37481 51354; TR 35 SE 129, TR 37497 51354; TR 35 SE 131, TR 37513 51397; TR 35 SE 122, EKE5981, TR 375 515; TR 35 SE 132, TR 37545 51445; TR 35 SE 411, EKE5593, TR 3757 5128; TR 35 SE 134, TR 37582 51421; TR 35 SE 135, TR 37565 51383; TR 35 SE 136, TR 37586 51370; TR 35 SE 137, TR 37615 51356; TR 35 SE 138, TR 37651 51415; TR 35 SE 139, TR 37690 51396; TR 35 SE 140, TR 37697 51370; TR 35 SE 141, TR 37667 51322; TR 35 SE 142, TR 37653 51329; TR 35 SE 143, TR 37420 51462; TR 35 SE 144, TR 37372 51509; TR 35 SE 146, TR 37428 51265; TR 35 SE 147, TR 37469 51352; TR 35 SE 148, TR 37547 51523; TR 35 SE 149, TR 37447 51573; TR 35 SE 150, TR 37369 51620; TR 35 SE 151, TR 37527 51784; TR 35 SE 152, TR 37501 51806; TR 35 SE 153, TR 37516 51830; TR 35 SE 154, TR 37620 51734; TR 35 SE 155, TR 37416 51661; TR 35 SE 157, TR 37473 51721; TR 35 SE 158, TR 37503 51577; TR 35 SE 161, TR 37583 51736; TR 35 SE 162, TR 37434 51741; TR 35 SE 168, TR 376 513; TR 35 SE 169, TR 37634 51881; TR 35 SE 427, TR 37485 51551).
- 4.45 Many of the other records, as is the case with most southern coastal towns in England, are World War Two defences or air raid shelters (MWX43528, TR 37807 51451; MWX43526, TR 37765 51683; MWX43629, TR 37883 51273; TR 35 SE 902, EKE14956, EKE14957, TR 3706 5181; TR 35 SE 417, EKE5618, TR 37510 51300; TR 35 SE 701, TR 3663 5066; MWX43649, TR 37785 51358; TR 35 SE 723, TR 3723 5211; TR 35 SE 721, TR 3718 5213; TR 35 SE 729, TR 3623 5196). World War I hospitals were also located in the area (TR 35 SE 127, TR 3687 5216; TR 35 SE 905, TR 3624 5196; TR 35 SE 145, TR 3749 5191; TR 35 SE 133, TR 3773 5113; TR 35 SE 895, TR 3698 5228).
- 4.46 Several Post Medieval farmsteads and houses are located in the area (MKE89006, TR 3637 5185; MKE87104, TR 3633 5187; MKE87105, TR 3657 5218; TR 35 SE 97, TR 3622 5191; MKE87107, TR 3671 5222; MKE87103, TR 3659 5037) and some post medieval houses, now destroyed, are also recorded (TR 35 SE 89, TR 35 SE 91, TR 37 52). Coastguard stations, a lifeboat station, and a rocket apparatus are also identified

within the Study Area (TR 35 SE 901, TR 3776 5141; MWX43927, TR 37762 51422; MWX43929, TR 37771 51457; MKE76270, TR 37762 51538)

- 4.47 Other modern buildings are also heavily represented within the HER data, including hospitals, ecclesiastical buildings and other public buildings (TR 35 SE 913, TR 3663 5149; TR 35 SE 705, TR 3658 5143; TR 35 SE 359, TR 37 52; TR 35 SE 915, TR 3738 5088; TR 35 SE 90, TR 3621 5183; TR 35 SE 398, EKE5060, TR 3678 5214; TR 35 SE 918, TR 3770 5154; TR 35 SE 840, TR 3749 5073). Two commemorative plaques are included in the HER (TR 35 SE 891, TR 3651 5075; TR 35 SE 892, TR 3618 5179). The railway is also recorded (TR 34 NW 301, TR 3368 4763). One milestone on London Road is also recorded (TR 35 SE 850, TR 3654 5201).
- 4.48 The 1769 Andrews and Dury Map of Kent shows the Study Site as agricultural land (Fig. 3). This is still the case in 1843, as shown by the Deal Parish Tithe Map (Fig. 4).
- 4.49 The 1872 Ordnance Survey shows no change to the use of the study area, although field boundaries appear to have changed since 1843. North of the Study Site, Allerton Place is constructed. A brick field is also shown on the map, although there is no evidence that the Study Site was ever used as part of the brickworking industry. East of the Study Site, Deal Cemetery is first shown on a map (Fig. 5).
- 4.50 No significant change to the study site is detected on the 1897 Ordnance Survey Map. Hillside House appears west of the study site, however, and the north western part of the study site appears to fall within its grounds (Fig. 6). No significant changes are recorded on the 1907 Ordnance Survey Map. Stones are labelled on the study site, but they are likely to relate to field boundaries (Fig. 7).
- 4.51 By 1938, significant development has taken place in the vicinity of the Study Site, **associated with the Miner's Village. A church is constructed near to the edge of the site.** However, no visible changes occur on the Study Site (Fig. 8). By 1948, the development has expanded further. The Study Site is still open land. The cemetery has begun to expand, and the north western part of the Study Site now shares its site boundary with the cemetery. Several stones are again labelled on the map (Fig. 9). By 1957, part of the Study Site is labelled as a playing field. No significant change has taken place on the Study Site, however (Fig. 10).
- 4.52 By 1971-73, residential development has occurred along the western border of the Study Site, an allotment garden has appeared at the south eastern part of the Study

Site, and Deal Cemetery has continued to expand along the eastern boundary of the Site. A pavilion has been constructed in the north eastern part of the Study Site (Fig. 11).

- 4.53 The 2017 Aerial photograph shows that the cemetery continues to expand adjacent to the Study Site. Part of the allotment gardens immediately adjacent to the Study Site has been cleared to accommodate demand for plots in the cemetery. No obvious changes have taken place on the Study Site (Fig. 12).

#### Undated

- 4.54 **An "ancient" pond of unknown date was identified at South Barracks, Gladstone Road, 370m east of the Study Site. No dating material was found (TR 35 SE 423, EKE5773, TR 373 514)**

#### Assessment of Significance (Designated Assets)

- 4.55 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) **enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.**
- 4.56 There are no designated archaeological assets within the Study Site or the immediate vicinity.
- 4.57 The Study Site lies within an Area of Archaeological Potential (AAP) as designated by Dover District Council due to the discovery of an Iron Age-Roman cremation cemetery and Iron Age pottery. The Study Site is also surrounded by several other Areas of Archaeological Potential, including one AAP 0.35m to the east, where Mesolithic and Neolithic implements have been found, and another AAP 0.35m to the west, where Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval remains have been identified.

#### Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets)

- 4.58 As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential and Significance:
Palaeolithic	One handaxe dating to the lower Palaeolithic period was found near to the Study Site. No other finds dating to the Palaeolithic period have been made within the Study Area. Furthermore, a lack of evidence dating to the Palaeolithic period has been found in the cemetery adjacent to the Study Site. Therefore the archaeological potential of the Study Site for evidence dating to the Palaeolithic period is considered to be low.
Mesolithic	There is a scarcity of finds dating to the Mesolithic period within the Study Area, and no finds or features have been found within close proximity to the Study Site. Therefore the archaeological potential of the Study Site for evidence dating to the Mesolithic period is considered to be low. If any remains are found, they are likely to be of local significance only.
Neolithic	Due to a high concentration of finds dating to the Neolithic period within the Study Area, in particular the flint found at Deal Cemetery and Mill Road, the archaeological potential of the Study Site for evidence dating to the Neolithic period is considered to be high, but is most likely to consist of flint scatters or stray flint finds. If any remains are found, they are likely to be of local significance only.
Bronze Age	A Bronze Age settlement has been identified four hundred meters from the Study Site, however, there is a relative lack of finds dating to the Bronze Age within the near vicinity of the Study Site. Therefore the archaeological potential of the Study Site for evidence dating to the Bronze Age is considered to be low-moderate. If any remains are found, they are likely to be of local significance only.

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential and Significance:
Iron Age	Due to the discovery of Iron Age occupation in the cemetery immediately adjacent to the Study Site, and the high concentration of finds dating to the Iron Age within the Study Area, the archaeological potential of the Study Site for evidence dating to the Iron Age is considered to be high. If any remains are found, they are likely to be of local significance only.
Roman	Due to the discovery of a cremation cemetery which was in use during the earlier part of the Roman period in the cemetery immediately adjacent to the Study Site, and the high concentration of finds dating to the Roman period within the Study Area, the archaeological potential of the Study Site for evidence dating to the Roman period is considered to be high. If any remains are found, they are likely to be of local significance only.
Anglo-Saxon	A number of finds dating to the Anglo Saxon period have been found within the Study Area. Aside from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery discovered south west of the Study Site, the location of the discovery of the majority of archaeological evidence dating to the Anglo Saxon period within the Study Area is uncertain. Without this information, the archaeological potential of the Study Site for evidence dating to the Anglo Saxon period must be considered to be low-moderate, as the presence of coins dating from the 7th to the 10th centuries shows that Anglo Saxon activity occurred within the Study Area throughout the Anglo Saxon period. If any remains are found, they are likely to be of local significance only.
Medieval	Due to a scarcity of finds dating to the Medieval period within the Study Area, and as no archaeological finds or features dating to the Medieval period have been recorded in Deal Cemetery, the archaeological potential of the Study Site for evidence dating to this period is considered to be low. If any remains are found, they are likely to be of local significance only.

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential and Significance:
Post Medieval and Modern	The site was in agricultural use throughout the post Medieval period, and was used as a recreational ground in the Modern period. It has a low potential for any archaeological remains. If any remains are found, they are likely to be of local significance only.



## 5.0 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

### Site Conditions

- 5.1 The site was agricultural land in the Post Medieval period and was used as recreational grounds since the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Archaeological remains have survived agricultural activity immediately adjacent to the Study Site, at Deal Cemetery. Despite several brick fields being located close to the Study Site, there is no evidence that the Study Site itself was ever used for this purpose. Therefore, it is likely that any archaeological remains present on the Study Site will also be relatively undisturbed.

### Proposed Development

- 5.2 The Site is being promoted for residential development, consisting of approximately 100 dwellings and associated infrastructure.

### Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated and Non-Archaeological Assets

- 5.3 No designated archaeological assets are identified within or in close proximity to the Study Site. The Study Site lies within an Area of Archaeological Potential, as identified by Dover District Council.
- 5.4 A high potential for Neolithic, Iron Age, and Roman activity within the study site is identified. Any such remains would be considered of local significance.
- 5.5 The County Archaeologist has commented on the Study Site. His findings are quoted below:

*"... Of particular relevance are past findings of archaeological interest at the adjacent Hamilton Road Cemetery, which bounds the site immediately to the north-east. Here various episodes of grave digging have revealed evidence for occupation of Early to Mid Iron Age date as well as cremation burials of Late Iron Age to Romano-British date. Finds of Neolithic date, potentially including evidence for Neolithic occupation, have also been found just to the north.*

*Historic Ordnance survey maps show the presence of a number of small Brick Fields in the vicinity of the site, albeit the site itself is shown to have remained as undeveloped land. These Brick Works are here because of the presence of Head (brickearth)*

*geological deposits. These brickearths could include deposits derived from slopewash as well as potential more in situ and undisturbed loess. The latter deposits have been theoretically identified as having a moderate potential for Palaeolithic remains, probably of Late Devensian (25,000 – 18,000 years BP) but possibly also from much earlier Early/Middle Devensian (100,000 to 25,000 BP)*

- 5.6 The construction of residential development within the study site is likely to involve the stripping of top and sub-soils, to varying degrees. It is considered that the stripping of sub-soils and the excavation of foundations and associated services would result in the truncation and destruction of any buried archaeological deposits which may be present.
- 5.7 On the basis of the available evidence, we would suggest that any further archaeological mitigation measures could follow planning consent, secured by an appropriately worded archaeological planning condition.

## 6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The Study Site has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential.
- 6.2 There are no designated archaeological assets within the Study Site or the immediate vicinity.
- 6.3 The Study Site lies within an Area of Archaeological Potential (AAP) as designated by Dover District Council due to the discovery of an Iron Age and Roman cremation cemetery and Iron Age pottery. The Study Site is also surrounded by several other Areas of Archaeological Potential, including one AAP 0.35m to the east, where Mesolithic and Neolithic implements have been found, and another AAP 0.35m to the west, where Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval remains have been identified.
- 6.4 As identified by desk based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential and Significance:
Palaeolithic	One handaxe dating to the lower Palaeolithic period was found near to the Study Site. No other finds dating to the Palaeolithic period have been made within the Study Area. Furthermore, a lack of evidence dating to the Palaeolithic period has been found in the cemetery adjacent to the Study Site. Therefore the archaeological potential of the Study Site for evidence dating to the Palaeolithic period is considered to be low.
Mesolithic	There is a scarcity of finds dating to the Mesolithic period within the Study Area, and no finds or features have been found within close proximity to the Study Site. Therefore the archaeological potential of the Study Site for evidence dating to the Mesolithic period is considered to be low. If any remains are found, they are likely to be of local significance only.

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential and Significance:
Neolithic	Due to a high concentration of finds dating to the Neolithic period within the Study Area, in particular the flint found at Deal Cemetery and Mill Road, the archaeological potential of the Study Site for evidence dating to the Neolithic period is considered to be high, but is most likely to consist of flint scatters or stray flint finds. If any remains are found, they are likely to be of local significance only.
Bronze Age	A Bronze Age settlement has been identified four hundred meters from the Study Site, however, there is a relative lack of finds dating to the Bronze Age within the near vicinity of the Study Site. Therefore the archaeological potential of the Study Site for evidence dating to the Bronze Age is considered to be low-moderate. If any remains are found, they are likely to be of local significance only.
Iron Age	Due to the discovery of Iron Age occupation in the cemetery immediately adjacent to the Study Site, and the high concentration of finds dating to the Iron Age within the Study Area, the archaeological potential of the Study Site for evidence dating to the Iron Age is considered to be high. If any remains are found, they are likely to be of local significance only.
Roman	Due to the discovery of a cremation cemetery which was in use during the earlier part of the Roman period in the cemetery immediately adjacent to the Study Site, and the high concentration of finds dating to the Roman period within the Study Area, the archaeological potential of the Study Site for evidence dating to the Roman period is considered to be high. If any remains are found, they are likely to be of local significance only.

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential and Significance:
Anglo-Saxon	A number of finds dating to the Anglo Saxon period have been found within the Study Area. Aside from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery discovered south west of the Study Site, the location of the discovery of the majority of archaeological evidence dating to the Anglo Saxon period within the Study Area is uncertain. Without this information, the archaeological potential of the Study Site for evidence dating to the Anglo Saxon period must be considered to be low-moderate, as the presence of coins dating from the 7th to the 10th centuries shows that Anglo Saxon activity occurred within the Study Area throughout the Anglo Saxon period. If any remains are found, they are likely to be of local significance only.
Medieval	Due to a scarcity of finds dating to the Medieval period within the Study Area, and as no archaeological finds or features dating to the Medieval period have been recorded in Deal Cemetery, the archaeological potential of the Study Site for evidence dating to this period is considered to be low. If any remains are found, they are likely to be of local significance only.
Post Medieval and Modern	The site was in agricultural use throughout the post Medieval period, and was used as a recreational ground in the Modern period. It has a low potential for any archaeological remains. If any remains are found, they are likely to be of local significance only.

- 6.5 The construction of residential development within the study site is likely to involve the stripping of top and sub-soils, to varying degrees. It is considered that the stripping of sub-soils and the excavation of foundations and associated services would result in the truncation and destruction of any buried archaeological deposits which may be present.
- 6.6 **On the basis of the available evidence, we would suggest that any further archaeological mitigation measures could follow planning consent, secured by an appropriately worded archaeological planning condition.**

## SOURCES CONSULTED

### 1. General

British Library  
Kent Historic Environment Record  
The National Archive

### 2. Internet

British Geological Survey –  
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>  
British History Online – <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>  
Domesday Online – <http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>  
Historic England: The National Heritage List for England –  
<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>  
Portable Antiquities Scheme – [www.finds.org.uk](http://www.finds.org.uk)

### 3. Bibliographic

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard & Guidance for historic environment desk based assessment 2014, revised 2017

Department of Communities and Local Government *National Planning Policy Framework* 2012 (revised July 2018)

Department of Communities and Local Government/Department of Culture Media and Sport/English Heritage *PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* 2010

Historic England *Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines* July 2016 unpublished document

Historic England (formerly English Heritage) *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* 2008 (new draft 2017)

Historic England Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 1 The Historic Environment in Local Plans July 2015 unpublished document

Historic England Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment July 2015 unpublished document

Historic England Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets December 2017 unpublished document

**Parfitt, K., Green., M., 'A Chalk Figurine from Upper Deal, Kent', *Britannia*, Vol. 18 (Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, 1987), pp. 295-298**

#### 4. Cartographic

1769 Andrews and Dury Map of Kent

1843 Deal Parish Tithe Map

1872 Ordnance Survey

1897 Ordnance Survey

1907 Ordnance Survey

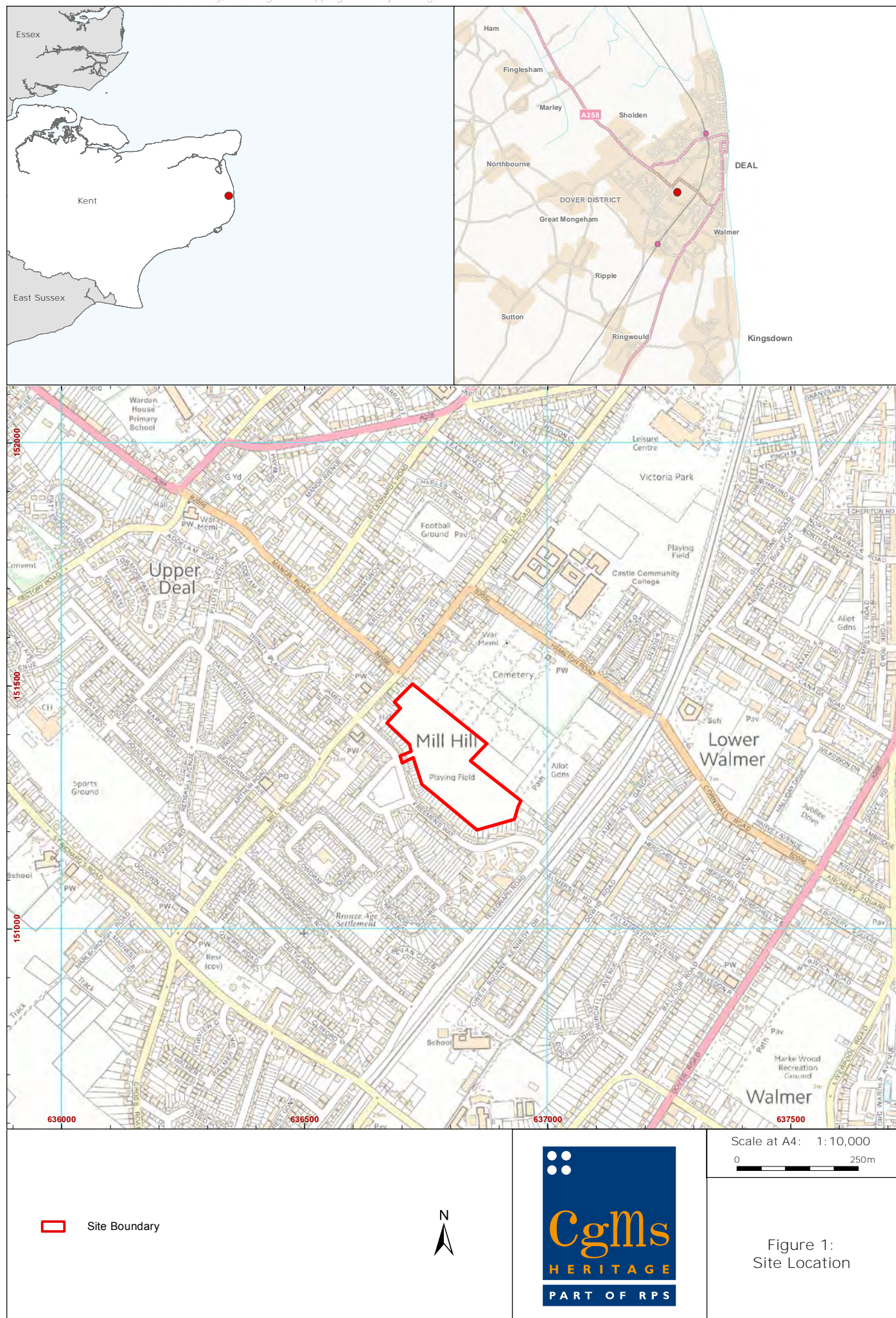
1938 Ordnance Survey

1948 Ordnance Survey

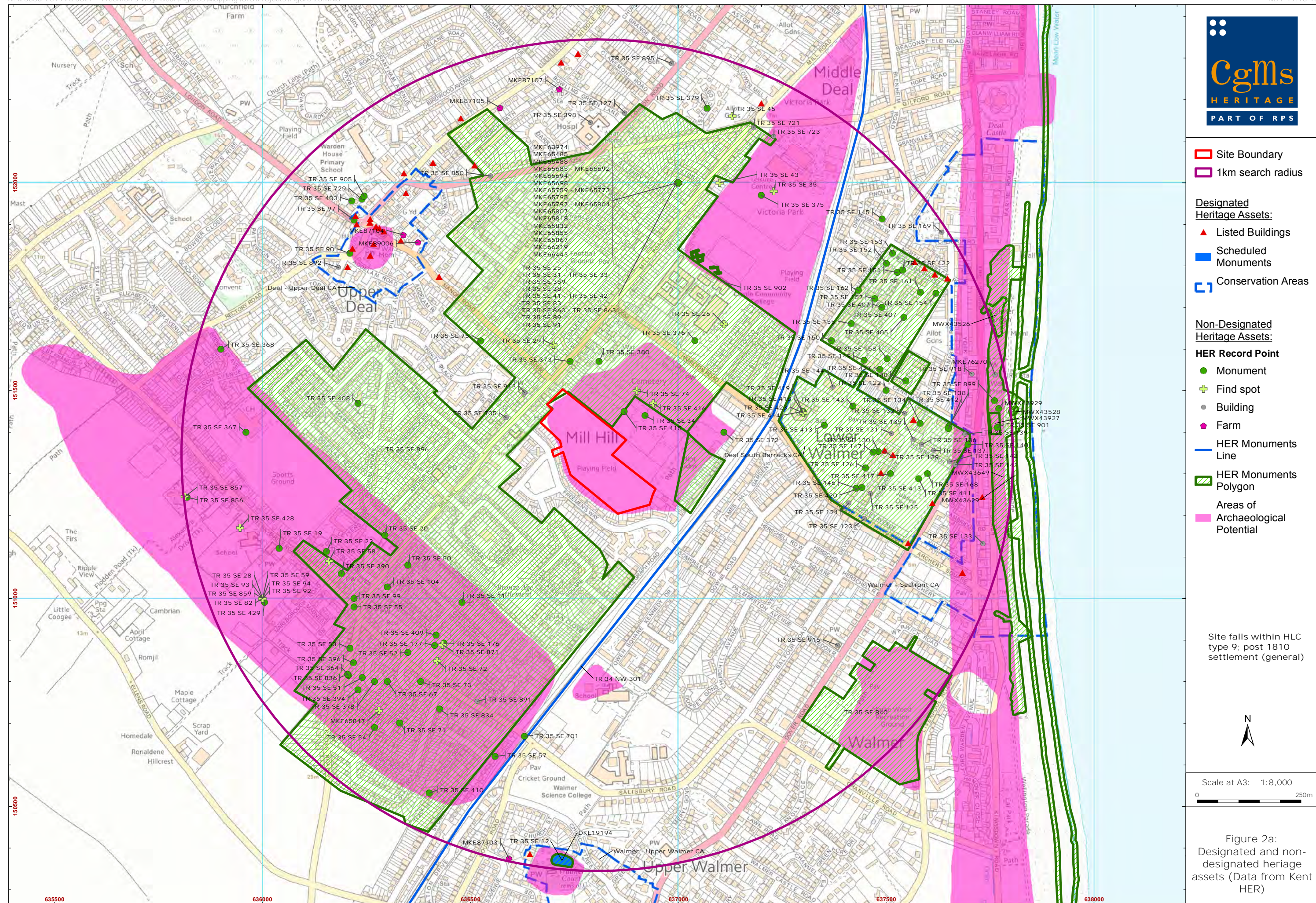
1957 Ordnance Survey

1971-73 Ordnance Survey

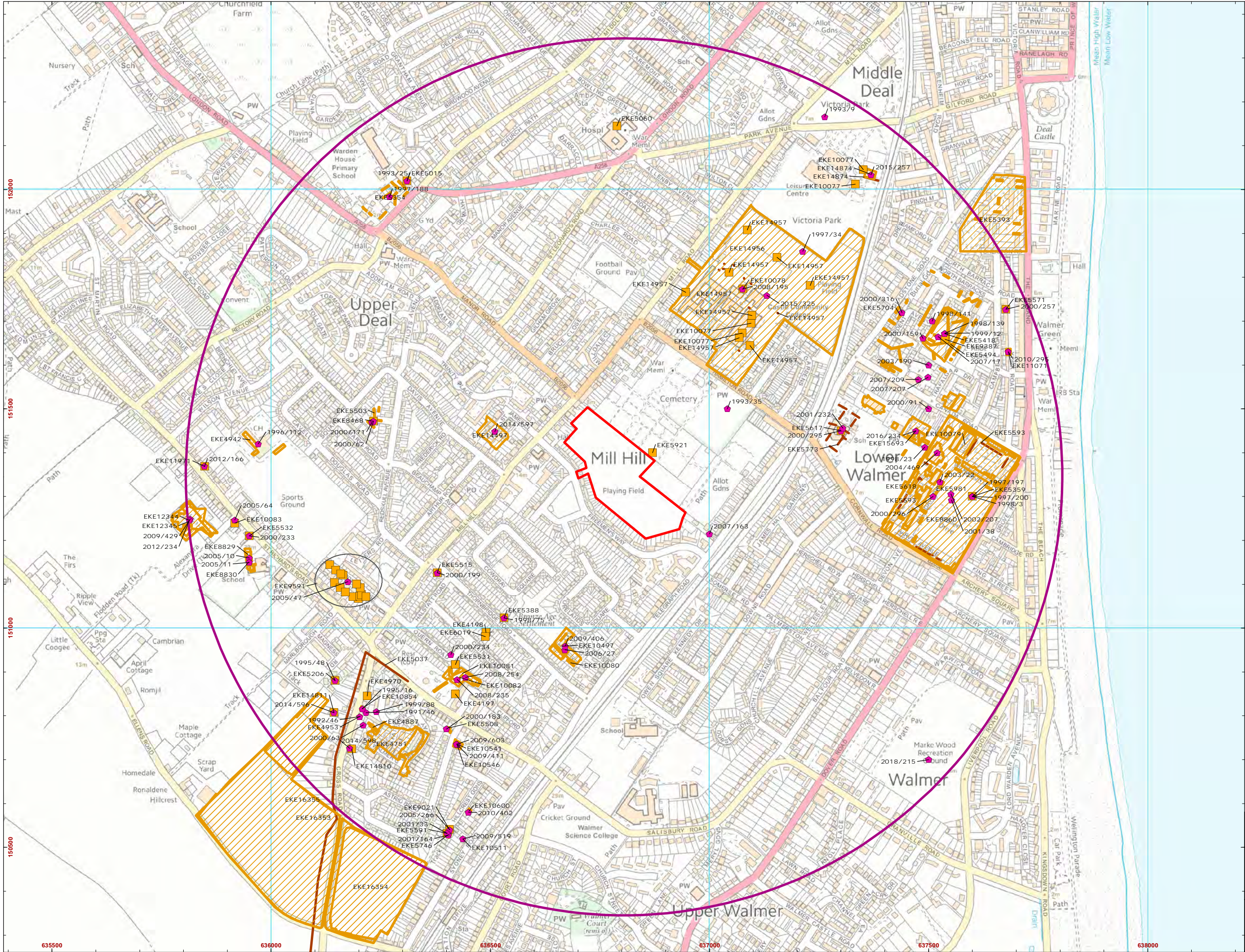










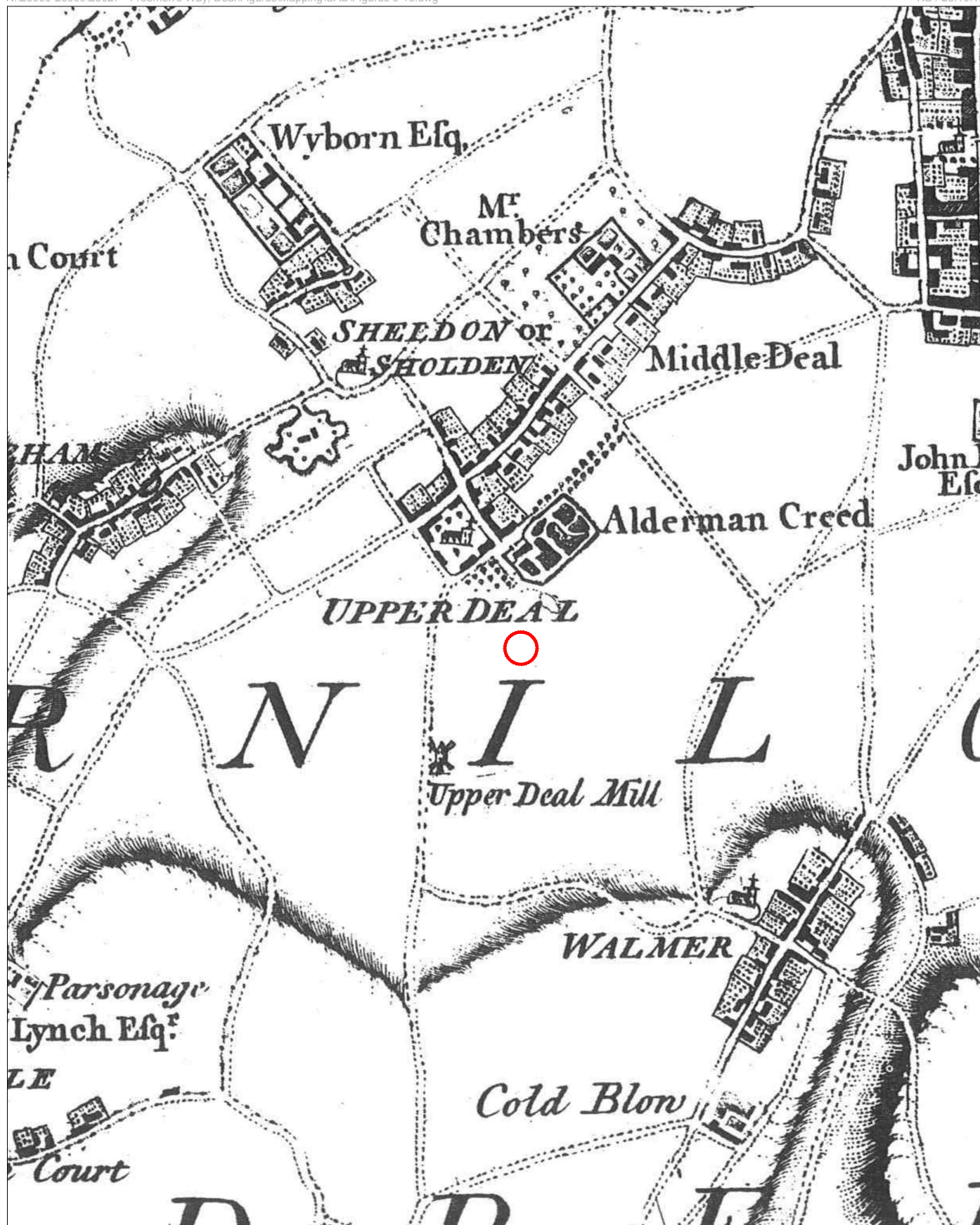


- Site Boundary
- 1km search radius

Previous Archaeological Work:

- HER Events Point
- HER Events Polygon
- HER Events Line
- Reports





Approximate site location



Not to Scale:  
Illustrative Only

Figure 3:  
1769 Andrews and Dury  
Map