

Kent Historic Towns Survey

DEAL

Archaeological Assessment Document

December 2004



KENT HISTORIC TOWNS' SURVEY

**DEAL - KENT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
DOCUMENT**

**Kent County Council
Heritage Conservation Group
Strategic Planning
Invicta House
Deal ME14 1XX
Kent**

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 BACKGROUND	1
1.2 SITUATION.....	1
1.3 STUDY AREA.....	1
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA.....	1
2.1 PALAEOLOGIC AND MESOLITHIC	2
2.2 NEOLITHIC.....	2
2.3 IRON AGE	2
2.4 ROMANO-BRITISH	2
2.5 POST-MEDIEVAL	3
2.6 MODERN.....	3
3 HISTORICAL RECORDS	3
3.1 DOMESDAY BOOK	3
3.2 ORIGIN OF PLACE NAME.....	4
4 HISTORICAL DATA BY PERIOD	4
4.1 PRE-URBAN EVIDENCE.....	4
4.2 URBAN EVIDENCE	8
5 URBAN CHARACTERISTICS	13
5.1 PRE-1700 PLAN COMPONENTS AND URBAN FEATURES (FIGURES 9 AND 10).....	13
5.2 PLAN COMPONENTS AND URBAN FEATURES 1700-1900 (FIGURE 11)	17
6 THE POTENTIAL OF DEAL.....	30
6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE OVERVIEW	30
6.2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS.....	30
6.3 KEY AREAS FOR RESEARCH	30
REFERENCES	32
7.1 MAIN WORKS CONSULTED	32
7.2 REFERENCES FOR SMR AND URBAN FEATURES	33
APPENDIX I: KENT AND MEDWAY STRUCTURE PLAN – MAPPING OUT THE FUTURE: DRAFT SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE (SPG 3) ON ARCHAEOLOGY IN HISTORIC TOWNS.....	35

LIST OF MAPS AND PLANS

1. Map of Deal showing contours
2. Map of Deal showing geology
- 3/3a. Map of Deal showing archaeological remains / Scheduled Monuments
4. Andrews, Dury and Herbert's map of Deal - 1769
5. Hasted's map of Deal - *c.* 1790s
6. Ordnance Surveyor's field drawing for the 1st edition OS maps - *c.* 1800
7. The First edition OS Map of Deal - 1848
8. Map of Deal town-centre showing the historic buildings
9. Map of Deal town-centre showing the plan components
10. Map of Deal town-centre showing pre-1700 urban features
11. Map of Deal town-centre showing post-1700 urban features
12. Map of Deal town-centre showing Urban Archaeological Zones

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

During the medieval period Deal consisted of the village of what is now known as Upper Deal, *c.* 1.5km from the coast and centred on its parish church of St Leonard. The present town, originally called Lower Deal, grew up after the foundation of Deal Castle in 1539 and did not become incorporated until 1699. Today, Upper Deal is its south-western suburb. Deal town is *c.* 48km south-east of Canterbury, 10km south of Sandwich and 11km north of Dover.

This study aims to provide an evaluation of the archaeological and historical remains of the settlement as a basis for informing decision-making in the planning process where archaeological deposits may be affected by development proposals. The Kent County SMR was checked for information relating to the general study area and provided extensive evidence for the prehistoric, Romano-British and Saxon periods, some from excavations but the majority from accidental finds. The more recent periods are less well represented. Deal is fairly typical of many small towns in England in that there has, as yet, been very little significant archaeological research within the settlement itself, that is, the in-depth study area, although evaluations and watching briefs especially during the last decade of the twentieth century, have produced an impressive amount of information, largely about pre-urban development in the surroundings of Deal town. Much of this study is based on documentary evidence, secondary published sources and analysis of the settlement's topography.

The main body of evidence for urban Deal comes from the standing buildings in its extremely well preserved historic core, where eighteenth and nineteenth century houses predominate. The centre of the post-medieval town has been only slightly affected by twentieth century development.

1.2 Situation

Deal town is situated between NGR TR 370520 and TR 380535, on a north-south orientated ridge of storm gravel beach deposits skirting the coast that has accumulated over the past five or six centuries. Its average height above sea level is 5m OD (Figure 1). To the west lies head brickearth, on which Upper Deal stands, with upper chalk beyond. The land between Deal and Sandwich consists of marshland and, nearer the coast, dunes of blown sand, known as The Sandhills (Figure 2).

1.3 Study area

The general area selected for study lies between TR 350500 and TR 380545. More in-depth study, focusing on the evolution of the settlement and its historical components, is centred on the seventeenth and eighteen-century town plan of three main north-south streets. The barracks which had a great influence on the modern town lie in Lower Walmer and North Deal, both outside the area of in-depth study. They have, therefore been omitted here.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA

There are many archaeological data for the general study area, but few for the area of in-depth study, that is, the town itself. Figure 3 shows the evidence obtained from the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for the historic core of the town (between TR 370520 and TR 380535).

2.1 Palaeolithic and mesolithic

TR35 SE76 – Tranchet axe found at TR3852. Now in British Museum (Dunning 1966, 21; Wymer 1977)

TR35 SE77 – A heavy axe of Thames pick type, found at TR3852. Now in Deal Castle Museum (Dunning 1966, 21).

TR35 SE78 – Two broken axes found at TR3852. Now in British Museum (Dunning 1966, 21).

TR35 SE79 – Axe sharpening flakes from TR3852 (Dunning 1966, 21).

2.2 Neolithic

TR35 SE40 – Barbed arrowhead found in excavation in West Street, at TR37515283 (Laker, 1917, 11; Oxford AU 1996).

TR35 SE44 – Polished flint axe or adze on display in Deal Castle Museum from Deal district, TR3752, but site and circumstances of find unknown.

TR35 SE44 – Sherds of Windmill Hill ware found in 1908 in brickearth pit, Mill Road, at TR37135216 (Oxford AU 1996).

2.3 Iron Age

TR35 SE33 – *Potin* coin found near Deal Castle, at TR3752 (VCH I, 335).

TR35 SE37 – Late iron age pottery found in *c.* 1920 in North Walls sandpit, at TR37055324 (Chapman 1921, 133; Oxford AU 1996).

TR35 SE41 – Defaced gold $\frac{1}{4}$ *stater* coin, Gallo-Belgic B, found in 1842, at TR3752 (Allen 1958, 153).

TR35 SE84 – Two incomplete pottery vessels of La Tène Marnian Culture found at TR3852. Now in British Museum (Jessup 1930, 133-4).

TR35 SE86 – La Tène III brooch decorated with fret pattern found at TR3852. Now in Deal Museum (Jessup 1930, 141, 255).

TR35 SE87 – La Tène II brooch with ornamental collar on bow found at Walmer, at TR3750. Now in British Museum (Jessup 1930, 140-142).

2.4 Romano-British

TR35 SE38 – Coin of Lucilla (AD 164-169) found in sand hills at Deal, TR3752.

TR35 SE43 – Four third century coins found *c.* 1920 in Mill Road, at TR371520.

TR35 SE64 – Samian pottery, a quern and tile found before 1921 in a sand pit near Deal Gas Works, at TR374534 (Oxford AU 1996).

TR35 SE402 – Three second and third century ditches found near Sandfield Farm, West Lea Road, Deal, at TR37205352 (Wessex Archaeol. 1999).

2.5 Post-medieval

TR35 SE60 – Site of original Deal Pier, at TR378 527. First pier built 1838, demolished 1857. Second pier built 1864, breached by military 1940-45, demolished 1954 (Mickelburgh 1988, 41).

TR35 SE68 – Pottery costrel brought up from sea in 1954, at c. TR38005256. (Stebbing 1955, 203).

TR35 SE89 – Coins of William III and George III found during demolition of seventeenth century house, 202 Beach Street, at TR3752 (Stebbing 1935, 247-8; Wessex Archaeol. 1993).

TR35 SE96 – Site of Telegraph station, at TR3852. One terminal of Admiralty Shutter Telegraph, 1796. It stood beside the Navy Yard (Wilson 1976, 20).

TR35 SE370 – Brickfield, Beechwood Avenue, at TR37245240. Recorded on tithe map 1846.

TR35 SE374 – Brickworks and pottery works, North Deal, at TR37075311. Brickworks shown on 2nd ed. OS 6 inch map 1899. Replaced by pottery works on 3rd ed. 1907.

TR35 SE379 – Brickfield, Park Avenue, at RT37075218. Shown on 1st ed. OS 6 inch map 1876, not on 3rd ed. 1907.

TR35 SE381 – Brickfield, Deal Station, at TR37455260. Shown on tithe map 1846.

TR35 SE388 – Downs Earthworks, coastal defence of Henry VIII, at TR376507, TR376536, TR376529, TR376514. Circular earthen bulwarks and linear trench system linking Sandown, Deal and Walmer castles. Built 1539-40 (Colvin ed. 1982, 455-65; Saunders 1989, 37-8; Saunders 1997, 49-50).

TR35 SE389 – Site of Hills & Sons Brewery, at TR37655282. Established 1850, demolished by 1900s (Barber 1994).

TR35 SE399 – Brick pits, West Street, at TR374526. Trenching revealed possibly 18th century brick pits (Archaeol. South-East 1997; Oxford AU 1996)

2.6 Modern

TR35 SE384 – Site of emergency 6 inch gun battery, at TR37845216. Built in WWII, now destroyed (CBA 1994).

3 HISTORICAL RECORDS

3.1 Domesday Book

In 1086 Deal is listed as *Addelam* in the hundreds of *Beusberg* (Bewsborough) and *Cornelai* (Cornilo). Three religious houses – St Martin's Dover, Christ Church Canterbury and St Augustine's Canterbury held most of the land on which Upper Deal and then Deal town were later to be established, and 38 men are recorded.

3.2 Origin of place name

The place-name derives from either the OE word *dāl*, meaning valley or OE *dæl*, meaning part, share, division or district. It can be traced to its present form thus:

OE <i>dāl</i>	c. 1086 <i>Addelam</i>
1154 <i>Dele</i>	1159 <i>Dela</i>
1227 <i>Dale</i>	1610 <i>Deale</i>

4 HISTORICAL DATA BY PERIOD

4.1 Pre-urban evidence

4.1.1 *The prehistoric period*

Although the gravel ridge on which Deal town stands was not in existence in the prehistoric period, a few artefacts of neolithic and iron age date have been found within the area of in-depth study. Several palaeolithic/mesolithic stone axes have been dredged up from the sea near the coast.

None of these finds indicate any form of permanent prehistoric settlement in the historic town centre, but there is ample evidence of occupation on the chalk uplands and the head brickearth to the south and west. Until the late twentieth century most finds were sporadic and accidental, although a probable late bronze age settlement was excavated between 1928 and 1934. Controlled archaeological excavations during the past two decades have revealed remains of neolithic and iron age settlements and burials, but less to indicate bronze age occupation. The settlements must all have been of a rural nature, and probably represent a scattered population of an extensive period of time. The evidence is listed in the Deal section of the Kent SMR.

4.1.2 *The Romano-British period*

Early antiquarians were anxious to prove that Deal was the site of *Dola*, where Julius Caesar was reputed to have landed in 43BC, and cited the probably spurious *Chronicles of Dover* as a source. Although Caesar's presence is unlikely, there is enough archaeological evidence to indicate that the brickearth west of Deal was sporadically occupied throughout the first four centuries AD. A probable villa was excavated at Hull Place, Sholden, in 1922, and funerary and domestic pottery has been discovered at Court Lodge and Court Lodge Farm in Upper Deal. Only two coins, a few potsherds and possible Romano-British ditches have been found in Deal town itself. There is no evidence that occupation in the area was anything other than rural in character.

4.1.3 *The Saxon period*

East Kent was probably occupied by the Saxons (or by Jutes as the Venerable Bede asserted in the eighth century) in the early to mid-fifth century AD, but remains of occupation sites of this date are rare, apart from those found in Canterbury and Dover. The immigrants are represented almost exclusively by their cemeteries, and in the Deal region they date from the sixth century, not from the earliest period of occupation. They are known from the primarily chalk area west and south of Deal, two in Great Mongeham c. 4km from Deal town centre, and two on the Mill Hill ridge c. 2.5km south-south-west of the town.

There is an almost total lack of evidence for the dwellings of the people buried in the cemeteries but by analogy with research elsewhere, they had probably lived no more than 0.5km from their final resting place. The chalk ridge of which Mill Hill forms a part is, therefore, a likely position, but there is no positive evidence as yet.

Written sources suggest that the area within which Deal developed was part of the lands of the early Saxon estate of Eastry, which had its centre (*villa regalis*) c. 6.5km north-east of the Mill Hill cemeteries. Thus, the area must have had a population of some size throughout the Saxon period.

4.1.4 The medieval period

Deal originated as a small village in the parish of St Leonard, c. 1.5km from the coast. The church was probably founded c. 1180 and still retains its late Norman nave arcade and chancel arch of c. 1200. The first written record, however, is as late as 1280.

A single house of sixteenth century or earlier date is all that remains of the early village, and that stands in the outskirts, on Church Path, the former road running north-east from Upper Deal towards Sandwich. The manor house of Deal Prebend stood in Upper Deal until it was demolished in 1965.

Until the Dissolution the three manors comprising the lands of Deal (Court Ash, Deal Prebend and Chamberlain's Fee) were held by three different religious houses. The prior and canons of St Martin's, Dover, retained Court Ash; the archbishop of Canterbury was the lord of Deal Prebend; and St Augustine's Canterbury held Chamberlain's Fee. At the Dissolution the archbishop was granted Court Ash and Deal Prebend; Chamberlain's Fee went over to Henry VIII. By the end of the sixteenth century this had been sold to a Tenterden landowner and remained in lay hands thereafter. The archbishop kept control of Court Ash and Deal Prebend until the mid-nineteenth century, and it was on the waste lands of Deal Prebend that the first houses in Deal town were built in the sixteenth century.

The earliest written evidence for Deal (that is, Upper Deal) is in 1229 when it was named as one of the members of the Cinque Port of Sandwich, to which it was joined by a road across the sandhills, today Church Path. It remained subservient to Sandwich for the next 470 years although it must have been beginning to break away from its head port as early as the late fifteenth century, when Sandwich haven was beginning to silt up. It seems to have been then that the Downs, the stretch of sea immediately east of Deal between the mainland and the Goodwin Sands, came into prominence as a sheltered anchorage for vessels that could no longer reach the port of Sandwich.

In 1242 a pilot from Deal sailed to France with Henry III, and in 1415 Deal and its neighbouring village of Mongeham provided victuals for Henry V's army in Calais. Deal's Cinque Ports connections were emphasised in 1512 when, with Walmer, it had to provide one ship for the king's service.

During the whole of this period Deal was essentially an inland settlement although its proximity to the sea probably encouraged fishing and other maritime trades, and by c. 1530 there seem to have been a few wooden storehouses and tenements beside the

shingle ridge which was gradually forming. It was not until the very end of the Middle Ages, however, that the sea began to play a significant part in Deal's development. This happened in 1539-1540 when Henry VIII's castle was built on the foreshore *c.* 1.5km from Upper Deal.

4.1.5 The pre-1700 settlement

The beginnings of Lower Deal as an entity distinct from Upper Deal can be traced back to the foundation of Deal Castle in 1539. By this time the ridge of storm gravel must have become sufficiently consolidated by natural means for the construction of the castle, and also the establishment of slightly more substantial buildings than the fishermen's huts that had previously occupied the beach. The gravel ridge may have been further consolidated by human activity as the stretch between Deal Castle and the contemporary Sandown Castle *c.* 1km to the north may unintentionally and unwittingly have been drained by the presence of the two castles and the linear defences which linked them (see below). By 1663, for example, there are said to have been houses on land which had been covered by the sea some 60 years previously, and by 1691 there were 56 tenements on the gravel ridge.

4.1.5.1 The manors

At the Dissolution the archbishop was granted Court Ash and Deal Prebend; Chamberlain's Fee went over to Henry VIII. By the end of the sixteenth century this had been sold to a Tenterden landowner and remained in lay hands thereafter. The archbishop kept control of Court Ash and Deal Prebend until the mid-nineteenth century, and it was on the waste of the manor of Deal Prebend that the first houses in Deal town were built in the sixteenth century.

4.1.5.2 The church

St Leonard remained the parish church of the expanding sixteenth and seventeenth century coastal settlement, and it seems to have undergone few major changes apart from the addition of its redbrick west tower in 1684. In 1578 there were 348 communicants and the church was valued at £120; in 1640 there were 500 communicants although the church was then valued at only £100.

4.1.5.3 The castle

Deal Castle is the central of three castles built by Henry VIII to defend the sheltered anchorage of the Downs, which was to be of great strategic significance for the next three centuries. Walmer Castle still stands *c.* 2km to the south, and the ruins of Sandown Castle are still visible about the same distance north. The three were linked by defensive earthworks along the coast consisting of circular, ditched, earthen bulwarks with breastworks between them. The antiquarian William Stukeley recorded and sketched them in 1725, but all that remains today are the faint traces of an embankment south of Deal Castle.

Deal Castle, also known as the Great Castle, is the largest of the three castles along this stretch of coast, although they all had similar plans and were designed to resist artillery fire and to be heavily armed themselves. In the centre of a wide and deep moat there is a central circular tower surrounded by six bastions, which the tower surmounts by one storey. Numerous gun ports provide for covering fire.

The castle is built of stone, ragstone from Kentish quarries and other stone, notably Caen stone (French limestone) probably from the ruins of the recently dissolved monastic houses in the vicinity.

Although built primarily as a defence against French threats at the end of Henry VIII's reign, the castle remained in active use with a garrison, and, as mentioned above, its erection provided the stimulus for the development of the civilian settlement of Lower Deal.

4.1.5.4 The navy yard

Although Deal remained 'a sea-port without an harbour', as Fussell called it in 1818, it was one of the most important naval centres in England from the middle of the seventeenth century until after the Napoleonic wars. This was largely thanks to its situation on the coast beside the Downs, where ships of all types but mainly royal naval vessels anchored to escape bad weather and to acquire fresh supplies. Victuals were ferried to the ships by small boats launched from the shelving shingle beach, and there were never any harbour installations.

The site's importance to the royal navy was realized as early as the reign of Henry VIII, even before the castle was built, and the origins of the navy yard may be traced back to the 1540s when the first captain of Deal Castle acted as one of the victuallers for the royal fleet. Its formal beginning, however, seems to have been in the early seventeenth century, perhaps a result not only of victualling but also of the practice of hauling naval vessels on to the beach for repairs and inspections. In 1651 John Culim of Deal stated that he was responsible both for victualling and for supervising the naval long boats and pinnaces while on shore, as had his father before him. He also sold off old navy boats abandoned on the beach, and in 1657 he provided capstans, ropes and ballast in the form of shingle from the beach. He may also have been responsible for building the six or seven store houses which stood in Deal in 1660.

In 1652 a report stated that there were no provisions in the yard's stores, suggesting that the yard had been in existence for some time, and a naval hospital had already been founded by that time. Official navy records for the yard are preserved from 1658, and thirty years later a patent was granted to construct a conduit head, wharf and other necessary buildings on the beach 'for supplying water to the ships'. It is not clear which, if any, of these structures were built.

The site of the first navy yard has not been pinpointed, although the storehouses mentioned in 1660 were situated on waste ground, 'some call it the King's and some the Bishop's', presumably on the waste of the Archbishop of Canterbury's manor of Deal Prebend along the Sea Valley and shingle ridge. In the late seventeenth century the navy yard was moved from its original site 'at the back of the town' to an area immediately north of the castle, where it remained until the middle of the nineteenth century.

4.1.5.5 The settlement

When Deal Castle was built in 1540 the only buildings in Lower Deal were a few huts straggling northwards along the beach, built on the waste land of the manor of Deal Prebend. The defenders of the castle were anxious to remove them as they intruded on the line of fire, and attempts to prevent building north of the castle continued

throughout at least the first half of the seventeenth century. Nevertheless, the settlement continued to expand on the Archbishop's land, mainly the uncontrolled and unauthorized construction of small houses, built at the inhabitants' own expense. In the 1620s there seem already to have been *c.* 40 houses and a probable population of between 200 and 250. In 1645 squatters on the manorial land 'on what was beach and sand before' appealed to be allowed to remain where they were, as they were living there only so that they could be in royal service. The demands of the military in the castle and the sailors in the navy yard must have encouraged the growth of the population in the vicinity of both, and by 1675 a formal layout of three north-south streets (Beach Street parallel to the shore, Lower Street along the boundary of the manorial waste, and Middle Street) had emerged along the line of the shingle ridge and the former Sea Valley west of it.

The erratic line of the streets, even today, and the lack of uniformity in the styles of surviving buildings from the seventeenth century indicate that the growth was piecemeal, and that although successive archbishops held the manorial land and issued leases for building, they had very little interest in or control over the development. The expansion must have been phenomenal, however, for roughly 250 inhabitants in the 1620s had become over 1,000 in 1676, and *c.* 3,000 in 1699.

Figure 8 shows the extant buildings from before 1700. No sixteenth century structures survive in the historic core, but a chalk-walled cellar found in Broad Street may have been of that date, and some of the seventeenth century and later houses in Middle Street may stand on earlier foundations. The number of well preserved seventeenth century buildings is impressive for an English town but there must originally have been many more; for example, many of the earlier houses were rebuilt or modernized at the end of the seventeenth century, and an earthquake in 1692 was responsible for the collapse of many chimneys, and perhaps buildings themselves.

4. 1.5.6 Industry and trade

The main occupations at Deal during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were related to the naval and military presence. In particular, the boatmen were renowned for their skill in handling the vessels (known as Deal cutters) whereby they supplied the naval ships in the Downs, and were also employed to carry personnel to and from the shore. Other activities associated with filling the needs of the castle and the fleet also provided the inhabitants of the civilian settlement with their livelihood, and in 1617 there is the first mention of what was to become the predominant trade of the eighteenth century – smuggling.

4.2 **Urban evidence**

4.2.1 *The settlement 1700-1900*

In 1699 Deal appealed for a charter of incorporation to free it from the jurisdiction of Sandwich and enable it to elect its own mayor, council and appoint its own officials. The petitioners introduced the appeal thus, '... the town of Deale hath not been built above 70 years and the greater part of it within 20 years past, and hath now about three thousand inhabitants and those daily increasing ...'. The inhabitants, therefore, must have considered themselves to be townspeople, and the rapid increase in the population and size of the settlement during the seventeenth century justifies this to some extent. But the 1699 charter officially set the seal on its urban status.

In many ways the eighteenth century was Deal's heyday. It thrived on war: firstly the Seven Years War in the reign of Queen Anne, when Deal was regarded as one of the four great ports of England (alongside Rochester, Portsmouth and Plymouth), and most spectacularly the French and Napoleonic Wars (1793-1815) when the town must have changed almost out of recognition through major developments and rocketing house prices. The saying, 'as dull as Deal in times of peace' records this aspect of the town.

4.2.1.1 Market and fairs

The charter allowed for weekly markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays and two annual fairs: 25/26 March and 30 September/1 October.

4.2.1.2 The manors

Deal town developed on the manorial waste of Deal Prebend, but its lord, and therefore landlord, seems to have had virtually no interest in its growth. Until the middle of the nineteenth century the archbishop was responsible for granting leases for plots on which individuals could erect what they pleased, so the lack of controlled building that was evident in the seventeenth century continued throughout the main period of expansion of the town.

4.2.1.3 The church

St Leonard continued as the parish church until it was supplemented by St George's church in the early eighteenth century (see below). Restorations in the nineteenth century resulted in changes to the windows and much of the exterior, but the church's Norman origins are still discernible in the interior.

4.2.1.4 Other religious organisations

Two new Anglican churches were built in the nineteenth century to meet the needs of the increasing population of the expanding settlement. The church of St George was built 1706-1716 through civic pride (after the granting of the charter) and mainly by private subscription (a total of £ 2,559. 12s. 5d). Again, the archbishop showed no interest, other than making a derisory contribution of £100, even though St George's was originally a chapel-of ease of St Leonards; it subsequently became the parish church of Lower Deal, challenging the previous pre-eminence of St Leonard, Upper Deal. In 1848-50 St Andrew's was built in West Street, on the site of a former workhouse, to supplement St Georges's and become the parish church of the northern part of Deal town.

The Baptists had their central hall in a seventeenth century building at the north end of High Street, and the Congregational church was built in High Street in 1882.

4.2.1.5 The castle

The castle remained as a garrisoned but mainly administrative military centre until the middle of the nineteenth century, during which time a number of large barracks were built in the town and further south in Walmer. The central tower was equipped with battlements in 1732, probably more as a symbol than a useful defensive feature. The earthworks that originally linked the three castles of Sandown, Deal and Walmer may have been destroyed at this time through the growth of civilian housing along Beach Street.

4.2.1.6 The navy yard

The yard, known as the King's Storehouse' in the early eighteenth century, must have dominated the south of the town from the end of the seventeenth century until it was closed in 1863 and sold to property developers the following year.

The yard was at its greatest in extent and importance at the end of the eighteenth century when it comprised 7.5 acres (c. 20 hectares), stretching from the castle moat northwards to South Street, westwards to Prospect Place (now Victoria Road) and eastwards to the Naval Promenade, to the seaward side of which there were huge slipways for ships. High walls surrounded the yard, with entrances in Prospect Place and South Street, where the Storekeeper's House stood and the Royal Signal Tower (a semaphore tower for communication with the Admiralty in London) was erected in 1795-6. The Time Ball Tower on much the same site was not built until 1855. In 1814 more land adjacent to the north was leased from the archbishop for a proposed further extension to the yard, but the end of the war in 1815 put a stop to the proposal.

The yard never recovered from the end to hostilities, and it was rapidly run down from 1815 onwards, although it remained in use until 1864. Its arrangement and the buildings it contained is shown on a plan of 1831.

The navy yard was finally demolished after 1865, and the area that it had occupied was developed as Victoria Town, the block of residential streets from Deal Castle Road in the south to South Street in the north.

4.2.1.7 The settlement

The extremely rapid growth of the town in the eighteenth century led to an explosion in speculative building, concentrated on the three main roads (Lower Street, Middle Street and Beach Street) and the east-west streets connecting them to the beach. In 1758 c. 700 houses were recorded in the parish of Lower Deal, and in 1786 there were more than 750. By the time of the first census in 1801 there were 945 inhabited houses, and as many as 1348 ten years later. This extraordinary increase involved the town expanding into the side roads and on to former market gardens on the west side of High Street from St George's church north to Water Street.

Until 1865 South Street, against the north wall of the navy yard, was the southern boundary of the civilian settlement, and North Street its northern limit.

The town had probably reached its peak before 1818 when Fussell visited it on his journey around the Kent coast. At that time Deal's streets were 'narrow and none too clean', the result, Fussell thought, of the seventeenth century layout of the streets and the subsequent building boom when 'it had not been thought likely that Deal would arrive at its present degree of opulence and importance'. The streets had, however, been paved in 1791, so all may not have been as bad as Fussell suggested. Nevertheless, only five years later the naval and military barracks were said to be in a great state of dilapidation and 'everything seems upon the perish'.

By the end of the eighteenth century Deal attempted to establish itself as a seaside resort, to compete with other Kent coastal resorts such as Margate and Ramsgate. Hotels, the Royal Adelaide Baths, a reading room and other attractions for visitors were built along the beach; and bathing machines had already been installed in 1754.

A theatre and assembly rooms were built in 1800, probably as much for the entertainment of the naval and military personnel and their families as for potential holiday makers.

From 1826 the annual Deal Regatta was instituted to encourage visitors, and in 1834 the seafront was 'improved' by demolishing houses on the east side of Beach Street to build the South Parade and North Parade. In 1838 a plot of ground north of the Royal Hotel was purchased and John Rennie, who had designed Margate pier, was commissioned to build a pier. Timber piles were sunk but the full design was never realized, and all was destroyed by a storm in 1857. It was replaced by an iron structure in 1864. Despite all efforts, Deal never achieved much status as a seaside resort, possibly largely because of the success of the Thanet towns. Not even the arrival of the railway saved it. In 1847 it became a terminus of South Eastern Railway, with a line linking it to Minster where passengers changed on to the mainline to London. This did not greatly improve Deal's communications, but when a line to Dover was opened in 1881 hopes for Deal as a resort town revived.

4.2.1.8 Industry and trade

Boat building and associated trades

The naval presence in Deal stimulated all forms of maritime activities, which were practised both within the navy yard (for example, twenty-three boat builders were employed in the navy yard in 1804) and in the town itself. The most important of these was boat building, and there were boat yards in Deal until the end of the nineteenth century. The boatmen of Deal had long been renowned for their skill in negotiating the sea between the coast and the Downs, and also for their vessels (cutters) which were specially adapted for these short but hazardous voyages. The navy adopted the Deal cutter as its official lighter in 1740, and for the next 50 years all cutters were built in Deal itself. Other small craft such as luggers, yachts and ten-oared galleys for smugglers (see below) were also built, and as late as 1847 there were still six boat yards in the town, although the importance of the trade was then long past its height. The last vessel was built in 1896, in Nicholas's yard at the north end of the town, and the remains of Hayward's yard still stand as a house and workshop at the junction of Wellington Road and the High Street. As Deal had only a shelving beach and no harbour facilities, the boat yards must have been situated as close to the shore as possible, and to have used slipways. The site of one nineteenth century yard is known at the landward end of South Street. The central strip of the street was cobbled to act as a slipway, and finished vessels were hauled along it from the yard to the sea. Many of the east-west streets in Deal may have served as slipways in this way.

The boatmen of Deal continued to sail their cutters between the coast and the Downs until the middle of the nineteenth century when they and their vessels were supplanted by steam tugs. The first steam tug, appeared in the Downs in 1840, and proved to be the beginning of the end for the boatmen who rapidly lost their livelihood. Their unemployment exacerbated an already unhappy labour situation in the town and may have played some part in the emigrations to America which took place in the middle of the century.

Ropes, sails and sacks were all made for the navy, and there were also tallow chandlers and gunsmiths. From the early eighteenth century shops such as

haberdasheries and provision merchants served the civilian population, perhaps largely the families of the officers stationed in the town, and there were a large number of inns providing comforts for the military personnel.

Smuggling

Probably the most infamous part of Deal's economy was smuggling, which reached its peak 1730-1780 when more than half the male population gained their livelihood from it. It was of such importance to the inhabitants that when the government finally clamped down on smuggling at the end of the Napoleonic war many people were reduced to poverty; illustrated by the fact that in 1818, 450 of the total population of c. 3,000 were in the workhouse.

Brick making

The building boom of the eighteenth century saw the growth of brick making in the immediate environs of Deal, and many of the clay pits survive today.

4.2.2 The modern town

In the twentieth century the military and marine barracks on the outskirts of Deal town were influential in extending its built-up area far beyond the historic core and the present area of study. The barracks were closed during the 1980s and 1990s, with a resultant decline in the prosperity of the town and a decline in population from its peak in 1981 (see Section 4.2.3). There are few alternative means of employment in modern Deal, so most of the residents must travel elsewhere for work. Tourism, which was seen as a saviour of the town when the navy yard closed in the middle of the nineteenth century failed to save the economy then, and so far it has also failed in the twenty-first century.

4.2.3 Population

In the 1620s the population of Lower Deal was probably between 200 and 250. The Hearth Tax Returns of 1671 represent a population of c. 1,900 people in the parish of Upper Deal, while the Compton Census taken in 1676 records c. 1,500 communicants. With its incorporation as the borough of Deal in 1699 and the subsequent increasing importance of the town as a naval centre in the early decades of the eighteenth century the population of the town increased rapidly, so that when St George's church was consecrated in 1716 there were 'two or three thousand souls'. By 1786 Lower Deal housed c. 4,235 people in c. 850 houses, but Hasted mentions only 3,000 in 1797. A further rapid increase resulted in c. 5,420 inhabitants being recorded in the first census of 1801, and an astonishing 7,351 in 1811. The numbers must have included temporary residents such as the families of naval and military personnel. By 1841 the population declined to 6,688, probably the result of Deal's economic decline after the Napoleonic war. In 1901 the census recorded 10,581 inhabitants and 12,908 in 1921. Census figures are rather confusing, as they represent the population of the five wards now forming Deal: Middle Deal, Mill Hill, North Deal, Lower Walmer and Upper Walmer. The 1981 census gives an overall figure of 26,311 permanent residents in all five wards. The equivalent in 1991 is 25,534, but if the wards of Middle Deal and North Deal are taken as the true extent of the original historic town of Deal, the total in 1991 falls to 11,897.

5 URBAN CHARACTERISTICS

The following summary of Deal's urban characteristics has been divided into the periods before and after 1700. The Ordnance Surveyors' field drawing of *c.* 1800 is taken as the basis for the historic town plan. This has been chosen because it reflects the town in its pre-industrial and pre-railway phase, when it basically retained its seventeenth century street pattern, shown in yellow on the Figure 9. The plan components in the historic core have been derived from the 1800 survey's drawing but for ease of reference some of the original blocks have been amalgamated.

5.1 Pre-1700 plan components and urban features (Figures 9 and 10)

Deal town, or Lower Deal as it was originally called, is an interesting and probably unique example of a post-medieval town developing through natural events (the eastward drift and deposition of shingle to form a north-south ridge which eventually became stable enough for occupation) and man-made activity (the foundation of the castle). For this reason it has a distinct and unusual street pattern.

Deal began as the inland settlement of Upper Deal, with a church, manor house and a small group of buildings (PC1 and 3). The road to the coast, and ultimately to Sandwich ran north-eastwards from the church and was flanked by a few tenement plots (PC 2, 4-7). Middle Deal grew roughly halfway between St Leonard's church and the coast (PC5-7).

After the castle (PC8) was founded in 1539-1540 the scatter of fishermen's huts and stores that had straggled along the north-south shingle beach ridge were augmented, although the military authorities discouraged new building. A navy yard (PC9) was established by the early seventeenth century, and perhaps as early as the mid-sixteenth century. Demand for civilian labour to serve the military and naval personnel led to a rapid growth in population, and by the second half of the seventeenth century an elongated street layout comprising Beach Street parallel to the shore, Lower Street along the boundary of the manorial waste, and Middle Street between them. The erratic line of the streets, and the lack of uniformity in the styles of surviving buildings from the seventeenth century (Figure 8) indicate that the growth was piecemeal, and it is impossible to establish an original seventeenth century 'core' to the development. The buildings surviving from this date are scattered rather haphazardly along the street frontages, with examples both in the southernmost part of the layout (the east-west South Street) and as far north as North Street – the boundaries of the built-up core until well on in the nineteenth century.

Figure 8 shows extant buildings from before 1700. No sixteenth century structures survive in the historic core, but a chalk-walled cellar found in Broad Street may have been of that date, and some of the seventeenth century and later houses in Middle Street may stand on earlier foundations. The number of well preserved seventeenth century buildings from this period is impressive for an English town.

PC1. The Parish Church of St Leonard, Upper Deal, and the possible original extent of its Churchyard.

- a) (PMUF1) The Church and churchyard. The earliest surviving part of the church is the nave arcade and chancel from *c.* 1180, and the

slightly later chancel. There is a little thirteenth and fifteenth century work internally, but the first main alteration was the addition of the redbrick and battlemented west tower in 1684 (Newman 1976, 269).

PC2. Group of tenement plots on NE side of church.

- a) (PMUF2) 234-238 Church Path. Dated 1659. L-shaped house of two storeys, brick with tiled roof (DoE 1974, 33).

PC3. Group of tenement plots W of the church

PC4. Group of tenement plots on NW side of the road from Upper Deal to Deal town, now Middle Deal Road.

- a) (PMUF3) 288 London Road. Dated 1624. L-shaped, two-storeyed timber-framed house with brick façade. Steep Dutch gable of S side. Eighteenth and nineteenth century alterations (DoE 1974, 69).

PC5. Group of tenement plots on SE side of the road from Upper Deal to Deal town, now Middle Deal Road.

- a) (PMUF4) 132 Church Path. Timber-framed house of sixteenth century or earlier with eighteenth century front (DoE 1974, 32).
- b) (PMUF5) 131 Middle Deal Road. Late seventeenth century red brick house of two storeys, with moulded brick string courses (DoE 1974, 75).
- c) (PMUF6) 87-87A Middle Deal Road. Irregularly shaped brick house mainly eighteenth century but perhaps most of it earlier. Nineteenth century E front (DoE 1974, 74).

PC6. Group of tenement plots on NE side of the road from Upper Deal to Deal town, now Middle Deal Road.

PC7. Group of tenement plots on N side of the original road from Sandwich to Deal town, now Middle Deal Road.

PC8. Deal Castle and grounds.

- a) (PMUF7) Deal Castle, also known as the Great Castle, is the largest of the three castles along this stretch of coast, although they are all of similar plans, designed to resist artillery fire and to be heavily armed they. In the centre of a wide and deep moat there is a central circular tower surrounded by six bastions, which the tower surmounts by one storey. Numerous gun ports provide for covering fire. The castle is built of, ragstone from Kentish quarries and other stone, notably Caen stone (French limestone) probably from the ruins of the recently

dissolved monastic houses in the vicinity (Saunders and Smith 2001, 49-51).

PC9 Probable extent of Naval Yard at the end of the seventeenth century, redeveloped as housing in the nineteenth century, bounded by Deal Castle Road (S), Prince of Wales Terrace (E), South Street (N) and Victoria Road (W).

PC10. Group of tenement plots on E side of Middle Street and bounded by South Street (S), Beach Street (E), and Broad Street (N).

- a) (PMUF8) 6-8 Middle Street. Pair of late seventeenth century two-storey cottages, stuccoed (DoE 1974, 91).

PC11. Group of tenement plots on W side of Middle Street and bounded by South Street (S), High Street (W) and Broad Street (N).

- a) (PMUF9) 7 Middle Street. Seventeenth century two-storeyed house with attic, stuccoed. Doorcase with pilasters and entablature (DoE 1974, 75).
- b) (PMUF10) 9-11 Middle Street. Two seventeenth century cottages, two storeys and attic. One with Dutch stepped gable (DoE 1974, 76).
- c) (PMUF11) 13 Middle Street, at rear. Seventeenth century red brick outbuilding with Dutch stepped gables (DoE 1974, 77).
- d) (PMUF12) 1A South Court. Seventeenth century and later red brick house, now partly painted. Left side elevation with Flemish curved gable (DoE 1974, 115).

PC12. Group of tenement plots originally on E and W side of Middle Street and bounded by Broad Street (S), High Street (W), and King Street (N) Beach Street (E). The centre of the block is now occupied by a car park.

PC13. Group of tenement plots on E side of Middle Street and bounded by King Street (S), Oak Street (N) and Beach Street (E).

- a) (PMUF13) 9 Market Street. Probably late seventeenth century in origin, nineteenth century alterations (DoE 1974, 73).

PC14. Group of tenement plots on W side of Middle Street and bounded by King Street (S), Oak Street (N) and High Street (W).

- a) (PMUF14) 71 Middle Street. Probably seventeenth century three-storey building stuccoed and painted brick (DoE 1974, 77).

PC15. Remains of group of tenements on E side of Beach Street.

PC16. Group of tenement plots on E side of Middle Street and bounded by Oak Street (S), Farrier Street (N) and Beach Street (E).

- a) (PMUF15) 17 Coppin Street. Late seventeenth/early eighteenth century house refaced in early nineteenth century (DoE 1974, 41).

PC17. Group of tenement plots on W side of Middle Street and bounded by Oak Street (S), Farrier Street (N) and High Street (W).

- a) (PMUF16) 120A High Street. Former Central Hall (Baptists). Reputed to date from seventeenth century but all external features are mid-nineteenth century (DoE 1974, 67).

PC18. Group of tenement plots on E side of Middle Street and bounded by Farrier Street (S), Griffin Street (N) and Beach Street (E).

- a) (PMUF17) 19 Farrier Street. Late seventeenth/early eighteenth century, now pebbledashed. Dutch gable at one end (DoE 1974, 51).
- b) (PMUF 18) 17 Griffin Street. Late seventeenth/early eighteenth century, two storeys, basement and attic with Dutch-gabled dormer (DoE 1974, 62).

PC19. Group of tenement plots on W side of Middle Street and bounded by Farrier Street (S), Griffin Street (N) and High Street (W).

- a) (PMUF19) 151-155 Middle Street. Late seventeenth/early eighteenth century row of two-storeyed brick houses with Dutch gable at each end (DoE 1974, 87).

PC20. Group of tenement plots on E side of Middle Street and bounded by Griffin Street (S), North Street (N) and Beach Street (E).

- a) (PMUF20) 12 Dolphin Street. Late seventeenth/early eighteenth century house, three-storeyed and stuccoed. String course above ground floor. Shaped gable with brick dressings to street (DoE 1974, 45)
- b) (PMUF21) 15 Dolphin Street. Late seventeenth/early eighteenth century red brick house, two-storeyed and attic. Shaped gable with brick dressings at W end (DoE 1974, 46).
- c) (PMUF22) 8-9 North Street. Late seventeenth century in origin but altered in nineteenth century. Two storeys and attic, red brick. Two curved gable ends (DoE 1974, 105).

PC21. Group of tenement plots on W side of Middle Street and bounded by Griffin Street (S), Alfred Square (N) and High Street (W)

PC22. Intermittent groups of tenements on W side of High Street (formerly Lower Street) and bounded by Park Street (S), Peter Street (N) and Western Road (W).

PC23. Intermittent groups of tenements on W side of High Street (formerly Lower Street) and bounded by Wellington Road (S), Park Street (N) and Blenheim Road (W).

5.2 Plan components and urban features 1700-1900 (Figure 11)

After Lower Deal received its charter of incorporation in 1699, its urban character was accentuated, and Upper Deal was relegated to a suburb of the new town, with St Leonard's church being supplanted by St George's as the parish church of Lower Deal in 1716. Upper Deal seems to have become a secluded and desirable place of residence for the higher officers of the army and navy.

The three streets established in the second half of the seventeenth century remained unchanged in plan, but more east-west streets were probably inserted. The eighteenth century saw a great building boom when virtually all available space around the streets was occupied. It is difficult to discern a chronological pattern in the development and so no post-1700 plan components map has been produced, but as the town expanded in the first decade of the nineteenth century the side roads were infilled and market gardens on the west side of High Street were used as building plots. The northern end of the town seems to have seen considerable new development at much the same time; Alfred Square, for example, was laid out on a Greenfield site in the early and middle nineteenth century.

Deal declined radically after 1815, and by that time the building boom was over. Nevertheless, the later nineteenth century saw some infilling of gaps in the main streets and a light northerly expansion towards the area of Sandown Castle in the north. The number of surviving eighteenth and early nineteenth century domestic buildings in Deal is remarkable for a town of its size. Although some of the buildings have recently been destroyed – notably the area inland from the pier (PC12), which must have been one of the most significant points of early urban development but which is now a car park – the townscape of the centre of Deal generally preserves its historic character.

PC1. The Parish Church of St Leonard, Upper Deal, and the possible original extent of its Churchyard.

- a) (PPMUF1) The Church and its churchyard. St Leonard's remained the parish church of Deal town until St George's was built in the High Street 1706-1716. St Leonard's changed little between 1705 (when a west gallery was inserted) until its restoration in the nineteenth century (Newman 1976, 269).
- b) (PPMUF2) 3 Rectory Road. The Rectory, large eighteenth century redbrick house with hipped tiled roof and parapet. Nineteenth century window at N end (DoE 1974, 111).
- d) (PPMUF3) 5 Rectory Road. Three-storeyed, painted brick nineteenth century house with later wing at NW corner (DoE 1974, 112).

PC2. Group of tenement plots on NW side of church.

- a) (PPMUF4) 14 Rectory Road. Mid-nineteenth century house, three storeys, hipped slate roof, cement stringcourse above ground floor (DoE 1974, 112).

PC3. Group of tenement plots on SW side of the road from Upper Deal to Deal, now Middle Deal Road.

- a) (PPMUF5) 80 Manor Road, The Admiral Keppel Inn. Dated 1742. Two storeys, painted brick, tiled roof (DoE 1974, 71).
- b) (PPMUF6) 90-96 Manor Road. Row of redbrick houses. No. 90 dated 1742, no. 92 dated 1784, nos 94-96 originally public house with date stone 1774, now removed (DoE 1974, 71).
- c) (PPMUF7) 98 Manor Road. Early nineteenth century, one storey and attic, rendered. Tile roof with one hipped dormer (DoE 1974, 72).

PC4. Group of tenement plots on NW side of the road from Upper Deal to Deal town, now Middle Deal Road.

- a) (PPMUF8) 302 Middle Deal Road. Eighteenth century or earlier L-shaped house with gable end to road. Two storeys, painted brick, hipped tiled roof with pantiles in centre (DoE 1974, 74).

PC5. Group of tenement plots on SE side of the road from Upper Deal to Deal town, now Middle Deal Road.

- a) (PPMUF9) 160 Church Path. Eighteenth century, two storeys and attics, painted brick. Tiled roof (DoE 1974, 33).
- b) (PPMUF10) 154 Church Path. Eighteenth century, two storeys and parapet, painted brick (DoE 1974, 33).

PC6. Group of tenement plots on NE side of the road from Upper Deal to Deal town, now Middle Deal Road.

PC7. Group of tenement plots on N side of the original road from Sandwich to Deal town, now Middle Deal Road.

- a) (PPMUF11) 52 Middle Deal Road. Early nineteenth century, three storeys, front hung with painted tiles (DoE 1974, 73).

PC8. Deal Castle and grounds.

- a) (PPMUF12) The Castle

PC9 Probable extent of Naval Yard, demolished and redeveloped for housing after 1864. Now comprising late-19th century Ranelagh Road, Clanwilliam Road, Stanley

Road and Sondes Road, all bounded by Deal Castle Road (S), Prince of Wales Terrace (E), South Street (N) and Victoria Road (W).

PC10. Group of tenement plots on E side of Middle Street and bounded by South Street (S), Beach Street (E), and Broad Street (N).

- a) (PPMUF13) 9 South Street. Eighteenth century L-shaped house, two to three storeys, refronted in cement. Known as Carter House, home of Mrs Elizabeth Carter, friend of Dr Samuel Johnson (DoE 1974, 115).
- b) (PPMUF14) 10-12 Middle Street. Two eighteenth century redbrick houses, no. 12 with stuccoed ground floor (DoE 1974, 92).
- c) (PPMUF 15) 14-16 Middle Street. Originally one house, dated 1780. Three storeys and basement, parapet, redbrick with brick stringcourse above ground and first floors (DoE 1974, 92).
- d) (PPMUF16) 1-5 Beach Street. Three three-storeyed brown brick houses with hipped slate roofs (DoE 1974, 5).
- e) (PPMUF17) 7 Beach Street. Late eighteenth and early nineteenth century two-storeyed house, stuccoed. Tiled roof with one hipped dormer (DoE 1974, 6).
- f) (PPMUF18) 9-13 Beach Street. Three nineteenth century brown brick houses, stuccoed (DoE 1974, 6).
- g) (PPMUF19) 15 Beach Street. Eighteenth century house with two storeys and attic. Parapet with moulded eaves cornice (DoE 1974, 7).
- h) (PPMUF20) 17-19 Beach Street. Two nineteenth century stuccoed houses with hipped roofs and parapets (DoE 1974, 7).

PC11. Group of tenement plots on W side of Middle Street and bounded by South Street (S), High Street (W) and Broad Street (N).

- a) (PPMUF21) 13 Middle Street. Early eighteenth century house, two-storeys and attic, of colour-washed brick. Hipped tiled roof with cement-covered Dutch gable at S. Moulded brick stringcourse above ground floor (DoE 1974, 76).
- b) (PPMUF22) 8 Broad Street. Eighteenth century L-shaped house with two storeys and attic, stuccoed. Later shop front. Rear elevation of redbrick with half a Dutch gable and dormer on roof (DoE 1974, 31).
- c) (PPMUF23) 6 Broad Street. Early nineteenth century plain redbrick front (DoE 1974, 30).

PC12. Group of tenements plots originally on E and W side of Middle Street and bounded by Broad Street (S), High Street (W), and King Street (N) Beach Street (E). The centre of the block now occupied by a car park.

- a) (PPMUF24) 32-34B High Street. Two eighteenth century houses, no. 32 three-storeyed and stuccoed, no. 34B two-storeyed with attics, with brown brick front in Flemish bond. N end tile-hung (DoE 1974, 66 and facing page 62).
- b) (PPMUF25) 36 High Street. Early eighteenth century core with façade and wing added *c.* 1840. Three storeys, stuccoed with rusticated ground floor. Parapet and stone coping concealing hipped slate roof (DoE 1974, facing page 66).
- c) (PPMUF26) 29 Beach Street. Eighteenth century, two storeyed painted brick, stone coping and parapet, hipped slate roof (DoE 1974, 8).
- d) (PPMUF27) 31 Beach Street. Early nineteenth century, three storeys and basement stuccoed, three stone steps. Hipped tiled roof (DoE 1974, 8).
- e) (PPMUF28) 49 Beach Street. Mid-nineteenth century, four storeyed stuccoed, parapet and moulded eaves cornice. Shop front with three pilasters (DoE 1974, 8).
- f) (PPMUF29) 51-55 Beach Street. Three nineteenth century houses, now one building (Clarendon Hotel) (DoE 1974, 9).
- g) (PPMUF30) 59-63 Beach Street. Three early nineteenth century houses, no. 59 brown brick, others rendered. No. 61 later shop front (DoE 1974, 9-10).
- h) (PPMUF31) 65-69 Beach Street. Eighteenth century building, refronted in yellow brick mid-nineteenth century. Late nineteenth century shop front (DoE 1974, 10).

PC13. Group of tenement plots on E side of Middle Street and bounded by King Street (S), Oak Street (N) and Beach Street (E).

- a) (PPMUF32) 73 Beach Street. Early nineteenth century, three storeys stuccoed, hipped slate roof. Late nineteenth century shop front (DoE 1974, 11).
- b) (PPMUF33) 75 Beach Street. Eighteenth century façade. Two storeys and attic stuccoed (DoE 1974, 11).
- c) (PPMUF34) 77-79 Beach Street. Early nineteenth century pair, three-storeys, no. 79 with early nineteenth century shop front (DoE 1974, 11).

- d) (PPMUF35) 81-85 Beach Street. Three eighteenth century houses, three storeys and attic. No. 81 has nineteenth century shop front, nos 83 and 85 have original shop fronts (DoE 1974, 12).
- e) (PPMUF36) 87 Beach Street. Early nineteenth century, three storeys, ground floor stuccoed, upper floors brown brick (DoE 1974, 13).
- f) (PPMUF37) 12 Market Street. Eighteenth century, two-storeys and attic. Tiled roof (DoE 1974, 73).
- g) (PPMUF38) 8-10 Chapel Street. Eighteenth century range, altered, with later extension to no. 10 (DoE 1974, 31).
- h) (PPMUF39) 1-2 Chapel Street. Eighteenth century pair of houses, two storeys and attic stuccoed. Stringcourse (DoE 1974, 31).

PC14. Group of tenement plots on W side of Middle Street and bounded by King Street (S), Oak Street (N) and High Street (W).

- a) (PPMUF40) 69 Middle Street. Mid-nineteenth century, painted brick, two storeys and attic. Nineteenth century shop front (DoE 1974, 77).
- b) (PPMUF41) 73 Middle Street. Early nineteenth century, three storeys and attic, painted brick. Stone parapet (DoE 1974, 78).
- c) (PPMUF42) 75 Middle Street. Eighteenth century, two storeys and attic, painted brick. Nineteenth century two-storeyed industrial extension on right-hand side (DoE 1974, 78).
- d) (PPMUF43) 2-6 Oak Street. Eighteenth century terrace, three storeys, redbrick (DoE 1974, 108).

PC15. Remains of group of tenements on E side of Beach Street.

- a) (PPMUF44) Royal Hotel, Beach Street. Early nineteenth century, four storeys stuccoed. Pedimented doorcase with royal coat of arms. Early twentieth century redbrick extension to rear (DoE 1974, 27).

PC16. Group of tenement plots on E side of Middle Street and bounded by Oak Street (S), Farrier Street (N) and Beach Street (W).

- a) (PPMUF45) 101 Beach Street. Late eighteenth/early nineteenth century, two storeys stuccoed. Parapet (DoE 1974, 13).
- b) (PPMUF46) 105-117 Beach Street. Row of late eighteenth/early nineteenth century houses, two or three storeys stuccoed (DoE 1974, 14-15).
- c) (PPMUF47) 119-121 Beach Street. Eighteenth century, originally one house, two storeys and attic, hipped tiled roof (DoE 1974, 16).

- d) (PPMUF48) 123 Beach Street. Early nineteenth century, two storeys painted brick (DoE 1974, 16).
- e) (PPMUF49) 125 Beach Street Late eighteenth/early nineteenth century, two storeys stuccoed (DoE 1974, 16).
- f) (PPMUF50) 127 Beach Street. Mid-nineteenth century, three storeys and basement stuccoed. Two steps to street (DoE 1974, 17).
- g) (PPMUF51) 129 Beach Street. Early nineteenth century, three storeys, redbrick (DoE 1974, 17).
- h) (PPMUF52) 131-137 Beach Street. Row of eighteenth century houses, no. 131 two storeys, other three-storeyed DoE 1974, 17-18).
- i) (PPMUF53) 141 Beach Street. Late eighteenth/early nineteenth century, two storeys stuccoed (DoE 1974, 18).
- j) (PPMUF54) 143 Beach Street. Early nineteenth century, three storeys and attic, stuccoed and pebble dashed (DoE 1974, 19).
- k) (PPMUF55) 15 Oak Street. Early nineteenth century, two storeys and attic stuccoed. Mid-nineteenth century shop front with console brackets (DoE 1974, 108).
- l) (PPMUF56) 13 Oak Street. Eighteenth century terrace, three storeys redbrick (DoE 1974, 108).
- m) (PPMUF57) 3 Wood Yard. Eighteenth century, two storeys and attic roughcast. Tiled mansard roof. Stringcourse (DoE 1974, 119).
- n) (PPMUF58) 1 Brewer Street. Early nineteenth century industrial building, two storeys stuccoed (DoE 1974, 29).
- o) (PPMUF59) 2-3 Brewer Street. Mid- to late eighteenth century, two storeys and attics redbrick (DoE 1974, 30).
- p) (PPMUF60) 82-90 Middle Street. Eighteenth century, two storeys, No. 90 faced with modern brick, others stuccoed (DoE 1974, 93-94).
- q) (PPMUF61) 92-96 Middle Street. Early to mid-nineteenth century, two storeys stuccoed, no. 94A with modern shop front and no. 96 with mid-nineteenth century bowed shop front (DoE 1974, 94-95).
- r) (PPMUF62) 16 Coppin Street. Early nineteenth century, three storeys and basement, all but ground floor redbrick. Four steps to street (DoE 1974, 40).

- s) (PPMUF63) 15-13 Coppin Street. Late eighteenth/early nineteenth century, two storeys, basements and attics, painted brick and pebbledash (DoE 1974, 39-40).
- t) (PPMUF64) 1-4 Coppin Street. Late eighteenth-century range of cottages, two storeys yellow brick, some painted and roughcast (DoE 1974, 38).
- u) (PPMUF65) 8-10 Coppin Street. Late eighteenth century pair of houses (nos 8 and 9) and entrance to stables and coach house. Two storeys (DoE 1974, 39).
- v) (PPMUF66) 98-100 Middle Street. Early nineteenth century yellow brick. No. 98 has shop front (DoE 1974, 95).
- w) (PPMUF67) 108 Middle Street. Eighteenth century house, shop and warehouse, altered in nineteenth century (DoE 1974, facing page 96).
- x) (PPMUF68) 6 Farrier Street. Late eighteenth/early nineteenth century two storeys and attic stuccoed (DoE 1974, 52).
- y) (PPMUF69) 8-14 Farrier Street. Early nineteenth century, two and three storeys, redbrick and stuccoed (DoE 1974, 53).
- z) (PPMUF70) 18-20 Farrier Street. Eighteenth century, two storeys and attics stuccoed, stringcourse (DoE 1974, 54).
- aa) (PPMUF71) 22 Farrier Street. Early to mid-nineteenth century, two storeys stuccoed with rusticated ground floor (DoE 1974, 54).

PC17. Group of tenement plots on W side of Middle Street and bounded by Oak Street (S), Farrier Street (N) and High Street (W).

- a) (PPMUF72) 81-83 Middle Street. Mid-nineteenth century, two storeys stuccoed (DO 78-79).
- b) (PPMUF73) 85 Middle Street. Eighteenth century, two storeys and attic. Half-hipped tiled roof (DoE 1974, 79).
- c) (PPMUF74) 87-95 Middle Street. Mid-nineteenth century, two storeys and basement, stock brick, pebbledash and stucco (DoE 1974, 79-80).
- d) (PPMUF75) 97-99 Middle Street. Eighteenth century pair of cottages, two storeys painted brick (DoE 1974, 80).
- e) (PPMUF76) 105-107 Middle Street. Late eighteenth/early nineteenth century, three storeys painted brick. Half-hipped tiled roof (DoE 1974, 81).

- f) (PPMUF77) 109-119 Middle Street. Mid-nineteenth century, no. 109 two storeys, others three storeys, brown brick or stuccoed (DoE 1974, 81-83).
- g) (PPMUF78) 114 High Street. Late eighteenth/early nineteenth century bonded warehouse, established 1802. Two storeys stuccoed, brick extension at rear (DoE 1974, 66).
- h) (PPMUF79) 122-124 High Street. Eighteenth century, no. 124 dated 1769, two storeys and attic now rendered. No. 122 three storeys red brick (DoE 1974, 67).

PC18. Group of tenement plots on E side of Middle Street and bounded by Farrier Street (S), Griffin Street (N) and Beach Street (E).

- a) (PPMUF84) 145 Beach Street. Late eighteenth/early nineteenth century, three storeys and basement pebbledashed (DoE 1974, 19).
- b) (PPMUF85) 147-149 Beach Street. Mid-nineteenth century, two and three storeys stuccoed (DoE 1974, 19-20).
- c) (PPMUF86) 151 Beach Street. Eighteenth century, three storeys roughcast. Late nineteenth century shop front (DoE 1974, 20).
- d) (PPMUF87) 153-155 Beach Street. Mid-nineteenth century, three storeys stuccoed, parapet and moulded cornice (DoE 1974, 20-21).
- e) (PPMUF88) 157-161 Beach Street. Early nineteenth century, three storeys, no. 159 with basement. Brown brick colour-washed or stuccoed (DoE 1974, 21-22).
- f) (PPMUF89) 165 Beach Street. Early nineteenth century, three storeys stuccoed (DoE 1974, 22).
- g) (PPMUF90) 167 Beach Street. Eighteenth century, three storeys stuccoed. Nineteenth century pub front (DoE 1974, 22).
- h) (PPMUF91) 169 Beach Street. Mid-nineteenth century, two storeys roughcast with applied 'timber-framing' (DoE 1974, 23).
- i) (PPMUF92) 171-173 Beach Street. Early nineteenth century, two and three storeys, roughcast and stuccoed (DoE 1974, 23).
- j) (PPMUF93) 179 Beach Street. Eighteenth century, two storeys, basement and attic stuccoed, Dutch gable to rear (DoE 1974, 24).
- k) (PPMUF94) 9-13 Farrier Street. Late eighteenth/early nineteenth century, two storeys and basement or attic, no. 9 with parapet (DoE 1974, 49-50).

- l) (PPMUF95) 15-17 Farrier Street. Early nineteenth century, three storeys yellow brick and stuccoed (DoE 1974, 50-51).
- m) (PPMUF96) 21-23 Farrier Street. Late eighteenth/early nineteenth century pair, two storeys and attic stuccoed (DoE 1974, 51).
- n) (PPMUF97) 25 Farrier Street. Early nineteenth century, three storeys stuccoed (DoE 1974, 52).
- o) (PPMUF98) 110-114 Middle Street. Eighteenth century cottages, two storeys and attic, no. 110 stuccoed, nos. 112-112 redbrick (DoE 1974, 96).
- p) (PPMUF99) 116 Middle Street. Mid-nineteenth century, two storeys colour washed (DoE 1974, 96).
- q) (PPMUF100) 118-126 Middle Street. Mid-nineteenth century, no. 126 three storeys stuccoed, others two storeys stuccoed (DoE 1974, 97-98).
- r) (PPMUF101) 12-13 Golden Street. Late eighteenth/early nineteenth century, two storeys and attic, roughcast and stuccoed (DoE 1974, 57-58).
- s) (PPMUF102) 9-11 Golden Street. Early nineteenth century, no. 11 two storeys and attic stuccoed, nos. 9 and 10 three storeys stuccoed and yellow brick (DoE 1974, 56-57).
- t) (PPMUF103) 1-2 Golden Street. Mid-nineteenth century, two storeys, basement and attic, parapet with stone coping, stuccoed and yellow brick (DoE 1974, 54-55).
- u) (PPMUF104) 3-4 Golden Street. Late eighteenth/early nineteenth century, two storeys, basement and attic, yellow brick and pebbledash, parapet with stone coping (DoE 1974, 55).
- v) (PPMUF105) 5-6 Golden Street. Early nineteenth century, two and three storeys stuccoed and pebbledashed, no. 5 parapet (DoE 1974, 56).
- w) (PPMUF106) 11-15 Silver Street. Eighteenth century, no. 11 three storeys red brick, others two storeys painted brick, roughcast and stuccoed (DoE 1974, 113-114).
- x) (PPMUF107) 5 Silver Street. Early nineteenth century, three storeys and basement, stuccoed (DoE 1974, 113).
- y) (PPMUF108) 13-16 Griffin Street. Eighteenth century, no. 16 three storeys, others two storeys, redbrick and stuccoed. Nos. 14 and 17 with Dutch gables (DoE 1974, 61-62).

PC19. Group of tenement plots on W side of Middle Street and bounded by Farrier Street (S), Griffin Street (N) and High Street (W).

- a) (PPMUF109) 123 Middle Street. Mid-nineteenth century, three storeys brown brick, parapet (DoE 1974, 83).
- b) (PPMUF110) 125-127 Middle Street. Early/mid-nineteenth century, two storeys and attic redbrick (DoE 1974, 83-84).
- c) (PPMUF111) 129 Middle Street. Late eighteenth/early nineteenth century, three storeys stuccoed, parapet, hipped tile roof (DoE 1974, 84).
- d) (PPMUF112) 131 Middle Street. Early nineteenth century, three storeys painted brick and stuccoed (DoE 1974, 84).
- e) (PPMUF113) 141 Middle Street. Late eighteenth/early nineteenth century, three storeys and basement brown brick with redbrick dressings, parapet with stone coping (DoE 1974, 85).
- f) (PPMUF114) 143 Middle Street. Mid-nineteenth century, two storeys stuccoed, parapet (DoE 1974, 85).
- g) (PPMUF115) 145 Middle Street. Late eighteenth/early nineteenth century, three storeys and basement stock brick (DoE 1974, 85).
- h) (PPMUF116) 147-149 Middle Street. Mid-nineteenth century, two storeys, basement and attic (DoE 1974, 86).
- i) (PPMUF117) 1-2 Portobello Court. Eighteenth century, two storeys painted brick (DoE 1974, 108-109).
- j) (PPMUF118) 3 Portobello Court. Early nineteenth century, two storeys and attic painted brick (DoE 1974, 109).
- k) (PPMUF119) 4-5 Portobello Court. Early nineteenth century pair, two storeys and basement painted brick. Early nineteenth century industrial building on right-hand side (DoE 1974, 109).
- l) (PPMUF81) 1-3 Farrier Street. Early nineteenth century pair, three storeys and basement yellow brick. Two steps to street (DoE 1974, 48).
- m) (PPMUF82) 5 Farrier Street. Late eighteenth/early nineteenth century, two storeys red brick (DoE 1974, 49).
- n) (PPMUF83) 7 Farrier Street. Early/mid-nineteenth century, three storeys yellow brick (DoE 1974, 49).
- o) (PPMUF120) 8 New Street. Nineteenth century front on possibly eighteenth century house, three storeys redbrick (DoE 1974, 104).

- p) (PPMUF121) 2 New Street. Early nineteenth century, two storeys yellow brick, parapet with stone coping (DoE 1974, 104).
- q) (PPMUF122) 3-5 New Street. Eighteenth century with nineteenth century fronts, three storeys and basement stock brick and stuccoed (DoE 1974, 103).
- r) (PPMUF123) 6 New Street. Mid-nineteenth century, three storeys and basement stuccoed (DoE 1974, 103).
- s) (PPMUF124) 164 High Street. Dated 1781, three storeys stuccoed (DoE 1974, 68).
- t) (PPMUF125) 178-180 High Street. Eighteenth century pair, three storeys and semi-basement redbrick. Five steps to street (DoE 1974, 68).
- u) (PPMUF 126) 18 Griffin Street. Early nineteenth century house and shop, three storeys, part of original shop front (DoE 1974, 62).
- v) (PPMUF127) 19 Griffin Street. Mid/late eighteenth century, two storeys and attic painted brick (DoE 1974, 63).

PC20. Group of tenement plots on E side of Middle Street and bounded by Griffin Street (S), North Street (N) and Beach Street (E).

- a) (PPMUF128) 140 Middle Street. Eighteenth century, two storeys stuccoed (DoE 1974, 98).
- b) (PPMUF129) 142 Middle Street. Mid-nineteenth century, three storeys stuccoed (DoE 1974, 99).
- c) (PPMUF130) 142A-148 Middle Street. Eighteenth century, nos. 142A and 144 three storeys stuccoed, nos. 146 and 148 two storeys and attic painted brick and stuccoed (DoE 1974, 99-100).
- d) (PPMUF131) 156 Middle Street. Early nineteenth century, two storeys and basement brown brick (DoE 1974, 100).
- e) (PPMUF132) 164 Middle Street. Late eighteenth/early nineteenth century, two storeys yellow brick, parapet with coping (DoE 1974, 100).
- f) (PPMUF133) 185-191 Beach Street. Early nineteenth century, three storeys stuccoed (DoE 1974, 25-26).
- g) (PPMUF134) 195-195A Beach Street. Eighteenth century, two storeys stuccoed (DoE 1974, 26).
- h) (PPMUF135) 197-199 Beach Street. Mid-nineteenth century, three storeys, basement and attic stuccoed (DoE 1974, 27).

- i) (PPMUF136) 11-12 Griffin Street. Eighteenth century, no. 11 refaced nineteenth century, two storeys and attic, redbrick and stuccoed (DoE 1974, 60).
- j) (PPMUF137) 2-8 Exchange Street. Late eighteenth/early nineteenth century terrace, two storeys and basement, brown brick (DoE 1974, 48).
- k) (PPMUF138) 13-14 Dolphin Street. Eighteenth century, two storeys redbrick and stuccoed (DoE 1974, 45).
- l) (PPMUF139) 16 Dolphin Street. Late eighteenth/early nineteenth century, three storeys stuccoed (DoE 1974, 46).
- m) (PPMUF140) 1-8 Dolphin Street. Eighteenth century, nos. 1 and 3 three storeys redbrick, others two storeys redbrick and painted brick (DoE 1974, 42-44).
- n) (PPMUF141) 9 Dolphin Street. Mid-nineteenth century two storeys, attic and basement stuccoed (DoE 1974, 44).
- o) (PPMUF142) 2-4 North Street. Early nineteenth century, no. 2 two storeys yellow brick, nos. 3 and 4 a pair, three storeys yellow brick (DoE 1974, 104).

PC21. Group of tenement plots on W side of Middle Street and bounded by Griffin Street (S), Alfred Square (N) and High Street (W)

- a) (PPMUF143) 4-5 Griffin Street. Early/mid-nineteenth century three storeys and basement stuccoed and rendered (DoE 1974, 58-59).
- b) (PPMUF144) 7-9 Griffin Street. Mid-nineteenth century, three storeys and basement stuccoed and rendered (DoE 1974, 59).
- c) (PPMUF145) 179 Middle Street. Early nineteenth century, three storeys and basement roughcast, parapet (DoE 1974, 89).
- d) (PPMUF146) 181 Middle Street. Late eighteenth/early nineteenth century, three storeys and basement roughcast (DoE 1974, 89).
- e) (PPMUF147) 183-189 Middle Street. Mid-nineteenth century, nos. 183-185 two storeys pebble-dashed and stuccoed, nos. 187-189 three storeys and basement stuccoed, parapet with stone coping (DoE 1974, 90).
- f) (PPMUF148) 9-10 Alfred Square. Early nineteenth century pair, three storeys and basement redbrick (DoE 1974, 2).

- g) (PPMUF149) 11-13 Alfred Square. Mid-nineteenth century, no. 11 three storeys and basement cement rendered, nos. 12-13 two storeys red brick and cement rendered (DoE 1974, 3).
- h) (PPMUF150) 3-8B Alfred Square. Early and mid-nineteenth century, no. 3 two storeys, basement and attic painted brick, others three storeys and basement redbrick, rendered and stuccoed (DoE 1974, 1-2).

PC22. Groups of tenements and market gardens on W side of High Street (formerly Lower Street) and bounded by Park Street (S), Ark Lane (N) and Western Road (W).

- a) (PPMUF151) Post Office, Stanhope Street. Late nineteenth century, redbrick, elaborate and fantastic Dutch gable on right (DoE 1974, 116).
- b) (PPMUF152) St George's Church and Churchyard, High Street. Built 1706-1716, designed by Samuel Simmons of Deal with advice from John James of Greenwich. Redbrick with pedimented ends, internal galleries on three sides (DoE 1974, 63).
- c) (PPMUF153) 2 St George's Road. Nineteenth century (OS 1862).
- d) (PPMUF154) 115-127 High Street. Early nineteenth century, three storeys yellow brick (DoE 1974, 64-65).

PC23. Groups of tenements on W side of High Street (formerly Lower Street) and bounded by Wellington Road (S), Park Street (N) and Blenheim Road (W).

- a) (PPMUF155) Site of boat yard. Nineteenth century (OS 1862).
- b) (PPMUF156) Site of Admiralty House (OS 1862).
- c) (PPMUF157) 13 Queen Street. Early/mid-nineteenth century, two storeys and attic yellow brick, early nineteenth century shop front (DoE 1974, 110).
- d) (PPMUF158) 14 Queen Street. Mid-nineteenth century one storey and basement stone faced with brick sides, stringcourse with rustication below (DoE 1974, 111).

Not in plan component

(PPMUF 159) St Andrew's Church, West Street. Built 1850 by Ambrose Poynter, chancel extended and vestries added 1865. Kentish ragstone with Caen stone dressings (DoE 1974, after page 118).

(PPMUF 160) Site of Receiver of Wrecks (OS 1862).

6 THE POTENTIAL OF DEAL

6.1 Archaeological resource overview

Very few archaeological investigations have so far been undertaken within the town, thus little is known about the extent of surviving archaeological sub-surface deposits. The development of the town from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries has largely taken place on the gravel ridge parallel to the beach and immediately to the west of it where marshes formerly stood, so it is unlikely that there will be much underlying archaeological stratigraphy. The area of the castle and the former navy yard to its north is one place where superimposition of occupation is possible, and there may be some waterlogged deposits.

6.2 Research questions

The purpose of this document is to develop policy for Deal's urban archaeological deposits in its historic core. There is little likelihood of there being well stratified underground deposits of any depth, but some of the seventeenth century buildings may stand on earlier foundations and would benefit from archaeological examination if the later buildings are being modified. The greatest importance of Deal lies in its unique townscape, with hundreds of surviving seventeenth to nineteenth century domestic buildings. The detailed study of these, involving structural surveys and investigation when buildings are undergoing restoration or renovation will be essential to the understanding of the town.

6.3 Key areas for research

6.3.1 The origins of Deal

The following need to be investigated

- The nature, date and extent of the earliest settlement remains in Upper Deal
- The nature, date and extent of the earliest settlement remains in Lower Deal
- The nature and extent of any pre-seventeenth century buildings in Middle Street
- The origins and development of St. Leonard's church
- The possibility of a focus earlier than St. Leonard's church
- The earliest remains which can be classed as urban or proto-urban

6.3.2 The development of Deal as an urban centre

The following need to be investigated

- The morphological development of the town
- The form and character of individual properties
- The impact of the castle on the development of the town
- The relationship of the castle to changing environmental conditions
- The site, date and construction of the castle's associated defences
- The impact of the navy yard on the development of the town
- The layout of buildings in the navy yard
- The position of naval slipways
- The sites of the boat building yards in the town and the provision for their access, slipways for launching etc.
- The development of the domestic buildings of the town

6.3.3 General questions

The following need to be investigated

The geology, date of formation and development of the gravel ridge on which the town developed

The geology of the marshy ground to north and east of the ridge, and the date of its drainage

The palaeo-environmental evidence for the pre-urban and urban settlement

The discovery and study of both structures and artefacts would illuminate these topics. Small-scale archaeological sampling in individual properties in Deal could provide answers to specific questions, but investigation of standing structures would also play a large part in answering them. The best means of discovering the position and importance of Deal in the hierarchy of Kent towns will be through survey of the standing structures, consultation of historical documentation, and excavation.

REFERENCES

7.1 Main works consulted

- Bloomfield, P. 1987 Kent and the Napoleonic Wars, *Kentish Sources X*.
- Bower, J. M. 1989 *Deal and the Deal Boatmen*. Unpublished PhD thesis, Univ. Kent Canterbury
- Boys, W. 1792 *Collections for an History of Sandwich in Kent*.
- Chadwick, S. E. 1958 The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Finglesham, Kent: a reconsideration, *Medieval. Archaeol.* 2, 1-71.
- Chalklin, C. W. 1974 The making of some new towns, c. 1600-1720. In Chalklin, C.W. and Havinden, M. A. (eds), *Rural Change and Urban growth 1500-1800*, 229-252.
- Chalklin, C. W. 1960 The Compton census of 1676, *Kent Records XVII*, 153-174.
- Collins, B. 1969 *Discovering Deal*.
- Deal Borough Council n.d. *Royal Charters and Letters Patent*.
- Deal, Walmer and District Hist. Soc. 1976 *Deal for the Visitor*.
- Fussell, L. 1818 *A Journey Round the Coast of Kent*.
- Glover, J. 1982 *The Place Names of Kent*.
- Hardman, F.W. 1939 The sea valley of Deal, *Archaeol. Cantiana* 50, 50-9.
- Harrington, D. (ed.) 2000 The Kent Hearth Tax Assessment Lady Day 1664, *Kent Records XXIX*.
- Kilburne, R. 1657 *A Brief Survey of the County of Kent*.
- Laker, J. 1917 *History of Deal*.
- Morgan, P. (ed.) 1983 *Domesday Book Kent*.
- Morris, C. (ed.) 1982 *The Illustrated Journeys of Celia Fiennes 1685-c. 1712*.
- Muskett, P. 1986 Deal smugglers in the eighteenth century, *Southern History* 8
- Parfitt, K. & 1997 *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery on Mill Hill, Deal, Kent*.

Brugmann, B.		Soc. Med. Archaeol. Mono. 14.
Pritchard, S.	1864	<i>The History of Deal and its Neighbourhood.</i>
Seymour, C.	1776	<i>A New Topographical, Historical and Commercial Survey of the Cities, Towns and Villages of the County of Kent.</i> Canterbury.
Stebbing, W.P.D.	1937	<i>The Invaders' Shore.</i>
Tomaszewski, N.E.	1978	<i>Deal Before the Conquest.</i> Deal & Walmer Local History & Research Group Occasional Paper 1.
Wallenberg, J.K.	1934	<i>The Place-Names of Kent.</i>
Walton, J. K.	1983	<i>The English Seaside Resort, a Social History 1750-1914.</i>
Whyman, J.	1969	Rise and decline: Dover and Deal in the nineteenth century, <i>Archaeol. Cantiana</i> 84, 107-137.
Whyman, J.	1985	The Early Kentish Seaside (1736-1840), <i>Kentish Sources VIII.</i>

7.2 References for SMR and urban features

Barber, N.	1994	<i>A Century of British Brewers 1890-1990.</i>
CBA	1994	<i>Defence of Britain Project.</i> Counc. Brit. Archaeol.
Chapman, H.S.	1921	<i>The Story of Dola, Julius Caesar's Landing Place.</i>
Colvin, H.M. (ed.)	1982	<i>The History of the King's Works, IV:II.</i>
DoE	1974	<i>List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest: Borough of Deal.</i>
Dunning, G.C.	1966	Neolithic occupation sites in East Kent, <i>Antiq. J.</i> 46, 1-25.
Jessup, R.F.	1930	<i>Archaeology of Kent.</i>
Laker, J.	1917	<i>History of Deal.</i>
Mickelburgh, T.	1988	<i>Guide to British Piers.</i>
Newman, J.	1969	<i>The Buildings of England: North East and East Kent.</i>
OS 1862	1862-5	<i>Ordnance Survey 25 inch map, 1st edition.</i>
Oxford AU	1996	Proposed Supermarket Development, West Street, Deal.

Unpublished report submitted to KCC.

Saunders, A.	1989	<i>Fortress Britain.</i>
Saunders, A.	1997	<i>English Heritage Book of Channel Defences.</i>
Saunders, A. and Smith, V.	2001	Kent's Defence Heritage. Unpublished report submitted to KCC.
Stebbing, W.P.D.	1935	202 Beach Street, Deal, <i>Archaeol. Cantiana</i> 47, 247-8.
Stebbing, W.P. D.	1955	Researches and discoveries in Kent, Deal district, <i>Archaeol. Cantiana</i> 69, 203-204.
VCH I	1902	<i>The Victoria History of the County of Kent, I.</i>
VCH III	1932	<i>The Victoria History of the County of Kent, III.</i>
Wessex Archaeol.	1993	DB Review of Drainage Plan for Deal Town Centre and Mill Rd/London Rd. Unpublished report submitted to KCC.
Wessex Archaeol.	1999	Archaeological Observations in Dover, Folkestone and Deal 1993-1998. Unpublished report submitted to KCC.
Wilson, G.	1976	<i>The Old Telegraphs.</i>
Wymer, J.K.	1977	<i>A Gazetteer of Mesolithic Sites in England and Wales.</i> CBA Res. Rep. 20.

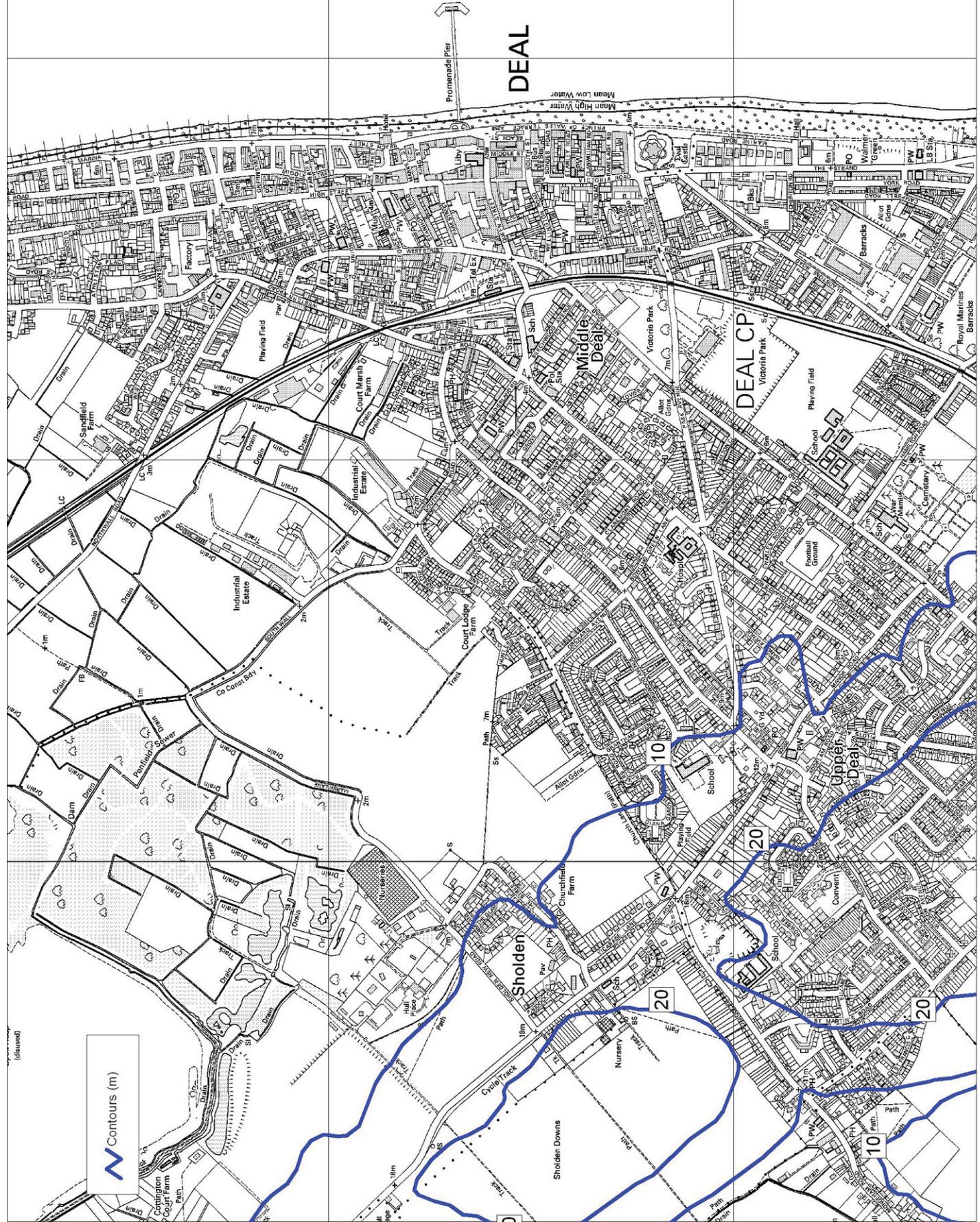


Figure 1 Map of Deal showing contours

1:4082

Based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (C) Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Kent County Council licence No. LA076708. July 30, 2003

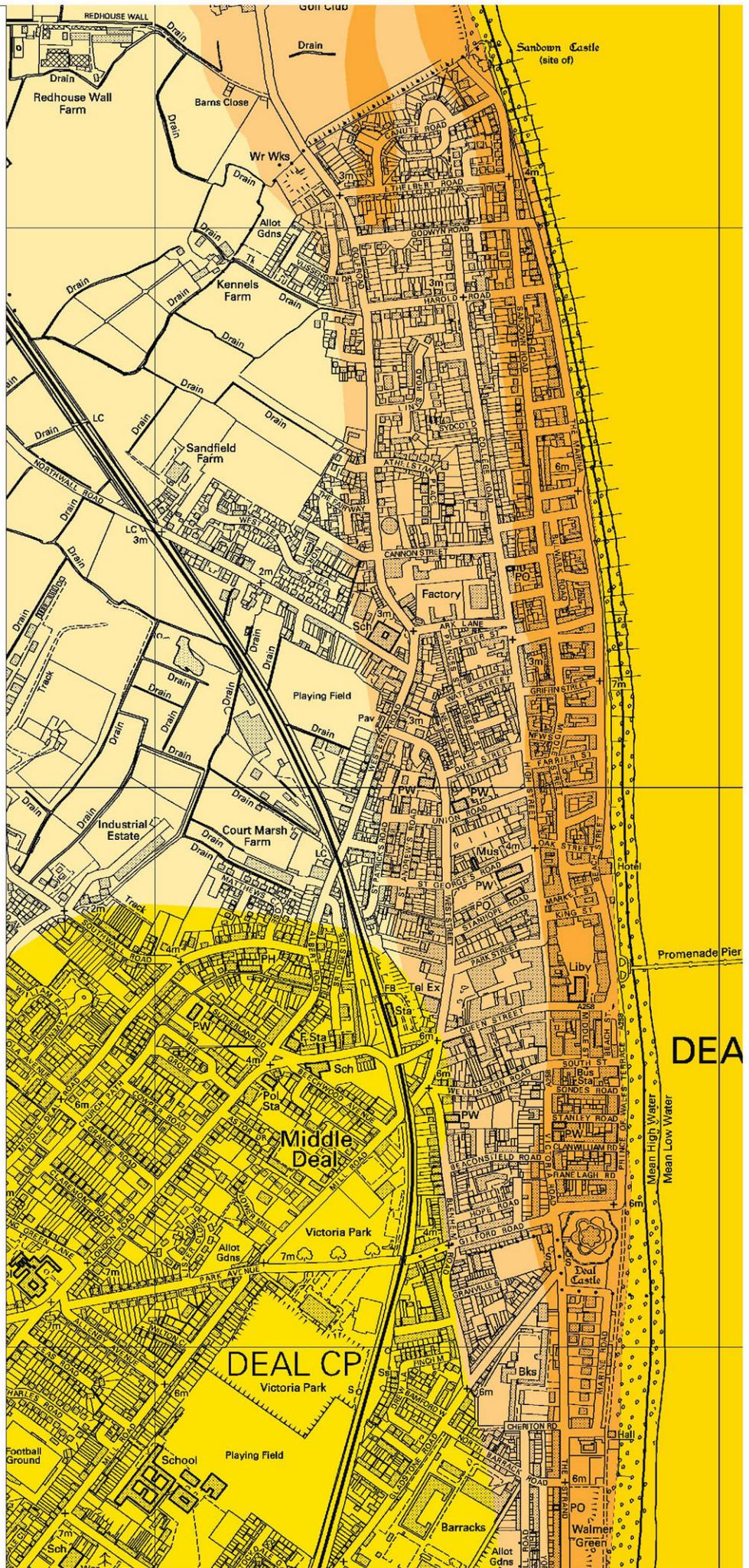
Geology

Drift Geology

-  Landslip
- No Drift
- No Drift or Solid
- Blown Sand
- Marine Beach / Tidal Flats
- Storm Gravel Beach Deposits
- Marine (/Estuarine) Alluvium (Clay (Sand & Gravel))
- Calcareous Tufa
- Alluvium
- Dry Valley & Nailbourne Deposits
- Peat
- Brickearth
- Undivided Flood Plain Gravel
- 1st Terrace River Gravel
- 2nd Terrace River Gravel
- 3rd Terrace River Gravel
- 4th Terrace River Gravel
- 5th Terrace River Gravel
- 1st/2nd Terrace River Gravel
- 2nd/3rd Terrace River Gravel
- 4th/5th Terrace River Gravel
- Taplow Gravel
- Boyn Hill Gravel
- Head
- Coombe Deposits
- Head Brickearth
- Head Brickearth (Older)
- Head Brickearth 1st Terrace
- Head Gravel
- Plateau Gravel
- Clay-with-Flints
- Sand in Clay-with-Flints
- Disturbed Blackheath Beds

Solid Geology

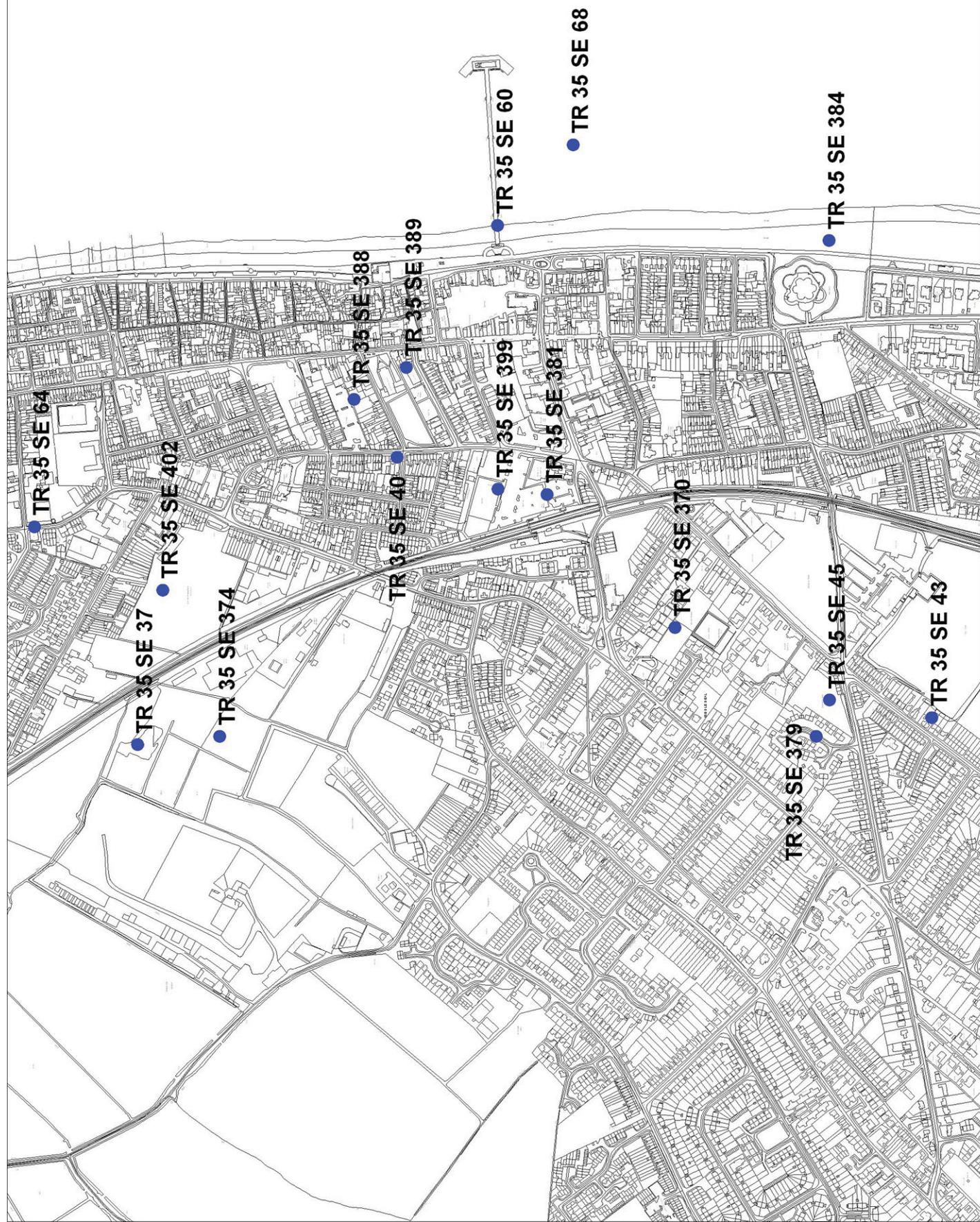
- 'Cyrena' lime Weald Clay
- Ardingly Sandstone
- Ashdown Beds
- Atherfield Clay
- Bagshot Beds
- Blackheath beds
- Bullhead Beds
- Clay & Lime in Weald Clay
- Clay Ironstone Weald Clay
- Clay in Tun Wells Sand
- Claygate Beds
- Cuckfield Stone
- Folkestone Beds
- Gault
- Grinstead Clay
- Hastings beds
- Hythe Beds
- Ironstone-Wadhurst Clay
- Large Pal Lime Weald clay
- Lenham Beds
- London Clay
- Lower Chalk Glauconitic marl
- Lower Grinstead Clay
- Lwer Tun Wells Sand
- Melbourn rock
- Middle Chalk
- No drift or solid
- Sand in Wadhurst Clay
- Sand in weald clay
- Sandgate Beds
- Small Pal lime Weald clay
- Thanet Beds Bullhead beds
- Tunbridge Wells Sand
- Upper Chalk
- Upper Greensand
- Upper Grinstead Clay
- Upper Tun Wells Sand
- Wadhurst Clay
- Weald Clay
- Woolwich beds



Scale 1:7,500

Figure 2 Map of Deal showing geology

● SMR Records



1:4082

Figure 3 Map of Deal showing archaeological remains

Based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (C) Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Kent County Council licence No. LA076708. July 30, 2003

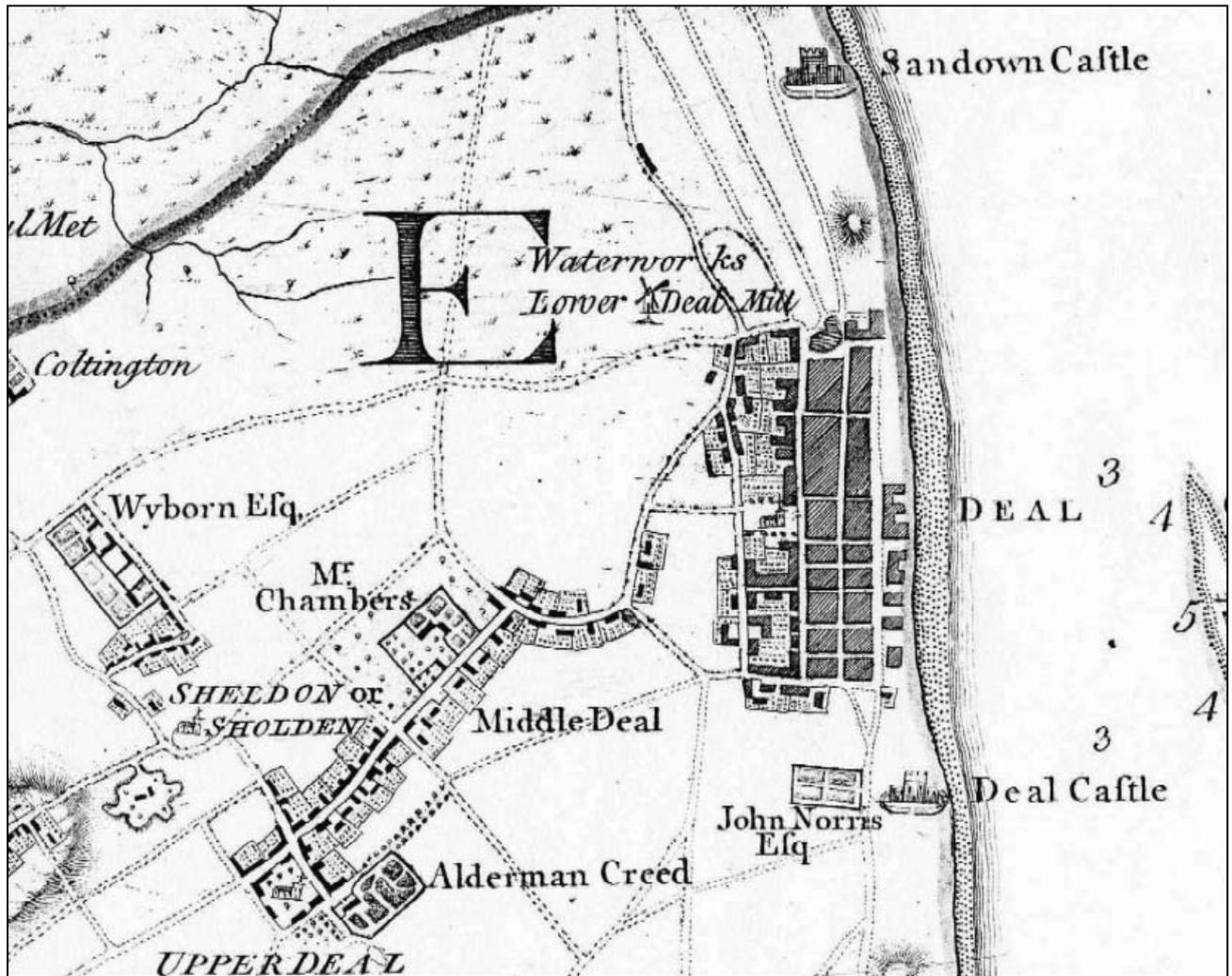


Figure 4. Andrews, Dury and Herbert's map of Deal - 1769

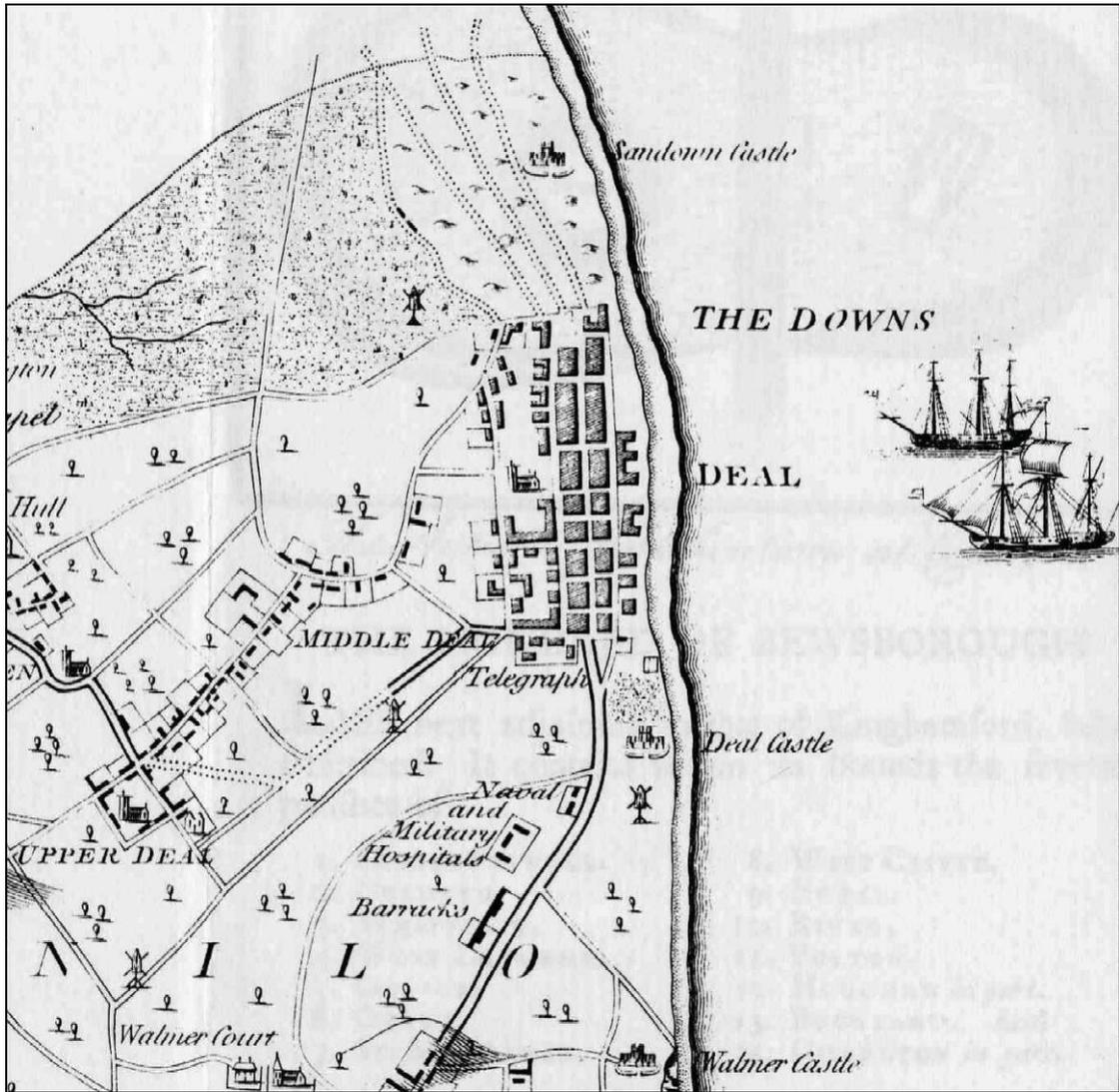


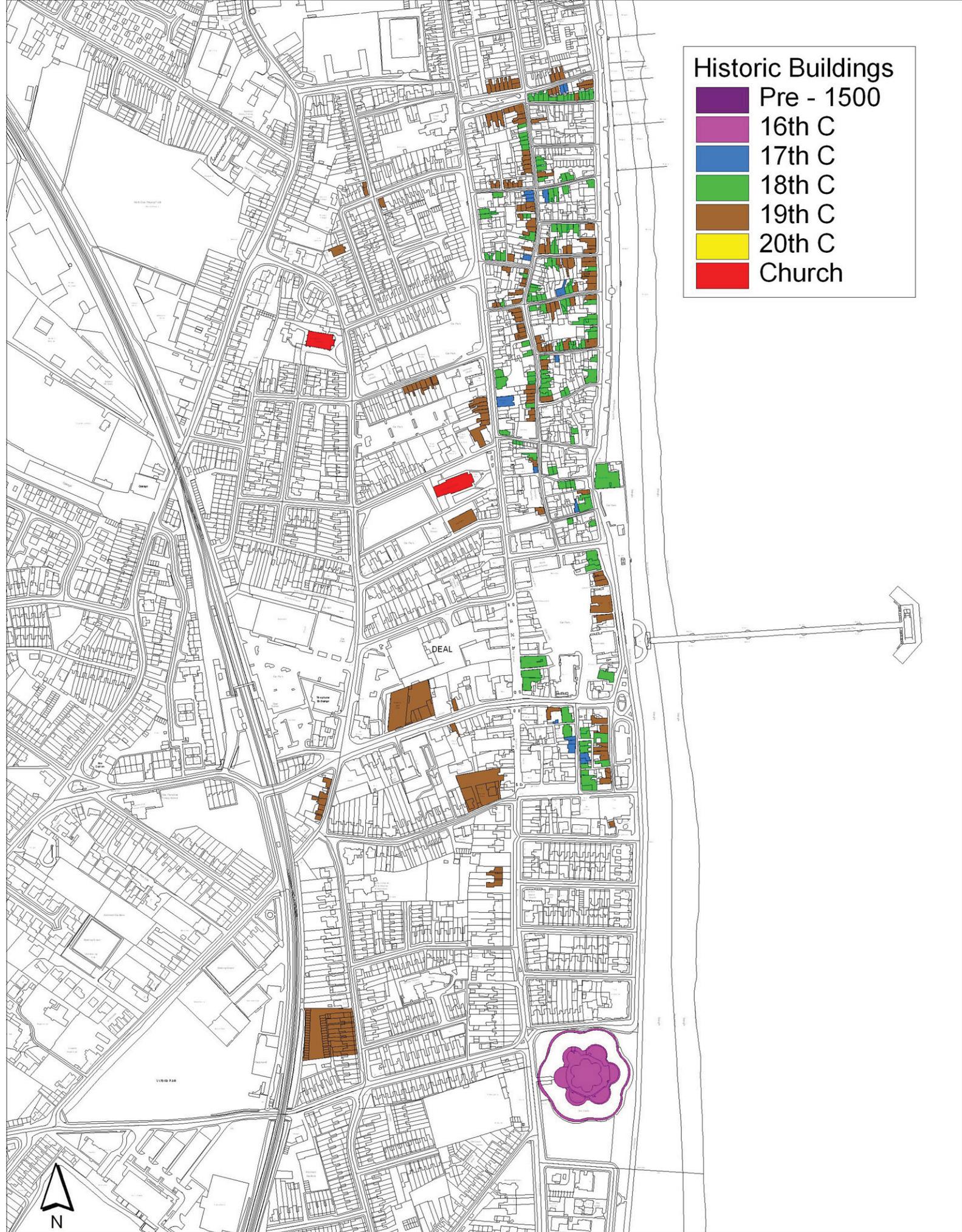
Figure 5. Hasted's map of Deal, c.1790's



Figure 6. Ordnance Surveyor's field drawing of Deal for the 1st edition OS maps, c.1800



Figure 7. The 1st Edition OS map of Deal, c.1865



1:5216

Figure 8a. Map of Deal showing historic buildings

Based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (C) Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Kent County Council licence No. LA076708. August 1, 2003



Historic Buildings

- Pre - 1500
- 16th C
- 17th C
- 18th C
- 19th C
- 20th C
- Church

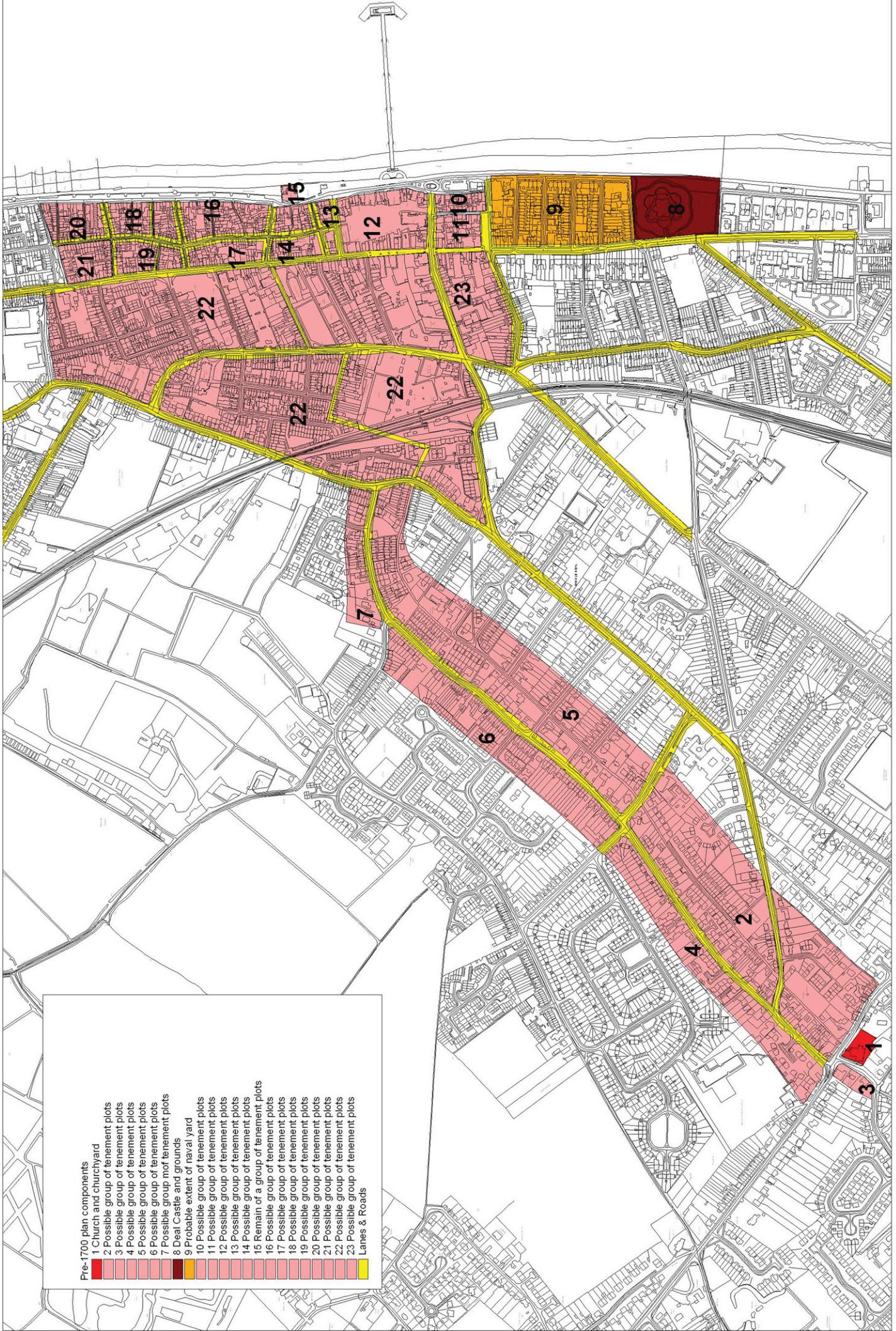


1:6259

Figure 8b. Map of Deal showing historic buildings

Based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (C) Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Kent County Council licence No. LA076708. August 1, 2003

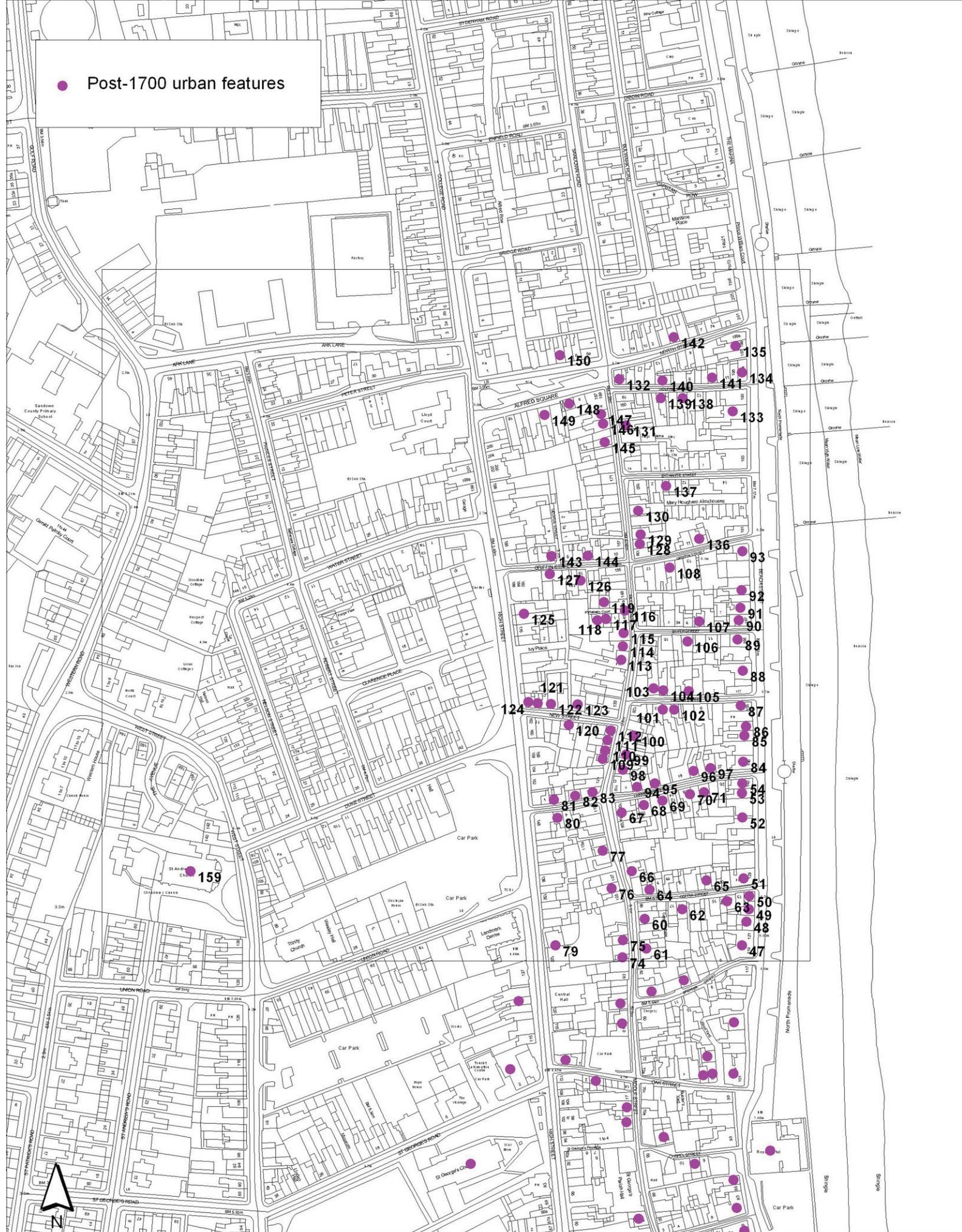




- Pre-1700 plan components**
- 1 Church and churchyard
 - 2 Possible group of tenement plots
 - 3 Possible group of tenement plots
 - 4 Possible group of tenement plots
 - 5 Possible group of tenement plots
 - 6 Possible group of tenement plots
 - 7 Possible group of tenement plots
 - 8 Deal Castle and grounds
 - 9 Probable extent of naval yard
 - 10 Possible group of tenement plots
 - 11 Possible group of tenement plots
 - 12 Possible group of tenement plots
 - 13 Possible group of tenement plots
 - 14 Possible group of tenement plots
 - 15 Remain or a group of tenement plots
 - 16 Possible group of tenement plots
 - 17 Possible group of tenement plots
 - 18 Possible group of tenement plots
 - 19 Possible group of tenement plots
 - 20 Possible group of tenement plots
 - 21 Possible group of tenement plots
 - 22 Possible group of tenement plots
 - 23 Possible group of tenement plots
 - Lanes & Roads

Figure 9 Map of Deal showing pre-1700 plan components

● Post-1700 urban features



1:2561

Figure 11a. Map of Deal showing post-1700 urban features

Based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (C) Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Kent County Council licence No. LA076708. August 1, 2003





1:3651

Figure 11b. Map of Deal showing post-1700 urban features

Based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (C) Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Kent County Council licence No. LA076708. August 1, 2003



● Post-1700 urban features



1:6520

Figure 11c. Map of Deal showing post-1700 urban features

Based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (C) Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Kent County Council licence No. LA076708. August 1, 2003



APPENDIX I: KENT AND MEDWAY STRUCTURE PLAN – MAPPING OUT THE FUTURE: *DRAFT SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE (SPG 3) ON ARCHAEOLOGY IN HISTORIC TOWNS*

1. Introduction

1.1 The Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey, undertaken by Kent County Council, assesses the archaeological potential of the historic towns in Kent and Medway, particularly in relation to potential impacts from development. It constitutes draft supplementary planning guidance (as revised following consultation). Following adoption of the Kent and Medway Structure Plan (KMSP) (anticipated in late 2005) this draft guidance will be taken forward as Supplementary Planning Guidance to KMSP Policy QL8 [Archaeological Sites] which sets out the requirements for the conservation and management of archaeological sites and finds. The draft KMSP and the draft supplementary guidance on archaeology (SPG3) were subject to full public consultation in late 2003. The draft supplementary planning guidance has been revised in the light of the responses received to that consultation. Policy QL8 is also the subject of a Proposed Change put forward in 2004 prior to the Structure Plan Examination in Public.

Policy QL8: Archaeological Sites

The archaeological and historic integrity of scheduled ancient monuments and other important archaeological sites, together with their settings, will be protected and, where possible, enhanced. Development which would adversely affect them will not normally be permitted.

Where important or potentially important archaeological remains may exist, developers will be required to arrange for archaeological assessment and/or field evaluation to be carried out in advance of the determination of planning applications.

Where the case for development affecting an archaeological site is accepted, the archaeological remains should be preserved in situ. Where preservation in situ is not possible or justified, appropriate provision for preservation by record will be required.

Source : Kent and Medway Structure Plan: Deposit Plan September 2003 as amended by Proposed Pre – Examination in Public Changes: June 2004

1.2 Precisely defining what is a town is not straightforward; for the purposes of this study, places that can be seen historically to have fulfilled roles as central places socially and economically, and perhaps with a market, have been included. Inevitably the distinction between village and town is not always clear. The Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey includes some medieval towns that are no longer of urban character and extends to towns which developed in the eighteenth century. Roman towns that now only survive as buried remains in a rural context are not included. The Guidance is concerned with the impact of development on archaeological remains

within towns rather than sites in the surrounding countryside. In particular it seeks to raise awareness of areas of archaeological importance within a town, provide more accurate information on the extent of these areas and establish a consistent approach towards dealing with the impact of development proposals across Kent and Medway¹. Canterbury and Dover have not been included in the Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey, as a more detailed Urban Archaeological Database is being developed for Canterbury and one is proposed for Dover.

1.3 The Guidance is aimed at local planning authorities, developers and their advisers. It may also be of interest to landowners, householders and local historical groups. Pending adoption of the Kent and Medway Structure Plan, this Guidance amplifies Policy ENV18 of the adopted Kent Structure Plan 1996. Local Planning Authorities are encouraged to take the guidance into account in the preparation of their Local Plans/ Development Plan Documents and site specific Supplementary Planning Documents. The Guidance does not apply outside the identified urban areas and should be read alongside existing Local Plan policies on archaeology. The Guidance has been issued both as a Kent and Medway edition containing maps for all the settlements to which it applies and a district edition containing maps only for those settlements falling in the respective district area. There is no difference in the wording or application of the Guidance in either edition.

2. SPG Background

2.1 Kent's historic towns, some of which have been occupied since Roman times or even earlier, contain a wealth of evidence of past ways of life. This may take the form of buried archaeological deposits, standing buildings or structures, such as castles or town walls, or the present street patterns which may reflect past urban forms. At the same time, our towns need to develop as thriving communities. The Guidance aims to reduce conflict between the need for development and the need to preserve important archaeological remains, through the preparation of an ongoing and integrated strategy for conserving the urban archaeological resource.

2.2 The Government's policy on archaeological remains is set out in PPG16: Archaeology and Planning. It states (para. 6) that:

'Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.'

2.3 Archaeological remains are not always buried below ground and in many cases historic buildings within a town will contain important archaeological information, irrespective of whether they are Listed Buildings or not. Indeed, as noted in PPG15 (para. 2.15):

¹ Please note that Kent County Council provides an archaeological service for the Medway area on behalf of Medway Council.

'Some historic buildings are scheduled ancient monuments, and many which are not scheduled are of intrinsic archaeological interest or stand on ground which contains' archaeological remains.'

2.4 The means by which provision for archaeological preservation or recording is secured is also discussed in PPG16. In the event that archaeological work may be required prior to a planning decision being taken (para 21):

'it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken.'

If the planning authority is willing to grant planning permission but requires that preservation in-situ or archaeological recording take place (para 30):

'it is open to them to do so by the use of a negative condition i.e. a condition prohibiting the carrying out of development until such time as works or other action, e.g. an excavation, have been carried out by a third party.'

3. Urban Archaeological Zones and Guidance

3.1 The Guidance relates to 46 towns in Kent and Medway as listed in Section 9. A plan has been produced for each town (for Deal here Figure 12) providing archaeological response zones based on the known importance of archaeological deposits in that town, which again derives from the Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey. The boundaries of these zones are related to the possible extent of archaeological deposits rather than modern boundaries. Key documents in assessing the archaeological potential of Kent's towns are the Ordnance Surveyors' Field Drawings of c. 1800 (held by the British Library). These provide consistent, fairly detailed cartography of the various towns before the population explosion of the 19th century. While they do not map the extent and layout of the towns in the medieval period, they nonetheless provide a useful baseline for assessing the extent and layout of the towns in the Middle Ages. In the case of applications for Listed Building Consent or where the building is historic in character, and where the proposal impacts on the historic fabric, then the Local Planning Authority will need to consider whether or not to consult the County Archaeologist in respect of considerations of archaeology or industrial archaeology. Similarly, developers considering proposals in these areas are encouraged to consult the County Archaeologist at an early stage in the design process. Four types of Urban Archaeological Zone have been identified although they will not necessarily be present in all the towns. The zones indicate:

Zone 1 – Areas of known national importance;

Zone 2 – Areas of known archaeological potential where clarification of the nature of this potential is required;

Zone 3 – Areas where archaeological potential is thought to be lower; and

Zone 4 – Areas in which archaeological remains have been completely removed.

Further information detailing the state of knowledge of the archaeology of each of these towns including analysis of their topography and historical development is available in the form of an Assessment Report. These reports can be purchased from the County Archaeologist (see section 7 for contact details).

3.2 **Zone 1** identifies, as suggested in PPG16 (para 16), archaeological remains of known national importance, and comprises both Scheduled Monuments and unscheduled remains. PPG16 (para 8) states that:

‘Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation.’

3.3 Scheduled Monuments (formerly known as Scheduled Ancient Monuments) are protected under Part 1 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, and prior consent from the Secretary of State is required for all works affecting such monuments, whether or not those works require planning permission. Local planning authorities should secure, through the development control process, the protection of nationally important remains that are not scheduled.

3.4 Development proposals within Zone 1 that are likely to affect nationally important archaeological remains whether scheduled or not, should include a detailed archaeological assessment of the remains and a mitigation strategy setting out how the remains will be protected. Buildings and foundations may need to be designed and/or located to allow preservation of archaeological remains. Such considerations should be addressed at an early stage in the design process, if possible before a planning application is actually submitted, in order to avoid unnecessary costs.

3.5 The archaeological and historic integrity of sites within Zone 1, together with their settings, should be protected and where possible enhanced. Where development would adversely affect them permission will normally be refused.

3.6 Where permission is granted, conditions will normally be applied, or agreements entered into, to ensure that any necessary mitigation strategy is implemented. Applications for planning permission and other consents that affect the fabric of historic buildings, or other historic structures or earthworks, and/or that disturb the ground, should be accompanied by the following:

- i.) a detailed report on the character and extent of any archaeological remains likely to be affected; and
- ii.) a mitigation strategy detailing how any possible archaeological impacts would be avoided.

3.7 **Zone 2** contains archaeological remains, some of which may be of national importance but whose precise extent, quality or level of importance is currently not clear, and where clarification of potential is required. Early consultation with the local planning authority, preferably prior to the submission of a planning application, will enable the implications of the proposals to be assessed, the appropriate course of action identified, and expensive redesign costs avoided.

3.8 The archaeological and historic integrity of sites within Zone 2, together with their settings, should be protected and where possible enhanced. Further information will be needed in this respect before informed decisions can be made. Therefore development proposals within Zone 2 that affect the historic fabric of buildings, or other historic structures or earthworks, and/or that disturb the ground, should be accompanied by a detailed report on the character and extent of any archaeological remains likely to be affected. Field evaluation may need to be carried out and the results made available prior to the determination of a planning application.

3.9 If significant archaeological remains are found to be affected by the proposals, preservation *in situ* of the remains will normally be sought. In some cases the need to preserve important archaeological remains may result in planning permission having to be refused. If permission is granted, a mitigation strategy detailing how preservation *in situ* is to be achieved should be submitted to and agreed with the local planning authority. Where preservation *in situ* is not justified appropriate provision for archaeological investigation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving will be required, in accordance with a written specification and timetable to be agreed with the local planning authority. Conditions will normally be applied to permissions or agreements sought to implement the mitigation strategy or programme of archaeological work.

3.10 **Zone 3** contains archaeological remains which on current evidence are of lesser importance. Development proposals within Zone 3 that affect the historic fabric of buildings, or other historic structures or earthworks, and/or that will disturb the ground should include provision for archaeological investigation, generally in the form of monitoring and/or borehole investigation, and the recording of finds and information of archaeological interest. If extensive or particularly important archaeological remains are unexpectedly encountered during the development process, there may be a need to arrange for their physical preservation and/or a more detailed programme of archaeological investigation and recording. Where permission is granted, conditions will normally be applied or agreements sought to implement the archaeological work.

3.11 **Zone 4** comprises areas where archaeological remains are known already to have been entirely removed by previous development, or other activity, including archaeological excavation. This Zone is only defined on the plan where it lies within the study area.

4. Outside the Urban Archaeological Zoned Area

4.1 Archaeological remains may be known or thought likely to exist outside the areas covered by the Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey and the Urban Archaeological Zones. Developers considering proposals in these areas are encouraged to consult the County Archaeologist at an early stage in the design process.

5. Updating of the Urban Archaeological Zones

5.1 As new archaeological and historical information concerning the historic towns becomes available, it may be necessary for the County Archaeologist in

conjunction with the Local Planning Authority to revise the boundaries of the Urban Archaeological Zones.

6. Glossary of Terms

Scheduled Monument

Under the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 the Secretary of State has a duty to compile and maintain a schedule of monuments, such monuments having statutory protection. Monuments on the schedule are by definition of national importance and the appropriateness of addition to the list is assessed against a set of criteria as set out in PPG16 Annex 4.

PPG15

Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (Department of the Environment and the Department of National Heritage 1994)

PPG16

Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (Department of the Environment 1990)

NB PPG15 and PPG16 are currently being revised and consolidated into a new Planning Policy Statement for the Historic Environment – PPS15

Assessment

This is normally a desk based activity bringing together all known evidence relating to the importance or potential of a given site or area.

Evaluation

This is normally supplementary work undertaken in the field (either non-intrusive such as fieldwalking or geophysical survey, or intrusive such as boreholing or trial trenching) to obtain further information on the character, extent, date and potential of a given site or area.

Mitigation

Archaeological mitigation aims to minimise the effects of proposed development and normally consists of either preservation *in situ* of the archaeological remains, and/or archaeological investigation, recording, publication and archiving, where preservation is not justified or possible.

7. Useful Addresses and Contacts

County Archaeologist
Heritage Conservation Group
Kent County Council
Invicta House
County Hall
Maidstone
Kent
ME14 1XX
Tel: 01622-221541

English Heritage
Eastgate Court
195-205 High Street
Guildford
GU1 3EH
Tel: 01483 252038

8. List of Settlements to which draft SPG3 Applies

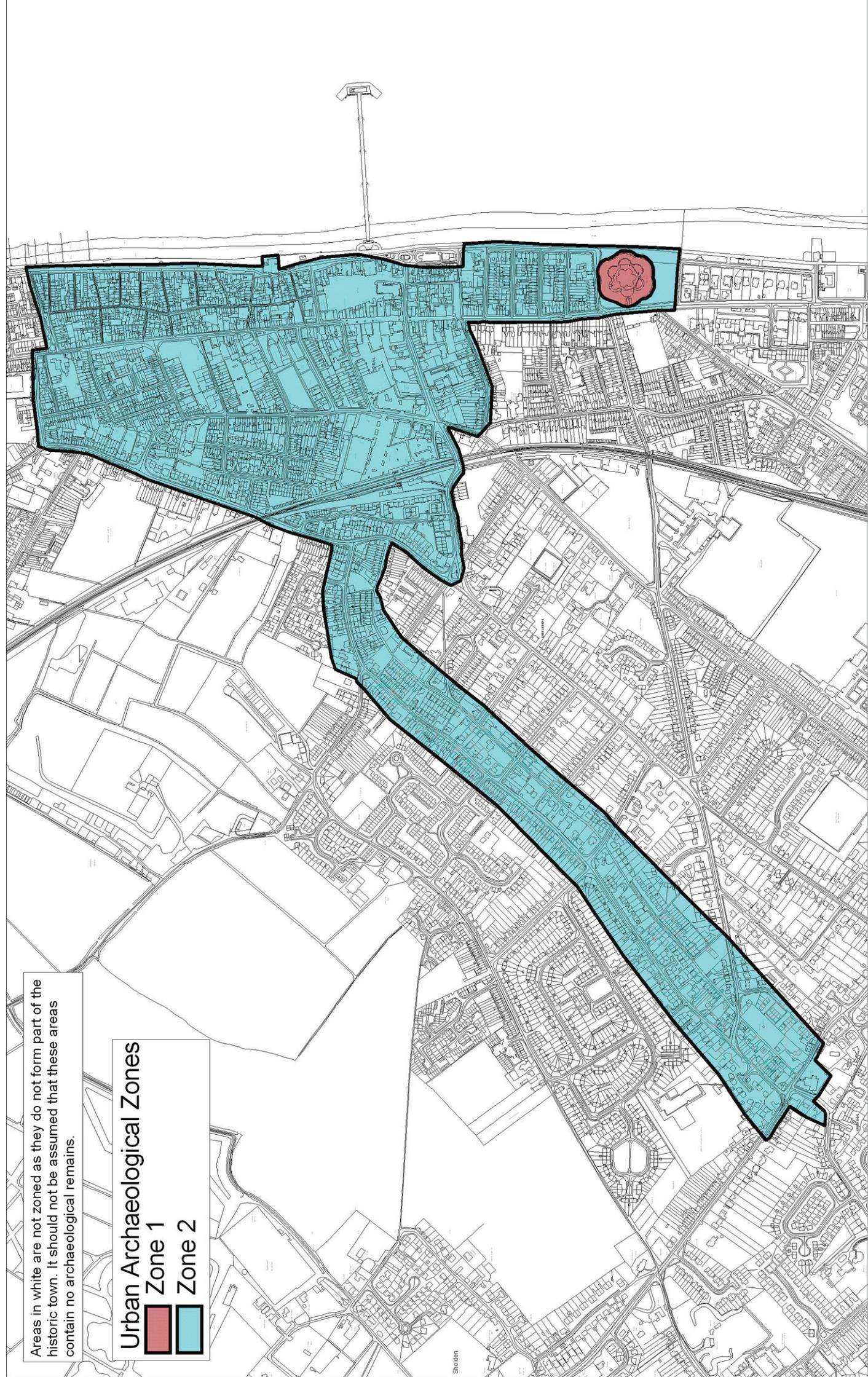
Appledore
Ashford
Charing
Chatham
Chilham
Cranbrook
Dartford
Deal
Edenbridge
Elham
Faversham
Folkestone
Fordwich
Gillingham
Goudhurst
Gravesend
Headcorn
Hythe
Ightham
Lenham
Lydd
Maidstone
Marden
Margate
Milton Regis
Minster in Thanet
New Romney
Northfleet
Queenborough
Ramsgate
Rochester
Sandwich
Sevenoaks
Sheerness
Sittingbourne
Smeden
Tenterden
Tonbridge
Tunbridge Wells
West Malling
Westerham

Whitstable
Wingham
Wrotham
Wye
Yalding

Areas in white are not zoned as they do not form part of the historic town. It should not be assumed that these areas contain no archaeological remains.

Urban Archaeological Zones

- Zone 1
- Zone 2



1:7316

Figure 12. Map of Deal showing Urban Archaeological Zones

Based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (C) Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Kent County Council licence No. LA076708. November 12, 2004

