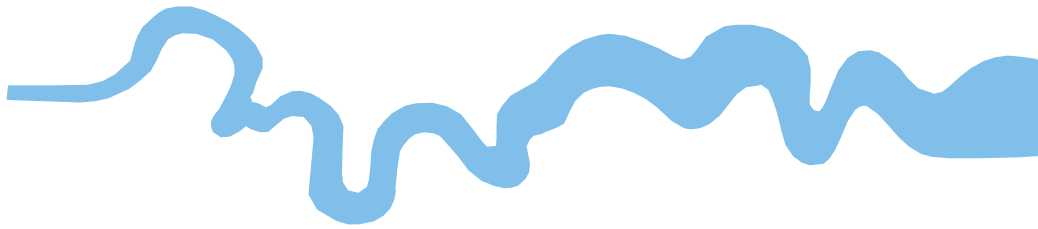


T V A S



SOUTH

**New Food Store, Park Street,
Deal, Kent**

Archaeological Watching Brief

by Sean Wallis

Site Code: PSD19/41

(TR 3756 5266)

New Foodstore, Park Street, Deal, Kent

**An Archaeological Watching Brief
for The Harris Partnership**

Planning Reference: DOV/18/01084

by Sean Wallis

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code PSD 19/41

November 2019

Summary

Site name: New Foodstore, Park Street, Deal, Kent

Grid reference: TR 3756 5266

Planning reference: DOV/18/01084

Site activity: Watching Brief

Date and duration of project: 13th - 17th May 2019

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: PSD 19/41

Area of site: c. 0.83 ha

Summary of results: Given the high amount of post-medieval and modern truncation recorded on the site, the discovery of a cluster of prehistoric features was slightly unexpected, especially as much of the area where they were found had previously been occupied by the 1980s foodstore. All of these features appear to date from the Iron Age, although the paucity of diagnostic pottery made closer dating difficult. Despite this, it seems that the area may have been occupied from the early to late Iron Age, possibly continuously. Certainly several features appear to date from the early to middle Iron Age, whilst at least one (gully 1000) may be later. Although the prehistoric features were only found in a small part of the site, they are significant as they represent the earliest known occupation of the area now covered by the historic town of Deal. Elsewhere on the site, the only feature recorded was a post-medieval well. This was observed in the south-west part of the site which had been heavily disturbed by modern services. Historic maps indicate that there were buildings in this area from at least the late 18th century, and the ground had been further disturbed by their subsequent demolition.

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	Steve Preston ✓ 20.11.19

New Foodstore, Park Street, Deal, Kent An Archaeological Watching Brief

by Sean Wallis
with contributions by Luke Barber, Ceri Falys, Steve Ford, Rosalind McKenna,
and Barbara McNee

Report 19/41

Introduction

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services to the south of 4 Park Street, Deal, Kent (NGR: TR 3756 5266). The work was commissioned by Mr Abu Sayid Miah of The Harris Partnership, The Old Rectory, 79 High Street, Newport Pagnell, MK16 8AB.

Planning permission (DOV/18/01084) has been granted by Dover District Council for the construction of a new foodstore with associated car parking and landscaping, following the demolition of the existing structures on the site. The consent was subject to a standard condition (4) relating to archaeology and the historic environment, which required the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in advance of groundworks. This was in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2018), and the District Council's policies on archaeology.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Ben Found, the Kent County Council Archaeological Officer who advises Dover District Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Virginia Fuentes, Odile Rouard and the author, between 13th and 17th May 2019, and the site code is PSD 19/41. The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton and it is anticipated that it will be deposited at Dover Museum in due course.

Location, Topography and Geology

The site is located close to the historic core of Deal, Kent, around 250m from the coastline (Fig. 1). It is bounded by Park Street to the north, West Street to the west, and commercial properties to the south and east (Fig. 2). The site is relatively flat, and lies at a height of approximately 5m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology consists of Storm Gravel Beach Deposits (BGS 1977), and this was confirmed during the excavation, with a light yellow brown sand being revealed in the two excavation areas.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site had been considered in a recent desk-based report (Wills 2018). In summary, the site is located close to the historic core of Deal, but appears to have been on the periphery of the settlement until the late 18th or early 19th centuries. Although there have been a few stray finds of prehistoric or Roman date in the vicinity of the site, these are thought to represent low-level activity. The town is first mentioned in Domesday Book (1086) as *Addelam*, which is thought to mean '(place at) the hollow or valley' (Mills 1993). Very little is known of the early settlement, which may have been positioned to the south-west of the present town, in the area now known as Upper Deal. The town was recorded as being a 'limb' member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich in 1229, and may have gained prominence as the harbour of Sandwich began to silt up. The post-medieval development of the town was stimulated by the construction of Deal Castle (1539-40), which is located about 450m south of the present site. Historic maps indicate that the site was occupied by various houses and gardens in the late 18th and 19th centuries. It was also the site of St Ethelburga's monastery (later a convent school), which was founded in 1871. There are no records of any burials associated with the monastery. Any existing buildings were demolished when the site was developed in the 1980s and the former foodstore (now itself demolished) built.

Objectives and methodology

The aim of the project was to excavate and record any archaeological deposits which would be affected by the proposed groundworks. It became apparent during the initial site visit that the area had been significantly disturbed when the previous foodstore was built in the 1980s. The subsequent demolition of this building had resulted in further disturbance, as the structure had been built on piles, with quite deep concrete pads and ground beams. Due to the fact that the area had been heavily bombed during the Second World War it was necessary to test the position of each new pile for buried ordnance and / or below ground obstructions. As the entire site was already covered with a reasonably thick layer of made ground, which would be buried beneath a piling mat of crushed concrete, the scope of the watching brief was discussed with the Kent County Council Archaeological Officer. It was agreed that the only areas which might produce worthwhile results were the areas intended for two attenuation tanks, as these would require stripping quite large areas. In contrast, the new building was to be built using piles and relatively shallow ground beams. The latter were unlikely to penetrate below the made ground once the piling mat had been laid down. It was also agreed that it would not be worth monitoring any of the deeper drainage runs, as the trenches would be too deep and narrow to see anything clearly.

Results

The areas for the two attenuation tanks (Fig. 3) were stripped under constant archaeological supervision, with a 360° type excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

Attenuation Tank 1 (Fig. 4)

This tank was located in the south-west part of the site, in an area which had previously been used for car parking. The stratigraphy above the natural sand geology generally consisted of 0.10m of Tarmac and 0.30m of gravel made ground (50), which lay above a buried soil horizon (51) which was about 0.30m thick. The area had clearly been heavily disturbed when the buildings which had previously stood here were demolished. In addition there were many services crossing the area.

The only archaeological feature observed was a brick built well (52), which was recorded in the north-east corner of the excavation area (Pl. 1). This feature could not be recorded in much detail as the machine had removed the concrete well capping, and water was observed at a depth of about 4m. Due to health and safety concerns, the well was backfilled with concrete crush. However, it was possible to ascertain that the feature had an external diameter of 1.40m and an internal diameter of 0.88m, and a sample of the brickwork was taken for analysis. The bricks appear to be of mid-17th- to 18th-century date, so it is possible that the well was associated with some of the buildings which are depicted in the area on a map of the town dating from 1769.

Attenuation Tank 2 (Figs 5 and 6; Pl. 2)

This tank was positioned in the central part of the site. Given the fact that part of this area had previously been underneath the 1980s foodstore, the results were quite surprising. The natural sand geology was generally revealed beneath about 0.20m of concrete crush, 0.30m of gravel made ground (50) and 0.30m of buried soil (51). Despite the fact that the area had been heavily disturbed in the past (Fig. 5), a number of archaeological features could be seen cut into the natural sand.

In the central part of the excavation area a ditch (1001) was aligned approximately NE-SW. The southern end of the ditch had been destroyed by a large modern truncation (Pl. 3). The ditch was up to 1.42m wide, and a slot across the feature (5) revealed that it was at least 0.40m deep and filled with a deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand (61/62), which contained a moderate amount of flint gravel inclusions (Pl. 4). The ditch appeared to truncate a sub-circular pit (7), and the intersection between the two features was investigated (Pl. 5). Ditch 1001 produced seventeen sherds of pottery, dating from the early to middle Iron

Age. Nine struck flints were also recovered from the ditch, along with a cattle tooth and several fragments of burnt flint. Although it had been truncated by the ditch, pit 7 was seen to measure at least 0.98m in diameter and 0.11m in depth. No finds were recovered from its upper fill of mid greyish brown silty sand (63), but its lower fill of dark greyish brown silty sand contained four sherds of early to middle Iron Age pottery, two struck flints, and six fragments of burnt flint. The pit also produced a very small piece of animal tooth, and several unidentifiable burnt bone fragments.

The rest of the archaeological features were all concentrated in the eastern part of the stripped area. Gully 1000 had been badly truncated by modern features, but was visible in two sections, aligned approximately NE-SW. Two slots (2 and 3) were excavated through the gully by hand which revealed that it was up to 0.64m wide and 0.25m deep, and filled with a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand (54 / 55). Fifteen sherds of pottery were recovered from the feature, which suggest that it dates from the Late Iron Age. The gully also produced finds of struck flint, burnt flint and a number of small bone fragments.

Pit 1 was investigated to the south of gully 1000. The southern part of the pit had been destroyed by a modern service run, but it was clear that the feature was sub-circular in plan, and had originally measured at least 1.30m by 1.15m (Pl. 6). Four distinct fills (53, 58, 59 and 60) were recorded in the pit, which was up to 0.52m deep, but only the upper fill of dark yellow grey silty sand (53) produced any archaeological finds. Over thirty sherds of pottery, dating from the early to middle Iron Age were recovered from this deposit, along with fragments of burnt and struck flint, and a very small piece of bone.

Another probable pit (4) was recorded to the north-west of gully 1000. The southern end of the irregular shaped feature had been truncated by modern disturbance, but the pit was seen to measure at least 2.15m by 1.58m. The northern end of the pit was excavated by hand, and this revealed two distinct fills (56 and 57). The upper fill of light greyish brown silty sand (56) contained eighteen sherds of Iron Age pottery, along with three pieces of struck flint and several fragments of burnt flint. This deposit also yielded a small collection of bone fragments, one of which displayed butchery marks, and one very small piece of burnt bone. No finds were recovered from the primary fill of dark grey silty sand (57).

Pit 8 was observed about 1m west of pit 4, and was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.90m by 1.60m. Despite its size, it was only 0.20m deep, with a single fill of mid brownish grey silty sand (65). Twelve sherds of early to middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from this deposit, along with numerous fragments of struck flint, burnt flint and animal bone.

Finds

Pottery by Barbara McNee

A total of 96 prehistoric sherds weighing 1017g, and with a mean sherd weight of 10.6g were recovered. The pottery dates to the Iron Age, and derives from pits, ditches and gullies.

The pottery was recorded using the methodology set out by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997). All sherds were examined and assigned to a broad fabric group after macroscopic examination and by using a binocular microscope (x10 power). A basic fabric series was established based on dominant inclusion types. All sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram, and given a unique pottery record number for ease of reference. Characteristics noted include basic forms, decoration and use wear evidence. Parallels have been sought using published and unpublished material. Microsoft Excel has been used to analyse and summarise the data, details in the archive. The pottery has also been assessed in order to identify its potential for further analysis.

A breakdown of the assemblage is listed in Appendix 2. Some of the dating is tentative, due to the lack of featured sherds, notably rims. Several of the sherds are however in a fairly fresh condition, and consequently identification is aided by the remains of surface treatments and decoration. Dating is also reliant on the assessment of fabric groups and region-wide trends, although this can be problematic due to the use of certain fabrics which are long lived, and can occur in several ceramic phases. The pottery derived from eight contexts.

Fabrics

Nine basic fabric groups have been identified, based on dominant inclusions, and further subdivided based on clay matrix type (silt or sand).

Fabric Groups

G/1: Grog and silty clay matrix with sparse amounts of very fine glauconite.

G/2: Grog and silty clay matrix.

GSa/1: Grog and very fine sand.

F/1: Flint and silty clay matrix.

F/2: Flint and silty clay matrix with sparse amounts of very fine glauconite.

FSa/1: Flint and medium sandy matrix.

FSa/2: Flint and a very fine sandy matrix.

Q/1: Very fine sand with possible fine grained red iron ore.

S/1: Shell in a silty matrix.

Geological deposits surrounding the site include Head Brickearth and Upper Chalk (BGS 1977). A large percentage (85%) of the pottery sherds have been tempered with crushed flint. Flint could have been obtained locally from the Chalk, which contains nodular flints and flint bands (Shephard-Thorn 1988, 17). Brickearth deposits could have provided plenty of suitable potting clays, and it is probable that these readily available

local materials were used by the potters. A number of different clay sources appear to have been exploited. Seven sherds have been tempered with crushed grog, and these fabrics are consistent with late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog tempered wares. Shell and quartz tempered pottery are represented by just two small sherds.

Forms, surface treatments, decoration and visible usewear

The assemblage contained just four small rim sherds. One rim (from deposit 65) is similar to a vessel from the nearby site at Downlands Walmer (McNee 2010, fig. 33: 32). It is difficult to obtain an accurate orientation on the remaining three sherds, however one example could belong to an open burnished bowl. There are a small number of shouldered sherds, both rounded and carinated. One carinated shoulder sherd (deposit 53) is well paralleled at Downlands, and would have belonged to a fine long necked bowl (McNee 2010, fig. 32: 8 and 9). Pit 1, deposit (53) contained at least three vessels, which are represented by finely burnished bowl base sherds. The sherds are large and fresh, and could represent deliberate and purposeful deposition.

A large percentage of the assemblage (some 77%) displayed some sort of surface treatment, including burnishing, smoothing, wiping and rustication. Most of these sherds have been phased to the early-middle Iron Age, and during this period the range of surface treatments increases dramatically, and many vessels are subjected to a combination of treatments (McNee 2012: 141). The Deal site appears to follow this pattern. More than half the sherds have been finely burnished. The use of burnishing appears on the exterior and interior of vessels, and also as a combination treatment with burnishing on the interior and rustication on the exterior. Rustication refers specifically to a type of surface treatment which is peculiar to east Kent and the Continent in the early to middle Iron Age (Macpherson-Grant 1991, 41–3). There are different types of rustication, and the Deal examples consist of the application of a clay slurry which has been roughened (rustication type 1, McNee 2012, 81).

There are traces of soot adhering to the interior of two sherds from deposit 55, suggesting that the pot has been used for cooking.

Only three sherds from the Deal site had any form of decoration. Early to middle Iron Age pottery in Kent is frequently undecorated, and vessel embellishment generally took place through surface treatments rather than decorative techniques (McNee 2012, 143). One sherd (from pit 1, deposit 53) is decorated with a horizontal tooled line above the lower neck area, and this is similar to an example excavated at White Horse Stone (Morris 2006, fig. 123). One late Iron Age grog tempered sherd (gully 2, deposit 54) has vertical combing on the exterior, and this is paralleled at Saltwood Tunnel (Every 2006, fig. 1: 6).

Dating, significance and research potential

This small pottery assemblage is important as an indicator of settlement or use within the Deal area during the later prehistoric period, possibly commencing at some point during the early Iron Age (600-400 BC), through to the late Iron Age. Occupation may have been continuous, although less intense after the middle Iron Age. Just five 'Belgic' sherds can be confidently assigned to the late Iron Age (deposit 54), and an additional three sherds could be later Iron Age (deposits 56 and 62).

Precise dating, with the exception of deposit 53 is tentative and statistically unsound due to the sparse numbers of sherds in each context. The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group suggests that a minimum of 25 sherds should be present in a context in order for a reliable estimation of phase to be carried out (PCRG 1997, 21). The presence of rusticated vessels, and fine carinated bowls can be paralleled in other areas. Radiocarbon dates from deposits at a small number of Kentish sites appear to be the last examples of the use of rustication as a method of surface treatment, as they all have dates of 4th-3rd century cal BC. Therefore, the end of the use of rustication appears to be placed at some time during the later part of the Middle Iron Age (Morris 2006). Fine bowls which are similar to the Deal examples have been dated to the 5th to 4th century BC at Danebury (Brown 2000, type BA2, fig. 3.29).

Late Iron Age grog-tempered 'Belgic' sherds have been dated to around 50 BC-AD 70 (Booth 2006, 127). The earliest appearance of grog-tempered fabrics is difficult to establish precisely, and the introduction of grog-tempering need not have been synchronous across Kent (Booth 2006, 198). The emergence of grog-tempered 'Belgic' fabrics could have been earlier, around 125 BC (Macpherson-Grant pers. comm.). A suggested date for the Deal ceramics is approximately 500-100 BC, however the main focus of occupation would appear to be around 500-200 BC.

Some of the pottery fabrics are quite fine, and the addition of finely burnished sherds would suggest that fineware pots were being produced. These could be used for serving food and liquids, or for individual consumption by the inhabitants of the site. The pottery has provided some dating evidence for the site, and a site-specific fabric type series could be useful in terms of contributing towards a regional fabric series. Basic fabric groups have been identified, and a database prepared for the archive. There is however limited potential for further analysis due to the small size of the assemblage, and the lack of featured sherds. Therefore no further work is recommended for the prehistoric pottery assemblage. It is recommended that all of the prehistoric material be retained for long-term storage.

Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

A single brick sample was recovered from well 52. This consists of parts of two bricks of similar type bonded together in a buff-grey fine sandy lime mortar with common chalk aggregate to 4mm (1836g). The bricks are a brown-orange and tempered with abundant fine ‘sugary’ quartz. They are quite well formed, low/medium fired and measure 115mm wide by 66mm thick. Although not particularly diagnostic of date the fabric, finish and firing would suggest a mid/late 17th- to 18th-century date is the most likely.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A small collection comprising 48 prehistoric struck flints was recovered from the features on the site as detailed in Appendix 3. The collection comprised 18 flakes, a broken narrow flake, 12 spalls (pieces less than 20x20mm); 2 core fragments and a scraper. The pieces all appear to be made from nodules derived from gravel deposits. None of the pieces is chronologically distinctive and the single broken narrow flake (blade) is probably an accidental by-product of flint knapping rather than an attempt at blade manufacture. The remaining pieces, being roughly made with a hard hammer would easily fit into a later Bronze Age context. Pit 8 is notable for containing 24 pieces in total.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from seven contexts within the investigated area. A total of 55 pieces of non-human bone were present for analysis, weighing 243.5g (Appendix 4). Although the surface preservation of the remains was generally good, a great deal of fragmentation was present, limiting the amount of retrievable information from the assemblage. No complete skeletal elements were present.

Initial analyses roughly sorted elements based on size, not by species, into one of three general categories: “large”, “medium”, and “small”. Horse and cow are represented by the large size category, sheep/goat and pigs are represented in the medium size category, while ‘small’ animals include, e.g. dog and cat. Wherever possible, identification to species was made. The determination of the minimum number of individuals both within and between the species was investigated based on the duplication of elements and differences in age categories. Due to the significant level of fragmentation, the majority of fragments (n=42, 76.4% of fragments) were not identifiable to element or species of origin.

A minimum number of three animals were identified within the assemblage: one cow, one sheep/goat, and one small animal (unidentified). Evidence of a large sized animal was present in three features, however,

only one fragment was identifiable to species (cow in ditch 5). Gully 1000 (slot 3) contained a fragment of “large sized” tooth, although it could not be attributed to either horse or cow due to poor preservation of surface features. A midshaft portion of a tibia and a right calcaneus were both present in pit 4, and a single fragment of cow tooth was recovered from ditch 1001 (slot 5).

Three features contained evidence of "medium-sized" animals, including gully 1000 (slot 3), and pits 4 and 8. Two pieces of sheep/goat bone were recovered from gully 1000 (slot 3), including a loose tooth and a distal condyle of a sheep/goat metacarpal/tarsal. A proximal “medium-sized” left tibial shaft and fragment of right scapula were in pit 4, and a possible distal humerus shaft was in pit 8. A single "small-sized" animal was represented by three long bone shaft fragments in pit 4. It was not possible to determine the species of origin.

Butchery practices were evident on two areas of the "large" animal right calcaneus in pit 4. A minimum of three superficial transverse cuts are present on the superior edge of the distal 1/3 of the calcaneus, as well as four linear parallel cuts to the anterior end of the lateral surface.

Burnt Bone by Ceri Falys

Two features were found to contain small quantities of burnt bone, pits 4 and 7. Just eight fragments of bone were present for analysis, weighing 1.5g (Appendix 5). Overall, the bone was poorly preserved, with fragile textures and generally small fragment sizes. The single fragment of burnt bone in pit 4 measured 7.7mm in length, while the bone in pit 7 was marginally larger, measuring a maximum of 17.4mm.

The colour of bone differed between the deposits, with the single fragment recovered from pit 4 displaying a grey-white colouring, whereas the seven fragments from pit 7 were uniformly charred black. Differences in colour reflect the temperatures the bone was exposed to during the burning process. Black suggests the bone was charred by temperatures up to 300°C, while temperatures nearing 600°C were required to produce grey/white colour as observed on the single bone fragment from pit 4 (Holden *et al.* 1995a; b).

It was not possible to identify the animal(s) of origin of the burnt fragments, nor the elements represented. No further information could be retrieved from the small assemblage of burnt bone.

Burnt Flint by Sean Wallis

Over 2.2kg of burnt flint fragments were recovered during the watching brief, with pieces being found within every excavated feature (Appendix 6). The largest collection came from pit 8 (499g), although the two slots through gully 1000 (2 and 3) yielded over 750g of burnt flint. None of the fragments had been worked.

Environmental evidence by Rosalind McKenna

Bulk soil samples were taken from 6 excavated features and 16L from each were floated and wet sieved using a 0.25mm mesh. The resultant flots were examined under low power microscope at magnifications between x12 and x40. Charred plant macrofossils and charcoal were present in all 6 of the samples. Identifiable charcoal fragments were present in two samples (Appendix 7B). The preservation of the charred remains varied from sample to sample, but generally was poor.

Indeterminate cereal grains were recorded in four samples. These were identified based on their overall size and morphological characteristics, which may suggest a high degree of surface abrasion on the grains, indicative of mechanical disturbances that are common in features such as pits and gullies, where rubbish and waste are frequently discarded. Another, more indirect, indicator of cereals being used on site is the number of remains of arable weeds that were found in nine of the samples. These weeds are generally only found in arable fields, and are doubtless incorporated into domestic occupation samples with crop remains. Along with grasses (POACEAE), remains of goosefoot/orache (*Chenopodium/Atriplex*), docks (*Rumex*), and stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) also fall in this group. All these species would almost certainly have been brought to the site together with harvested cereals.

A single example of vetch/pea was present in one sample. This legume was poorly preserved with no surviving testa or hila. Charred legumes can represent only food waste, as they do not require parching in the processing sequence utilised in their harvest. Therefore, their only contact with a fire would be during food preparation, and/or deposition of used foodstuffs. However, given that only a single small seed of this family was recorded, it too may have been a weed within a cereal crop.

The remains of cereals and legumes together in the samples, may point to the waste of something similar to pottage – a dish consumed on a daily basis, by people from all backgrounds, from the medieval periods onwards (Black 2003) (though the deposits here were of Iron Age date). Historical evidence for the later medieval period (Dyer 1989) shows that the actual food grains that were made into pottage varied according to what was available.

The samples produced very small suites of plant macrofossils, both in terms of quantity and diversity. Due to this fact, other than to state their presence in the samples, nothing of further interpretable value can be gained. The samples were dominated by indeterminate cereal grains due to poor preservation. If cereal processing were occurring at the site, it would be expected that some remains (most probably in high numbers) of cereal chaff – a by-product of the crop processing sequence as stated in Hillman (1981; 1984) would be found. Chaff was present in a single sample in the form of several spikelet forks only.

Charcoal fragments were present in all of the samples. The preservation of the charcoal fragments was poor. The majority of the fragments were too small to enable successful fracturing that reveals identifying morphological characteristics. Where fragments were large enough, the fragments were very brittle, and the material crumbled or broke in uneven patterns making the identifying characteristics difficult to distinguish and interpret, and so only a limited amount of environmental data can be gained from the samples. Identifiable remains were however present in two of the samples (Appendix 7B).

The total range of taxa comprises oak (*Quercus*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*). Oak was the only identifiable wood in one sample, with only hazel identified in the other. It is possible that these were the preferred fuel woods obtained from a local environment containing a broader choice of species.

Conclusion

Given the high amount of post-medieval and modern truncation recorded on the site, the discovery of a cluster of prehistoric features was slightly unexpected, especially as much of the area where they were found had previously been occupied by the 1980s foodstore. All of these features appear to date from the Iron Age, although the paucity of diagnostic pottery made closer dating difficult. Despite this, it seems that the area may have been occupied from the early to late Iron Age, possibly continuously. Certainly several features appear to date from the early to middle Iron Age, whilst at least one (gully 1000) may be later. Although the prehistoric features were only found in a small part of the site, they are significant as they represent the earliest known occupation of the area now covered by the historic town of Deal. The deposits are likely to reflect a mixed economy farm producing evidence of both cereal production and animal husbandry, including both cattle and sheep or goats, but the data were too limited to allow a judgement on the balance of these elements in the inhabitants' diet.

Elsewhere on the site, the only feature recorded was a post-medieval well, in the south-west part of the site which had been heavily disturbed by modern services. Historic maps indicate that there were buildings in this area from at least the late 18th century, and the ground had been further disturbed by their subsequent demolition.

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APPENDIX 1: Feature details

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
		52	Well	17th - 18th century	Brick
	1	53, 58, 59, 60	Pit	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
1000	2	54	Gully	Late Iron Age	Pottery
1000	3	55	Gully	Late Iron Age	Pottery
	4	56, 57	Pit	Iron Age	Pottery
1001	5	61	Ditch	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
1001	6	62	Ditch	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery and association
	7	63, 64	Pit	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
	8	65	Pit	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery

APPENDIX 2: Pottery catalogue by context

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Fabric groups</i>	<i>Ceramic phase</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1	53	33	512	Fsa/1, Fsa/2, F/1	Early/middle Iron Age	Includes shoulder sherd from a fine carinated bowl, and at least three bases
2	54	5	96	G/1	Late Iron Age	Grog tempered body sherd with vertical combed decoration
3	55	7	44	F/1, S/1, Fsa/2	Early-late Iron Age	Worn body sherds, Iron Age but could be early or late
4	56	18	161	F/1, Gsa/1	Early-late Iron Age	Includes an early-middle Iron Age rusticated sherd, and a possible late Iron Age combed sherd
5	61	14	64	F/1, F/2, Fsa/2	Early-middle Iron Age	Mostly burnished body sherds
6	62	3	18	F/1, G/2	Indeterminate	Indeterminate prehistoric body sherds
7	64	4	18	F/1, Fsa/2	Early-middle Iron Age	Flint tempered body sherds, includes a possible rusticated sherd
8	65	12	99	F/1, FG/1, Fsa/2, Q/1	Early-middle Iron Age	Includes rusticated sherds

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of struck flint

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Intact Flake</i>	<i>Broken flake</i>	<i>Broken Blade</i>	<i>Spall</i>	<i>Other</i>
1	53	Pit	2	1		1	
2	54	Gully	1				
3	55	Gully	1	1		3	
4	56	Pit	1	1			core fragment
5	61	Ditch	1	1		1 (burnt)	
6	62	Ditch		3		3	
7	64	Pit		1	1		
8	65	Pit	7	11		4	Scraper; core fragment

APPENDIX 4: Inventory of animal bone

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fil</i>	<i>No frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Cow</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Sheep/goat</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1	53	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 unidentified non-descript fragment
2	54	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	3 non-descript long bone shaft fragments
3	55	16	25	-	1	3	-	-	12 unidentified fragments. Identified: "large" tooth fragment, a sheep/goat tooth
4	56	15	163	-	2	-	2	3	8 unidentified fragments. Found in association with burnt non-human bone. Cut marks on calcaneus
5	61	1	16	1	-	-	-	-	cow tooth
7	64	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	1 very small portion of tooth (?animal size category). Found in association with burnt non-human bone
8	65	18	32	-	-	-	1	-	17 unidentified (very small fragment size)

APPENDIX 5: Inventory of burnt bone

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>No frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Max frag size (mm)</i>
4	56	1	0.5	grey-white	7.7
7	64	7	1	black (charred)	17.4

APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of burnt flint

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
1	53	Pit	3	227
2	54	Gully	5	269
3	55	Gully	6	486
4	56	Pit	7	376
5	61	Ditch	6	219
6	62	Ditch	2	40
7	64	Pit	6	118
8	65	Pit	19	499

APPENDIX 7: Charred plant remains

Appendix 7A Plant Macrofossils - Taxonomy and Nomenclature follow Stace (1997).

<i>Sample</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Feature</i>	01	04	03	05	07	08	
<i>Context</i>	53	56	55	61	64	65	
<i>Feature Type</i>	Pit	Pit	Gully	Ditch	Pit	Pit	
<i>Chenopodium</i> spp. / <i>Atriplex</i> spp.	1	2	-	1	-	-	Goosefoot / Orache
<i>Polygonum</i> spp.	-	1	-	-	-	-	Knotgrass
<i>Rumex</i> spp.	-	1	-	1	-	-	Dock
<i>Vicia</i> / <i>Lathyrus</i> spp.	1	-	-	-	-	-	Vetch / Pea
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	3	-	-	-	-	-	Stinking chamomile
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L.	-	6	-	-	-	-	Wild raddish
<i>Carex</i> spp.	-	-	1	-	-	-	Sedge
POACEAE	14	2	1	1	-	-	Grass
Indeterminate Cereal	42	31	9	3	4	14	Indeterminate Cereal
Indeterminate Cereal spikelet fork	2	-	-	-	-	-	Indeterminate Cereal spikelet fork

Appendix 7B: Charcoal - Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Schweingruber (1978).

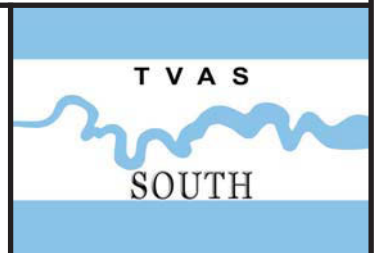
	<i>Sample</i>	1	5
	<i>Feature</i>	01	07
	<i>Context</i>	53	64
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Pit	Pit
	<i>No. frags</i>	8	100+
	<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	11	30
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	3	-
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	-	32
Indeterminate	Indeterminate	5	68

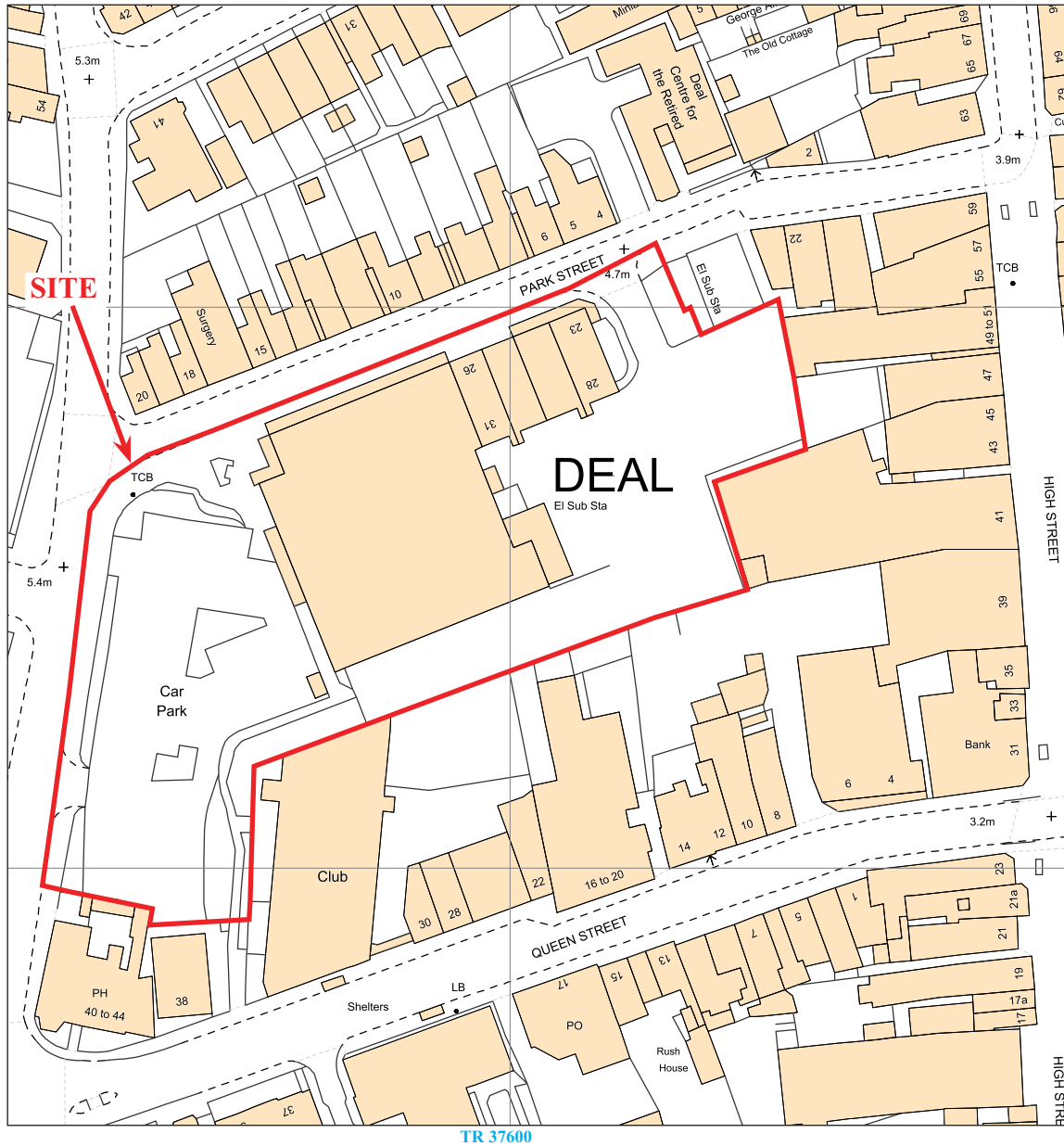


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Figure 1. Location of site within Deal and Kent.

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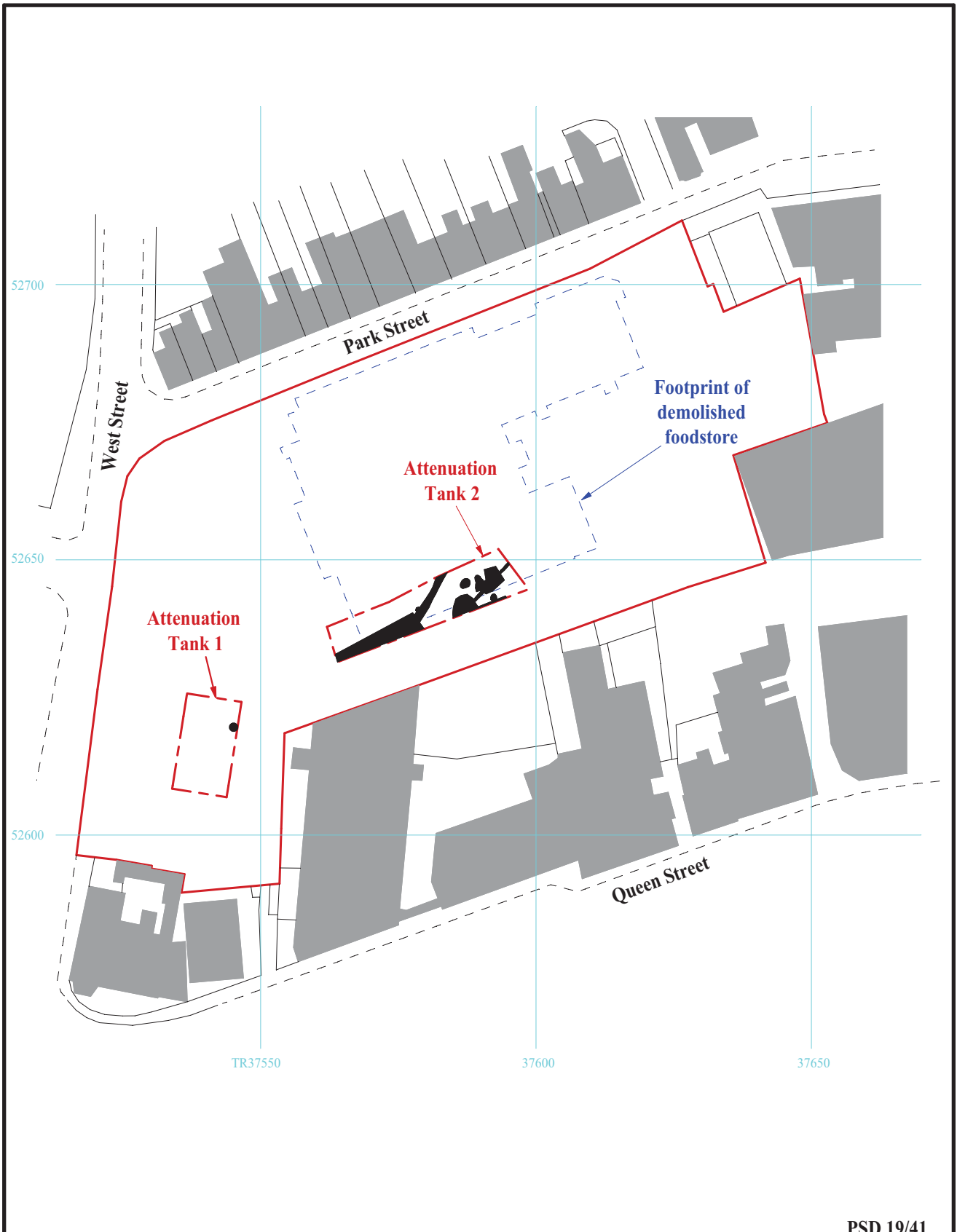
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 Figure 2. Detailed site location.

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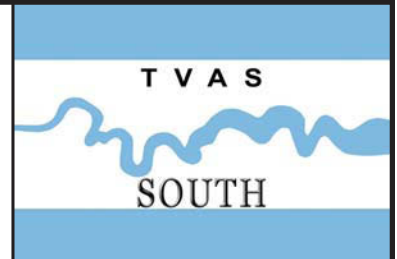


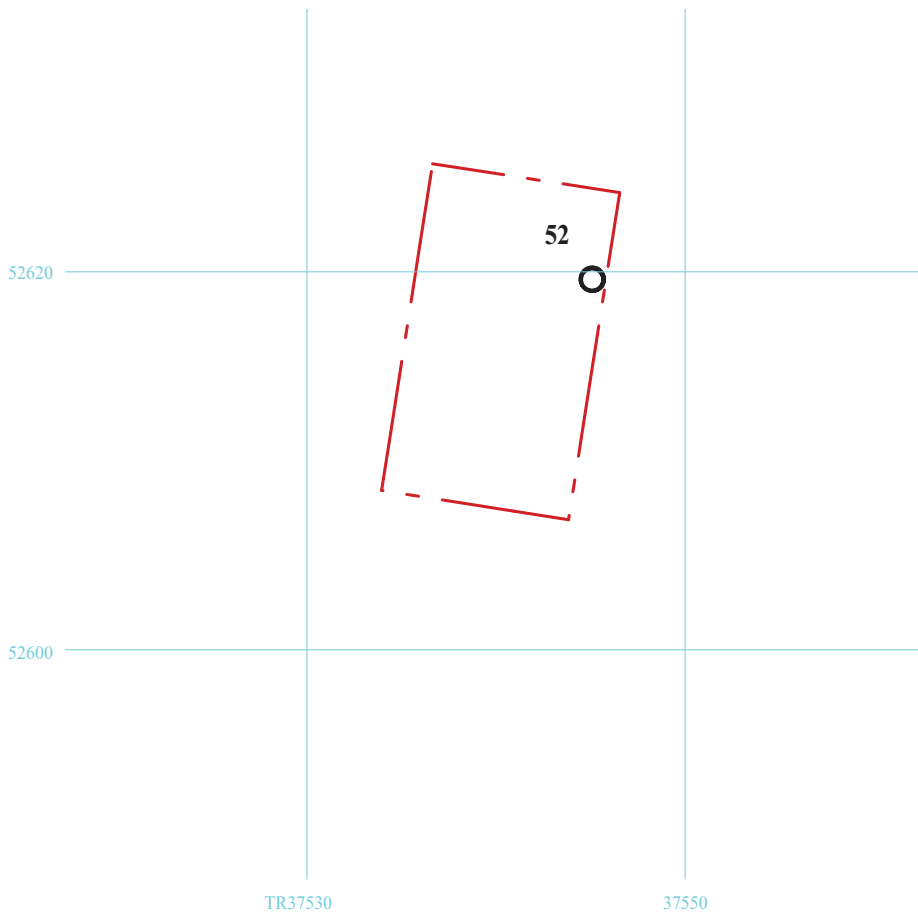
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Figure 3. Site plan showing excavation areas and features recorded.





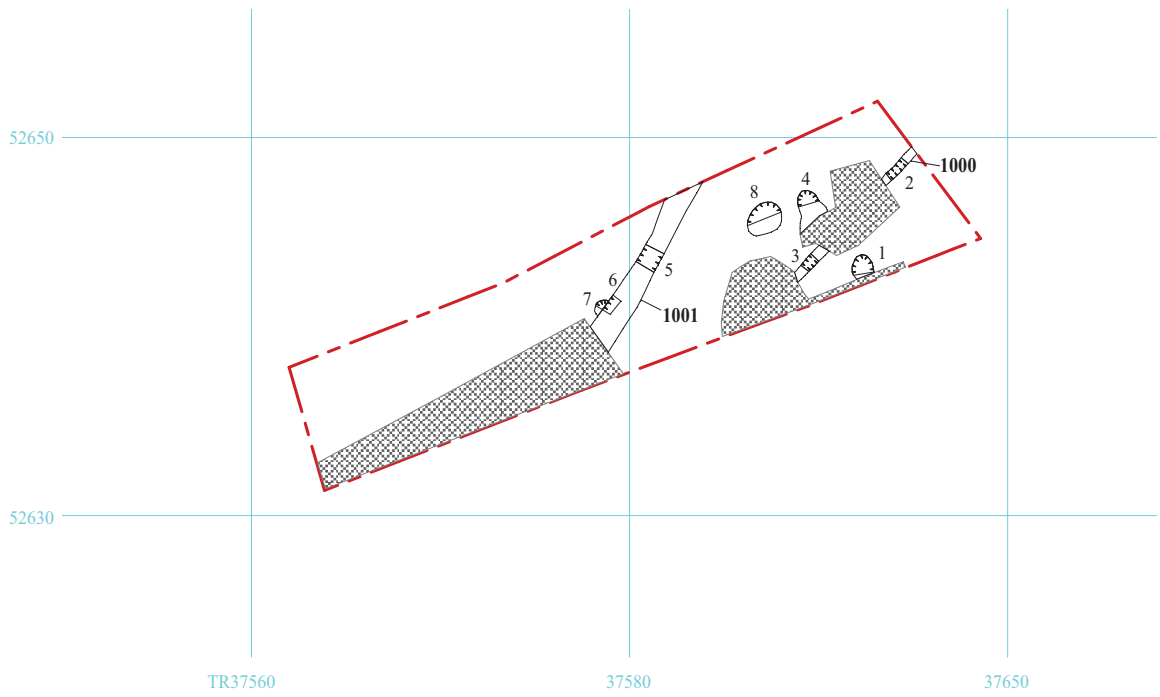
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Figure 4. Detailed plan of Attenuation Tank 1, showing features recorded.





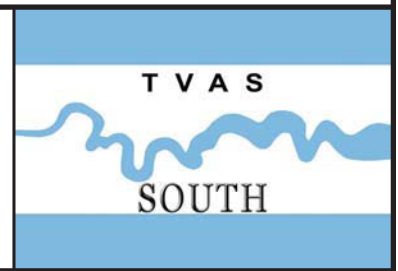
 = Major areas of modern truncation

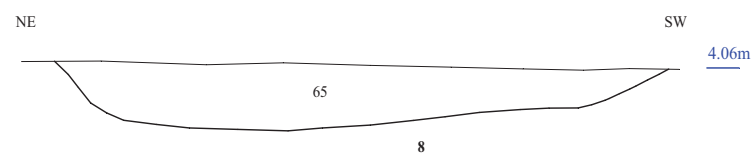
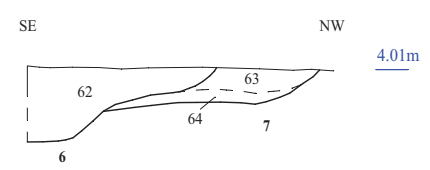
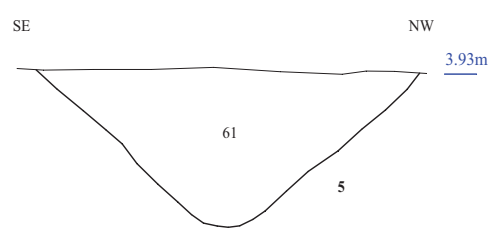
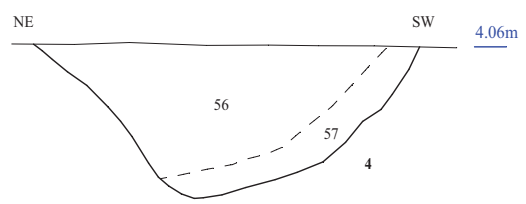
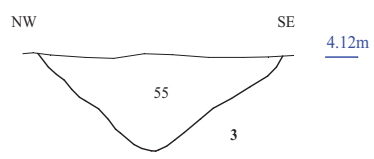
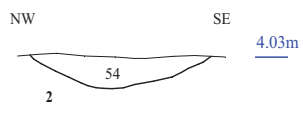
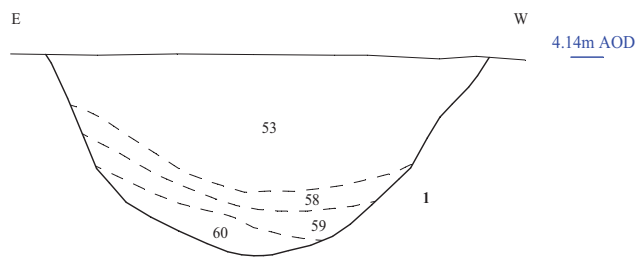
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Figure 5. Detailed plan of Attenuation Tank 2, showing features recorded.





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Figure 6. Sections.

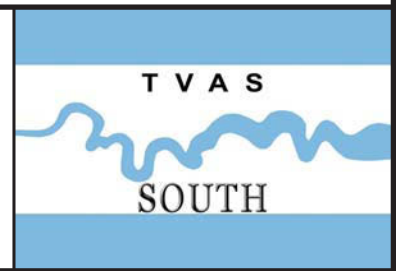




Plate 1. Well 52, looking North.
Scale: 1m.



Plate 2. General view of Attenuation Tank 2 area,
looking West.



Plate 3. General view of ditch 1001, looking North.



Plate 4. Ditch 1001 (slot 5), looking South-west.
Scales: 1m and 0.30m.



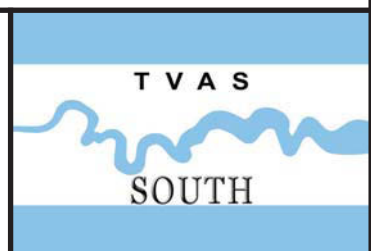
Plate 5. Ditch 1001 (slot 6) and pit 7, looking South-west.
Scales: 1m and 0.10m.



Plate 6. Pit 1, looking South.
Scales: 1m and 0.50m.

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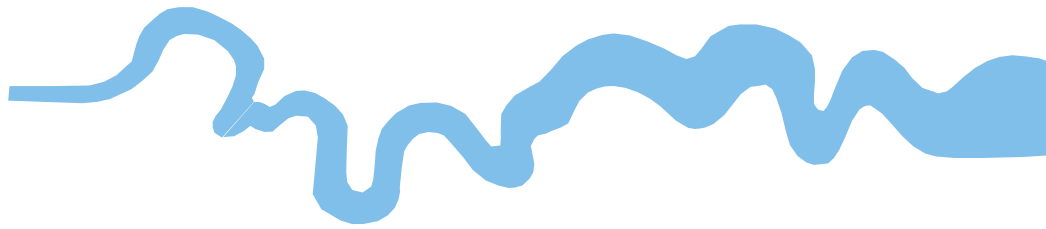
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Plates 1 to 6.



TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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