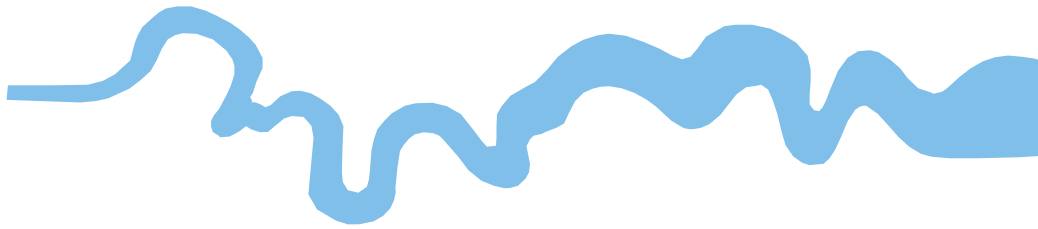


T V A S



SOUTH

**Land to the east of Cross Road,
Deal, Kent**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Site Code: CRD22/28

(TR 3622 5041)

Land to the east of Cross Road, Deal, Kent

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Abbey Developments Ltd**

by Sean Wallis

TVAS South

Site Code: CRD 22/28

January 2023

Summary

Site name: Land to the east of Cross Road, Deal, Kent

Grid reference: TR 3622 5041

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 18th October to 21st December 2022

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: CRD 22/28

Area of site: c. 3.94 ha

Summary of results: The evaluation was successfully carried out. Most of the trenches contained no archaeology, although various periglacial stripes were observed across the site. Three probable post-holes were recorded in trench 5, at the far north end of the site, none of which contained any dating evidence. An undated feature recorded in trench 7 could represent a pit, but could also be geological in origin. Two large features, which had been identified during the earlier geophysical survey, were investigated. Although it is possible that they may represent quarry pits, the very sterile nature of their fills suggests that they are more likely to be geological, such as sink-holes. A few finds of prehistoric struck flint, Medieval pottery a Roman coin and a miscellany of post-medieval coins and metalwork were recovered. On the basis of these results, the site is considered to have low archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton and will be deposited at Dover Museum in due course.

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 09.01.23 Steve Preston ✓ 09.02.23

Land to the east of Cross Road, Deal, Kent An Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Report 22/28

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out to the east of Cross Road, Deal, Kent (TR 3622 5041) (Figs 1 and 2). The work was commissioned by Mr Andrew Josephs of Andrew Josephs Associates, on behalf of Abbey Developments Ltd, Abbey House, 2 Southgate Road, Potters Bar, Herts, EN6 5DU.

Planning permission (20/01125) has been granted by Dover District Council for a housing development to the south-west of the historic core of Deal. The consent is subject to a standard planning condition (22) relating to archaeology and the historic environment. This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by the development, a field evaluation was required in order to inform a mitigation strategy if required. This was to take the form of evaluation trenching and a systematic metal detector survey.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Ben Found, the Kent County Council Archaeological Officer who advises the District Council on archaeological matters. The trenching was undertaken by Mikaila Walker and Sean Wallis between 18th and 21st October 2022. The metal detecting survey was undertaken on the 20th and 21st of December 2022 by Pierre-Damien Manisse. The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton, and will be deposited at Dover Museum in due course. The site code is CRD 22/28.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the south-western outskirts of Deal, just south of the Mill Hill area of the town (TR 3622 5041) (Fig. 1). Upper Walmer lies just to the east of the site, on the other side of the railway line. The site consists of an irregularly shaped parcel of land, measuring 3.94ha, which had been used for arable farming until recently. It is bounded to the north and east by residential housing, to the south by Station Road, and to the west by Cross Road. The site is on the lower slopes of Mill Hill, and generally slopes down towards the south-west.

As a result, the height above Ordnance Datum varies from about 30m in the north-east corner of the site, down to approximately 18m in the south-west corner. There is a noticeable depression in the south-west part of the site, which is likely to be the result of a large geological sinkhole in the chalk. This feature was investigated in trenches 35A and 35B. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology consists of Upper Chalk (BGS 1977), and this was confirmed during the evaluation. Chalk was recorded in all the trenches, along with varying levels of periglacial striping. No striping was visible at the far northern end of the site, where the underlying chalk was very hard. The striping became more pronounced towards the southern end of the site, and the surface of the natural chalk became more fragmented as a result.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site was highlighted in a desk-based assessment (Bennett 2019). In summary, the site is located to the south of the Mill Hill area of Deal, which appears to have been a focus for activity in the past. Numerous archaeological features have been recorded at Mill Hill which suggest that the area was used for settlement and funerary purposes during the Bronze and Iron Ages. The area continued to be occupied during the Roman period, although the actual focal point of any settlement has not yet been established. A Saxon cemetery, dating from the 6th to 7th century, has been excavated on the crest of the hill, with some inhumation burials concentrated around a Bronze Age barrow. A recent geophysical survey of the site suggested that the intensive activity recorded at Mill Hill does not extend into the present site (Brown 2017). The geophysical anomalies included a couple of large areas that were thought to be either geological in origin, or the result of chalk quarrying, along with some linear features which are likely to be the result of agricultural activity.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of the proposed development. This was to combine a metal detector survey with trial trenching.

Specific aims of the project were:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to determine if archaeological deposits dating from the Bronze Age period are present;
- to determine if archaeological deposits dating from the Iron Age period are present;

to determine if archaeological deposits dating from the Roman period are present; and

to determine if archaeological deposits dating from the Saxon period are present.

The metal detecting survey was to be undertaken, initially along transects 2.5m apart. The locations of all finds were to be recorded by GPS. Dependent upon the results of the first phase of survey, a second survey may have been necessary, on traverses perpendicular to the initial survey. The metal detector was to be set for all metal mode with both ferrous and non-ferrous objects to be recovered. The recovery of archaeological objects was to be restricted to the topsoil/ploughsoil. Any objects located below that depth, were to be left *in situ* to be recovered under controlled excavation conditions.

Thirty-five trenches were to be dug, each measuring 25m in length and 1.60-1.80m in width. The trenches were positioned to target those parts of the site which would be most affected by the new housing development, with some located specifically to target geophysical anomalies. The trenches were to be dug using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds. Where archaeological features were certainly or probably present, the stripped areas were to be cleaned using appropriate hand tools. Sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed were to be excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims outlined above, without compromising the integrity of any features that may warrant preservation *in situ*, or might better be investigated under the conditions pertaining to full excavation.

Results

Trenching

The thirty-five trenches were dug close to their original planned positions (Fig. 2), although some had to be shifted or shortened to avoid features such as informal footpaths which ran across the site and an overhead power line parallel to the eastern boundary. Due to trench 35 being much deeper than originally anticipated, this trench was dug in two short sections (35A and 35B). All of the trenches were 1.90m wide. A complete list of the trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Trench 1 (Fig. 5)

This trench was orientated NNW-SSE, and was 25.30m long and up to 0.39m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.25m of topsoil (50) and 0.10m of subsoil (51). The natural chalk in this trench was very hard, with no signs of periglacial striping. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 2

This trench was orientated SW-NE, and was 25.40m long and up to 0.35m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.22m of topsoil (50) and 0.08m of subsoil (51). The natural chalk in this trench was very hard, with no signs of periglacial striping. Some possible features were investigated by hand, but turned out to be geological in origin. No archaeological finds were recovered from the trench.

Trench 3 (Pl. 1)

This trench was orientated SW-NE, and was 23.40m long and up to 0.36m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.18m of topsoil (50) and 0.11m of subsoil (51). The natural chalk in this trench was very hard, with no signs of periglacial striping. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 4 (Fig. 5)

This trench was orientated S-N, and was 27.50m long and up to 0.38m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.10m of subsoil (51). The natural chalk in this trench was very hard, with no signs of periglacial striping. Some possible features were investigated by hand, but these turned out to be geological in origin. No archaeological finds were recovered from the trench.

Trench 5 (Figs 3 and 4; Pls 2, 19, 20 and 21)

This trench was orientated WSW-ENE, and was 21.20m long and up to 0.32m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.06m of subsoil (51). The natural chalk in this trench was very hard, with no signs of periglacial striping. A line of three possible post-holes (1, 2 and 3) was recorded at the western end of the trench. Post-hole 1 measured 0.35m in diameter, and was up to 0.18m deep. It had a single fill of dark reddish brown clayey silt (52), which contained no finds. Post-hole 2 measured 0.30m in diameter, and was up to 0.13m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of dark reddish brown clayey silt (53). Post-hole 3 was smaller than the others, just 0.25m in diameter but 0.21m deep. It had a single fill of dark reddish brown clayey silt (54), which produced no finds. All three features were 100% excavated once they had been half-sectioned and recorded. No archaeological finds were recovered from the spoilheaps of this trench.

Trench 6 (Fig. 5)

This trench was orientated WSW-ENE, and was 24.90m long and up to 0.39m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.26m of topsoil (50) and 0.06m of subsoil (51). The natural chalk in this trench was very hard, with no signs of periglacial striping. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 7 (Figs 3 and 4; Pls 3 and 22)

This trench was orientated NW-SE, and was 25.50m long and up to 0.34m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.16m of topsoil (50) and 0.11m of subsoil (51). The natural chalk in this trench was very hard, with no signs of periglacial striping. A possible pit (4) was partially exposed at the southern end of the

trench, and was investigated by hand. The feature appeared to be sub-circular in plan, and measured at least 1.45m by 1.20m. Excavation revealed that it was about 0.83m deep, with steep sides and a flattish base. It had a primary fill of loose chalk rubble (56), up to 0.27m thick, and an upper fill of dark reddish brown clayey silt (55). The latter contained a moderate amount of chalk inclusions, including one large patch of chalk which was near vertical. The appearance of the fills, coupled with the fact that the feature contained no finds, suggests that it may in fact be geological in origin. No finds were recovered from the spoilheaps of the trench.

Trench 8 (Pls 4 and 23)

This trench was orientated SW-NE, and was 24.80m long and up to 0.33m deep. At the northern end of the trench, the natural geology was observed beneath 0.16m of topsoil (50) and 0.10m of subsoil (51). The natural chalk was very hard, with no signs of periglacial striping. The southern part of the trench was occupied by a large feature (5), which had also been identified in the earlier geophysical survey. It was originally thought to be a possible quarry pit, but the sterile nature of its dark reddish brown fill suggests that it is more likely to be geological in origin, possibly a sink-hole. The feature was investigated by digging machine slots through it, and these showed that it was at least 1.75m deep, with the northern side getting steeper towards the base. Some chalk rubble was observed close to the bottom of the feature, with a thin soil layer (possibly representing stabilisation of the sink-hole) visible immediately above it. However the depth and loose nature of the fills meant that it was not possible to enter the trench to examine these deposits in more detail. No archaeological finds were recovered from the feature or from the trench's spoilheaps.

Trench 9

This trench was orientated W-E, and was 25.00m long and up to 0.34m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.24m of topsoil (50) and 0.05m of subsoil (51). The natural chalk in this trench was very hard, with no signs of periglacial striping. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 10 (Pl. 5)

This trench was orientated NW-SE, and was 25.20m long and up to 0.38m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.10m of subsoil (51). The natural chalk in this trench was very hard, although there were slight traces of periglacial striping visible. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 11

This trench was orientated SSW-NNE, and was 25.80m long and up to 0.33m deep. It was moved slightly from its original planned position to avoid a new site entrance and a couple of spoilheaps. The natural geology was

observed beneath 0.18m of topsoil (50) and 0.07m of subsoil (51). The natural chalk in this trench was quite hard, with clear signs of periglacial striping. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 12 (Fig. 5; Pl. 6)

This trench was orientated N-S, and was 23.00m long and up to 0.36m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.16m of topsoil (50) and 0.10m of subsoil (51). The natural chalk in this trench was quite hard, with clear signs of periglacial striping. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 13

This trench was orientated NNW-SSE, and was 25.40m long and up to 0.38m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.22m of topsoil (50) and 0.09m of subsoil (51). The natural chalk in this trench was quite hard, with clear signs of periglacial striping. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 14 (Fig. 5; Pl. 7)

This trench was orientated NNW-SSE, and was 25.80m long and up to 0.27m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.12m of topsoil (50) and 0.07m of subsoil (51). The natural chalk in this trench was quite hard, with clear signs of periglacial striping. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 15 (Fig. 5)

This trench was orientated NW-SE, and was 26.70m long and up to 0.37m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.21m of topsoil (50) and 0.11m of subsoil (51). The natural chalk in this trench was very hard, with no signs of periglacial striping. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 16 (Pls 8 and 24)

This trench was orientated N-S, and was 25.10m long and up to 0.42m deep. It was moved slightly from its original planned position to avoid an informal footpath which ran down the eastern side of the site. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.24m of topsoil (50) and 0.13m of subsoil (51). The natural chalk in this trench was quite hard, with clear signs of periglacial striping.. A probable tree-bole was investigated but not recorded in detail, and no archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 17 (Fig. 6)

This trench was orientated NE-SW, and was 21.10m long and up to 0.38m deep. It was moved slightly from its original planned position to avoid an informal footpath and over head power line which ran down the eastern side of the site. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.23m of topsoil (50) and 0.12m of subsoil (51). The natural chalk in this trench was quite hard, with clear signs of periglacial striping. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 18 (Pl. 9)

This trench was orientated N-S, and was 24.60m long and up to 0.35m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.25m of topsoil (50) and 0.07m of subsoil (51). The natural chalk in this trench was quite hard, with clear signs of periglacial striping. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 19 (Pl. 10)

This trench was orientated NE-SW, and was 24.70m long and up to 0.36m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.21m of topsoil (50) and 0.09m of subsoil (51). The natural chalk in this trench was quite hard, with clear signs of periglacial striping. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 20 (Pl. 11)

This trench was orientated N-S, and was 26.00m long and up to 0.40m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.24m of topsoil (50) and 0.10m of subsoil (51). The natural chalk in this trench was quite hard, with clear signs of periglacial striping. Two possible features were investigated by hand, but turned out to be geological in origin. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 21

This trench was orientated W-E, and was 24.50m long and up to 0.34m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.11m of subsoil (51). The natural chalk in this trench was quite hard, with clear signs of periglacial striping. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 22 (Fig. 6; Pl. 12)

This trench was orientated N-S, and was 25.80m long and up to 0.33m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.19m of topsoil (50) and 0.11m of subsoil (51). The natural chalk in this trench was quite hard, with clear signs of periglacial striping. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 23 (Fig. 6)

This trench was orientated NW-SE, and was 24.70m long and up to 0.38m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.24m of topsoil (50) and 0.10m of subsoil (51). The natural chalk in this trench was quite hard, with clear signs of periglacial striping. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 24 (Pl. 13)

This trench was orientated W-E, and was 24.00m long and up to 0.43m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.24m of topsoil (50) and 0.15m of subsoil (51). Due to the extensive amount of periglacial striping in this trench, the surface of the natural chalk was quite fragmented. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 25

This trench was orientated W-E, and was 24.00m long and up to 0.39m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.25m of topsoil (50) and 0.10m of subsoil (51). The natural chalk in this trench was quite hard, with clear signs of periglacial striping. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 26

This trench was orientated NW-SE, and was 23.40m long and up to 0.37m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.26m of topsoil (50) and 0.08m of subsoil (51). Due to the extensive amount of periglacial striping in this trench, the surface of the natural chalk was quite fragmented. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 27 (Pl. 14)

This trench was orientated NNE-SSW, and was 19.50m long and up to 0.34m deep. It was moved and shortened slightly to avoid the informal footpath and power line which ran close to the eastern boundary of the site. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.21m of topsoil (50) and 0.09m of subsoil (51). The natural chalk in this trench was quite hard, with clear signs of periglacial striping. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 28 (Fig. 6)

This trench was orientated WSW-ESE, and was 23.60m long and up to 0.48m deep. It was moved slightly to avoid the power line which ran close to the eastern boundary of the site. The natural geology was generally observed beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.11m of subsoil (51). Due to the extensive amount of periglacial striping in this trench, the surface of the natural chalk was quite fragmented. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 29 (Pl. 15)

This trench was orientated SW-NE, and was 25.30m long and up to 0.45m deep. The natural geology was generally observed beneath 0.27m of topsoil (50) and 0.09m of subsoil (51). Due to the extensive amount of periglacial striping in this trench, the surface of the natural chalk was quite fragmented. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 30 (Fig. 6)

This trench was orientated NW-SE, and was 25.00m long and up to 0.35m deep. The natural geology was generally observed beneath 0.25m of topsoil (50) and 0.07m of subsoil (51). Due to the extensive amount of periglacial striping in this trench, the surface of the natural chalk was quite fragmented. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 31 (Pl. 16)

This trench was orientated W-E, and was 26.80m long and up to 0.38m deep. The natural geology was generally observed beneath 0.23m of topsoil (50) and 0.13m of subsoil (51). Due to the extensive amount of periglacial striping in this trench, the surface of the natural chalk was quite fragmented. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 32

This trench was orientated NW-SE, and was 25.20m long and up to 0.39m deep. The natural geology was generally observed beneath 0.24m of topsoil (50) and 0.12m of subsoil (51). Due to the extensive periglacial striping in this trench, the surface of the natural chalk was quite fragmented. No archaeological features were recorded in the trench, but an abraded sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil (50).

Trench 33 (Fig. 6; Pl. 17)

This trench was orientated N-S, and was 25.00m long and up to 0.40m deep. The natural geology was generally observed beneath 0.21m of topsoil (50) and 0.16m of subsoil (51). Due to the extensive amount of periglacial striping in this trench, the surface of the natural chalk was quite fragmented. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 34

This trench was orientated SW-NE, and was 24.70m long and up to 0.62m deep. The natural geology was generally observed beneath 0.24m of topsoil (50) and 0.35m of subsoil (51). Due to the extensive amount of periglacial striping in this trench, the surface of the natural chalk was quite fragmented. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 35 (Fig. 7; Pl. 18)

This trench was positioned in the south-west corner of the site, across an obvious depression which had also been highlighted during the geophysical survey. As soon as excavation began it became clear that the natural chalk geology was present at a significantly greater depth than in any of the other trenches. It was therefore agreed to dig two 'test pits' (A and B) at either end of the line of the proposed trench. Due to their depth, it was not possible to enter the trenches for health and safety reasons.

In trench 35A the natural chalk was encountered beneath about 0.42m of topsoil (50), 0.73m of subsoil (51), and 1.35m of mid orange brown silty clay (58). The trench was up to 2.90m deep, but only 2.50m long at its base. Fragments of ceramic building material dating from the medieval and early post-medieval period were recovered from the subsoil (51). Trench 35B was slightly shallower, being up to 2.60m deep. The natural chalk was recorded below approximately 0.40m of topsoil (50), 0.70m of subsoil (51) and 1.35m of mid orange brown silty clay (58). Numerous flint nodules were noted immediately above the chalk.

Although it was originally thought that this part of the site may have been quarried in the past, it seems more likely that the depression which is clearly visible in this corner of the site may be the result of a sinkhole in the natural chalk geology. A farm worker who visited the site during the evaluation mentioned that he had almost lost a tractor in this part of the site the first time he ploughed it in the early 1990s. It is possible that some attempt was made in the past to build up the area, which may explain why a fair amount of CBM was found in trench 35A, in contrast to the rest of the site where the soil horizons contained very little.

Metal detector survey by Pierre-Damien Manisse

The metal detector used was a Minelab Vanquish 540 equipped with a 12"x9" coil. This is a multi-frequency detector. The discrimination was set to avoid an over-abundance of anomalies while preserving the chance to discover finds of all metals. After testing, the sensitivity was not set to the maximum (8 out of 10) as the topsoil was not more than 0.26m deep and at its highest power too many erratic noises were audible. The weather conditions were fair.

The field being about 200m north-south, and the project specification requiring transects spaced every 2.5m, a total of 44 transects were defined, with some adjustments as the field was not perfectly rectangular. After this initial survey, the areas of the backfilled trenches were also covered entirely by the survey. A total of 42 items were located, recorded using a Trimble hand GPS (with a precision of a few centimetres) and considered for retention.

The finds consisted of 14 coins, 1 token, 14 lead objects, and 10 copper alloy items (Appendix 3); 3 undiagnostic flint flakes were also recovered. These all came from the topsoil. A quantity of clearly modern "junk" metal debris (drinks cans, etc) was also collected to remove material that could give positive signals in any subsequent survey, and quickly sorted during post-excavation, in case some might be of interest (none was). These will not be retained.

Overall the results are rather disappointing though not entirely negative. The oldest metal find is a Roman coin from the 3rd century AD, but this find is too isolated to reflect much significance. No pottery of that era was observed on site in the survey or in the trenching. The rest of the material, concentrating mostly on the western side of the field (Fig. 8), testifies only to a light presence from the post-medieval era onwards, with very noticeable recent pollution as just noted.

Finds

Pottery by Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered a single sherd from the topsoil layer (50) of trench 32. This is very worn 7g sherd from a reduced vessel in Canterbury Sandy Ware. The piece, which can be placed between *c.* AD 1050 and 1200 has clearly been extensively reworked since its deposition.

Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

The evaluation recovered just four pieces of ceramic building material, all deriving from the subsoil horizon (51) in trench 35A. These show a chronological spread spanning the later 13th to 16th centuries. The earliest consists of a slightly worn piece of 11mm thick peg tile (61g) tempered with sparse/moderate quartz tempered from the Tyler Hill industry (to the north of Canterbury). A later 13th to 14th century date is suspected for this piece. There are two peg tile fragments (62g, also measuring 11mm thick) tempered with sparse to moderate calcareous pepping and white slipped faces. Although calcareous tempered tiles run well into the post-medieval period in Kent the finish of the current examples suggests them to be of 15th to 16th century date. They are not heavily worn. The final piece consists of a 16g fragment of medium fired brick tempered with fine 'sugary' quartz but which has no surviving dimensions. The brick is most likely to be of the 16th century but a 17th century date cannot be ruled out.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A single flint flake with much edge damage was recovered from the topsoil (50) of trench 12. It is not closely datable but is probably of later Neolithic or Bronze Age date. Three flakes from the topsoil found by the metal detecting survey are equally undiagnostic.

Metalwork by Aidan Colyer

A large quantity of metalwork was detected during the survey, but much of it was modern objects such as aluminium drinks cans and of no archaeological interest. A few of the items bagged as modern debris are noted in passing below, but none merits retention. The other finds locations are plotted on Figure 8 using the finds numbers assigned in Appendix 3. The coins are treated separately below.

Copper Alloy

Thimbles

Four thimbles were recovered (nos 1, 11, 13, and 31). These weigh 2.6g, 2.4g, 3.1g, and 2.8g respectively. All show signs of damage suggesting that they were discarded when broken. There is a commonality of design pointing to mass production, pointing to a date of at least the latter half of the 19th century onwards.

Token

Number 34 weighs 5.8g and is a modern vending machine token.

Rings

Three rings were recovered. One was given catalogue number 10 with the other two being recovered from amongst the modern artefacts weighing a total of 1g. These are all simple and plain in design with an almost diamond cross section. It is likely that these are from a horse's tack and have been lost during farming. There is little to identify a date although it is likely that they are post medieval in date.

Decorative item

A single decorative item of uncertain function (cat no 29) weighs 6g. It has a central hole for attachment with two raised circles and a series of knobs on the outside. It was likely made in the later half of the 19th century.

Buckles and catches

Three fragments of buckles were recovered during the survey (nos 4, 7, and 38); weighing 3.2g, 4.6g, and 4.5g respectively. A single tag or catch fragment, no. 33, weighing 4.8g, was also recovered. Catalogue numbers 4 and 7 are broken fragments of modern buckles, identified as such due to their construction and the quality of the metal. The third, no. 38, appears to be of an earlier, perhaps post medieval, date. It is simple and roughly made. The catch or tag is likely of a similar date however there are no distinguishing features.

Buttons

A collection of 18 Victorian to modern buttons were recovered weighing a total of 71.7g, but not assigned finds numbers nor located in the survey. All of them are of a simple disc design, with varying diameters, and have a loop on the rear.

Bullet casings

Five bullet casings were recovered during the survey weighing a total of 57.7g. These casings are modern but of potential local interest. They are rimmed centrefire cartridges from British .303 rounds, with a large amount of damage. The least damaged casing shows signs of crimping near the top. This suggests that these casings were blanks used for training. This type of round was used from the end of the 19th century and through the majority of the 20th century, notably in both World Wars. It is likely that these casings are from the Second World War.

Lead objects

A total of thirteen lead objects were recovered and given small find numbers with a total weight of 508.7g. A single further piece of amorphous lead was recovered weighing 113.8g.

Possible lead seals

Four items, small find numbers 21, 12, 20, and 27, weighing 5.5g, 7.4g, 3.8g, and 7.1g respectively were recovered during the survey. These items are potentially small simple seals. Only two of the items have decoration. These are small find number 21 which has what looks like a K on one side and small find number 20 which has a series of lines making two overlaid crosses all joining in the centre. There are no obvious ways for these seals to be connected to an object, however as they are lead it is possible that they might have suffered some damage.

Possible lead weights

Two artefacts, small find numbers 42, and 35 were recovered during the survey. These pieces weigh 159g and 197g respectively. Small find number 42 is circular in shape with a large hole through the centre. The piece is slightly tapering towards the top. Small find number 35 has a flat base and a post in the centre. It is of a similar size to SF 42 and the pole in the centre fits the hole in SF42. These are simple pieces and are likely weights for rough measuring. It is probable that these artefacts are part of the same set, and they were found in close proximity (Fig. 8).

Musket balls

Six musket balls were recovered. One of these has been repurposed by being flattened on one side and having a cross carved into the other. This piece is small find 30 and weighs 8.2g. The remaining five balls are small find numbers 2, 23, 39, 37, and 40 with weights of 34.9g, 31.1g, 7.3g, 31.4g, and 8.5g respectively.

The range of weights and sizes show that these were from different weapons. Small find number 39 is a pistol calibre at 28 bore. SF40 is 55 bore although it is degraded, this may be from a pistol or shotgun. Small find numbers 23 and 37 are both 14 bore which is a dragoon musket bore. Small find number 2 is 11 bore which is a musket bore. These all correspond to Civil war sizes and weights. There is some evidence that some of the shot may have been made with a sprue which has subsequently been cleaned flat. It is not immediately obvious if any of the shot was fired although there is some minor damage. The lack of distortion suggests that if they were fired they did not strike anything.

Unidentifiable objects

Small find number 15, weighing 7.5g is a sub-circular item that has received some damage, being flattened along one side. There is a central hole and a single nodule on one side. It is possible that this piece is an item of

decoration, perhaps even a letter O although that is not clear and it is better to say that the item is unidentifiable. The quality of the craftsmanship suggests a Victorian date although this cannot be confirmed. An amorphous piece of lead weighing 113.8g was recovered. This has been retained purely on the basis of the musket balls described above.

Composite Copper Alloy and lead objects

Two objects are combined metal artefacts. Small find 18, weighing 35.6g, is a lead washer with a copper alloy rivet through the centre. The quality of the metalwork on the rivet suggests a post medieval or later date.

The second object is a pistol bullet weighing 11.1g. The piece has not been fired. It is a centrefire pistol cartridge that has a rimless casing and basic ball ammunition (a 9mm round). The markings on the base identify this as being made in 1943 at a factory ROF Hirwaun in Wales. This is in the earlier part of this factory's service and this is one of the types of ammunition created at the factory. With the .303 casings already identified and the date stamp, it is highly likely that there was some training activity by British forces on the site in WWII.

Discussion

The assemblage is varied and shows dates that are predominantly 19th century onwards. The potential seals and the musket balls are the only pieces that are of an earlier date. The modern items point to this particular piece of land being in use from at least the early 17th century. The range of musket ball or shot sizes suggest firearms that could have been military but could also have been used for hunting, except the full size musket ball (no. 2) was unlikely to be used by a civilian. The artefacts suggest casual loss over time and some potential training activity during the Second World War, possibly by a local home guard unit. None of the other items suggest other specific activities on the site.

Coins by Pierre-Damien Manisse

A total of 14 bronze coins were found during the metal detecting survey. They all came from the topsoil (50). Wear and corrosion were defined using the guidelines by the ITMS (1995). Most of them were in poor conditions. They are all considered as unwanted loss. To the exception of a Roman *antoninianus*, they all post-date the Medieval era.

Catalogue

Each coin is given a catalogue number, its alloy, denomination, date, mint if recognizable, then a description of obverse and reverse. A reference is given if identifiable. The follow its find catalogue number (giving the location on Fig. 8), context (all topsoil, 50), a wear/corrosion evaluation (from 1=good condition to 5=poor), its dimension(s), weight and axis.

1. CuA *Antoninianus* 3rd C. AD
 O/ illegible - Radiate head right
 R/ illegible
 Ref.: -
 sf.5 (50) 4/2 22.3mm 3.27g -h
2. Copper Patent farthing (Lennox round; type 3) 1614-1624
 O/ IACO:D:G:MAG:BRIT: O - Crown with crossed sceptres behind
 R/ illegible - Harp
 Ref.: Seaby 2680
 sf.32 (50) 4/1 16.2mm 0.31g 12h
3. CuA Halfpenny 18th C. AD?
 O/ [GE]ORGIVS [...] - Draped and laureate bust right of George I or III
 R/ illegible
 Ref.: -
 sf.41 (50) 4/1 28.3mm 8.07g -h
4. Copper Penny 1807 London
 O/ [GEORGIVS III·D:G·REX·] //1807 - Laureate and draped bust right of George III
 R/ [BRITANNIA] - Britannia seated left over her shield, holding an olive branch and a trident.
 Ref.: Krause 663
 sf.9 (50) 4/1 34.0mm 16.96g 6h
5. Copper Halfpenny 1807 London
 O/ GEORGIVS III·D:G·REX· //1807 - Laureate and draped bust right of George III
 R/ BRITANNIA - Britannia seated left over her shield, holding an olive branch and a trident.
 Ref.: Krause 662
 sf.19 (50) 2/1 28.9mm 8.936g 6h
6. Copper Farthing 1835 London
 O/ GVLIELMVS IIII - DEI GRATIA //1835 - Bare head right of William IV
 R/BRITANNIAR: REX FID: DEF: - Britannia seated right over her shield and holding a trident; flowers in exergue
 Ref.: Krause 705
 sf.17 (50) 2/1 21.7mm 4.35g 3h
7. Bronze Penny 1876 Birmingham
 O/ VICTORIA D:G: - BRIT:REG:F:D: - Bust left of Queen Victoria with a plaited bun
 R/ ONE - PENNY //1876||H - Helmeted Britannia seated right over her shield and holding a trident. A lighthouse and a ship in the background
 Ref.: Krause 755
 sf.22 (50) 2/1 30.7mm 8.88g 12h
8. CuA Farthing? Post-medieval
 O/ illegible
 R/ illegible
 sf.24 (50) 5/1 25.7mm 5.16g -h
9. CuA Halfpenny? Post-medieval
 O/ illegible
 R/ illegible
 Ref.: -
 sf.14 (50) 5/1 27.9mm 8.93g -h
10. Bronze Farthing 1937 London
 O/ GEORGIVS VI D:G:BR:OMN:REX F:D:IND:IMP. - Head left of George VI
 R/ 1937↑ - FARTHING↓ - Eurasian wren left
 Ref.: Krause2 843
 sf.3 (50) 2/1 20.4mm 2.75g 12h

11.CuA 1 Dime 1979 Denver
 O/ LIBERTY /IN GOD ̄ WE TRUST | D̄1979 - Head left of president Franklin D. Roosevelt
 R/ ·UNITED STATES OF AMERICA↑ · - ONE DIME↓ /E·PLU-RIB-VS·U-NUM - Torch between oak leaves
 and an olive branch
 Ref.: Krause2 195a
 sf.28 (50) 2/1 17.9mm 2.24g 6h

12-14. CuA Undetermined
 O/ illegible
 R/ illegible
 sf.8 (50) 5/1 15.4mm 1.09g -h
 sf.6 (50) 5/1 13.9mm 1.60g -h
 sf.26 (50) 5/1 30.1mm 5.56g -h folded

Conclusion

The archaeological evaluation to the east of Cross Road, Deal was successfully carried out. Most of the trenches contained no archaeology, although varying amounts of periglacial striping were observed across the site. Three probable post-holes were recorded in trench 5, at the far north end of the site, although none contained any dating evidence. A undated feature in Trench 7 could represent a pit, but could also be geological in origin. Two large features, which had been identified during the earlier geophysical survey, were investigated in trenches 8, 35A and 35B. Although it is possible that they may represent quarry pits, the very sterile nature of their fills suggests that they are more likely to be geological. Given the underlying chalk geology, these large features may be sink-holes.

On the basis of these results, the site is considered to have low archaeological potential.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

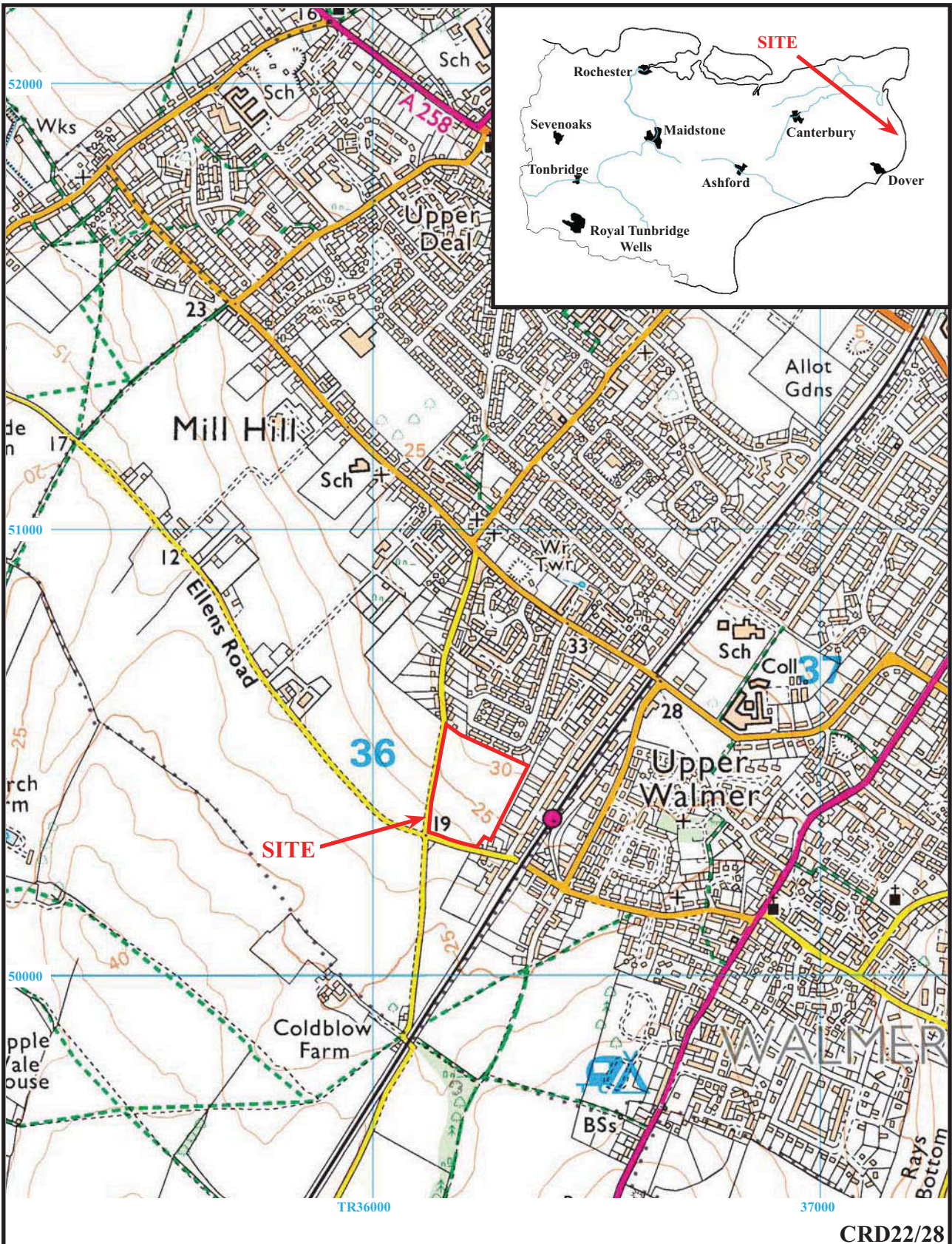
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	25.30	1.90	0.39	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35-0.39m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk).
2	25.40	1.90	0.35	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30-0.35m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk).
3	23.40	1.90	0.36	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.29-0.36m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk). Pl. 1
4	27.50	1.90	0.38	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30-0.38m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk).
5	21.20	1.90	0.32	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.26m subsoil (51); 0.26-0.32m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk). Post-holes 1, 2 and 3. Pls. 2, 19, 20 and 21
6	24.90	1.90	0.39	0-0.26m topsoil (50); 0.26-0.32m subsoil (51); 0.32-0.39m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk).
7	25.50	1.90	0.34	0-0.16m topsoil (50); 0.16-0.27m subsoil (51); 0.27-0.34m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk). Feature 4. Pls. 3 and 22
8	24.80	1.90	0.33	0-0.16m topsoil (50); 0.16-0.26m subsoil (51); 0.26-0.33m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk). Feature 5. Pl. 4 and 23
9	25.00	1.90	0.34	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.29-0.34m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk).
10	25.20	1.90	0.38	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30-0.38m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk). Pl. 5
11	25.80	1.90	0.33	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18-0.25m subsoil (51); 0.25-0.33m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk).
12	23.00	1.90	0.36	0-0.16m topsoil (50); 0.16-0.26m subsoil (51); 0.26-0.36m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk). Pl. 6
13	25.40	1.90	0.38	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.31m subsoil (51); 0.31-0.38m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk).
14	25.80	1.90	0.27	0-0.12m topsoil (50); 0.12-0.19m subsoil (51); 0.19-0.27m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk). Pl. 7
15	26.70	1.90	0.37	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.32m subsoil (51); 0.32-0.37m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk).
16	25.10	1.90	0.42	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.37m subsoil (51); 0.37-0.42m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk). Pls. 8 and 24
17	21.10	1.90	0.38	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35-0.38m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk).
18	24.60	1.90	0.35	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.32m subsoil (51); 0.32-0.35m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk). Pl. 9
19	24.70	1.90	0.36	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30-0.36m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk). Pl. 10
20	26.00	1.90	0.40	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.34m subsoil (51); 0.34-0.40m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk). Pl. 11
21	24.50	1.90	0.34	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.31m subsoil (51); 0.31-0.34m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk).
22	25.80	1.90	0.33	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30-0.33m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk). Pl. 12
23	24.70	1.90	0.38	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.34m subsoil (51); 0.34-0.38m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk).
24	24.00	1.90	0.43	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39-0.43m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk). Pl. 13
25	24.00	1.90	0.39	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35-0.39m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk).
26	23.40	1.90	0.37	0-0.26m topsoil (50); 0.26-0.34m subsoil (51); 0.34-0.37m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk).
27	19.50	1.90	0.34	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30-0.34m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk). Pl. 14
28	23.60	1.90	0.48	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.31m subsoil (51); 0.31-0.48m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk).
29	25.30	1.90	0.45	0-0.27m topsoil (50); 0.27-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35-0.45m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk). Pl. 15
30	25.00	1.90	0.35	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.32m subsoil (51); 0.32-0.35m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk).
31	26.80	1.90	0.38	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36-0.38m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk). Pl. 16
32	25.10	1.90	0.39	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36-0.39m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk).
33	25.00	1.90	0.40	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.37m subsoil (51); 0.37-0.40m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk). Pl. 17
34	24.70	1.90	0.62	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.59m subsoil (51); 0.59-0.62m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk).
35A	2.90	1.90	2.90	0-0.42m topsoil (50); 0.42-1.15m subsoil (51); 1.15-2.80m mid orange brown silty clay (58); 2.80-2.90m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk). Pl. 18
35B	2.60	1.90	2.60	0-0.40m topsoil (50); 0.40-1.10m subsoil (51); 1.10-2.45m mid orange brown silty clay (58); 2.45-2.60m+ natural geology (Upper Chalk).

APPENDIX 2: Catalogue of Features

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence / comments</i>
5	1	52	Post-hole	Undated	
5	2	53	Post-hole	Undated	
5	3	54	Post-hole	Undated	
7	4	55, 56	Pit / geological feature	Undated	
8	5		Geological feature	Undated	

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of metal detected finds

<i>Find No.</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date range</i>
1	Copper alloy	2.6	Thimble	Late 19th century or later
2	Lead	34.9	Shot/Musket ball	Post-medieval
3, Coin 10	Bronze	2.75	Farthing	1937
4	Copper alloy	3.2	Buckle fragment	Modern
5, Coin 1	Copper	3.27	Antoninianus,	3rd century
6, Coin 13	Copper alloy	1.60	coin	?
7	Copper alloy	4.6	Buckle fragment	Modern
8, Coin 12	Copper alloy	1.09	coin	?
9, Coin 4	Copper	16.96	Penny	1807
10	Copper alloy	<1	Ring	Post-medieval
11	Copper alloy	2.4	Thimble	Late 19th century or later
12	Lead	7.4	Seal	Post-medieval
13	Copper alloy	3.1	Thimble	Mid 19th century or later
14, Coin 9	Copper alloy	8.93	Halfpenny	Post-medieval
15	Lead	7.5	Uncertain	?Victorian
16			Two flint flakes	?Prehistoric
17, Coin 6	Copper	4.35	Farthing	1835
18	Composite	35.6	Riveted washer	Post-medieval or later
19, Coin 5	Copper	8.96	Halfpenny	1807
20	Lead	3.8	Seal	Post-medieval
21	Lead	5.5	Seal	Post-medieval
22, Coin 7	Bronze	8.88	Penny	1876
23	Lead	31.1	Shot/Musket ball	Post-medieval
24, Coin 8	Copper alloy	5.16	?Farthing	Post-medieval
25			Flint flake	?Prehistoric
26, Coin 14	Copper alloy	1.5.56	coin	?
27	Lead	7.1	Seal	Post-medieval
28, Coin 11	Copper alloy	2.24	Dime	1979
29	Copper alloy	6.0	Decorative attachment	Late 19th century or later
30	Lead	8.2	Shot/Musket ball	Post-medieval
31	Copper alloy	2.8	Thimble	Mid 19th century or later
32, Coin 2	Copper alloy	0.31	Farthing	1614–1624
33	Copper alloy	4.8	Buckle catch	Uncertain
34	Copper alloy	5.8	Vending machine token	Modern
35	Lead	197	Weight	
36			(not used)	
37	Lead	31.4	Shot/Musket ball	Post-medieval
38	Copper alloy	4.5	Buckle fragment	Post-medieval
39	Lead	7.3	Shot	Post-medieval/Modern
40	Lead	8.5	Shot	Post-medieval/Modern
41, Coin 3	Copper alloy	8.07	Halfpenny	18th century
42	Lead	159	Weight	



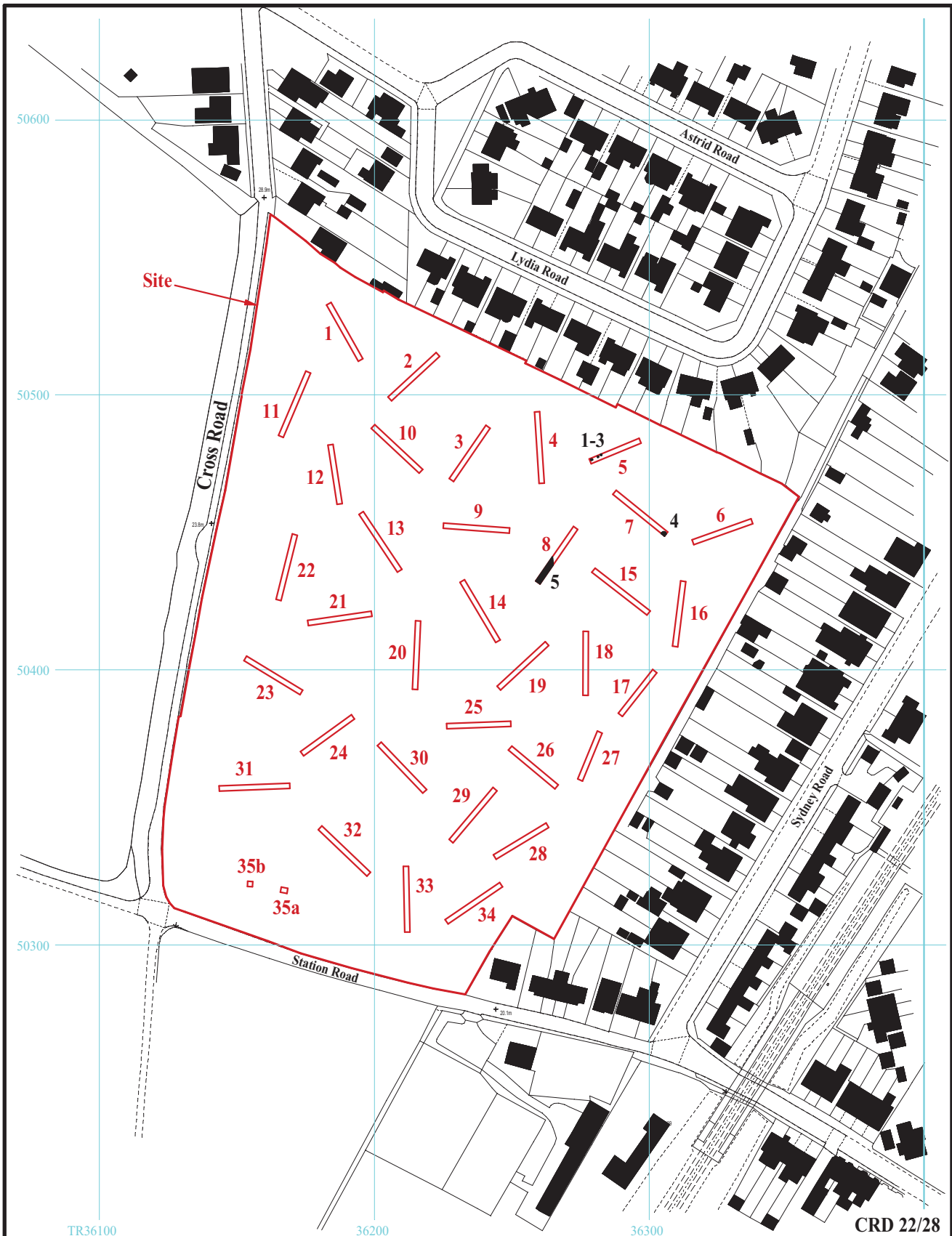
CRD22/28

**Land to the east of Cross Road,
Deal, Kent, 2021
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Deal and Kent.

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36200

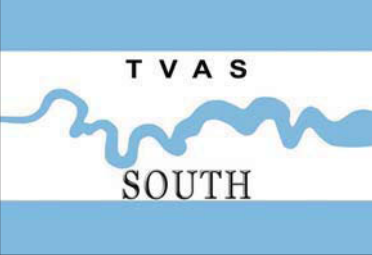
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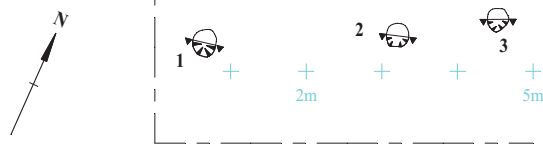


**Land to the east of Cross Road,
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Archaeological Evaluation**

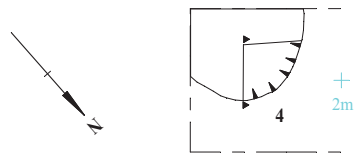
Figure 2. Detailed location of site showing proposed evaluation trenches.



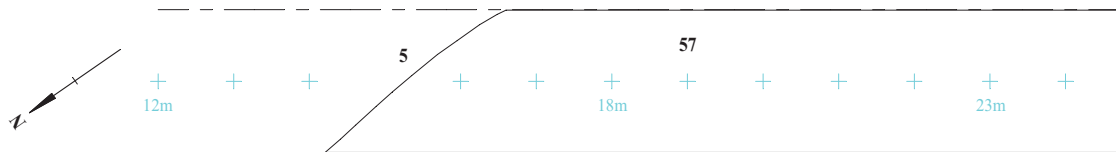
Trench 5



Trench 7



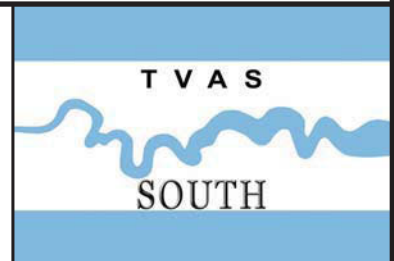
Trench 8



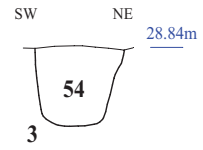
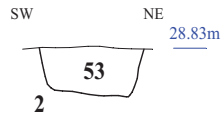
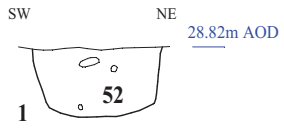
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Archaeological Evaluation**

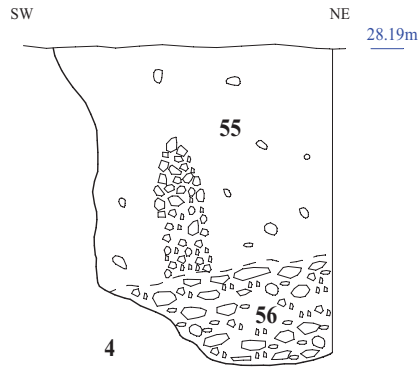
Figure 3. Plan of trenches 5, 7 and 8.



Trench 4



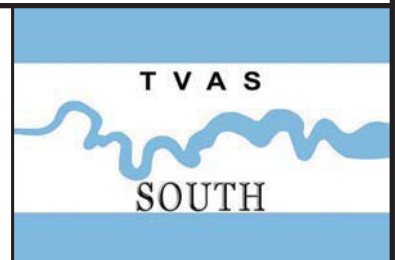
Trench 7



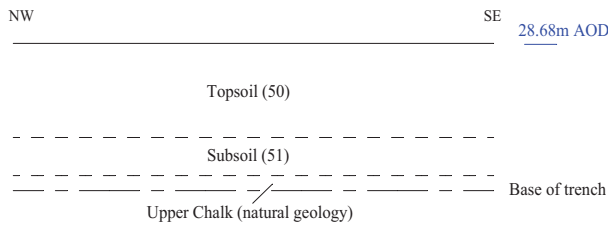
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Deal, Kent, 2022
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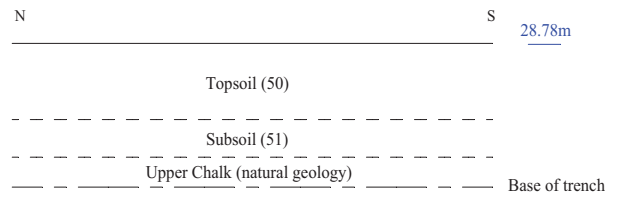
Figure 4. Sections.



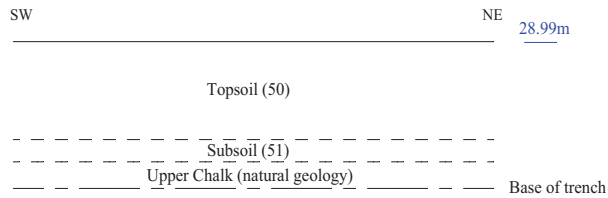
Trench 1



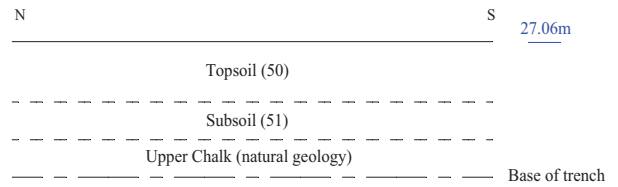
Trench 4



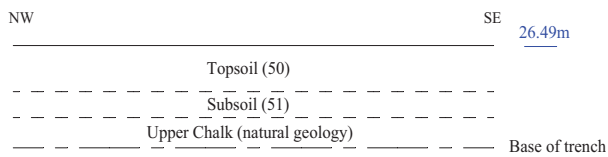
Trench 6



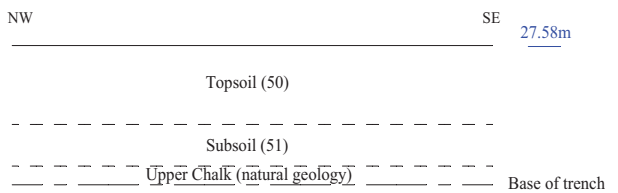
Trench 12



Trench 14



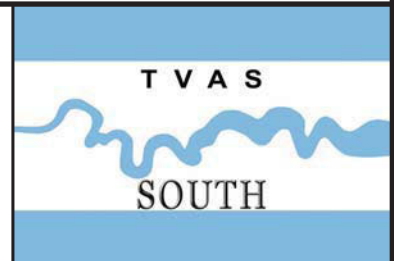
Trench 15



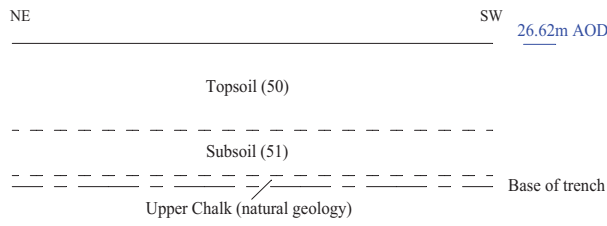
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**Land to the east of Cross Road,
Deal, Kent, 2022
Archaeological Evaluation**

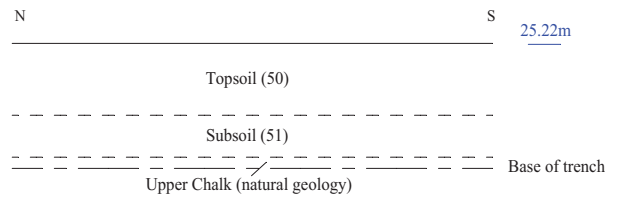
Figure 5. Representative sections.



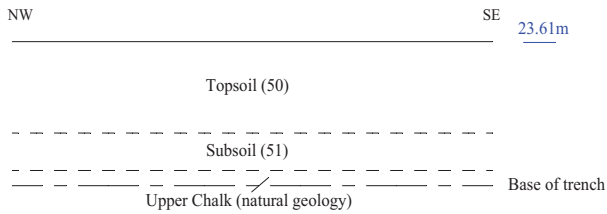
Trench 17



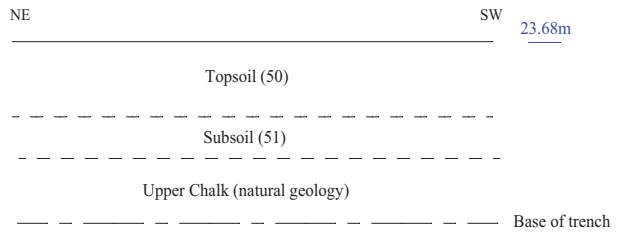
Trench 22



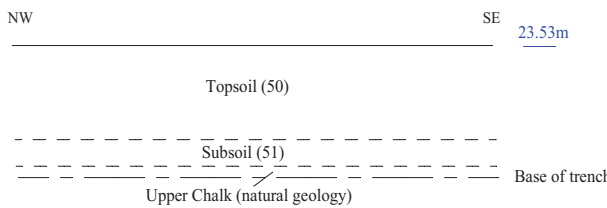
Trench 23



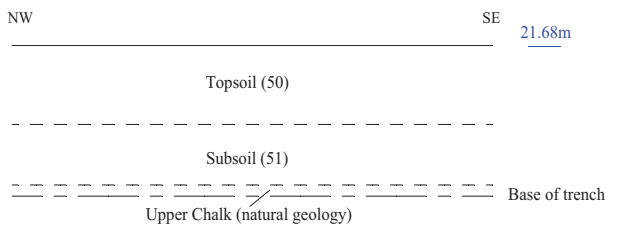
Trench 28



Trench 30



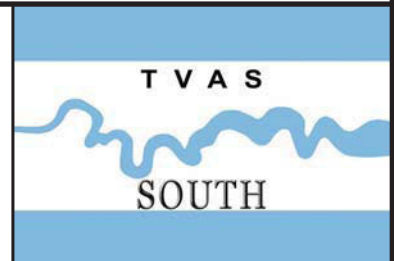
Trench 33



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Figure 6. Representative sections.



Trench 35A

W _____ E 18.76m AOD

Topsoil (50)



Subsoil (51)



Mid orange brown silty clay (58)



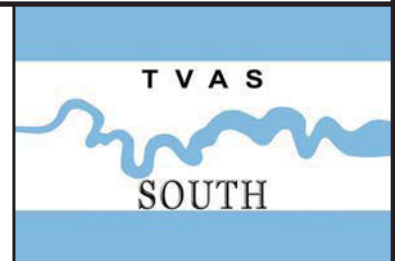
Upper Chalk (natural geology)

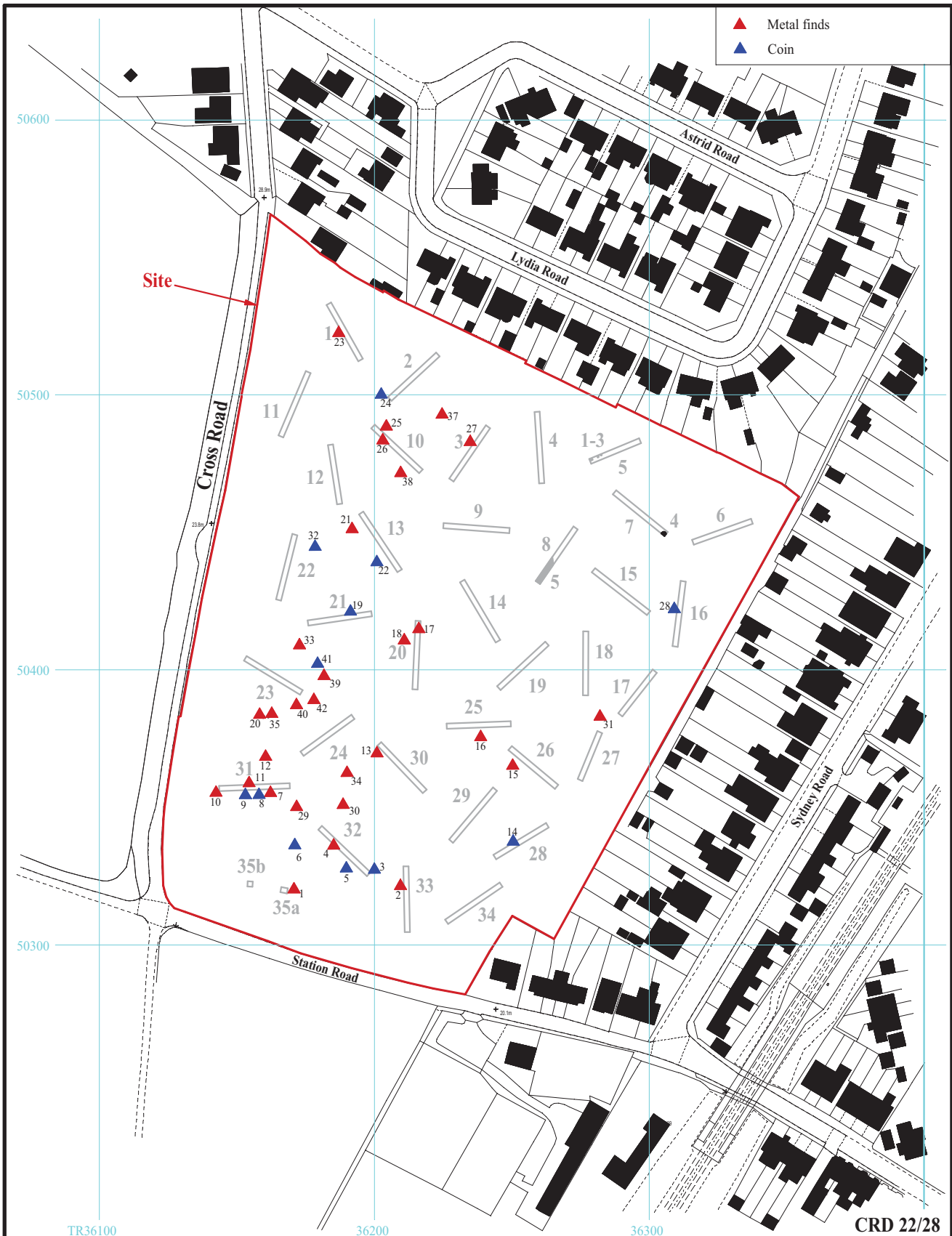
Base of trench

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Figure 7. Representative sections.





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Figure 8. Finds from metal detecting survey (catalogue numbers).

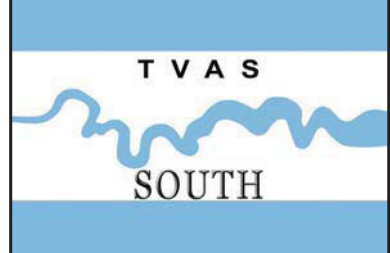




Plate 1. Trench 3, looking South-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.20m.



Plate 2. Trench 5, looking East.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.20m.



Plate 3. Trench 7, looking North-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.20m.



Plate 4. Trench 8, looking North-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.20m.



Plate 5. Trench 10, looking North-West.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.20m.



Plate 6. Trench 12, looking North.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.20m.

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Plates 1 to 6.

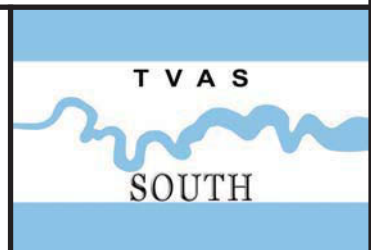




Plate 7. Trench 14, looking North-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.20m.



Plate 8. Trench 16, looking North.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.20m.



Plate 9. Trench 18, looking North.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.20m.



Plate 10. Trench 19, looking South-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.20m.



Plate 11. Trench 20, looking South.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.20m.



Plate 12. Trench 22, looking North.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.20m.

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Plates 7 to 12.

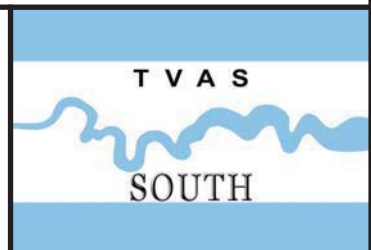




Plate 13. Trench 24, looking South-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.20m.



Plate 14. Trench 27, looking South.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.20m.



Plate 15. Trench 29, looking South-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.20m.



Plate 16. Trench 31, looking West.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.20m.



Plate 17. Trench 33, looking South.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.20m.



Plate 18. Trench 35A, looking North.
Scale: 3m.

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Plates 13 to 18.

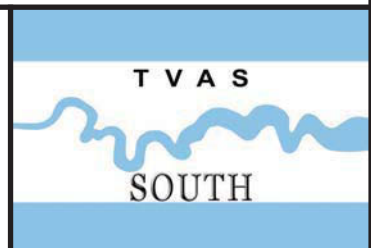




Plate 19. Trench 5, Post-hole 1, looking North.
Scales: 0.30m and 0.20m.



Plate 20. Trench 5, Post-hole 2, looking North.
Scales: 0.30m and 0.20m.



Plate 21. Trench 5, Post-hole 3, looking North.
Scales: 0.30m and 0.20m.



Plate 22. Trench 7, feature 4, looking South-east.
Scales: 0.30m x 2.



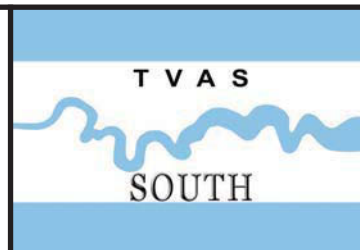
Plate 23. Trench 8, test-pit through feature 5,
looking South-east.
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 24. Trench 16, probable tree-bole,
looking North-west.
Scales: 1m and 0.20m.

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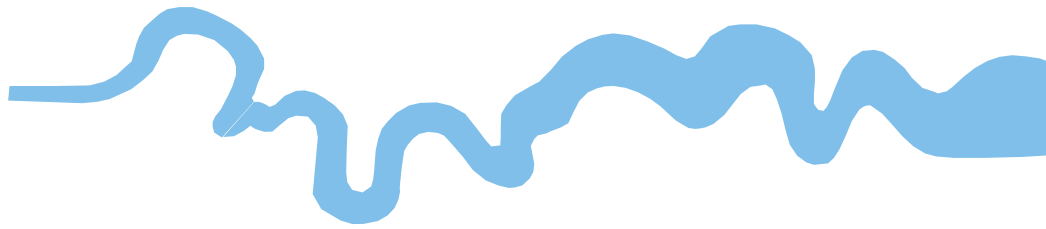
Land to the east of Cross Road,
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Plates 19 to 24.



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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