

**An Archaeological Evaluation at Yew Tree Public House,
136 Mill Hill, Deal, Kent**

Planning Ref: DOV/10/01215

**NGR 636270 151080
(TR36270 51080)**

**Project No: 4821
Site Code: YCD11**

**ASE Report No. 2011070
OASIS id: 97695**

Sarah Porteus

DRAFT

April 2011

**An Archaeological Evaluation at Yew Tree Public House,
136 Mill Hill, Deal, Kent**

Planning Ref: DOV/10/01215

**NGR 636270 151080
(TR36270 51080)**

**Project No: 4821
Site Code: YCD11**

**ASE Report No: 2011070
OASIS id: 97695**

Sarah Porteus

DRAFT

April 2011

**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

Abstract

Archaeology South-East undertook an archaeological evaluation at the Yew Tree Public House, Deal, Kent, on behalf of CgMs Consulting Ltd. The excavation of a single archaeological trial trench of 10m in length revealed no features of archaeological interest. However, solifluction channels were identified cutting into the natural weathered chalk. The laying of a concrete slab was found not to have truncated the natural substrate.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 The Finds**
- 6.0 The Environmental Samples**
- 7.0 Discussion**

Bibliography
Acknowledgements

SMR Summary Sheet
OASIS Form

FIGURES

- Figure 1: Site Location
- Figure 2: Trench location
- Figure 3: Plan, section and photographs of solifluction channels

TABLES

- Table 1: Summary of HER data
- Table 2: Quantification of site archive
- Table 3: Context Register

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, were contracted by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of the Yew Tree Public House, 136 Mill Hill, Deal, Kent (Fig.1, NGR 636270 151080).

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies at an elevation of approximately 30m AOD and is situated on Upper Chalk of the Margate Chalk Member.
- 1.2.2 The site is currently level and, prior to the evaluation, had been sealed under concrete, in use as a yard area associated with the Yew Tree pub.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Planning permission (DOV/10/01215) has been granted for the erection of a single storey rear extension to be constructed in an L-shape.
- 1.3.2 The archaeological work forms part of the fulfilment of the attached planning condition which states:

No development shall take place until the applicant(s), or their agents or successors in title, has or have secured the implementation of:

- i. Archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. (South East Plan Policy BE6)*
- ii. Following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to the Local Planning Authority.*

Reason: to ensure appropriate assessment of the archaeological implications of any development proposals and the subsequent mitigation of adverse impacts through preservation in situ or by record.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 The aims and objectives of the Archaeological Work are detailed in the Site Specific Requirements (KCC 2011) and reproduced below.
- 1.4.2 *The aim of the archaeological evaluation is to determine whether any significant archaeological remains survive on site. The excavation is thus to*

ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on site. The evaluation is also to establish the extent to which previous development on the site has affected archaeological deposits.

1.4.3 The specific research objectives of the work are:

- *Are there any prehistoric remains present on the application site, and if so what is their provenance?*
- *Is there any evidence of Late Iron Age / Romano-British activity on the site?*
- *Is there any evidence to suggest further Anglo-Saxon burials within the area of the site? How does this relate to previous findings in the surrounding area?*
- *Is there any further evidence of early medieval activity in the area? Does the activity inform further on the location and character of settlement of this period in the area?*

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report represents the results of the archaeological evaluation undertaken by Sarah Porteus (Archaeologist) and Rob Cole (Archaeological Surveyor) on the 28th of March 2011. The project was managed by Neil Griffin (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (Post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A detailed archaeological background was given as part of the site specification (KCC 2011) and is summarised below. A table of HER data from within a 500m radius of the site (Table 1) is also given.

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 Neolithic finds and features have been identified within the local area with flint flakes recovered 110m to the west of the site.
- 2.2.2 Bronze Age finds, including a ditch associated with a barrow of Early Bronze Age date and an occupation site and a quern stone of Late Bronze Age date are also known. Pits, post-holes, and post-built structures of Late Bronze Age date were identified 300m to the south-east of the site.
- 2.2.3 An Early Iron Age earthwork was recorded 110km to the west of the site with a further Iron Age pit recovered from Quern Road.
- 2.2.4 A Middle/Late Iron Age 'Warrior Burial' has also been recovered from 270m to the south of the site alongside additional pits and burials (Parfitt 1995)

2.3 Roman

- 2.3.1 Evidence for Roman occupation has been found, including dumped deposits and a ditched field system. Urned cremations and a chamber/possible shrine have also been identified within the area along with a statuette of Hercules. Roman pottery vessels, including samian ware are also known from the area.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon

- 2.4.1 A number of Anglo-Saxon burials have been found in the area, complete with grave goods. The burials have been found to the north-east, west, and south-west of the site.

2.5 Medieval

- 2.5.1 Little evidence of medieval activity has been recorded within the area, with the exception of some pits to the south and south-east of the site.

2.6 Post-medieval

- 2.6.1 A post-medieval lime kiln is the only site recorded of post-medieval date.

HER number	Detail	Date
TR35SE71	Features	Neolithic
TR35SE58	Pottery, flint	Neolithic

HER number	Detail	Date
	flakes	
TR35SE55	Barrow	Early Bronze Age
TR35SE11	Occupation site	Late Bronze Age
TR35SE104	Quern stone	Late Bronze Age
TR35SE55	Earth Work	Early Iron Age
TR35SE72	Pits, postholes, occupation	Late Bronze Age, earliest Iron Age
TR35SE409	Pit	Iron Age
TR35SE51	'Warrior Burial'	Iron Age
TR35SE99	Pit	Iron Age
TR35SE51	Burials	Iron Age
TR35SE51	Pottery (samian), cremations	Romano British
TR35SE71	Chalk-cut chamber/shrine and figurine	Iron Age/Roman
TR35SE50	Statuette of Hercules	Roman
TR35SE22	Pottery Vessels	Roman
TR35SE67	Burials	Anglo-Saxon
TR35SE51	Burials	Anglo-Saxon
TR35SE20	Inhumation	Early-medieval
TR35SE19	Inhumation	Early-medieval
TR35SE365	Pits	Medieval
TR35SE378	Lime kiln	Post-medieval

Table 1: Summary of HER data from within the area.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Excavation and Backfilling

- 3.1.1 The fieldwork methodology comprised the mechanical excavation of a single 10m long 'L' shaped trench. Figure 2 shows the trench location.
- 3.1.2 The trench was scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) operated by accredited ASE personnel.
- 3.1.3 The concrete overlying the trench was removed using a mechanical breaker. The trench was then mechanically excavated in spits of no more than 200mm using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. Machine excavation continued to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of geological drift deposits, whichever was uppermost.
- 3.1.4 Solifluction channels were hand tested to recover any potential artefacts of potential Palaeolithic date.
- 3.1.5 Spoil heaps, features and trench bases were scanned with a metal detector to recover artefacts of archaeological interest.
- 3.1.6 Trenches were backfilled and compacted upon completion but no formal re-instatement was undertaken.
- 3.1.7 The area was cordoned off using Netlon fencing which was left in place following the backfilling of the trench for health and safety reasons.

3.2 Recording Methodology and Site Archive

- 3.2.1 All archaeological contexts were recorded on pro-forma recording forms.
- 3.2.2 A full digital photographic record was kept of the archaeological works.
- 3.2.3 No archaeological finds were recovered although a sample assemblage of flint found within the probable solifluction channels was collected and labelled by context for examination by ASE specialists (see 5.0).
- 3.2.4 The trench was accurately located using a Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS) following excavation.
- 3.2.5 The archive, which is quantified in Table 2, is currently housed at Archaeology South-East offices in Portslade, pending deposition in a suitable museum.

Number of Contexts	4
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	0
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	1 digital CD

Number of Contexts	4
Bulk finds	0
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

Table 2: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

- 4.1** The natural substrate of weathered chalk, [003], was encountered at 28.49m AOD. A number of striped, probable solifluction channels (Figs 2 and 3) were identified running approximately south to north down the slope. The fill of these channels was given the context number [004], being a pale brownish yellow colour with chalk flecking and occasional flint fragments. Overlying the natural substrate was a yellowish brown silt, [002], with occasional frost shattered flint nodules of up to 0.15m diameter. The subsoil was sealed by a 0.30m thick hardcore and concrete surface [001].

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Concrete	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	29.03
002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.40	28.73
003	Natural	Weathered chalk with solifluction channels	N/A	N/A	N/A	28.33-28.25
004	Fill	Fill of solifluction channels	N/A	N/A	N/A	28.33-28.25

Table 3: Context register

5.0 THE FINDS

- 5.1** A sample assemblage of flint recovered from within probable solifluction channels [004] and the subsoil [002] was retained for visual inspection by Archaeology South-East specialists. None of the recovered flint was found to have been intentionally struck and all broken edges were found to have been produced by natural fracturing. The assemblage was discarded following inspection.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

6.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered.

7.0 DISCUSSION

- 7.1** The levelling for the laying of the concrete slab did not appear to have significantly affected the natural substrate; a subsoil deposit, varying from 0.20m at the southern upslope end to 0.40m at the northern downslope end, was found to be preserved. It is probable that the subsoil has been slightly terraced at the upslope end. It is likely that archaeological features would have been preserved had any been present within the trench.
- 7.2** Presence of solifluction channels indicates periglacial sedimentation from the last glaciation. No artefacts or palaeo-environmental evidence were observed within these sediments. No further deposits or finds of archaeological interest were recovered. None of the flint recovered from the site showed signs of human manipulation.
- 7.3** The trial trench revealed no artefactual evidence to suggest that archaeological features were likely to have been present within the area to be affected by the proposed development.

8.0 CONCLUSION

- 8.1** The excavation of a single archaeological trial trench of 10m length revealed no features of archaeological interest with a natural substrate consisting of weathered chalk with solifluction channels being of possible geoarchaeological interest.
- 8.2** The laying of a concrete slab across the area does not appear to have truncated the natural substrate, indicating that there is potential for the preservation of archaeological remains; however no finds or features were identified within the evaluation trench.
- 8.3** The trial trenching has effectively tested the archaeology of the area to be affected by the development and met the aim of establishing the extent of the impact of previous development on the site.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

KCC, 2011 *Specification for an archaeological evaluation at the Yew Tree Public House, 136 Mill Hill, Deal, Kent*. Unpublished site specification.

Parfitt, K, 1995 *Iron Age burials from Mill Hill, Deal*, British Museum Press, London

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank CgMs Ltd for commissioning the work and Matthew Smith of CgMS and Ben Found of KCC for providing assistance and advice during the archaeological project. Thanks are also due to the landlord, Chris, and the staff of the Yew Tree Public House for their patience and assistance during the onsite works.

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	YCD11					
Identification Name and Address	Yew Tree Public House, 136 Mill Hill, Deal					
County, District &/or Borough	Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	636270 151080					
Geology	Upper Chalk, Margate member					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4821					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban ✓	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 28.3.11	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Sarah Porteus					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East undertook an archaeological evaluation at the Yew Tree Public House, Deal, Kent, on behalf of CgMs Consulting Ltd. The excavation of a single archaeological trial trench of 10m in length revealed no features of archaeological interest. However, solifluction channels were identified cutting into the natural weathered chalk. The laying of a concrete slab was found not to have truncated the natural substrate.</i></p>						

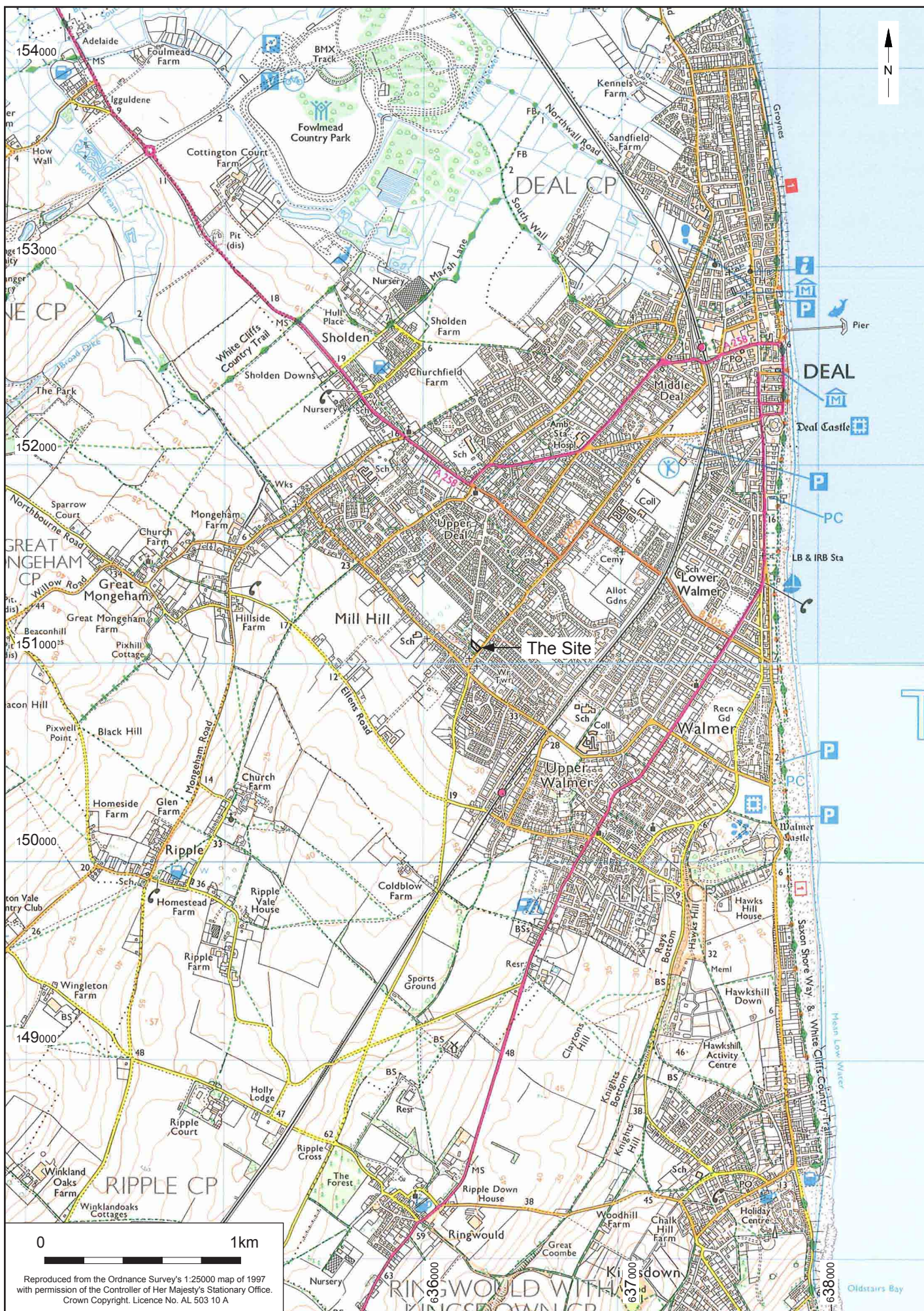
OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-97695

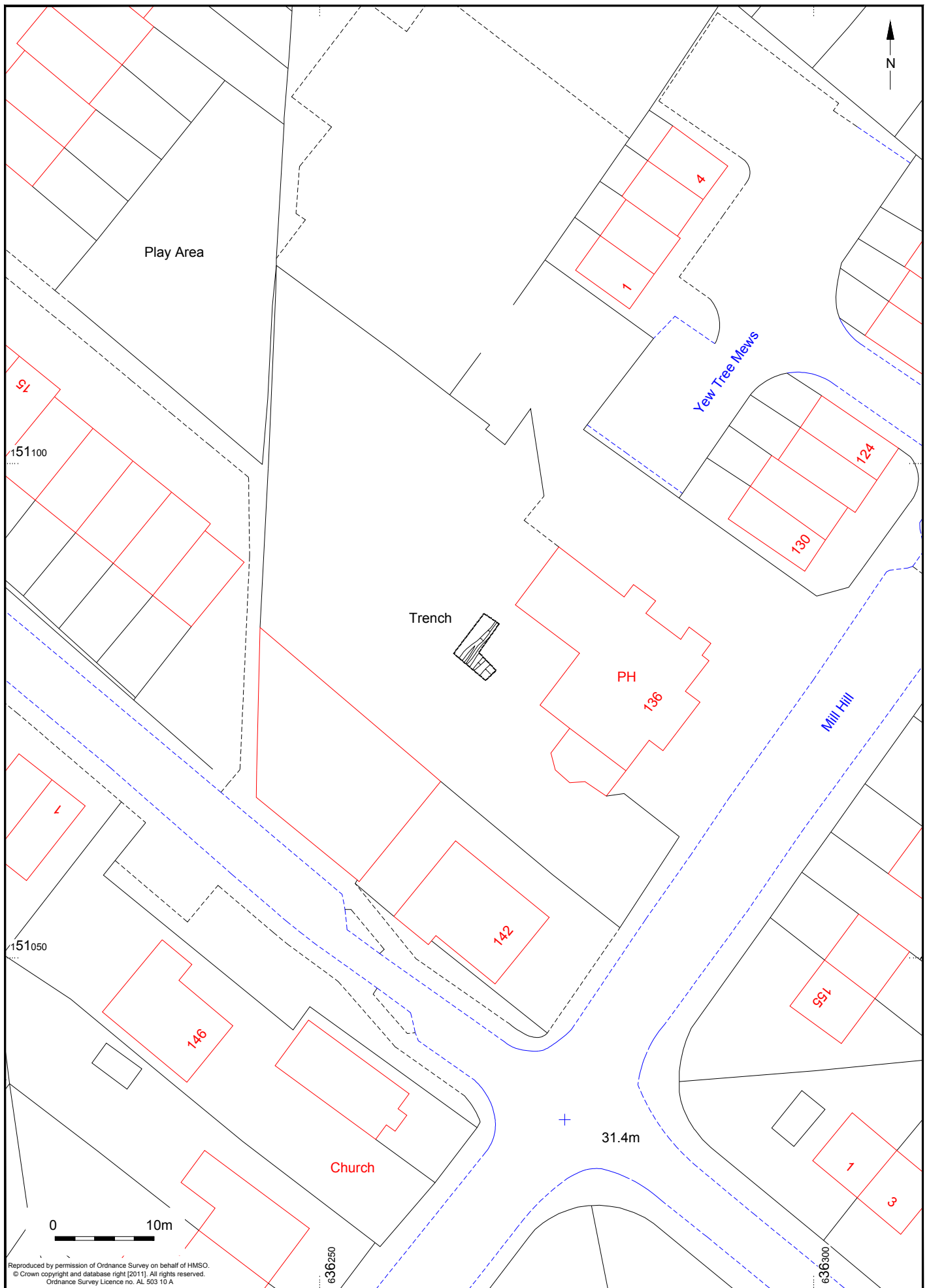
Project details

Project name	An archaeological evaluation at Yew Tree Public House, 136 Mill Hill, Deal
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East undertook an archaeological evaluation at the Yew Tree Public House, Deal, Kent, on behalf of CgMs Consulting Ltd. The excavation of a single archaeological trial trench of 10m in length revealed no features of archaeological interest. However, solifluction channels were identified cutting into the natural weathered chalk. The laying of a concrete slab was found not to have truncated the natural substrate.
Project dates	Start: 28-03-2011 End: 28-03-2011
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	YCD11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT DOVER DEAL Yew Tree Public House
Postcode	CT14 9HZ
Study area	18.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TR 3627 5108 51.2092951687 1.383128406240 51 12 33 N 001 22 59 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council
Project design originator	KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

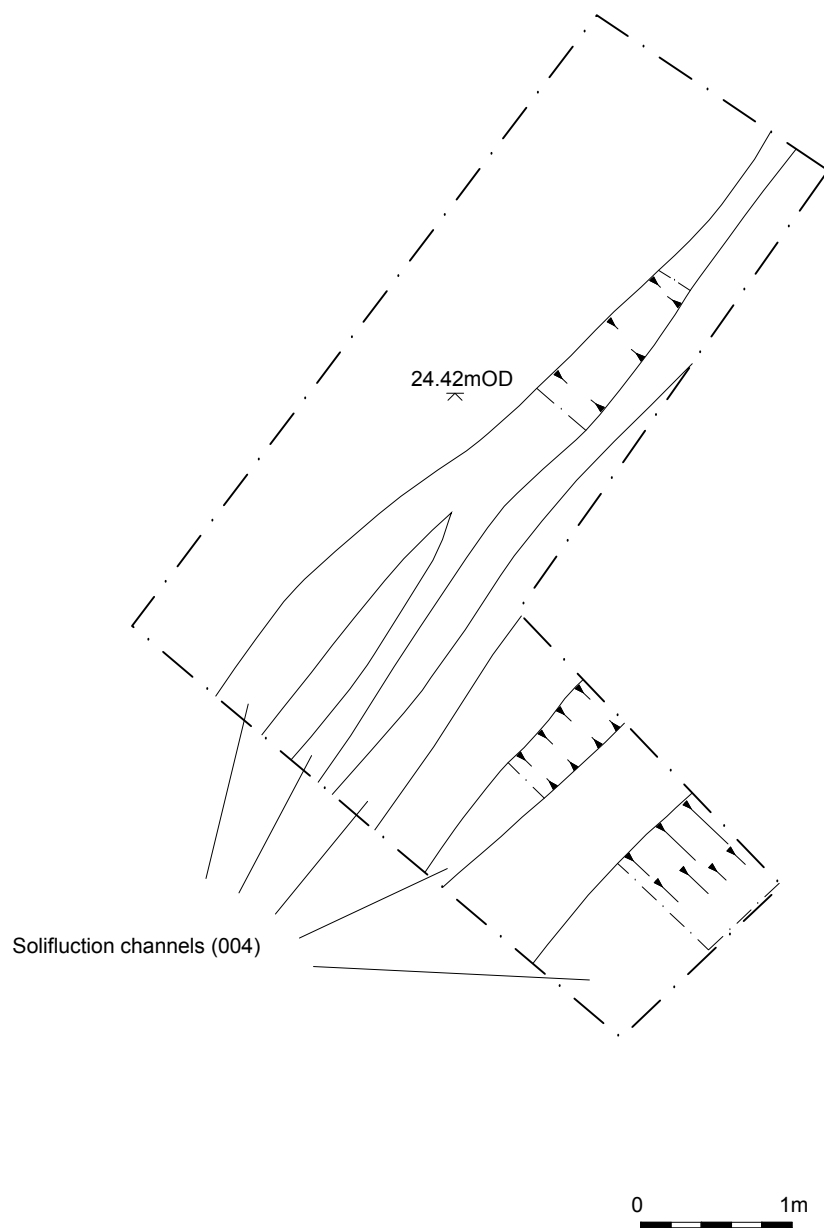
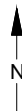
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Sarah Porteus
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Archive ID	YCD11
Physical Contents	'Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Archive ID	YCD11
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Archive ID	YCD11
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Correspondence', 'Unpublished Text'
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An archaeological evaluation at Yew Tree Public House, 136 Mill Hill, Deal, Kent.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Porteus, S.
Other bibliographic details	Report number: 2011070 Project 4821
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Archaeology South-East, Portslade
Description	A4 hard copy and pdf version
Entered by	Sarah Porteus (s.porteus@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	29 March 2011



© Archaeology South-East		Yew Tree, Deal	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4821	April 2011	Site location	
Report Ref: 2011070	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Yew Tree, Deal	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4821	April 2011	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2011070	Drawn by: JLR		



Solifluction channels in plan



Intact subsoil trench section



Solifluction channels in section

Head Office
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
Tel: +44(0)1273 426830 Fax: +44(0)1273 420866
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk



London Office
Centre for Applied Archaeology
Institute of Archaeology
University College London
31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1 0PY
Tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
Fax: +44(0)20 7383 2572
Web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

The contracts division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London 

©Archaeology South-East