



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at 3-4 Gordon Road, Wincheap, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 3PW

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Report for Cityline Developments Ltd

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SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	8
1.1	Project Background	8
1.2	The Site	8
1.3	The Proposed Development.....	9
1.4	Project Constraints	9
1.5	Scope of Document	9
2	PLANNING BACKGROUND	10
2.1	Introduction.....	10
2.2	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	10
2.3	Local Policies	12
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	16
3.1	Introduction.....	16
3.2	Desk-Based Assessment – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017) ...	16
4	METHODOLOGY.....	18
4.1	Introduction.....	18
4.2	Sources	18
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT	20
5.1	Introduction.....	20
5.2	Designated Heritage Assets.....	20
5.3	Previous Archaeological Works.....	21
5.4	Archaeological and Historical Narrative.....	28
5.5	Cartographic Sources and Map Regression	33
5.6	Aerial Photographs.....	35
5.7	Walkover Survey.....	36
5.8	Summary of Potential.....	37
6	IMPACT ASSESSMENT.....	42
6.1	Introduction.....	42
6.2	Historic Impacts.....	42
7	SIGNIFICANCE	44
7.1	Introduction.....	44
7.2	Significance Criteria.....	44
8	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION.....	46
8.1	Introduction.....	46
9	OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.....	47
9.1	Archive.....	47
9.2	Reliability/Limitations of Sources.....	47
9.3	Copyright	47
10	REFERENCES.....	48
10.1	Bibliographic	48
10.2	Websites.....	49
11	APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER Data (see Figures 13-26).....	58

List of Plates

Plate 1: 1920..... 94
Plate 2: 1940s. (Google Earth)..... 95
Plate 3: 1960s (Google Earth)..... 96
Plate 4: 1990 (Google Earth) 97
Plate 5: 2003 (Google Earth) 98
Plate 6: 2019 (Google Earth) 99
Plate 7: View of front (facing S)..... 100
Plate 8: Side View outside of PDA (facing SW)..... 101
Plate 9: Side view within PDA (facing NE) 102
Plate 10: View across PDA (facing S) 103
Plate 11: View across PDA (facing SW)..... 104

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:640,000, 1:5,000, 1:500.....	50
Figure 2: Proposed Development Area	51
Figure 3: Braun and Hogenburg 1588	51
Figure 4: Speeds Map reproduced by Somner in 1640	52
Figure 5: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769	52
Figure 6: Hasted, 1798.....	53
Figure 7: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797	54
Figure 8: St Mildred Canterbury Tithe Map 1851.....	55
Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1877 (5.5.7).....	55
Figure 10: Historic OS Map from 1899	56
Figure 11: Historic OS Map 1907	57
Figure 12: Historic OS Map 1945.....	57
Figure 13: Gazetteer of KHER Records	79
Figure 14: KHER Monument Record – Buildings and Listed Buildings	80
Figure 15: KHER Monument Record – Palaeolithic	81
Figure 16: KHER Monument Record – Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age	82
Figure 17: KHER Monument Record – Late Iron Age to Roman.....	83
Figure 18: KHER Monument Record – Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon.....	84
Figure 19: KHER Monument Record – Medieval.....	85
Figure 20: KHER Monument Record – Post Medieval.....	86
Figure 21: KHER Monument Record – Modern.....	87
Figure 22: KHER Monument Record – Scheduled Monuments	88
Figure 23: KHER Historic Landscape Characterisation.....	89
Figure 24: KHER Conservation Areas.....	90
Figure 25: KHER Stour Palaeolithic Areas.....	91
Figure 26: Intrusive Events	92
Figure 27: Trench Plan 7-8 Gordon Road (Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 1997)	93

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Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Cityline Developments Ltd to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) at 3-4 Gordon Road, Wincheap, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 3PW.

This Desk Based Assessment is intended to explore and disseminate the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarized as:

- Prehistoric: **moderate**
- Iron Age: **low/moderate**
- Roman: **high**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **high**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

The PDA is situated on the southern side of Gordon Road. Gordon Road is located to the south west of the city, just outside of the city walls. It is south of Canterbury East Station and the road is accessed from Wincheap Road. On the PDA is a detached house from around the mid-20th century, which is currently two flats and covers an area of circa 310 square meters. There is a drive to the western side of the property, which leads to a couple of garages at the rear of the property in the south west corner.

Being located on the outskirts of Canterbury, close to a major thoroughfare on the eastern banks of the Stour has means that the area has been attractive for millennia and is diverse archaeology. There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of high potential for the Roman and Medieval period, moderate potential for the Palaeolithic, low to moderate for the Iron Age and low for all other periods. The Roman period is high due to the PDA being located within an area known for a Roman cemetery and that a Roman Road was found immediately east at 7-8 Gordon Road (AKA Victory Court). The Palaeolithic period is

moderate due to the likely geology of river gravels at the site. Given the location of the PDA, which if the Medieval boundary found to the east potentially means that the PDA within the boundary of the property on Wincheap leading to the possibility of finding Medieval pits like at 7-8 Gordon Road immediately to the east.

The potential for Roman activity relating to the cemetery is not considered rare as there have been many finds in the vicinity. However, the presence of metalling found to the east and the potential to understanding more road is considered to have some rarity as very little has been found in this area regarding Stone Street and would potential have regional significance. The Medieval activity would be considered to be of local significance. Should Palaeolithic activity be found this would be considered of national significance and could potential further our understanding of the Stour valley in this period.

The research suggests that the area has not been built on until the current house and garages and that these will have had a high impact in those areas but low elsewhere within the PDA, although there remains areas of uncertainly of historical impact in respect of whether there is any actual bomb damage and/or made ground. The development proposals which include lowering the site by circa a metre before building across the entire area are likely to cause a total impact upon any potential archaeology. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities but it is anticipated that that an evaluation trench will be required to ascertain the natural of any archaeological deposits.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Cityline Developments Ltd (the 'Clients'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) 3-4 Gordon Road, Wincheap, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 3PW centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 14519 57257 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The PDA is situated on the southern side of Gordon Road. Gordon Road is located to the south west of the city, just outside of the city walls. It is south of Canterbury East Station and the road is accessed from Wincheap Road. On the PDA is a detached house from around the mid-20th century, which is currently two flats and covers an area of circa 310 square meters. There is a drive to the western side of the property, which leads to a couple of garages at the rear of the property in the south west corner. The Site is raised up from the road level and gentle increase in height from circa 15 aOD at the front to circa 16m aOD at the rear (Fig. 1).

Geology

1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists of a band of bedrock comprising of Seaford Chalk Formation. The PDA sits at the northern boundary of a circular outcrop of superficial deposits of River Terrace Deposits 2 - Sand and Gravel. The river Stour and alluvium channel passing some 200m to the north west. Given the broad resolution of the BGS mapping (1:50,000) the boundaries are not clearly defined and may not accurately reflect the actual geology at the PDA itself.

Geotechnical Information

1.2.3 There is no known geotechnical information. However, excavations have taken place immediately adjoining the PDA in 1997, provides information regarding the natural geology. The subsoil was Head Brickearth located between 15.15 and 15.25m OD. The brickearth overlay river gravel at circa 14.75m OD and indicated

that the pre-Roman ground surface probably sloped from south east to north west.

1.3 The Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is for the demolition of the existing building to be replaced with a new 3 storey building to accommodate 12 flats, with an amenity area, bicycle and bin store at the rear of the plot.
- 1.3.2 This has been submitted to Canterbury City Council under planning application referenced CA/19/02014 (fig.2).

1.4 Project Constraints

- 1.4.1 No constraints were associated with this project.

1.5 Scope of Document

- 1.5.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the Historic Environment and to assess the potential impact of development on Heritage Assets. The assessment forms part of the initial stages of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist with decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations is defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and ensure that a Heritage Asset is protected to enable it to be passed on to future generations.

2.1.2 Statutory protection is also provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following legislation:

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
- Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997
- Treasures Act 1996
- Burial Act 1857.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's core principles in relation to planning and the historic environment and is covered in section 16, paragraphs 185-202. These principles are designed to underpin the planning and decision-making process to ensure that Local Planning Authorities (LPA), developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to the conservation of the Historic Environment.

2.2.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019): Annex 2, comprises:

'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human

activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

2.2.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

'a building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

2.2.4 Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states that:

'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.'

2.2.5 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

'The LPA should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.'

2.2.6 The NPPF further provides definitions of terms which relate to the historic environment in order to clarify the policy guidance given. For the purposes of this report, the following are important to note:

- **Significance.** The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- **Setting.** The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

2.2.7 The NPPF is supported by the Planning Policy Guidance, which includes Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance (2008) as well as Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3, all issued by Historic England.

Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997

2.2.8 The Regulations apply to most countryside hedgerows. In particular, they affect hedgerows which are 20 meters or more in length; which meet another hedgerow at each end; are on or adjoin land used for: agriculture, forestry, the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, common land, village greens, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) or Local Nature Reserves. The act is to protect important countryside hedgerows from removal, either in part or whole. Removal not only includes grubbing out, but anything which could result in the destruction of the hedge.

2.3 Local Policies

2.3.1 Canterbury City Council has a Local Plan adopted in 2017. The plan has a number of policies relevant to archaeology:

- POLICY HE1: Historic Environment and Heritage Assets
- POLICY HE4: Listed Buildings
- POLICY HE5: Development Affecting and Changes to Listed Buildings
- POLICY HE6: Conservation Areas
- POLICY HE8: Heritage Assets in Conservation Areas
- POLICY HE11: Archaeology
- POLICY HE12: Areas of Archaeological Interest

2.3.2 These policies are covered in turn in more detail below.

POLICY HE1: Historic Environment and Heritage Assets

2.3.3 The City Council will support proposals which protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment and the contribution it makes to local distinctiveness and sense of place. Proposals that make sensitive use of historic assets through regeneration and reuse,

particularly where these bring redundant or under-used buildings and areas into an appropriate use, will be encouraged.

2.3.4 Development must conserve and enhance, or reveal, the significance of heritage assets and their settings. Development will not be permitted where it is likely to cause substantial harm to the significance of heritage assets or their setting unless it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefit that would outweigh the harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

2.3.5 The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and, no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and, conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and, the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

2.3.6 Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use. Any development affecting directly, or the setting of, a listed or locally listed building, Conservation Area, Scheduled Monument, registered park or garden, historic landscape, or archaeological site will be required to submit a Heritage Statement with any Planning Application. The statement will need to outline and provide evidence as to the significance of the heritage asset including its setting, the likely impact of the development upon it and be proportional to the importance of the said heritage asset.

POLICY HE6: Conservation Areas

2.3.7 Development within a conservation area should preserve or enhance its special architectural or historic character or appearance.

2.3.8 Development, in or adjoining a conservation area, which would enhance its character, appearance, or setting will normally be permitted. Important features or characteristics, which contribute to its special character and setting, that need to be protected, include; plan form, buildings, architectural features, built form, archaeological sites, materials, trees, streets and spaces and the relationships between these features.

2.3.9 New development in a conservation area should aim to preserve and enhance the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and respect its

surroundings in terms of height, massing, volume, scale, form, materials, details, roofscape, plot width and the design of any new pedestrian, cycle or vehicular access.

POLICY HE8: Heritage Assets in Conservation Areas

- 2.3.10 The City Council has a presumption in favour of the conservation of heritage assets. The more significant the asset, the greater the presumption in favour of conservation and the greater the justification required for its alteration. Proposals involving substantial harm to designated heritage assets within a conservation area will normally be refused unless it can be shown that the harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all the other criteria in Policy HE1 apply. If the proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a heritage asset, or the building, or the element affected does not contribute to the significance of the area, the harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.

POLICY HE11: Archaeology

- 2.3.11 The archaeological and historic integrity of designated heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments and other important archaeological sites, together with their settings, will be protected and, where possible, enhanced. Development which would adversely affect them will not be permitted.
- 2.3.12 Planning applications, on sites where there is or is the potential for an archaeological heritage asset, must include an appropriate desk-based assessment of the asset.
- 2.3.13 In addition, where important or potentially significant archaeological heritage assets may exist, developers will be required to arrange for field evaluations to be carried out in advance of the determination of planning applications. The evaluation should define:
- 2.3.14 The character, importance and condition of any archaeological deposits or structures within the application site; The likely impact of the proposed development on these features (including the limits to the depth to which groundworks can go on the site); and the means of mitigating the effect of the proposed development including: a statement setting out the impact of the development.
- 2.3.15 Where the case for development affecting a heritage asset of archaeological interest is accepted, the archaeological remains should be preserved in situ. Where preservation in situ is not possible or justified, appropriate provision for preservation by record may be an acceptable alternative. In such cases archaeological recording works must be

undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by the Council's Archaeological Officer or a competent archaeological organisation that has been agreed by the Council in advance.

POLICY HE12: Areas of Archaeological Interest

2.3.16 Within the Canterbury Area of Archaeological Importance and areas of recognised archaeological potential elsewhere in the District the City Council will determine planning applications involving work below ground level once the applicant has provided information in the form of an evaluation of the archaeological importance of the site, and, an assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposed development.

Local Planning Guidance

2.3.17 The Kent Design Guide, 2008. Prepared by the Kent Design Group, it provides the criteria necessary for assessing planning applications. Helps building designers, engineers, planners and developers achieve high standards of design and construction. It is adopted by the Council as a Supplementary Planning Document.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Cityline Developments Ltd to support a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below) and in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.
- 3.1.2 This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

3.2 Desk-Based Assessment – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017)

- 3.2.1 This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, revised 2017). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

‘Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.’

(2017:4)

- 3.2.2 The purpose of the desk-based assessment is, therefore, an assessment that provides a contextual archaeological record, in order to provide:

- *an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study*
- *an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, in England, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests*
- *strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined*
- *an assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings*
- *strategies to conserve the significance of heritage assets, and their settings*
- *design strategies to ensure new development makes a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and local place-shaping*
- *proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research, whether undertaken in response to a threat or not.*

CIFA (2017:4)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment has been based upon relevant professional guidance including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA, 2017).

4.2 Sources

- 4.2.1 A number of publicly accessible sources were consulted prior to the preparation of this document.

Archaeological databases

- 4.2.2 Although it is recognised that national databases are an appropriate resource for this particular type of assessment, the local Historic Environmental Record held at Kent County Council (KCCHER) contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape.
- 4.2.3 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets and is the preferred archive for a comprehensive HER search.
- 4.2.4 The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

- 4.2.5 A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the Kent County Council, the internet, Ordnance Survey and the Kent Archaeological Society. A full listing of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 10.

Aerial photographs

4.2.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-5).

Secondary and Statutory Resources

4.2.7 Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, archaeological reports associated with development control, landscape studies, dissertations and research frameworks are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment.

Walkover Survey

4.2.8 The Site is visited for a walkover survey. This is for the purpose of:

- Identifying any historic landscape features not shown on maps.
- Conducting a rapid survey for archaeological features.
- Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material.
- Identifying constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (250m radius centred on each site of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There were no Protected Military Remains or NMP cropmarks in the search area. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1.

Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	c. 500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	c.10,000 BC – c. 4,300 BC
	Neolithic	c. 4,300 BC – c. 2,300 BC
	Bronze Age	c. 2,300 BC – c. 600 BC
	Iron Age	c. 600 BC – c. AD 43
	Romano-British	c. AD 43 – c. AD 410
	Anglo-Saxon	AD 410 – AD 1066
	Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1485
	Post-medieval	AD 1485 – AD 1900
	Modern	AD 1901 – present day
Table 1: Classification of Archaeological periods		

5.1.2 The Kent HER records within the 250m assessment area are dominated by Roman remains especially in relation to a Roman cemetery, Medieval structures and archaeology relating to castles, gates, ditches and city walls and Post Medieval listed buildings.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011).

5.2.2 This guidance states that “setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be

experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).

- 5.2.3 Unsurprisingly since the PDA is located in the very outskirts of the city wall by a major thoroughfare, there are a number of listed buildings (Fig.14). In addition, the castle is also scheduled (Fig.22). There are 37 in total, with all bar two as Grade II. The castle is Grade I and Wincheap House is Grade II*. In addition, there is the Grade II listed Dane John gardens designed in 1790. Full details are provided in Figure 13. A number are located west of the PDA along the street front of Wincheap. Others are within the city wall or in fact incorporate sections of the city walls. A few such as the castle, St Mildred’s Church and The Maiden Head Inn are Medieval, with the remainder predominately Post Medieval representing the urban growth of the area in that period.
- 5.2.4 The closest designated assets are to the west on Wincheap from circa 55m. However, given the intense urbanisation of the area, the PDA does not impact upon their setting or significance.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.3.1 There have been a large number of intrusive archaeological events in the area given the location of the PDA on the outer area of Canterbury close to the city walls. Since the middle of the 19th century, numerous Roman burials, both inhumations and cremations have been found in the vicinity. Some from when the railway was constructed in 1860, the construction of The Roundhouse that was a public house in 1860 and others during development work. Other events in the assessment area have included regions focussed on the Roman walls, the Norman castle and the Dane John Mound. Details of the events are provided in Figure 13 and a map in Figure 26. However, the following details those excavations close to the PDA, along with recent excavations in the wider area that includes the wider Roman cemetery.

7-8 Gordon Road

- 5.3.2 It was known that there had been investigations at this site in 1949 by Dr Frank Jenkins when a probable Roman inhumation was found and also in 1989 by the

Canterbury Archaeological Trust when significant amounts of Roman pottery and skeletal material were found suggesting that the Roman cemetery continued to extend into this area. In 1997, ahead of the construction of the present building immediately adjoining the PDA to the east, further excavations were undertaken. Prior to demolition, the site was occupied by a garage and other workshops. However, this report says that it was built on a bomb site after the Second World War. A review of the Canterbury bomb and air raids maps held in the Canterbury Cathedral Archives do not show any bombs affecting Gordon Road, so it has not been possible to verify this.

- 5.3.3 The excavation found that the front 10m had been severely truncated by post war activity. Finds included Roman ceramic building material consisting of flue tiles, bricks and roof tiles along with pottery, bone and Roman coins. The pottery was both Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval. In terms of features a metalled road surface was found, which was considered to be part of Roman Stone Street. A plan of the trench is shown in Figure 27. The post excavation report considered that the road would have covered most of the plot of 7-8 Gordon Road and therefore explains why no burials or road drains were found. The report also suggested that plough damaged had occurred to some of the remains. As well as a possible Roman Road, other features included Medieval pits. The Roman road was also cut by the north-south linear feature interpreted as a ditch suggesting it was post Roman, although the fill only contained Roman artefacts. Given the feature was parallel to Wincheap it was considered that the ditch was Medieval delineating the rear boundary of the Medieval properties which were known to be in existence from circa 1200 AD and seen on the first edition OS map (*Unpublished Document: Rady, J. 1997. An Archaeological Evaluation at 7-8 Gordon Road, Canterbury. Canterbury Archaeological Trust*).

Disused Coal Yard, Gordon Road

- 5.3.4 In 1988 ahead of a housing development, which later became Henry Court on the site of the disused coal yard, a watching brief by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust indicated what was thought to be massive soil disturbance that had occurred in the mid-19th century or later and therefore no burials were found. However, following the finding of a Medieval ditch on the southern side of the Dane John mound outside of the Roman walls, it is now considered possible that

this was misinterpreted and that the disturbance seen may be in part related to a 10m wide that was 4m deep. defensive ditch part of the extra mural bailey. to the castle. However, this feature is some 120m east of the PDA.

Rhodaus Town and Peugeot Garage

- 5.3.5 Although outside of the assessment area to the east, this excavation uncovered a large area of land south of the city walls in 2007 and 2013. The Roman cemetery found there was within an enclosure was not considered a typical roadside cemetery. The excavation did reveal that the land there was part of an agricultural landscape on the periphery of a late Iron age settlement focused in the area of the Marlowe Arcade. In the Roman period, the area was used for quarrying and agriculture began to be given to burial and other ritual purposes in the late 3rd century. During the 5th century, the site went out of use and soil deposits developed sealing the cemetery and the land returning to agricultural use. Next to the Rhodaus Town area, excavation on the Peugeot Garage site revealed more late Roman inhumations of a significant number (219) alongside a large quarry site. The burials were considered to continue east and westwards. Many graves showing evidence of timber coffins and with each grave plot respecting the others. Some also lined with stone. Skeletal preservation was poor but they post excavation analysis may still be able to tell more about the individuals. Few contained dateable grave goods. After the Roman, the area was open but activity from the eight to the 11th centuries was seen with pottery and industrial refuse pits with metalworking that was on the eastern side of the garage area.

10 Wincheap

- 5.3.6 Some 75m north of the PDA on the corner of St George's Roundabout. Excavation here did not find any burials but workshop and metalling material. Following the Roman period there was no activity until the 11th century when Medieval occupation activity was seen with pits and post holes. The earliest built property in the 16th century, with later properties up until their demolition in 1963 for the roundabout. Prior to this excavation, earlier investigation on the site identified Roman pottery and a bead and hypocaust tiles (*Shand, G & Hicks, A. 2013. Roman and Medieval Development of a Canterbury Suburban Area: Excavations at Land Adjoining No 10 Wincheap*).

16b Gordon Road

- 5.3.7 Just circa 35m south, south east of the PDA, a 2001 excavation prior to housing development at the site found a number of Medieval pits. No evidence of the Roman road was found.

Station Road East

- 5.3.8 A 1991 evaluation circa 100m east of the PDA

5 Wincheap

- 5.3.9 Circa 30m north west of the PDA in 1999, the Canterbury Archaeological Trust excavated a trench. A Roman cobbled surface was found as well as a couple of pits, one of which contained Samian ware dating to the late 1st century along with hammerscale. This suggested industrial activity occurred in the area. Later Medieval and Post Medieval evidence was also seen.

Conservation Area

- 5.3.10 The PDA sits on the border of the Martyrs Field Conservation Area predominately to the south east and the main Canterbury City Conservation Area, which extends with an arm along that of either side of Wincheap (Fig.24). An appraisal has been undertaken by Canterbury City Council in 2010 covering both of these areas. Conservation areas are defined as “areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance” (Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990). The Town and Country Amenities Act, of 1974, placed a duty upon Local Planning Authorities to formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of their conservation areas.

- 5.3.11 The Martyr’s Field remained undeveloped until the late 19th century. The area was generally in agricultural use with an oast house, some ballast pits and a lime quarry. The arrival of the railway in 1859 created an eastern boundary to the area. Gordon Road was constructed following the boundary of the railway and provided access to a coal yard and the Dane John Manor Estate. The estate contained a large timber framed barn (now demolished) and an oast house (dating from the 16th century). Housing development commenced in 1870 with the laying out of Tudor Road, Grove Terrace, Claremont Place and York Road. All of these streets are linked to Wincheap. The land to the south west of Gordon Road was developed in 1888, and Martyrs Field Road was laid out and developed

from 1890. Later 20th century development all occurred. The area suffered from sporadic bomb damage during World War II and these gaps were in filled during the 1950s, although none of the archives suggests that Gordon Road was hit. Essentially the area has a grid like street pattern containing terraces of two storey houses on small plots. The majority of the terraces do not have front gardens and the building line follows the back of pavement (exceptions to this being in Gordon Road (amongst others). Greenfield Cottages, at the rear of the PDA are an interesting group of ragstone cottages to the south of Gordon Road, tucked behind the Wincheap properties. These are amongst the earliest properties to be built within the residential development of the area and possibly predate it as they were built as farm workers cottages. The building materials were reputedly taken from the ruins of St. Augustine's Abbey. The terrace development of the area gives a sense of enclosure with little opportunity for views beyond the immediate surroundings. The current house at the PDA, was built as infill after the second world war, having previously been a garden. Therefore, its character and style and position, set back off the road is out of keeping with the area.

Landscape Characterisation

5.3.12 The PDA lies in the area classified as post 1810 settlement. It is immediately east of the street frontage properties along Wincheap which relates to the extent of the town in 1810 (Fig. 23).

Stour Palaeolithic Area

5.3.13 The PDA is in the Palaeolithic area designated PCA 19 and covers the area of Stour terraces on the eastern bank. The majority of this area is covered by higher 3rd terrace deposits, although the fringes of the area, on the slopes down to the Great Stour (to the north) and the Little Stour (to the south) have younger and lower level terraces. There are also substantial spreads of Head Brickearth, which may obscure terrace deposits.

5.3.14 Lower-level terrace deposits at the north side of this area have produced mammalian fossils, the best-provenanced of which is probably the range of cold climate fauna (mammoth, woolly rhino and horse) recovered from the pit to the southwest of Canterbury East when it was extended at its eastern end in 1890. Therefore, the Palaeolithic potential is considered high (Fig. 25).

0-50m Radius

- 5.3.15 The KHER data is reviewed to identify those heritage assets closest to the PDA and then moving further away. Given the large number of assets within the assessment area, focus is given of those closest and relevant to the PDA,
- 5.3.16 There are ten KHER entries for this area. Immediately east of the PDA following an excavation Roman road metalling was seen and this may possibly be related to Stone Street (TR 15 NW 512; TR 15 NW 2059). A Medieval ditch and pits were also seen. Other Roman finds have been found in the close vicinity. North of No. 10 Gordon Road a Roman inhumation burial found at a depth of just under 1m (TR 15 NW 2104). More Roman burials were found to the north and also to the south (MKE92902). Essentially evidence that the PDA sits within an extensive Roman cemetery which is estimated at some 35 acres (TR 15 NW 466; TR 15 NW 2176). To the north west at the rear of 5 Wincheap, a Roman cobbled surface was found along with industrial activity and pits (TR 15 NW 2164). No 11 Wincheap nearby is Grade II listed and an early 19th century building on the road front. To the north is the Post Medieval railway (TQ 85 SE 300). In 1861 a bout coupe handaxe was found dating to the Middle Palaeolithic, although the exact location is not known and the Kent HER record located to the general area of Martyrs Field (TR 15 NW 1610).

50-100m Radius

- 5.3.17 There are 34 records within this radius of which 12 are listed buildings west and north west of the PDA. Ten records relate to the late Iron Age/Roman period and concern the location of more burials to the west and north (TR 15 NW 2174; TR 15 NW 2173; TR 15 NW 2122; TR 15 NW 464; TR 15 NW 219) relating to the wider Roman cemetery area. At No. 10 Wincheap, Iron Age and Roman occupation activity has been seen (TR 15 NW 596; TR 15 NW 2161; TR 15 NW 1583), relating the roadside position of the Roman road towards Ashford (TQ 93 NE 66) coming out of the city (TR 15 NW 2036). Due to the presence of the road, occupation continued into the Medieval period (TR 15 NW 2352) at Wincheap (TR15 NW 598; TR 15 NW 429). At 16b Gordon Road, Medieval pits were discovered (TR 15 NW 600). The area of Wincheap continued to develop in the Post Medieval period with the KHER records recording a number of sites of buildings in this period including inns and an almshouse.

100-150m Radius

- 5.3.18 There are 41 KHER entries for this area, which begins to incorporate the area to the north of the Roman and Medieval city walls, castle defensive ditches and gates. To the east and north east there are further records of Roman inhumations and a cremation to the south concerning the wider cemetery area. There is evidence of Palaeolithic implements found in the gravel pit in 1861 to the south, south east of the PDA (TR 15 NW 38). To the east during the construction of the railway a Prehistoric mound was destroyed and considered to be possibly Bronze Age or Iron Age (TR 15 NW 1736). Medieval records are also predominately to the north of the PDA reflecting features such as the Medieval city walls, gates and castle and defensive ditches, with some features such as gates continuing into the Post Medieval period.
- 5.3.19 This radius also incorporates a number of listed buildings, some along Wincheap. others such as the Grade 1 scheduled Castle and houses near the castle.

150-200m Radius

- 5.3.20 There are 40 KHER entries for this area which takes into the Dane John Garden area, which is Grade II listed, with its Medieval mound, ditches. Another handaxe dating to the Palaeolithic period was found in the city moat (TR 15 NW 1612). More Roman inhumations, a barrow and cremations have been found in this radius to the north and east. In Wincheap, more evidence of Roman roadside buildings have been seen (TR 15 NW 1566). The records also recognise Wincheap as a Medieval thoroughfare with a timber market (TR 15 NW 2277). Given the urbanisation of the area to the south east and south west of the PDA, a number of records relate to Second World War sites of civil defence posts, air raid shelters and roadblocks.

200-250m Radius

- 5.3.21 There are 40 KHER records for this area of which 10 relate to residential listed buildings mainly of the Post Medieval period with the exception of the Anglo-Saxon church of St Mildred's and a modern railway signal railway. A number of Palaeolithic implements were discovered by Canterbury Castle gasworks (TR 15 NW 1622). More cremations and inhumations to the north and north east. Records relating to the town's many Roman and Medieval defensive features. To

the south west of the PDA is the proposed line of Stone Street (TR 14 NW 53). More records to the south and north east relating to the Second World War defence posts, siren and air raid shelters. There is only one farmstead in the KHER records being an outfarm to the south, south east, that has since been destroyed.

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.4.1 Canterbury is a historic English cathedral city and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. There is evidence that the city was occupied from the Palaeolithic period. Within the wider district, the area north of Canterbury in the Whitstable/ Herne Bay area has revealed significant late Bronze Age, early Iron Age settlement areas as has within Canterbury itself suggesting there was a ford across the Stour in this area. The PDA location situated on the higher ground on the southern banks of the Stour is likely to have been attractive. In the first century AD a major Iron Age settlement and Hillfort was established at Bigbury to the west of the city by the local Celtic tribe the Cantiaci and became known as ‘Durouernon’ or “Stronghold by the Alder Grove”. Another Iron Age settlement was also established on the top of the slope where the University of Kent is and also in the area Marlowe Arcade. South and south east of the town is an area of a groups of mounds that may be potential barrows. These include Dane John, beneath St Mary Bredin School, one that was below Station Road East (also called Pin Hill), another on the site of St George’s roundabout, St George’s Lane and at Oaten Hill. These are considered to be possible elite Iron Age or Roman burial although none have been investigated and validated, many because they were record in antiquity or due to later disturbance masking the original intention of the feature. It is thought that Wincheap originated as part of an ancient trackway along the eastern banks of The Stour, which was later utilised by the Romans.
- 5.4.2 In 43 AD the Romans invaded Britain and founded a settlement close to the River Stour and took over the Celtic settlement, rebuilding it and naming it ‘Durovernum Cantiacorum’ or “Fortress of Kent”. It became one of the 28 cities of Roman Britain, connected to the major Kentish ports of Richborough, Dover and Lympne and therefore of considerable strategic importance. There was no

major military Garrison but in the 3rd century an earth bank and city walls were constructed with seven gates, Northgate, Westgate, Riding gate, Burgate, Worth Gate, London gate and Queningate, leading outwards to the Roman roads that created a network of communication across Kent.

- 5.4.3 The walls enclosed 130 acres of the settlement including a cemetery to the south east that had always been beyond the city boundary; the industrial area remained beyond the gates to the west of the city. Excavations suggest that the defensive ditch that surrounded the city was c.25m wide and c.5.5m deep and may have been filled by the River Stour. The PDA is located outside of the Roman city walls, of which the Worthgate entrance was nearby. The Roman Road out of this gate split into two. One which follows the line of the existing Wincheap Road towards Ashford. The other diverting south towards Lympne and is known as Stone Street.
- 5.4.4 Roman cemeteries are documented to the east, south and northwest of the city walls and burial mounds are to the east and south. The Roman are well known for their roadside ritual activity and with burials occurring outside of the city walls. In the vicinity of the PDA being close to two Roman roads leaving Worthgate, it is not unsurprising that inhumation burials have been found in the area. It has been known that there was an extensive Roman cemetery in the area of the PDA and is thought to cover the area from Canterbury East railway station and Rhodaus Town although as many discoveries were by antiquarians, the full detail and extent is not clear. The town flourished for 300 years but by the 4th century the Roman civilization was in decline and the Romans abandoned both Canterbury in 407AD and Britain in 410AD. Canterbury ceased to be a town, inhabited by the residual farming population that probably farmed lands beyond the walls.
- 5.4.5 In the late 4th century, the Jutes arrived, a Germanic people that settled in Britain in the late 4th century and made Canterbury or 'Cantwareburh' meaning "Kentish Stronghold" their centre.
- 5.4.6 In 597 AD the Pope sent Augustine with a group of monks to convert the Saxon population to Christianity. King Ethelbert the King of Kent, married to a Christian woman, gave little opposition and in 598AD Augustine and his monks built a church outside the city walls and in 602AD rededicated a deserted Roman church.

Augustine became Archbishop in 603AD and by 672AD Canterbury was given complete authority over the English Church.

- 5.4.7 The town began to prosper again and craftsmen returned to the town, particularly the leather industry for gloves, shoes, saddles and bottles and later the wool industry. The River Stour was a great source of trade from British towns as far as Ipswich and further afield in northern France and by 630AD gold and silver coins were being struck at the Canterbury mint. The Church of Saint Mildred is an Anglo-Saxon stone church in Canterbury probably dating from the 11th century. It is located in the St. Mildred's quarter of the historic city centre. This is the only surviving pre-Norman church within the former city walls. St Mildred was the daughter of Ermenburga, granddaughter of King Ethelbert of Kent. Wincheap in the Anglo-Saxon period was a substantial suburb and continued into the Medieval period. Documentary sources suggest that by 1200AD, plots had been carved out of farmland with dwellings and workshops alongside the road with gardens to the rear.
- 5.4.8 Wincheap is thought to derive from 'Wenchiape', possibly meaning ancient wine market or alternately 'wain' meaning wagon market. Documentary evidence confirms that there was late in the 13th century, a timber market here.
- 5.4.9 Peace was broken by the raiding of the Danes; close proximity to the eastern coast made the town a prime target and consequently it was raided in 842 and 851AD suffering great loss of life. Archbishop Dunstan refounded the abbey built by Augustine and recovery began. St Georges Gate or Newingate was constructed and in 923AD a cattle market began beyond the city walls to the south. A second wave of attacks began in 991AD until finally in 1011 the Danes laid a siege on Canterbury that lasted 20 days, capturing the town, burning the cathedral and houses and killing the Archbishop.
- 5.4.10 Following their experience of the Danes, Canterbury surrendered to the Norman invasion of 1066AD without a fight. At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Canterbury was flourishing, its population numbering some 6000 and new areas of settlement were growing outside of the city walls. The cathedral burned again and was replaced twice by the Normans in 1070 and 1175. Near the PDA, within the city walls is the Dane John Mound. The name Dane Jon being a corruption of

the Norman word 'Donjon', meaning fortified mound. This is the area of a former Roman cemetery. Originally a burial mound, it was converted in the 11th century to that of a motte and bailey castle. With the arrival of William the Conqueror, it was replaced in stone in the 12th century and was located aside of the area that contained Worthgate.

5.4.11 In 1170AD, followers of King Henry II murdered the Archbishop of Canterbury Thomas Becket, and the city became a major focus of pilgrimage in Britain and Europe. The number of pilgrims visiting the city brought trade and further prosperity. Eastbridge Hospital was built as a shelter for poor pilgrims in 1190AD. In the 14th century a leper hostel was dedicated to Saint Nicholas and the Hospital of Saints Nicholas and Saint Katherine was built for the poor.

5.4.12 During the Medieval period England's main export was wool and Canterbury thrived on both the wool and leather trade until 1348 when the Black Death arrived. Canterbury had the tenth largest population in England at 10,000 but that number fell dramatically to 3,000 by the early 16th century. Westgate was rebuilt by Archbishop Simon Sudbury in 1379AD primarily as an entrance for the pilgrims and also in response to anticipated French raids. The town suffered again during the Peasant's Revolt in 1381, when the Archbishop's Palace and the castle were sacked. The hinterland of Canterbury in this period was rural.

5.4.13 The Roman walls had been robbed of stone and damaged over the centuries and in 1380AD, in response to French raids, the walls were rebuilt on the Roman foundations. A survey in 1402AD shows that the city was defended by walls with the exception of a small area by the River Stour beyond Northgate. During the medieval period the river that flowed between Northgate and Westgate was used for defensive purposes and a medieval ditch is documented. By the 13th century, Wincheap was established as an extra-mural suburb of Canterbury, with many plots laid out in that time that can be identifiable today. As with other approaches to the city, there would have been hostelries and inns.

5.4.14 In 1448 Canterbury was granted a City Charter, a Mayor and a High Sheriff and in 1453AD Henry VI gave permission for a jail at the Westgate. This became Canterbury's prison through to the C19th. In 1507AD the Old Weavers House was erected and Christchurch Cathedral built.

- 5.4.15 At the Dissolution the Abbey and three Friaries were closed, Thomas Becket's shrine was demolished and all the gold, silver and jewels removed to the Tower of London. The removal of his image, name and feasts put an end to the constant stream of pilgrimages that entered the city. From 1567, Protestant Huguenots, fleeing from religious persecution in Belgium began to arrive in Canterbury, continuing to settle there through the 16th century and bringing with them the silk weaving trade.
- 5.4.16 The area south west of the PDA is known as Martyrs Field. 50 Protestant martyrs were burnt at the stake between 1555 and 1558 under the reign of Queen Mary. Martyrs Field was the site for 41 of these, with a further 5 at Canterbury Castle. Those killed included: Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of Rochester; John Bland, Vicar of Adisham; John Firth of Sevenoaks; and, Humphrey Middleton a Baptist Minister from Ashford. A monument in the form of an obelisk to the Martyrs was erected in 1899 paid for by public subscription.
- 5.4.17 The entrance at Worthgate was blocked up in 1548 to protect the castle grounds and travellers were diverted to the new Wincheap Gate nearby, which was located in Castle Row. The wall was not reopened until the 1790s.
- 5.4.18 Religious persecution continued in England and in 1647 during the English civil war Canterbury's Mayor banned church services on Christmas day provoking riots. The trials that followed lead to a Kent revolt against Parliamentary forces but following the battle of Maidstone, Canterbury surrendered to the Parliamentarians. In 1660AD the Archbishop Juxon installed new doors to Westgate suggesting that it remained an important entrance to the city. By 1770, the castle had fallen into disrepair and was demolished. In 1787 the City was improved with paving, lighting and regular cleaning of the streets. The silk trade suffered from the import of Indian muslins and by the late 18th century Canterbury had quietened to a market town that traded in wheat and hops, with a successful leather and paper industry. In 1790, the area of the Dane John Mound was turned into gardens
- 5.4.19 Dean John Farm estate was located outside of the city walls south of the Dane John Mound. Formally the property of the Chiche family, a prominent Canterbury family with persons of note in the reign of Henry II and others that were bailiffs of

Canterbury in 1259 and 1271. Others were Sheriffs of Kent. The manor house was pulled down in 1752 leaving a few offices in the front and the walled garden as well as the farmhouse. The remaining buildings destroyed when the railway arrived.

5.4.20 The railway arrived in 1846, originally at Canterbury West and then followed in 1860 at Canterbury East, which originally was a terminus station but the line was later extended in 1861. At Canterbury East there was a significant goods yard. The main yard was east of the station on the down side and had four eastward faced sidings comprising of a dock platform and a goods shed. The up side also had sidings which included an adjacent warehouse and an engine shed with turntable.

5.4.21 The St Augustine's Abbey was refurbished as a missionary college in 1848 and the population of Canterbury grew significantly. During WWI barracks and hospitals were created and a German bomber crashed at Broad Oak Road. World War II brought further destruction to the city; 10445 bombs were dropped in 135 raids culminating in the Baedeker Blitz of 1942 when 48 people were killed and part of the town was destroyed. A map of Canterbury showing the location of the high explosive bombs dropped does not suggest that Gordon Road was hit although there were some in the vicinity.

5.4.22 In 1958 the platforms were lengthened at Canterbury East Stations and the lines for the goods yard remodelled. In 1965, the freight traffic was transferred to Canterbury West with the sidings at Canterbury East decommissioned in 1969. In 1971, the goods shed became a parcels depot and has since had a number of different uses.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Braun and Hogenburg 1588

5.5.1 This shows Canterbury in 1588. The approximate location of the PDA can be identified close to the landmarks of Dane John Mound and the castle. To the right of the PDA, is the Dean Jon Manor House and to the left is the Wincheap Road.

By this time the route known as Stone Street has been lost. The area outside of the walls is rural (Figure 3).

Speed's Map reproduced by Somner in 1640

- 5.5.2 This shows the location of Wincheap Gate, the castle and the Dean John Manor House. Along the Wincheap Road, there are now houses along the roadside. The area of the PDA is still rural (Figure 4).

Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769

- 5.5.3 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. The map shows the location of the PDA as one that has not been built on. Either side of Wincheap Road has been built up (Figure 5).

Hasted, 1798

- 5.5.4 This shows greater detail. Martyr Field is labelled for the first time in the area of Dean John Farm and these are the remaining buildings. The area of the PDA is still not built on (Figure 6).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawings 1797

- 5.5.5 This map shows greater detail in the land use and field boundaries. The PDA can be seen as part of a field. There appears to be a new road leading off from the city wall at the Wincheap junction (Figure 7).

St Mildred's Tithe Map of 1851

- 5.5.6 This shows the PDA as part of the field designated No. 4 which is owned and occupied by William Dombrian. The field is called Dane John Field and is pasture. The area that was part of the Dean John Manor House resides in the parish of St Mary Bredin (Figure 8).

Historic OS Map 1877

- 5.5.7 This is the first properly scaled OS map and there have been significant changes. The railway has arrived and Canterbury East Station and the goods yards either side can be seen. As a result of the station and goods yard a new road has been built at the rear, which is Gordon Road. To the west alongside Wincheap Road are Almshouses and the PDA appears to be part of the land at the rear. To the east and south east there is a steam saw mill and nearby is pit. On the northern

side of Gordon Road are a couple of buildings likely related to the goods yard (Figure 9).

Historic OS map 1899

5.5.8 There have been further changes. Terraced houses have been built on the southern side of Gordon Road either side of the PDA. It appears that the PDA is a garden area of the house immediately to the west of the PDA. The rear gardens of the houses along the eastern side of Wincheap Road are also turning into new houses and roads. The area of Martin's Field has yet to be built on (Figure 10: Historic OS Map from 1899).

Historic OS map 1907

5.5.9 There appears to be no change at the PDA except that the building to the west of the PDA now has a greenhouse on the side. The area of the saw mill has been replaced by housing and terrace housing surrounds an allotment area. The buildings on the northern side of the PDA relate to the goods yard at the station and includes a coal yard. The memorial to the Martyrs has been erected and the area nearby still open land (Figure 11).

Historic OS map 1945

5.5.10 There appears to be no change at the PDA (Figure 12).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1920

5.6.1 This aerial photograph shows the PDA as a garden area. It is separate from the houses to the east by an alley way. The garden area to the west of the PDA includes a greenhouse associated to the house to the west. The PDA faces onto the industrial goods area at the rear of the station (Plate 1).

1940s

5.6.2 This shows some changes. The PDA is predominately a garden area but appears to have a small building within it. The garden area to the west of the PDA now has

a long industrial building. The area to the south east of the PDA surrounded by the houses is still allotments (Plate 2).

1960

5.6.3 There small building within the PDA is no longer showing although there appears to be a smaller couple of sheds in each of the southern corners (Plate 3).

1990

5.6.4 A house has now been built within the PDA with hardstanding at the rear with a garage in the south western corner and garden at the south eastern corner. There is still a commercial building to the east. The allotment area has now been infilled with housing and commercial buildings. The area of the railway sidings and goods yard is in the process of being cleared (Plate 4).

2003

5.6.5 There appears to be no change at the PDA. The commercial building immediately to the east has been replaced with a new residential building. The commercial area to the south east of the PDA has also been replaced by residential housing as has the area north of the PDA that was the goods yard and sidings (Plate 5).

2019

5.6.6 There appears to be no change (Plate 6).

5.7 Walkover Survey

5.7.1 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts. A walkover was undertaken on the 12th November 2019. No features or artefacts were seen (Plates 7-11).

5.7.2 The current two storey house is two flats. The house located on the southern side of Gordon Road it set up higher than the road with a small front garden encased by a retaining brick wall. The houses to the west are also higher than the road but the more modern apartment block to the west is three storeys and is set down

lower at the road level. A concrete drive is located along the western side of the property and due to the height of the house and surrounding land, the drive slopes upwards. The drive contained a couple of service man hole covers. This leads to the rear of the property where at the south western corner there are two garages built of brick with a flat roof. At the rear of the property is a small grassed area. The hardstanding goes around the property and along the eastern side. The northern part of the western boundary of the drive is open and adjoins the concrete driveway of the house next door. The northern part of the eastern boundary is defined by the western wall of the residential block to the east with the garden area at the southern end of the eastern boundary is also a brick wall. The southern boundary of the PDA adjoins the rear garden of No. 1 Greenfield Cottages.

5.8 Summary of Potential

Palaeolithic

- 5.8.1 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age (Fig. 15). The Kent HER has six records from this period within the assessment area. Some found from a gravel pit circa 100m to the south, south east of the PDA, the others are chance finds many in antiquity and not necessarily in situ. Given the presence of River Terrace gravels in the area being in the eastern banks of The Stour, the Palaeolithic survey suggests a high potential for finds from this period. However, the excavation to the east reached natural gravels but no Palaeolithic find were found. Therefore, the Palaeolithic potential in this area is considered **moderate**.

Mesolithic

- 5.8.2 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no record from this period. Therefore, it is considered that the potential for finding remains that date to this period is **low**.

Neolithic

- 5.8.3 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has no records from this period.

Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Bronze Age

- 5.8.4 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. The Kent HER has one records from this period within the assessment area being the potential Bronze Age to Late Iron Age mound/barrow found at Canterbury East Station in 1860 (Fig16). Other mounds have been reported in the vicinity but none in the area of the PDA. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Iron Age

- 5.8.5 The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The Kent HER has one record from this period within the assessment area being that of pits adjacent to No. 10 Wincheap (Fig.16). The excavation concluded that the area in this period was likely used for agricultural purposes. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low/moderate**.

Romano-British

- 5.8.6 The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. The Kent HER has 52 records from this period within the assessment area with 23 of those relating to burials (Fig.17). The south and south west area outside of the Roman city walls is deemed to be that of a large Roman cemetery of which the PDA is within as Roman law deemed that burials could only take place outside of Roman city walls. The proximity of the PDA outside of the Roman city walls and the Worthgate and Wincheap gates, which led out of the city into Wincheap the Roman road towards Ashford. IT is known that there was another branch of Roman road out of this area which went towards Port Lympne called Stone Street. The exact line of this is not clear but the KHER has it going along Hollow Lane,

some 200m south west of the PDA. However, immediately east of the PDA, Roman road metalling was found. It is not known if this could be the path of Stone Street or that it is a minor branch road. The western edge of the road was not found in the excavation trench at 7-8 Gordon Road and therefore it is possible that the edge of the road and accompanying drainage ditches falls within the PDA. As well as the road, other Roman features and finds have been found at 7-8 Gordon Road and it is highly likely that such finds will also be found within the PDA. No burials were found at 7-8 Gordon Road but since this area was dominated by the road, such burials occur at the side of a road. Therefore, the PDA both as a potential roadside position as well as being in the general area of the wider cemetery, means that there is the possibility of a burial being found at the site. Roman occupation activity has been found either side of the road out of town, especially close is that at 5 Wincheap to the north west of the PDA of a cobbled surface. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Anglo-Saxon

- 5.8.7 The Kent HER has five records from this period within the assessment area. In the Anglo-Saxon period the Roman city fell into ruins (Fig.18). However, Christianity came to Canterbury in 597AD and the area revitalised. Close to the PDA, within the old Roman city walls, St Mildred's church was built and remains standing today incorporating some Roman material in its construction. In the area nearby at Rosemary Lane and the castle, Anglo-Saxon pits have been excavated. There is no evidence for this period outside on the city walls. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Medieval

- 5.8.8 The Kent HER has six records from this period within the assessment area (Fig.19). Canterbury in the Middle Ages was a major town. Its position between London and the Continent meant it was a vital stopping place. In addition, the city attracted pilgrims to its cathedral to worship Thomas Becket. The town reconstructed city walls, towers and defensive ditches in line with that of the Romans. Nearby Dane John mound was a motte and bailey castle, later replaced by a stone one to the north of the PDA. The road in Wincheap continued to be

used in the Medieval period and therefore is documentary evidence that the land was divided into plots alongside the road. Some 15th/16th century houses still remain along Wincheap and are listed. Other plots have been excavated revealing Medieval occupation activity usually in the form of pits. The excavation at 7-8 Gordon Road identified a north-south aligned ditch cutting into the Roman road that was considered to be a ditch to delineate the rear boundary of these 13th properties on Wincheap, which were deemed to be circa 300ft from the Wincheap and fitted this distance. If so, the PDA lay within the rear of the property on Wincheap and it therefore it is possible it will contain Medieval pits as 7-8 Gordon Road did, otherwise it appears that from excavations nearby that the area was agricultural. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period cannot be discounted and is period is considered **high**.

Post Medieval

- 5.8.9 The Kent HER has 51 records from this period within the assessment area (Fig.20) reflecting the continued growth and urbanisation of Canterbury that over spilled outside of the city walls. Initially the area outside of the plots on the eastern side of Wincheap was agricultural. To the east just outside of the assessment area was the manor house and it is likely that the land that was farmed from there. The early maps are of insufficient detail to correctly ascertain the exact position of the PDA but plough marks seen whilst excavating 7-8 Gordon Road suggest that this area was under agriculture. It is not clear when and if boundaries may have changed from that of the Medieval period but certainly by the time of the 1877 map the PDA is still part of the rear of the property on Wincheap along with 7-8 Gordon Road with the Victorian terracing starting after. By then the railway had been built and Gordon Road created to allow access to the rear. Greenfield Cottages were the first houses to be built in the area at the rear of the Wincheap properties. By the end of the 19th century, the rear area of the Wincheap property had built houses on the northern boundary alongside Gordon Road and it appears that the area of the PDA remained as that of a garden. The potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **moderate**.

Modern

- 5.8.10 KHER has 16 records dating to this period (Fig.21), many representing sites relating to the Second World War or roadblocks, sirens, air raid shelter and civil

defence posts. Previous reports have mentioned that the area of the PDA was hit by a bomb but it has been difficult to confirm this despite reviewing archives. There is no evidence that the PDA has been built on until after the war and the mapping suggests that it remained a garden until then when the present house was built. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

Overview

5.8.11 This desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork.

5.8.12 The desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity, map research, the historical environment record results and recent archaeological investigations have shown that the PDA may contain archaeological sites and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **moderate**
- Iron Age: **low/moderate**
- Roman: **high**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **high**
- Post-Medieval: **moderate**
- Modern: **low**

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Cartographic Regression, Topographical Analysis, and Historic Research have provided evidence for the historic use of the site. By collating this information, we have assessed the impact on previous archaeological remains through the following method of categorisation:

- **Total Impact** - Where the area has undergone a destructive process to a depth that would in all probability have destroyed any archaeological remains e.g. construction, mining, quarrying, archaeological evaluations etc.
- **High Impact** – Where the ground level has been reduced to below natural geographical levels that would leave archaeological remains partly in situ either in plan or section e.g. the construction of roads, railways, buildings, strip foundations etc.
- **Medium Impact** – Where there has been low level or random disturbance of the ground that would result in the survival of archaeological remains in areas undisturbed e.g. the installation of services, pad-stone or piled foundations, temporary structures etc.
- **Low Impact** – Where the ground has been penetrated to a very low level e.g. farming, landscaping, slab foundation etc.

6.2 Historic Impacts

6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the PDA was not built on until that of the current house and garages remaining in an agricultural area outside of the city walls in Canterbury and away from the street frontage area of Wincheap. The remaining area not likely to have been built on. It is unclear whether the site did actually suffer from bomb damage but if so, that is likely to have had an impact. Also, the area of the PDA is somewhat higher than that of the road and that of the Greenfield Cottages immediately south of the PDA. This suggests the possibility that the area may have been built up and is made ground perhaps as a response to the construction of the railway that has also been seen elsewhere in Station Road East. In the area

of the house and garages, the historical impact on any potential archaeology is considered to be **high** with **low** for elsewhere on the Site.

- 6.2.2 The proposed development covers that of the entire Site. In addition, it is proposed for the development, which is three storeys, to be built at that of the road level, which would require levelling of the site by circa 1m before foundation trenches created. This would create a **total** impact on the entire area of the Site.

7 SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Archaeological Significance is assessed under a number of criteria, which includes, Period, Rarity, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity and Potential. These criteria are the same as used by the Government in the scheduling of ancient monuments and provide a useful framework in assessing significance and also pulls together and summarises the findings in the report.

7.2 Significance Criteria

Period

7.2.1 There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of high potential for the Roman and Medieval period, moderate potential for the Palaeolithic, low to moderate for the Iron Age and low for all other periods. The Roman period is high due to the PDA being located within an area known for a Roman cemetery and that a Roman Road was found immediately east. The Palaeolithic period is moderate due to the likely geology of river gravels at the site. Given the location of the PDA, which if the Medieval boundary found to the east potentially means that the PDA within the boundary of the property on Wincheap leading to the possibility of finding Medieval pits like at 7-8 Gordon Road.

Rarity

7.2.2 The potential for Roman activity relating to the cemetery is not considered rare as there have been many finds in the vicinity. However, the presence of metallurgy found to the east and the potential to understanding more road is considered to have some rarity as very little has been found in this area regarding Stone Street and would potential have regional significance. The Medieval activity would be considered to be of local significance. Should Palaeolithic activity be found this would be considered of national significance and could potential further our understanding of the Stour valley in this period.

Documentation

7.2.3 The historical and landscape development of the PDA can be understood reasonably well from the cartographic, archive, photographic and other sources. It is possible that further detailed research nationally may uncover more

documentary evidence, although it is unlikely to alter the conclusion present in this report.

Group Value

- 7.2.4 The potential for archaeology at the PDA has group value in potentially extending the area covered by the Roman road to incorporate the western edge as well as potentially providing more information regarding the use of the land in the Medieval period. It is considered importance to ascertain the edges of the potential Roman road and its alignment, as to whether it is actually Stone Street or a lesser road.

Survival / Condition

- 7.2.5 It appears that the site has not been built on until the present house and garage. What is uncertain as to whether the site has received bomb damage and whether there is an element of made ground. The house and garage would have had a high impact in those areas, with low elsewhere. If there is made ground, then the current house may only have had a low impact on any potential archaeology.

Fragility / Vulnerability

- 7.2.6 Any potential remains within the PDA in the area of the proposed development, should they survive in-situ will vulnerable to damage during the proposed development with the proposal to reduce the current ground level by circa 1m which is likely to have a total impact on any potential archaeology.

Diversity

- 7.2.7 Being located on the outskirts of Canterbury, close to a major thoroughfare on the eastern banks of the Stour has means that the area has been attractive for millennia and is diverse archaeology.

Potential

- 7.2.8 The impact assessment concludes that the site has a high potential for archaeological remains.

Significance

- 7.2.9 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is of archaeological interest in relation to the Palaeolithic, Roman, Medieval and period of which carries national, regional and local significance.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **high** potential for the Roman and Medieval periods, **moderate** for the Prehistoric and Post Medieval periods and **low** for all other periods. The research suggests that the area has not been built on until the current house and garages and that these will have had a high impact in those areas but low elsewhere within the PDA, although there remains areas of uncertainty of historical impact in respect of whether there is any actual bomb damage and/or made ground. The development proposals which include lowering the site by circa a metre before building across the entire area are likely to cause a total impact upon any potential archaeology. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities but it is anticipated that that an evaluation trench will be required to ascertain the nature of any archaeological deposits.

9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Archive

- 9.1.1 Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, two copies of this desk-based assessment will be submitted to the LPA and Kent County Council (Heritage) within 6 months of completion.

9.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

- 9.2.1 The sources that were used in this assessment were, in general, of high quality. The majority of the information provided herewith has been gained from either published texts or archaeological 'grey' literature held at Kent County Council, and therefore considered as being reliable.

9.3 Copyright

- 9.3.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company and the author shall retain full copyright on the commissioned report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. All rights are reserved, excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to Cityline Developments Ltd (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

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Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:640,000, 1:5,000, 1:500



Figure 2: Proposed Development Area



Figure 3: Braun and Hogenburg 1575

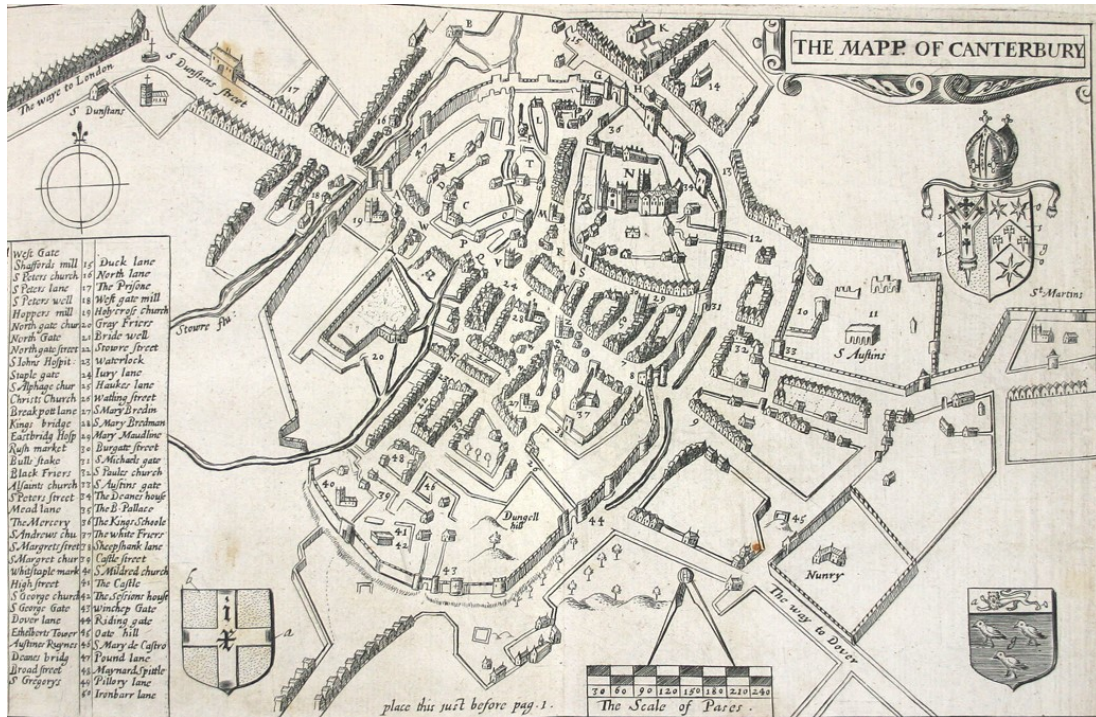


Figure 4: Speeds Map reproduced by Somner in 1640



Figure 5: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 6: Hasted, 1798



Figure 7: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797

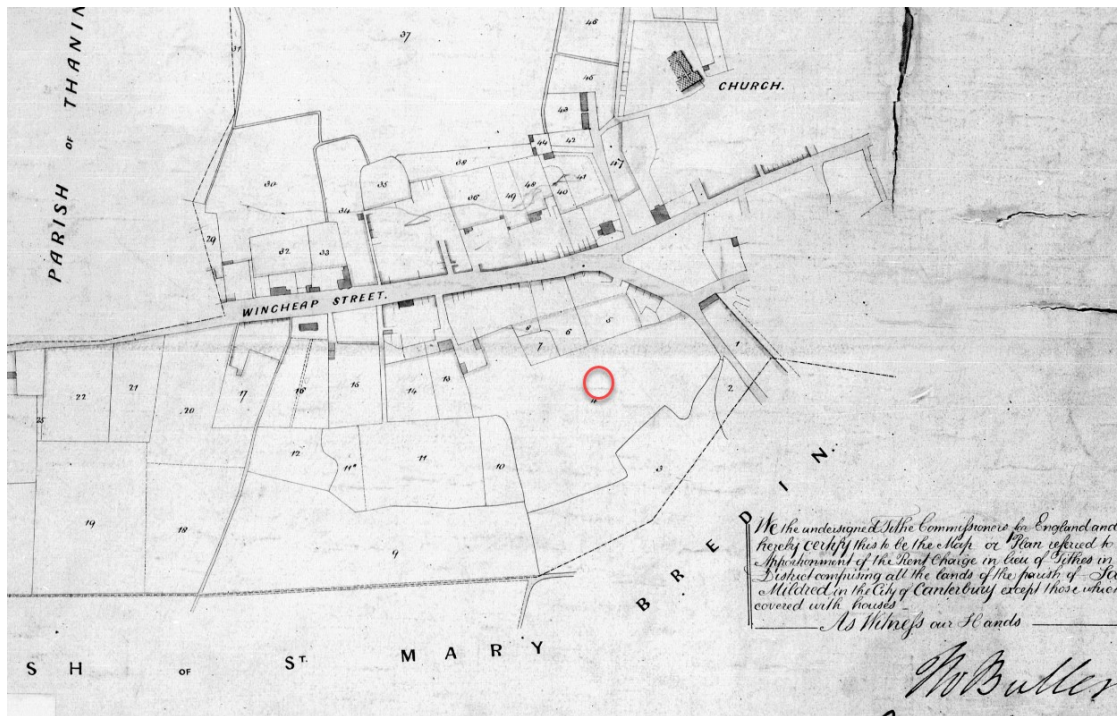


Figure 8: St Mildred Canterbury Tithe Map 1851



Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1877



Figure 10: Historic OS Map from 1899

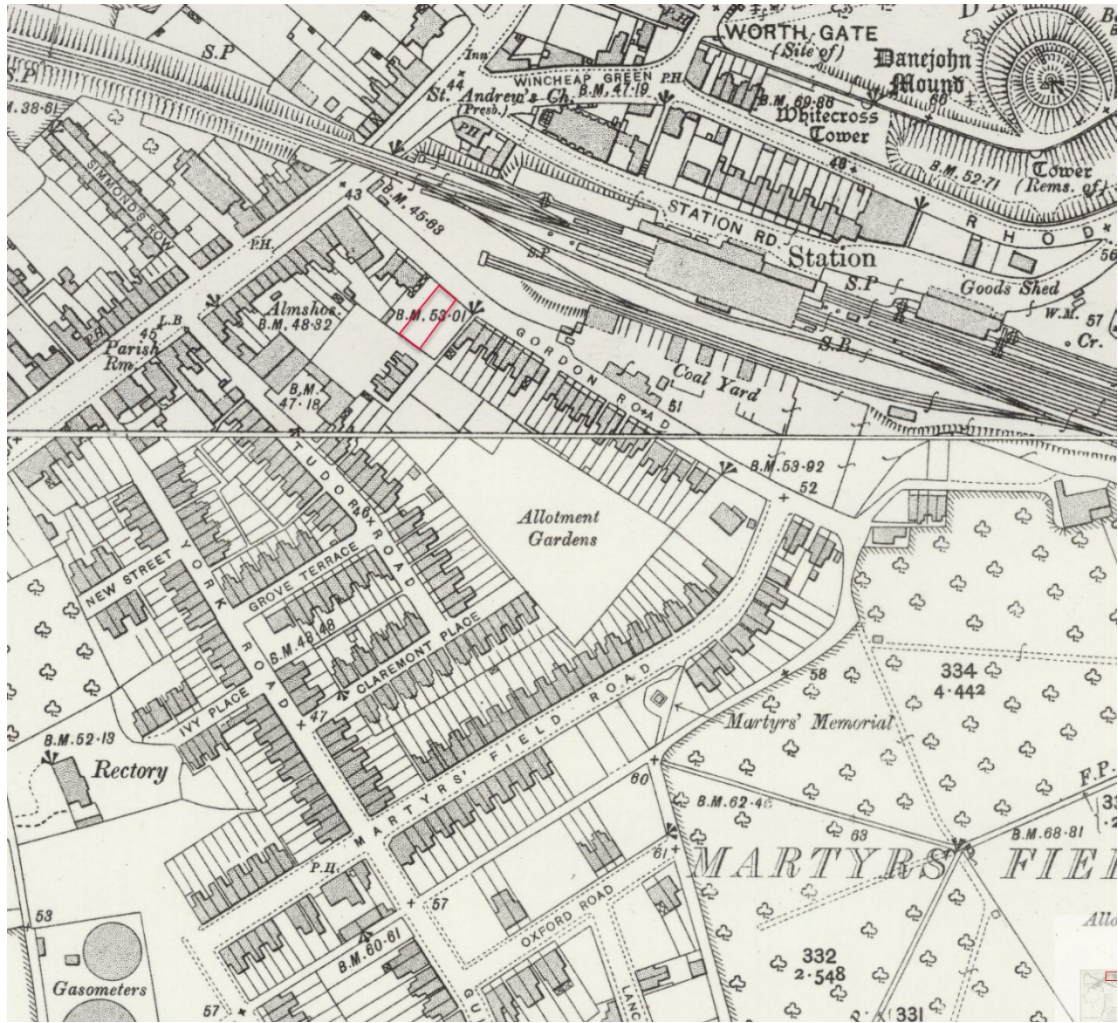


Figure 11: Historic OS Map 1907

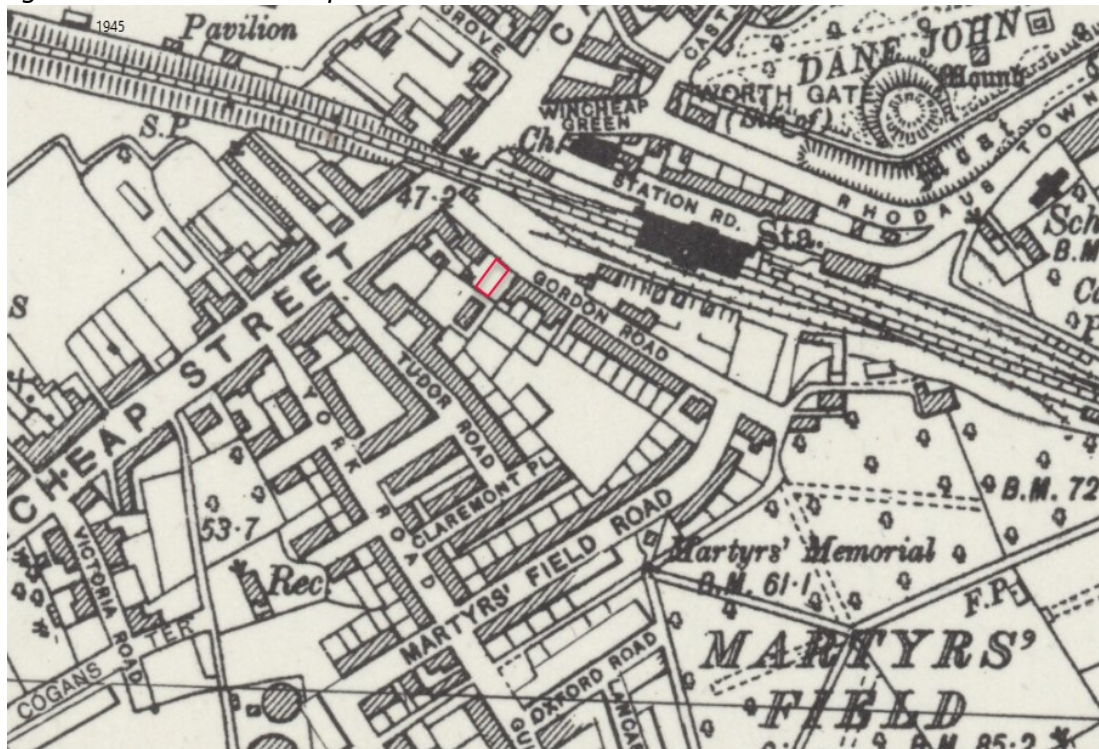


Figure 12: Historic OS Map 1945

11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 13-26). ALL LOCATION DISTANCES TAKEN FROM THE CENTRE OF THE PDA.

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 15 NW 2390	Monument	c. 90m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	Site of St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Station Road, Canterbury. Site of St Andrew's Presbyterian Church. The church was built in 1880-81 and demolished in 1973. It is shown on the 18971900 and 1907-23 maps. St Andrew's House is now on the site.
TR 15 NW 518	Monument	c. 190m W	Post Medieval	Spring gardens terrace, rear of 64 Wincheap. Early nineteenth century terrace.
TR 15 NW 586	Monument	c. 80m W	Post Medieval	Maltings(site), Canterbury. which was owned by W. Ruglys in 1847. It was still in use by 1874 and was later demolished. The maltings was a rectangular building.
TR 15 NW 596	Monument	c. 95m N	Roman	Roman occupation, Land Adjoining No 10 Wincheap, Canterbury. Yard surfaces and possible traces of timber buildings dating from the 1st century through to the mid-3rd century
TR 15 NW 598	Monument	c. 90m N	Medieval	Medieval pits and post holes, Adjoining 10-16 Wincheap, Canterbury. evaluation work a number of pits and a feature of medieval date were found. Pottery of the Tyler Hill type ranging in date from c.1225 to c.1475 AD was recovered. Evidence of Roman and Post-Medieval activity was also found
TR 15 NW 597	Monument	c. 100m N	Post Medieval	Post-Medieval buildings 10-16 Wincheap, Canterbury. During evaluation work post-medieval features, a wall foundation (Pre Georgian) and yard surface (associated pottery Tyler Hill c.1475-1500) were found along with evidence of Roman and Medieval activity.
TR 15 NW 600	Monument	c. 60m S	Medieval to Post Medieval	16 B Gordon Road. Medieval Deposits. Three pits of medieval date filled in after about 1350 and cut by later Victorian pits. The area has been almost totally destroyed by shallow gravel workings which is unlikely to have begun before c.1400. In one pit a 12th century

				silver shortcross penny was found. There was no trace of the Roman road believed to be in this area.
TR 15 NW 612	Monument	c. 10m SE	Roman	Roman Road (Possibly Stone Street), 7-8 Gordon Road Canterbury. Work uncovered medieval pits and boundary ditch and Roman street metalling. This surface lies on or near the projected course of Stone Street. To the north the deposit has been cut away and to the west removed by modern buildings. It was not excavated but the metalling consists of 95% rounded flints, tile and some chalk lumps and was no more than 10cm thick. No evidence was found of the burial area.
TR 15 NW 613	Monument	c. 20m SE	Medieval	Medieval pits and Probable Boundary Ditch, 7-8 Gordon Road Canterbury. Evaluation prior to residential development. Work uncovered medieval pits and boundary ditch and Roman street metalling (TR 15 NW 612). Two pits were found used possibly as rubbish or cess pits which contained flint, peg tile and oyster shells. The ditch contained only Romano-British artefacts, but these are probably residual. The feature is roughly parallel to Wincheap and almost certainly delineates the rear boundary for Medieval properties the road.
TR 15 NW 643	Monument	c. 135m N	Roman	Possible Roman Wing-Wall, Worth Gate, Canterbury
TR 15 NW 1064	Building	c. 240m SW	Unknown	No. 61 & 63 & 65 & 67 & 69 & 71 & 73 & 75 & 77 & 79 Wincheap Previously Listed as No. 160 To 169. Extent. Early 18th century range. Locally Listed (6362).
TR 15 NW 1461	Listed Building	c. 200m N	Post Medieval	Gas Street Oasthouse. Grade II listed (1085017). Mid-19th century oasthouse.
TR 15 NW 1255	Listed Building	c. 145m NNE	Roman to Post Medieval	28 Castle Street Grade II listed (1085095). Dated 1730. Incorporates part of the Roman Worthgate and city wall.
TR 15 NW 1249	Listed Building	c. 245m NNE	Post Medieval	40 And 41 Castle Street. Grade II listed building (1085096). Late 18th century and early 19th century.
TR 15 NW 809	Listed Building	c. 260m NNE	Post Medieval	43 Castle Street. Grade II listed building (1252101). Late 18th century and early 19th century.

TR 15 NW 805	Listed Building	c. 250m NE	Post Medieval	16-19 Dane John, Including No. 19 (Penn House). Grade II listed building (1240486). Originally called Donjon Grove and dated 1822.
TR 15 NW 1206	Listed Building	c. 55m W	Post Medieval	13 Wincheap. Grade II listed building (1242881). Early 19th century.
TR 15 NW 1203	Listed Building	c. 50m W	Post Medieval	11 Wincheap. Grade II listed building (1242962). Early 19th century.
TR 15 NW 1202	Listed Building	c. 60m WNW	Post Medieval	Bollards on A Raised Bank in Front of Nos 11 To 17 (Odd). Grade II listed building (1242964). Early 19th century.
TR 15 NW 1201	Listed Building	c. 90m W	Post Medieval	21 Wincheap. Grade II listed building (1242965). Mid-18th century, altered.
TR 15 NW 1200	Listed Building	c. 130m WSW	Post Medieval	33 And 35 Wincheap. Grade II listed building (1242966). Part of a timber range 16/17th century. Altered 19th century with shop fronts.
TR 15 NW 1229	Listed Building	c. 75m NNW	Post Medieval	14 And 16 Wincheap. Grade II listed building (1242967). Mid-18th century fronts probably to older buildings.
TR 15 NW 1207	Listed Building	c. 80m W	Post Medieval	26 Wincheap. Grade II listed building (1242968). 18th-19th century refacement of probably older building.
TR 15 NW 1209	Listed Building	c. 90m W	Medieval to Post Medieval	The Maiden's Head Inn. Grade II listed building (1242969). 15th century refaced in 18th century. Medieval open hall house.
TR 15 NW 1240	Listed Building	c. 65m NW	Post Medieval	Bollards and Railings Outside Nos 10 To 28 (Even). Early 19th century.
TR 15 NW 1239	Listed Building	c. 110m W	Post Medieval	42-48 Wincheap. Grade II listed building (1242988). Terrace dated 1810.
TR 15 NW 1238	Listed Building	c. 120m W	Post Medieval to Modern	50 And 52 Wincheap. Grade II listed building (1242989). 18th century.
TR 15 NW 1237	Listed Building	c. 130m W	Post Medieval	54-60 Wincheap. Grade II listed building (1242990). Probably 18th century.
TR 15 NW 1236	Listed Building	c. 145m WSW	Post Medieval to Modern	Duke's Head Public House. Grade II listed building (1242991). 18th century.
TR 15 NW 1235	Listed Building	c. 180m SE	Medieval to Modern	Wincheap House. Grade II* listed building (1258047). 16th century much altered in 18th century.

TR 15 NW 1234	Listed Building	c. 260m SE	Post Medieval	96-116 Wincheap. Grade II listed building (1258048). 18th century range.
TR 15 NW 1241	Listed Building	c. 220m NE	Post Medieval	9 And 10 Worthgate Place. Grade II listed building (1258060). Early 18th century pair.
TR 15 NW 1228	Listed Building	c. 150m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	Worthgate House. Grade II listed building (1258065). Early 18th century. Was an Inn called Man of Kent.
TR 15 NW 1222	Listed Building	c. 155m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	Don Jon House. Grade II listed building (1258230). Dated 1774, rear range is of earlier origin.
TR 15 NW 1196	Listed Building	c. 75m NNW	Modern	K6 Telephone Kiosk (Canterbury 451429)
TR 15 NW 1160	Listed Building	c. 245m NE	Post Medieval	Worthgate Place Nos 1 To 8. Grade II listed building (1259753). Late 18th century to early 19th century terrace.
TR 15 NW 1159	Listed Building	c. 140m NE	Post Medieval	Sylvan House. Grade II listed building (1259755). Early 18th century refaced with cement.
TR 15 NW 1158	Listed Building	c. 155m SE	Post Medieval	64 Wincheap. Grade II listed building (1259772). 17th century, refaced.
TR 15 NW 1193	Listed Building	c. 60m W	Post Medieval	15 And 17 Wincheap. Grade II listed building (1259801). Early 18th century.
TR 15 NW 1192	Listed Building	c. 95m W	Post Medieval to Modern	23,25 And 29 Wincheap. Grade II listed building (1259802). Early 18th century altered.
TR 15 NW 1191	Listed Building	c. 85m NNW	Post Medieval	10 And 12 Wincheap. Grade II listed building (1259803). Early 19th century fronts.
TR 15 NW 1190	Listed Building	c. 75m W	Post Medieval to Modern	22 And 24 Wincheap. Grade II listed building (1259804). 18th century facades to earlier buildings.
TR 15 NW 1004	Listed Building	c. 260m NNE	Post Medieval	26 Castle Street. Grade II listed building (1262426). Early 19th century. Briefly an inn
TR 15 NW 1348	Listed Building	c. 185m SW	Post Medieval	Monument To 41 Kentish Martyrs. Grade II listed building (1334303). Erected in 1899.
TR 15 NW 1353	Listed Building	c. 255m NNE	Post Medieval	42 Castle Street. Grade II listed building (1336800). Early 19th century.

TR 15 NW 667	Monument	c. 200m SSE	Modern	Second World War Auxiliary Fire Service water container at 69 Martyr's Field Road, Canterbury
TR 15 NW 724	Monument	c. 185m SW	Modern	Second World War Civil Defence Ambulance Depot at Orchard House, Wincheap, Canterbury
TR 15 NW 866	Monument	c. 190m SW	Modern	Second World War Civil Defence warden post at 172 Wincheap Street, Canterbury
TR 15 NW 847	Monument	c. 260m S	Modern	Second World War Civil Defence wardens post at 3 Guildford Road, Canterbury
TR 15 NW 861	Monument	c. 235m S	Modern	Second World War Civil Defence wardens post at 49 Martyrs Field Road, Canterbury
TR 15 NW 889	Monument	c. 155m SW	Modern	Second World War Civil Defence wardens post at 16 York Road, Canterbury
TR 15 NW 764	Monument	c. 255m NNE	Modern	Second World War imminent danger siren at the Gas Works, Canterbury
TR 15 NW 814	Monument	c. 225m NE	Modern	Second World War public trench air-raid shelters in the Dane John Gardens, Canterbury
TR 15 NW 812	Monument	c. 230m NE	Modern	Second World War emergency public Nissen-hut air-raid shelter in the Dane John Gardens (Dane John Mound end), Canterbury
TR 15 NW 834	Monument	c. 175m NNE	Modern	Second World War emergency public Nissen-hut air-raid shelter at Canterbury Castle, Canterbury
TR 15 NW 912	Monument	c. 170m SE	Modern	Second World War roadblock, with fougasse batteries, across the north-east end of Martyrs Field Road, Canterbury
TR 15 NW 1221	Monument	c. 200m SE	Modern	Second World War roadblock, with fougasse batteries, across the north-east end of Lime Kiln Road, Canterbury
TR 15 NW 977	Building	c. 135m SW	Modern	Second World War fortified house on Wincheap Street, near the junction with Tudor Road, Canterbury
TR 15 NW 7	Listed Building	c. 255m NNE	Roman to Post Medieval	Church of St. Mildred with St. Mary de Castro, Canterbury. Grade I listed (1085039). Roman fragments reused in Saxon walling of the early 8th century. Other parts 13 and 14th century.
TR 15 NW 38	Findspot	c. 110m SSE	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic implements from gravel pits, "back of Wincheap", Canterbury

TR 15 NW 95	Monument	c. 250m NE	Medieval	M bastion. Excavation of bastion revealed Ro wall and some evidence that it was on the site of a Ro tower. The semi-circular bastion, much restored, stands to its full height. The eastern half of the large medieval external angle-tower on the city wall adjoining the Dane John Mound was excavated in 1954 and proved to be entirely medieval in date.
TR 15 NW 96	Findspot	c. 170m N	Roman	Romano-British tile. Roman stamped tile found in April 1940 at Canterbury Castle.
TR 15 NW 100	Monument	c. 190m NE	Medieval	Whitecross Tower. Bastion. Stands to its full height, although much restored.
TR 15 NW 114	Monument	c. 170m NNE	Medieval	Great Hall. House
TR 15 NW 118	Monument	c. 240m NE	Roman	Romano-British angle tower
TR 15 NW 149	Monument	c. 190m N	Roman	Romano-British urn found in 1850 close to the castle while excavating for the Gasworks.
TR 15 NW 167	Monument	c. 250m NNW	Medieval	M tower. Bastion. Site of square wall tower, previously incorporated into house, but now destroyed.
TR 15 NW 179	Findspot	c. 185m ENE	Roman	Romano-British brooch
TR 15 NW 183	Monument	c. 205m NNW	Medieval	St Mildred's Postern
TR 15 NW 186	Monument	c. 225m NNE	Roman to Post Medieval	Romano-British and Medieval finds from excavations in 1975-1977.
TR 15 NW 187	Monument	c. 135m N	Roman to Medieval	Worth Gate. Destroyed 1791.
TR 15 NW 193	Monument	c. 170m E	Roman	Site of a Romano-British barrow, Canterbury East Railway Station
TR 15 NW 197	Monument	c. 135m N	Medieval	Medieval tower. Semi-circular bastion. House incorporates its remains with the modern bay window following its line.
TR 15 NW 212	Monument	c. 150m NE	Post Medieval	Wincheap Gate. Demolished 1791.

TR 15 NW 219	Monument	c. 55m N	Roman	Romano-British cremation cemetery
TR 15 NW 220	Monument	c. 140m E	Roman	Romano-British cemetery. Inhumation cemetery found hereabouts in 1861.
TR 15 NW 229	Monument	c. 255m NNE	Roman	Romano-British double burial containing two skeletons, two swords and associated belt and scabbard-fittings was uncovered. The upper fill of the grave contained 2nd century pottery. The swords probably date to between the mid2nd and early 3rd century. From 1982.
TR 15 NW 253	Monument	c. 185m ENE	Post Medieval	Depository. Opposite Canterbury East Station. Late 19th century. The building appears to be little used now and may be due for demolition as the adjacent house was demolished in 1975.
TR 15 NW 272	Monument	c. 220m NE	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Romano-British ditch, burials, buildings, Saxon pits, Medieval ditch. Excavation in 1976-1977.
TR 15 NW 653	Monument	c. 145m NNE	Medieval	Barnacle Cross, was extant during the Middle Ages.
TR 15 NW 421	Monument	c. 135m NNE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	St Mary's above Worthgate church
TR 15 NW 429	Monument	c. 90m W	Medieval	Wincheap Bar. A bar in Wincheap 200 yards outside Worthgate, is mentioned in a Rental of 1218. It was one of a series of bars which must have been part of a scheme of outer defence for Canterbury.
TR 15 NW 464	Monument	c. 65m SE	Roman	Romano-British burials. An inhumation burial of probable Roman date was located on the south side of Gordon Road, not far from the east end of the old malt house. Railway works and gravel digging in this area, south-west of the Canterbury East Railway Station, produced numerous Roman skeletons, some possibly in coffins.
TR 15 NW 466	Monument	Area of PDA	Roman	Wincheap cemetery. During construction of the Railway Inn on the corner of Wincheap Street and Wincheap Green, several mortuary urns were found and observed by J Brent 1861. At least three mound burials are recorded in this area - the Dane John mound (TR 15 NW/264), a mound south-east of the Dane John south-east of the

				Dane John (TR 15 NW/225) and a third mound south- west of it (TR 15 NW/193). Other inhumation and cremation remains in this area include TR 15 NW/144, 219, 463, 464 which form part of the cemetery.
TR 15 NW 1523	Building	c. 110m ENE	Modern	Edward VII pillar box, East Station
TR 15 NW 510	Building	c. 125m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Canterbury East station. Railway station originally built as the terminus of the Canterbury - Victoria section of the Chatham Line in 1858, before the line was extended to Dover in 1861.
MKE86264	Farmstead	c. 210m SSE	Post Medieval	Outfarm south west of Dane John Works. An outfarm with a loose courtyard plan with a building to one side of the yard. Farmstead completely demolished.
TR 15 NW 1566	Monument	c. 190m SW	Roman	Roman buildings, 45-47 Wincheap, Canterbury. In 2012 an evaluation and a subsequent excavation were carried out by Canterbury Archaeological Trust. Remains of two buildings, consisting of clay floors, dating to the early to mid-Roman period were found. Each was sealed below mid to late Roman occupation deposits. Two pits were also found
TR 15 NW 1567	Monument	c. 180m SW	Medieval	Medieval buildings, 45-47 Wincheap, Canterbury. In 2012 an evaluation and a subsequent excavation were carried out by Canterbury Archaeological Trust. Evidence of several medieval buildings was found.
TR 15 NW 1568	Monument	c. 190m SW	Post Medieval	Post medieval building, Wincheap, Canterbury
TR 15 NW 1579	Listed Building	c. 205m E	Modern	Canterbury East Signal Box, circa 1911
TR 15 NW 1583	Monument	c. 90m N	Middle Iron Age	Iron Age pits, Adjacent to 10 Wincheap, Canterbury. The area is therefore likely to have been used during the later prehistoric period, principally for agricultural purposes in the Late Iron Age.
TR 15 NW 1128	Palaeolithic Findspot	c. 115m SSE	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	Mammoth tooth from gravel pits, "back of Wincheap", Canterbury. 1897.

TR 15 NW 1611	Palaeolithic Findspot	c. 195m S	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	Various Ice Age mammalian fossils, from 19th C gravel pit south-west of Canterbury East station. 1891
TR 15 NW 1610	Findspot	c. 35m E	Middle Palaeolithic	Middle Palaeolithic (British Mousterian) bout coupe handaxe from Wall Field (later known as Martyr's Field), Canterbury.1861.
TR 15 NW 1612	Findspot	c. 185m ENE	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	Handaxe from city moat, near Canterbury East station.
TR 15 NW 1622	Findspot	c. 210m S	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	Canterbury, Gasometer Pit - numerous Palaeolithic finds, including handaxes, Levallois flakes and general waste debitage
TR 15 NW 1736	Monument	c. 125m E	Early Bronze Age to Late Iron Age	Prehistoric Mound/Barrow (Canterbury East Railway Station). During the construction of Canterbury East Station in 1860 a large mound on the site was destroyed. This was found to contain a Bronze Axe, described as socketed and of late Bronze Age type.
TR 15 NW 1952	Monument	c. 255m NNE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	Anglo-Saxon pits and wells, Rosemary Lane Car Park
TR 15 NW 1953	Monument	c. 175m NNE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo Saxon Pits, Canterbury Castle
TR 15 NW 1969	Monument	c. 160m NNE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxon Occupation and Road, Castle Street. Bastion. Stands to its full height, although much restored.
TR 15 NW 2047	Monument	c. 220m NE	Late Iron Age to Roman	Roman Earthworks of Military Style, north of Canterbury Castle (Rose Lane Car Park)
TR 15 NW 2048	Monument	c. 235m NE	Roman	Roman Defensive Tower, just south of the Dane John Mound
TR 15 NW 2049	Monument	c. 225m ENE	Roman	Roman Burial Mound/Barrow & Pits, Station Road East (Palmer's Warehouse)
TR 15 NW 2059	Monument	c. 10m SE	Roman	Roman Metalling, 7-8 Gordon Road. This early top soil was apparently sealed by what was interpreted as Roman Street metalling, possibly part of Roman Stone Street, known in this area. At its margins the deposit was badly disturbed by later features and plough action but enough remained to indicate it was the western side of the street with an east to west sloping camber.
TR 15 NW 2067	Monument	c. 145m NE	Roman	Roman Human Remains, Station Road East. Significant quantities of Roman pottery, glass and human skeletal material were also

				recovered. An evaluation was commissioned by Leggetts Builders Limited in advance of the proposed redevelopment of a large plot of land opposite Canterbury East railway station. The evaluation was carried out in April, 1987.
TR 15 NW 2104	Monument	c. 25m E	Roman	Roman Inhumation Burial, north of 10 Gordon Road. The work revealed an inhumation at a depth of 0.91m. No grave goods were found but the location of the burial led to the interpretation of a Roman date for the interment. The owner of the site informed Jenkins that some years ago Roman pottery had been recovered from the locality but had subsequently been lost.
TR 15 NW 2105	Monument	c. 185m ENE	Late Iron Age to Roman	Roman Inhumation Burials, north of 15 Station Road East. In 1999 The Canterbury Archaeological Trust was informed of the discovery of a skeleton within the basement of 15 Station Road East. The skeleton had been much disturbed by the building work being carried out but it was estimated to be female and aged about 30-45 years old at time of death. It was thought likely the burial was Roman as the area is known to be within a Roman cemetery
TR 15 NW 2111	Monument	c. 230m SE	Late Iron Age to Roman	Roman Cremation, Wincheap (road works). Cremation burial recovered by workmen (Mr Falconer of 12, Oakside Rd, Aylesham, Kent) during roadworks along Wincheap during 1969. Comprising a large cinerary urn, with bone fragments, and sherds of two other vessels, dated to the mid-1st century A.D.
TR 15 NW 2112	Monument	c. 165m ENE	Roman	Roman Inhumations, 12 Station Road East. In 1950, workmen uncovered three Roman inhumations with heads to the south-west. The surrounding stratification showed a build-up of 4ft, of domestic occupation material overlying the natural brickearth. From unspecified levels in this came two coins, Vespasian and Faustina, a mid-1st-century type brooch, and pottery ranging from Belgic to 2nd century in date, including a whole cup.
TR 15 NW 2117	Monument	c. 160m NE	Roman	Roman Cremations, Pin Hill. The residual bones found as well as even larger quantities of pottery and a few Roman metal finds strongly suggested that this was once part of the cemetery. A small

				number of pits, most infilled with discoloured natural brickearth, appeared to be of Roman date. Some of these yielded domestic debris in association with 2nd century pottery.
TR 15 NW 2121	Monument	c. 195m NNE	Roman	Roman Cremation, Castle Street Car Park east, former Gasworks site
TR 15 NW 2122	Monument	c. 70m N	Roman	Roman Cremations, Roundhouse Public House, Wincheap. During the construction of the Round House Public House in August 1860 several Roman cremation burials were observed. The urns were located at a depth of 1.83m below the surface in a deep trench cut into brickearth and were accompanied by a black patera, an urn from Castor and a coin of Constantine.
MKE92902	Monument	c. 40m S	Roman	Roman Inhumations, Wall Field, Wincheap (now Green Field Bungalow). During digging for gravel in 1861 in the Wall Field, several skeletons were exhumed. The skeletons were placed mostly with their feet to the east and two were accompanied by relics consisting of a bronze armillae, coloured glass beads, circular pieces of bone, an iron hook and an ivory pin with a green opal head.
TR 15 NW 2136	Monument	c. 170m N	Roman	Roman Cremation Burial, Canterbury Castle
TR 15 NW 2161	Monument	c. 85m N	Roman	Roman Floor of Structure, 10 Wincheap, Canterbury. Sometime before 1971 the owner of 10 Wincheap, S. Whittington, excavated within the cellar of the property. Finds included Roman pottery, half a Roman bead and a hypocaust tile with a concentric circle impression. A probable pit was also seen to cut the brickearth as well as a putative floor, features indicative of a structure/building may also have been identified.
TR 15 NW 2164	Monument	c. 40m NW	Roman	Roman Cobbled Surface, rear of 5 Wincheap/Gordon Road. A Roman cobbled surface was uncovered as well as at least two pits. One of the pits contained Samian ware dating to late 1st century-early 2nd century AD and a quantity of hammerscale suggestive of industrial activity.

TR 15 NW 2172	Monument	c. 120m SSW	Roman	Roman Cremation, Martyrs Field area
TR 15 NW 2173	Monument	c. 85m NNE	Roman	Roman Cremation Burials, Wincheap Green and Roadway. In Wincheap Green, and in the Roadway, Brent recorded in the mid-19th century, a considerable number of Roman urn internments, probably set alongside a Roman road, although not in a line, but 'promiscuously scattered'. From the same place a fine piece of Castor Ware pottery was recovered.
TR 15 NW 2174	Monument	c. 70m W	Roman	Roman Inhumation Burials, Wall Field, Wincheap (now Greenfield Bungalow). Numerous Roman inhumation burials were recorded running south under the railway and into Wall Field (now Greenfield Bungalow), Wincheap (and beyond) by John Brent in 1861.
TR 15 NW 2201	Monument	c. 155m NE	Medieval	Medieval Castle, south end of Castle Street
TR 15 NW 2202	Monument	c. 155m NE	Medieval	Medieval Occupation under the castle keep, Canterbury Castle, Castle Street
TR 15 NW 2235	Monument	c. 225m N	Medieval	Medieval Occupation, Rosemary Lane Car Park
TR 15 NW 2236	Monument	c. 170m N	Medieval	Medieval Canterbury Castle
TR 15 NW 2236	Monument	c. 170m N	Medieval	Medieval Canterbury Castle
TR 15 NW 2276	Monument	c. 115m N	Medieval to Unknown	Wincheap -Site of Wine Market. According to Urry the name Wincheap, possibly an ancient wine-market, can be taken back to the beginning of the 13th century. The earliest instance given by Wallenberg (Kent Place Names) is of 1226, he suggests an origin 'wain-market' (waegn + ceap). Brent states 'there was a market at Wincheap where wine was sold'.
TR 15 NW 2277	Monument	c. 190m SW	Medieval	Timber market, Wincheap. Urry mentions a rental of the 13th century which mentions a place name 'timbercheppe', or Timber market about half way along Wincheap Street. (The planned location is very approximate as actual location is unknown).

TR 15 NW 2302	Monument	c. 215m N	Late Iron Age to Roman	Roman Human & Animal Remains, Rosemary Lane Car-Park
MKE94748	Findspot	c. 80m W	Medieval to Post Medieval	PAS find. Medieval Silver dress fastener (dress)
TR 15 NW 2328	Monument	c. 155m NE	Medieval	City Gates. Post Medieval Wincheap gate found and Medieval wall remains.
TR 15 NW 2344	Monument	c. 170m NE	Medieval	Ditch. 'V' shaped ditch for the motte and bailey on Dane John mound.
TR 15 NW 2376	Findspot	c. 220m N	Roman	Roman Cremation /Mortuary Urns, Malthouse, Castle Street
TR 14 NW 53	Monument	c. 215m SW	Roman	Stone Street (Roman Road)
TQ 85 SE 300	Monument	c. 35m N	Post Medieval	Chatham And Dover Railway. Opened 1858.
TQ 93 NE 66	Monument	c. 55m W	Roman	Roman road running from Benenden to Canterbury via Ashford
TR 15 NW 116	Monument	c. 145m N	Roman to Medieval	Canterbury city walls. The whole of the medieval city wall was on the same line as the Roman city wall.
TR 15 NW 2186	Monument	c. 145m N	Roman	Roman Defensive Rampart, Canterbury City Wall Defences
TR 15 NW 784	Listed Building	c. 150m NE	Medieval to Modern	Canterbury Castle. Grade I listed (1252100) also a Scheduled Monument (1005194). Late 11th century tower. Outer bailey walls demolished in the late 18th century. In 1826, gasworks moved into the area.
TR 15 NW 1874	Landscape	c. 160m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	Dane John Gardens. Created 1790.
TR 15 NW 1515	Monument	c. 150m NE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Canterbury castle (sub-surface remains of)
TR 15 NW 1651	Monument	c. 235m SSW	Post Medieval to Unknown	The Imperial. 48 Martyr's Field Road. This large inn was established in 1899, and is still a pub today.
TR 15 NW 1656	Monument	c. 250m SW	Post Medieval to Modern	The Sportman. 79 Wincheap Inn from 1878 until 1969, now a café.

TR 15 NW 1657	Monument	c. 65m N	Post Medieval to Unknown	The Wheatsheaf. Junction of Wincheap and Wincheap Green. This inn was first referred to on a Trader's Token dated c.1666. With the coming of the railway, this inn was demolished, rebuilt and renamed the Railway Tavern in the 1860s. The name was changed again before 1882 to the Station Hotel, and again changed in 1968 to The Man of Kent. More recently, this inn has had its name changed and is now known as The Roundhouse. Now closed.
TR 15 NW 1669	Monument	c. 100m NNE	Post Medieval to Modern	The Victoria Inn. 30 Castle Street. Appeared 1862. Demolished in the 1960s for the ring road.
TR 15 NW 1671	Monument	c. 105m NNE	Post Medieval	Railway Inn. 1 Wincheap Green. Licensed before 1865 and closed 1899
TR 15 NW 1672	Monument	c. 200m NNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Foresters Arms, Wincheap Grove. First appears 1873, closed in 1912.
TR 15 NW 1695	Monument	c. 85m NW	Post Medieval	Rugly's Maltings, rear of Maidens Head Inn, 28 Wincheap. Noted in local directory 1840. Closed sometime in 20th century.
TR 15 NW 1725	Monument	c. 65m W	Post Medieval to Modern	Harris's Almshouses, between 17 & 19 Wincheap, Canterbury. In 1726, Harris had built five almshouses with gardens on the east side of Wincheap, to house five poor families (positioned between the modern 17-19 Wincheap. Likely removed by the 1930s
TR 15 NW 1975	Monument	c. 130m N	Roman	City Ditch. The city ditch surrounded Canterbury from the Roman Period as a major defensive feature.
TR 15 NW 2036	Monument	c. 75m N	Roman	Roman Road System, all areas of City
TR 15 NW 2039	Monument	c. 150m N	Roman to Unknown	Roman City Defensive Wall, between London Gate and Worthgate
TR 15 NW 2042	Monument	c. 145m N	Roman	Roman City Defensive Wall between Worthgate and Ridingate
MKE92791	Monument	c. 140m N	Roman	Roman Worthgate, 28 Castle Street
TR 15 NW 2176	Monument	PDA within area	Roman	Roman Cemetery, Wincheap Area. Andrews states this of the Wincheap Roman Cemetery, 'Wincheap Cemetery is described by the Victoria County History (vol. III) as the largest in Canterbury

				covering some 35 acres, stretching from the present multi-storey car park, through Wincheap (including Martyrs Field) to Hollow Lane. At least three mound burials are recorded in this area at Dane John and adjacent to it. In addition, Roman burials are known from Castle Street, the Castle itself, Wincheap Green and roadway adjacent, Station Road East, Pin Hill, under the railway, Wall Field, etc.' Others have been found since Andrews Survey.
TR 15 NW 2249	Monument	c. 150m N	Medieval to Unknown	Medieval City Wall between Londongate and Worthgate
TR 15 NW 2252	Monument	c. 145m N	Roman to Medieval	Medieval Worth Gate, Canterbury. By the early medieval period, certainly a road is still known to have passed through the city wall at about this point before the Castle was built, after which it became the south gate of the Castle. In c. 1548 the Worth gate was blocked, but traces of a Roman arch survive in Stukeley's drawings of c. 1724.
TR 15 NW 2253	Monument	c. 145m N	Medieval	Medieval City Wall Tower 24, between Worthgate and Ridingate
TR 15 NW 2254	Monument	c. 145m NNE	Post Medieval to Unknown	Medieval Wincheap Gate, City Wall, Wincheap. Wincheap Gate was created in 1548, when the public right of way through the Castle precincts and Worthgate were blocked. In 1670 Wincheap gate was rebuilt at considerable expense by Dr. Jacob, a local physician.
TR 15 NW 2255	Monument	c. 150m NNE	Medieval to Unknown	Medieval City wall between Worthgate and Ridingate
TR 15 NW 2256	Monument	c. 180m NE	Medieval	Medieval Whitecross Tower, Tower 1, City Wall was added to the defensive medieval wall probably during the late 15th century, it is semi-circular in plan with an open back, with a battered ashlar plinth built against an earthen revetment.
TR 15 NW 2257	Monument	c. 250m NE	Medieval	Medieval Dane John Angle Tower, Tower 2, City Wall. Built late 15th century.
TR 15 NW 2265	Monument	c.140m N	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	Medieval St. Mary's Church above Worthgate. The OS Map Roman and Medieval Canterbury shows the Saxon St. Mary's Church as being situated above the Roman Worthgate, however no other details as where this information originated are given.

TR 15 NW 2269	Monument	c. 145m N	Medieval to Unknown	Medieval Canterbury Castle Precincts, Worthgate Area. During the medieval period Worthgate was within the castle precinct and the way between the town and Wincheap passed through the castle yard. In 1548 the Roman gateway at Worthgate was blocked in. However, in the 1790's the route was restored when a new road was made through the former castle precincts and the blocked wall re-opened.
TR 15 NW 2279	Monument	c. 145m NNE	Medieval to Unknown	Castle Ditch, surrounding castle in Worthington Street
TR 15 NW 2297	Monument	c. 210m NNW	Medieval	St Mildred's Graveyard
TR 15 NW 2309	Monument	c. 210m NE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Dane John Outer Ditch. 3m deep, 17m wide flat bottomed, 'Black Ditch' or 'Dyke'. Open sewer until 17th century, then fields.
TR 15 NW 2311	Monument	c. 165m E	Medieval	Norman extra mural defensive ditch. Probably contemporary with castle on Dane John. Exact location uncertain. Appears as figure of 8 both sides of the citywall.
TR 15 NW 2352	Monument	c. 65m NW	Medieval to Unknown	Road System of 1066. The planned road system of 1066 according to a publication (now unknown).
TR 15 NW 2354	Monument	c. 145m NNE	Medieval to Unknown	Canterbury Castle Ditch
TR 15 NW 2355	Monument	c. 210m NNW	Medieval	St Mildred's Postern. Entrance to St Mildred's from outside of the city wall.
1001360	Registered Park and Garden	c. 160m NE	Post Medieval	Dane John Gardens. Grade II.
EVENTS				
ID	Name	Year	Type	

EKE11061	Negative Watching Brief: 55 Wincheap Road	2010	WATCHING BRIEF	
EKE11133	Watching brief at Pin Hill/Rhodus Town, Canterbury	2003	WATCHING BRIEF	
EKE13422	SE side of Canterbury Castle, Castle Street	1939	BUILDING SURVEY	
EKE13542	Maiden's Head, 28 Wincheap	1984	EVALUATION	
EKE13543	No 28, Wincheap Road (Maiden's Head Public House)	1998		
EKE13549	The Roundhouse PH, Wincheap	1860	EXCAVATION	
EKE13795	Canterbury East Station	1860	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	
EKE14041	Castle Street	1868	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	
EKE14047	10 Wincheap	1971	EXCAVATION	
EKE14082	Wincheap Gate	1877	EXCAVATION	
EKE14084	Wincheap Gate	1950	EVALUATION	
EKE14087	City Wall, Dane John	1960	EXCAVATION	
EKE14088	Dane John Moat Gardens	1960	EXCAVATION	
EKE14090	City Wall, White Cross Tower	1968	EXCAVATION	

EKE14092	Worthgate	1961	EXCAVATION	
EKE14168	North of No 10 Gordon Road	1949	WATCHING BRIEF	
EKE14169	Station Road East, north of No 15 Pin Hill	1949	WATCHING BRIEF	
EKE14170	15 Station Road East	1999	WATCHING BRIEF	
EKE14175	Wincheap	1969	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	
EKE14176	12 Station Road East	1950	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	
EKE14186	Gasworks, Castle Street	1870-1885	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	
EKE14187	Wall Field, Wincheap (now Green Field bungalow)	1861	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	
EKE14207	Castle	1861	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	
EKE14235	Grove Terrace/Martyrs Field Area	1901	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	
EKE14236	Wincheap Green and Wincheap Roadway	1856	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	
EKE14241	Gordon Road	1988	WATCHING BRIEF	
EKE14242	No 5 Wincheap	1999	WATCHING BRIEF	

EKE4275	DANE JOHN MOAT(EAST OF TOWER)			
EKE4276	DANE JOHN ANGLE-TOWER			
EKE4283	WORTH GATE			
EKE4284	WORTH GATE			
EKE4285	CASTLE AND VICINITY			
EKE4286	CASTLE AND VICINITY			
EKE4287	CASTLE AND VICINITY			
EKE4290	ROSEMARY LANE CAR PARK			
EKE4572	WORTHGATE,28 CASTLE STREET			
EKE4600	YORK ROAD,WINCHEAP			
EKE4809	STATION ROAD EAST			
EKE5837	Evaluation at 16b Gordon Road, Canterbury	2001	EVALUATION	
EKE5995	Evaluation at 7-8 Gordon Road, Canterbury	1997	EVALUATION	
EKE6056	Watching Brief at The Roman Worth Gate, Canterbury	1995	WATCHING BRIEF	

EKE16697	Canterbury CCTV-VMS masts, Windowless-sampling and watching brief on starter pits (Wincheap Roundabout)	2010	WATCHING BRIEF	
EKE16740	Canterbury CCTV VMS masts, Archaeological Watching Brief and Windowless Sampling (Pin Hill)	2010	WATCHING BRIEF; AUGER SURVEY	
EKE16945	Watching brief carried out at 38 Castle Street, Canterbury 2013	2013	WATCHING BRIEF	
EKE12613	Evaluation at 45-57 Wincheap, Canterbury.	2012	EVALUATION	
EKE12614	Excavation at 45-57 Wincheap, Canterbury.	2012	STRIP MAP AND SAMPLE	
EKE13036	Excavation of a plot of land adjacent to 10 Wincheap, Canterbury	2002	EXCAVATION	
EKE13423	Canterbury Castle	1953	OPEN AREA EXCAVATION	
EKE13424	NW side of Canterbury Castle	1971	OPEN AREA EXCAVATION	

EKE13544	Wincheap Gate/Worthgate Place	1999	WATCHING BRIEF	
EKE13924	Rosemary Lane Car Park	1975-1977	EXCAVATION	
EKE14078	Castle Grounds/Worth Gate	1955	EXCAVATION	
EKE14085	Dane John Tower	1954	EXCAVATION	
EKE14089	Dane John/City Wall	1960	EXCAVATION	
EKE14121	Station Road East (Palmer's Warehouse)	1991	EVALUATION	
EKE14127	Nos 7-8 Gordon Road	1997	EVALUATION	
EKE14134	Station Road East	1987	EVALUATION	
EKE14135	Station Road East (Houses on North side)	1990	EXCAVATION	
EKE14227	5 Wincheap	1999	EXCAVATION	
EKE5662	Evaluation of land Adjoining 10-16 Wincheap, Canterbury	2001	EVALUATION	
EKE5836	Excavation at 16b Gordon Road, Canterbury	2001	EXCAVATION	

EKE6007	Watching Brief on Gordon Road to Martyrs Field Road and York Road, Canterbury Sewer Replacement Scheme	1998	WATCHING BRIEF	
EKE19272	55 Wincheap, Canterbury, Evaluation Report	2008	TRIAL TRENCH	

Figure 13: Gazetteer of KHER Records

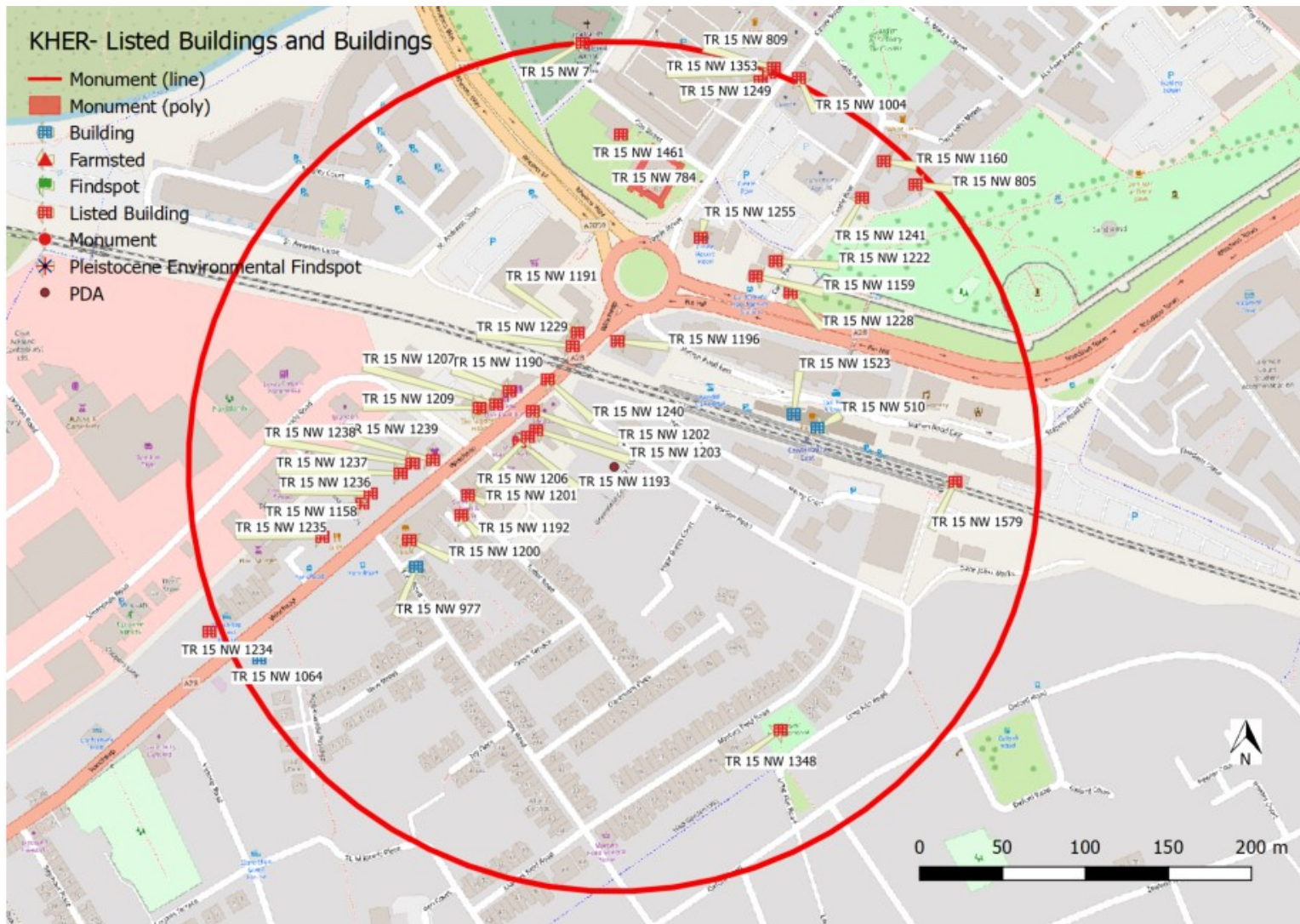


Figure 14: KHER Monument Record – Buildings and Listed Buildings

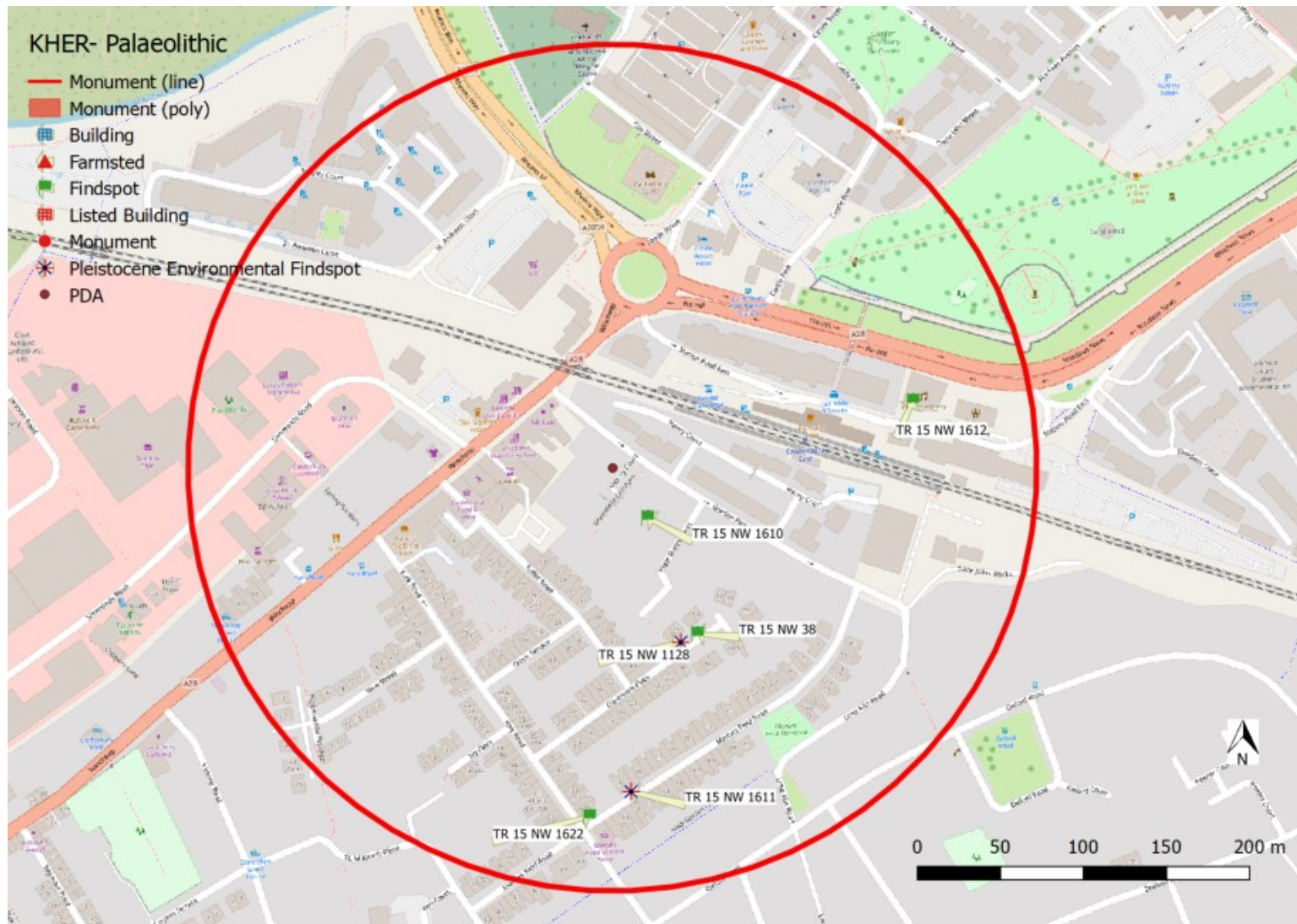


Figure 15: KHER Monument Record – Palaeolithic



Figure 16: KHER Monument Record – Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age

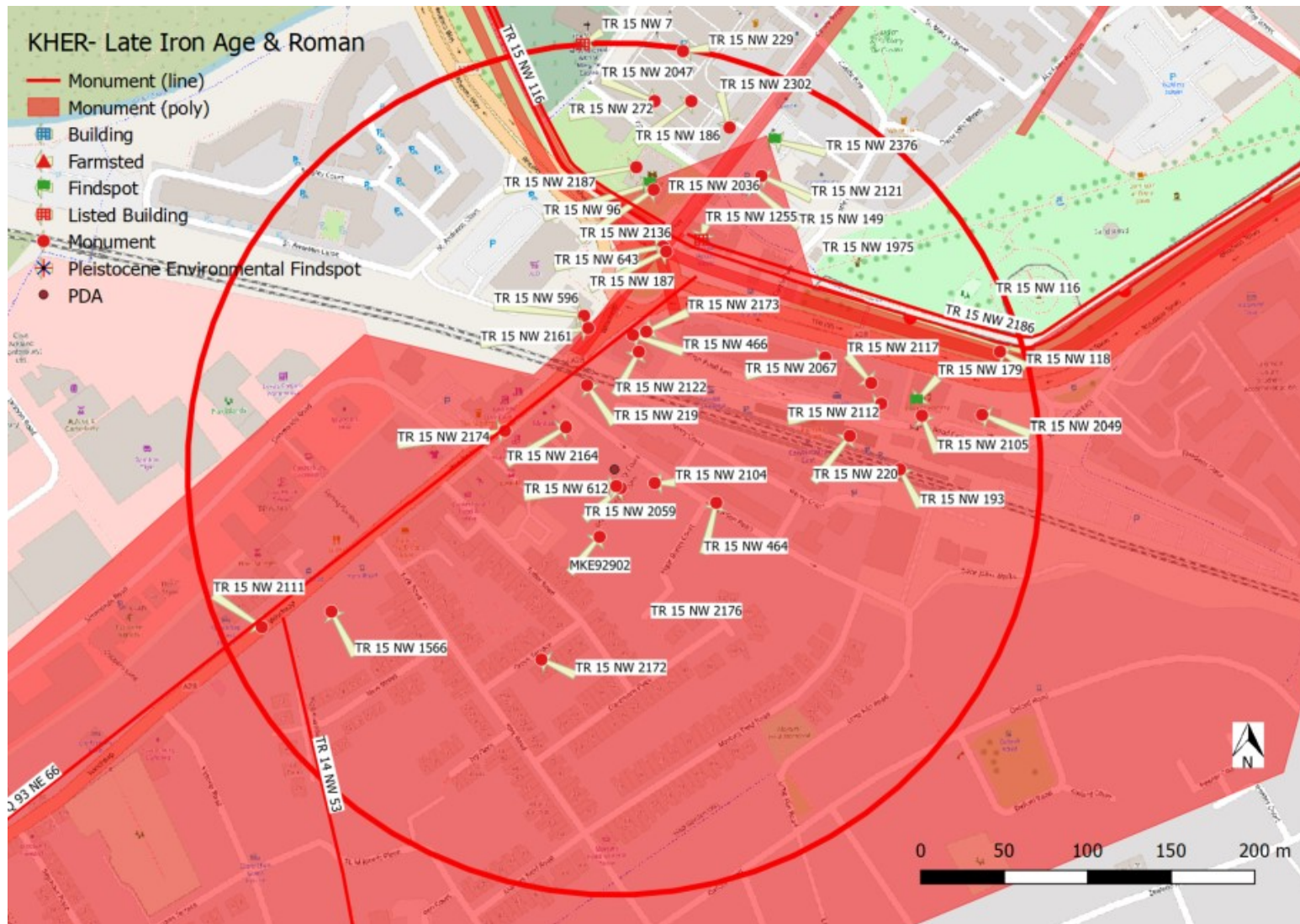


Figure 17: KHER Monument Record – Late Iron Age to Roman

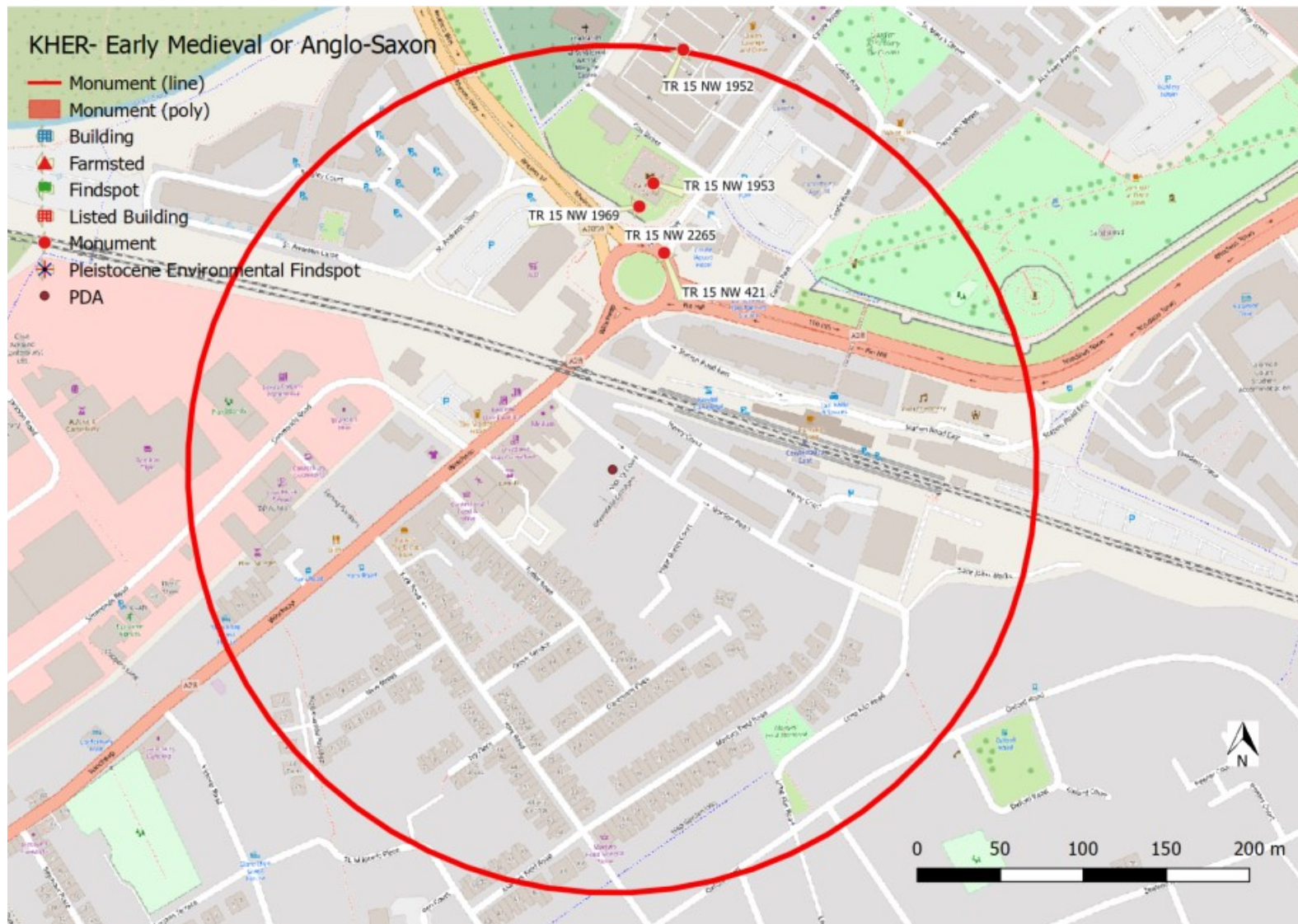


Figure 18: KHER Monument Record – Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon

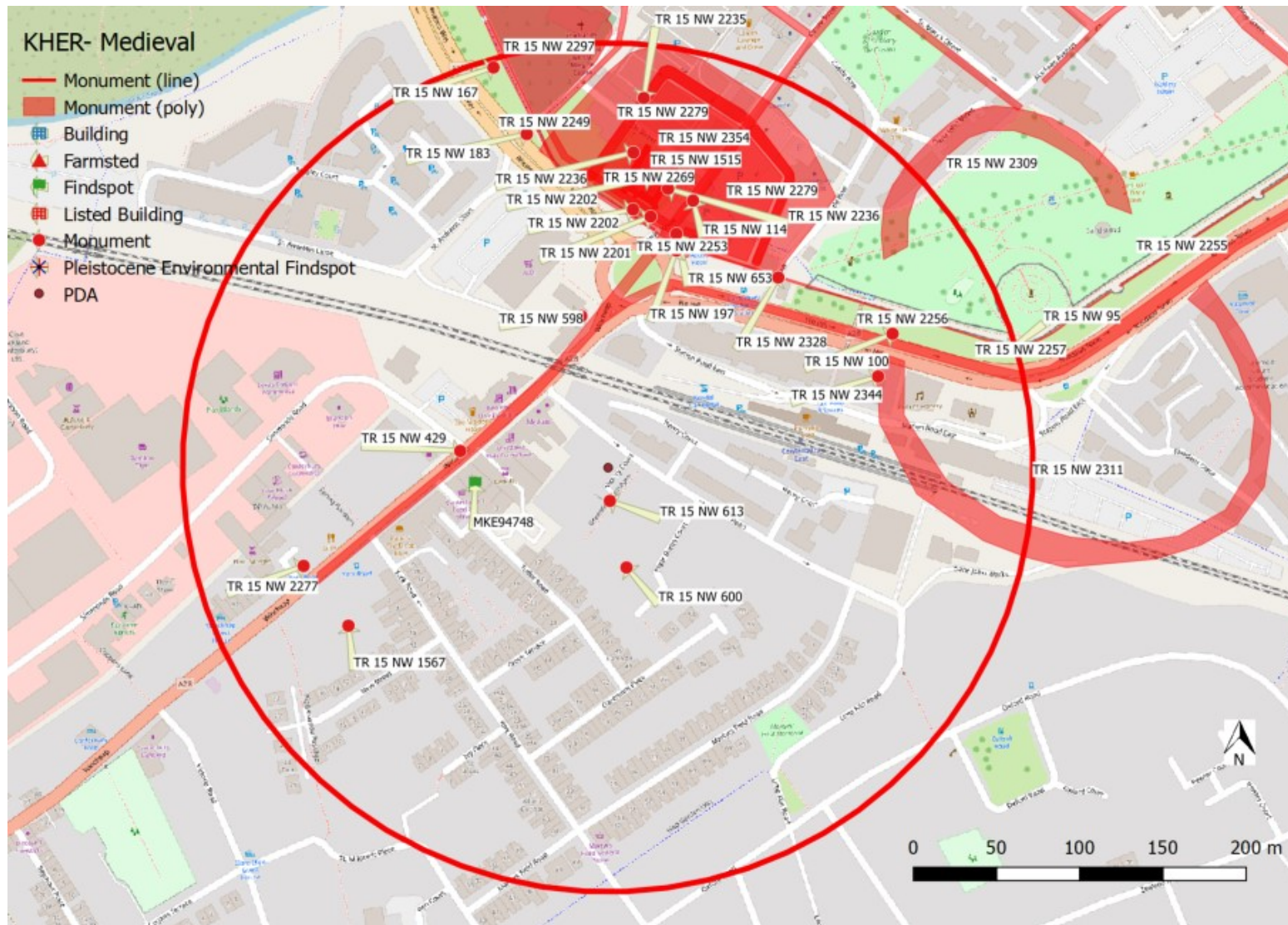


Figure 19: KHER Monument Record – Medieval

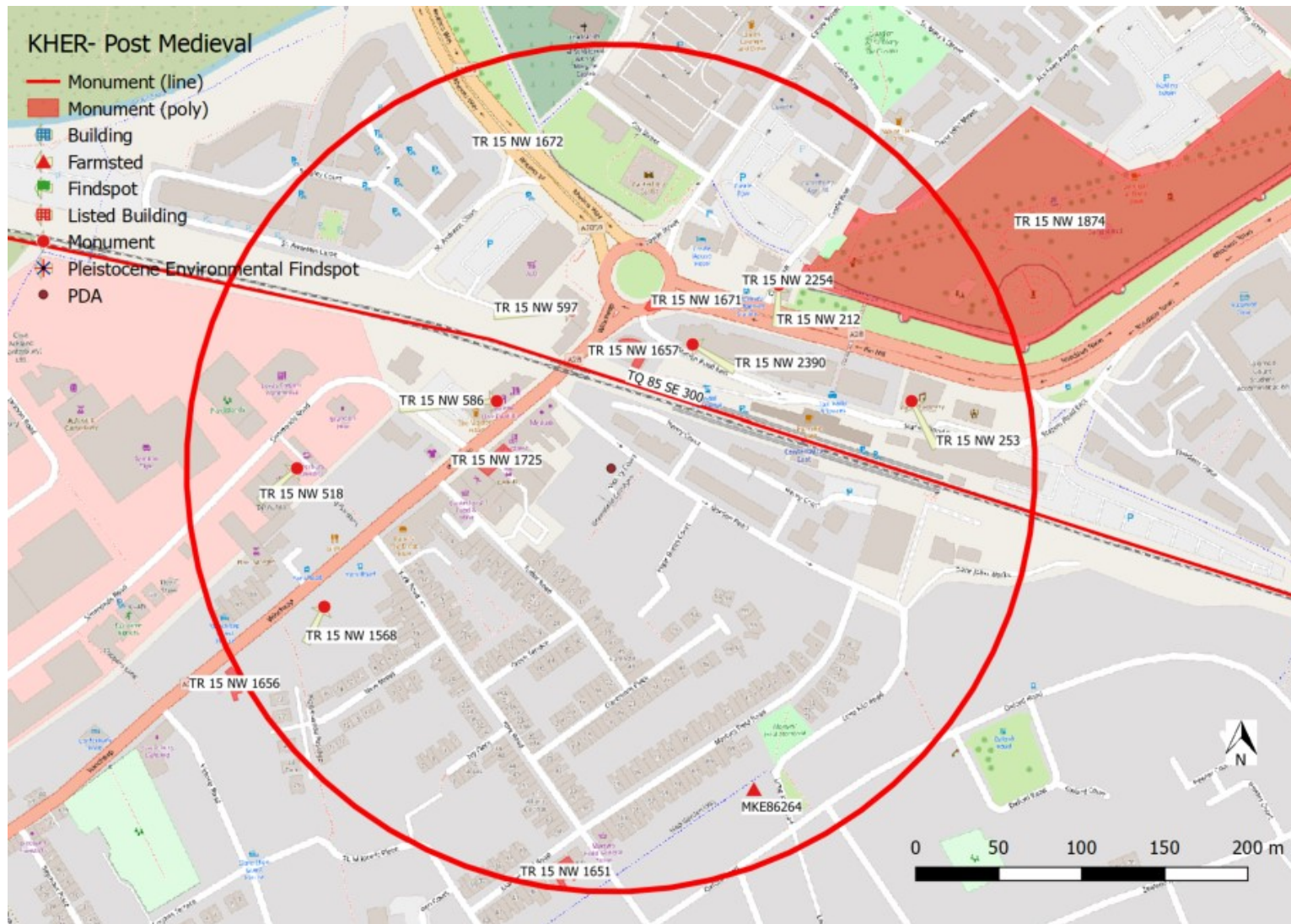


Figure 20: KHER Monument Record – Post Medieval

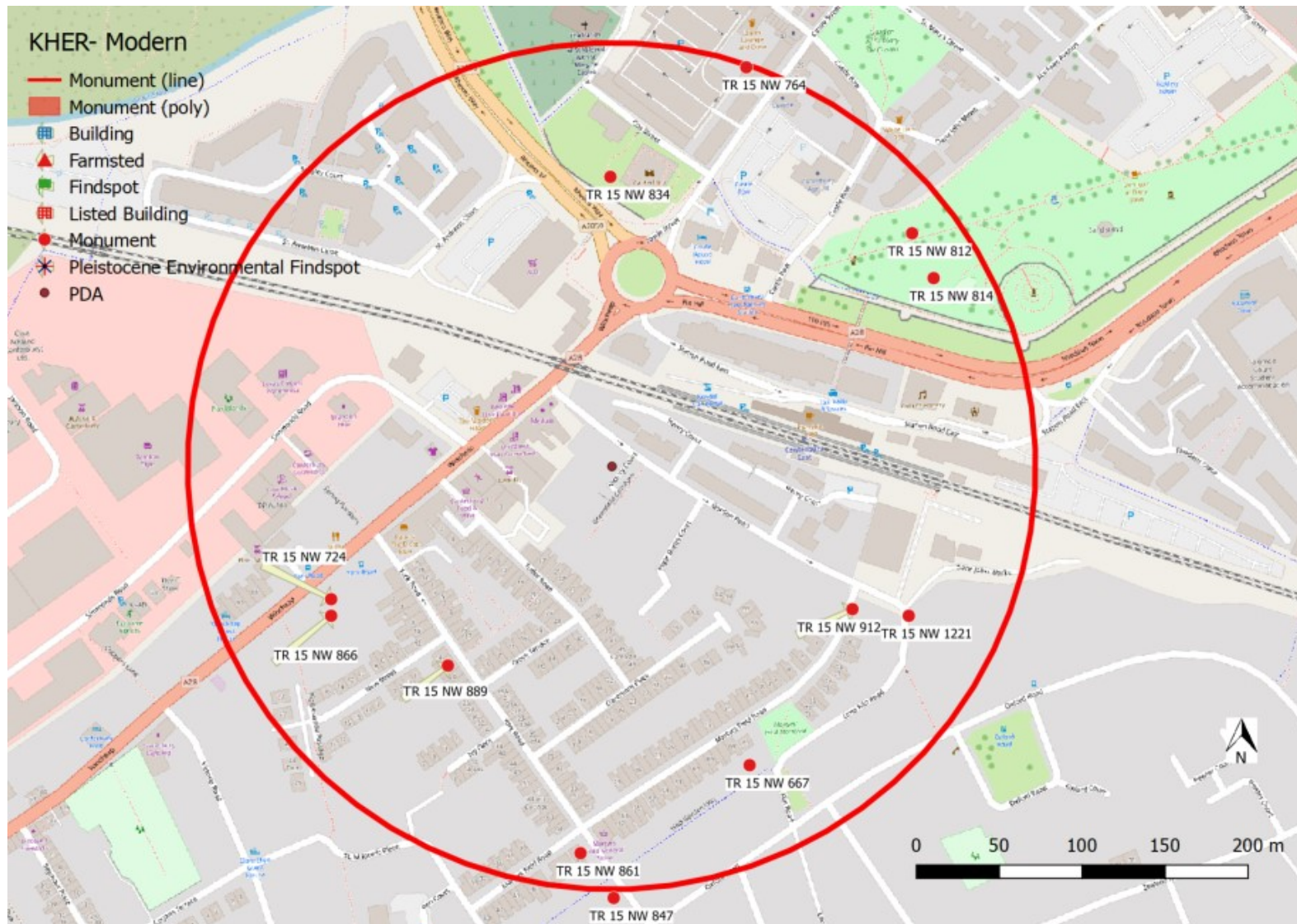


Figure 21: KHER Monument Record – Modern



Figure 22: KHER Monument Record – Scheduled Monuments

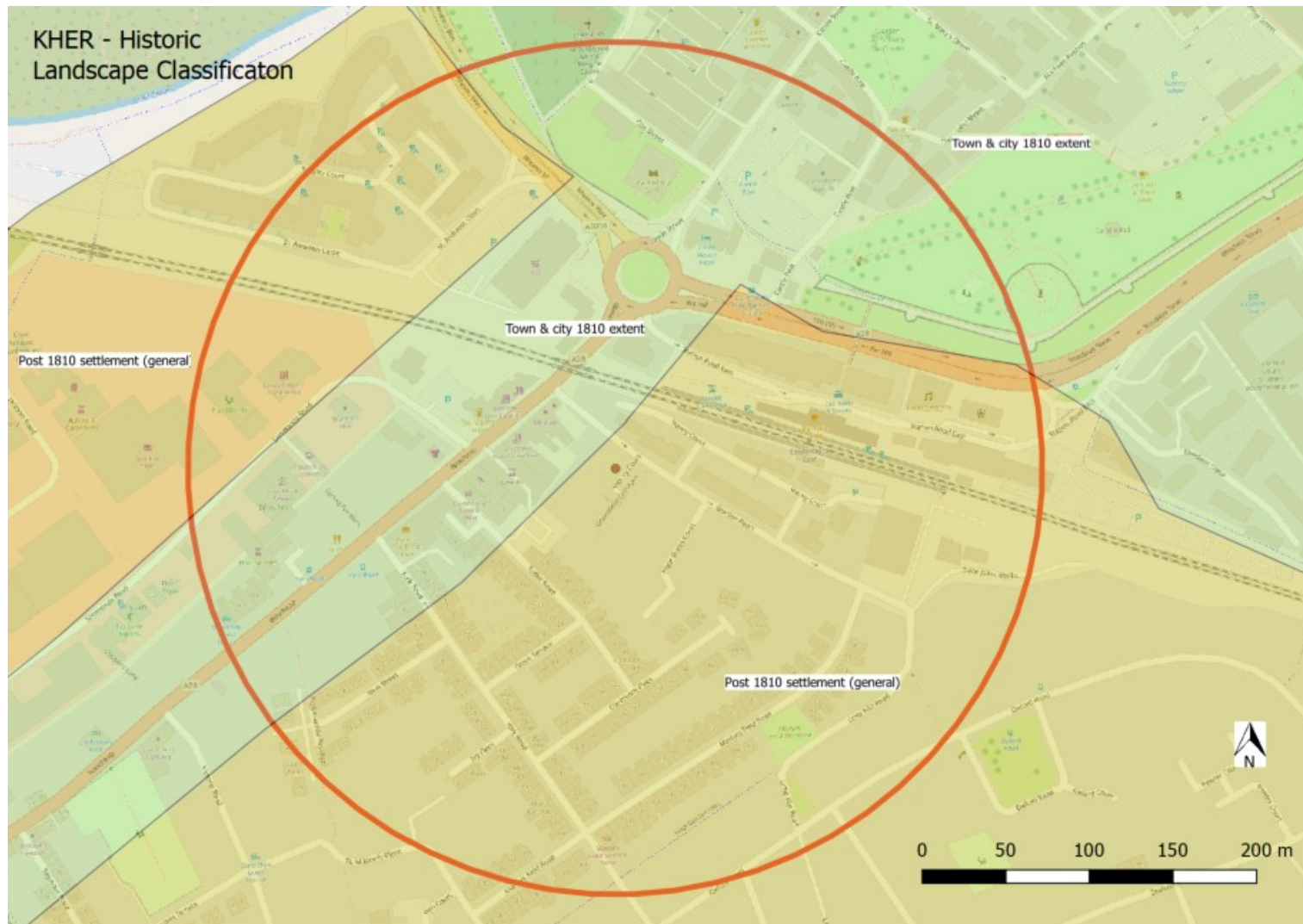


Figure 23: KHER Historic Landscape Characterisation

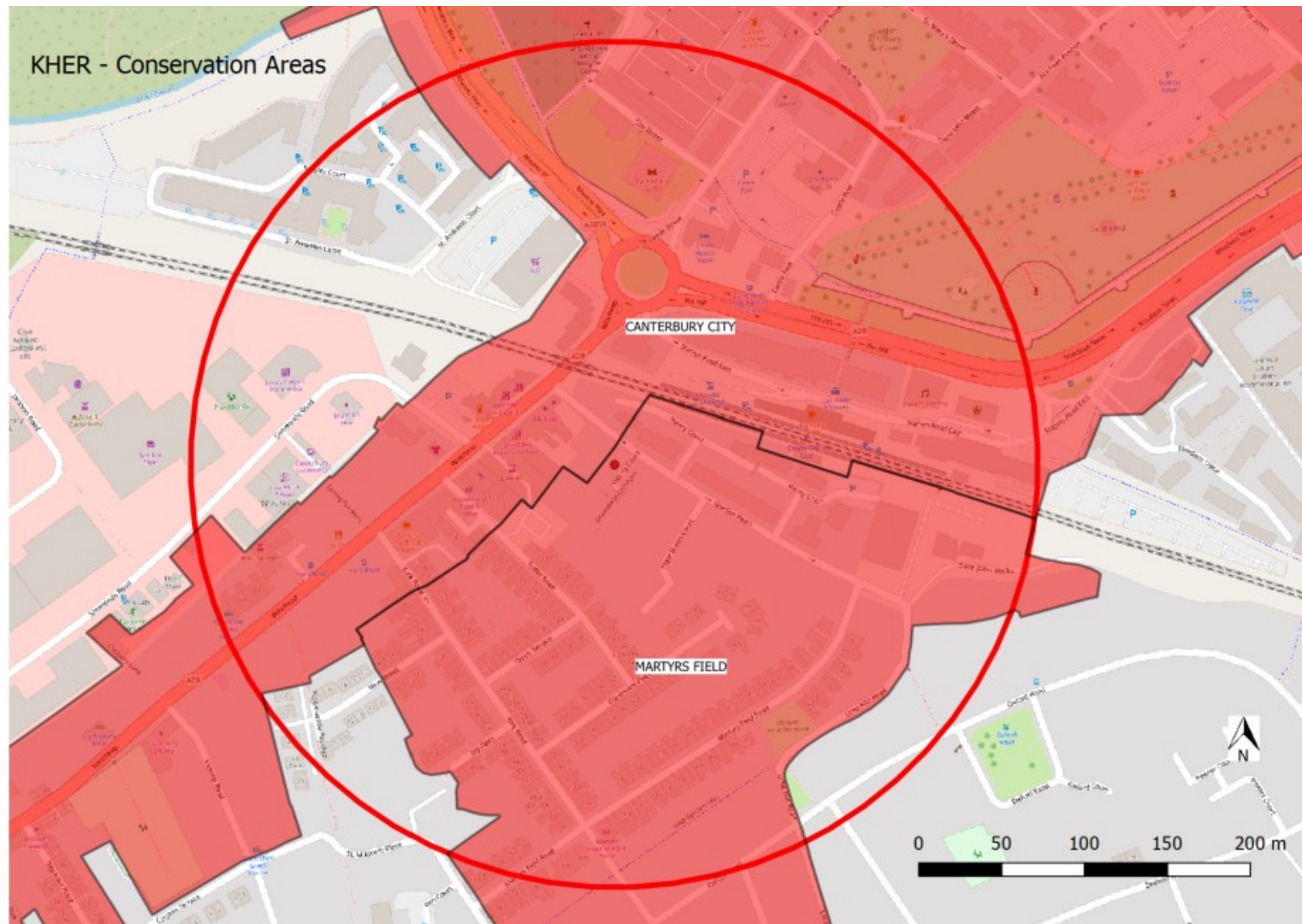


Figure 24: KHER Conservation Areas

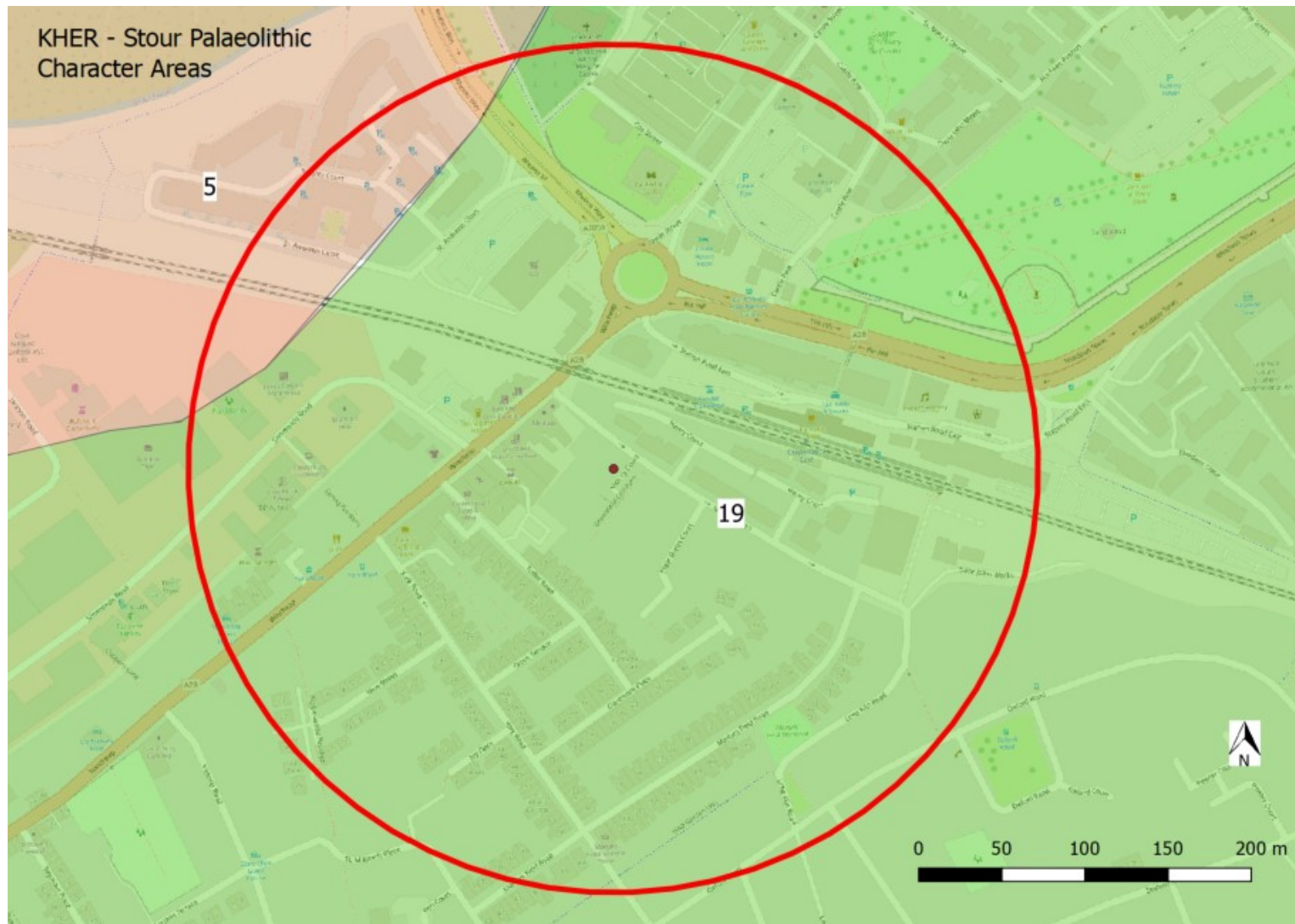


Figure 25: KHER Stour Palaeolithic Areas

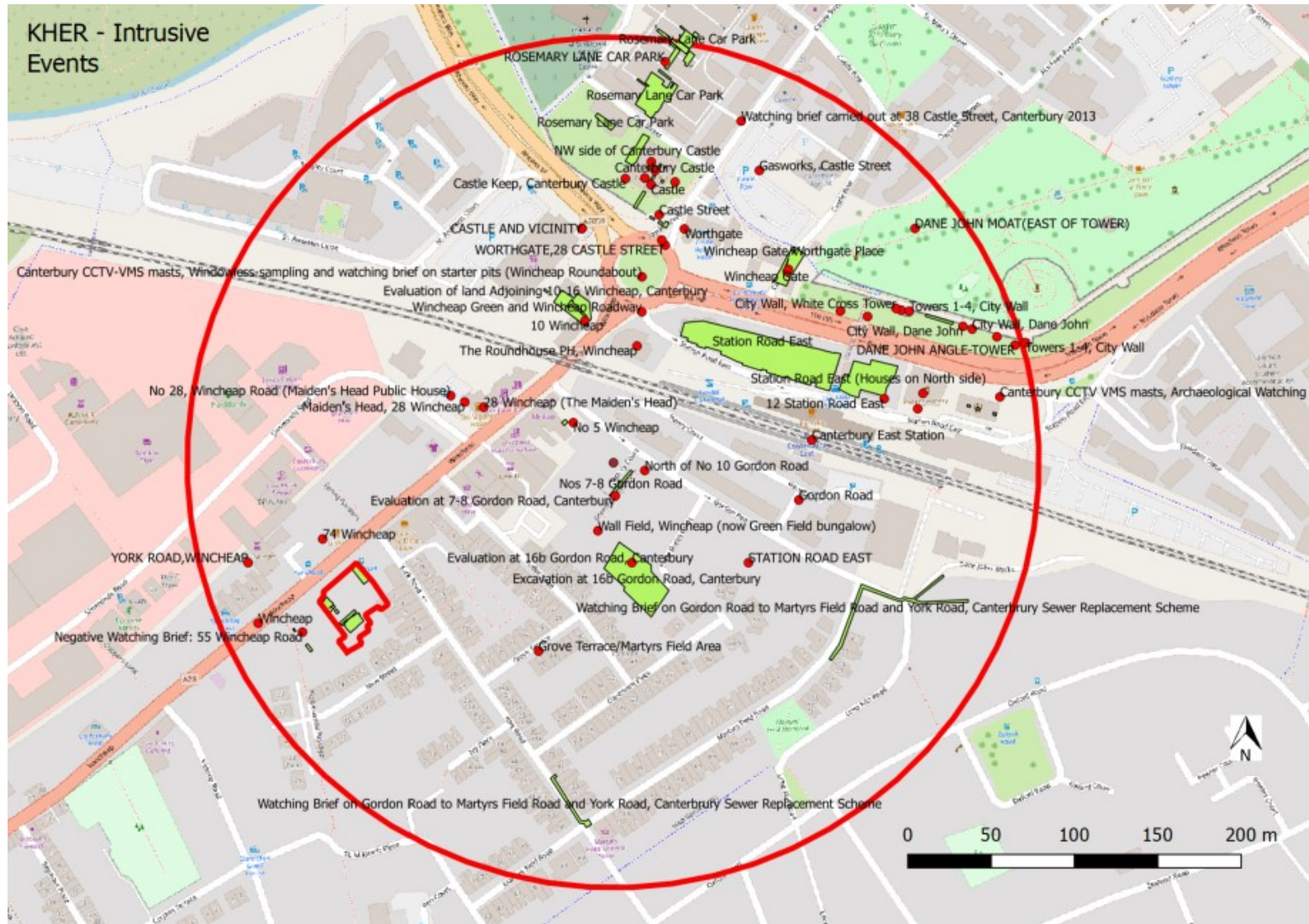


Figure 26: Intrusive Events

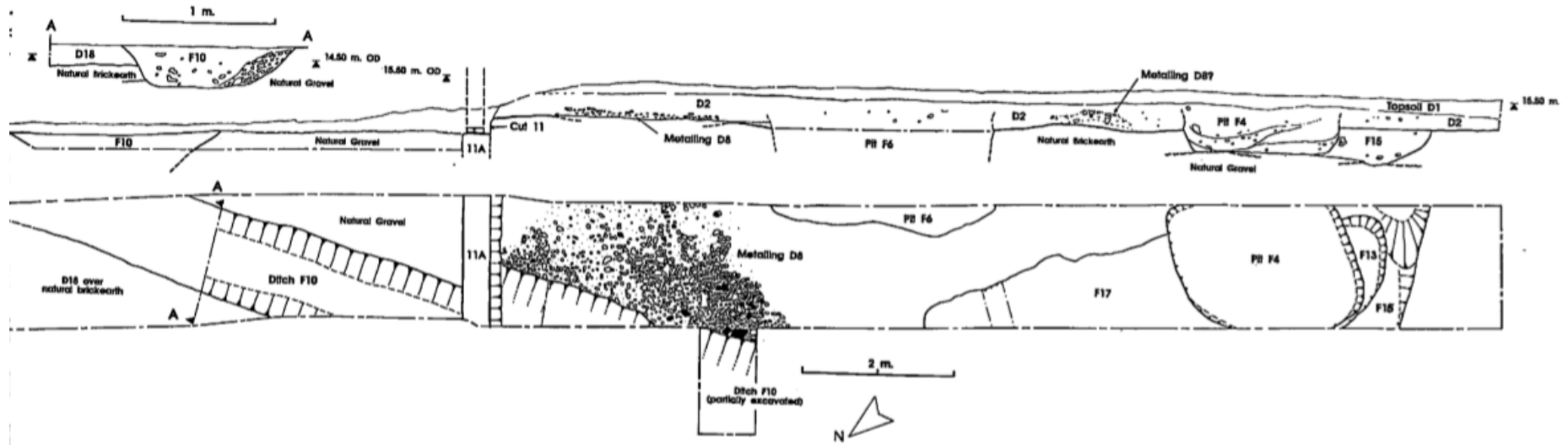


Figure 27: Trench Plan 7-8 Gordon Road (Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 1997)

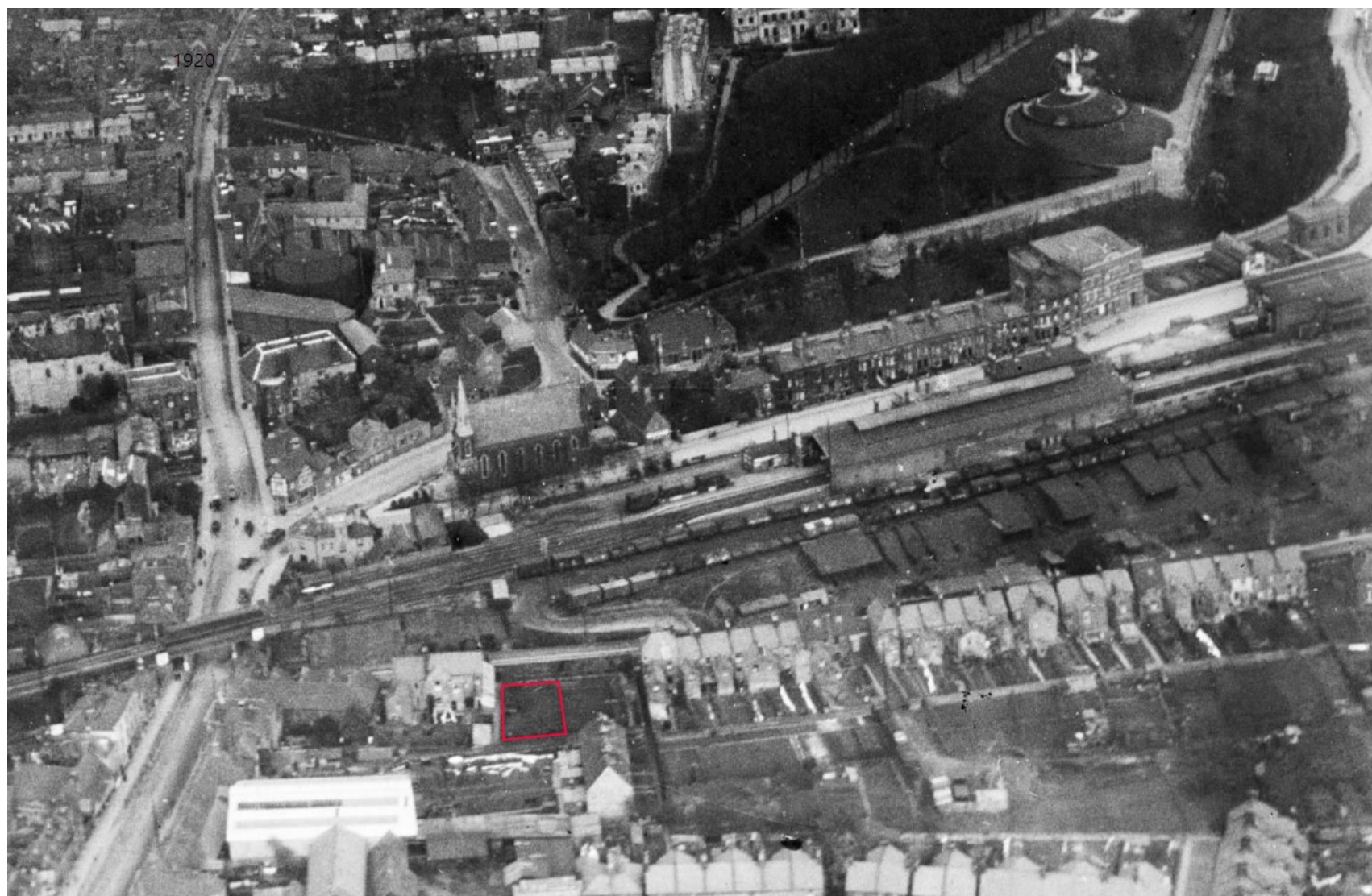


Plate 1: 1920



Plate 2: 1940s. (Google Earth).



Plate 3: 1960s (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2019 (Google Earth)



Plate 7: View of front (facing S)



Plate 8: Side View outside of PDA (facing SW)



Plate 9: Side view within PDA (facing NE)



Plate 10: View across PDA (facing S)



Plate 11: View across PDA (facing SW)