

# Land adjacent to 74 Wincheap, Canterbury, Kent


## Archaeological evaluation

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## Summary

Canterbury Archaeological Trust undertook a programme of archaeological work on land adjacent to 74 Wincheap, Canterbury, Kent CT1 3RS (NGR 614327 157215 centred), on 22 and 23 June 2016. The work was conducted in response to a planning application for the erection of three apartments extending over two storeys and associated landscaping works (planning ref: CA/12/02062/FUL). The programme comprised the excavation of one evaluation trench about 10m long within the footprint of the proposed building.

Although the earliest level encountered (118) is likely to represent the natural subsoil (mapped as Head), this was not definitely established, and it remains possible that this was the upper part of a deeply buried sequence of Roman levels (at least 2m below modern ground level); no significant Roman deposits were otherwise encountered. The upper level of the deposit was disturbed probably by bioturbation or ploughing. A thick, homogeneous overlying level (107) almost certainly represents a post-Roman agricultural soil that built up during the Anglo-Saxon and earlier medieval periods, and suggests a long period when the main (if any) activity in the area was agricultural.

A number of pits found cutting layer 118, are quite likely to have actually originated from higher in the sequence, cutting through layer 107. Although dating evidence was minimal, these features are likely to be of a range of dates, probably a mix of medieval and early post-medieval, suggested by the fragments of brick and peg tile they contained (although one contained Roman tile/brick and could therefore be of that date). That they were cut here suggests the site was not occupied by buildings, or at least not this far back from the road frontage during at least part of the medieval period, but they do certainly indicate domestic occupation nearby.

A short length of a linear feature parallel to the street frontage cut layer 107. Its nature suggests that it was structural element, probably a dwarf wall or ground beam pad for a timber building, probably a rather ephemeral structure, perhaps an outbuilding to more substantial structures on the street frontage (which appear to be depicted here on seventeenth-century mapping). The potential building was eventually demolished and the superseding layers were all of post-medieval date, a level of building rubble and soil perhaps indicative of the demolition of any associated street frontage buildings and further homogenous soils representing later gardening activity.

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken by Canterbury Archaeological Trust on land adjacent to 74 Wincheap, Canterbury, Kent CT1 3RS (commissioned by Mr Uddin, Church Barn, Milton Manor Farm, Ashford Road, Canterbury CT4 7PP) in response to the proposed erection of three apartments extending over two storeys and associated landscaping works.
- 1.1.2 A planning application (ref: CA/12/02062/FUL) was submitted to Canterbury City Council as the Local Planning Authority and was approved on 26 February 2014. The City Council attached the following archaeological condition to the consent (14):

*14 'No development shall take place until the applicant or the developer, or their successor(s) in title has secured; firstly, the implementation of an archaeological evaluation of the site, to be undertaken for the purpose of determining the presence or absence of any buried archaeological features and deposits and to assess the importance of the same; secondly, implementation of any mitigation measures, including further archaeological work that may be required as a result of the evaluation, to safeguard the preservation of archaeological remains; and, thirdly a programme of post-excavation analysis and publication of any matters of archaeological interest. All archaeological works shall be carried out in accordance with written programmes and schemes of work that have been first submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.*

*REASON: To ensure a proper record of matters of archaeological interest'.*

- 1.1.3 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was submitted by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (dated June 2016) and approved by the City Council Archaeological Officer (CAT 2016). The WSI indicated the excavation of a single evaluation trench about 10m long, located within the footprint of the proposed new build.
- 1.1.4 The recommended archaeological works were undertaken by the author and Andrew Macintosh, senior archaeologist, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, on 22 and 23 June 2016.
- 1.1.5 Canterbury Archaeological Trust is a registered organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and conforms to their by-laws, standards and policy statements.

### 1.2 Location and geology

- 1.2.1 The proposed development area (PDA) is located on the Wincheap frontage, immediately to the south-west of 74 Wincheap (the Jalsha Restaurant at the time of evaluation; NGR 614327 157215 centred; Fig. 1). The PDA, presently a private car park for the restaurant, is bounded on all other sides by walls of adjacent commercial properties. The proposed building footprint itself is located in the western corner of the site (Plate 1) and covers an area of about 12m by 5m (60m<sup>2</sup>); the remainder of the PDA will be retained for car parking.
- 1.2.2 The underlying geology is mapped as Seaford Chalk Formation overlain by superficial deposits of Head. There are outcrops of Stour second terrace gravels just to the north-west and south-east of the PDA (British Geological Survey 1:50,000 digital map, accessed 16 June 2016).
- 1.2.3 The PDA lies on the north-west facing slope of the Stour valley, about 300m from the present course of the river. The PDA itself slopes very gently downward from south-east to north-west and stands at an elevation of approximately 14m above Ordnance Datum (OD). The

PDA was covered with a 0.1m thick layer of loose gravel, forming the car park surface at the time of the works.

### **1.3 Archaeological potential and historical background**

- 1.3.1 The PDA is situated within an Area of Archaeological Importance as designated by the Secretary of State on 30 March 1984 pursuant to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Statutory Instruments 1285 and 1286 dated 17 August and 30 September 1984 detail the procedures that should be followed to comply with the Act to ensure that the potential archaeological resource is protected and preserved. Canterbury Archaeological Trust is the designated investigating authority within the Canterbury Area of Archaeological Importance.
- 1.3.2 The archaeological potential of the site has been based on the proximity of archaeological remains presently recorded in the Historic Environment Record (HER) as well as documentary and other evidence (see for example Bennett & Sweetinburgh 2008). The site is located within an area of known archaeological potential, mostly relating to Roman period settlement and burial and medieval activity within the historic suburb of Wincheap. Whilst the early history of the suburb may have been agricultural, evidence for extra-mural commercial and industrial activities, together with the development of extensive cremation and inhumation cemeteries, including a number of substantial burial mounds, dates back to the Roman period (Bennett & Sweetinburgh 2008).
- 1.3.3 Of great significance for the present site, is its position close to the line of the Canterbury/Ashford Roman road, which emerged from the Roman town at Worthgate, about 300m to the north-east. The road itself, and its side ditches has been recorded about 200m south-west of the present site at the Thanington House Hotel (Kent HER Ref TR 15 NW 2086). A watching brief, undertaken at this site in 1987, during the excavation of a service trench (2m deep), revealed the metallings and a side drain of the Roman street. These were recorded at a depth of 1m and exposed for a width of 4m (perhaps half the width of the actual Roman road). The Roman metallings were sealed by post-Roman road surfaces, which had been badly disturbed by service trenches (Bennett & Rady 1987).
- 1.3.4 Roman burials and other features, including settlement evidence are known to be present along the margins of this road, probably forming part of an extra-mural suburb or ribbon development along the road itself. The evidence extends from Worthgate to Thanington to the south-west, but only the more relevant discoveries are presented here.
- 1.3.5 The nearest evidence for Roman burial consists of a cremation recovered by workmen during roadworks along Wincheap during 1969, about 50m to the south-west of the PDA (Kent HER No. TR 15 NW 2111). The cremation comprised a large cinerary urn, with bone fragments, and sherds of two other vessels, dated to the mid-first century AD. An evaluation in 2003 on land adjacent to the Eclipse Building, Simmonds Road (Canterbury UAD Event 1279), about 100m west-south-west of the PDA, revealed a Roman deposit recorded at a depth of 2m. Apparently, in a feature cutting this layer, two complete Roman period pottery vessels were found in direct association with the disarticulated bones of an eighteen-month old child. The vessels were provisionally identified as a beaker of Upchurch type dating to the late second or early third century. Another general layer sealed all of the above, and potsherds again date this deposit to the Roman period, leading the excavator to suggest that the general layers may have been the vestigial remains of a burial mound (Bennett & Sweetinburgh 2008, 33).
- 1.3.6 On the opposite side of the road to the PDA, at 45-57 Wincheap, evidence for Roman settlement was located during an evaluation and a subsequent excavation in 2012 (Kent HER No. TR 15 NW 1566; Tasker and Helm 2012; Helm and Weekes 2014). Underlying geology comprised Second Terrace River Gravels (part of the outcrop referred to above) exposed at

height of between 11.36m OD and 11.70m OD.<sup>1</sup> Roman features and deposits included two separate sequences of clay, plaster and metalled floor surfaces representing the interiors of two buildings, the walls of which were not exposed. Both buildings were dated to c AD 50-300, and were overlain by occupation/soil deposits dated to c AD 175-400. The upper surface of the Roman sequence survived at a height of between 12.26m OD and 12.31m OD (Tasker and Helm 2012, 1).

- 1.3.7 Roman industrial evidence is also known from the vicinity. At 19 Wincheap, 120m north-east of the PDA, archaeological evidence suggests that early Roman gravel extraction was succeeded in the second century AD by industrial activities (Helm and Weekes 2014).
- 1.3.8 No Anglo-Saxon remains are known in the vicinity and it is likely that the area remained undeveloped until encroached upon by later Anglo-Saxon and medieval ribbon development. A market may have developed outside Worthgate and along Wincheap Street in the late Anglo-Saxon period and by the mid-twelfth century a wagon and a timber market (Kent HER No. TR 15 NW 2277) were in existence, together with associated fields and a developing pattern of landholdings clearly indicating the presence of houses against both sides of the street (Bennett & Sweetinburgh 2008).
- 1.3.9 The nearest evidence for this period is again at 45-57 Wincheap, where several later medieval buildings were found (Kent HER No. TR 15 NW 1567). A soil horizon extended across all excavated areas of the site, sealing the earlier Roman activity, presumably representing a period of agricultural land use. In one area a potential medieval building, represented by a chalk wall foundation, clay floor and metalled surface, was identified. Up to three further buildings were located, represented by short segments of exposed chalk wall foundations and post-holes; there were two cellared structures. The few finds recovered from medieval features and deposits indicated a date of c AD 1175-1500. The upper surface of medieval deposits survived at a height of between 13.01m OD and 13.40m OD (Tasker and Helm 2012, 1).
- 1.3.10 The northern frontage of Wincheap was extensively developed and existing properties generally date back to the late seventeenth century, whilst a small number of timber-framed structures date from the later medieval period. The Wincheap and Worthgate approach to Canterbury was one of the most significant. A gallows was sited in Wincheap Green, just outside Worthgate and in the shadow of Canterbury Castle, which from c1220 was the County Gaol.
- 1.3.11 Wincheap House, or No. 74 Wincheap (formerly No. 33; Kent HER No. TR 15 NW 1235), is a three-storey Grade II\* listed (7/228 3.12.49) sixteenth-century timber-framed house, much altered in the eighteenth century and later, but preserving the overhang of its first and second floors on carved brackets. The Canterbury UAD states that 74 Wincheap was previously an inn called the Royal George and that at one time the Royal George was numbered No. 82 'next to old burial ground'. However, this is possibly erroneous (due to street number changes?) as the building is not shown as a public house or Inn on any maps dating back to the First Edition Ordnance Survey (which normally indicates inns or public houses), nor is any burial ground indicated (though it could possibly have pre-dated 1874).
- 1.3.12 The PDA is shown as part of an extensive garden on the 1874 map (and on all subsequent pre-modern mapping). It is possible the plot on which the PDA stands was never developed, at least not in the later medieval or early post medieval period, as the northern Wincheap

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<sup>1</sup> The report says 12.70m OD, but this must be an error as that would be higher than the Roman deposits and 11.70m OD has been assumed here

frontage in this area is shown with some gaps between buildings on a map of c 1640 (CALC Map 123; see Fig. 3). However, a desk-based study for the 45-57 Wincheap site (Seary and Weekes 2011) identifies ‘a larger than usual house depicted side-on rather than end-on’ as 74 Wincheap (*ibid*, 7), and if this is the case (which seems likely), then the present site is in fact shown developed on the c 1640 map, albeit by a much smaller range of buildings. These must have been demolished by the time of the nineteenth-century survey.

- 1.3.13 Further details of previous discoveries and investigations within the immediate and wider area may be found in the Canterbury Urban Archaeology Database and the Kent Historic Environment Record. In addition, the PDA lies within the study area for an archaeological desk-based assessment for the Wincheap Industrial Estate which was produced in 2008 (Bennett & Sweetinburgh 2008) and another produced for the development of 45-57 Wincheap (Seary and Weekes 2011).

## **2 Project aims and methodology**

### **2.1 Aims**

- 2.1.1 The aim of the evaluation work was to determine whether any significant archaeological remains survived on site. Assessment of the results should provide guidance on what mitigation measures would be appropriate. Such measures may, for example, include preservation *in situ* and/or further detailed archaeological excavation prior to development and/or an archaeological watching brief during construction work. The evaluation was thus to ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on site.

### **2.2 Methodology**

- 2.2.1 The general methodology for the archaeological works was set out in Part B of the Specification for archaeological evaluation (Canterbury City Council).
- 2.2.2 The evaluation, which was confined to the footprint of the proposed new building, consisted of the excavation of a single archaeological trench (Trench 1) measuring approximately 9.1m in length and 1.2m wide, aligned parallel to the Wincheap frontage (north-east/south-west). In the area of this trench, some of the looser gravel forming the car park surface was removed prior to cutting the trench. The trench was then excavated to a general depth of c 1.5m without clearly reaching natural subsoil. A deeper excavation was subsequently carried out at the north-eastern end of the trench, and despite being excavated to a depth of 1.95m, the natural subsoil was still not definitively exposed.
- 2.2.3 The evaluation trenches were backfilled on completion of the archaeological works and the ground reinstated.

### **2.3 Archive methodology**

- 2.3.1 Following completion of the fieldwork a project archive was prepared in accordance with Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991, 30–31). The project archive conforms with the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (UKIC 1990), *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992) and the *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections: guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* (The Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993).

- 2.3.2 No artefactual material of great significance or archaeological interest was recovered during the evaluation. The finds comprised a few fragments of animal bone, and Roman or post-Roman ceramic building material. The pottery recovered was in very small quantities and of small sized sherds.
- 2.3.3 No environmental samples were taken from the evaluation.
- 2.3.4 The project archive is presently held in the offices of Canterbury Archaeological Trust (92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2LU).

## **2.4 Assessment methodology**

- 2.4.1 Post-excavation assessment was carried out immediately following documentation of the site archive.
- 2.4.2 The assessment has been prepared in accordance with Canterbury Archaeological Trust's *Guide to post-excavation methodology* (2010) and follows national guidelines in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MORPHE Project Managers' Guide* (English Heritage 2006).

## **3 Fieldwork results**

### **3.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 2, plates 3 and 4)**

- 3.1.1 The earliest deposit (118) was exposed at a depth of about 1.5m below modern ground level across most of the base of the trench (10.28m OD), rising slightly to the south-west.<sup>2</sup> It was further machine excavated at the north-eastern end of the trench to a depth of nearly 2m (Plate 2). The deposit appeared uniform across this additional exposure and the base of the level or a clearly defined natural subsoil was not apparent. The deposit consisted of a fairly homogeneous layer of mid to light yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small inclusions of charcoal and chalk and lesser quantities of oyster shell, flint and a few very small, abraded potsherds of possible Roman date. Most of these finds, as well as a fragment of a copper alloy pin, were recovered from the upper part of the deposit (or from its surface).
- 3.1.2 The deposit was cut by six pits of varying shapes in plan and size, all only partially exposed. None were formally excavated due to the depth of the trench, but all contained similar dark fills and some artefactual material was recovered to suggest they mostly dated to the post-Roman period (they are described in Table 1 below).

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<sup>2</sup> Depths do not include the c 0.1m thickness of loose gravel surface that was removed in the trench area



Pit (fill)	Description	Fill	Finds
<b>109</b> (108)	Subrectangular < 0.6m x 0.32m	Mid greyish brown silty clay, rare inclusions of brick, charcoal	Peg tile
<b>111</b> (110)	Subcircular, c 1.0m diameter	Mid to dark grey brown silty clay, rare inclusions of oyster shell, charcoal and flint	Animal bone, peg tile
<b>113</b> (112)	Subcircular, c 0.42m diameter	Mid greyish brown fairly compact silty clay, rare inclusions of small flint and grit, charcoal	None
<b>115</b> (114)	Subcircular? c 1.2m diameter	Mid to dark greyish brown silty clay, rare inclusions of charcoal, common flint	None
<b>117</b> (116)	Subrectangular? <1.7m x <0.4m	Medium greenish grey brown clay silt, rare inclusions of charcoal and brick, common flint	2 small, abraded Roman tile fragments, probably residual
<b>120</b> (119)	Square/rectangular? <0.8m x <0.8m	Mid to dark grey brown fairly compact silty clay, rare inclusions of charcoal, chalk, brick or tile and patches of compact yellow clay	

**Table 1: Pits cutting layer 118**

- 3.1.3 Layer 118 was sealed across the whole trench by a thick deposit of homogeneous fairly compact mid grey brown silty clay (107) which varied in thickness from about 0.4m to 0.65m, becoming thicker to the north-east. Its upper surface was about 1m below modern ground level (c 11.0m OD), though it was at a slightly lesser depth to the north-west. The deposit contained occasional rounded pebbles and sub-angular flint, rare peg-tile and oyster shell, common charcoal and a few fragments of animal bone. It is possible that some of the pits described above cut from within or above this layer.
- 3.1.4 At the south-western end of the trench, deposit 107 was cut by a shallow (0.06m) linear feature [106], with a flat base and steep sides aligned north-east/south-west (Plate 5). This feature was 0.33m wide but was only traced for about a metre, becoming increasingly eroded to the north-west. It contained a fill of chalk lumps and small flints in a matrix of sterile yellowish brown fairly compact clay. Its upper surface was at an elevation of just over 11.0m OD.
- 3.1.5 This feature and layer 107 were sealed across the trench by a deposit of dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.25m thick at maximum (104). This contained abundant quantities of building rubble, including brick fragments, peg-tile, mortar and some coal fragments. However, no closely datable material was recovered.
- 3.1.6 This level was covered by a very similar deposit, but with only rare inclusions of building material or other detritus (103). This was far thinner at the north-eastern end of the trench, only c. 0.1m, but became thicker towards the southern end of the trench, attaining a depth of c. 0.6m. This suggests that the level had been increasingly truncated to the north. It was covered by a level of compacted gravel and greyish brown soil (102), about 0.15m thick, over most of the trench, this forming the sub-base for the car park surface, and a 0.1m thick concrete slab at the extreme south-west end of the trench (101). Modern ground level was at 11.90m OD or slightly less over some parts of the site.

## **4 Conclusion**

### **4.1 Interpretation**

- 4.1.1 The natural subsoil was not clearly identified during the evaluation, and may lie at a depth in excess of 2m (but see below). This is not altogether surprising, as Roman levels have earlier been encountered at considerable depth nearby, such as Simmonds Road (Canterbury UAD Event 1279; 1.3.5 above) where the Roman deposits were at a depth of about 2m. At 45-57 Wincheap, natural deposits were encountered at about 1.5m to 1.9m depth (c 11.4m OD). The natural topography of the area slopes down to the west, so the elevation of the natural subsoil at the present site is likely to be somewhat lower than to the east (where the 45-57 Wincheap site was located).
- 4.1.2 However, the earliest level (118) could potentially be the natural subsoil, particularly as it is mapped as Head. A natural accumulation of soil, such as a colluvial deposit would also be mapped as Head geologically, and this interpretation is therefore a distinct possibility. On the other hand, its upper part did contain some finds of Roman date, and its light coloured nature and matrix would not be incompatible with it being of this period. If not a colluvial deposit, it could represent a Roman topsoil level, though would be rather thick for this. No similar level was encountered across the road at 45-47 Wincheap, although the earliest deposit in one area, which overlay the surface of geology could be similar, but it was very thin (Tasker and Helm 2012, 6). Otherwise, there, Roman deposits were very closely above the natural horizon. It is possible however, that on that site any colluvial deposits could have been truncated prior to the construction of the Roman buildings. Of consideration here is the barrier of the Roman road, which undoubtedly stayed in use throughout the Roman period and probably after. Roman roads tended to rise in height in relation to the surrounding ground during their lifetime due to frequent repairs and re-surfacing (probably explaining the depth of the upper surface of the road at 1m, further down Wincheap; 1.3.3 above). It is unlikely that a colluvial deposit would have accumulated on the downslope side of this road during the Roman period, or even after, unless there was a catastrophic erosive episode. The likelihood is then, that deposit 118 is an early Roman, or more likely, a pre-Roman natural accumulation of soil, but that its upper horizon has probably been bioturbated or even cultivated during the Roman period, when the finds (predominately from its upper part) were introduced. If so, this would also suggest that there are no structural or burial remains on the site, or at least that part of it investigated.
- 4.1.3 The thickness of the next level (107), and its nature almost certainly indicate that it represents a post-Roman agricultural soil that built up during the Anglo-Saxon and earlier medieval periods. This interpretation is supported by the fact that a virtually identical soil was recorded across the road at 45-47 Wincheap, where it directly sealed the Roman levels (Group 7; Tasker and Helm 2012, 8). Although the dating evidence is tenuous on both sites, the stratigraphic position of this level and the date of subsequent deposits, makes this interpretation fairly certain, and suggests a long period when the main (if any) activity in the area was agricultural.
- 4.1.4 The pits found cutting layer 118, are quite likely to have actually originated from higher in the sequence, cutting at least partially through layer 107, although this was not observed during the work and not evident in section; if 107 was an agricultural soil, cut interfaces may have been obscured by horticultural activity. Although dating evidence was minimal, these features are likely to be of a range of dates, probably a mix of medieval and early post-medieval, suggested by the fragments of brick and peg tile they contained. The Roman finds of tile from pit 117 are probably residual, but could conceivably suggest a Roman date for this particular feature. That the pits were cut here suggests the site was not occupied by buildings, or at least

not this far back from the road frontage during at least part of the medieval period, but they do certainly indicate domestic occupation nearby.

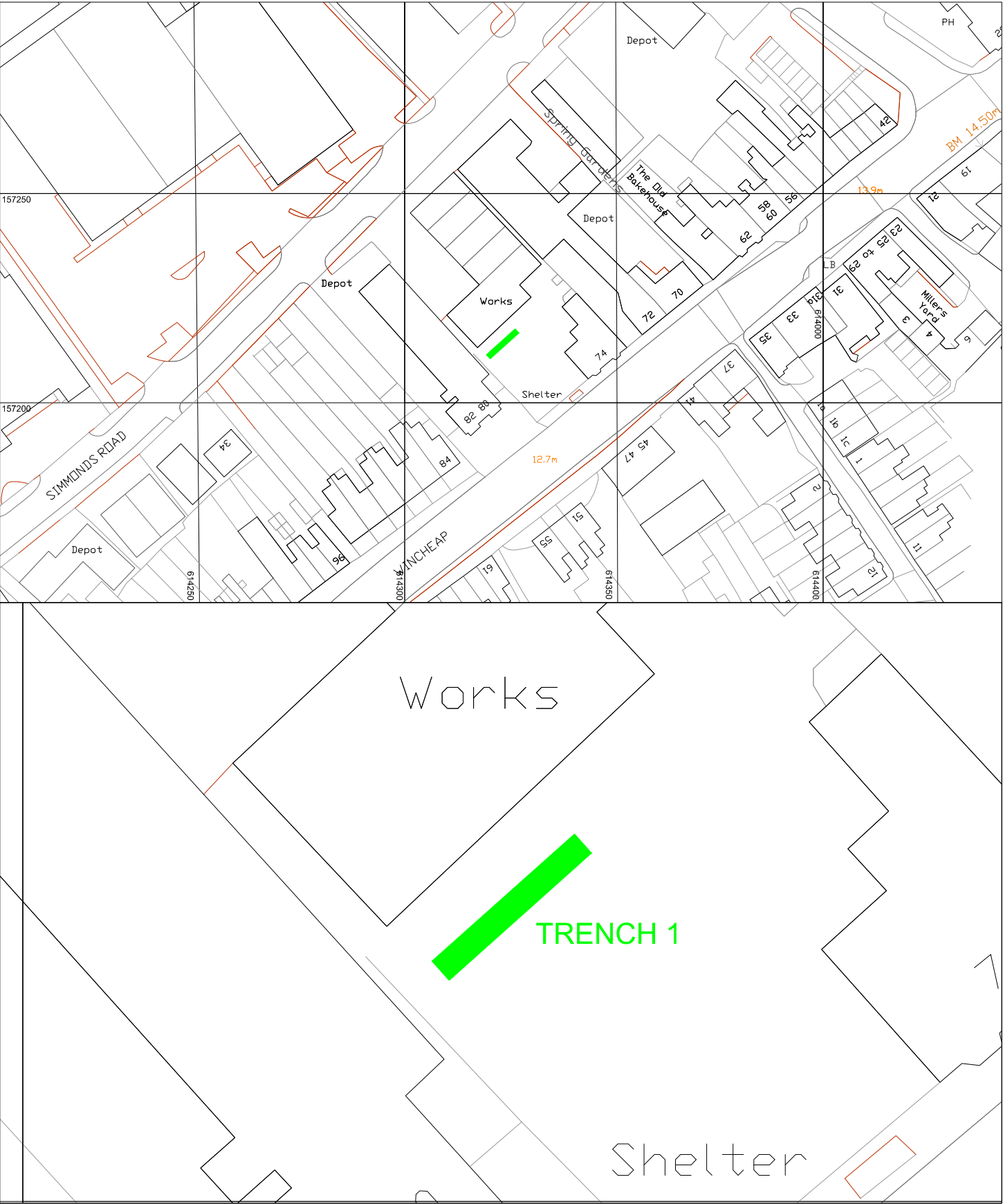
- 4.1.5 Feature 106 definitively cut layer 107. Its linear nature and similar alignment to the street frontage, as well as its clay and chalk fill suggest that it was structural element, probably a dwarf wall or ground beam pad for a timber building. The width of the feature, at about one foot (0.3m), is also suggestive of a structural element. If so, the lack of mortar in its make-up would suggest a rather ephemeral building, perhaps a timber outbuilding to a more substantial structure on the street frontage.
- 4.1.6 In any event, the building was eventually demolished and the evident truncation of this footing suggests the eventual continuation of agricultural or horticultural activity (when some truncation of underlying deposits is likely to have occurred). The superseding deposit of building rubble and soil (104) is perhaps indicative of the demolition of any associated street frontage buildings and the distribution of demolition materials across the site, further mixed during later gardening activity. If the c 1640 map is correct in its depiction of relatively small domestic dwellings on the frontage of this site (1.3.12 above), then this material may relate to these structures, and would indicate a late seventeenth-century date for deposit 104.
- 4.1.7 If the above dating is considered to be correct, then the penultimate layer in the sequence of deposits examined in the trench (103), can almost certainly be interpreted as cultivated soils of the gardens shown in this location on nineteenth-century maps.

## **4.2 Impact assessment**

- 4.2.1 There was no definitive evidence for the presence of significant Roman features or deposits on the site, although the possibility remains that they exist at depth, below 2m or so from the present ground level.
- 4.2.2 There was no evidence for any significant early post-Roman occupation, the thick deposit 107 suggesting a protracted period of agricultural activity. Some pit digging did occur in the medieval and probably early post-medieval period, but these features only coherently survive at depths below 1.5m.
- 4.2.3 There were tenuous remains of perhaps later medieval structures, represented by feature 106, but these seem to have been disturbed by later agricultural or horticultural activity. Further fragments of these could however survive within the PDA, particularly closer to the street frontage, where more substantial elements of the buildings shown on the c. 1640 map are also likely to be present (although potentially outside of the main development area). These appear to survive at a depth of about 0.9m.
- 4.2.4 Deposits above this are all of post-medieval date and of negligible significance.
- 4.2.5 Details of the foundation design for the proposed development are not known, but although there may well be a potential impact on archaeological deposits, the evaluation suggests that above a depth of 0.9m these are going to be negligible. Between a depth of 0.9 and 1.5m, foundations may disturb some later medieval structural elements, but the integrity of these may have already been substantially affected across the footprint of the new building, particularly as it is set back from the street frontage. Any impact on Roman deposits will probably be negligible, either because there do not appear to be any significant deposits of this period on the site, or because they lie at considerable depth (over 2m below modern ground level).

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	<b>PROJECT CODE</b> 74WC-EV-15	<b>DATE</b> 07/07/16	<b>LAST REVISION</b> ---
	<b>SITE ADDRESS</b> 74 Wincheap Canterbury Kent CT1 3RS	<b>CHECKED</b> ---	
		<b>REF/DRG NO.</b> <small>N:\Projects Active\Project Managers\Jon Rady\Canterbury Districts\74 Wincheap\Figs\Fig 1</small>	

**Figure 1: Site and trench location**

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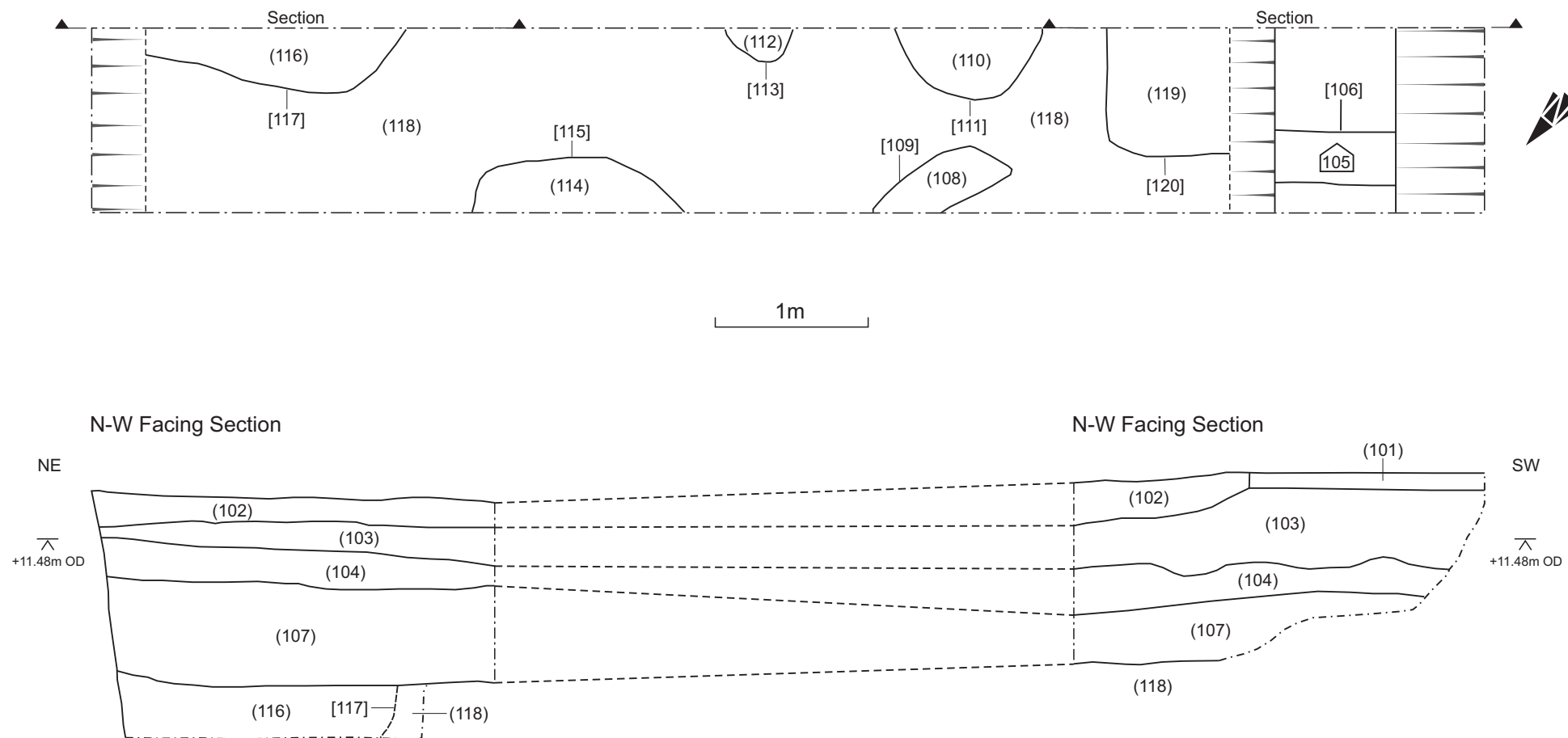


Fig 2. Trench 1 plan & section of (1:40)

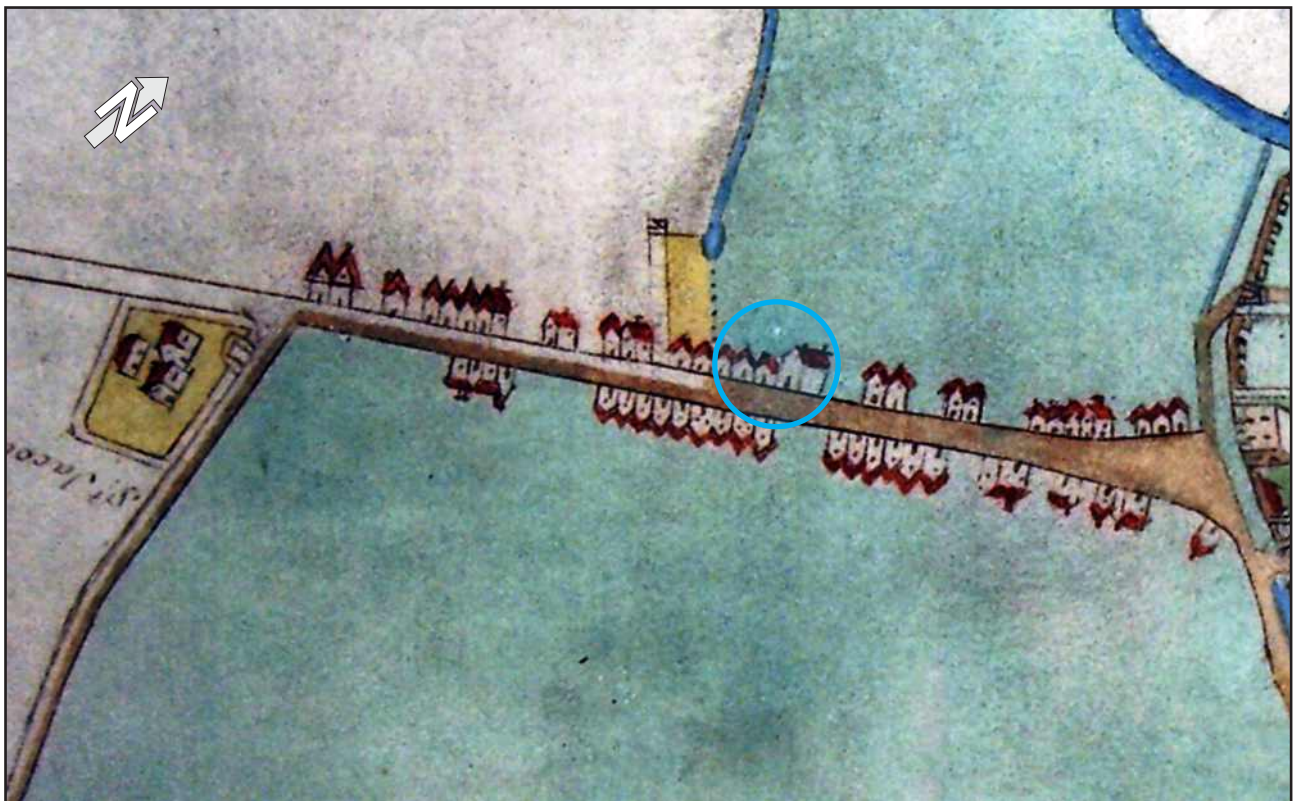


Fig 3. Nineteenth-century copy of an anonymous and untitled, coloured map of c1640 (CCA: Map 123)  
Site area circled





Plate 1 View of site looking east



Plate 2 Deeper part of trench showing basal deposit 118. Scale 1m





Plate 3 (above) View of trench looking south-west, showing pits cutting layer 118. Scale 1m

Plate 4 (right) View of trench looking north-east, showing pits cutting layer 118. Feature [106] in foreground. Scale 1m







Plate 5 Detail of feature [106], looking north-west. Also showing deposit of building rubble (104) sealing [106]. Scale 0.5m