

Kent Historic Towns Survey

FAVERSHAM

Archaeological Assessment Document

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KENT HISTORIC TOWNS' SURVEY

**FAVERSHAM - KENT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
DOCUMENT**

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Faversham is a port and market town based on a settlement of Saxon or earlier origin, situated in the Swale district of Kent. The town stands on Faversham Creek, a narrow navigable waterway, *c.* 2km inland of its confluence with the Swale and Thames estuaries. It lies immediately north of the main London to Dover road (Watling Street, the A2), and is 11km east of Sittingbourne, 14.5 km west of Canterbury, 19 km north of Ashford and 77 km south-east of London.

This study aims to provide an evaluation of the archaeological and historical remains of the town as a basis for informing decision-making in the planning process where archaeological deposits may be affected by development proposals. The Kent County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) was checked for information relating to the study area (see below), and this provided 85 entries. Thirty-five entries for standing buildings and late post-medieval and modern industrial features have not been included here. About 50 entries are of archaeological sites and find spots: nine Prehistoric, 17 Romano-British, four Saxon, six medieval, three post-medieval and two of uncertain date. Nine find spots of uncertain provenance have been excluded. Faversham is fairly typical of many towns in England in that there has been little significant archaeological research within the town (apart from the abbey excavations in 1965) and few modern investigations in the immediate surroundings. Thus, much of this study is based on documentary evidence, secondary published sources and analysis of the settlement's topography.

Most of the visible features date from the fifteenth-and sixteenth centuries, although there are structures of both earlier and later date. The town is seen as historically significant because of its built environment and its well-documented history rather than because of well-known archaeological deposits.

1.2 Situation

Faversham grew up around a tidal creek, once much wider than today. The oldest part of the town lies on the southern bank of the creek, on land rising gradually from 3m to 15m OD (Figure 1). It stands on the edge of a ridge of chalk overlain by brickearth, and above the younger Thanet beds, which outcrop in places. There is a band of alluvium along the edges of the creek and to the north it expands to form part of the alluvial flats of the Swale and Thames estuaries. Deliberate land reclamation in historic times, supplemented by natural silting, has turned them into an expanse of marshland between the town and sea. Two creeks, Faversham Creek and Oare Creek, are fed by springs from the chalk hills to the south (Figure 2).

1.3 Study area

The area selected for general study lies between TR 0060 and TR O364. More in-depth study, focusing on the settlement and its historical components, is centred on the historic core of the settlement between TR 0161 and TR 0262.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA

There are many archaeological data for the town of Faversham, and a few relating to the surrounding area. About half the information has come from chance finds made between the late eighteenth century and the mid-twentieth century, with very little archaeological detail. Small-scale excavations with more detailed recording methods have been undertaken since the mid-1960s, and there was a large-scale excavation on the abbey site in 1965. The Sites and

Monuments Record (SMR) for the area of study records the following evidence (see also Figure 3).

2.1 Prehistoric

TR 06 SW 41a – In 1965 a late iron age ditched enclosure, possibly from a farmstead and field system, and associated pits were discovered under a Romano-British villa during rescue excavations at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Faversham, at TR 02086172. A series of post-holes found on the site may represent a late iron age or early Romano-British building, pre-dating the villa (Philp 1968, 62-85; Rodwell 1976, 235; 1978 26, 33-34).

TR 06 SW 42 - A neolithic polished flint gouge was found during garden clearance at 35 Cress Way, Faversham, in 1964, at TR 00866155 (Kelly 1966, 246).

TR 06 SW 43 - The remains of a late iron age ditch system were uncovered at Barnfield, Oare, during preliminary excavations by the Faversham Archaeological Research Group in 1968. A V-shaped ditch *c.* 1.7m wide and *c.* 1m deep was traced for *c.* 6m in an east-west direction. It appeared to have been ploughed away to the east. The ditch contained oyster shells, animal bones and pottery of late iron age type tentatively dated no later than AD 20. The excavations were centred on TR 00836346. A Roman coin was found, identified as a radiate crown of *c.* AD 270 (Gidlow 1969, 238-239).

TR 06 SW 44 - Sherds of late iron age pottery and a leaf-shaped arrowhead were found in a garden in Ashford Road, Faversham in 1965, at TR 01476008 (Royal Museum Canterbury Account Book).

TR 06 SW 70 - A mesolithic scraper was found in the garden of 21 Preston Ave, Faversham, at TR 02076054 (Gidlow 1970, 12).

TR 06 SW 71 - A mesolithic flint blade was found in a garden at Brent Hill, Davington, at TR 01236168 (Gidlow 1970, 12).

TR 06 SW 118 - Three Aylesford-type iron age brooches, probably from at least two cremation burials, were found amongst Romano-British and Saxon burials at Athelstan Road, Faversham between 1846 and 1849, on part of the King's Field cemetery at TR 012609 (see TR 06 SW 16b below) (Whimster 1981, 380-1).

TR 06 SW 192 - In 1996 an early iron age settlement consisting of a series of large pits, shallow ditches and round post-holes was discovered with early iron age pottery of *c.* 600 BC at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Faversham, at TR 01856160 (Philp 1996, 125-6).

TR 06 SW 222 - Sherds of late bronze age/early iron age flint-gritted pottery were discovered in 1997 in upcast from trenches in Abbey Fields, Faversham, at TR 026619 (pers. comm. John Adams).

2.2 Romano-British

TR 06 SW 2 – In 1838, pottery associated with Romano-British cremation burials was discovered in Church Field, Uplees, at TR 00556320. It included several Samian ware vessels bearing makers' stamps of late first century AD date. Four burials were found to the west in 1884 (Payne 1893, 95; VCH III, 93).

TR 06 SW 3 - A long-necked Romano-British vessel was found in the bank on the north side of Davington watermill in 1857, at TR 00156227 (Bedo 1874, 1xxii).

TR 06 SW4 - A Romano-British cemetery was discovered whilst excavating the gravel pits between Davington Hill and Bysing Wood, Faversham, at TR 005620, c.1870-71 (Bedo 1872-3, 142).

TR 06 SW 5 - In 1770 a Romano-British cemetery was discovered on the side of the road from Faversham to Davington Priory, at TR 013617. 30 urns containing ashes and burnt bones were arranged in five regular rows of six (Bedo 1872-3, 142).

TR 06 SW 7- In 1862 a Romano-British urn containing cremated bones and covered by a tile, upon which was an armband and a wrist-band, was found in Thorn Mead Field near Faversham Abbey, at c. TR 026619 (Bedo 1872-73 144).

TR 06 SW 14 - A large Romano-British cemetery on Watling Street, at TR 00196095 and TQ 99916102, was explored between 1920 and 1926. From a total of 387 burials, 172 cremations and 74 inhumations were recorded. Finds included 67 coins dating from Claudius to Arcadius, with the main concentration being Constantinian, and c. 160 second and third century earthenware pots and glass vessels,. An excavation in advance of housing development at Whiting's Yard, at TR 00156090 at the east end of the cemetery, revealed only scant remains of Romano-British activity. No further burials were found, although a hearth of tiles on a flint base was discovered (Whiting 1921, 1-16; 1922, 74-80; Whiting, Hawley and May 1931; *Britannia* 9 1978, 472).

TR 06 SW 16a - Large quantities of Romano-British pottery, many cinerary urns, skeletons and Romano-British coins, were unearthed in the Saxon cemetery, centred on TR 01306095, discovered in King's Field, Faversham during the mid-nineteenth century, (see TR 06 SW 16b below). The Romano-British material probably derived from a cemetery of early cremations and later inhumations, ranging in date from the late first century to the third century AD. Cartloads of urns were reported as being carried away from the area behind Preston Street during building works (Bedo 1872-3 141).

TR 06 SW 17 -A Romano-British flagon was found at the site of the Argosy cinema, Preston Street, in 1935, at TR 01516119 (pers. comm P V Head).

TR 06 SW 18a - Foundations of Romano-British buildings have been observed on the north side of the nave and south aisle of the chancel of Faversham parish church, at TR 01816153. A Romano-British altar and bricks were found in 1755 when the central tower was demolished, and urns and coins were found when the west tower was taken down in 1794 (VCH III, 93; Green 1976, 230).

TR 06 SW 21 - Four or five skeletons with several probable coffin nails and an illegible Roman silver coin were found at Preston Mill in 1860, at c. TR 01786040 (Bedo 1872-1873).

TR 06 SW 40 - Several Romano-British urns and oyster shells were found in an orchard in 1850 when the foundations for houses in The Mall, Faversham were being dug, at TR

01406072. A coin of Nero was found at the back of Mendfield's Almshouses in Preston Street, Faversham (Bedo 1872-3,141).

TR 06 SW 41 - A winged-corridor villa with four periods of construction dating from AD 75 to AD 300, was excavated in 1965 at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, in Abbey Street (see TR 06 SW 41a above) (Philp 1965, 62-85, 88-89).

TR 06 SW 61 - In 1986 five pits were discovered during excavations at the Faversham Institute site, East Road, Faversham, at TR 01736128. Four dated from the mid-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries, and the fifth to the mid-second century AD. All appear to have been rubbish pits related to nearby occupation, although no associated structures were encountered (Willson 1986,108-118).

TR 06 SW 183 - A Romano-British ditch was discovered by the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit during excavations in 1995 in advance of building development at the south corner of the former Fremlin's Brewery yard, Faversham.

TR 06 SW 211 - Romano-British tiles and hypocaust debris were found with other building material in a ploughed field near Faversham Television Relay Station, east of Abbey Fields, at TR 02716140 (General Archive Material Records).

TR 06 SW 221 - Romano-British roof tiles, floor tiles and potsherds, and broken chalk and Victorian rubbish were discovered in Square Field, near Abbey Farm, Faversham, at TR 027614 (see TR 06 SW 211 below) (General Archive Material Records).

TR 06 SW 228 - Plough soil containing Romano-British pottery, building materials and an ancient river course were found during a watching brief on pipeline operations in Abbey Fields, Faversham, at TR 022615 (CAT 1997).

2.3 Saxon

TR 06 SW 16b - A large and rich early Saxon inhumation cemetery was discovered at King's Field, Faversham, centred on TR 01306095, when the London, Chatham and Dover Railway was being constructed in 1858, and then during digging for brickearth on adjoining land. Nothing is known of the individual graves, but many of the finds date from the late sixth and early seventh centuries AD and the cemetery is considered to be the richest in Kent. The finds are scattered, the largest collection being that of William Gibbs, which was bequeathed to the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1870 (Roach-Smith 1871). Work on tracing and cataloguing all the collections is currently underway (Bedo 1872-3, 141; Meaney 1964 118-119; McGregor and Bolick 1993; Mileham 1996). For the Romano-British material found at King's Field, see TR 06 SW 16b above.

TR06 SW 18b - A small frontal bone of a human cranium was found with a green-glass cup when a grave was dug in Faversham churchyard in 1853, at TR 018615 (VCH I, 385; Meaney 1964, 118).

TR 06 SW 33 - A Saxon loom-weight was discovered in 1954 in a trial pit for the foundations of the new Post Office at the corner of East Street and Newton Road, centred on TR 01666128 (Grove 1955, 208-210).

TR 06 SW 120 - A Saxon coin (*sceatta*) found in the vicinity of King's Field in the 1890s, at TR 013609, is probably from the Saxon cemetery (Hill and Metcalf 1984, 251)

2.4 Medieval

TR 06 SW 9 - Site of St Saviour's Abbey, Faversham at TR 020617. Much of the plan of the Benedictine abbey was recovered during rescue excavations in 1965. The site lies under the playing fields belonging to the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, and is a Scheduled Monument - SAM Kent 24362 (Philp 1968, 1-60).

TR 06 SW 15 - Site of St Mary's Hospital, Ospringe, at TR 00356085. Remains of the medieval hospital, 'Maison Dieu' survive at 15 and 16 Ospringe Street (the latter is now a museum), and 4 Water Lane (pers. comm. A. Percival).

TR 06 SW 31 and 32 - Remains of St Mary Magdalene Priory, Davington, at TR 01086173. Parts of the former medieval priory and twelfth century church survive as a private residence.

TR 06 SW 182 - A small quantity of medieval potsherds was recovered in 1992 during an evaluation excavation on the former school site in School Road, Faversham, at TR 01006100 (Jarman 1992).

TR 06 SW 184 - A midden consisting of large quantities of twelfth to seventeenth century domestic rubbish and the original medieval creek bank were discovered during evaluation excavations on the site of the old Faversham Gas Works in 1992, at TR 01306155 (Allen, Ward and Cotter 1992).

TR 06 SW 232 - A watching brief of builders' trenches at 36-38 Abbey Street, Faversham, in 1979 discovered remains of the north, south and west walls and a small sub-rectangular cellar of the Outer Gatehouse, and the west and south boundary walls of St Saviour's Abbey, at TR 01816174. The eastern part of the gatehouse survives as Arden's House (Willson 1989, 110-118).

2.5 Post-medieval

TR 06 SW 45 - Site of the Home Works Gunpowder Mills, South Road, Faversham. The Home Works, centred at TR 008613, founded in the sixteenth century, covers an extensive area and is the name applied to a group of four gunpowder mills close to the centre of Faversham; they formed part of the Faversham Royal Gunpowder Factory (Percival 1986, 1-11). Chart Mills is a Scheduled Monument - SAM Kent 255. For more information see main text below.

TR 06 SW 65 - Site of the Oare Gunpowder Works, north of Bysing Wood Road, at TR 001622. Founded at the end of the seventeenth century, they operated until 1934 (Percival 1969, 252 and pers. comm.).

TR 06 SW 181 - Site of a water-powered corn mill (originally a madder mill) in Water Lane, Ospringe, at TR 00256059. Built *c.* 1770, it was demolished during the 1940s (Kent Archive Records and pers. comm.. A. Percival).

2.6 Undated

TR 06 SW 38 - A cropmark evident on an aerial photograph to the east of Water Lane, Ospringe, at TR 00456060, shows three sides of a rectangular enclosure, next to signs of the base of a post-mill (KCC Air Photo Collection).

TR 06 SW 75 - Building foundation visible as a cropmark 120m east of the site of the Romano-British villa and St Saviour's Abbey, Abbey Fields, at TR 02226172 (KCC Air Photo Collection).

3 HISTORICAL RECORDS

3.1 Saxon charters

Faversham, which was a '*villa regalis*' (centre of a Saxon royal estate), is mentioned in several early charters granting various parts of the estate to powerful courtiers and churchmen. This sub-division led to the development of a very complex parochial system. Faversham itself became 'Faversham Within' (the municipal borough) and five outlying areas constituted 'Faversham Without'. Originally, Graveney, Preston, Luddenham, Ospringe, Oare, Stone, Boughton, Buckland and Murston all formed part of the royal estate.

A charter of King Wihtrud dated AD 699 (Sawyer 1968, charter 20), which grants privileges to the churches and monasteries of Kent, is dated and witnessed '*in loco qui appellatur Cilling*' ('in the place called Cilling', probably Clapgate to the east and downstream of Faversham). Cilling was a royal port of some importance in the Saxon period, and this is the first written evidence for a port in the vicinity of Faversham.

A charter of AD 811 records a grant of land at Graveney near Faversham (Sawyer 1968, charter 168) and in AD 812 land at *Ibentea* (probably marshland) in the district of Faversham is mentioned (Sawyer 1968, charter 170). In AD 814 *Cynincges cua lond*, Kingsland in Faversham hundred, was granted by King Cenwulf of Mercia to Archbishop Wulfred (Sawyer 1968, charter 177), and in AD 815 the archbishop acquired more land in the district of Faversham (Sawyer 1968, charter 178). A salt-house at *Fabresham* was granted to Wallaf, one of King Ethelbert's thanes in AD 858 and Faversham is also mentioned in charters of AD 875 and 941 (Sawyer 1968, charter 477).

3.2 Domesday Book

In the Domesday Survey of 1086 *Favreshant* (Faversham) was held by King William and was assessed at seven sulungs (c. 800 hectares; 1,400 - 1,700 acres). There were c. 250 hectares (510 acres) of arable, 2 acres of meadow, and woodland to render 100 pigs. In the demesne, the part of the manor usually kept by the lord for himself, there was land for two ploughs (c. 30 hectares; 60 acres). There were also some 30 villagers, and 40 smallholders with c. 350 hectares (c. 720 acres) of arable, 5 slaves, a mill worth 20s., a market worth £4, two salt-pans worth 3s. 2d., and land in the city of Canterbury worth 20d. The manor was valued at £80.

3.3 Origin of place name

The place name '*faeferesham*' (Faversham) has been translated a 'wright's or smith's settlement', probably from the Latin '*faber*' or Old English '*faefer(e)s*' meaning wright or smith and '*ham*', settlement. The place-name can be traced to its present form thus

OE	<i>faeferes ham</i>	812	<i>Fefresham</i>
1086	<i>Favreshant/Faversham</i>	1154	<i>Faveresham</i>

4 HISTORICAL DATA BY PERIOD

4.1 Pre-urban evidence

4.1.1 *The iron age*

There is evidence of some sparse settlement in the iron age in the area of Abbey Farm, south of the Creek, where post-holes from timber-built structures, large rubbish pits, shallow ditches and pottery from *c.* 600 BC have been found. This was probably an early iron age farmstead. Early iron age potsherds have also been found on Abbey Fields further east.

In the late iron age (*c.* 100/50 BC to AD 43), the early iron age farm seems to have been replaced by another, and then by a Romano-British villa. A scatter of late iron age pottery has been found in Abbey Fields, and three Aylesford-type iron age brooches, possibly from two cremation burials, were recovered from King's Field in the mid-nineteenth century. Ditches filled with domestic rubbish and pottery of late iron age date *c.* 50 BC to *c.* AD 20 discovered at Barnfield west of Oare Creek probably represent another late iron age farmstead. At that period the area between the two creeks would have been flooded at high tide.

4.1.2 *The Romano-British period*

Soon after the Roman Conquest, Watling Street (Margary route 1) linked the Channel ports to London and beyond. It ran *c.* 1km south of Faversham, thus avoiding the Faversham and Oare Creeks and their associated marshes, and by the late first century AD an important roadside settlement was established at what is now Ospringle. From 1920 to 1925 an extensive Romano-British cemetery was excavated alongside the road. Three hundred and eighty-seven cremation and inhumation burials were recorded, perhaps half the total buried in the cemetery between the late first century and the fourth century AD.

More recent small-scale investigations have revealed many features indicative of Romano-British occupation from *c.* AD 60 to AD 400, suggesting that at Ospringle a small Romano-British settlement of *Durolevum* grew up, stretching for *c.* 1km along Watling Street.

In the present town of Faversham a small rectangular Romano-British villa, with four rooms and a short corridor, was built by the second half of the first century AD on the site of the late iron age farmstead in modern Abbey Street. It was enlarged to six rooms, a pair of corridors and possibly an upper storey by AD 100, and further enlarged and embellished with a hypocaust system, mosaic floors and rooms with painted plaster after *c.* AD 150. By the second century it was probably the main house of an estate which may have stretched from the Thorne peninsula to Watling Street. Other similar villa estates were situated in the area between Watling Street and the Swale Estuary.

Other Romano-British buildings stood near the Abbey Street villa. An altar, many tiles, foundations of a building, pottery and coins were found during alterations to the parish church in the eighteenth century, and in 1862 a Romano-British cremation burial was found in Thorne Mead Field nearby. Building debris including roof tiles, hypocaust debris, broken chalk blocks and pottery have been found close to the Television Relay Mast, about 700m east of the villa site, suggesting yet another Romano-British building (see SMR Sites TR 06 SW

211 and 221above), and a second century rubbish pit, pottery and a ditch (SMR Site TR 06 SW 183) indicate further occupation.

The King's Field Saxon cemetery, discovered in 1850 when the railway was being constructed, also revealed large quantities of Romano-British pottery, skeletons, coins and other finds from a large late first century to fourth century Romano-British cemetery. Cartloads of urns were also carried away during the development of Preston Street, and at least thirty Romano-British cremation burials were discovered below Davington Priory in 1770, and others between Davington Priory and Bysing Wood.

Thus, from the second half of the first century to at least the late fourth century the Faversham area appears to have comprised several elements: a small roadside town at Ospringe, a series of villa estates in the rich agricultural land between Watling Street and the Swale, and a settlement in the present town centre, perhaps around an early harbour on Faversham Creek, where settlement remains, but no evidence for a harbour, were discovered in the eighteenth- and nineteenth centuries. Other finds suggest that the area was also important for ironworking. Finds from Preston Street may indicate an early road connecting the harbour to Watling Street.

4.2 Urban evidence

4.2.1 The Saxon period

Faversham is thought to have been a Saxon *villa regalis* (royal estate centre) from at least the sixth century AD, comparable with Milton Regis for example, possibly selected because of Faversham Creek's potential as a trading harbour. Occupation in the Faversham area may have continued without a break into the Saxon period, although there is no definite evidence for this. The sixth and seventh century King's Field cemetery, one of the richest in Kent, indicates how wealthy the settlement of Faversham was at that time, when it seems to have housed a jeweller's workshop under royal patronage.

The Saxon settlement appears to have grown up at a crossroads beside a ford across the head of the tidal Faversham Creek (present Stonebridge). Roads from Milton and Ospringe, and tracks from the tidal Oare Creek and Watling Street converged on the ford, and there may have been another road running from the royal port of Cilling (*Ealh Fleot*, east fleet), which probably lay on the Thorne peninsula, a spur of higher ground between the Cooksditch and Clapgate springs. The settlement centred on the area of what is now St Ann's Cross, near Tanner's Street, Tanner's Green and West Street. There was a market, probably in Tanner's Street/Tanner's Green, adjacent to the settlement and near to the quayside, which probably stood at the head of tidal water.

By the early ninth century, the royal estate was being broken up, mainly through grants of lands to the archbishops of Canterbury, into 18 parishes and 'Within' and 'Without' designations. The Viking incursions into the area also began in the ninth century, with attacks and over-wintering in 832 and the 850s. In 854 the Vikings' hold on Sheppey meant that they controlled the Swale upon which Faversham's port depended. Faversham itself may have been attacked at this time.

Faversham's ninth century possessions included an area of Wealden pasture and pannage at King's Wood near Headcorn and a group of dens in the neighbourhood reached from

Faversham and Ospringe by tracks or droveways, some of which can still be traced in existing country lanes.

Faversham was still an important royal centre in AD 930 when King Aethelstan held a council there, and it was made a hundred in its own right during the early tenth century when it may have acquired its market, one of only two in Kent specifically mentioned in Domesday Book (the other being Newenden in the south of the county). There may also have been a royal residence at Faversham throughout the Saxon period, possibly on the land next to the parish church, which King Stephen later gave for the foundation of the abbey. This is speculation, but the site is worthy of investigation.

Sometime during the eleventh century, probably in the time of Edward the Confessor, Faversham became a member of the Cinque Port Confederation, with Dover as its head port. Faversham controlled the stretch from the Swale to Herne Bay and was liable to ship-service of one ship annually when required.

Domesday Book does not record a church at Faversham, but one is mentioned in the Domesday Monachorum of *c.* 1089, suggesting that there was a church there in the pre-Norman Conquest period. Its dedication to St Mary suggests an early foundation, and it may have been a minster or mother church to neighbouring daughter churches, of which sixteen are known.

The inclusion of Faversham as an urban centre in the Saxon period is arguable, as there is no definite evidence from documentary sources other than those mentioned in Sections 3.1 and 3.2 above. Its urban status before the Norman Conquest is suggested because of its undoubted royal connections, its probable minster church, its market (valued at £4 in 1086) its position on Faversham Creek, and its status as a Cinque Port limb of Dover. It also had between 300 and 400 inhabitants in 1086.

4.2.2 The medieval period

After the Norman Conquest, the Crown continued to hold the manor and estate of Faversham, possibly fostering the waterborne trade which enabled it to grow into a busy sea port and medium-sized market town during the medieval period.

4.2.2.1 Markets and fairs

The market mentioned in 1086 may have originated as a prescriptive market (without a charter) in the tenth century or even earlier, for its value in 1086 indicates that it was well established and prosperous by that time. It may have been held in Tanner's Street/Tanner's Green, but after the abbey was founded in 1147 the town expanded eastwards and a new market place was established closer to the abbey, in a triangular space formed by Court Street, East Street and West Street. Its triangular shape conforms to the type of market places in towns with great abbeys, and thus a foundation date in the late twelfth century is feasible. Markets were held weekly on Wednesdays and Fridays, and until the Dissolution were under the control of the abbot as lord of the manor. Sometime during the medieval period, three rows of shambles were erected in the market place, comprising 27 structures in all and surviving until the early seventeenth century. There were also markets for fish and wool.

In the second half of the twelfth century, Henry II granted the right to hold an annual fair to the abbot. It was to last for eight days from the feast of St Peter's Chains (1st August), and

later became known as the Lammastide Fair. There was also the annual Valentine's Fair, held for seven days from 14th February. It is not known when the latter was first held, but there were two fairs in 1546 when their profits and those from the markets were valued at £8 per annum. Until the suppression of the abbey in 1538, the fairs were held in Abbey Close and Nether Green, and in Court Street beyond the market place every other year.

4.2.1.2 The manor

From the Norman Conquest until 1142 the manor and hundred of Faversham were held by the Crown. Then for five years they were in other hands, but in 1147 King Stephen re-acquired them and endowed them on the newly-founded abbey. They remained so until the Dissolution in 1538.

4.2.1.3 The church

Faversham parish church, dedicated to St Mary of Charity, was probably founded as a minster church in the Saxon period. In 1070 William I granted it to St Augustine's Abbey at Canterbury. It was probably rectangular in shape, aisled (the bases of square piers forming the arcades were revealed during floor replacement in 1874), with a long apsidal chancel and a square central bell tower (mentioned in 1300). By the late thirteenth century it was of sufficient size and importance to be used for ordinations, and it acquired its first vicar and vicarage in 1305.

Much of the church was rebuilt on a larger scale during the first half of the fourteenth century. The new structure retained the square central tower, and the rest was built of flint with Caen stone quoining, in a cruciform plan. The new square-ended chancel was flanked by a chapel of St Thomas to the north, and a chapel of the Holy Trinity to the south, and there was a vestry beyond the chancel altar. A Lady Chapel, with crypt beneath, was erected at the west end of the south aisle, a low bell tower with a shingled roof was added to the north side of the west front, and a new west door and porch were built. In 1440, five bells were hung in the new north-west tower and a sixth added in 1459. After the tower collapsed in the eighteenth century there was extensive restoration, and very little early fabric remains.

This rebuilt church was the largest in East Kent, with more chapels, altars and lights than any other, and many fine stained glass windows. In 1512 it became known locally as 'Our Lady of Faversham'. In 1384 the church had a yearly income of £36. 13s. 4d., and at the suppression of St Augustine's Abbey in 1538 all its revenues were surrendered to the Crown. Henry VIII then transferred the church and the advowson to the newly founded Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

4.2.2.4 Other religious organisations

The church of St Catherine, Preston-by-Faversham

Dedicated to St Catherine, the parish church of Preston-by-Faversham has Saxon origins. Preston was granted to the archbishop of Canterbury in AD 822, and the first church established shortly thereafter (in 1895 a piece of decorated stone from c. AD 900 was found in the church fabric). In 941 King Edmund restored Preston to Christ Church Canterbury for the use of the monks, and it is recorded in the Domesday Monachorum as *Prestentune* (Priests' Field/Farm).

Some time during the eleventh or twelfth century the church was rebuilt in stone, with a nave and chancel. They were enlarged in the thirteenth century when a south aisle and bell tower

were added. Some windows were replaced in the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries, and there was major restoration and building work in the mid-nineteenth century when a north aisle, and a north and a south porch were added, and the tower heightened to support a spire.

The church of St Peter, Oare

The parish church of St Peter, Oare, is of Saxon origin, being listed in the Domesday Monachorum. In 1084 Archbishop Lanfranc granted it to his newly founded priory of St Gregory in Canterbury, and made Oare subordinate to the church at Stalisfield. The original, probably timber, church was replaced in stone by the end of the eleventh century and in the thirteenth century the nave was rebuilt. The chancel was reconstructed, with a belfry with three bells. During the early fourteenth century and in the fifteenth century the windows were replaced. The church underwent a programme of restoration in 1868 when buttresses, a vestry and south porch were added, and the belfry rebuilt.

The abbey of St Saviour

In 1147, King Stephen gave orders for the foundation of an independent Cluniac monastery at Faversham dedicated to the Holy Saviour, perhaps with an idea of it becoming the chantry and mausoleum of his royal house of Blois. It was sited on an area of elevated ground to the south-east of Faversham Creek and north-east of the old town, where it could have its own quay. The new abbey was colonised by Prior Clarembold and twelve Cluniac monks from Bermondsey abbey in 1148, and building work progressed quickly. Queen Matilda was buried in the abbey in 1152, Prince Eustace in 1153, and King Stephen in 1154.

Endowments were granted to the abbey soon after its foundation, including the manors of Tring, Buckinghamshire, and Bendish, Essex. It acquired rights over Faversham's Lammastide Fair, fishing rights at Seasalter, free warren in the manors of Faversham, Bendish and Tring, and a weekly market and annual fair at Tring. In 1230 Pope Gregory IX granted the church at Luddenham to the abbey. One of its most precious and sacred possessions was a relic – a piece of the True Cross.

Though still described as Cluniac in a charter of 1227, it became Benedictine about this time; even so, in 1288 its abbot was still claiming it as an independent house when he refused to attend the Benedictine Chapter at Oxford. In 1275 Abbot Peter de Rodmersham was deposed because of the shortcomings of the abbey, which was both spiritually and economically bankrupt, yet by 1291 it and its manors were valued at almost £200 (*Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas IV).

Throughout much of its early history the abbey was at odds with the townsfolk and corporation, and in 1310 the king had to mediate. By 1511 it had fallen on bad times: alms were being given not to the poor but to friends of the monks; women were frequenting the monastic buildings; the monks had insufficient clothing and poor food; and the number of monks had declined from seventeen to thirteen. The value of the abbey in 1535 was £286 12s. 6d., so it was rich enough to escape the first dissolution, but it was finally closed in 1538.

In May 1539, Henry VIII leased its site and most of the buildings were soon demolished. By 1541 stone was being shipped over to France to help to build the fortifications at Calais. Nothing survived except other fragments of the gatehouse and boundary walls, and both site and plan were lost until 1964 when rescue excavations began in advance of the construction of

the playing fields for the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School. The excavations revealed much of the plan of the abbey church and the monastic precincts.

The original plan of the church was cruciform, with an aisled nave, a great west doorway, transepts with apsidal chapels, a large square central tower, a very long quire, an apsidal east end with three apsidal chapels, a royal chapel and vaults, and an ambulatory. This huge church would have been comparable with England's greatest churches, but the west end was probably never completed as originally planned. With the death of Stephen just seven years after its foundation, the abbey lost its royal patronage and by *c.* 1220-1230 major alterations saw the west end completed east of the original plan, the central tower rebuilt, and the east end and royal chapel foreshortened and finished with a square end.

The monastic buildings, arranged around a cloister, stood on the north side of the church. Many of the buildings were rebuilt or remodelled when the church was altered *c.* 1220-1230. The original monastic precinct covered *c.* 10 hectares (24 acres), but by 1300 it was reduced by a third and surrounded by a boundary wall. An outer gatehouse straddling Abbey Street led to an outer court (Abbey Green), which provided direct access to the church and restricted access to the inner court and monastic complex. The reredorter (latrine block) may have stood astride the abbey's sewer, which discharged into the Creek. East of the dorter there was the infirmary, the cemetery lay east of the church, and two fifteenth or early sixteenth century barns on Abbey Farm may have belonged to the monastic complex, perhaps replacements of earlier barns on the same site.

Davington priory

Davington Priory stood on Davington Hill overlooking the town. Dedicated to St Mary Magdalene, it was founded in 1153 for a prioress and 26 nuns of the Benedictine order by Fulke de Newnham, holder of the manor of Davington, with which he endowed the priory. This income soon proved insufficient, and the sisters became known as the 'Poor Nuns of Davington'. By 1334 the priory's annual income of £21 13*s.* 4*d.* could barely support the 14 nuns to which the house had been reduced, and although revenues had increased by about £7 by 1385, it remained inadequate. The priory continued to decline, being deserted and disused by 1535 when it was acquired by the Crown. It remained in royal hands until 1543 when Henry VIII granted it and the manor of Fishborne to Sir Thomas Cheney.

The twelfth century nave and one of the two twelfth century towers of St Mary Magdalene church survive, with an early thirteenth century aisle and east end. The surviving priory buildings include the prioress's parlour, library, western part of the cloister, lavatorium arch and a doorway. There is medieval stone and flint chequer work on the ground floor, with early seventeenth century timber-framed additions above. All the other claustral buildings have disappeared.

St Mary's hospital or the Maison Dieu

The early history of the hospital is uncertain and its foundation is often attributed to Henry III in 1234, but there is documentary evidence to show that it was in existence by 1215, so 1234 may be the date of a re-foundation. Standing on the north side of Ospringe Street, on the fringe of the parish and borough of Faversham, it served mainly as a pilgrims' hospital, not just for pilgrims on their way to Canterbury along the road from London (now the A2) but perhaps also to the abbey of St Saviour, where a fragment of the True Cross was venerated. Although it was lavishly endowed in its early years, it fell on hard times during the fourteenth

century when it was frequently exempted from taxes because of its poverty. By 1415 it was in dire financial straits, attributed to poor management by previous masters who had charge of the hospital and its decline continued throughout the fifteenth century. In 1516 it was acquired by St John's College, Cambridge.

4.2.2.5 Industry and trade

The Cinque Ports connection

Although Faversham had been a limb of Dover since at least Edward the Confessor's reign, there is no evidence of its formal admission into the Confederation until the first half of the twelfth century. The rights which the barons of Faversham enjoyed in the time of Edward the Confessor were confirmed in 1252, and in 1299 the town was required to supply one ship to raise Dover's quota of twenty-one ships; in return, the liberties of the Cinque Ports were confirmed to the portsmen of Faversham.

In 1298 Faversham contributed 34 men and the ship *Nicholas* to the fleet of 57 vessels from the Cinque Ports to take Edward I on his second conquest of Scotland, and it sent two ships with 53 mariners to Edward III's siege of Calais in 1346. In 1405-6, Henry Pay of Faversham was in command of the navy of the Cinque Ports when it assisted Henry IV in putting down the Welsh rebellion, and under Pay's leadership they later captured 120 French vessels and their cargoes.

The real advantage that Faversham gained by being a member of the Confederation was in its struggle to free itself from the manorial system and its ecclesiastical overlord. By being a member, Faversham had a charter conferring a measure of independence, and the support of the Confederation.

The port

Originally, the main landing place for the port of Faversham was at Thorne, nearly a mile downstream from the town, as large sea-going vessels could not penetrate to the head of Faversham Creek where the town centre lay. The ships had to discharge and load their cargoes at Thorne Quay, the goods being conveyed to and from the town by smaller vessels, perhaps to a small quay near the tidal head of the creek near present Flood Lane. A small-scale archaeological excavation on the old Gas Works site off West Street showed that the medieval bank of the Creek was some 60m south of its present position.

While the abbey was being built in the twelfth century, the quay at Thorne was used to bring in more than 500 shiploads of building materials, including Kentish ragstone, Reigate stone, Caen stone from Normandy and roofing slate from Devon. In 1276 Thorne was included with Faversham, when it was required to provide a ship for the Cinque Ports Confederation.

By the late twelfth century merchants' houses, probably with cellars and warehouses, began to be built on the east bank of Faversham Creek, along the line of Abbey Street and Court Street. The markets and annual fairs moved to the present site. Fourteenth century documents reflect this expansion by referring to the 'Old' and 'New' town.

Trade with London was important not only to Faversham but also to most North Kent coastal towns. Agricultural produce, particularly cereals, was carried regularly from Faversham Town Quay to Thorne Quay then loaded onto larger vessels and shipped to the capital, whilst imported goods were carried back to the port, for example, candle wax was brought from London in 1428. The earliest surviving list of the Faversham ‘table of fees’, dated 1443, indicates the range of goods shipped: wine, wool, salmon, wheat, malt, barley, other grain, herring, salt, beer, and coal. The port would also have been busy with local fishing boats.

A stylised pictorial map of *c.* 1520 is the only evidence at present for quayside installations at Faversham in the Middle Ages. Thorne Quay is shown with a large timber-framed warehouse, fronted by a gravelled quayside above a stout piled timber quay with a possible watchtower. Further upstream, where Standard Quay now stands, there is another timber-built quay with a large swivel-based crane and crane house and a double-hooked crane rope; a nearby warehouse and timber-framed houses in Abbey Street are also visible. The Town Quay is shown even further upstream. It has a huge timber wharf made of piles bolted together, running along the Creekside to a small quay with a gravelled quayside above, upon which stands the Town Warehouse (still surviving as Training Ship *Hazard*). The medieval Flood Mill is shown in the upper reaches. A long timber palisade along the side of the creek side may be the remains of a defence.

In 1531, Henry Hatch, a rich local businessman, decided to reconstruct one of the town’s wharves and to build a market house. The work had not begun by the time of his death, but he dedicated his fortune to the improvement of both the town and its port.

Fishing and oyster dredging

Fishing and oyster dredging were practised during the Romano-British period and Saxon periods, when many of the fishing grounds around the Thames and Medway estuaries became royal possessions. In 1183, Henry II granted the fisheries of Milton, which included the oyster and common fishery at Faversham, to St Saviour’s abbey.

By the thirteenth century there were oyster fisheries in the Lower Medway and the Swale licensed by the lord of the manor (the abbot of St Saviour’s) and administered by ‘the free fishermen and free dredgermen of the hundred and manor of Faversham’. The fishing of floating fish using both weir traps and nets was also very productive, and by the mid-thirteenth century the town was giving 1,000 herring and 124 lyng fish annually to the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Mills

Flood Mill, at the head of the tidal water and now Gas Works Quay (formerly Gunpowder Dock) was mentioned in Domesday Book, and seems to have been a tide mill. The *c.* 1520 map shows it as a large timber-built structure on a stone base, standing on an elevated position across the tidal creek, with sluices beneath and a water wheel and mill race to one side. A windmill, Abbey Mill, is known to have stood between the abbey and what is now East Street. It was probably a post-mill erected in the twelfth or thirteenth century by the monks and is likely to have been demolished at the Dissolution.

Inns

Some of Faversham’s medieval inns have survived, although in a much altered form. The Ship Inn, Market Place/West Street may have been established *c.* 1300, although it is first

mentioned in 1597. The Bull Inn, Tanner's Street, lies at the heart of the original settlement and may date from the fifteenth century or earlier. The Sun Inn, West Street, originally a hall-house, is thought to have been a hostelry since sometime in the fifteenth century. The Fleur-de-Lis, Preston Street was an inn from the fifteenth century, now Faversham's Heritage Centre. The murder of Thomas Arden was plotted in an inn called the Fleur-de-Lis, but that is now thought to have been an establishment in the market place (pers. comm. A. Percival). The Castle, West Street, probably dates from the early to mid-sixteenth century.

4.2.3 The post-medieval period

Faversham grew in wealth and prosperity during the post-medieval period. The port continued to expand, and new industries such as brewing, gunpowder manufacturing and boat and barge building grew up. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries Faversham was an important sea-going port and market town.

4.2.3.1 Market and fairs

In 1657 the two weekly markets were still being held, but the Friday market had been changed to a Saturday. The markets continued to be held in the Market Place, where they are still held today - perhaps Kent's longest surviving market.

A market hall was erected at the north end of Market Place in 1574, as a result of Henry Hatch's bequest (see above). It was a timber-framed structure with a bell-tower and clock, supported on oak pillars and paved underneath to accommodate stalls. It was converted into a guildhall in 1603, and in 1617 the rows of medieval shambles were demolished to leave space, 'the market-gravel', for temporary stalls. In 1746 the fish market was moved to the market house, beside a water-pump installed in 1635. A corn market was held every Wednesday, and a cattle market on the first and third Tuesday of every month.

The two annual fairs continued to be held on 14th February and 1st August, but after 1685 they were moved from Abbey Close and Nether Green to Court Street below Partridge Lane. By the 1770s the markets and fairs were 'mere skeletons of what they formerly were...' but they seem to have improved by the end of the eighteenth century when Hasted described them although the fairs were again in decline at the beginning of the nineteenth century. They were closed in the second half of that century.

4.2.3.2 The manor

After the Dissolution the greater part of the estates of the abbey was dispersed, but the manor and the most of the abbey site remained with the Crown for over a century. In 1629, Charles I granted the manor to Sir Dudley Diggs of Chilham Castle, and soon after it was acquired by Sir George Sondes whose descendants, as Earls of Faversham, held it until the nineteenth century.

4.2.3.3 The church

In 1708, the south-east crossing pier was repaired, in 1749 the six bells were recast into eight, and in 1755 the tower, crossing and nave were demolished. The nave was rebuilt by George Dance in classical style, whilst the new west tower by Charles Beazley was completed in 1797 with an open stone spire based on Wren's church of St Dunstan in East London. There was further restoration work in the nineteenth century.

4.2.3.4 The grammar school

In 1526 Dr John Cole, a chaplain of the Chapel Royal and warden of All Souls College, Oxford, endowed a school within the abbey precincts for the education of novices. It was disbanded after the Dissolution, and not refounded until 1576, as the 'Free Grammar School of Elizabeth, Queen of England, in Faversham'. Building began in December 1587; it is timber-framed, with a schoolroom and master's study above an open arcade of ten columns.

The school continued to be held in this building until 1879, when a new school in St Ann's Road replaced it. The old building was converted into cottages, restored and converted into a Masonic Hall in 1887, and restored again in the 1970s.

4.2.3.5 Industry and trade

The Cinque Ports connection

Money for ship-service was raised in 1582 (£300), 1586 (£400) and 1587 (£390). In 1588 Faversham sent a 40 ton pinnace, (the *Hasarde*) to join the fleet against the Spanish Armada, and in 1626 it contributed £60 towards equipping two ships. The Local Government Acts of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries altered the Confederation and removed the remnants of its former administrative powers although it still remains as an institution, with Faversham still being a limb of Dover.

The port

The port grew and prospered in the post-medieval period. In 1566 it had 18 vessels between 5 and 45 tons, and 50 inhabitants occupied in trading and fishing. In 1559 the first sluice was built to help scour the creek of alluvial mud, thus enabling larger ships to reach the port, and by 1570 more warehouses and stores were built along its east side. At the end of the sixteenth century most of London's grain was shipped through the port.

In 1629 Faversham had 30 vessels between 2 and 30 tons, with 12 ships' masters and 72 seamen to man them. In 1676 a Special Commission of the Exchequer assigned two legal quays (for the unloading of foreign merchandise) to the Custom Port of Faversham: Standard Quay, owned by the Earl of Faversham and with a range of timber-framed warehouses; and the shorter Town Quay, owned by the town of Faversham, where the 'common beam' (large measuring scales) was kept. By then Thorne Quay was disused and had been replaced by Standard Quay which was closer to the town centre. Other quays developed over the next century, all on the east side of Faversham Creek: Ordnance Wharf, constructed for the Government Board of Ordnance who ran the gunpowder factory from 1760 to 1815; Wool Quay whence wool was shipped; King's Head Quay named after an nearby inn.

In the seventeenth century Faversham provided the London market with great quantities of agricultural and horticultural produce including animal skins and horns, and also exported gunpowder to various destinations. In return groceries, wine, dairy products, luxury goods, timber and coal were brought in. By 1701 it had 32 vessels with an overall tonnage of 888 tons, and by 1789 there were 291 vessels with an overall tonnage of 5,235 tons. The volume of traffic in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries placed Faversham among the leading ports of Kent, and in certain branches of coastal trade it had few rivals anywhere in England.,

The threat of competition from the railways led to improvements to the port in the 1840s. For example, the channel from Ordnance Wharf to Nagden was widened and straightened and a new sluice and bridge built upstream of Town Quay. The railway arrived in Faversham in 1858 but the port continued to flourish, and by the 1890s was busier than ever. Gas works,

breweries, coal stores, brick-fields, ship, boat- and barge-building yards, a large timber yard, warehouses, milling plants, cement works, and factories for explosives developed along Faversham Creek, mainly with their own wharves. During the twentieth century commercial traffic first dwindled gradually and then declined rapidly in reaction to changes in industry and transport, and today Faversham Creek has been transformed into a yachting marina.

The fishery and oyster dredging

By the mid-sixteenth century fishing was well organised, with several types of vessel being used including crayers, mungers and dredging cocks. Bequests of fishing smacks, shares in fishing boats and fishing equipment such as nets and lines were frequent, and records show that cod, dabs, herring, mackerel, plaice, smelts, sole and whiting were regularly caught, as were trout and salmon in the Thames estuary. Oysters were dredged within defined limits and there was a Faversham Oyster Fishing Company. Cockles, mussels, whelks and winkles were raked and gathered in baskets, and eels were trapped or speared in the creeks. By 1673 about 70 families were supported by fishing and oyster fishing; in 1776 there were 110 families and 170 families in 1792. One boat was kept solely to carry oysters to the Billingsgate Market on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Throughout the eighteenth century oysters accounted for virtually all Faversham's foreign trade, mostly with Holland. The trade continued until the early twentieth century, and in 1932 a new Faversham Oyster Fishery Company was formed as a purely commercial venture, unlike the trade guild or collective that preceded it (pers. comm. A. Percival). The company ceased operations after World War II and the grounds were let to the Seasalter and Ham Oyster Fishery Company.

Gunpowder manufacture

Faversham was one of the first towns in England to produce gunpowder on any scale, with the first gunpowder works being established in the town by the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Faversham Creek provided a good communication route for the import of raw materials and the export of the finished product and a reliable source of energy to run the mills, while the nearby woodland offered a good source of charcoal. An added bonus was the proximity of the dockyard at Chatham, less than 20 miles away. The main disadvantage of the site was that it was close to the Continent, and therefore vulnerable to attack.

The first works at Faversham were established *c.* 1554-1558 on what is now the St Ann's Estate, and were later known as the Home Works. By the eighteenth century they occupied the entire stretch of the riverbank from north of Ospringe to the head of Faversham Creek at Flood Lane. Shortly after the Home Works began production, the Oare Works (or the Davington Works or Mills) were established along the stream leading to Oare. Between 1650 and 1750 the recorded shipments of gunpowder through the port were often over 40 tons per year, but it appears that a far greater quantity was being smuggled out without the knowledge of the Customs Commissioners.

In 1760 the Government took over the Home Works, which, as the Royal Gunpowder Factory, was the first state-run gunpowder works in England. A programme of expansion and improvements was put in hand, and the factory's annual output multiplied enormously. In 1767 an explosion damaged Davington Priory, and another in 1781 killed three workmen and caused more damage to Davington Priory, the west end of Faversham church and many other properties, so in 1786 the more dangerous processes were transferred to a new site well to the

north of the town (Marsh Works). Eighty-four men were employed in 1788 but during the Napoleonic Wars, almost a quarter of Faversham's male population worked there. With the decline in demand after the war the works were let to private companies.

The first guncotton to be produced in England was made at the Marsh Works in 1847, but the process ceased within six months, after an explosion killed 21 employees and caused much damage. There was yet another explosion at the Marsh Works in 1867. In 1873 a factory for the production of guncotton was built on an isolated site at Uplees, and in 1904 another new factory was built near Harty Ferry. The gunpowder mills flourished throughout World War I, but in April 1916 a very serious explosion in a TNT works killed 106 employees and injured another 66. Despite the dangers, a large increase in the labour force was necessary to meet the demands of the War, and the Davington Light Railway was constructed to transport the workers to the Uplees Works. Demand decreased at the end of the World War I and a number of the works closed, although Mexico Mining Explosives opened on Abbey Fields in 1924 and the Oare and Marsh Works were extensively modernised in 1926, but were closed in 1934.

Mills

Faversham has had two watermills for milling corn on the creek. In 1613 the earliest, Flood Mill, was superseded by a new watermill built further downstream. The new watermill, driven by a stream rising in Shooting Meadow behind the church and flowing to Abbey Farm before turning northwards to empty into the creek, stood on Old Mill Meadow at the west end of what was to become Standard Quay. It was replaced by a mill built on the same site in 1761 but was removed when the quayside was developed and modified at the end of the eighteenth century.

There were also a number of windmills. Forbes Road Mill (or Gravel Pit Mill), *c.* 1km south-west of the church, demolished 1905-1910; Hangman's Lane Mill, *c.* 750m south-west of the church demolished *c.* 1855; and Preston Mill, demolished in 1943 but the Mill House survives. The millers' houses of the windmills at Water Lane, Ospringe Road and Oare Road all survive, and the stump of the Oare Road windmill is now used as a dwelling (pers. comm. A. Percival). The Copton Pumping Mill, designed for pumping water from an artesian well, was built by the Faversham Water Company *c.* 1873; it ceased working by the 1920s and in 1930 it was surmounted by a water tank which no longer remains.

Inns

Five surviving inns have medieval roots, for example The Ship Inn, which is now an early seventeenth century building altered in the eighteenth century when it became the town's main coaching inn. The Bull Inn, possibly dating from the fifteenth century, is recorded in 1697 and was renowned for cock fighting in the eighteenth century. The others are the fifteenth century Sun Inn, The Fleur-de-Lis (renamed The Mason's Arms but once again The Fleur-de-Lis by 1767) and The Castle, which became one of Shepherd Neame's original houses. Post-medieval inns include the sixteenth century Anchor Inn; the seventeenth century Queen's Arms on the south side of Market Place; The Three Tuns dating from at least the mid-seventeenth century. By 1686 they provided 81 guest beds and stabling for 131 horses. In the eighteenth century they were supplemented by The Phoenix, mentioned in records of 1703, The Black Boy, The Fountain Inn and The Bear Inn.

Breweries

There were two breweries in Faversham by the mid-eighteenth century. Shepherd Neame Brewery in Court Street was founded before 1688, and probably before the end of the sixteenth century, on land adjoining a watercourse known as the Common Conduit. In 1741 Samuel Shepherd acquired the brewery and in 1790 Faversham's first steam engine was installed. The company was registered as Shepherd Neame and Co. Ltd. in 1919 and is probably the oldest surviving brewery in Britain still at work on its original site (pers. comm.. A. Percival). The founder lived at 18 Court Street, now part of the brewery offices.

Rigden's Brewery was founded in Court Street in 1764, although there was a brewery on or near the site in the middle of the sixteenth century (pers. comm. A. Percival). The Rigden family lived at Court Street House, which later became used as offices, and the brewery stretched along Court Street and, at its the rear, to Church Road. It changed hands several times and was closed by Whitbread's in 1990.

Stage coaches and carriers

As Faversham lay away from the main coach and postal route between London and Dover it was not well served by coaches, and most journeys had to be broken at Ospringe. There were local services to Canterbury and Ashford, and goods were transported by wagons and vans. The stagecoach services had ceased by 1842.

4.2.3.6 The railway

In 1858 the South Eastern Railway Company opened a main line between Faversham and Strood with connections to London, and in 1861 it was extended to Canterbury and Dover. A line from Faversham to Whitstable, operated by the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company, was opened in 1860, extended to Herne Bay in 1861 and to Ramsgate in 1863 when the track was doubled. A branch line to Creekside, Faversham, and a goods yard etc. were added to make Faversham an important passenger and freight centre. The present railway station and goods yard were built in 1897.

4.2.4 The modern town

Between the seventeenth-and late nineteenth century Faversham was a thriving port, a commercial centre and a market town. West Street, Preston Street and Key Lane were paved in 1549, East Street in 1636 and most of the town's footpaths surfaced with flat stones by 1753. Street lamps were introduced in 1751, the entrance to the town was improved with the construction of The Mall, a bridge replaced the ford across Faversham Creek, and many roads were widened. The arrival of the railway in 1858 saw further expansion of Faversham's economy, but the town did not expand into a large commercial or industrial centre, such as Chatham, Gravesend or Ashford, and it retained its small family-run businesses and early town plan. Nineteenth and early twentieth century population growth was also fairly slow but even so housing expanded into the surrounding orchards and farmland. By the end of the nineteenth century the area between Preston Street and Ospringe Road, formerly King's Field, was built on and a gas works, warehouses and new quays were developed along the creek.

Local industries and commercial businesses employ much of the local labour force although some of the population commutes both to London and other local employment centres. The surrounding area is predominantly agricultural with arable and fruit farms, grazing on the marshes and hop gardens. In 1958 the then Borough Council initiated a comprehensive restoration scheme of the c. 400 historic buildings in Faversham's urban core, and modern

development has mainly been confined to its outskirts. The areas to the north-east and the north still remain open marshland. In 1974 Faversham was absorbed into the new Swale Borough Council, but retained its town council and the right to appoint its own mayor.

4.2.5 Population

In 1086 the population of the manor of Faversham was between 300 and 375. A taxation list of 1327 notes 256 adult males, probably representing a population of *c.* 1,030 - 1,100. There were *c.* 1,515 inhabitants in 1563 and *c.* 1,627 in 1671. By 1774 they had increased to *c.* 2,527 and there were 460 houses. The first official census in 1801 records 3,364 people, rising to 3,982 by 1831, and 4,440 by 1851. The population rose more rapidly after the arrival of the railway, from 5,708 in 1861 to 11,488 in 1901. Thereafter, population growth stagnated; by 1951 it had reached only 12,293, and 12,983 in 1961. The expansion in housing after the 1960s led to a more rapid growth, and there were 17,070 inhabitants and 7,221 dwellings in 1991.

5 URBAN CHARACTERISTICS

The following summary of the principal urban features in Faversham has been divided into three main periods: Saxon AD 450-1066, medieval 1066-1540, and post-medieval from 1540. Little is known about the Saxon settlement, so Figure 14 is largely conjectural. The principal medieval and post-medieval features are shown in Figures 15 – 18. Figure 13 shows the historic buildings in the town.

5.1 Saxon plan components (Figure 14)

At the present time it is only possible to be tentative about the plan form of Saxon Faversham and the following analysis must therefore be treated as a model to be tested by further investigation. Saxon Faversham appears to have developed where several early roads converged on a ford across Faversham Creek (PC1). The settlement (PC5) grew up at the junction (PC2 – PC4) and probably occupied both sides of Tanner's Street/ Tanner's Green and Lower West Street, with a market place (PC6) in Tanner's Green. There may have been a quay (PC7) close to a sharp bend in Faversham Creek where there was a watermill (Flood Mill) (PC8) by 1086. A rich pagan Saxon cemetery (PC9) occupied what is now known as King's Field overlooking the settlement, and may have extended to Watling Street. A church (PC10) was built on higher ground to the north-east of the settlement, beyond which there may have been a royal residence on land formerly occupied by a Romano-British villa (PC11). A track (PC12) probably connected the church and royal house to the settlement around the market and quay, then to Watling Street and southwards to the King's Wood near Ashford. A key question is the extent to which Saxon Faversham displayed any urban characteristics.

The plan form of Saxon Faversham seems relatively simple, comprising the principal elements of roads, ford, market, settlement area, cemetery, quay, mill, church and a possible royal house. Much of this is conjectural, however, and its chronological framework even less clear.

PC1. Site of the early ford across the Creek.

PC2. Line of the early east-west road route from Milton to Graveney and Seasalter via Faversham.

- PC3.** Line of the early road from Ospringe to Oare Creek via Faversham.
- PC4.** Line of early road/lane from Faversham to the dens in the Ulcombe and Headcorn areas.
- PC5.** The possible extent and location of the early settlement.
- PC6.** Possible site of the market place.
- PC7.** Possible location of quay.
- PC8.** Probable site of the watermill.
- PC9.** Site of cemetery at King's Field.
- PC10.** Probable location of the Saxon church.
- PC11.** Possible site of a royal house and land.
- PC12.** Line of the early road from the royal house and church to King's Wood and Ashford.

5.2 Medieval plan components and urban features (Figures 15 and 16)

By the Norman Conquest, Faversham seems to have been a thriving port and market town, and it continued to flourish and expand throughout the medieval period. The core settlement still stood east of the ford (PC1) by the road junction (PC2, PC3), and near the market (PC4) with a guildhall and town gaol, the quay (PC5) and the watermill (PC6). The abbey dedicated to St Saviour (PC7) was founded in 1147, just north of the parish church (PC8) and subsequently the town expanded, from the old settlement centre with at least three groups of tenement plots (PC9-PC11) to a new area to the north-east with a new market place (PC19), a high street (known as West Street, PC20) and at least seven groups of tenement plots (PC12-18). The manor pound (PC21) stood at the crossroads at the south end of Tanner's Street; Town Quay (PC22) and Standard Quay (PC23) were built on the east bank of Faversham Creek and Davington Priory (PC24) was founded.

The plan form for medieval Faversham seems relatively simple comprising the elements of church, abbey, priory, market, tenement plots, road routes, quays, ford and watermill. The chronological framework for its development is, however, less clear.

- PC1.** The site of the early ford crossing the Creek.
- PC2.** Line of the early east-west route.
- PC3.** Line of the early road.
- PC4.** Site of the early market place.

PC5. Possible site of the early town landing stage/quay by Flood Lane.

PC6. Probable site of the early watermill on the Creek.

PC7. The site of St Saviour's Royal Abbey.

- a) (MUF1) Arden's House, 80 Abbey Street. Part of the outer gatehouse and abbey guesthouse. The back section is medieval, of stone rubble with a slate roof; the south wing is probably fifteenth century, with close studding to first-floor. The house was the scene of the murder of Thomas Arden in 1550 (DoE 1972, 12-13).
- b) (MUF2) 81 Abbey Street. A fifteenth century timber-framed cottage, originally part of MUF1 (DoE 1972, 13; pers. comm. A. Percival).

PC8. The Parish Church St Mary of Charity and its churchyard.

- a) (MUF3) The Parish Church of St Mary of Charity and surrounding churchyard. First built in stone in the eleventh century, largely rebuilt and extended to its present size during the fourteenth century (DoE 1972, 25).

PC9. Group of tenement plots fronting the west side of Tanner's Street.

PC10. Group of tenement plots fronting the east side of Tanner's Street and the south side of West Street.

- a) (MUF4) The Bull Inn, Tanner's Street. A fifteenth century timber-framed building with a first-floor overhang on heavy corner brackets (DoE 1972, 78).
- b) (MUF5) 55-63 West Street. A range of fifteenth to sixteenth century timber-framed houses, altered in the eighteenth century but retaining first-floor overhangs on bressumer and brackets; nineteenth century shop windows (DoE 1972, 94-95).

PC11. Group of tenement plots fronting the north side of West Street.

- a) (MUF6) 73-74 West Street. A fifteenth century timber-framed building, with later brick and stucco frontages and shop window (DoE 1972, 96).
- b) (MUF7) 75 West Street, formerly part of The Castle Inn. A fifteenth century timber-framed house with first-floor jetty. Refronted with modern shop windows (DoE 1972, 97).
- c) (MUF8) 76 West Street, formerly The Castle Inn. A fifteenth century timber-framed house, refaced in the eighteenth century (DoE 1972, 97).
- d) (MUF9) 94-95 Lutine House, West Street. A fifteenth century timber-framed building, altered in the eighteenth century but retaining its first-floor overhang (DoE 1972, 98).

- e) (MUF10) 96 West Street. A sixteenth century timber-framed building refronted in brick (DoE 1972, 98).

PC12. Group of tenement plots fronting the south side of West Street and Market Street and the west side of Preston Street.

- a) (MUF11) 18 West Street. A sixteenth century building with an eighteenth century front and nineteenth century but modernised shop front (DoE 1972, 92).
- b) (MUF12) The Sun Inn, 10-11 West Street. A fifteenth century building, refronted but retaining its first-floor overhang (DoE 1972, 90).
- c) (MUF13) Faversham News Office, 8-9 West Street. A fifteenth century timber-framed building, altered in the eighteenth century but retaining its first-floor overhang on bressumer and brackets; modern shop fronts added (DoE 1972, 89-90).
- d) (MUF14) 4-6 West Street. A range of sixteenth century buildings, refronted in the eighteenth-and nineteenth centuries, modern shop fronts (DoE 1972, 88-89).
- e) (MUF15) 1 West Street, formerly part of The Ship Hotel, now a private house. A fifteenth century timber-framed building, altered in the eighteenth century but retaining its first-floor overhang on bressumer and brackets, modern shop front (DoE 1972, 88).
- f) (MUF16) 76-76a Preston Street. A fifteenth century timber-framed building, refronted in the eighteenth century but retaining its first-floor overhang and jettied south side fronting Cross Lane, modern shop fronts (DoE 1972, 71).
- g) (MUF17) 73-75 Preston Street. A sixteenth century timber-framed building, altered in the eighteenth century but retaining its first-floor overhang on a bressumer, nineteenth century shop fronts. No. 75, The Hole in the Wall Inn, claims to be fifteenth century (DoE 1972, 70-71).

PC13. Group of tenement plots fronting the east side of Preston Street and the south side of East Street.

- a) (MUF18) 14 Preston Street. An L-shaped fifteenth century timber-framed house, refronted with stucco on first-floor, ground floor under-built with modern shop front (DoE 1972, 64).
- b) (MUF19) 13 Preston Street. The Fleur de Lis, incorrectly reputed to be The Flower-de-Luce Inn where Thomas Arden's murder was planned. A fifteenth century timber-framed building, refronted in the eighteenth century but retaining its first-floor overhang. Now Faversham's Heritage Centre (DoE 1972, 63; pers. comm. A. Percival).
- c) (MUF20) 9-11 Preston Street. Two fifteenth century timber-framed houses, refronted in the eighteenth century, with nineteenth century shop fronts. Nos. 10-11 (Tourist Information) under restoration and conversion to museum in 2002 (DoE 1972, 63).

- d) (MUF21) 7-8 Preston Street. A fifteenth century timber-framed house, refronted in the eighteenth century, but retaining its first-floor overhang on bressumer and brackets, modern shop fronts (DoE 1972, 62).

PC14. Group of tenement plots fronting the north side of West Street and the west side of Market Place and Court Street.

- a) (MUF22) 102-103 West Street. A sixteenth century timber-framed building, refronted in the eighteenth century but retaining its first-floor overhang on a bressumer. No. 103 has a small eighteenth century shop window; No. 102 a nineteenth century shop window (DoE 1972, 99).
- b) (MUF23) 105-106 West Street. A sixteenth century timber-framed structure, later refronted with cement, first-floor jettied on bressumer and brackets; nineteenth century shop fronts (DoE 1972, 100).
- c) (MUF24) 116 West Street. A restored sixteenth century jettied timber-framed house with modern shop front (DoE 1972, 101).
- d) (MUF25) Ferndell Antiques, 119 West Street. A sixteenth century timber-framed house, later refronted with plaster and modern shop front added (DoE 1972, 101).
- e) (MUF26) 121 West Street. A sixteenth century timber-framed house, dated 1697 but much older. Nineteenth century shop front (DoE 1972, 102).
- f) (MUF27) 122 West Street. A sixteenth century building with an eighteenth century front and modern shop window (DoE 1972, 102).
- g) (MUF28) The Bear Inn, 3 Market Place. An L-shaped fifteenth century timber-framed structure, composed of two buildings. The earlier to the front is medieval, the rear is probably of sixteenth century date. Late Victorian front of red brick with stone dressings and early eighteenth century alterations to interior (DoE 1972, insert between 46 and 47).
- h) (MUF29) China Village, 4 Market Place. A fifteenth century timber-framed house with an eighteenth century front and modern shop window (DoE 1972, 47).
- i) (MUF30) 5-6 Market Place. Fifteenth century or earlier timber-framed houses built around an internal courtyard; early nineteenth century shop fronts (DoE 1972, 47).
- j) (MUF31) 1-1a Court Street. A fifteenth century timber-framed building with an eighteenth century front and nineteenth century shop windows (DoE 1972, 26).
- k) (MUF32) 2-3 Court Street. A fifteenth century timber-framed building, refronted in the eighteenth century but retaining second-floor overhang on bressumer; modern shop fronts (DoE 1972, 26).
- l) (MUF33) 5-5a Court Street. A fifteenth century timber-framed hall-house, later stuccoed exterior and modern shop fronts (DoE 1972, 27).
- m) (MUF34) 7 Court Street. A sixteenth century timber-framed building, with an eighteenth century front and nineteenth century shop front (DoE 1972, 28).

- n) (MUF35) 2-3 Partridge Lane off Court Street. A fifteenth century timber-framed building, refronted in modern times but retaining its first-floor overhang on a bressumer and brackets, ground floor weatherboarded, stucco above (DoE 1972, 60).

PC15. Group of tenement plots fronting the west side of Court Street.

- a) (MUF36) 10-11a Court Street. A fifteenth century timber-framed hall-house, with a plastered front and first-floor overhang on a bressumer and brackets. Nineteenth century shop fronts added (DoE 1972, 29).
- b) (MUF37) 20-22 Court Street. Two sixteenth or seventeenth century timber-framed houses, refronted in the eighteenth century but retaining their first-floor overhangs on bressumers and brackets; eighteenth century shop windows (DoE 1972, 30).
- c) (MUF38) 23 Court Street. Sixteenth or seventeenth century house with an eighteenth century front. King Charles II is said to have been entertained there *c.* 1660 (DoE 1972, 31).

PC16. Group of tenement plots fronting the west side of Abbey Street.

- a) (MUF39) 3-4 Abbey Street. A fifteenth century timber-framed house, refaced in the eighteenth century, but retaining its first-floor overhang on a bressumer. No. 3 has an eighteenth century curved shop window and a scrolled wrought iron goods-shoot below (DoE 1972, 4).
- b) (MUF40) 7 Abbey Street. A fifteenth century timber-framed house refaced in the eighteenth century, but retaining its first-floor overhang on a bressumer; small shop window (not used) (DoE 1972, 5).
- c) (MUF41) 10-12 Abbey Street. Three sixteenth century timber-framed houses refaced in the early nineteenth century in red brick; modern shop front in part of No. 12 (DoE 1972, 6).
- d) (MUF42) 15-18 Abbey Street. A row of late medieval timber-framed houses with eighteenth century fronts (DoE 1972, 6-7).
- e) (MUF43) 19 Abbey Street. A fifteenth century timber-framed house, refronted in the early seventeenth century and again in the eighteenth century but retaining its first and second-floor overhangs and carved brackets; mathematical tiles added to exterior (DoE 1972, 7).
- f) (MUF44) 21-22 Abbey Street. A sixteenth century timber-framed building with close studding on first and second floors (DoE 1972,8).
- g) (MUF45) 23-24 Abbey Street. A pair of sixteenth century timber-framed cottages with eighteenth century additions; close studding exposed on first-floor (DoE 1972, 8).
- h) (MUF46) 25-28 Abbey Street. A range of sixteenth century timber-framed cottages, altered in the eighteenth century but preserving first-floor overhangs on a bressumer and brackets (DoE 1972, 8).
- i) (MUF47) 29-30 Abbey Street. A pair of timber-framed houses of possibly sixteenth century date, with eighteenth century fronts (DoE 1972, 9).

- j) (MUF48) Globe House, 34 Abbey Street, formerly the Globe Inn, before that the house of the abbey steward. A timber-framed building built in 1514, refronted in the eighteenth century but retaining its first-floor overhang on a bressumer (DoE 1972, 9).

PC17 Group of tenement plots fronting the east side of Abbey Street; *containing*

- a) (MUF49) 82-84 Abbey Street. A house with doorcase inscribed 1598, refronted in the early nineteenth century. The rear elevation has exposed timber framing with close studding. Interiors with early wooden panelling (DoE 1972, insert between 13 and 14; pers. comm. A. Percival).
- b) (MUF50) 87-92 Abbey Street. A range of three fifteenth century timber-framed houses, refronted in the eighteenth century but retaining first-floor overhangs on bressumer and brackets. No. 89 has close studding and No. 92 has a small curved shop window (DoE 1972, 14-15).
- c) (MUF51) 94-95 Abbey Street. A pair of sixteenth century timber-framed houses, refronted in the eighteenth century but retaining their first-floor overhangs on bressumers (DoE 1972, 15).
- d) (MUF52) The Phoenix Public House, 98-99 Abbey Street. Fourteenth century timber-framed buildings, refronted in the eighteenth century but retaining their first-floor overhangs on a bressumer. No. 99 comprises the central part of a medieval hall (DoE 1972, 15).

PC18. Group of tenement plots fronting the east side of Court Street, Middle Row, and the north side of Market Street.

- a) (MUF53) Whitbread Fremlin's former offices (formerly Messrs. George Beer and Rigden's Brewery Offices), Court Street. A sixteenth century house with an eighteenth century front, but retaining its first-floor overhang on a moulded bressumer. Ground floor ashlar, now rendered, yellow mathematical tiles to first floor. East wing has an eighteenth century core with mid-nineteenth century exterior and a billiard room attached to the north side c. 1910 (DoE 1972, insert between 31 and 32).
- b) (MUF54) 39-39a Court Street. A sixteenth century timber-framed house with a plastered front; first-floor overhang on a moulded bressumer and brackets (DoE 1972, 33).
- c) (MUF55) 47 Court Street, Havishams Coffee House. A sixteenth century timber-framed house with a plastered front; second floor jettied on bressumer and brackets, ground floor has modern shop front (DoE 1972, 36).
- d) (MUF56) 48 Court Street. A timber-framed building, entirely refronted with a high modern shop front, back elevation shows early timber-framing; gable overhanging on bressumer and brackets (DoE 1972, 37).
- e) (MUF57) 2-3a East Street. A fifteenth century timber-framed structure, refronted with stucco in the eighteenth century but retaining its first-floor overhang; modern shop front and casement windows added (DoE 1972, 38).

PC19. The Market Place.

- a) (MUF58) The Guildhall. Originally built as a market hall in 1574 (DoE 1972, 45).
- b) (MUF59) 8 Market Place. Small building, possibly sixteenth century timber-framed building, with plastered front. The first and second floors overhang on bressumers and brackets. South wing, built 1920s, now an Estate Agent (DoE 1972, 48; pers. comm. A. Percival).
- c) (MUF60) Tudor House, 10 Market Place,. A timber-framed building with the date 1570 painted on its front. Built over four storeys, each floor is jettied on a bressumer and brackets (DoE 1972, 49).

PC20. Line of West Street, equivalent to the High Street.

PC21. Site of the Manor Pound at the junction of Tanner's Street, South Road and Ospringe Road.

PC22. Site of the medieval Town Quay.

- a) (MUF61) The Training Ship *Hazard*, now used by Sea Cadets. A fifteenth century timber-framed structure, originally built as the Town Warehouse. Jettied first floor, close studding on ground floor and large panels of timber framing above (DoE 1972, 25).

PC23. Site of Standard Quay.

PC24. Site of Davington Priory, Priory Road.

- a) (MUF62) Davington Priory. Remains of priory founded in 1153. Buildings immediately adjoining the church comprise the prioress's parlour, the library, the western alley of the cloister, the arch of the lavatorium and the Norman doorway of the refectory (DoE 1972, 73).
- b) (MUF63) Davington priory church of St Mary Magdalene. The nave and tower survive (DoE 1972, 74).

Not located in a plan component

- (MUF64) Ravenscourt, Brent Hill, Davington. A fifteenth century timber-framed house, refaced with cement (DoE 1972, 18).

5.3 Post-medieval plan components and urban features (Figures 17 and 18)

During the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries the plan of the town gradually changed. The abbey was almost totally demolished soon after its suppression, houses were built on part of the site (Abbey Street) and the rest became Abbey Farm. A grammar school was established and major alterations and repairs were carried out to the parish church. West Street, Preston Street, the Market Place and the upper part of Court Street developed as the main commercial centre. The former marshland at the head of the Creek was built over by gunpowder manufacturing mills, and new quays, warehouses, yards and industrial plants were established along the east side of the Creek. New buildings were erected along the four main streets and side lanes, replacing earlier structures and filling in gaps.

During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries the town expanded. The railway arrived in 1858, housing estates were developed to the north of Faversham Creek at Davington and The Brents, and on former farmland, orchards, and marsh to the south and west of the earlier town centre as far as the A2. Quays, warehouses, yards, boat yards, industrial works, etc. were built and gunpowder mills established on the marshes beyond the town. The M2 motorway now carries much of the traffic that once went through the town.

The post-medieval plan components include the Stonebridge built over the former ford (PC1), West Street and East Street (PC2), Tanner's Street (PC3), Preston Street (PC4), Court Street and Abbey Street (PC5), the parish church and churchyard (PC6), the market place (PC7), the site of the former 'Home Works' gunpowder factories (King's Mills, Chart Mills, the sulphur and saltpetre stores and the Managers House; PC8), twelve groups of tenement plots (PC9 - 20), Abbey Farm (PC21) on the site of the medieval abbey, Standard Quay (PC22), Town Quay and later quays (PC23), and the site of the former Davington Priory and church, now a private residence (PC24).

PC1. The site of Stonebridge built in 1773 to replace the earlier ford.

PC2. The line of West Street and East Street.

PC3. Tanner's Street.

PC4. Preston Street.

PC5. Court Street and Abbey Street.

PC6. The Parish Church of St Mary of Charity and its churchyard.

- a) (PMUF1) The parish church of St Mary of Charity and its surrounding churchyard. The nave was rebuilt in 1755, the tower replaced in 1797 and all restored in the nineteenth century (Newman 1969, 300-303).

PC7. The Market Place.

- a) (PMUF2) The Guildhall. Built in 1574, the superstructure was rebuilt and enlarged in 1814, retaining the original arcade columns. An ornate, cast-iron, late nineteenth century pump replaced an earlier market pump (Scheduled Monument, SAM Kent 103; DoE 1972, 45).

PC8. Part of the site of the former Home Works gunpowder factories.

- a) (PMUF3) The Lawn and Hillside, Brent Hill. A large eighteenth century redbrick house, now divided into two. The house was built as a residence for a senior manager of the Home Works (DoE 1972, 20).
- b) (PMUF4) Davington Manor, Brent Hill. A late eighteenth century redbrick building, originally built as a sulphur and saltpetre store, now a private residence (DoE 1972, 21).

- c) (PMUF5) Stonebridge Pond. Millpond and a network of narrow gauge canals, constructed as part of the gunpowder manufactory. The operational buildings have now gone, but the remains of early nineteenth century powder mills survive at the north end.
- d) (PMUF6) Former forge, Flood Lane. An eighteenth century redbrick building, partly rendered, with two carriage doors (DoE 1972, insert between 40 and 41).

PC9. Group of tenement plots fronting the west side of Tanner's Street.

- a) (PMUF7) 37-41 Tanner's Street. Sixteenth century, seventeenth century and possibly earlier range of timber-framed houses, with first-floor overhang on a bressumer. Small shop windows in No. 40 (DoE 1972, 80).
- b) (PMUF8) 42 Tanner's Street. An eighteenth century redbrick house (DoE 1972, 80).
- c) (PMUF9) 46 Tanner's Street. A seventeenth century timber-framed cottage, formerly part of a range with jettied first-floor (DoE 1972, 80).
- d) (PMUF10) 47-49 Tanner's Street. Nos. 47-48 are seventeenth century redbrick houses, refronted in the eighteenth century. No. 49 is a possibly fifteenth century timber-framed and weatherboarded building with nineteenth century shop fronts (DoE 1972, 81).
- e) (PMUF11) 50-52 Tanner's Street. Three eighteenth century redbrick houses built *c.* 1770 for officials of the Royal Gunpowder Works (DoE 1972, 82).

PC10. Group of tenement plots fronting the east side of Tanner's Street and the south side of West Street.

- a) (PMUF12) The Three Tuns Inn, Tanner's Street. A seventeenth century building later refaced with stucco (DoE 1972, 78).
- b) (PMUF13) 51-54 West Street. A range of eighteenth century cottages, refronted in the early nineteenth century (DoE 1972, 94; pers. comm. A. Percival).
- c) (PMUF14) 46-47 West Street. Possibly seventeenth century timber-framed houses, refronted in the eighteenth century but retaining first-floor overhang on bressumer and brackets. No. 46 has nineteenth century shop windows (DoE 1972, 94).
- d) (PMUF15) The Mechanic's Arms, 44 West Street,. A probable seventeenth century timber-framed building, public house front added in the early nineteenth century (DoE 1972, 93).
- e) (PMUF16) 30-31 West Street. A pair of seventeenth century brick cottages (DoE 1972, 93).
- f) (PMUF17) 24 West Street. A seventeenth century building refronted in the eighteenth century, modern shop window added (DoE 1972, 92).

PC11. Group of tenement plots fronting the north side of West Street.

- a) (PMUF18) Forge House, 64 West Street,. A probable eighteenth century timber-framed building, refronted with brick, stucco and weatherboarding. Early nineteenth century shop window and additions (DoE 1972, 95).

- b) (PMUF19) 65 West Street. A seventeenth century timber-framed house, refronted in the nineteenth century, but retaining its first-floor overhang on a bressumer (DoE 1972, 96).
- c) (PMUF20) 66-71 West Street. A range of eighteenth century houses of red brick (DoE 1972, 96).
- d) (PMUF21) 78 West Street. A seventeenth century house, refronted with stucco in the early nineteenth century (DoE 1972, 97).
- e) (PMUF22) 93-93a West Street. A possible eighteenth century or earlier timber-framed house, refronted in the early nineteenth century, stuccoed (DoE 1972, 98).
- f) (PMUF23) 97 West Street. A seventeenth century building of brick, with a modern shop front (DoE 1972, 98).

PC12. Group of tenement plots fronting the south side of West Street and Market Street and the west side of Preston Street.

- a) (PMUF25) 20 West Street. An eighteenth century brick house, now divided into two, with later additions (DoE 1972, 92).
- b) (PMUF26) 15-17 West Street. A seventeenth century timber-framed range, refronted in the eighteenth century but retaining its first-floor overhang on a bressumer and bracket. Ground floor of brick with nineteenth century shop windows (DoE 1972, 91).
- c) (PMUF27) 13-14 West Street. Two eighteenth century-buildings, with modern shop fronts (DoE 19782, 91).
- d) (PMUF28) 12 West Street. A seventeenth century timber-framed building, refronted with mathematical tiles in the eighteenth century (DoE 1972, 90).
- e) (PMUF29) 2 West Street. An eighteenth century building, refronted in roughcast, with modern shop front (DoE 1972, 88).
- f) (PMUF30) 14 Market Place. An eighteenth century building of red brick. Early nineteenth century shop front with wide modern fascia (DoE 1972, 50).
- g) (PMUF31) 89-90 Preston Street. A seventeenth century timber-framed building, refronted with stucco in the eighteenth century. No. 89 has overhangs to first and second floors, modern shop fronts (DoE 1972, 72).
- h) (PMUF32) 88 Preston Street. A building with seventeenth century or earlier core, with first-floor overhang, modern shop widow added (DoE 1972, 72).
- i) (PMUF33) 78-78a Preston Street. A seventeenth century building, refronted in the nineteenth century. Curvilinear shop front added to south in the late nineteenth century, modern shop front to north (DoE 1972, 72).
- j) (PMUF34) 77 Preston Street. A seventeenth century timber-framed building, refronted in the early nineteenth century, modern shop front (DoE 1972, 71).

PC13. Group of tenement plots fronting the north side of West Street, and the west side of Market Place and Court Street.

- a) (PMUF35) 104 West Street. A seventeenth century timber-framed building, refronted in the eighteenth century, modern shop front (DoE 1972, 99).

- b) (PMUF36) 111 West Street. A late eighteenth to nineteenth century building, with mathematical tiled front and east side weatherboarded, modern shop window to front (DoE 1972, 100).
- c) (PMUF37) 114 West Street. A large seventeenth century house, stuccoed, with modern shop front, now a restaurant (DoE 1972, 101).
- d) (PMUF38) 1 Market Place. A probable seventeenth century timber-framed building, refronted with mathematical tiles in the eighteenth century but retaining second-floor overhang on a bressumer and brackets. Ground floor has eighteenth century shop fronts, curved at the corner (DoE 1972, 46).
- e) (PMUF39) 2 Market Place. An eighteenth century brick building with nineteenth century shop fronts (the rear is sixteenth century) (DoE 1972 46-47).
- f) (PMUF40) 7-7a Market Place. One building of seventeenth century date with carriage entrance to north end, altered and refaced in the nineteenth century, with two twentieth century glass shop fronts, (DoE 1972, 48).
- g) (PMUF41) 4 Court Street. Eighteenth century building of red brick, with modern shop front (DoE 1972, 27).
- h) (PMUF42) 6 Court Street. A seventeenth century timber-framed building, refronted in the eighteenth century but retaining its second-floor overhang on a bressumer and brackets, modern shop front (DoE 1972, 28).
- i) (PMUF43) 8-9 Court Street. A seventeenth century timber-framed building, refronted in the eighteenth century, slight first-floor overhang and a nineteenth century shop front (DoE 1972, 28).

PC14. Group of tenement plots fronting the west side of Court Street.

- a) (PMUF44) 17 Court Street. A nineteenth century building with date 1869 and initials NS in keystone over doorway. Painted brick, with plaster decorated with hop plants in high relief at either end of ground floor and either side of central doorway. Now the offices of Shepherd Neame Brewery (DoE 1972, 29).
- b) (PMUF45) 18 Court Street. An early eighteenth century red brick house. The doorway is flanked by engaged Doric columns carrying an entablature. Offices of Shepherd Neame Brewery (Swaine 1969, 72; DoE 1972, 29-30; pers. comm. A. Percival).
- c) (PMUF46) 19 Court Street. An early nineteenth century red brick building, now part of Shepherd Neame Brewery offices (DoE 1972, 30).
- d) (PMUF47) 24 Court Street. A mid-eighteenth century building in red brick, with a triangular pediment above the door case (DoE 1972, 31).
- e) (PMUF48) 25 Court Street. An L-shaped timber-framed house. The north-south wing dates from 1605 and was refronted in the eighteenth century, but retains its first-floor overhang on a bressumer and bracket, modern shop front added later. The east wing is also timber-framed, gable overhanging on bressumer and brackets (Swaine 1969, 77).

PC15. Group of tenement plots fronting the west side of Abbey Street.

- a) (PMUF49) 5 Abbey Street. A double-fronted timber-framed building of early sixteenth century date and a medieval cellar. Refronted in red brick in the eighteenth century, fine timber door case and front entrance with attached Doric columns and triangular pediment (Swaine 1969, 55).
- b) (PMUF50) 6 Abbey Street. A seventeenth century house refronted in the eighteenth century (DoE 1972, 5).
- c) (PMUF51) 8-9 Abbey Street. A pair of small eighteenth century houses (DoE 1972, 5).
- d) (PMUF52) 14 Abbey Street, formerly The King's Head Inn, now private house. A double-fronted eighteenth century brick building (DoE 1972, 6).
- e) (PMUF53) 20 Abbey Street. A seventeenth century timber-framed house, refronted with brick in the early nineteenth century (DoE 1972, 7).

PC16. Group of tenement plots fronting the east side of Abbey Street.

PC17. Group of tenement plots fronting the east side of Court Street, Middle Row and the north side of Market Street and East Street.

- a) (PMUF54) 40 Court Street. An eighteenth century building in red brick, doorway with fluted Doric pilasters and pediment above; late sixteenth century timber-framed wing to rear and later extension to the south (DoE 1972, 34; pers. comm. A. Percival).
- b) (PMUF55) 42-43 Court Street. Two mid-seventeenth century buildings, refronted in the eighteenth century; later shop windows added (DoE 1972, 35).
- c) (PMUF56) 46 Court Street. An early seventeenth century timber-framed building, altered in the late seventeenth century. The back of the house has its first-floor jettied on a bressumer and brackets; modern shop front (DoE 1972, 36).
- d) (PMUF57) 48-50 Middle Row, formerly The Star Inn. A brick building constructed c. 1625, with a rear extension; the front of the building has undergone much alteration (Swaine 1969, 97; pers. comm. A. Percival).
- e) (PMUF58) 1-2 Market Street. A late eighteenth or early nineteenth century building. No. 1 with an early nineteenth century shop front (DoE 1972, 51).
- f) (PMUF59) The Swan Inn, 5-6 Market Street. Two buildings, No. 5/5a originally an eighteenth century shop and No. 6 an eighteenth century house in brick. Both fronts greatly altered in the nineteenth century (Swaine 1969, 96; DoE 1972, 51).
- g) (PMUF60) 5 East Street. Large eighteenth century house in brown brick, with red brick window dressings, and a large shop front added in the twentieth century (DoE 1972, 39).
- h) (PMUF61) 16 East Street, formerly The Recreation Tavern, now Tandoori restaurant. An early seventeenth century or earlier timber-framed building, refronted in the eighteenth century, but retaining its first-floor overhang on a bressumer. (DoE 1972, 39).

- i) (PMUF62) Cooksditch, East Street. A large mid-eighteenth century house in red brick, refronted with yellow/white brick in the nineteenth century. The centre portion was built *c.* 1774 and two projecting wings were added 1790-98 (DoE 1972, 40; Newman 1969, 306-307).

PC18. Group of tenement plots fronting the south side of East Street and the east side of Preston Street and the north side of Gatefield Lane.

- a) (PMUF63) 55-55a East Street. An eighteenth century brick house, east side weatherboarded (DoE 1972, 40).
- b) (PMUF64) 12 Preston Street. An early nineteenth century building fronted with mathematical tiles, twentieth century shop front (DoE 1972, 63; Swaine 1969, 100; pers. comm. A. Percival).
- c) (PMUF65) 1-6 Gatefield Lane. A row of late eighteenth century buildings, probably built in 1790s, with brick fronts. Nos. 1-3 are shops, Nos. 4-6 are dwellings (DoE 1972, 40-41; Swaine 1969, 82; pers. comm. A. Percival).

PC19. Group of tenement plots fronting the east side of Preston Street.

- a) (PMUF66) 15-17 Preston Street. A private town house built of red brick *c.* 1870, with a side extension. It has a projecting porch with two Ionic columns and two pilasters supporting an entablature. In the mid-twentieth century it became Faversham Council's Municipal Offices, now The Alexander Centre (Swaine 1969, 101; Cadman and Percival 1978, 23).
- b) (PMUF67) 18-19 Preston Street. An early eighteenth century timber-framed building with a weatherboarded rear. Modern shop fronts added (DoE 1972, 64-65).
- c) (PMUF68) 37 Preston Street. An eighteenth century building, with weatherboarding to west and south sides, and a late nineteenth or early twentieth century plate glass shop front (DoE 1972, 65).
- d) (PMUF69) 39-40 Preston Street. A late seventeenth century building, with later rendering and a modern fascia added, once part of No. 38, which has been demolished (Swaine 1969, 102).
- e) (PMUF70) 41 Preston Street, northern part of the Railway Hotel. An eighteenth century red brick building, to the south of which the Railway Hotel was added in the nineteenth century (DoE 1972, 66; Swaine 1969, 103).

PC20. Group of tenement plots fronting the west side of Preston Street.

- a) (PMUF71) Chase House, 55 Preston Street. An eighteenth century redbrick house, with a timber entrance portico of Doric columns supporting an entablature (Swaine 1969, 104).
- b) (PMUF72) St Mary's Vicarage, 56 Preston Street. An early nineteenth century building of red brick, with a recessed and rusticated doorway (DoE 1972, 69).
- c) (PMUF73) The Chimney Boy, 59 Preston Street. A mid-eighteenth century brick building, with modern roughcast added. Doorway with fluted pilasters, frieze and pediment (DoE 1972, 70).
- d) (PMUF74) 38 Stone Street, corner of Preston Street. An eighteenth century redbrick building, with a ground-floor shop (Swaine 1969, 110).

- e) (PMUF75) 67 Preston Street. A seventeenth century brick house with a tile-hung facade. Greatly altered in 1965 (Swaine 1969, 105).
- f) (PMUF76) 69 Preston Street. An early eighteenth century brick building with mathematical tiling to upper floor; ground floor has a small nineteenth century shop window and doorway (DoE 1972, 70; Swaine 1969, 105).
- g) (PMUF77) 70 Preston Street. A seventeenth century building, refaced in the early nineteenth century, shop to ground floor (Swaine 1969, 105).

PC21. Abbey Farm, part of the former abbey.

PC22. Standard Quay.

- a) (PMUF78) Gillett's Granaries. A long range of granaries or storehouses of reused timber-framing on stone rubble bases. The structure was built *c.* 1640 from stone from the abbey's refectory (Swaine 1969, 109; DoE 1972, 77).
- b) (PMUF79) Warehouse north east of Gillett's Ltd. An early nineteenth century timber-framed and weatherboarded structure (DoE 1972, insert between 76 and 77).
- c) (PMUF80) Warehouse north of Gillett's Ltd. An eighteenth century timber-framed, structure, partly underbuilt with red brick, extended in the early nineteenth century, weatherboarded exterior (DoE 1972, insert between 76 and 77).
- d) (PMUF81) Office and store, north of Gillett's Ltd. Built in *c.* 1840, timber-framed and weatherboarded (DoE 1972, insert between 76 and 77).
- e) (PMUF82) Warehouse north of Gillett's Ltd. Built *c.* 1840, timber-framed and weatherboarded (DoE 1972, insert between 76 and 77).

PC23. Town Quay and later quaysides, Belvedere Road, Quay lane and Conduit Street.

- a) (PMUF83) The Swan & Harlequin Inn, Quay Lane. An eighteenth century building of painted brick; its doorway has fluted pilasters and projecting cornice. It was originally named The Swan & Harlequin Inn, became The Coal Exchange in the nineteenth century, and reverted to its original name in 1990s (DoE 1972, 75; pers. comm. A. Percival).
- b) (PMUF84) Mill building in Denne's Depot, Belvedere Road. Four storeys, built in yellow stock brick *c.* 1843. Formerly a steam-mill, now being converted into dwellings (DoE 1972, 18; pers. comm. A. Percival).

PC24. Site of the former Davington priory and Church, now a private residence.

Not located in a plan component

(PMUF85) The Masonic Hall (The Old Free Grammar School), Abbey Place. Built in 1587 as the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School. Timber-framed building standing on an open arcade of 10 octagonal columns. Converted into Masonic Hall in 1887 (Cadman and Percival 1978, 14; DoE 1972, 2).

(PMUF86) Fighting Cocks Cottage and Abbey Cottage, 2-3 Abbey Place. A pair of cottages, the west wall including part of the medieval abbey walls. No. 2 is eighteenth century, clad in tarred weatherboarding, and No. 3 is of nineteenth century yellow brick (DoE 1972, 2).

(PMUF87) Warehouse, Abbey Green. An eighteenth to nineteenth century two-storeyed warehouse in red brick (DoE 1972, 12).

(PMUF88) 63-64 Abbey Street. A pair of seventeenth or early eighteenth century cottages built into the inner gatehouse of the abbey. The north and west walls are of masonry on the ground floor, with timber-framing and weatherboarding above (DoE 1972, 12).

(PMUF89) The Anchor Inn and Anchor Cottage, 52-52a Abbey Street. A mid-seventeenth century block under one roof, comprising the Anchor Inn, built of narrow brick with some eighteenth century work, now rendered; Anchor Cottage has tarred weatherboarding over timber framing (Swaine 1969, 61; DoE 1972, 11).

(PMUF90) 50-51 Abbey Street. Two double-fronted probably seventeenth century timber-framed houses refronted in the eighteenth century (DoE 1972, 10).

(PMUF91) Flint House, Church Road. A mid-nineteenth century (*c.* 1857) school building of knapped flint with stone dressings in Gothic style. Now derelict (Cadman and Percival 1978, 16).

(PMUF92) St Mary's Court, Church Road. Built in 1852 as the Faversham National School, to designs by R.C. Hussey. A two-storey range with central gatehouse, of knapped flints with stone dressings, now converted into dwellings. (DoE 1972, 25).

(PMUF93) The railway station, Station Road. Built *c.* 1897-8, in yellow brick with red brick dressings and a slate roof, replacing an earlier station. The railway complex includes a water tower built *c.* 1898, a goods station, engine shed and carriage shed from *c.* 1860 (DoE 1972 insert between 76 and 77).

(PMUF94) Mall House, 49 Preston Street (south of the railway line). A large house built in 1743 of red brick, with a doorway with engaged Doric columns, a projecting cornice and a wrought-iron lantern (DoE 1972, 66).

(PMUF95) Wreight's House, 50 Preston Street (south of railway line). An early nineteenth century redbrick house, doorway with engaged Doric columns and projecting cornice. Matching stables to the north (DoE 1972, 67).

(PMUF96) Delbridge House, 53 Preston Street (north of railway). A large eighteenth century redbrick house with a porch with twin wooden Doric columns, a curved recess and round-headed doorway. Formerly known as Academy House, it was used as a private school between *c.* 1840 and 1872. Later it became the Constitutional Club (DoE 1972, 68).

(PMUF97) Almshouses and chapel, South Road. Built 1856-1863 and designed by Messrs. Hooker and Wheeler of Brenchley, Kent. Built in red brick with white brick bands and stone dressings, with low towers at each end of the main front, and a chapel in the centre (DoE 1972, 76).

(PMUF98) St Ann's Cross, South Road. Built *c.* 1850, probably as a dwelling for the manager of the nearby Home Works gunpowder mills (DoE 1972, insert between 76 and 77).

(PMUF99) 56 South Road. Lodge to the Home Works gunpowder mills, built of hammered dressed stone c. 1851 (DoE 1972, insert between 76 and 77).

(PMUF100) Whitefriars, 35-36 Tanner's Street. An eighteenth century redbrick house, doorway with fluted Doric pilasters, frieze, pediment and round-headed arch and door. Originally built for a tanner, it is now a presbytery for Carmelite friars (DoE 1972, 79; pers. comm. A. Percival).

6 THE POTENTIAL OF FAVERSHAM

6.1 Archaeological resource overview

There has been very little modern archaeological excavation in Faversham town centre, other than rescue excavations on the site of the abbey and Romano-British villa in 1965, minor salvage work, and a few small site evaluations. Thus, little is known about the surviving archaeological sub-surface deposits outside areas of destruction such as cellars and basements. The excavated areas, however, show survival of post-medieval, medieval and earlier evidence, and sites such as the iron age settlement at Abbey Street, the Romano-British villa, the Saxon cemetery at King's Field and the medieval abbey indicate that the quality of sub-surface survival is considerable. The area around Faversham Creek and adjacent former marshland must contain waterlogged deposits, very probably containing organic remains. Current evidence shows that building materials, pottery, metal, etc. survive well in the study area.

Some archaeological sub-surface deposits have been damaged by nineteenth and twentieth century redevelopment and by cellars, although a 1997 survey has shown that cellars can also have archaeological potential. About 14% of the cellars discovered by the survey were thirteenth or early fourteenth century stone-lined structures, many containing medieval stone details or with original timber joisting still in place (Figures 19 and 20; Pearson 1997).

Archaeological work and the cellar survey indicate that areas of sub-surface archaeological deposits survive in various areas of the town, although medieval and later stratigraphy may be comparatively thin and damaged by modern intrusions. Thus, there is good potential for establishing the evolution and development of the late Saxon and medieval market town and port, and for discovering earlier settlement within the core centre, but this will depend on locating surviving areas of intact medieval and earlier stratigraphy.

6.2 Research questions

The purpose of this document is to develop policy for Faversham's archaeological deposits, particularly in the historic town core. Few of the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval components of the town have been archaeologically investigated, and there is virtually no archaeological evidence for the economic base of the Saxon and medieval town.

Archaeological deposits have been subjected to some disturbance by cellars and modern development. Accordingly Faversham's archaeological potential may relate more to answering specific questions as to its origins, chronological development and situation within Kent's urban network rather than to extensive area excavation where more general questions relating to urban archaeology might be investigated.

6.3 Key areas for research

6.3.1 Faversham in the pre-Saxon period

The following need to be investigated

- Evidence for pre-Romano-British settlement

- The nature, extent and chronology of Romano-British settlement in the later urban area
- Relationship of Romano-British settlement in the area to Watling Street including, access routes
- Evidence of continuity of settlement between the Romano-British and Saxon periods

6.3.2 Faversham in the Saxon period

- The nature, extent and chronology of the early Saxon settlement
- Cemetery evidence related to the Saxon settlement, including King's Field.
- Evidence for the existence for a royal estate centre at Faversham, its chronology and development
- Evidence for the establishment of the church at Faversham, and for its relationship with the postulated royal estate centre and associated settlement
- The nature, date and extent of later Saxon settlement.
- The location, date and character of any Saxon harbour or quay installations
- The location, date and nature of any early market(s)
- The economic base for Saxon settlement
- The evidence for any industry within the Saxon settlement

6.3.3 Faversham in the medieval period

- The nature, extent and chronology of post-Conquest urban settlement at Faversham. The origins and development of the abbey.
- The impact on the development of the urban settlement of the abbey, the harbour, and existing settlement. Does the medieval urban form originate from a single focus or does it grow out of a number of foci?
- The location and chronology of markets in medieval Faversham
- The nature, extent and chronology of occupation within the urban core
- The form and character of individual properties
- The development of the medieval church
- The location, date and character of the medieval quays
- The economic base of the medieval town, including industry

6.3.4 Faversham in the post-medieval period

- The development of the post-medieval town and port
- The details and plan of the post-medieval tenement and street pattern
- The economic base of the post-medieval town and port
- The impact of the Dissolution on the town
- The nature and extent of the early gunpowder works
- The location, plan and details of the expansion of the various quays, wharves and warehouses along the Creek at different times during the post-medieval period

6.3.5 General questions

- The palaeo-environmental history of the town
- The evidence of artefactual remains in interpreting Faversham's pre-urban and urban role

- The influence of Faversham on its hinterland

The discovery and study of both structures and artefacts would illuminate these topics. Small-scale archaeological sampling in individual properties in Faversham could provide answers to specific questions. Consideration should be given, however, to large-scale excavation over a number of adjacent properties, which would provide a wider picture, if desk-top assessment and field evaluation demonstrate the case. The position and importance of Faversham in the hierarchy of Kent towns can only be solved through excavation, field survey and consultation of historical documentation.

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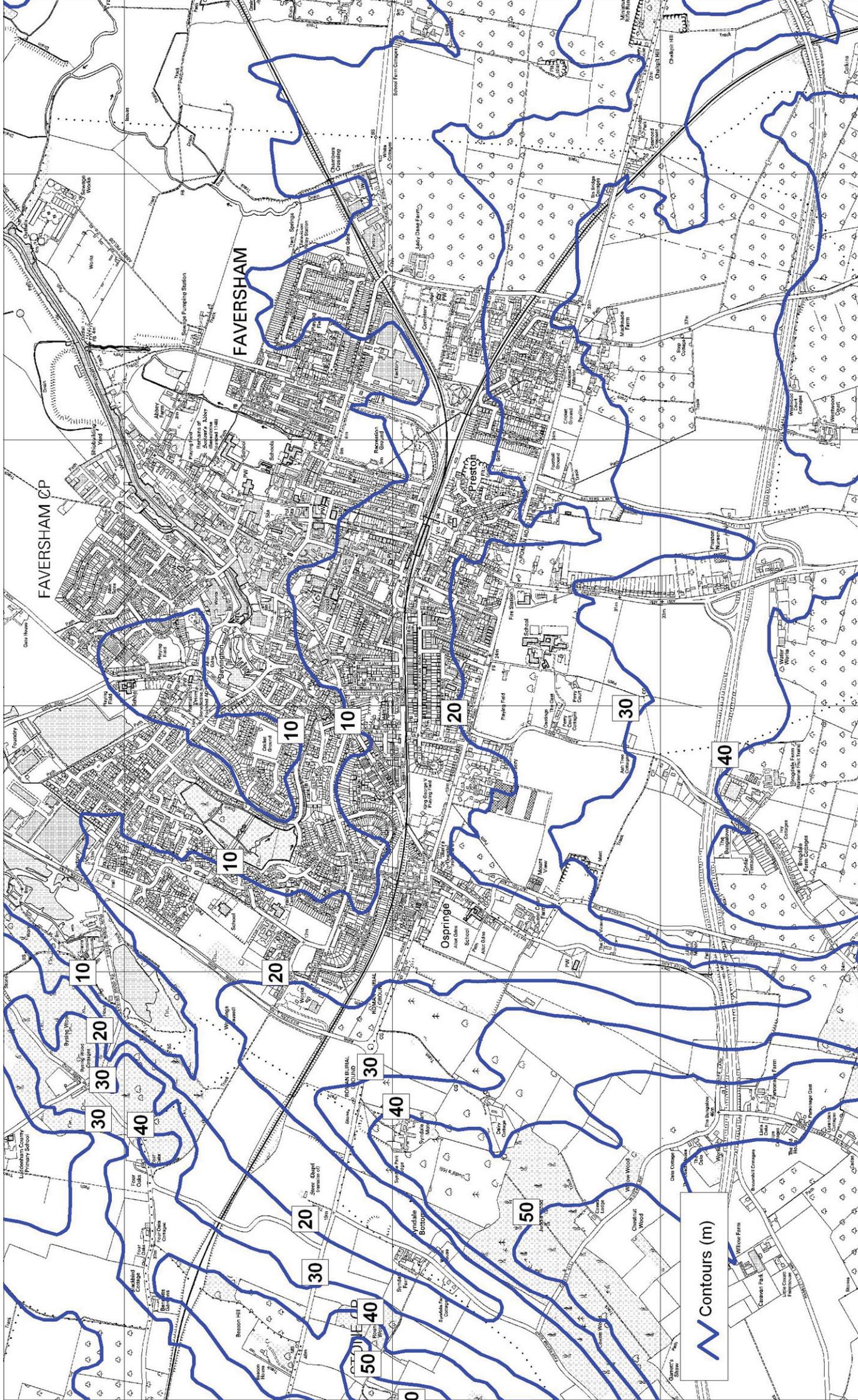
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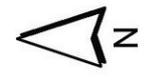
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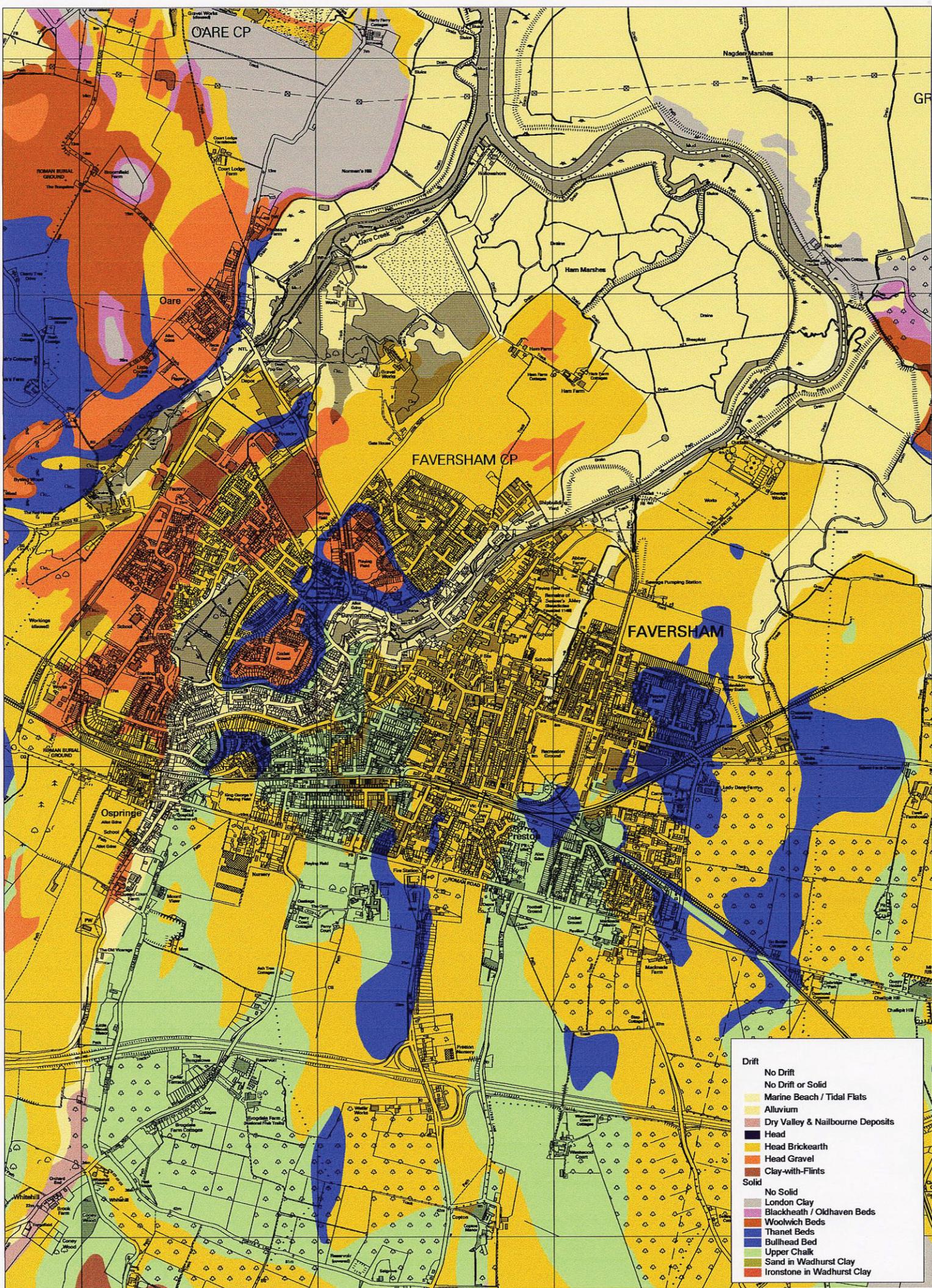


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Figure 1. Map of Faversham showing contours



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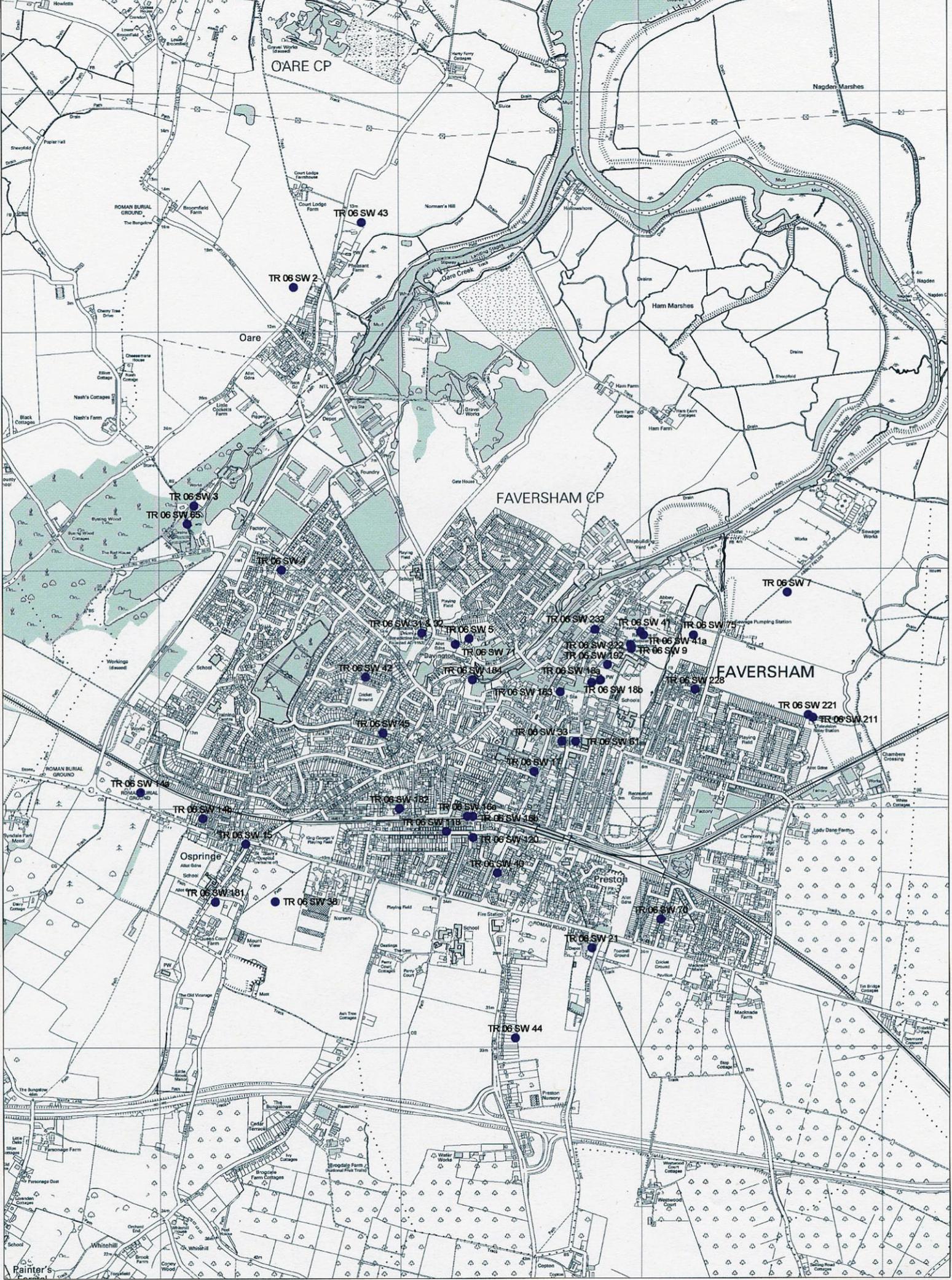


1:15000

Figure 2 Map of Faversham showing geology

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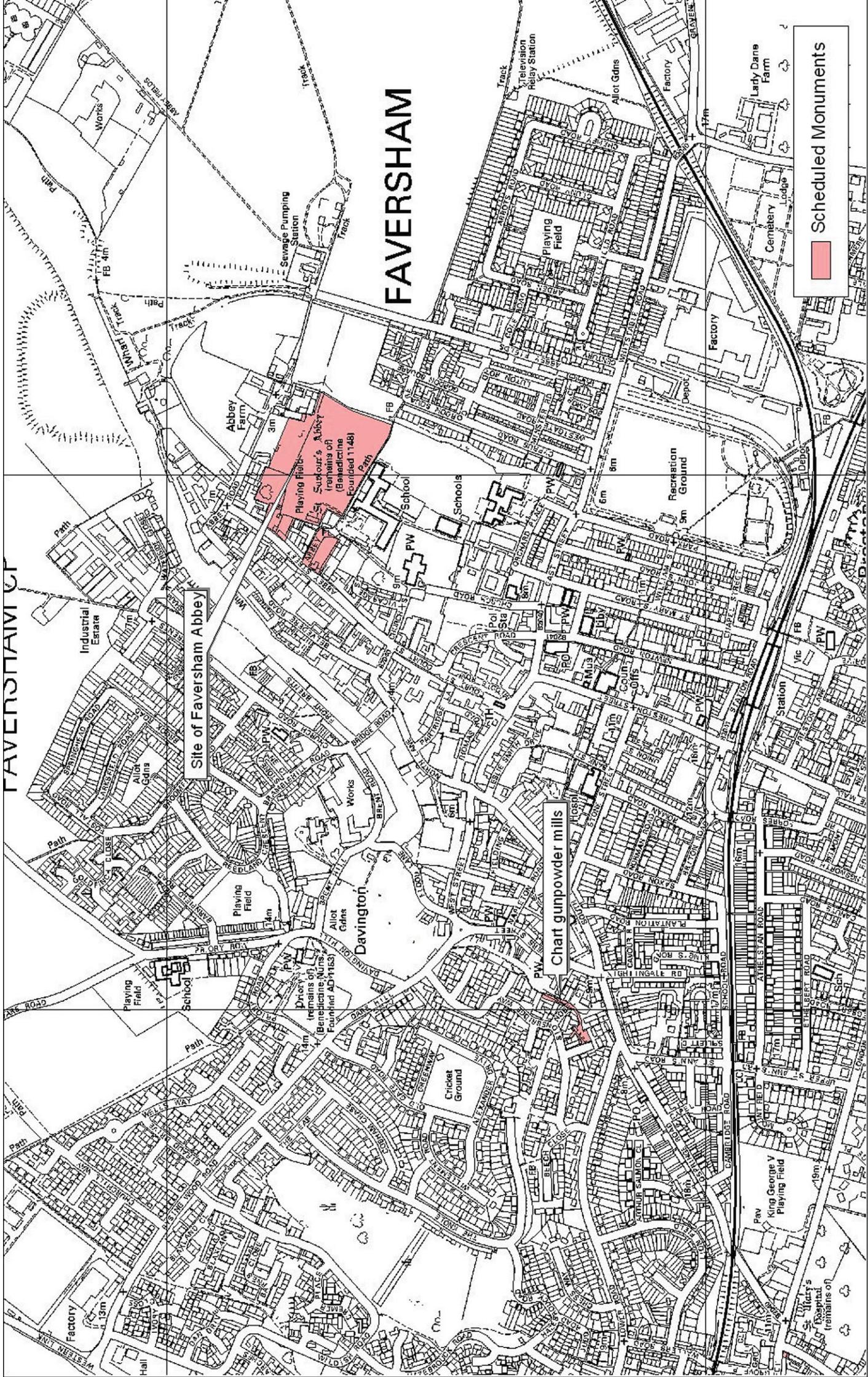


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Figure 3 Map of Faversham showing archaeological remains

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FAVERSHAM

Scheduled Monuments

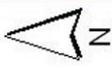


Figure 3a. Map of Faversham showing Scheduled Monuments

1:9000

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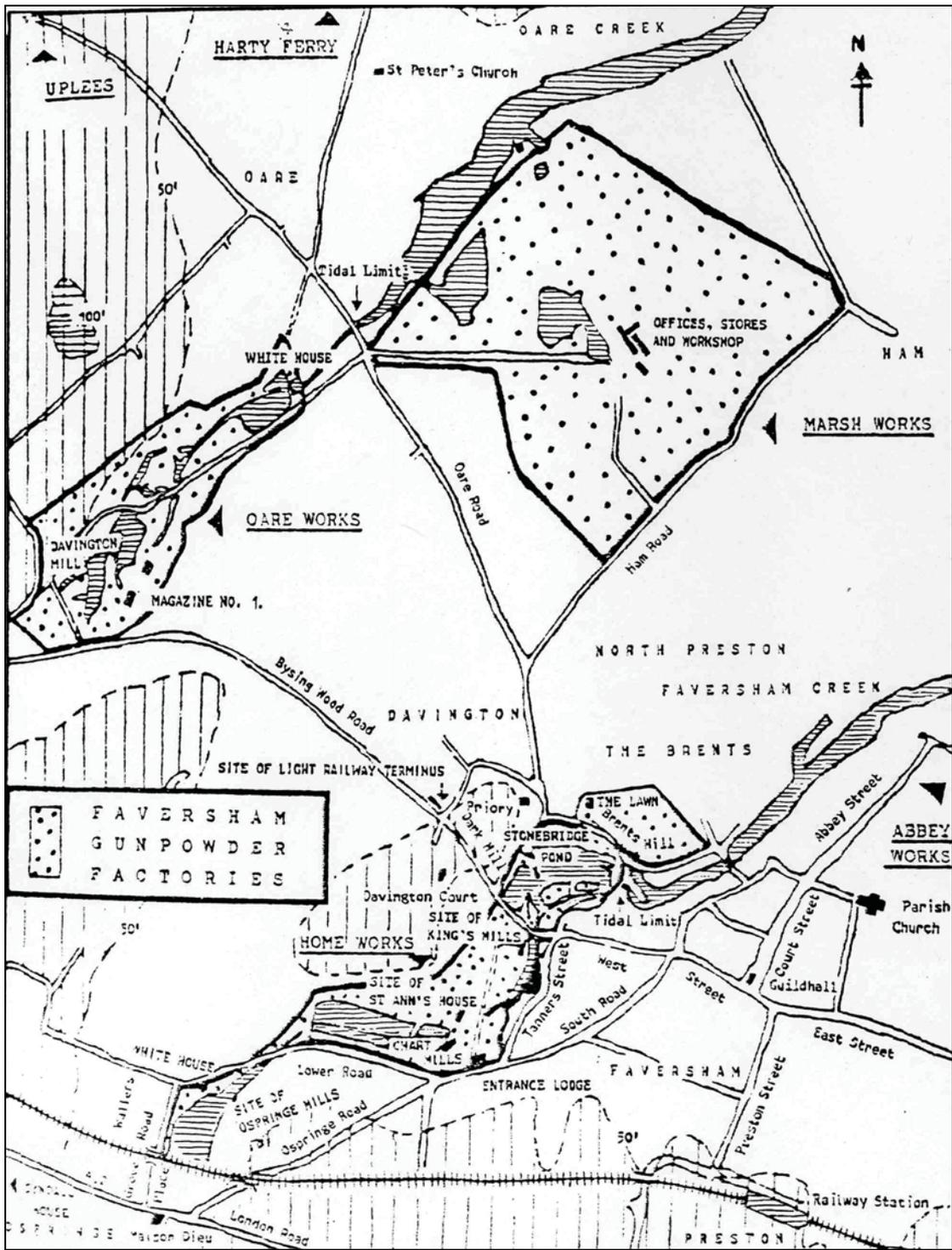


Figure 4. Map of Faversham showing locations of various Gunpowder Factories

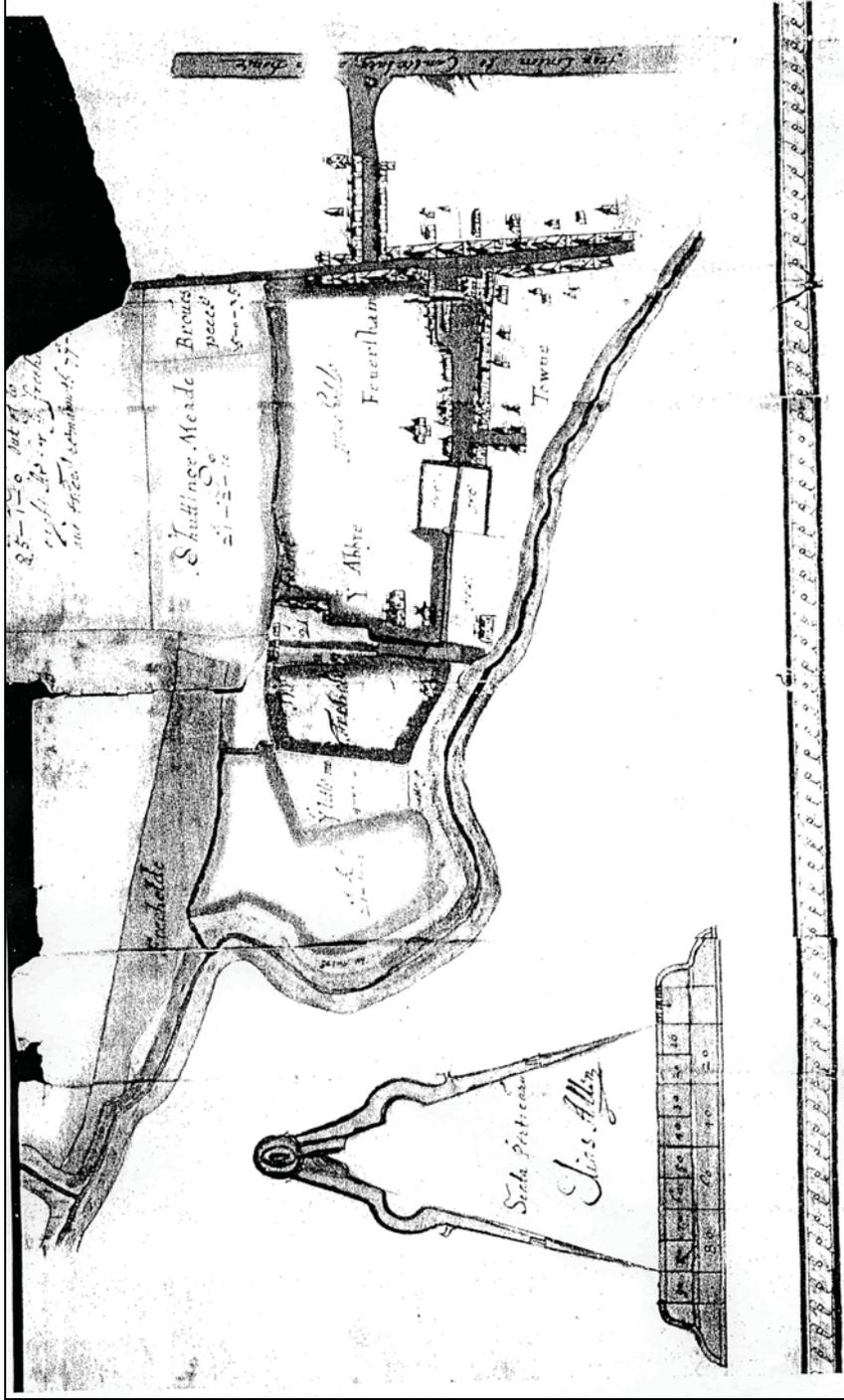


Figure 5. Elias Allen's map of the Abbey Farm Estate, Faversham, Early sixteenth century

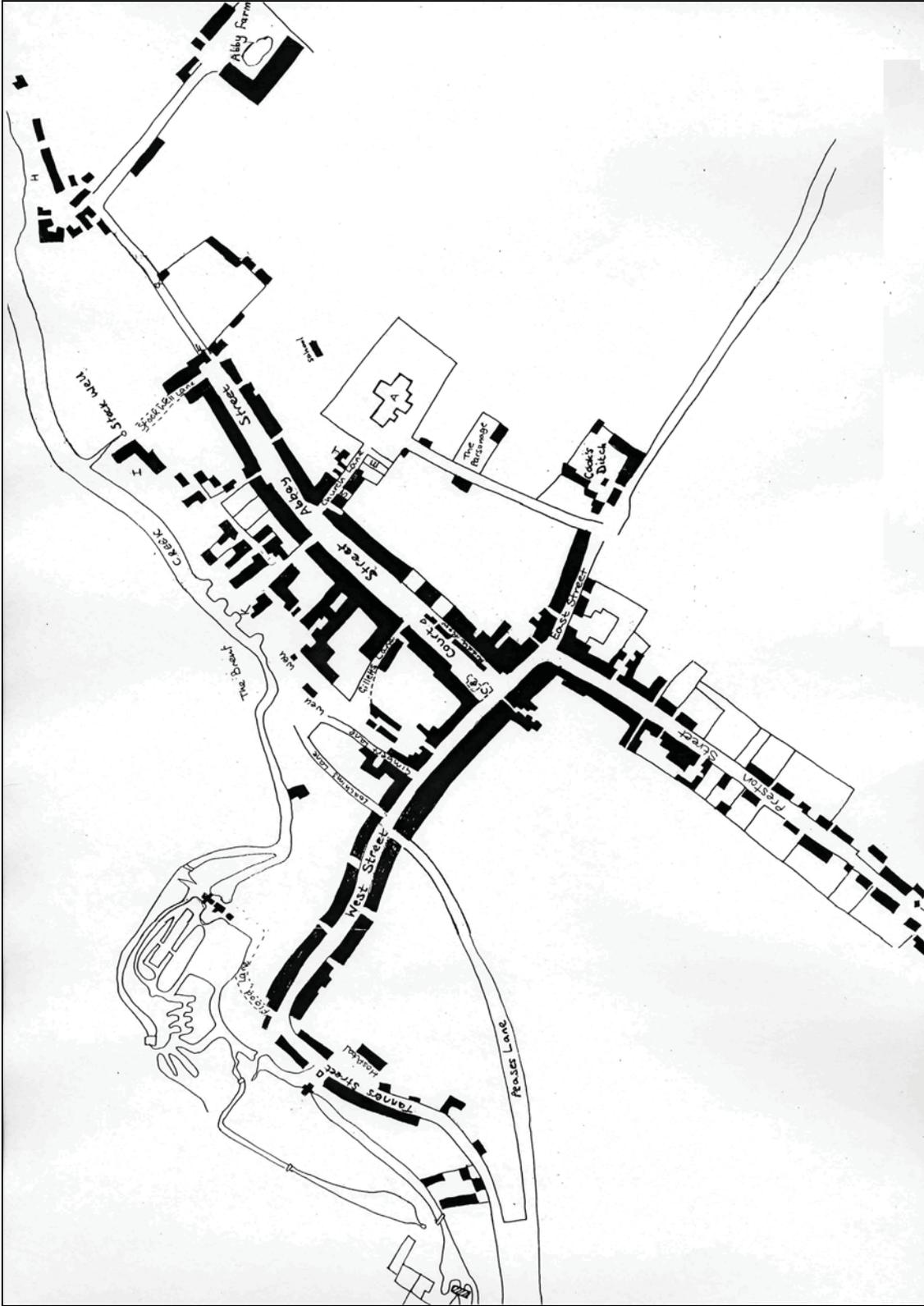
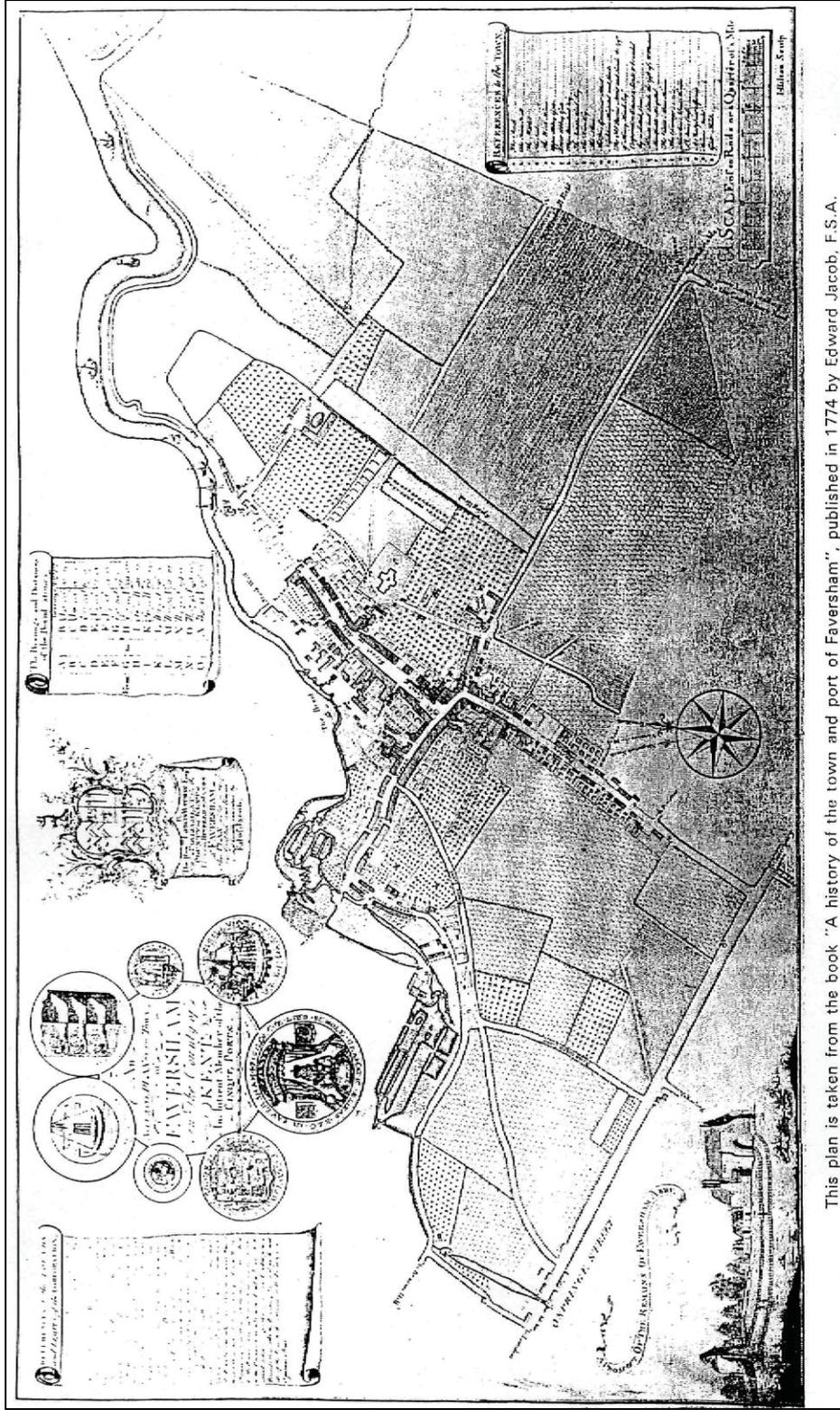


Figure 6. Map of Faversham (based on Edward Jacob's map), c.1754-60



This plan is taken from the book "A history of the town and port of Faversham", published in 1774 by Edward Jacob, F.S.A.

Figure 7. Edward Jacob's map of Faversham, c.1760-1774

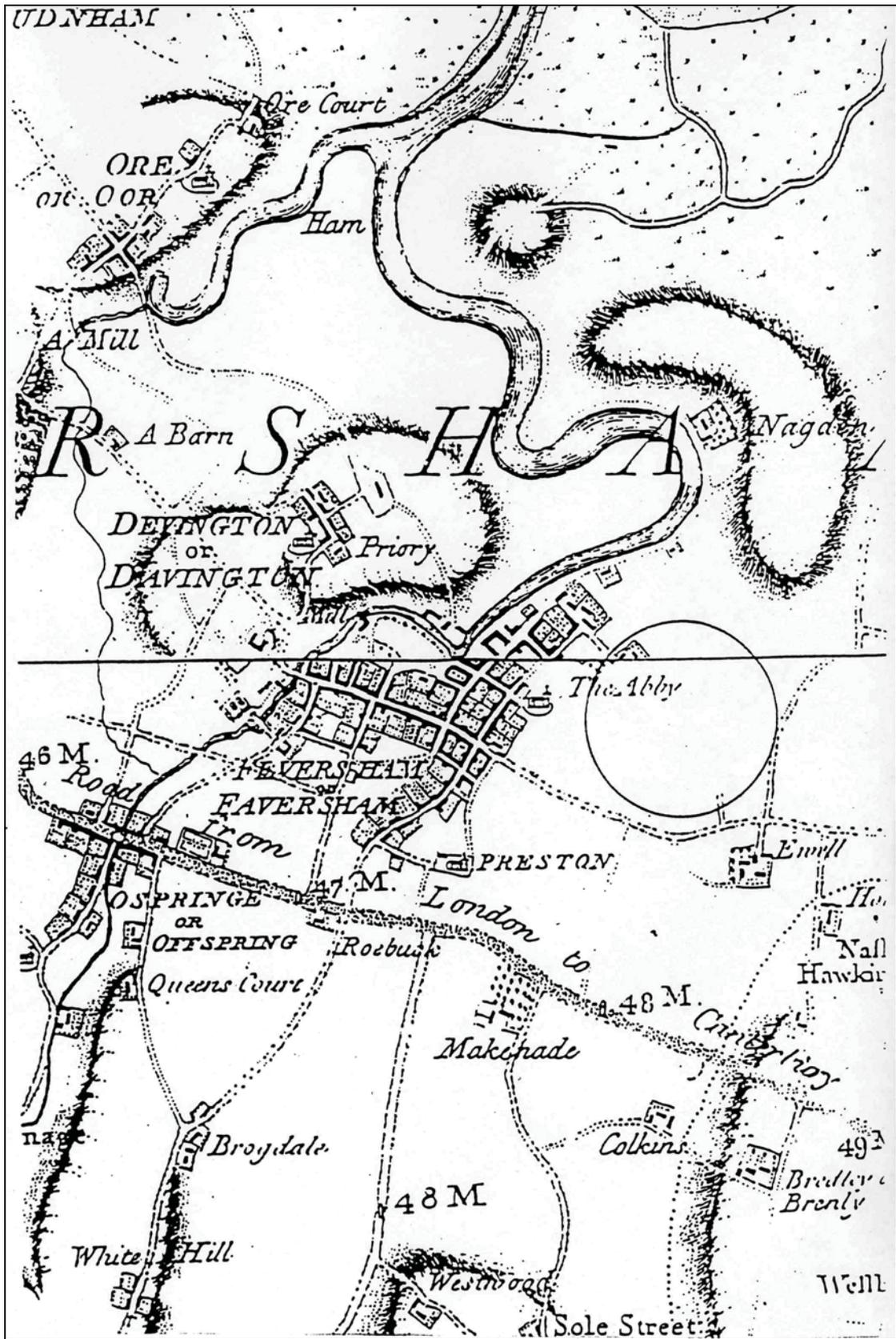


Figure 8. Andrews, Dury and Herbert's map of Faversham, 1769

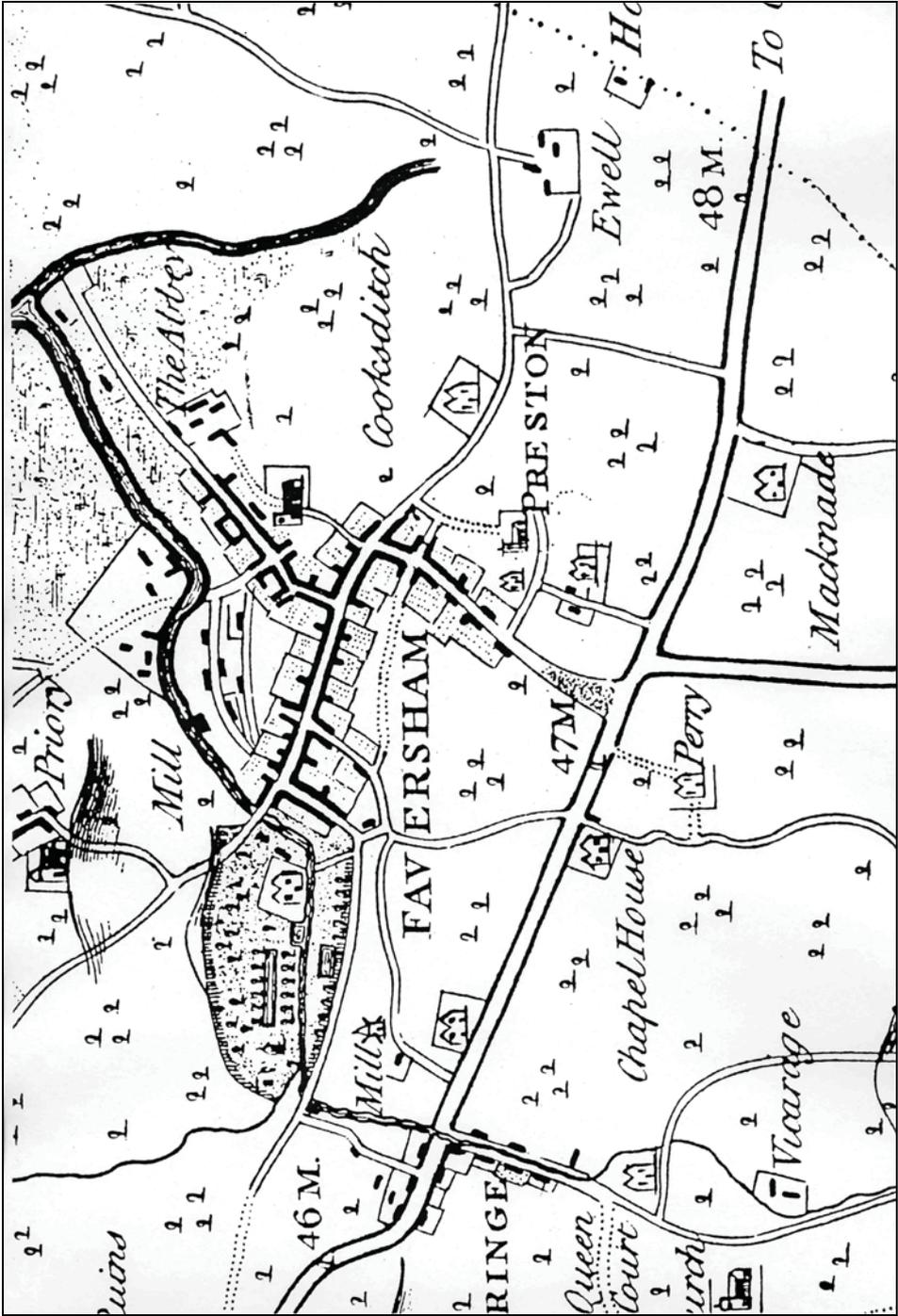


Figure 9. Hasted's map of Faversham, c.1798

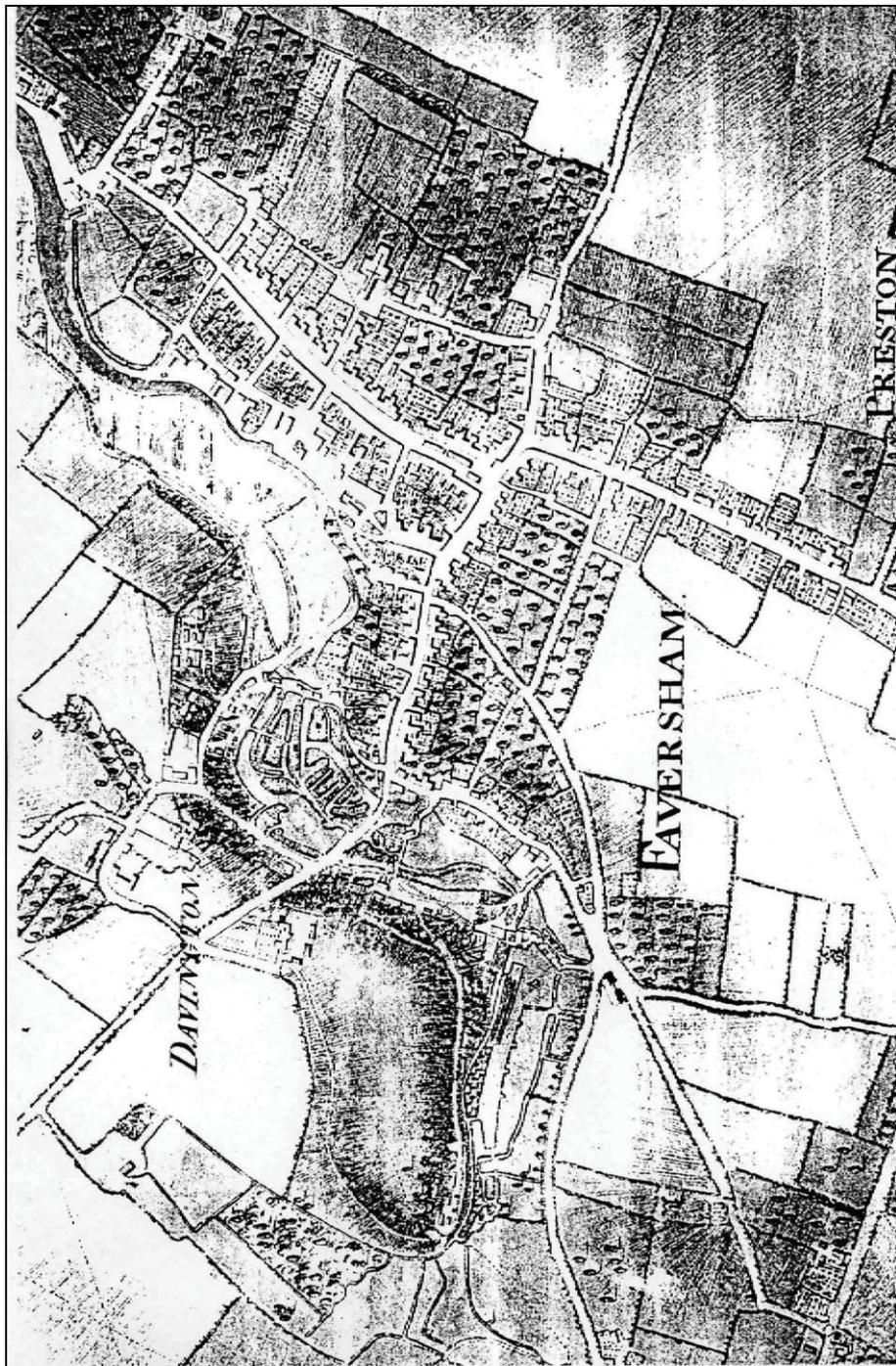


Figure 10. The Ordnance Surveyor's field drawing of Faversham for the 1st Edition OS, c.1800

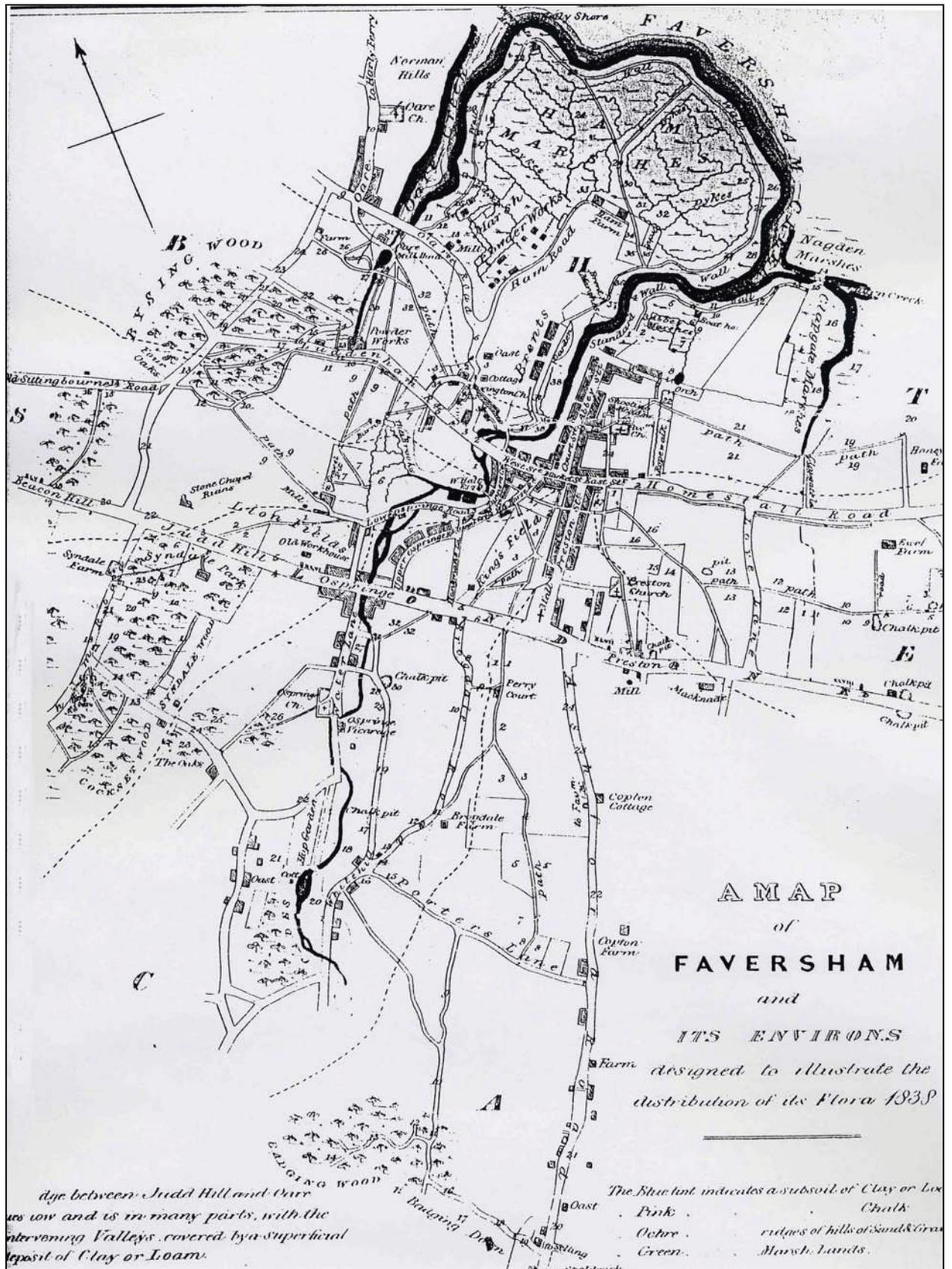


Figure 11. Map of Faversham and its environs (from Flora and Fauna of Faversham, 1838), 1838



Figure 12a. 1st Edition OS map of Faversham, 1865

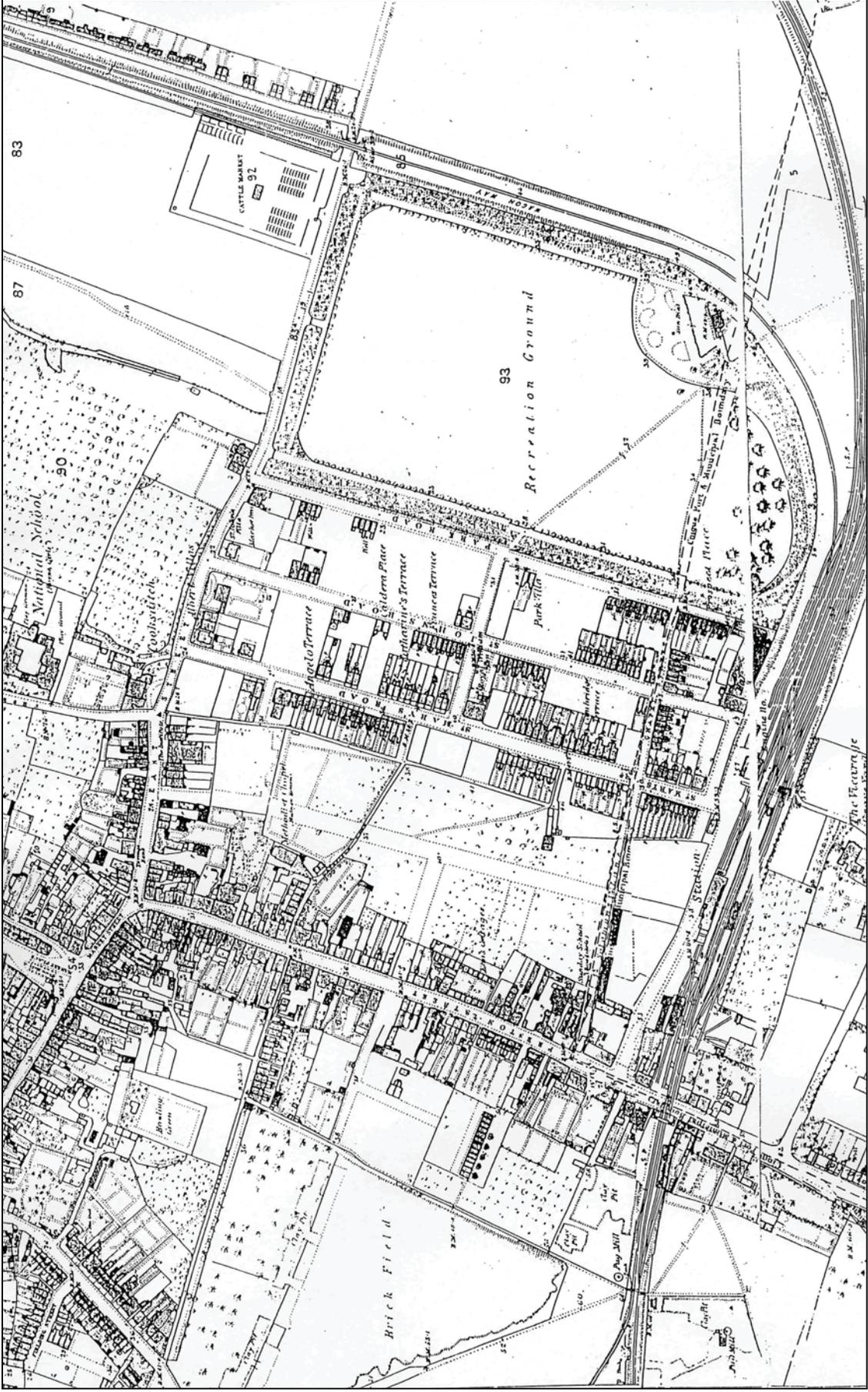
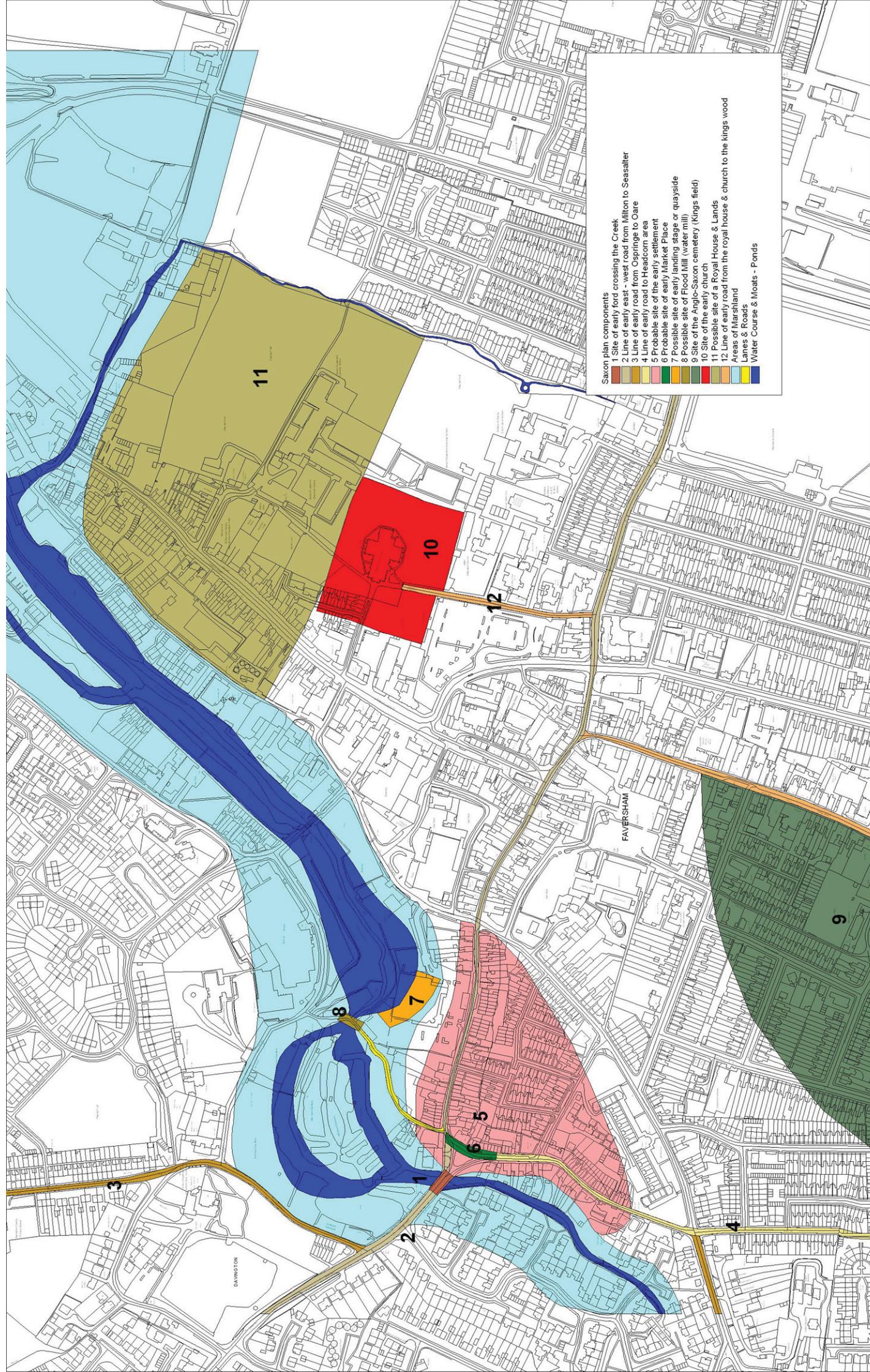


Figure 12b. 1st Edition OS map of Faversham, 1865



Historic Buildings	
Pre - 1500	Blue
16th C	Purple
17th C	Green
18th C	Yellow
19th C	Orange
20th C	Red
Church	Red with cross

Figure 13. Map of Faversham showing historic buildings



1:4082 **Figure 14. Map of Faversham showing Saxon plan components**

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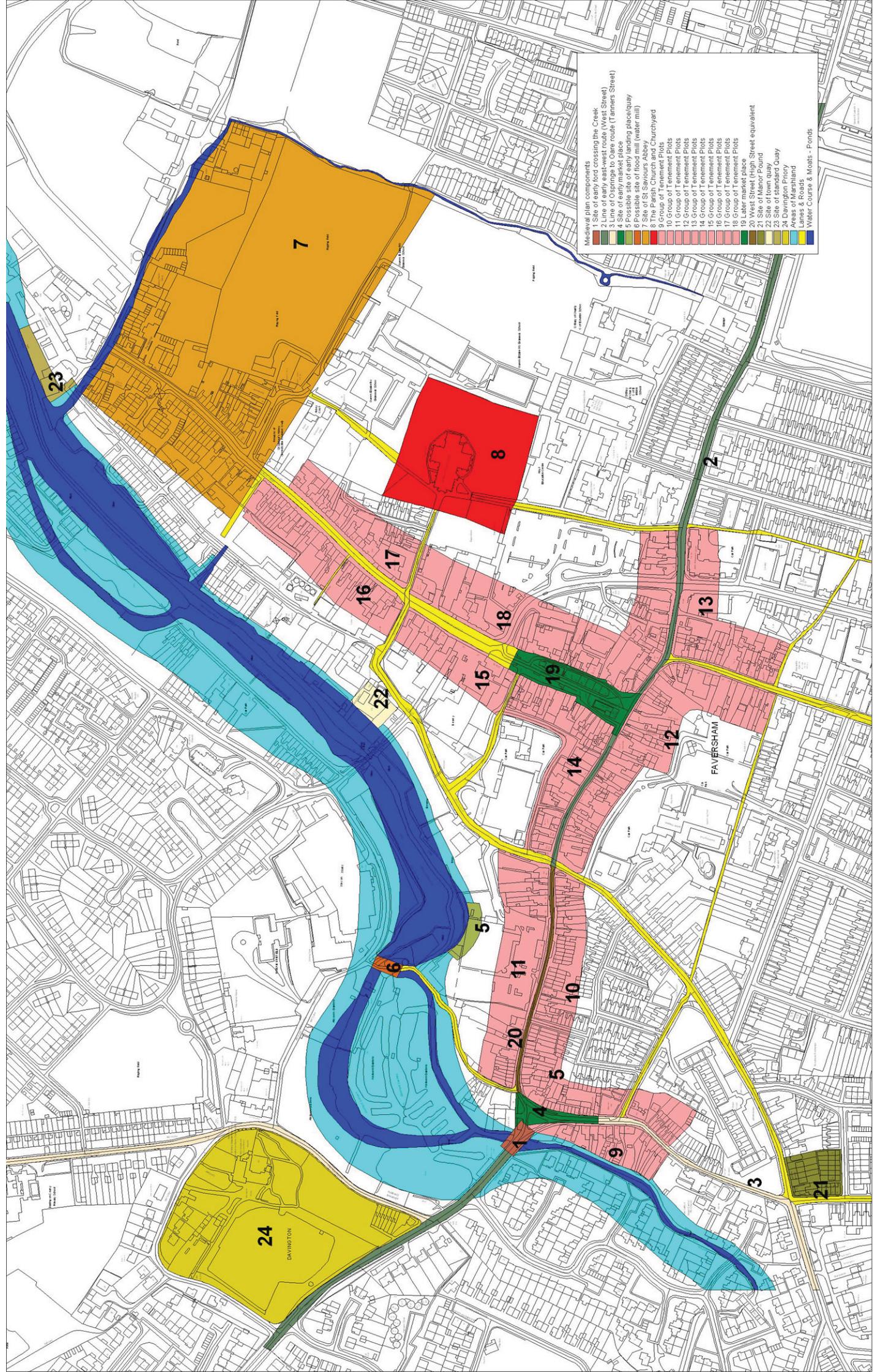


Figure 15. Map of Faversham showing medieval plan components

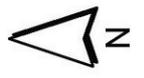


Figure 16. Map of Faversham showing medieval urban features

1:2624

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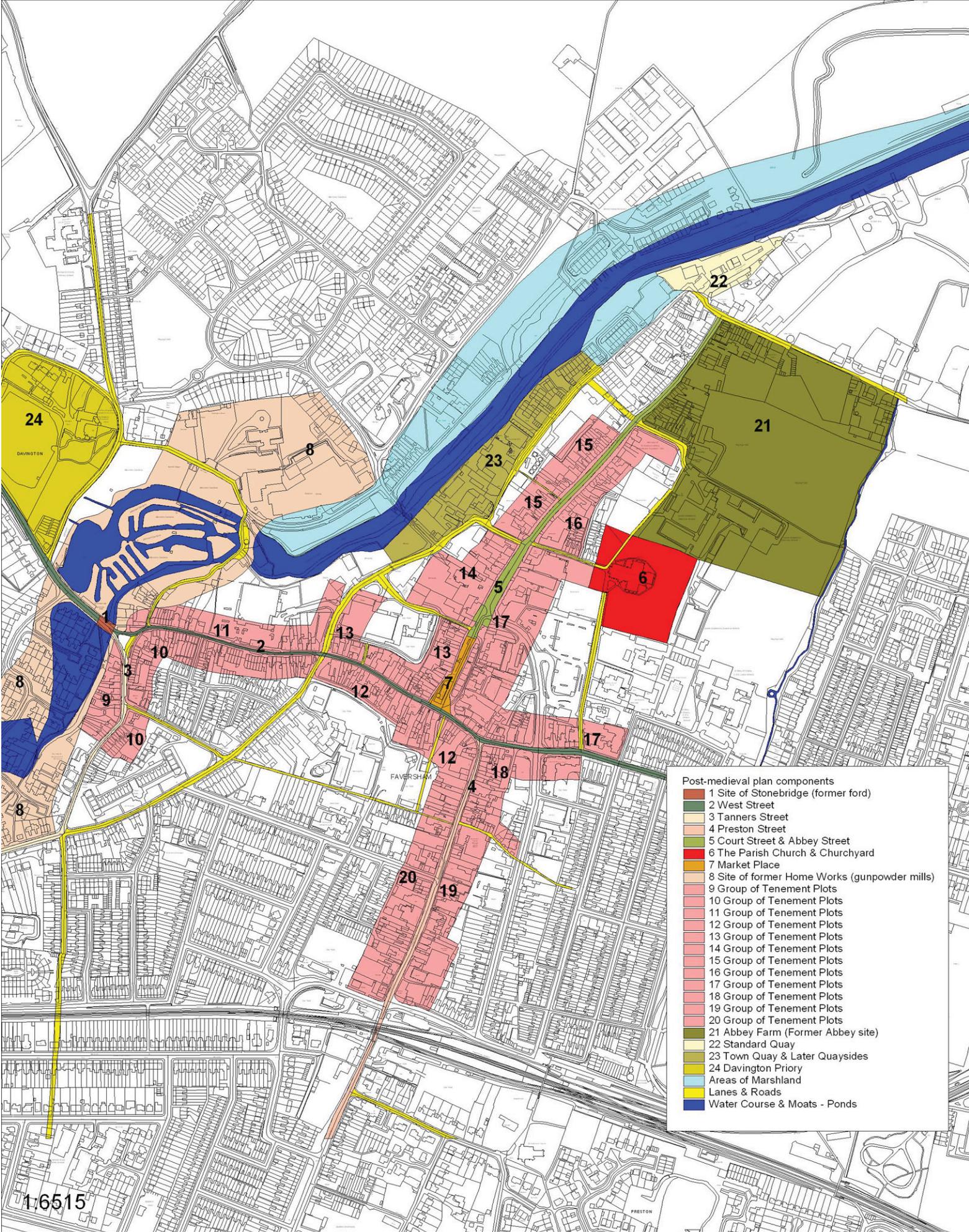


Figure 17. Map of Faversham showing post-medieval plan components



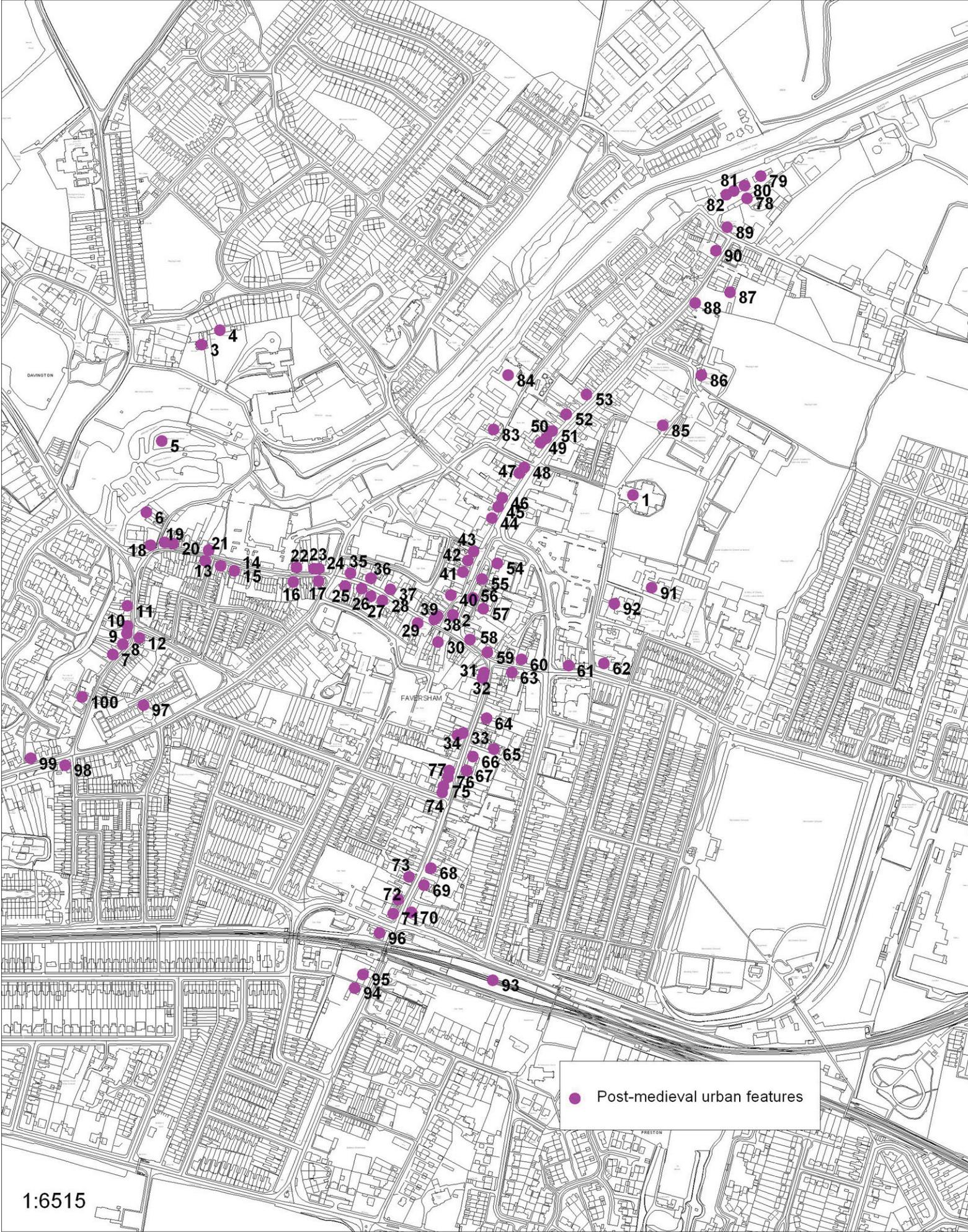


Figure 18. Map of Faversham showing post-medieval urban features





Figure 19. Map of Faversham showing results of the 1997 cellar survey

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Figure 20. Map of Faversham showing the location of known cellars

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APPENDIX I: KENT AND MEDWAY STRUCTURE PLAN – MAPPING OUT THE FUTURE: *DRAFT SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE (SPG 3) ON ARCHAEOLOGY IN HISTORIC TOWNS*

1. Introduction

1.1 The Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey, undertaken by Kent County Council, assesses the archaeological potential of the historic towns in Kent and Medway, particularly in relation to potential impacts from development. It constitutes draft supplementary planning guidance (as revised following consultation). Following adoption of the Kent and Medway Structure Plan (KMSP) (anticipated in late 2005) this draft guidance will be taken forward as Supplementary Planning Guidance to KMSP Policy QL8 [Archaeological Sites] which sets out the requirements for the conservation and management of archaeological sites and finds. The draft KMSP and the draft supplementary guidance on archaeology (SPG3) were subject to full public consultation in late 2003. The draft supplementary planning guidance has been revised in the light of the responses received to that consultation. Policy QL8 is also the subject of a Proposed Change put forward in 2004 prior to the Structure Plan Examination in Public.

Policy QL8: Archaeological Sites

The archaeological and historic integrity of scheduled ancient 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 normally be permitted.

Where important or potentially important archaeological remains may exist, developers will be required to arrange for archaeological assessment and/or field evaluation to be carried out in advance of the determination of planning applications.

Where the case for development affecting an archaeological site 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 will be required.

Source : Kent and Medway Structure Plan:Deposit Plan September 2003 as amended by Proposed Pre – Examination in Public Changes: June 2004

1.2 Precisely defining what is a town is not straightforward; for the purposes of this study, places that can be seen historically to have fulfilled roles as central places socially and economically, and perhaps with a market, have been included. Inevitably the distinction between village and town is not always clear. The Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey includes some medieval towns that are no longer of urban character and extends to towns which developed in the eighteenth century. Roman towns that now only survive as buried remains in a rural context are not included. The Guidance is concerned with the impact of development on archaeological remains within towns rather than sites in the surrounding

countryside. In particular it seeks to raise awareness of areas of archaeological importance within a town, provide more accurate information on the extent of these areas and establish a consistent approach towards dealing with the impact of development proposals across Kent and Medway¹. Canterbury and Dover have not been included in the Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey, as a more detailed Urban Archaeological Database is being developed for Canterbury and one is proposed for Dover.

1.3 The Guidance is aimed at local planning authorities, developers and their advisers. It may also be of interest to landowners, householders and local historical groups. Pending adoption of the Kent and Medway Structure Plan, this Guidance amplifies Policy ENV18 of the adopted Kent Structure Plan 1996. Local Planning Authorities are encouraged to take the guidance into account in the preparation of their Local Plans/ Development Plan Documents and site specific Supplementary Planning Documents. The Guidance does not apply outside the identified urban areas and should be read alongside existing Local Plan policies on archaeology. The Guidance has been issued both as a Kent and Medway edition containing maps for all the settlements to which it applies and a district edition containing maps only for those settlements falling in the respective district area. There is no difference in the wording or application of the Guidance in either edition.

2. SPG Background

2.1 Kent's historic towns, some of which have been occupied since Roman times or even earlier, contain a wealth of evidence of past ways of life. This may take the form of buried archaeological deposits, standing buildings or structures, such as castles or town walls, or the present street patterns which may reflect past urban forms. At the same time, our towns need to develop as thriving communities. The Guidance aims to reduce conflict between the need for development and the need to preserve important archaeological remains, through the preparation of an ongoing and integrated strategy for conserving the urban archaeological resource.

2.2 The Government's policy on archaeological remains is set out in PPG16: Archaeology and Planning. It states (para. 6) that:

'Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.'

2.3 Archaeological remains are not always buried below ground and in many cases historic buildings within a town will contain important archaeological information, irrespective of whether they are Listed Buildings or not. Indeed, as noted in PPG15 (para. 2.15):

¹ Please note that Kent County Council provides an archaeological service for the Medway area on behalf of Medway Council.

'Some historic buildings are scheduled ancient monuments, and many which are not scheduled are of intrinsic archaeological interest or stand on ground which contains' archaeological remains.'

2.4 The means by which provision for archaeological preservation or recording is secured is also discussed in PPG16. In the event that archaeological work may be required prior to a planning decision being taken (para 21):

'it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken.'

If the planning authority is willing to grant planning permission but requires that preservation in-situ or archaeological recording take place (para 30):

'it is open to them to do so by the use of a negative condition i.e. a condition prohibiting the carrying out of development until such time as works or other action, e.g. an excavation, have been carried out by a third party. '

3. Urban Archaeological Zones and Guidance

3.1 The Guidance relates to 46 towns in Kent and Medway as listed in Section 9. A plan has been produced for each town (for Faversham here Figure 21) providing archaeological response zones based on the known importance of archaeological deposits in that town, which again derives from the Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey. The boundaries of these zones are related to the possible extent of archaeological deposits rather than modern boundaries. Key documents in assessing the archaeological potential of Kent's towns are the Ordnance Surveyors' Field Drawings of c. 1800 (held by the British Library). These provide consistent, fairly detailed cartography of the various towns before the population explosion of the 19th century. While they do not map the extent and layout of the towns in the medieval period, they nonetheless provide a useful baseline for assessing the extent and layout of the towns in the Middle Ages. In the case of applications for Listed Building Consent or where the building is historic in character, and where the proposal impacts on the historic fabric, then the Local Planning Authority will need to consider whether or not to consult the County Archaeologist in respect of considerations of archaeology or industrial archaeology. Similarly, developers considering proposals in these areas are encouraged to consult the County Archaeologist at an early stage in the design process. Four types of Urban Archaeological Zone have been identified although they will not necessarily be present in all the towns. The zones indicate:

Zone 1 – Areas of known national importance;

Zone 2 – Areas of known archaeological potential where clarification of the nature of this potential is required;

Zone 3 – Areas where archaeological potential is thought to be lower; and

Zone 4 – Areas in which archaeological remains have been completely removed.

Further information detailing the state of knowledge of the archaeology of each of these towns including analysis of their topography and historical development is available in the form of an

Assessment Report. These reports can be purchased from the County Archaeologist (see section 7 for contact details).

3.2 **Zone 1** identifies, as suggested in PPG16 (para 16), archaeological remains of known national importance, and comprises both Scheduled Monuments and unscheduled remains. PPG16 (para 8) states that:

'Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation.'

3.3 Scheduled Monuments (formerly known as Scheduled Ancient Monuments) are protected under Part 1 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, and prior consent from the Secretary of State is required for all works affecting such monuments, whether or not those works require planning permission. Local planning authorities should secure, through the development control process, the protection of nationally important remains that are not scheduled.

3.4 Development proposals within Zone 1 that are likely to affect nationally important archaeological remains whether scheduled or not, should include a detailed archaeological assessment of the remains and a mitigation strategy setting out how the remains will be protected. Buildings and foundations may need to be designed and/or located to allow preservation of archaeological remains. Such considerations should be addressed at an early stage in the design process, if possible before a planning application is actually submitted, in order to avoid unnecessary costs.

3.5 The archaeological and historic integrity of sites within Zone 1, together with their settings, should be protected and where possible enhanced. Where development would adversely affect them permission will normally be refused.

3.6 Where permission is granted, conditions will normally be applied, or agreements entered into, to ensure that any necessary mitigation strategy is implemented. Applications for planning permission and other consents that affect the fabric of historic buildings, or other historic structures or earthworks, and/or that disturb the ground, should be accompanied by the following:

- i.) a detailed report on the character and extent of any archaeological remains likely to be affected; and
- ii.) a mitigation strategy detailing how any possible archaeological impacts would be avoided.

3.7 **Zone 2** contains archaeological remains, some of which may be of national importance but whose precise extent, quality or level of importance is currently not clear, and where clarification of potential is required. Early consultation with the local planning authority, preferably prior to the submission of a planning application, will enable the implications of the proposals to be assessed, the appropriate course of action identified, and expensive redesign costs avoided.

3.8 The archaeological and historic integrity of sites within Zone 2, together with their settings, should be protected and where possible enhanced. Further information will be needed in this respect before informed decisions can be made. Therefore development proposals within Zone 2 that affect the historic fabric of buildings, or other historic structures or earthworks, and/or that disturb the ground, should be accompanied by a detailed report on the character and extent of any archaeological remains likely to be affected. Field evaluation may need to be carried out and the results made available prior to the determination of a planning application.

3.9 If significant archaeological remains are found to be affected by the proposals, preservation *in situ* of the remains will normally be sought. In some cases the need to preserve important archaeological remains may result in planning permission having to be refused. If permission is granted, a mitigation strategy detailing how preservation *in situ* is to be achieved should be submitted to and agreed with the local planning authority. Where preservation *in situ* is not justified appropriate provision for archaeological investigation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving will be required, in accordance with a written specification and timetable to be agreed with the local planning authority. Conditions will normally be applied to permissions or agreements sought to implement the mitigation strategy or programme of archaeological work.

3.10 **Zone 3** contains archaeological remains which on current evidence are of lesser importance. Development proposals within Zone 3 that affect the historic fabric of buildings, or other historic structures or earthworks, and/or that will disturb the ground should include provision for archaeological investigation, generally in the form of monitoring and/or borehole investigation, and the recording of finds and information of archaeological interest. If extensive or particularly important archaeological remains are unexpectedly encountered during the development process, there may be a need to arrange for their physical preservation and/or a more detailed programme of archaeological investigation and recording. Where permission is granted, conditions will normally be applied or agreements sought to implement the archaeological work.

3.11 **Zone 4** comprises areas where archaeological remains are known already to have been entirely removed by previous development, or other activity, including archaeological excavation. This Zone is only defined on the plan where it lies within the study area.

4. Outside the Urban Archaeological Zoned Area

4.1 Archaeological remains may be known or thought likely to exist outside the areas covered by the Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey and the Urban Archaeological Zones. Developers considering proposals in these areas are encouraged to consult the County Archaeologist at an early stage in the design process.

5. Updating of the Urban Archaeological Zones

5.1 As new archaeological and historical information concerning the historic towns becomes available, it may be necessary for the County Archaeologist in conjunction with the Local Planning Authority to revise the boundaries of the Urban Archaeological Zones.

6. Glossary of Terms

Scheduled Monument

Under the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 the Secretary of State has a duty to compile and maintain a schedule of monuments, such monuments having statutory protection. Monuments on the schedule are by definition of national importance and the appropriateness of addition to the list is assessed against a set of criteria as set out in PPG16 Annex 4.

PPG15

Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (Department of the Environment and the Department of National Heritage 1994)

PPG16

Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (Department of the Environment 1990)

NB PPG15 and PPG16 are currently being revised and consolidated into a new Planning Policy Statement for the Historic Environment – PPS15

Assessment

This is normally a desk based activity bringing together all known evidence relating to the importance or potential of a given site or area.

Evaluation

This is normally supplementary work undertaken in the field (either non-intrusive such as fieldwalking or geophysical survey, or intrusive such as boreholing or trial trenching) to obtain further information on the character, extent, date and potential of a given site or area.

Mitigation

Archaeological mitigation aims to minimise the effects of proposed development and normally consists of either preservation *in situ* of the archaeological remains, and/or archaeological investigation, recording, publication and archiving, where preservation is not justified or possible.

7. Useful Addresses and Contacts

County Archaeologist
Heritage Conservation Group
Kent County Council
Invicta House
County Hall
Maidstone
Kent
ME14 1XX
Tel: 01622-221541

English Heritage
Eastgate Court
195-205 High Street

Guildford
GU1 3EH
Tel: 01483 252038

8. List of Settlements to which draft SPG3 Applies

Appledore
Ashford
Charing
Chatham
Chilham
Cranbrook
Dartford
Deal
Edenbridge
Elham
Faversham
Folkestone
Fordwich
Gillingham
Goudhurst
Gravesend
Headcorn
Hythe
Ightham
Lenham
Lydd
Maidstone
Marden
Margate
Milton Regis
Minster in Thanet
New Romney
Northfleet
Queenborough
Ramsgate
Rochester
Sandwich
Sevenoaks
Sheerness
Sittingbourne
Smarden
Tenterden
Tonbridge
Tunbridge Wells
West Malling
Westerham
Whitstable

Wingham
Wrotham
Wye
Yalding

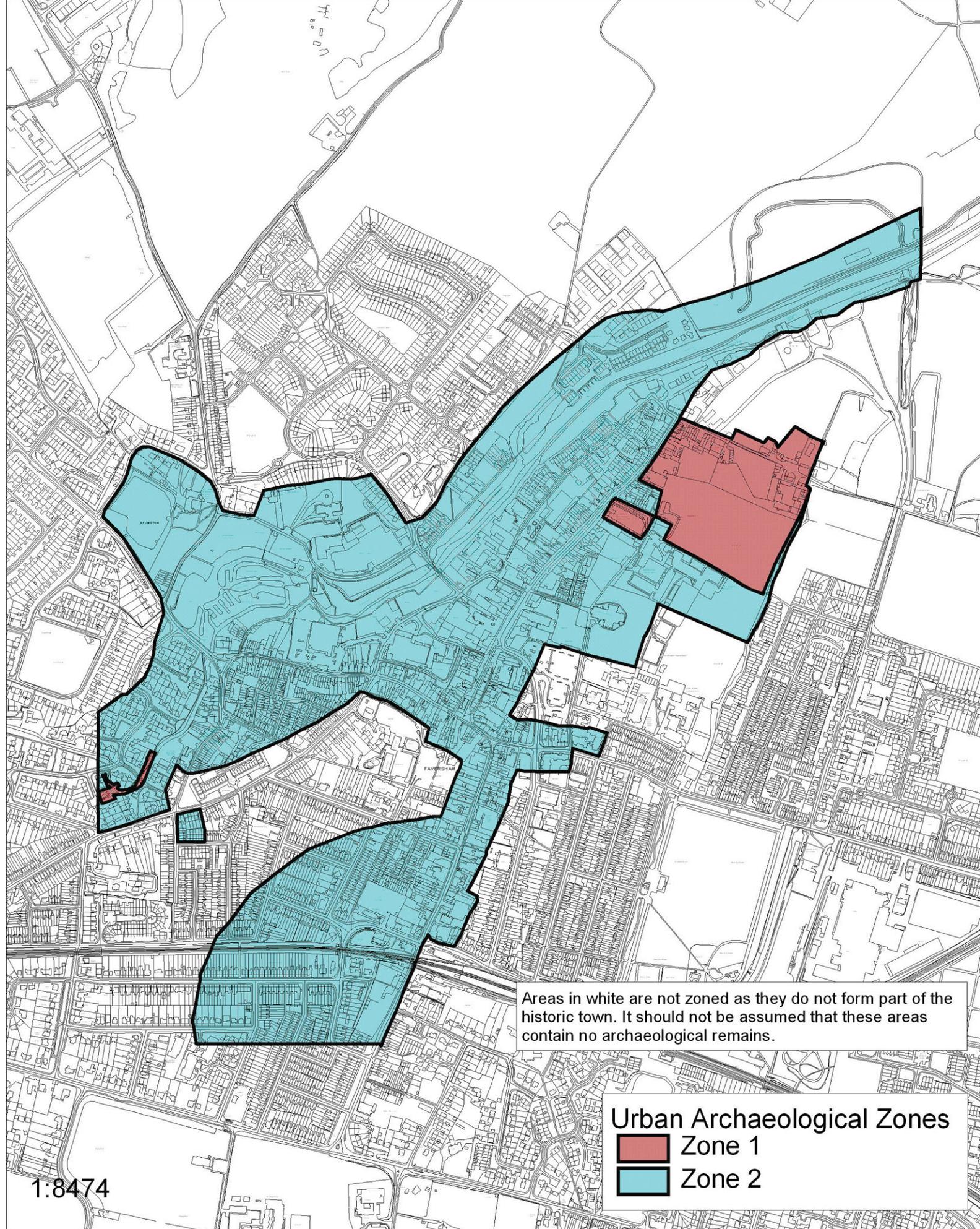


Figure 21. Map of Faversham showing Urban Archaeological Zones

