

**An Archaeological Watching Brief
at the former Macknade Garden Centre,
Selling Road, Faversham,
Kent ME13 8XE**

NGR: 602327 160284



By Chris Russel

April 2017

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at the former Macknade Garden Centre,
Selling Road, Faversham,
Kent ME13 8XE**

NGR: 602327 160284

**Planning Ref: 14/504619/FULL
(Appeal Ref: APP/V2255/W/15/3141300).
ASE Project No: 160987
Site Code: MGC16**

**ASE Report No: 2017079
OASIS id: archaeo16-279738**

By Chris Russel

With contributions by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

Illustrations by Naomi Humphreys

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--|
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| Revision: | | | |

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Axiom Architects on behalf of Carter Lauren Construction Ltd) to undertake an archaeological watching brief on groundworks at the former Macknade Garden Centre, Selling Road, Faversham, Kent ME13 8XE. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 602327 160284.

The works revealed two brick structures, which were probably constructed for agricultural use and appear to have been demolished relatively recently. Although an intact subsoil was observed in some of areas of the excavation (notably in the south) modern activity appears to have caused considerable disturbance to the site.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Axiom Architects on behalf of Carter Lauren Construction Ltd (hereafter 'the client') to undertake an archaeological watching brief on groundworks at the former Macknade Garden Centre, Selling Road, Faversham, Kent ME13 8XE (hereafter 'the site'). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 602327 160284 and the location is shown in Figure 1.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site comprises a broadly rectangular plot of land measuring around 3,575m² in area, aligned roughly north-north-east/south-south-west. When the watching brief commenced any remaining upstanding structures and surfaces had been removed. The site is bound to the north by Canterbury Road, to the east by Selling Road, to the south by residential housing, and to the west by Macknade Manor.

1.2.2 According to the online British Geological Survey 1:50,000 mapping the natural geology of the site is sedimentary bedrock of sand, silt and clay, part of the Thanet Formation, above which are superficial Head deposits of clay and silt (BGS 2016). There is a change in levels across the site, which slopes generally from south-west to north-east.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 A Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) for the site (ASE 2015) was prepared in support of a planning application (Swale Borough Council planning reference 14/504619/FULL) that subsequently went to appeal (appeal reference APP/V2255/W/15/3141300). The DBA highlighted the potential for archaeological survival on site as 'moderate'. The northern two-thirds of the site are situated within an Area of Archaeological Potential (AAP) relating to a section of the Roman Road of Watling Street, which is on broadly the same alignment as the modern A2 Canterbury Road.

1.3.2 Communication between ASE and Simon Mason, Principal Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council (hereafter 'the KCC Archaeologist') in his role as advisor to Swale Borough Council on archaeological planning matters, established that an initial stage of archaeological fieldwork should comprise a trial trench evaluation equating to a 5% sample of the site by area and that trenches should be between 15-20m in length.

1.3.3 Subsequently, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced for archaeological trial-trench evaluation (ASE 2016a). It detailed the methodology that would be carried out during the evaluation. It was submitted to the KCC Archaeologist for approval and Swale Borough Council prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

1.3.4 Four evaluation trenches were excavated by ASE in September 2016. Two potential features were identified but were interpreted as changes within the geological substrate. A single piece of struck flint of Middle Bronze Age date

was recovered during the evaluation.

- 1.3.5 A raised area, in the western part of the site, was not investigated as part of this initial evaluation, due to proximity to overhead cables. The KCC archaeologist therefore recommended that an archaeological watching brief be carried out on ground reduction in this area.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The broad aims of the watching brief were:

- To enable any archaeological deposits and features disturbed during the proposed works, to be adequately recorded, interpreted and reported on.

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological watching brief, which took place intermittently between the 25th of January and the 14th of February 2017. The watching brief was carried out by Chris Russel (Archaeologist). The fieldwork was managed by Neil Griffin and the post excavation work by Jim Stevenson.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Overview

- 2.1.1 The following information is taken from the WSI (ASE 2016a) which was summarised from the desk-based assessment (DBA) for the site (ASE 2015).

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 Two Mesolithic find spots were recorded in the site vicinity, a scraper and a tranchet axe.
- 2.2.2 Six Iron Age sites were recorded in the DBA study area: an early iron age pottery assemblage; sherds of late Iron Age pottery and a leaf shaped arrowhead; a late Iron Age coin; a late Iron Age cremation at Macknade Farm; middle to late Iron Age and early Roman activity west of Step Cottage; Iron Age brooch and small Roman artefacts.

2.3 Roman

- 2.3.1 There were six Romano-British sites recorded within the study area. These include, but are not limited to, the aforementioned activity west of Step Cottage; burials at Preston Mill; and the Roman Road of Watling Street

2.4 Anglo-Saxon

- 2.4.1 Two Anglo-Saxon find spots are noted nearby, an Anglo-Saxon brooch and an early medieval copper alloy bridle fitting.

2.5 Medieval

- 2.5.1 Macknade is recorded as *Macheheue* and *Machehevet* in the Domesday Survey of 1086:

“The same Ansfrid holds Macknade of the bishop. It is assessed at 1 yoke. There is land for half a plough. There are 2 villans paying 50d. In the time of King Edward it was worth 50d; now it is worth 60d. Sæweald held it in the time of King Edward.” (Williams & Martin 1992).

- 2.5.2 Further documentary references to Macknade occur in 1087, 1315, 1317, and 1327 (Wallenburg 1931). The name Macknade is thought to be a compound of Old English (*ge*)*mach*, meaning ‘companion, mate’, and perhaps used here as a nickname, and *hēafod*, meaning ‘head’. This is thought to refer to a rounded knoll, which may have been a barrow (Wallenburg 1934). A mound is shown lying to the west of Macknade Manor on historic Ordnance Survey maps up to 1938.
- 2.5.3 Two buildings with medieval origins were also noted on the DBA, Westwood Court and St Catherine’s Church.

2.6 Post-medieval

- 2.6.1 The environs of the site saw much change in the post-medieval period, with the construction of the London Chatham and Dover Railway and the expansion of Faversham, absorbing the small parish of Preston, in which the site was historically located. Development in the second half of the 20th century occupied the former open fields to the north, although the landscape to the south remained largely unchanged.
- 2.6.2 There were forty-six post-medieval sites noted in the DBA, including six listed buildings.

2.7 Cartographic Evidence

- 2.7.1 Little cartographic detail is available for the site before the 19th century. Historically, the site lay within the parish of Preston-next-Faversham, until its incorporation to Faversham parish in the 20th century. Preston is represented on the Saxton map of 1575, Symondson's map of 1596 and Parker's map of 1719; no detail other than a church is shown. Hasted's map of 1800 is more detailed, clearly depicting the house at Macknade, situated at the junction of Canterbury Road and Selling Road. The site appears to form part of the land of Macknade, enclosed by a boundary to the south and east. Mudge's map of 1801 also identifies Macknade and shows a number of buildings west and south of the site, suggesting the site remained undeveloped at the turn of the 19th century.
- 2.7.2 The Preston Tithe Map of 1840 shows the site in detail, and the accompanying Tithe Apportionment provides details of the owners and occupiers of different plots and their uses. The site formed part of the land of Macknade, which was in the ownership and occupation of Giles Morgan. The Macknade estate comprised a house and garden, farmyard, three cottages south of the site, orchards, and fields and meadows providing arable land, pasture and hops. The site formed the northern part of an orchard, identified on the apportionment as 'Stable Orchard'.
- 2.7.3 The earliest Ordnance Survey 1:2, 500 (25-inch) map of 1881-1895 shows the site remained largely as an orchard, with a separate strip of land running along its western boundary. This appears to be a slips area associated with the adjacent walled garden to the west (slips were external working areas, usually containing nursery beds and gardeners' bothies) and corresponding to the existing area of raised ground running along the western boundary of the site. By 1896-1897 (25-inch), two glasshouses had been constructed on this strip. The site appears to have remained unchanged until at least 1938 with changes occurring in the mid-20th century: the 25-inch map of 1962-1965 shows the northern two-thirds of the site were no longer an orchard, whilst a small building had been constructed in the remaining orchard to the south. The 6-inch map of 1987-1988 appears to show hard landscaping in the southern part of the site, north of which is a small building.

2.8 Recent Archaeological Investigation

- 2.8.1 An initial archaeological evaluation was carried on the site by ASE between the 26th and 28th of September 2016 (ASE 2016b). The evaluation demonstrated a large amount of disturbance at the north of the site, which has impacted upon the archaeological horizon. The site was less disturbed in the south, although still truncated by service trenches. There was no evidence of any archaeological activity apart from a single struck flint dating to the Middle Bronze Age recovered from the surface of the geological Head Deposits.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Mechanical ground reduction was monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. All sections were examined for the presence of archaeological features, and all spoil was scanned for archaeological artefacts.
- 3.1.2 All encountered deposits were recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East context record forms. A full photographic record of the work was kept maintained throughout.
- 3.1.3 All work was carried out in accordance with the Kent County Council standard specification for watching briefs (KCC 2007) and the relevant Standard and Guidance documents of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a - 2014c)

3.2 Fieldwork Constraints

- 3.2.1 Two brick structures were uncovered by the initial phase of archaeological monitoring at the site. These could not be accurately recorded due to the depth and instability of the trench. One of the structures was also contaminated by asbestos. The structures were recorded from the ground surface with due consideration to health and safety.

3.3 The Site Archive

- 3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Canterbury Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| Context sheets | 8 |
| Section sheets | 1 |
| Plans sheets | 0 |
| Colour photographs | 0 |
| B&W photos | 0 |
| Digital photos | 92 |
| Context register | 1 |
| Drawing register | 1 |
| Watching brief forms | 4 |
| Trench Record forms | 0 |

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

| | |
|--|-------|
| Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box) | 1 Box |
| Registered finds (number of) | 0 |
| Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples | 0 |
| Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides) | 0 |
| Waterlogged wood | 0 |
| Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples | 0 |

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

3.3.2 The finds and environmental samples ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements.

4.0 RESULTS (Figures 2-3)

4.1 Service trench monitored on 25th and 26th January 2017

- 4.1.1 A service trench was dug along the eastern edge of the site to allow overhead power lines to be diverted underground. This trench was approximately 0.60m wide and dug to approximately 1.0m below ground level (BGL) in the north and around 2.0m BGL further south.
- 4.1.2 Initial excavations revealed head deposit (brick-earth) geology [104] at around 0.65m BGL. This was overlain by what appeared to be re-deposited or deliberately compacted geology [103], which was around 0.15m deep. This consisted of compact light yellow brown silty clay with mid blue grey mottling and was overlain by crush made ground [102] with a maximum depth of 0.50m.
- 4.1.3 Towards the southern site boundary the stratigraphic sequence appeared less disturbed. The brick-earth drift geology [104] was observed at 0.55m BGL. This was overlain by a mid brown fine silt subsoil [109] which was 0.20m deep. The sequence was capped by made ground [102] with a depth of 0.35m (made ground [102] and natural [104] are described above).
- 4.1.4 The cable trench revealed two brick structures. The northernmost [105] appeared to be aligned roughly east-west and had been constructed of double skin Flemish bond yellow brick walls bonded with lime mortar. The structure had been demolished to a height of 0.70m and backfilled with a dark brown fine clay silt [106]. Brick samples taken from this structure provided a 19th century date.
- 4.1.5 The second structure [107] appeared to be aligned north-south and was much more substantial, being six or seven courses wide. The backfill of this structure was contaminated with asbestos and more detailed recording could not be completed on health and safety grounds.
- 4.1.6 Both uncovered structures still appear on modern Ordnance Survey data and may have been demolished relatively recently although they do not appear to have been upstanding during the evaluation phase.

| Context | Type | Interpretation | Max. Length m | Max. Width m | Deposit Thickness m |
|---------|---------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 102 | Layer | Made Ground | Trench | Trench | 0.50 |
| 103 | Layer | Re-deposited Geology | Trench | Trench | 0.15 |
| 104 | Layer | Geology | Trench | Trench | - |
| 105 | Masonry | Structure | Trench | 0.80 | 0.70 |
| 106 | Deposit | Backfill of [105] | Trench | 0.80 | 0.70 |
| 107 | Masonry | Structure | 7.0 | Trench | 0.70 |

Table 3: List of recorded contexts for cable trench

4.2 Ground reduction monitored on 13th and 14th February 2017

- 4.2.1 Ground reduction to construct a car parking area took place on the 13th and

14th of February. To the east of the overhead power lines approximately 1.0m of material was removed. This revealed brick earth geology [104] (as above) at approximately 1.0m BGL. This was overlain by 0.30m of subsoil [109], itself overlain by a dark brown grey fine clay silt buried soil [110] with a depth of 0.20m. The sequence was capped by 0.50m of made ground [102] (as above).

4.2.2 The excavations revealed what appeared to be a continuation of structure [105], recorded here as masonry [108]. This was the east facing elevation of the structure and was again constructed of a double skin yellow brick wall bonded with lime mortar.

4.2.3 Excavations west of the power lines were much shallow (0.30m deep) and only impacted on made ground [102]. The watching brief ended at this point after consultation with the County Archaeologist.

| Context | Type | Interpretation | Max. Length m | Max. Width m | Deposit Thickness m |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 102 | Layer | Made Ground | Trench | Trench | 0.50 |
| 104 | Layer | Geology | Trench | Trench | - |
| 108 | Masonry | Structure | 2.5 | 3.0 | 0.70 |
| 109 | Layer | Subsoil | Trench | Trench | 0.30 |
| 110 | Layer | Buried Soil | Trench | Trench | 0.20 |

Table 4: List of recorded contexts for cable trench

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 Three brick samples were recovered during the watching brief at the former Macknade Garden Centre, Faversham. The bricks were washed and air dried, quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. The finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014c).

5.2 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.2.1 Three bricks, collectively weighing 7113g, were recovered from two structural contexts: [105] and [108]. All the bricks were in the fabric identified by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) as 3035, a description of which is provided below (Table 5). Fabric 3035 is a stock fabric that gained greatest popularity towards the end of the 18th and throughout the 19th century, and the frogged and sharp form of the bricks sampled suggests a 19th century date to be more likely. A large quantity of off-white and slightly dirty lime mortar with moderate flint chips was present on all three of the bricks. This does not provide any further dating evidence as, although cement mortars did to a large extent replace lime-based mortars after the mid-19th century, areas outside London may not have been as quick to follow this trend. Therefore no date more specific than c.19th century can be provided for the bricks.

| | |
|-----------|--|
| MOLA 3035 | Generally yellow fabric with common burnt black ash and chalk inclusions (up to 4mm). Scatter of quartz (up to 0.6mm).The fabric is hard and riddled with tiny air pockets where organic matter has burned out during firing |
|-----------|--|

Table 5: Fabric description for MOLA 3035

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

6.1.1 Brick-earth geology was observed between 0.55 and 1.0m below ground level. An intact subsoil was noted towards the southern site boundary and in the very west of the watching brief area. The subsoil appeared to have been removed in the north of the monitored area and in its place a layer of compact re-deposited natural was seen directly overlying the drift geology, possibly as a levelling base. Ground levels had been significantly raised with the introduction of made ground. It is entirely possible that the buried soil noted in the west of the watching brief area was deposited as part of this landscaping event.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

6.2.1 It appeared that there had been truncation and disturbance of the stratigraphic sequence at the site. Two 19th century structures had been cut into the geological substrate with no remnant soil observed, suggesting that the substrate around them was disturbed. Undisturbed subsoil was observed during the works but this was patchy and most monitored areas showed some degree of modern disturbance.

6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

6.3.1 The remains of two post-medieval structures were revealed by the work at the site. These appear on recent Ordnance Survey data and may have been demolished fairly recently. The use of these buildings probably changed over time but their initial construction seems to have been for agricultural or horticultural use.

6.4 Consideration of research aims

6.4.1 The aims and objectives for the watching brief were as follows;

- To enable any archaeological deposits and features disturbed during the proposed works, to be adequately recorded, interpreted and reported on.

6.4.2 The archaeological watching brief did successfully record archaeological features at the site, although these appeared to be fairly recent in origin.

6.5 Conclusions

6.5.1 The watching brief found that much of the site had been disturbed in recent times. The demolished remains of two 19th century brick structures were recorded but nothing of archaeological significance was present.

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Appendix 1: HER Summary

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|-------|
| HER enquiry no. | | | | | | |
| Site code | MGC16 | | | | | |
| Project code | 160987 | | | | | |
| Planning reference | Planning Ref: 14/504619/FULL | | | | | |
| Site address | Former Macknade Garden Centre, Selling Road, Faversham, Kent. ME13 8XE | | | | | |
| District/Borough | | | | | | |
| NGR (12 figures) | TR 602327 160284 | | | | | |
| Geology | Thanet Formation, Sand, Silt and Clay | | | | | |
| Fieldwork type | Eval | Excav | WB | HBR | Survey | Other |
| Date of fieldwork | 25/01/2017-14/02/2017 | | | | | |
| Sponsor/client | Carter Lauren | | | | | |
| Project manager | Neil Griffin | | | | | |
| Project supervisor | Chris Russel | | | | | |
| Period summary | Palaeolithic | Mesolithic | Neolithic | Bronze Age | Iron Age | |
| | Roman | Anglo-Saxon | Medieval | Post-Medieval | Other | |
| Project summary (100 word max) | An archaeological watching brief was conducted at the former Macknade Garden Centre, Selling Road, Faversham NGR 602327 160284. Although an intact subsoil was periodically observed the site appeared to have been heavily disturbed by modern activity. Two brick structures were observed which appeared to relate to agricultural activity at the site. | | | | | |
| Museum/Accession No. | N/A | | | | | |

Finds summary

| Find type | Material | Period | Quantity |
|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| None | None | None | None |

Appendix 2: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-279738

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Former Macknade Garden Centre, Faversham, Kent. |
| Short description of the project | An archaeological watching brief was conducted at the former Macknade Garden Centre, Selling Road, Faversham NGR 602327 160284. Although an intact subsoil was periodically observed the site appeared to have been heavily disturbed by modern activity. Two brick structures were observed which appeared to relate to agricultural activity at the site. |
| Project dates | Start: 25-01-2017 End: 14-02-2017 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | MGC16 - Sitecode |
| Any associated project reference codes | 160987 - Contracting Unit No. |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing |
| Monument type | NONE None |
| Monument type | NONE None |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Investigation type | "Watching Brief" |
| Prompt | Planning condition |
| Project location | |
| Country | England |
| Site location | KENT SWALE FAVERSHAM Former Macknade Garden Centre Faversham |
| Postcode | ME13 8XE |
| Study area | 0.5 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TR 602327 160284 50.884252794512 1.700327835107 50 53 03 N 001 42 01 E Point |
| Project creators | |
| Name of Organisation | Archaeology South East |

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Project brief originator | Carter Lauren |
| Project design originator | ASE |
| Project director/manager | Neil Griffin |
| Project supervisor | Chris Russel |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Carter Lauren construction |
| Project archives | |
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Digital Archive recipient | Local Museum |
| Digital Contents | "none" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Local Museum |
| Paper Contents | "none" |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet", "Diary", "Report" |
| Project bibliography | |
| 1 | |
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | An Archaeological Watching Brief at the former Macknade Garden Centre, Selling Road, Faversham, Kent |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Russel, C. |
| Other bibliographic details | Rep No: 2017079 |
| Date | 2017 |
| Issuer or publisher | ASE |
| Place of issue or publication | Portslade |
| Entered by | Chris Russel. (C.Russel@ucl.ac.uk) |
| Entered on | 20 March 2017 |

OASIS:

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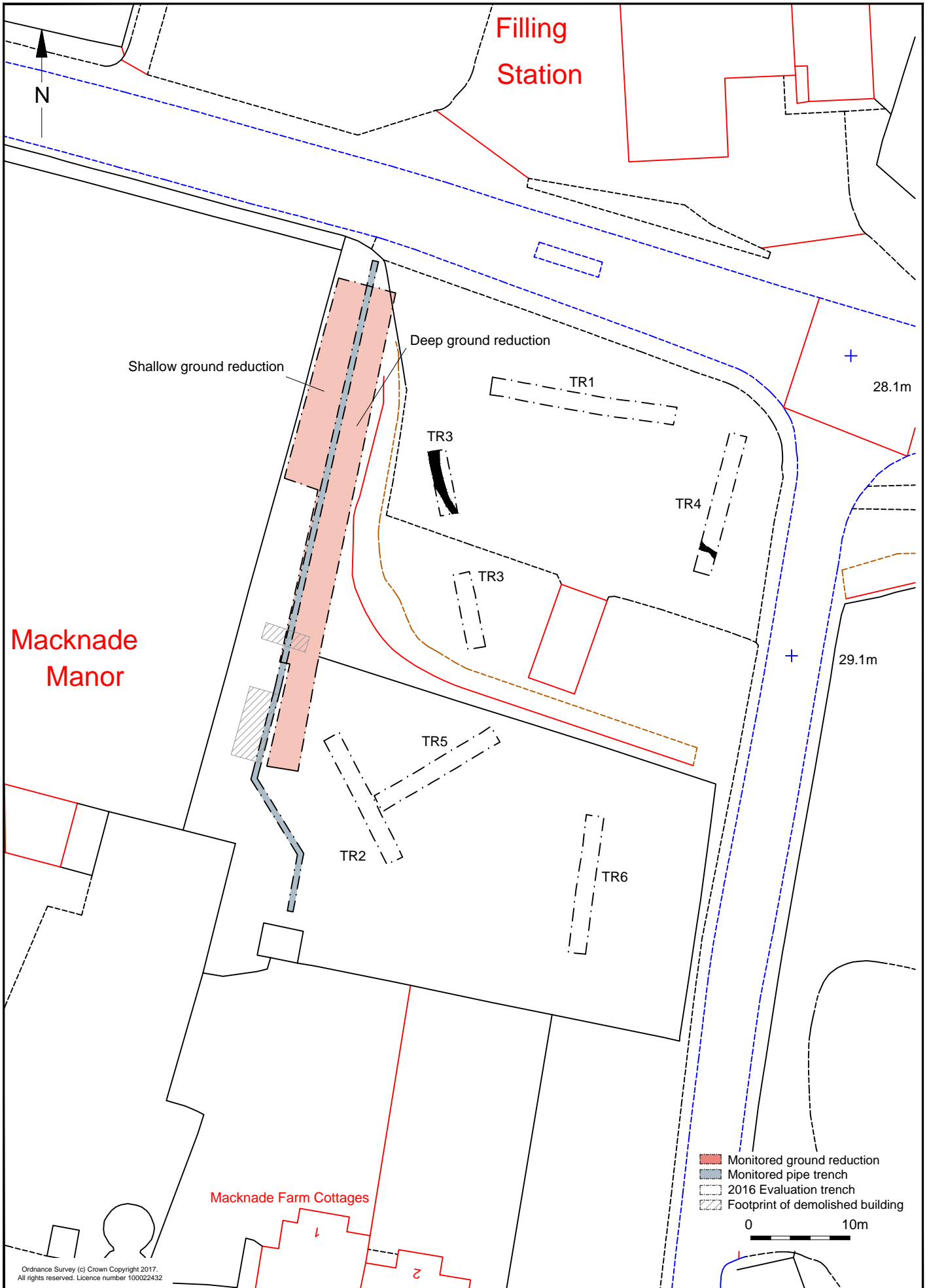
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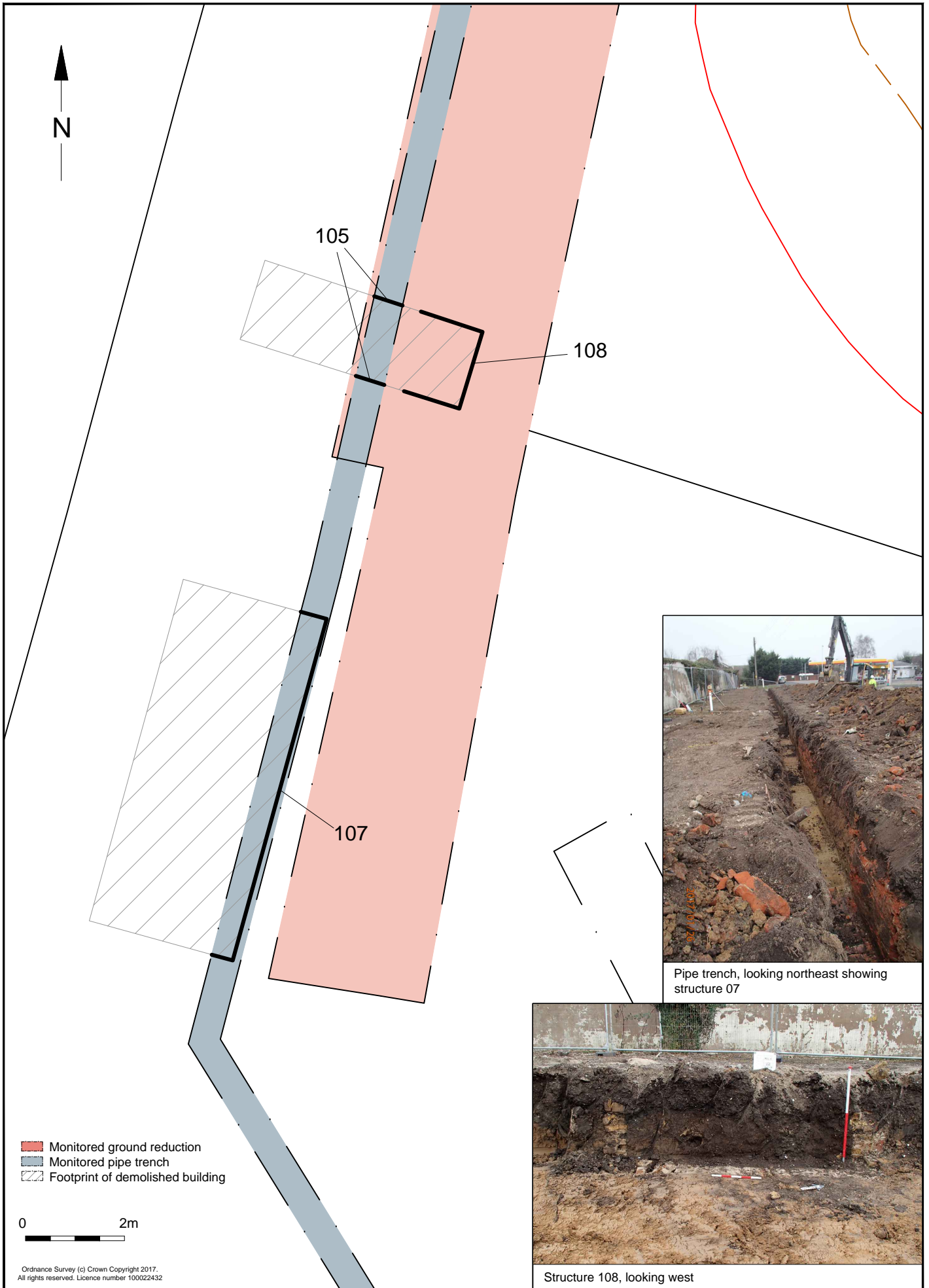


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| | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|--|--|--------|
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| Project Ref: 160987 | March 2017 | Site location | | |
| Report Ref: 2017079 | Drawn by: NEH | | | |



| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|--|--------|
| © Archaeology South-East | | Former Macknade Garden Centre, Selling Road, Faversham, Kent | Fig. 2 |
| Project Ref: 160987 | March 2017 | Plan of monitored areas and location of trenches and features from 2016 evaluation | |
| Report Ref: 2017079 | Drawn by: NEH | | |



| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---|--------|
| © Archaeology South-East | | Former Macknade Garden Centre, Selling Road, Faversham, Kent | Fig. 3 |
| Project Ref: 160987 | March 2017 | Plan of recorded footings from recently demolished structures | |
| Report Ref: 2017079 | Drawn by: NEH | | |

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