

**Former Whitbread Training Centre Site,  
Abbey Street, Faversham, Kent  
Archaeological Evaluation and Rapid  
Historic Building Assessment  
*August 2008***

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**Former Whitbread Training Centre Site, Abbey  
Street, Faversham, Kent**

**Archaeological Evaluation and Rapid Historic  
Building Assessment**

**NGR: 601720 161595**

**Site Code: ABS-EV-08**

**Report for  
Gillcrest Homes Limited**

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT THE FORMER WHITBREAD TRAINING  
CENTRE, ABBEY STEET, FAVERSHAM, KENT

**POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT**

NGR: 601720 161595

Site Code: ABS-EV-08

**SUMMARY**

*Under the direction of Dr Paul Wilkinson, Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at the former Whitbread Training Centre, Abbey Street, Faversham, Kent, from 18<sup>th</sup> August 2008 until 20<sup>th</sup> August 2008. The evaluation, comprising trial trenching and an assessment of the historical structures on site, was undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (Kent County Council 2008) in discussion with the Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council. Two evaluation trenches were originally requested, revealing the presence of a possible structure with pits, post holes and an intact flag Stone floor dating to the medieval period. An impact assessment has concluded that the relatively shallow surviving depth of archaeological features would therefore be under threat from any development within this area, and further archaeological mitigation has been recommended.*

**INTRODUCTION**

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Gillcrest Homes Limited to carry out an archaeological evaluation at the above site. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (KCC 2008) and in discussion with the Archaeological Officer, Heritage & Conservation, Kent County Council. The evaluation was carried out between July and August 2008.

**PLANNING BACKGROUND**

A planning application (SW/05/0377) for the conversion of existing buildings, the construction of a part two and a half, part three storey commercial building, along with associated access, car parking and services at the above site was submitted to Swale Borough Council (SBC). Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation (KCCHC), on behalf of Swale Borough Council, requested that an *Archaeological Evaluation* and a *Programme of Building Assessment* be undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains and to provide a rapid assessment of existing buildings extant within the site. The following conditions were attached to the planning consent:

*No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a*

*written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.*

Requirements for the archaeological evaluation comprised trial trenching targeting a minimum of 5% of the impact area, with trenches designed to establish whether there are any archaeological deposits at the site that may be affected by the proposed development. The results from this evaluation will be used to inform KCCHC and SBC of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with the development proposals. Requirements for the historic building survey comprised the rapid assessment of standing buildings (KCCHC 2008:7).

### **SITE DESCRIPTION AND TOPOGRAPHY**

The former Whitbread Training Centre is on the junction of Abbey Street and Church Street, Faversham in Kent, approximately 100m west of St Mary of Charity Church. The site centre is taken to be at NGR 601720 161595. The site encompasses c 1100 sq metres and currently comprises former brewery buildings along the southern and eastern extents of the site, at an approximate height of 7-8m above ordnance datum (AOD). The site is within the historic parish of Faversham and the administrative area of Swale Borough Council.

The site is shown on the mapping of the British Geological Society as lying on deposits of Head Brickearth which overly Thanet Beds.

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

The application site lies within the historic core of Faversham, and is situated c. 150m south of the scheduled monument of Faversham Abbey (SAM No. 185). Various medieval and post-medieval buildings stand in the vicinity including the 14<sup>th</sup> century church of St Mary of Charity, 70m to the east and it is thought that the site was occupied by medieval tenement plots. The application for the development describes the existing buildings as formerly serving as a post-medieval brewery, likely dating to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century<sup>1</sup>.

### **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

The purpose of the evaluation, as set out within the Archaeological Specifications was to:

- i) Establish whether there are any archaeological deposits at the site that may be affected by the proposed development. The excavation is thus to ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on site.

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<sup>1</sup> Kent County Council (2008;5)

- ii) Establish the extent to which previous development on the site has affected archaeological deposits.

Additional aims were to:

- iii) Gather sufficient information to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of any archaeological remains to be made and the impact development will have upon them.
- iv) Enable an informed decision to be made regarding the future treatment of any archaeological remains and consider any appropriate mitigatory measures either in advance of any planning application and/or during development.

Specific aims included:

- v) Is there any evidence of Roman or prehistoric activity in the development area?
- vi) Are there any surviving features of industrial archaeology interest or of architectural history interest within, near or part of the standing buildings on site?
- vii) Is there any evidence for further medieval activity within the development area connected with the urban development of Faversham?
- viii) Is there any evidence for the post-medieval activity on the site including remains of the brewery?
- ix) Has modern disturbance connected with construction or farming reduced archaeological potential?
- x) What impact will the development proposals have on any buried archaeology?

## **METHODOLOGY**

Trial trenching commenced on the 18<sup>th</sup> August 2008, with the excavation of two trenches each measuring 1.5m in width and between 9m and 11m in length (see below). Trench locations were allocated by KCCHC forming part of the specification. Following the removal of modern overburden, each trench was initially scanned for surface finds prior to more extensive mechanical excavation. Excavation was carried out using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, removing the overburden to the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Trenches were subsequently hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross-sections through the features were excavated to enable sufficient information about form, development date and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded without prejudice to more extensive investigations, should these prove to be necessary. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with KCC and IFA standards and guidance. A complete photographic record was maintained on site which included working shots during mechanical excavation, following archaeological investigations and during back filling.

A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. A full list is presented in Appendix 1. Layers and fills are recorded (10). The cut of the feature is shown [10]. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recoding purposes; these are used in the report (in **bold**).

## MONITORING

Curatorial monitoring was carried out during the course of the evaluation by KCC at which time, methodologies and preliminary results were discussed.

## RESULTS

### *Trial Trenching*

A common stratigraphic sequence was recognised across this area of the site comprising tarmac (01) and concrete (63) slab surfaces overlying a hardcore formation layers (02 & 09), all of which can be associated with modern use of the site. Below the formation layers, a deposit comprising mid-dark brown grey silty clay (03) possessed an average depth of approximately 0.21m and appeared to represent a buried soil horizon associated with former west facing tenement plots fronting Abbey Street. Pottery dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> century was retrieved from this deposit which sealed all features with the exception of a brick built structure (54) within Trench 1 (see below). A clear line of horizon gave way to natural gravels where mechanical excavation ceased and careful examination and investigation for truncating features was carried out. The thickness of the overburden varied, with the average depth of the natural geology being located between 0.35m and 0.70m below the existing ground level (see Section 3 & Section 7). Appendix 1 provides the context listing for all trenches.

### **Trench 1**

(11.3 x 1.5m) Fig. 3

Trench 1 was orientated NE-SW and located within the centre of the existing open space in order to target the impact caused during the construction of a proposed commercial development directly fronting Abbey Street. The trench contained 10 pits and five large post holes, along with a partially intact flag stone floor and late post-medieval brick cess pit.

Within the northern most extent of the site, pit [13] measured 1.68m in width with a depth of 0.54m. The near vertical sides and sloping undulated base gave way to a fill comprising mid grey brown silty clay (12) that possessed pottery dating to the Early Medieval period. The south-eastern extent of this feature had truncated an earlier pit [15] that measured 0.15m in depth and was filled by mid grey brown silty clay containing intrusive post-medieval brick. Interestingly this feature appeared to overlay post hole [11], which has been provisionally dated to the late medieval period. That said, the close relationship of these three interconnecting features provides a high possibility for cross contamination of dateable finds. With this in mind, it is suggested that a medieval date for all three features is considered.

Directly to the south, two additional post holes [06] & [08] possessed distinctly similar profiles, with depths measuring 0.38m and 0.42m respectively. Both fills (05) & (07) consisted of mid grey brown silty clay with moderate oyster shell inclusions with pottery dating [06] to the late medieval period and [08] to the medieval period. Interestingly, to the immediate east, a partially intact flag stone floor (66) directly overlay a formation layer comprising mid-dark grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of oyster shell. Whilst no dating material is directly associated with this floor, it is suggested that the presence of oyster shell directly underlying the flag stones and within the fills of the adjacent post holes, that these three features may actually be contemporary in date and form clear evidence for intact medieval structural remains. Within the southern extent of the trench two additional post holes [25] and [60] remain undated with the latter possessing a 0.68m deep profile with near vertical sides and a shallow concave base. The alignment of these two additional post holes bore close parallels with those to the north, once again suggesting a contemporary date. Post hole [60] actually appeared to cut a late medieval pit [19] which measured nearly 1m in width with a length in excess of 1.31m and depth of 0.16m. The fill of this feature (18) consisted of mid-dark grey silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions that also contained residual early medieval pottery confirming 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century occupation within the surrounding area. To the south, two undated pits [27] and [62] possessed similar fills (27) and (61) comprising mid to dark brown silty clay and maybe represent a continuation of pit [19].

Two post medieval features were also present within Trench 1, a pit [17] within the far southern extent of the trench and a square brick built cess pit (55) located centrally within the trench. It is likely that the latter is associated with former terrace housing fronting Abbey Street, although a relationship with the existing brewery buildings should not be ruled out. Three additional pits [21], [23] and [29] were present beneath the western bank of the trench and remain unexcavated and preserved in situ

## **Trench 2**

(9.5 x 1.5m) Fig. 3

Trench 2 was also orientated NE-SW and located to the east of Trench 1 in order to target the impact caused during the construction of access, services and parking associated with the proposed development. This trench contained nine pits, two possible post holes and a single shallow gully.

Within the northern most extent of the site, pit [48] measured 0.90m in width with a depth of 0.56m. The near vertical sides and sloping undulated base gave way to a fill comprising mid grey brown silty clay (48) that possessed pottery dating to the post-medieval period. A similar contemporary feature [47] was situated directly adjacent, cut by a later, albeit undated pit [51] and shallow gully [45]. Directly to the west and within the northern corner of the trench, a feature recorded as two separate undated post holes [43] & [53] contained similar dark grey



silty clay fills (42) & (57), with the earlier (57) possessing distinctly more shell than the fill recorded above (42). It is of course possible that these two features represent the same post hole. What is of more interest, however, is the presence of shell recorded within the lower fill. Comparisons with (05) and (07) within Trench 1 were instantly recognised and provide a possible east-west alignment associated with this proposed medieval structure. Within the central and southern extents of the trench six large pits [31], [33], [35], [37], [39] and [41] were present. Only two of these pits were securely dated, [31] and [39], having associations with the late medieval period. That said, the stratigraphic relationship between [39] and [35] provides a clear chronological sequence (see Section 12) assigning the latter with an earlier, albeit undetermined date.

Of particular note within Trench 2 is the undulated nature of the natural geology. Section 7 (Fig. 5b) clearly shows an artificial slope within the southern extent of the trench, suggesting the possibility of terracing and/or deliberate stepping of the natural geology (04). This gives clear indication for the removal of the upper geological horizons within the trench, suggesting that if any earlier (i.e. pre-medieval) archaeological settlement did occur within this area it has long since been removed.

### ***Historic Building Assessment***

By Mark Samuel PhD FSA MIFA

The purpose of the visit was to determine the general nature of the building and the presence/absence of any architecturally significant features. The KCC Archaeological Officer has highlighted the need to record any remains of brewing or other industrial processes.

The building occupies a strip plot running from the east side of Abbey Street. This is effectively sited in the heart of the historic area of Faversham. However, the on-going test trenching immediately to the north of the building has only revealed probable post-medieval pits (pers. comm. Dr. Paul Wilkinson). All visible fabric in the building post-dates 1840. No vernacular elements were visible at any point, even in the basement.

For the most part the building is of brick construction with floors formed from girders running N-S with shallow brick barrel vaults running between and resting on the girders. The plan forms two cells and it may be conjectured that the east cell is slightly later, being appended to an earlier building fronting the street.

The interior of the building has been empty of all industrial machinery for at least the last 10 years. Its most recent use was as a day centre and it is probable that the two cells were knocked together at that stage by the enlargement of openings in the partition wall. In the last ten years it has been used as a day centre and to stage plays and a stage has been inserted.

### ***Basement***

The cellar runs the length of the building and is not sub-divided. The presence of a row of Victorian cast-iron columns down the centre strongly suggests that all parts of this basement are contemporary. The ceiling is of N-S girders with brick barrel vaults between them. The present floor is of cement as is shown by exploratory holes dug around the bases of the columns. An unusual feature is what seems to be a steep flight of brick stairs ascending from the northern wall, which is now capped by a brick barrel vault. This may mark the position of a timber ramp for beer barrels. The cellar is reached by timber staircases, probably contemporary, but the balusters and rails are modern. There are fitted shelves below the west stair. Air spaces behind the walls are indicated by the presence of at least one Victorian cast iron ventilation grille.

#### *Ground floor*

The ground floor is now split level, possibly as a result of the insertion of a stage in the last 10 years. There are regularly spaced arched windows retaining their Victorian timber frames, but there are no other significant features. The original paint finishes survive in the south-west corner where they were presumably concealed by a structure or plant recently removed. Elsewhere all surfaces are heavily over painted. The floor is of solid cement over the brick vaults below. Doors and staircases are all probably 20th-century replacements and are of no interest. A partition wall originally divided the ground floor into two compartments, this was mostly removed to create a proscenium arch of breeze blocks. The ground floor is likewise divided longitudinally by a row of cast iron pillars with minimal adornment.

#### *First floor*

The roof did not simply run east-west, but formed a series of separate roofs aligned north-south and separated by gutters. The east part of the roof frame runs north-south and has been retained although all battens and coverings have been removed. The roof is 19th century construction, and of Queen post construction. The softwood frame has been reinforced with iron straps and fittings. There is a fine strong softwood floor, with close pitch planks occupying only the centre of the first floor space. Further east and west there is no sign of this original floor, which is presumably concealed by later raising of the floor level. At all points however this timber floor must rest on the barrel vaults below. The first floor is likewise fenestrated at regular intervals with the same arched brick openings and timber casements.

### **PROJECT CONSTRAINTS**

Of particular note would be deep stratified features within both features, coupled with the limited amount of available spoil storage areas within the extents of the site. In the event that further excavation is required, allowances should be made for the removal and storage of spoil, whilst maintain access and respecting existing buildings, which are to remain.

## **DISCUSSION**

The archaeological evaluation at the former Whitbread Training Centre Site, Abbey Street, Faversham has revealed the presence of pits and post holes dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods, as well as a flag stone floor surface and a later late post medieval soakaway/cess pit.

The evaluation trenches revealed a sequence of modern construction layers associated with existing surfaces, overlying a possible buried soil (03) dating to at least the post-medieval period. It is suggested that this horizon may be associated with terraced housing that fronted Abbey Street extant prior to 1900 and visible on Ordnance Survey Edition 1 (1871-1890), Ordnance Survey Edition 2 (1897-1900), on the Jacobs maps (1754-1760 & 1760-1774) as well as on Andrew's, Dury and Herbert map of 1769. A post medieval brick built cess pit was revealed within Trench 1, and also likely associated with this phase of occupation.

All other features identified on site were sealed by the post-medieval soil. A series of six large post holes were positively identified, along with the remnants of a partially preserved flag stone floor. During the course of the evaluation, the contemporary nature of these features appeared evident, with similar 'shell-filled' deposits being associated with each. It is possible to form a variety of alignment from the spatial location of each of the features, although one in particular arrangement does stand out. Orientated northwest-southeast post holes [13] and [43/58] run at a tangent to Abbey Street, while post holes [08] and [25], along with post holes [06] and [60] are aligned parallel to it. Even the bonding of the flag stone floor (66) appears to respect these alignments, suggesting that if these features are all contemporary, then they may relate to a medieval structure fronting either Abbey Street or Church Street. Elias Allen's map of the Abbey Farm Estate clearly shows such a property, which dates to the early 16<sup>th</sup> century (KCC 2004: Figure 5). The size of the post holes would seem to suggest a rather substantial building that may have spanned over two, or possible three storeys.

The purpose of the building assessment was to determine the general nature of the building and the presence/absence of any architecturally significant features within the proposed development area. It was ascertained that all visible fabric in the building post-dated 1840 and that no vernacular elements were visible at any point, even in the basement.

## **IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **Existing Impacts**

The proposed development site has been extensively remodelled throughout the last 150 years, with any early structures (i.e. medieval) being replaced initially by terraced housing fronting Abbey Street, and the later construction of the brewery buildings fronting Church Street. In addition, it is clear that the upper natural geological horizon had been truncated. The levels of medieval archaeological deposits would strongly suggest that this occurred within that period. As a result it is possible that earlier deposits (prehistoric and Roman) may have

been removed. A single residual sherd of 1<sup>st</sup> century pottery was retrieved from pit [31]. No disturbance associated with farming practices was present.

### **Proposed Impacts**

Construction proposals are primarily focussed on the renovation of the existing brewery buildings. The historic building assessment included herewith, has suggested that there are no surviving features of industrial archaeological interest or of architectural interest within the extant buildings. However, archaeological deposits have been identified within the existing access and car parking areas. Development proposals associated with this open space centre around the construction of a commercial premises fronting Abbey Street. The relatively shallow surviving depth of archaeological features would therefore be under threat from any development within this area, in particular the construction of foundations, drainage, services and possibly even car parking, access and landscaping.

### **MITIGATION (Suggested)**

The purpose of the archaeological evaluation was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record, in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works. In the event that finished ground levels remain constant, the depth of foundations trenches, services, access and car parking are likely to require the excavation of material exceeding approximately 0.50m in depth. In the absence of ground raising, proposed impacts to archaeological deposits throughout the entire site is therefore deemed as moderate/high. As a result, further archaeological mitigation is recommended. Allowances should therefore be made for the excavation, analysis and publication of archaeological deposits, which would then ensure appropriate assessment of the archaeological implications of any development proposals and the subsequent mitigation of adverse impacts through preservation by record.

### **CONCLUSION**

The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification. Despite relatively extensive development on site over the last 150 years, intact medieval deposits remain preserved *in situ*. Development proposals, which comprise the construction of new commercial premises fronting Abbey Street are therefore likely to impact on archaeological remains. Further archaeological mitigation has been recommended, although it should be stated that the final decision will be that of Swale Borough Council and their archaeological advisors at Kent County Council.

**This evaluation has therefore assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Archaeological Officer (KCC) of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with the development proposals.**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

SWAT would like to thank Gillcrest Homes Limited for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Kent County Council for their advice and assistance, in particular Adam Single (Archaeological Officer). Finally, thanks are due to the site team, namely: James Madden and Dan Quinly. All surveying and illustrations were produced by Digitise This. This report was edited and collated by Dr Paul Wilkinson (SWAT).

*David Britchfield, September 2008*

## **SUMMARY OF SITE ARCHIVE**

### **Quantity of Archaeological Records**

Photographs: 54 digital images, 0 Colour Slides

Drawings: Six A3 permatrace site drawings, comprising feature plans (and associated sections).

Finds: See Appendix B

Context Register including: Context Register (1), Drawings Register (1), Photographic Register (1), Levels Sheets (x), Environmental Samples Register (x), Environmental Sheets (x) and Context Sheets (64)

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## APPENDIX 1 – Context summary

## Whitbread Training Centre, Faversham, Kent

Site Code: ABS-EV-08

Context Number	Trench	Type	Interpretation	Description	Fill of	Filled by	Section No	Plan No	Artefact dating	Comments (Alignment/soil type/Group Number etc)	Assigned Period
01	1 & 2	L	Existing surface	Tarmac	x	x	3 & 7	NA	x	x	Modern
02	1 & 2	L	Formation layer	Brick rubble - compacted modern brick – red and yellow, with occasional concrete fragments	x	x	3 & 7	NA	x	x	Modern
03	1 & 2	L	Buried soil horizon?	Mid/dark brown grey silty clay, redeposited natural with modern brick, tile, oyster shell and bone	x	x	3 & 7	NA	?c17th century	x	Post Medieval
04	1 & 2	L	Natural Brickearth (silty clay)	Mid orange brown silty clay, firm.	x	x	1,2 3 8 10 & 11	Fig 3 Tr.1 & 2	x	x	x
05	1	F	Fill of post hole	Mid grey brown silty clay with moderate inclusions of oyster and tile	[06]	x	1	Fig 3 Tr 1	?c.1500-1550 AD	x	Late Medieval
06	1	C	Cut of post hole	x	x	(05)	1	Fig 3 Tr. 1	x	x	
07	1	F	Fill of post hole	Inclusion of oyster shell and tile	[08]	x	2	Fig 3 Tr. 1	?c.1350-1400 AD	Residual 1100-1225 AD material	Medieval
08	1	C	Cut of post hole	x	x	(07)	2	Fig 3 Tr. 1	x	x	
09	1 & 2	L	Formation layer to tarmac surface (01) and (02) above	Cement and gravel (solid) support for tarmac. Modern brick – red and yellow, inclusions	x	x	3 & 7	x	x	x	Modern
10	1	F	Fill of post hole	Dark grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and shell	[11]	x	4	x	?c.1500-1550 AD	If not residual	Late Medieval
11	1	C	Cut of post hole	Heavily truncated remnants of a former post hole, truncated by [15]	x	(12)	4	Fig 3 Tr. 1	x	x	
12	1	F	Fill of pit	Mid grey brown silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions	[13]	x	4	Fig 3 Tr. 1	?c.1175-1225 AD	If not residual	Early Medieval
13	1	C	Cut of sub-circular rubbish pit	x	x	(12)	4	Fig 3 Tr. 1	x	x	
14	1	F	Fill of pit	Mid grey brown silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions Inclusion of brick	[15]	x	4	Fig 3 Tr. 1	x	Feature is cut by [13] and is therefore considered pre-Early Medieval in date	Pre-Early Medieval
15	1	C	Cut of small shallow rubbish pit	x	x	(14)	4	Fig 3 Tr. 1	x	x	
16	1	F	Fill of pit	Mid - dark grey brown silty clay	[17]	x	5	Fig 3 Tr.	15 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> century	x	Late Medieval/Post-

Context Number	Trench	Type	Interpretation	Description	Fill of	Filled by	Section No	Plan No	Artefact dating	Comments (Alignment/soil type/Group Number etc)	Assigned Period
				with moderate charcoal, brick and tile inclusions				1			Medieval
17	1	C	Cut of shallow rubbish pit	x	x	(16)	5	Fig 3 Tr. 1	x	x	
18	1	F	Fill of pit	Mid - dark grey brown silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions	[19]	x	11	Fig 3 Tr. 1	c.1500-1550 AD	Residual 1100-1225 AD material	Late Medieval
19	1	C	Cut of rubbish pit	x	x	(18)	11	Fig 3 Tr. 1	x	x	
20	1	F	Fill of pit	Mid - dark grey brown silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions	[21]		x	Fig 3 Tr. 1	x	x	x
21	1	C	Cut of rubbish pit	Unexcavated		(20)	x	Fig 3 Tr. 1	x	x	x
22	1	F	Fill of pit	Mid - dark grey brown silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions	[23]		x	Fig 3 Tr. 1	x	x	x
23	1	C	Cut of rubbish pit	Unexcavated		(22)	x	Fig 3 Tr. 1			
24	1	F	Fill of post hole	Mid black brown silty clay with inclusions of bone	[25]		9	Fig 3 Tr. 1	x	x	Undated
25	1	C	Cut of post hole	x		(024)	9	Fig 3 Tr. 1	x	In isolation	
26	1	F	Fill of pit	Mid brown silty clay with moderate charcoal and occasional shell	[27]		11	Fig 3 Tr. 1	x	Cut by [60], earlier than (61)	Undated
27	1	C	Cut of rubbish pit	x		(26)	11	Fig 3 Tr. 1	x	Possible associations with [19]?	
28	1	F	Fill of pit	Mid - dark grey brown silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions	[29]	x	x	Fig 3 Tr. 1	x	x	Undated
29	1	C	Cut of rubbish pit	Unexcavated	x	(28)	x	Fig 3 Tr. 1	x	x	
30	2	F	Fill of pit	Mid grey brown silty clay, inclusions of oyster and tile	[31]		6 & 7	Fig 3 Tr. 2	c.1500-1550 AD	Residual Late Iron Age-Early Roman pottery included	Late Medieval
31	2	C	Cut of circular rubbish pit	x	x	(32)	6 & 7	Fig 3 Tr. 2	x	x	
32	2	F	Fill of pit	Mid - dark grey brown silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions	[33]		7	Fig 3 Tr. 2	x	x	Undated
33	2	C	Cut of pit	Unexcavated		(32)	7	Fig 3 Tr. 2	x	x	
34	2	F	Fill of pit	Mid - dark orange brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions	[35]		7 & 12	Fig 3 Tr. 2	x	x	Undated
35	2	C	Cut of pit	x		(34)	7 & 12	Fig 3 Tr. 2	x	Pre-dates [39]	
36	2	F	Fill of pit	Mid orange brown silty clay with moderate shell and rounded stone inclusions	[37]	x	x	Fig 3 Tr. 2	x	x	Undated
37	2	C	Cut of pit	x	x	(36)	x	Fig 3 Tr.	x	x	

Context Number	Trench	Type	Interpretation	Description	Fill of	Filled by	Section No	Plan No	Artefact dating	Comments (Alignment/soil type/Group Number etc)	Assigned Period
								2			
38	2	F	Fill of pit	Mid - dark grey brown silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions	[39]	x	12	Fig 3 Tr. 2	c.1350-1650 AD	x	Late Medieval
39	2	C	Cut of pit	x	x	(38)	12	Fig 3 Tr. 2	x	Post dates [35]	
40	2	F	Fill of pit	Mid-dark grey silty clay with moderate rounded stone and occasional shell	[41]	x	x	Fig 3 Tr. 2	x	x	Undated
41	2	C	Cut of pit	Unexcavated	x	(40)	x	Fig 3 Tr. 2	x	x	
42	2	F	Fill of pit	Mid - dark grey brown silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions	[43]	x	8	Fig 3 Tr. 2	x	Predates Post-Medieval	Undated
43	2	C	Cut of pit	x	x	(42)	8	Fig 3 Tr. 2	x	Cuts [58]	
44	2	F	Fill of pit	Mid - dark grey brown silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions	[45]	x	8	x	x	x	Undated
45	2	C	Cut of pit	x	x	(44)	8	x	x	Cuts [46] and [43], cut by [51]	
46	2	F	Fill of pit	Mid grey brown sandy silty with mottled grey clay. Occasional charcoal and shell inclusions	[47]	x	8	Fig 3 Tr. 2	c.1625-1650 AD	x	Post Medieval
47	2	C	Cut of pit	x	x	(46)	8	Fig 3 Tr. 2	x	Cut by [44] and [50]	
48	2	F	Fill of pit	Mid-dark grey brown silty clay. Very few inclusions, with the occasional fragment of shell and charcoal	[49]	x	8	Fig 3 Tr. 2	c.1625-1650 AD	Residual 1100-1225 AD material	Post-Medieval
49	2	C	Cut of pit	x	x	(48)	8	Fig 3 Tr. 2	x	x	
50	2	F	Fill of pit	Mid - dark grey brown silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions	[51]	x	8	x	x	x	Undated
51	2	C	Cut of pit	x	x	(50)	8	x	x	Cuts [44] and [46]	
52	CONTEXT NUMBER NOT USED										
53	CONTEXT NUMBER NOT USED										
54	1	S	Possible drain base or former cess pit?	Square brick built structure	x	[55] [56]	10	Fig 3 Tr. 1	x	x	Late Post-Medieval
55	1	F	Upper fill of cess pit	Mid grey brown silty clay. Very loose fill with some voids. Blue and white pottery	[54]	x	10	Fig 3 Tr. 1	c.1800-1850 AD	x	
56	1	F	Lower fill of cess pit	Mid purple grey silty clay. Stained	[54]	x	10	Fig 3 Tr.	x	x	



Context Number	Trench	Type	Interpretation	Description	Fill of	Filled by	Section No	Plan No	Artefact dating	Comments (Alignment/soil type/Group Number etc)	Assigned Period
				brickearth at base of back structure (all four sides and bottom).				1			
57	2	F	Fill of post hole	Mid – dark grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and flecks of shell	[58]	x	8	x	x	Predates Post-Medieval	Undated
58	2	C	Cut of post hole	x	x	(57)	8	Fig 3 Tr. 1	x	x	
59	1	F	Fill of post hole	Mid orange brown silty clay within occasional shell and rounded stones	[60]	x	11	Fig 3 Tr. 1	x	Post Late-Medieval	Undated
60	1	C	Cut of post hole	x	x	(59)	11	Fig 3 Tr. 1	x	Cuts [149] and [27]	
61	1	F	Fill of pit	Mid-dark grey brown silty clay. Very few inclusions, with the occasional fragment of shell and charcoal	[62]	x	11	Fig 3 Tr. 1	x	Cut by [27]	Undated
62	1	C	Cut of rubbish pit	x	x	(61)	11	Fig 3 Tr. 1	x	Possible same as [19]?	
63	2	L	Existing surface	Concrete	x	x	7	x	x	Same as (01)	Modern
64	2	L	Formation layer	Brick rubble - compacted modern brick – red and yellow, with occasional concrete fragments	x	x	7	x	x	Same as (02)	Modern
65	2	L	Buried soil horizon?	Mid/dark brown grey silty clay, redeposited natural with modern brick, tile, oyster shell and bone	x	x	7	x	x	Same as (03)	Post-Medieval
66	1	D	Former surface	Flag stones, measuring c0.56m in depth, laid horizontal overlying (67)	x	x	x	Fig 3 Tr. 1	x	x	Undated
67	1	D	Formation layer	Mid – dark grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of oyster shell	x	x	x	Fig 3 Tr. 1	x	x	Undated

## APPENDIX 2 - Dating and Assessment of Multi-Period Pottery Assemblage

By Nigel Macpherson-Grant

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### ABBEY STREET EVALUATION, FAVERSAHAM 2008 (ABS-EV-08)

#### A. Overall quantification :

**Overall sherd count : 94 sherds**

**Overall sherd weight : 2kgs.797gms**

**and :**

**34 fragments roof-tile - weight : 1kg.430gms**

#### B. Period Codes employed :

EM	= Early Medieval
EM/M	= Early Medieval-Medieval transition
M	= Medieval
M/LM	= Medieval-Late Medieval transition
LM	= Late Medieval
PM	= Post-Medieval

#### C. Context dating :

##### CONTEXT : 03 – Trench 1

5 fragments roof-tile (weight : 168gms) – 1 x C13 AD sandy, 1 x C13-C14 AD sandy, 1 x LC15-EC16 AD sandy, 1 x ? Wealden-type fine marly C16 + AD

**Likely context date : Post-Medieval, ? C17 AD**

**Comment :** The earlier (pre-C16 AD tile fragments are fairly small and worn, the PM tile fragment fairly large and fresh.

##### CONTEXT : 05 – Trench 1

**Sherds : 10 (weight : 177gms)**

1 sherd M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1300-1350/1375 AD emphasis)

1 sherd LM ? Medway sandy ware (c.1450-1475/1500 AD probably)

1 sherd LM German Raeren stoneware (c.1475-1500/1525 AD emphasis probably)

1 sherd LM ? Canterbury-type fine earthenware (c.1475-1525/1550 AD)

1 sherd LM ? Wealden orange-buff sandy ware with marl inclusions (c.1475/1500-1525 AD)

2 sherds LM ? Wealden orange-buff sandy ware with marl inclusions (c.1475/1500-1525 AD; **same vessel**)

1 sherd LM/PM ? Wealden fine sandy orange-buff earthenware (c.1475/1500-1550 AD probable emphasis; **worn**)

1 sherd LM/PM ? Canterbury/Medway fine earthenware (c.1500-1550 AD)

1 sherd LPM red earthenware with iron-streaked glaze (c.1800-1850/1900 AD emphasis)

probably)

**and :**

9 fragments roof-tile (weight : 377gms) – 2 x ? Wealden pink-buff ? C15 AD, 1 x LC15-EC16 AD sandy, 3 x ? Wealden marly C16-C17 AD probably, 3 x C16-C17 AD (or later ?) fine.

**Likely context date : ? c.1500-1550 AD**

**Comment :** Apart from the earliest sherd all others are moderate-sized and, with one exception, essentially fresh and should be from a broadly contemporary context. The exception is an LM/PM sherd with severe unifacial abrasion. Since it is one of the latest elements it could have received its wear from being exposed at the interface of *Context 05* with any overlying layer – a possibility reinforced by the presence of the probably intrusive moderate-sized and chipped LPM element.

**CONTEXT : 07 – Trench 1**

**Sherds : 7 (weight : 42gms)**

1 sherd EM shell-filled ware (c.1100-1175/1200 AD emphasis probably)

2 sherds EM N or W.Kent shell-filled sandy ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD; **same vessel**)

1 sherd EM/M N or W.Kent sandy ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD)

1 sherd M N.or W.Kent shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis probably)

1 sherd M/LM N.or W.Kent shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1325/1350-1400 AD probable emphasis)

1 sherd LM German Raeren stoneware (c.1475-1525/1550 AD)

**Likely context date : ? c.1350-1400 AD**

**Comment :** All pre-C14 AD sherds are small and fairly worn. The single C14 AD sherd is moderate-sized and fairly fresh and *may* be from a contemporary context. The single Late Medieval sherd is small and worn, and almost certainly intrusive.

**CONTEXT : 10 – Trench 1**

**Sherds : 3 (weight : 40gms)**

1 sherd M N.or W.Kent fine sandy ware – HD/Baluster type (c.1275/1300-1350 AD probably)

1 sherd M/LM ? Wealden orange-buff sandy ware (c.1350/1375-1450 AD emphasis)

1 sherd LM Medway silty-sandy ware (c.1500-1525/1550 AD)

**and :**

3 fragments roof-tile (weight : 75gms) – 1 x earlier C13 AD sandy, 1 x C14 AD sandy, 1 x probably LC14-C15 AD fairly sandy

**Likely context date : If not residual, c.1500-1550 AD**

**Comment :** Three moderate-sized sherds – the LC13-MC14 AD sherd is fairly worn, the later ones slightly worn.

**CONTEXT : 12 – Trench 1**

**Sherds : 3 (weight : 77gms)**

1 sherd EM Canterbury-type sandy ware (c.1075/1100-1150 AD emphasis)

1 sherd EM shell-tempered ware with moderate sand (c.1150-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

1 sherd EM/M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

**and :**

2 fragments roof-tile (weight : 45gms) – 1 x ? LC14-C15 AD slightly sandy, 1 x C16 AD-plus (fine)

**Likely context date : If not residual, c.1175-1225 AD**

**Comment :** All three sherds are moderate-sized. The dating accommodates their similar moderate degree of wear. The tiles *may* be intrusive.

**CONTEXT : 16 – Trench 1**

4 fragments roof-tile (weight : 132gms) – 2 x C13-C14 AD fairly sandy, 2 x C15-EC16 AD fairly sandy

**Likely context date : Broadly later C15-C16 AD probably**

**Comment :** The earlier tile fragments are more worn, the later fairly fresh.

**CONTEXT : 18**

**Sherds : 5 (weight : 167gms)**

1 sherd EM shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1175/1200 AD)

1 sherd M N.or W.Kent fine sandy ware (Rouen/HD-style, c.1250-1275/1300 AD preferred emphasis, but possibly > 1350 AD)

1 sherd ?LM Medway silty-sandy with chalk inclusions (c.1450-1475/1500 AD probably)

2 sherds LM Medway silty-sandy ware with chalk (c.1475-1525/1550 AD emphasis)

**Likely context date : c.1500-1550 AD**

**Comment :** This context contains residual material that is fairly fresh and unworn, with two moderate-fairly large sized sherds being re-deposited by activity associated with this context. The later, LM material is also fresh, and includes one large unworn jug handle which should be from a contemporary C16 AD deposit.

**CONTEXT : 30 – Trench 2**

**Sherds : 8 (weight : 303gms)**

1 sherd LIA 'Belgic'-style N.Kent shell-tempered ware (c.25-50/75 AD, might be earlier)

1 sherd M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD)

2 sherds LM Medway sandy ware with chalk inclusions (c.1450-1500/1525 AD emphasis probably)

2 sherds LM ? Wealden buff sandy ware (c.1475-1525/1550 AD)

1 sherd LM German Raeren stoneware (c.1475-1525/1550 AD emphasis)

1 sherd LM/PM ? Wealden buff sandy ware (c.1500/1525-1550 AD)

**and :**

5 tile fragments (weight : 360gms) – 2 x C15 AD sandy, 1 x LC15-EC16 AD sandy, 1 x cream-yellow ? C16 AD, 1 x ? Wealden pink-buff ? C16 AD or earlier

**Likely context date : c.1500-1550 AD**

**Comment :** The LIA sherd is large and, apart from wear on one edge and leaching of its shell content, is fairly fresh – and residual. There is some chipping on the earlier LM sherds but the latest elements are moderate-sized or large and fresh (including the large Raeren stoneware near-complete mug profile) and should be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit. The context's dating could be narrower, *c.1500-1525 AD*.

**CONTEXT : 38 – Trench 2**

**Sherds : 5 (weight : 324gms)**

1 sherd M/LM ?Wealden buff sandy ware (c.1350-1400/1425 AD)

1 sherd LM ?Medway-area sandy ware (c.1475-1500/1525 AD probable emphasis)

1 sherd LM German Raeren stoneware (c.1475-1525/1550 AD)

1 sherd LM/PM fine earthenware (c.1475/1500-1550 AD)

1 sherd PM fine earthenware (c.1575/1600-1650 AD; chafing dish or 'warmer')

**Likely context date : Uncertain – see comment**

**Comment :** Apart from the earliest M/LM sherd, all the others are moderate or large-sized and fresh. Two if not three of these, the purely Late Medieval-type sherds, are unlikely to have remained in use as late as the chafing dish (although it is not entirely impossible). So, they are either residual or the chafing dish is intrusive.

**CONTEXT : 46 – Trench 2**

**Sherds : 11 (weight : 936gms)**

1 sherd PM N.or W.Kent sandy earthenware (c.1550/1575-1625 AD)

3 sherds PM fine earthenware (c.1575-1625/1650 AD emphasis; **same vessel, = T1, Context 55**)

5 sherds PM fine earthenware (c.1575/1600-1650 AD; **same vessel**)

**Likely context date : c.1625-1650 AD**

**Comment :** One handled vessel is represented by one large complete profile sherd and several smaller bodysherds. Two other vessels are represented by mostly large sherds. All are fresh and unworn and definitely from an undisturbed contemporary context. The rim-style of the complete profile *could* suggest a slightly later date – c.1650-1675 AD – but this seems a little too late for the more Late Medieval-type fabric of the large sandy earthenware sherd (although this could, possibly, be a reflection of the still poorly understood full chronological range of various Kentish Post-Medieval coarseware fabrics).

**CONTEXT : 48 – Trench 2**

**Sherds : 6 (weight : 96gms)**

1 sherd EM/M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD)

1 sherd LM Spanish Valencian lustreware (c.1375-1500/1525 AD; **see Comment**)

1 sherd PM fine earthenware (c.1550/1575-1625 AD probable emphasis)

2 sherds PM fine earthenware (c.1575-1625/1650 AD)

1 sherd LPM Pearl Blue – blue transfer-printing (c.1780-1825 AD)

**and :**

1 fragment roof-tile (weight : 28gms) – 1 x LC15-C16 AD probably (fairly sandy)

1 rounded scrap daub (weight : >1gm) – **DISCARDED**

**Likely context date : c.1625-1650 AD probably**

**Comment :** One worn small residual earlier sherd. Three small-fairly large sized fresh sherds which should be from a contemporary context and probably similar in date to *Context 46*, if not slightly earlier. The Spanish lustreware sherd could just be C14 AD and Andalucian - and this needs to be checked by a specialist. Irrespective, it is moderate-sized but highly chipped and abraded and in a very similar condition to the small LPM Pearl Blue sherd, suggesting that it may be an heirloom survival (into the LC18-EC19 AD) – or at least a vessel that survived much longer than its import-period. Its condition suggests it is likely to be intrusive along with the LPM sherd. The tile fragment is fairly small and worn and should be residual.

#### **CONTEXT : 55 – Trench 1**

**Sherds : 32 (weight : 577gms)**

1 sherd M/LM ? Wealden orange-buff sandy ware (c.1350/1375-1450 AD)

1 sherd PM fine earthenware (c.1550-1600/1625 AD probably)

2 sherds PM fine earthenware (c.1575-1625/1650 AD emphasis probably)

1 sherd PM fine earthenware (c.1575-1625/1650 AD; = **T2 Context 46**)

6 sherds LPM English soft-paste porcelain – moulded with purple lustre decoration (c.1775-1825/1850 AD; **same vessel**)

2 sherds LPM English porcelain (on-glaze painted, c.1775-1825/1850 AD probable emphasis; **same vessel**)

10 sherds LPM Pearl Blue – blue sponged decoration (c.1780/1800-1825 AD; **same vessel**)

1 sherd LPM English stoneware (c.1800-1875+ AD emphasis)

8 sherds LPM Staffs 'Ironstone'-type white earthenware – 3 purple transfer-printed (c.1825-1850/1875 AD; **2 x same vessels**)

**and :**

2 fragments vessel glass (weight : 15gms)

2 copper alloy objects (weight : 28gms)

**Likely context date : c.1800-1850 AD**

**Comment :** All pre-C18 AD sherds are fairly small and worn and residual. The number of sherds from the same LPM vessels, all basically fresh and frequently large-sized, ensure that the LPM material is from an undisturbed contemporary deposit. Dating could be finer, ie – *c.1825-1850 AD*.

#### **CONTEXT : 59**

**Sherds : 4 (weight : 58gms)**

1 sherd M NFR/Rouen green-glazed ware (c.1170-1300/1350 AD emphasis probably; **CHECK**)

1 sherd LM ? Wealden orange-buff sandy ware (c.1475-1525/1550 AD)

1 sherd PM fine earthenware (c.1575-1625/1650 AD probable emphasis)

1 sherd PM ? Wealden-type orange sandy ware (iron-flecked glaze; c.1650-1700/1725 AD probably)

**and :**

4 fragments roof-tile (weight : 245gms) – 1 x LC15-EC16 AD slightly sandy, 3 x C17-C18 AD fine

**Likely context date : Uncertain – see Comment**

**Comment :** Based on the pottery, the only larger fresh element is the LC15-EC16 AD sherd – all the others are worn, including the later PM sherds. Based on the tile – all the later broadly C17-C18 AD elements are fresh. Either the PM tiles are later than the PM pottery or all are intrusive into a Late Medieval context.

**D. Assessment :**

This modest-sized multi-period, but principally Late Medieval-Post-Medieval, assemblage consists of variably worn mostly small to moderate-sized sherds and, quite frequently, large-sized fresh sherds from contemporary contexts. The fairly frequent occurrence of moderate or large-sized often fairly fresh sherds from different periods has resulted in some slight difficulty in being certain of likely context dates. Overall, the recovered sherds provide the following period frequencies and implications :

PERIODS	SHERD QUANTITY	ASSESSMENT
MODERN	-	-
LPM	29	Occupation continues > at least c.1825/1850 AD
PM	23	Occupation - on-site activity ? lessening between c.1650-1750 AD
LM	23	Occupation - on-site activity ? lessening between c.1550-1575 AD
M	8	Occupation continues
EM	9	Occupation from c.1100, more probably c.1150 AD
LS	-	-
MS	-	-
ES	-	-
LR	-	-
MR	-	-

ER	-	-
B/ER	-	-
LIA 'Belgic'	1	Probable occupation c.25-75 AD, if not earlier
LIA	-	-
MIA	-	-
EIA	-	-
LBA/EIA	-	-
LBA	-	-
MBA	-	-
EBA	-	-
LN	-	-
MN	-	-
EN	-	-

**Indeterminate : None**

**1. Late Iron Age-Early Roman (c.25-75 AD) :**

Represented by a single residual sherd from *Context 30*. The sherd is large and should be derived from occupational activity. It is a plain bodysherd from a large-diameter storage jar – the only other diagnostic aspect being the diagonal finger-fluted finishing externally – indicating a jar made prior to the introduction of fully wheel-thrown shell-tempered jars around c.70 AD. A basically Conquest-period AD date has been applied but it could be earlier, and possibly of C1 BC date.

**2. Early Medieval (c.1100-1225 AD) :**

Represented by a contemporary discard deposit from *Context 12*, and residual material from *Contexts 07, 18* and *48*. It is possible this material reflects activity from as early as the mid or later eleventh century but, overall, there is little that is likely to pre-date c.1100 AD. Most of the recovered sherd evidence indicates that the first main occupation of the site is from around c.1150 AD onwards. During this period the range of wares recovered are all from North or East Kent sources, mostly coastal for the shell-tempered wares, but with a few sandy ware products from Canterbury. Most are from cooking-pots though one or two may be from larger-diameter shelly ware storage jars.

**3. Medieval (c.1225-1375 AD) :**

Virtually all recorded elements are residual in later contexts and only *Context 07* is likely to represent an undisturbed contemporary deposit – at the end of the period. The likely production dates for these indicates a steady but apparently minor degree of activity throughout much of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The range of recovered wares



indicates a slightly wider source area, with some kitchen wares from the Canterbury Tyler Hill kilns and a few later shell-tempered wares from West Kent. Quality table wares are represented by several jugs from West Kent and an imported white ware jug with green glaze, probably from the Rouen area of North France.

#### 4. *Late Medieval (c.1375-1525 AD) :*

There is a little sherd evidence to indicate that the same modest degree of activity continued throughout the earlier part of this period but, from c.1450/1475 AD onwards, there is a marked shift in terms of the degree of immediate-locale activity. *Contexts 18* and *30* are definite undisturbed contemporary discard deposits of earlier C16 AD date – as may be *Contexts 05* and *10* – and represented by fresh, unworn, mostly moderate- or large-sized sherds. Two other contexts, *38* and *59*, may also belong in this phase if their stratigraphic relationships can determine their final dating. Again there are a few Canterbury products, but the majority appear to be from the Medway or Wealden area sources – respectively fine chalk-flecked silty or orange-buff marl-flecked sandy wares. A few sherds represent cooking-pots and some are from jugs – including a large fine strap-handle from a large, probably bib-glazed, early sixteenth century fine earthenware jug. Continental imports are mostly from Germany – with sherds from 3-4 fine grey-glazed Raeren stoneware drinking-mugs including a large part-profile from *Context 30*. In addition, and probably belonging to this period, there is an indication of relative wealth given by a sherd from a Spanish lustre-painted tin-glazed plate, possibly from Valencia. Although the sherd is heavily damaged there is still just a trace of the decoration internally – 2 lines bordering curvilinear or foliate decoration – and 3 thin brown lines externally beneath the lip. This vessel is likely to have survived well into the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries as an heirloom piece.

#### 5. *Post-Medieval (c.1525-1750 AD) :*

Two main contexts are datable to this period, *Contexts 46* and *48* and, possibly, *Context 38*. Of these, *Context 46* contained large, sometimes conjoining sherds from 3 probable pantry or kitchen ware vessels, including a near-complete but broken handled jar with a rim type typical of the late sixteenth and earlier seventeenth centuries. In addition, *Context 38* produced a single large part-profile sherd from a ‘warmer’ or chafing dish. There are traces on its rim of at least one of the three or more ‘horns’ that the plate/dish requiring to be kept warm was placed. The vessel still retains one of its originally two stub handles, attached to the outside of the body. This type of handle is unusual – most excavated examples have two horizontal loop handles, one on either side of the body. The vessel has been given a rich dark brown glaze and does not appear to have been used – or was deliberately kept clean. This type of vessel was in use mostly within the period c.1550-1650 AD. The generally low count for mid-later seventeenth century material, coupled with the large sherds from *Contexts 46* and to a lesser degree, *48* and datable to c.1600-1625 AD, suggests this dish represents a broadly contemporary discard.

**6. Late Post-Medieval (c1750 AD-plus) :**

Represented almost entirely by a single context, 55, containing frequently large and conjoining sherds from typical late eighteenth-earlier nineteenth century English whitewares. In themselves, they are not unusual – but include parts of an English porcelain cup with on-glaze hand-painted decoration, an emboss-moulded plate with hand-painted purple lustre decoration, and a Pearl Blue-type bowl with blue sponged decoration.

**E. Recommendations :**

1. There are some interesting Late Medieval-Post Medieval fabric variations, perhaps from the Medway area, which deserve better study – but only with a larger and similarly well-dated, sample.
2. In itself this assemblage is not exceptional. Despite the comment in 1 and the frequently large size of the sherds, the majority of the fabric types and forms recorded are fairly well known and, with the exceptions mentioned below, do **not** deserve illustrated publication in their own right.
3. However, the lustre-painted Spanish ? Valencian dish and the unusual form of the chafing dish **do** deserve illustration, partly for archive purposes, possibly for any final publication report. The drawing of both, but particularly the Spanish import will require some research for possible parallels, in order to provide an illustratable reconstruction.

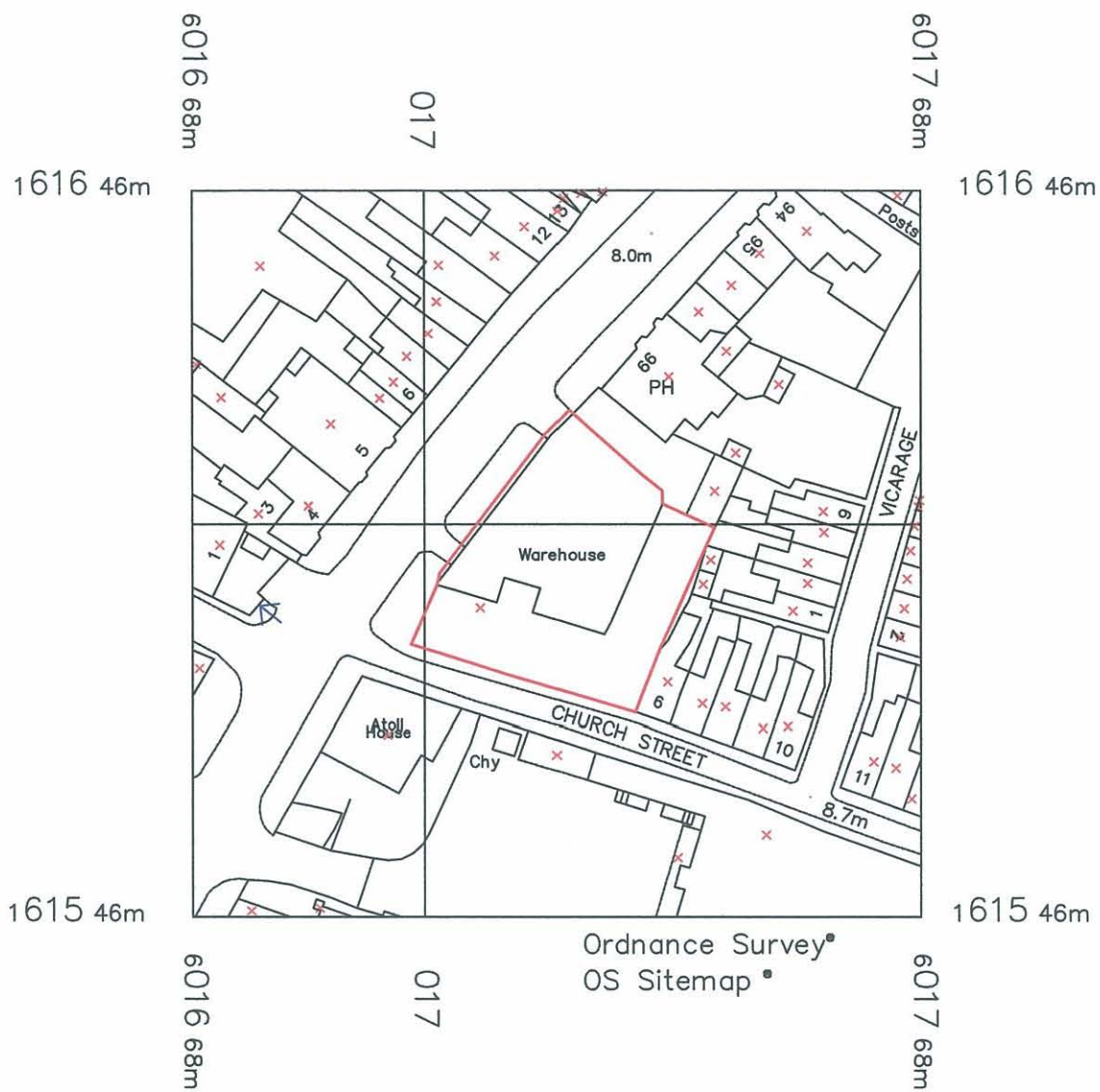
Analyst : N.Macpherson-Grant (11.9.08)

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**APPENDIX 3 – KCC Summary Form**

<b>Site Name:</b> <i>Former Whitbread Training Centre</i>	
<b>SWAT Site Code:</b> <i>ABS-08-EV</i>	
<b>Site Address:</b> <i>Abbey Street, Faversham, Kent</i>	
<b>Summary:</b> <i>Under the direction of Dr Paul Wilkinson, Swale &amp; Thames Survey Company (SWAT) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at the former Whitbread Training Centre, Abbey Street, Faversham, Kent, from 18<sup>th</sup> August 2008 until 20<sup>th</sup> August 2008. The evaluation, comprising trial trenching and an assessment of the historical structures on site, was undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (Kent County Council 2008) in discussion with the Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council. Two evaluation trenches were originally requested, revealing the presence of a possible structure with pits, post holes and an intact flag Stone floor dating to the medieval period. An impact assessment has concluded that the relatively shallow surviving depth of archaeological features would therefore be under threat from any development within this area, and further archaeological mitigation has been recommended.</i>	
<b>District/Unitary:</b> <i>Swale</i>	<b>Parish:</b>
<b>Period(s):</b> <b>Tentative:</b> <i>Medieval &amp; Post-Medieval</i>	
NGR (centre of site : 8 figures): <i>NGR: 601720 161595</i> <b>(NB if large or linear site give multiple NGRs)</b>	
<b>Type of archaeological work (delete)</b> <i>Evaluation</i>	
<b>Date of Recording:</b> <i>18<sup>th</sup> August 2008</i>	
<b>Unit undertaking recording:</b> <i>Swale &amp; Thames Survey Company (SWAT)</i>	
<b>Geology:</b> <i>Head Brickearth over Thanet Beds</i>	
<b>Title and author of accompanying report:</b> <i>Britchfield, D (2008) Former Whitbread Training Centre, Abbey Street, Faversham, Kent: Archaeological Evaluation</i>	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate)</b> <i>As above</i> <span style="float: right;"><b>(cont. on attached sheet)</b></span>	
<b>Location of archive/finds:</b> <i>SWAT</i>	
<b>Contact at Unit:</b> <i>Paul Wilkinson</i>	<b>Date:</b> <i>16<sup>th</sup> September 2008</i>

**APPENDIX 4 – Figures**



Scale 1:1000



Figure 1: Location of site of proposed development



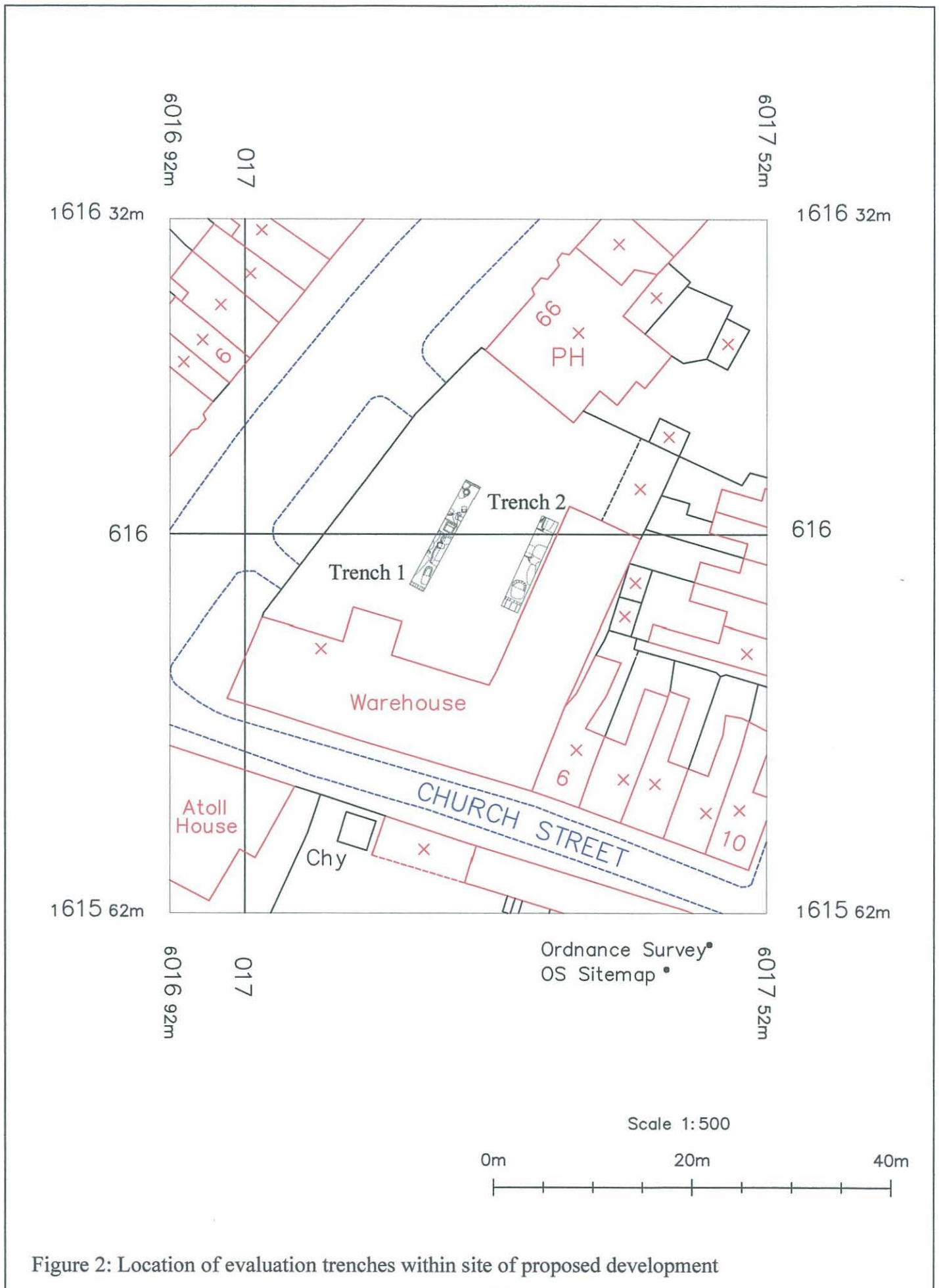
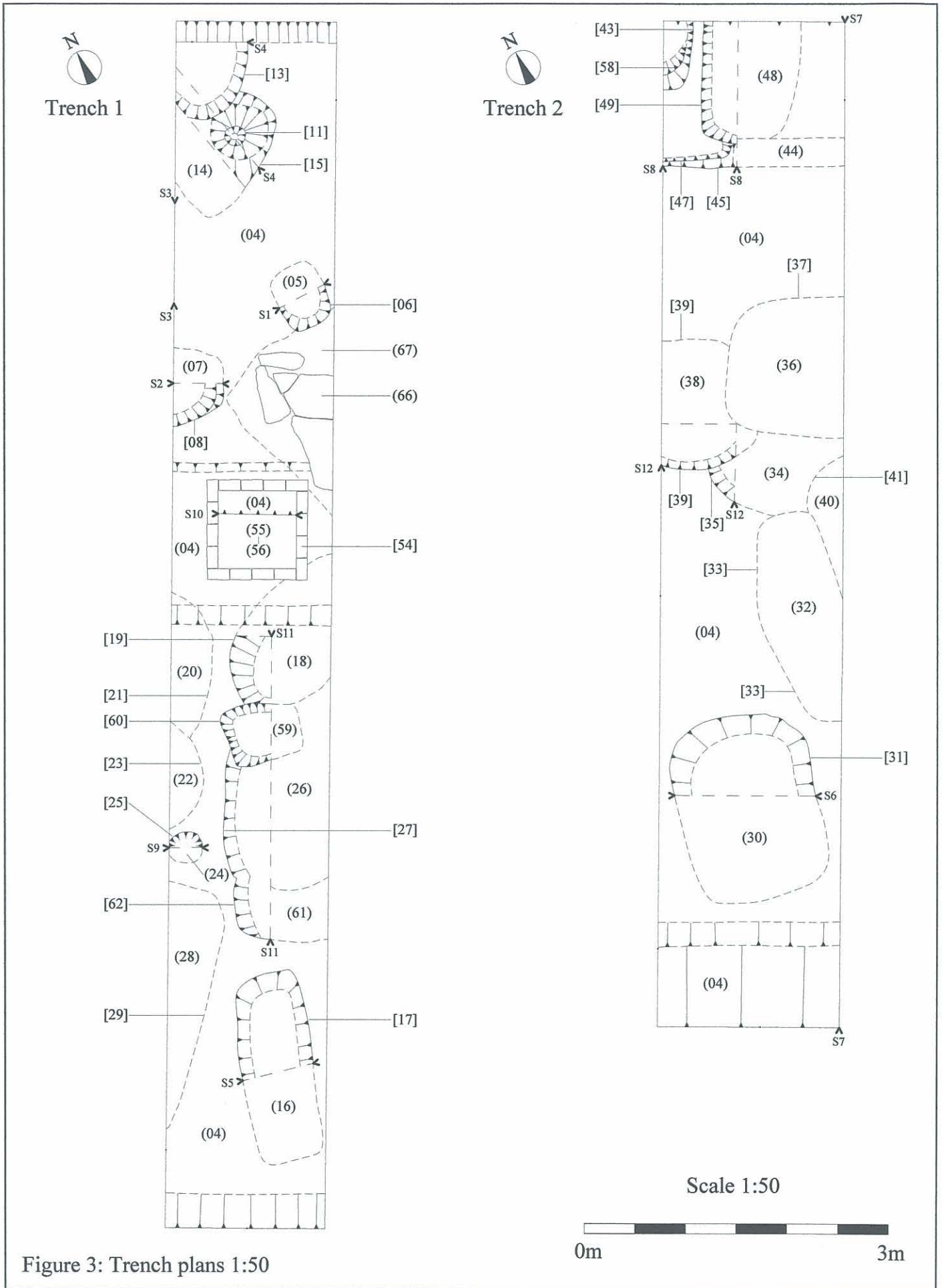
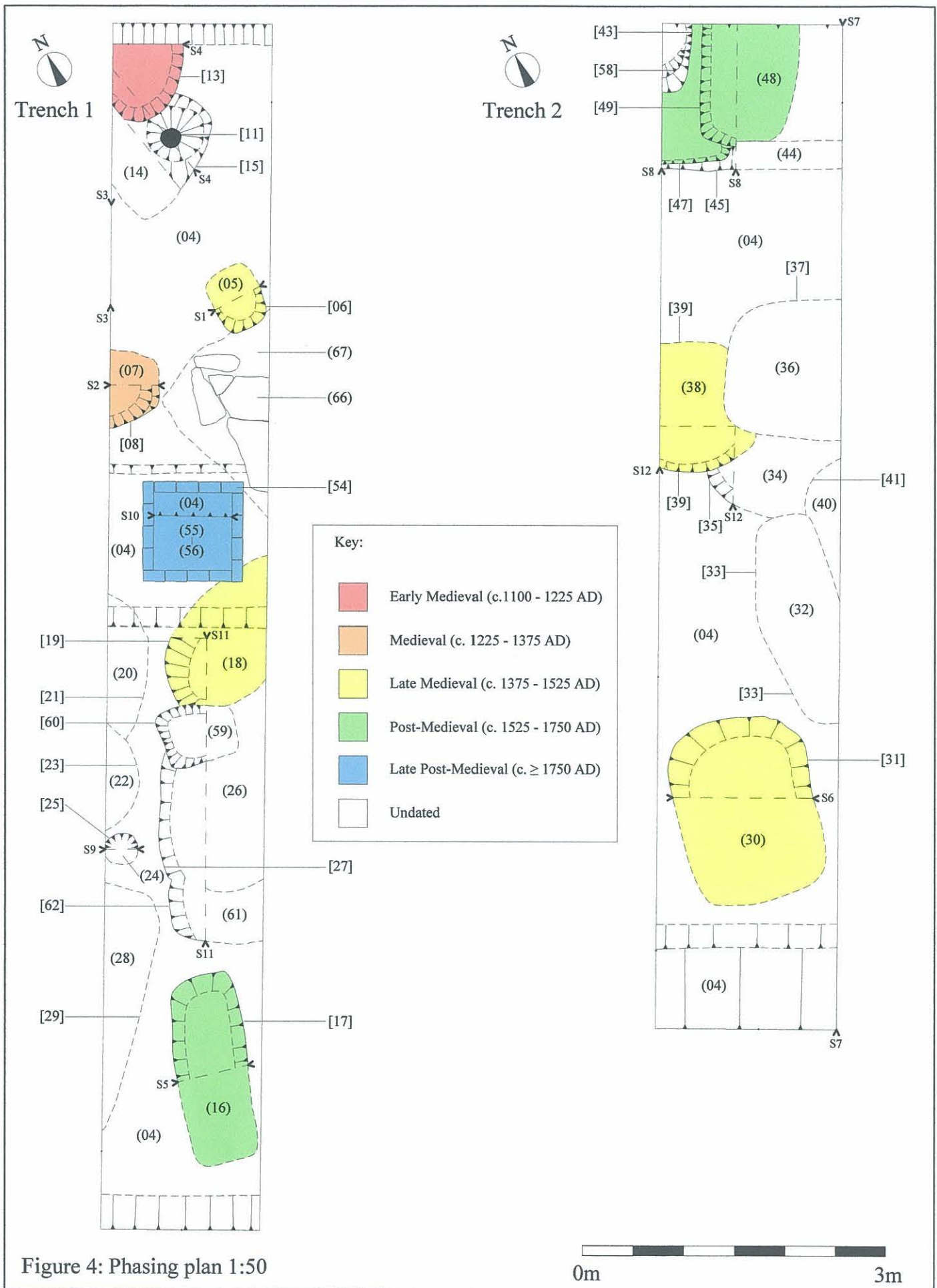
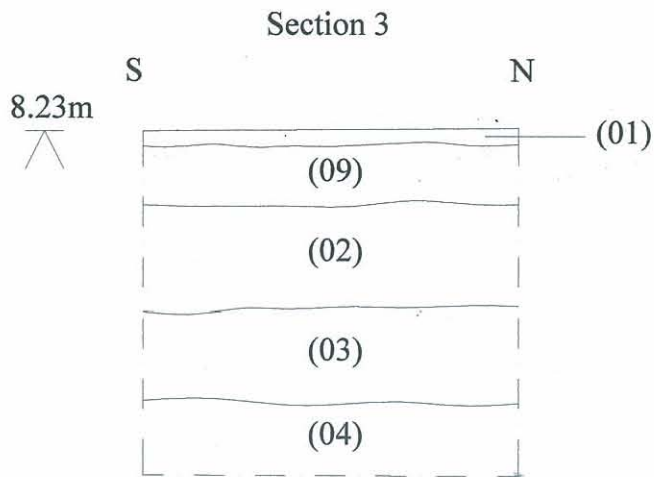
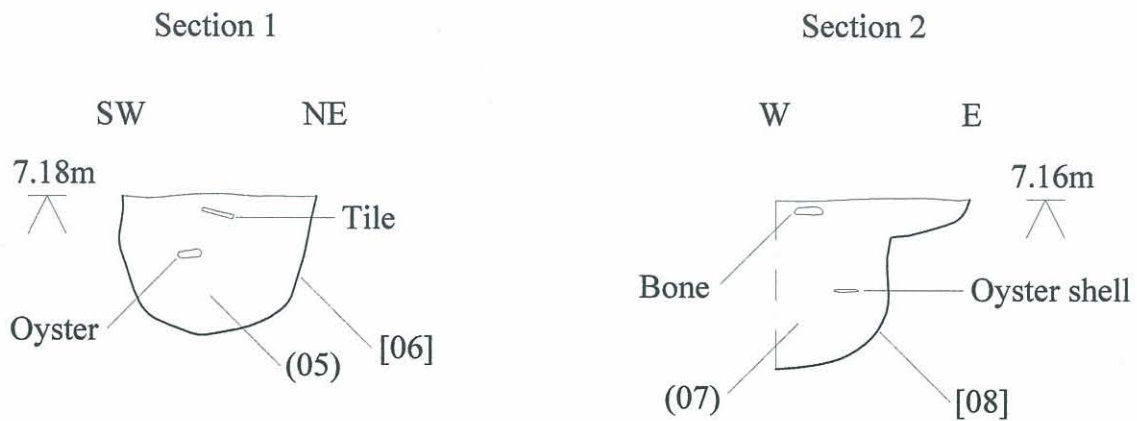


Figure 2: Location of evaluation trenches within site of proposed development









1.05 m  
oyster beds.

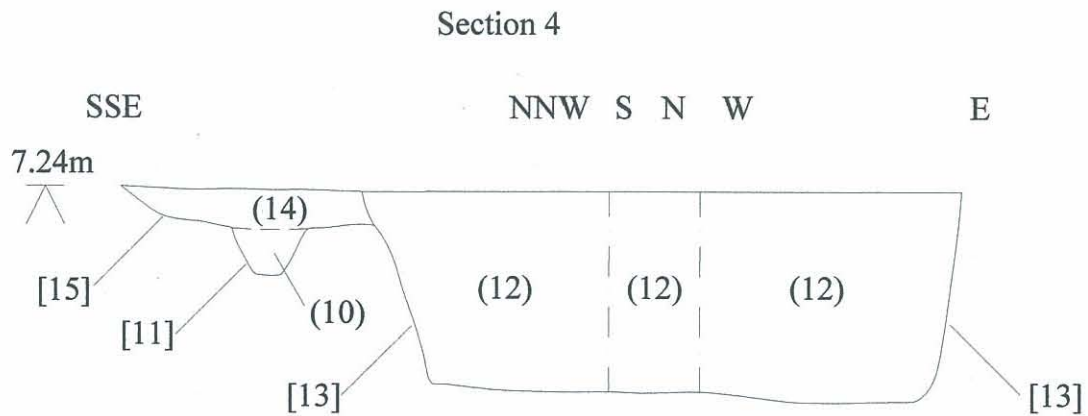
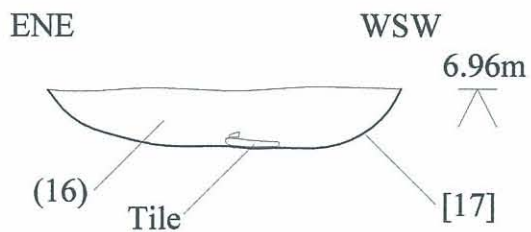


Figure 5: Sections 1:20



Section 5



Section 6

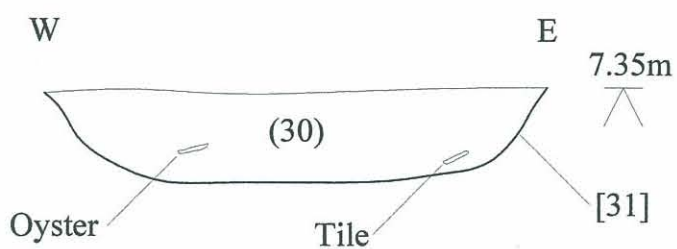


Figure 6a: Sections 1:20

Section 7

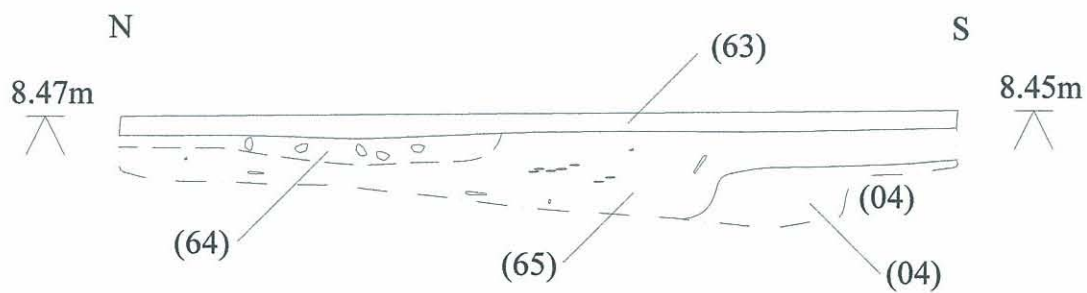


Figure 6b: Sections 1:50

Section 8

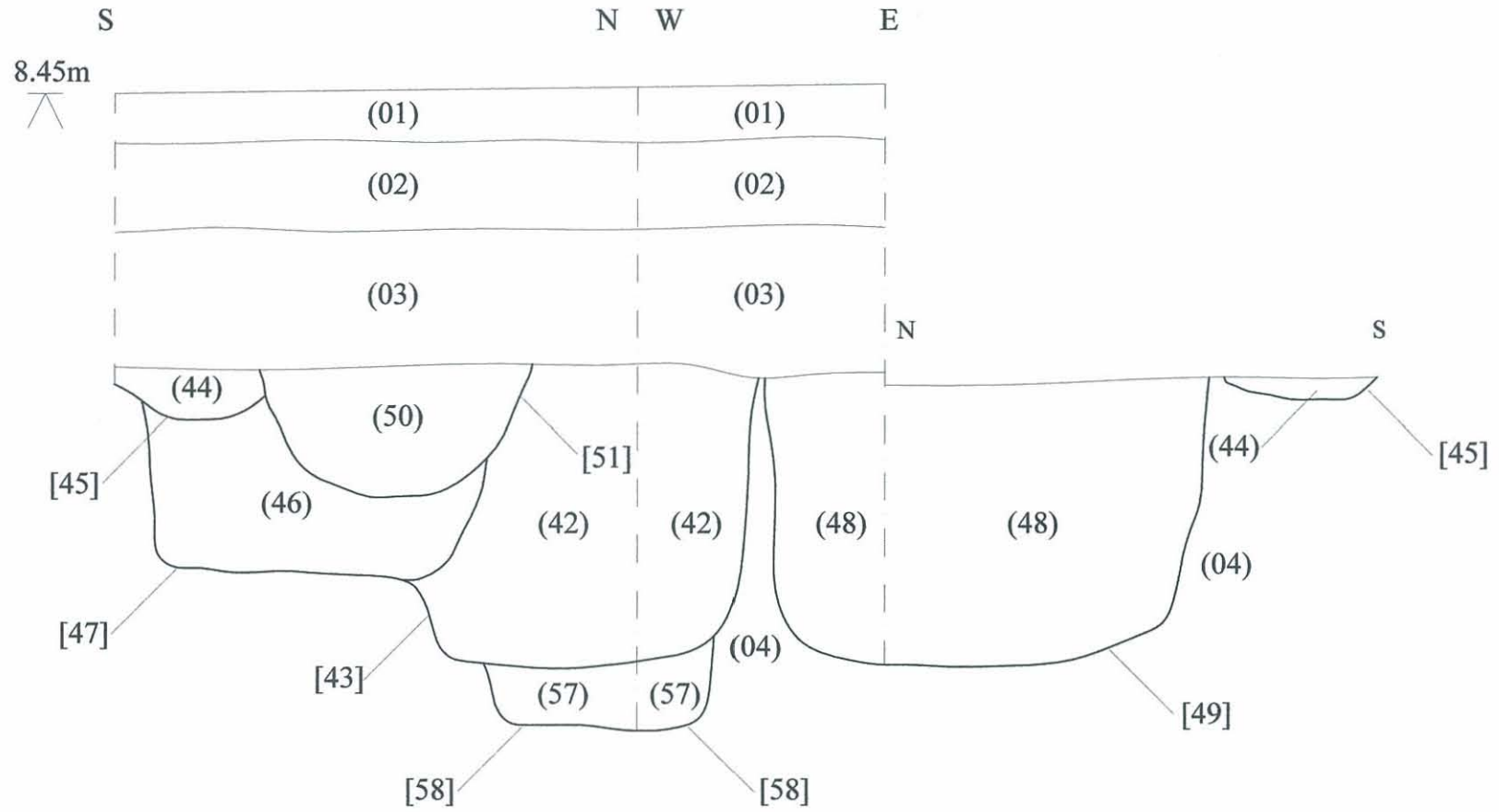
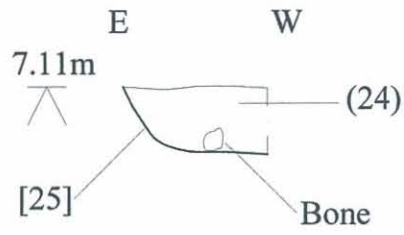
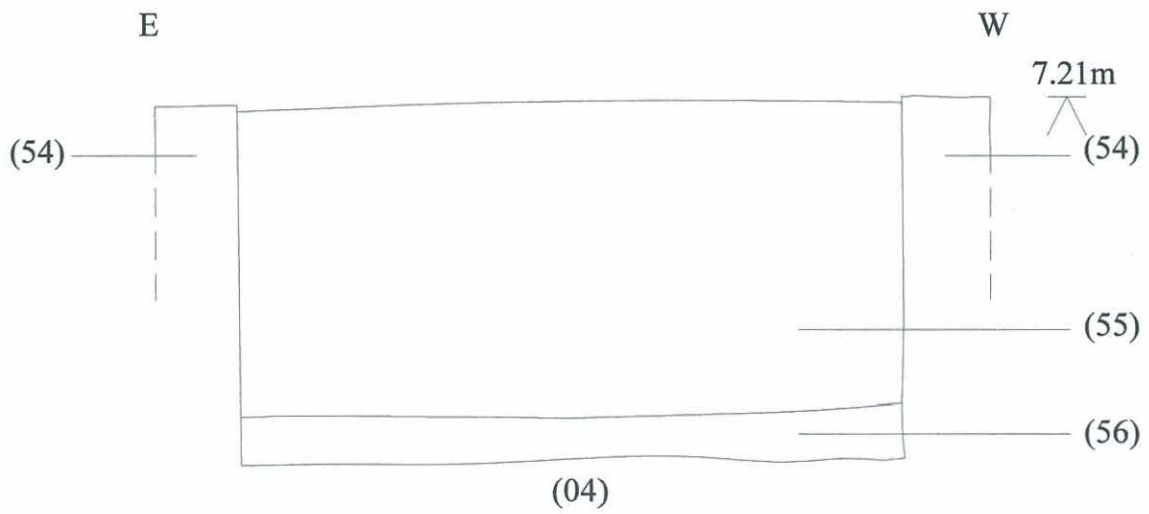


Figure 7: Sections 1:20

Section 9



Section 10



Section 11

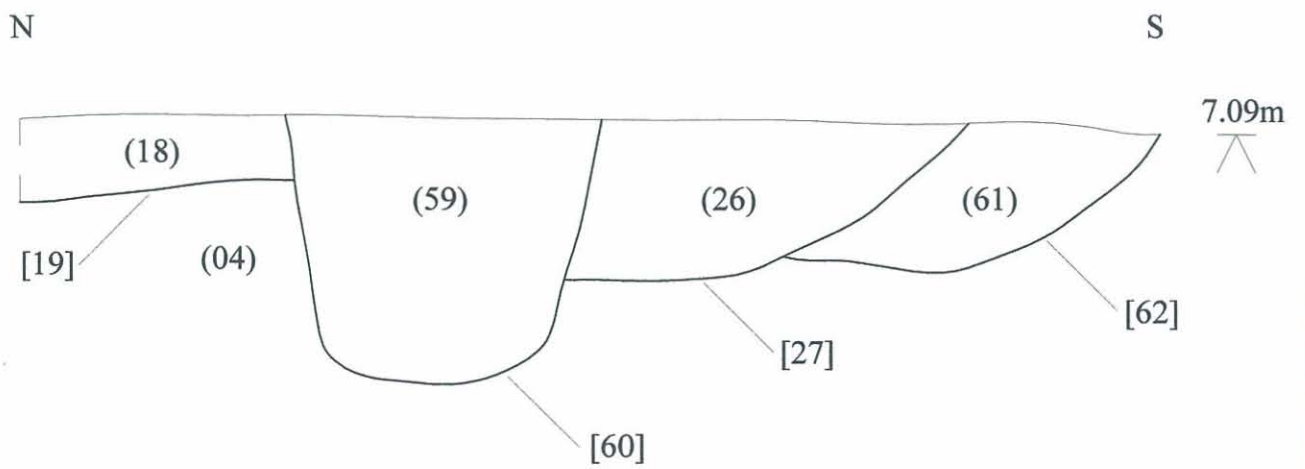


Figure 8: Sections 1:20



Section 12

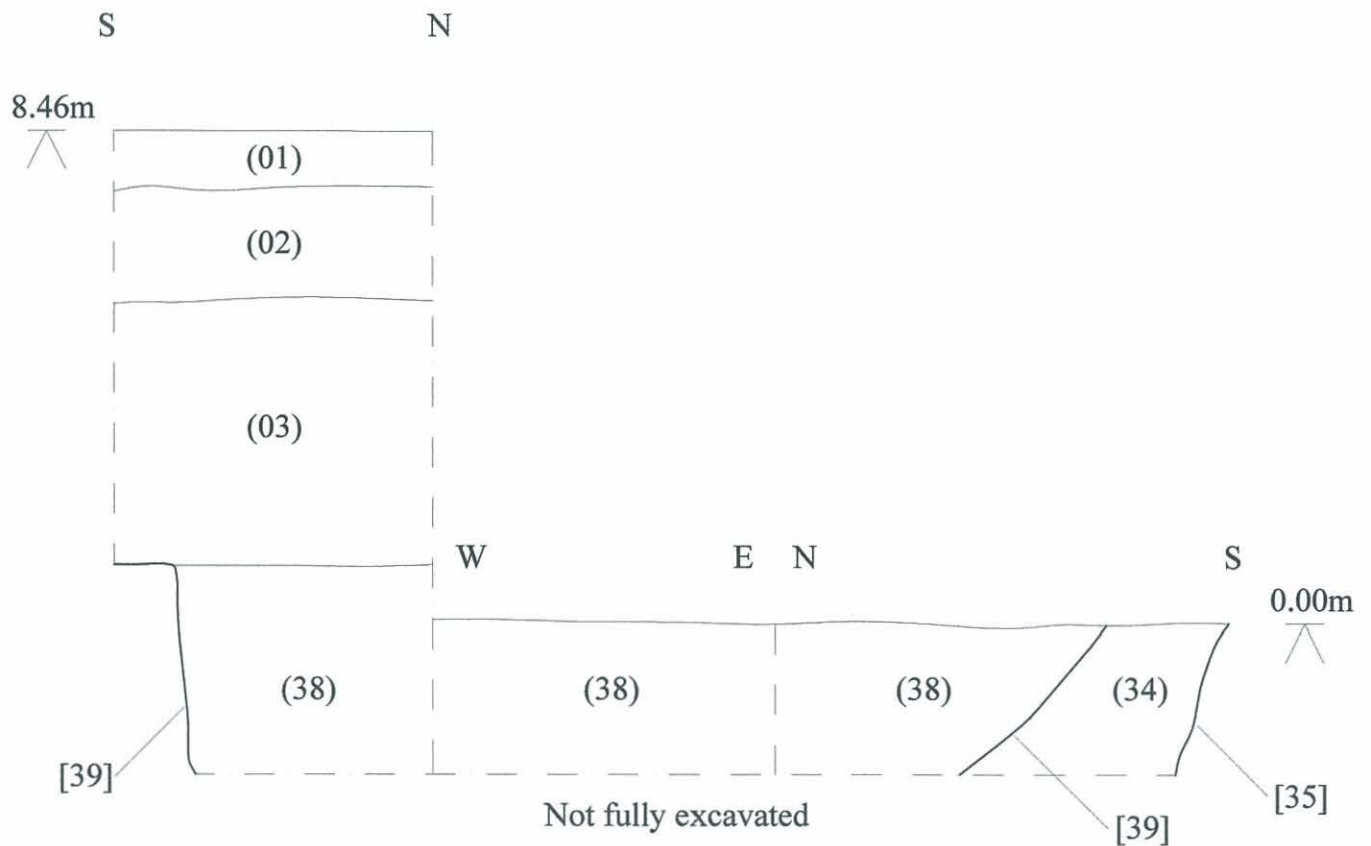


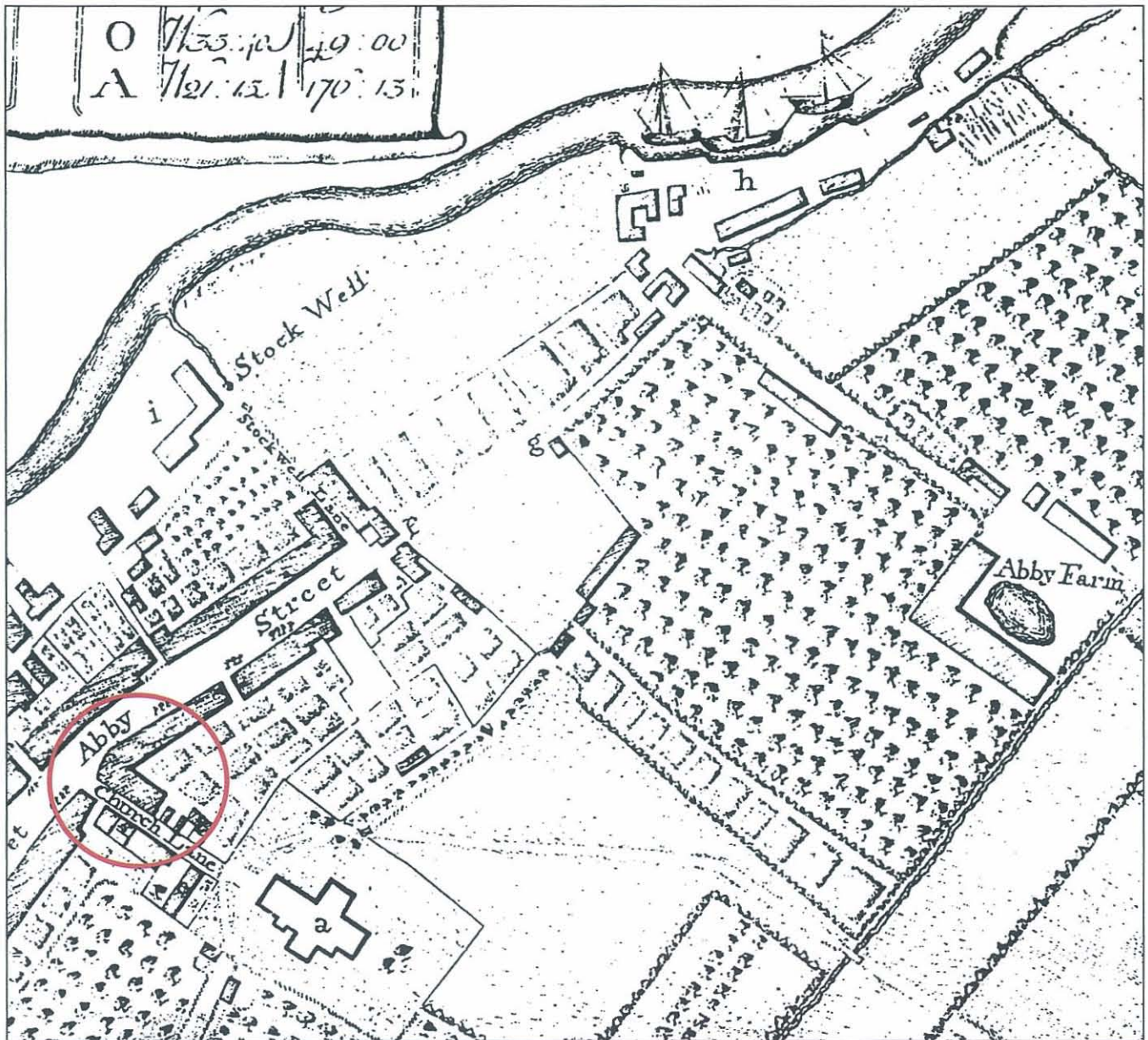
Figure 9: Sections 1:20



## Appendix 4

### Site Background

*Under the direction of Dr Paul Wilkinson, Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) carried out a predetermination archaeological evaluation of land at the former Whitbread Training Centre, Abbey Street, Faversham, Kent, from 18th August 2008 until 20th August 2008. The evaluation, comprising trial trenching and an assessment of the historical structures on site, was undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (Kent County Council 2008) in discussion with the Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council. Two evaluation trenches were originally requested, revealing the presence of a possible structure with pits, post holes and an intact flag Stone floor dating to the medieval period. An impact assessment has concluded that the relatively shallow surviving depth of archaeological features would therefore be under threat from any development within this area, and further archaeological mitigation has been recommended.*



The Jacob map of c.1760 showing the location of the Development Site.

# Historic Background

## i) Geology

The British Geological Survey (Sheet 273, 1974) shows the Quaternary geology around the vicinity of the Development Site as Head Brickearth overlying Tertiary sands of the Thanet Beds over Upper Chalk. However, almost immediately to the west and north of St Mary are Holocene alluvial clays and silts, thought to have accumulated in Faversham Creek and the adjacent low-lying land in relatively recent times (pers. comm. Arthur Percival- Faversham Society).

One of the factors in the evolution of Faversham Creek has been the fluctuating level of the land in relation to sea. Sea level changes in the last 12,000 years are especially eventful. 12,000 years ago, at the end of the glaciation period, sea level was about 60m below present levels and the North Sea basin was dry land out to the Dogger Bank (Deroy, 1980:134-48).

The silting up of an upstream landing place at Stonebridge may explain the establishment of the medieval port of Thorne (see Leland 1543, VIII, 68) at some distance downstream of Faversham, although smaller boats were still able reach Faversham. Reconstructions of the pre-medieval coastline suggest that the coast in this area lay considerably landward of the position that it occupies at present. Philp (1968, Plan 1, viii) shows the Development Site to overlook an extensive area of intertidal marshland enclosed to the south-west and north-east by higher-lying ground. It is likely that this marshland represents what was once a small bay into which the creek flowed but which subsequently filled with silt. It is also likely that, because of the same process, the lower part of the creek was considerably wider than at present and that its eastern bank was therefore much closer to Abbey Street.

Geo-environmental site investigation at the adjacent site of Belvedere Road in November 2002 by Ground Solutions Group Ltd indicate that the geology was Alluvium over Head Brickearth (drift geology) which in turn overlies the solid geological boundary between the Thanet Beds and the Upper Chalk strata. However only two boreholes identified the full geological profile with most of the site comprising a variable thickness of Made Ground materials (0.7m and 2.5m thick) overlying Alluvial soils, which in turn were underlain by Head Brickearth (SWAT report, unpublished 2003).

## ii) Prehistory

There are numerous reports of prehistoric finds in the Faversham area, (for example, a Neolithic axe described in *Archaeologia Cantiana* LXXXVIII 1986, 242), but many of these reports are short in detail, particularly in relation to location, and there is little evidence for earlier prehistoric occupation although it would be surprising if this did not take place. Giroud and Donne (1876, 110) state that:

*'There have been found in Faversham and its immediate neighbourhood, Celtic javelin heads of white cilex and bronze, and yellow flint celts, which tend to show that the place was visited, at least, in remote times.'*

Similarly:

*'Evidence of prehistoric occupation is provided by numerous Neolithic flint implements found in local gravel pits.'* (Cadman and Percival 1978, 3).

A mesolithic flint flake (SMR No TR 06 SW 71) is recorded just north of the Development Site. The evidence for later prehistoric settlement is very much stronger. The excavations of 1964 - 1965 (Philp 1968, 65-66) revealed the eastern part of a Late Iron Age ditched enclosure just north. The enclosure

was sub-rectangular in form and appears to have had an entrance at its eastern end. A date-range of c. 50 BC – c. AD 50 derived from the pottery within the ditch fills suggests that the ditches had silted up by the mid to late first century. Sections of ditch exposed about 20m to the east probably relate to a Late Iron Age field system associated with the enclosure. Given the relatively large quantities of domestic rubbish within the enclosure ditches, the enclosure may be assumed to represent the surviving remains of a much-truncated Late Iron Age farmstead, which appears, during the Roman period, to have been replaced by a villa (see Part 3iii below).

### iii) Romano-British

Many place-name specialists and etymologists have postulated a Latin origin for the name 'Faversham', with, for example, Horsley (1921, 19-20) and Glover (1982, 72) identifying the 'Faver' element as derived from the Latin *faber*, meaning 'smith'. However, as described below, there is a significant quantity of more tangible evidence for occupation activity in Faversham and its environs during the Roman period.

The large-scale excavations that took place north of St Mary between 1964-1965 exposed the remains of a Roman villa (Philp 1968). The villa appears to have superseded the Late Iron Age enclosure discussed above, being built in c. AD 70 – 100, and it probably remaining in use until c. AD 300 or a little later. Structural analysis identified four principle structural phases (Philp 1968, 71) and suggest that it virtually doubled in size between c. AD 100 – 150, with a wing being added soon after. Although the villa's foundations had been badly truncated, and no intact floors survived, the common presence of redeposited tesserae in five colours and fragments of painted plaster suggest that it was a building of relatively high status.

It is possible, given that Faversham Creek was wider during the Roman period, that waterside structures such as wharfing, revetments, sheds or similar lay just upstream from the Development Site. In 1874, under the title 'Roman Remains discovered in and near Faversham' it was reported:

*'The most important discoveries are those made in King's Field by the Late Mr. Gibbs from 1846-1869 ... [King's Field is shown on the Jacob's map of 1774 to lie approximately 200m south-east of the villa in an area where the railway would be built in 1855]. Among the relics were 4 statuettes of bronze, red clay, and porcelain; an ornamental jug of bronze; 9 paterae of Samian ware, a lamp of clay; 35 vessels (or portions of vessels) of clay; 8 glass bottles, 4 glass basins; 3 white metal mirrors; a knife, a boss or plate with Medusa's head in bold relief; and 24 coins, ranging from Vespasian to Gratian.'* (Godfrey-Faucett 1874, lxxi-lxxii).

In the same piece we read the following in relation to a large area to the south of the abbey and west of King's Field:

*'On both sides of Preston Street [which runs south to Watling Street from a point about 100m south-west of the abbey] and along its whole length, urns, oyster shells, and coins have been dug up. A coin of Nero in perfect preservation was found, in 1850, behind Mendfield's Almshouses'* [in Pease's Lane, now called South Road, see Wyard 1936, 59].

It is also stated that:

*'Beneath the churchyard at Faversham are foundation walls of Roman buildings on the north side of the nave and south side of the chancel, and urns and coins were found in 1794, when the western campanile was taken down. A Roman altar and many Roman bricks were discovered in the church when the central tower was pulled down in 1755.'*

Jacob states that in 1770 30 Roman urns containing ashes and burnt bones were discovered in a



regular order, six in a row alongside the road from Brent to Faversham about 900 metres from St Mary. Some of the urns were covered with tiles (SMR No TR 06 SW 71).

Most, if not all of the materials listed above, particularly those from King's Field, derived from a Romano-British cemetery, much of which was destroyed during the construction of the railway. It is reported that the workmen removed many of the more valuable artefacts (Roach Smith 1858, 42-49). It may also be assumed from the large quantity and high quality of the grave goods that many of the inhabitants of Roman Faversham were wealthy, possibly members of a ruling elite.

:

#### **iv) Anglo-Saxon**

A possible Latin origin for the name 'Faversham' has been mentioned above, but the name continues to attract controversy amongst place-name specialists, largely because of the bewildering variety of forms that the name took during the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods:

'The etymology of 'Faversham' has been a field for discussion. It is found in twelve different ways. In Saxon times it was called *Fafresham* and *Fafresfeld*, in the record of Domesday, *Favrashant*; in the Records of the Corporation, uniformly, '*Faversham*' (Giraud and Donne 1876, 14).

Referred to as 'the King's little town of Fefres-ham' in a charter of 811 (the King being Coenwulf of Mercia), it occurs as Febresham in 858 (Horsley 1921, 19) and in 839 is referred to by Athelwulf, king of the West Saxons and Kent as a 'villa in Faverisham' (Hasted 1798, Vol. V., 333). It also appears as 'Faversham in 1086, as Faveresham in 1154 and as Feverham in 1610 (Glover 1982, 72). Faversham is mentioned on several occasions in the Anglo-Saxon charters, usually in relation to property grants, including the grant by Aethelberht, King of Kent, of a salthouse to his Thane, Wallaf. It was probably a town of some note by 903, in which year King Aethelstan held a Witanagemot (Great Council) in Faversham (Giraud and Donne 1876, 11).

As is the case for the Roman-period, the level of importance of the town during the Anglo-Saxon period is perhaps best indicated by the richness of the Anglo-Saxon burials, which also occur in King's Field, possibly pointing to a (rare) degree of cultural continuity spanning the two periods:

'A large Cemetery; including the Roman Burying ground, extended through the King' Field across Preston Street, and amongst the Saxon interments have been discovered an unusual number of long double-edged swords, which must have been restricted to cavalry, and denote their owners to have been Knights of Thanes; at all events, persons of rank. Spears, javelins, knives, umboes of shields, personal ornaments of great richness and beauty denoting that the ladies who owned them were of the highest rank, have also been found there, and an important collection of them, made by the late Mr. William Gibb, is now preserved in the South Kensington Museum, and has been catalogued and described by Mr. C. Roach Smith (Giraud and Donne 1876, 11, see also Roach Smith 1858, 42-49). N. B. Much of this collection is now held in storage in the British Museum and some is on permanent display at Liverpool Museum.

Evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation activity of a more humble kind at Faversham is represented by an Anglo-Saxon loom weight, 'found at a depth of 12 feet' on the site of the central Post Office during its construction in 1954 ('Archaeological Notes from Maidstone Museum', Arch. Cant. LXIX, 1954, 208-209), and a Saxon ditch found during recent archaeological investigations by SWAT Archaeology at St Marys Church (Unpublished SWAT Archaeology report-St Marys 2006).

#### **v) Medieval**

The extensive excavations of 1964 – 1965 undertaken by the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit exposed the area of the abbey. The abbey complex is presently thought to centre on National Grid Reference TR 0182 6172.

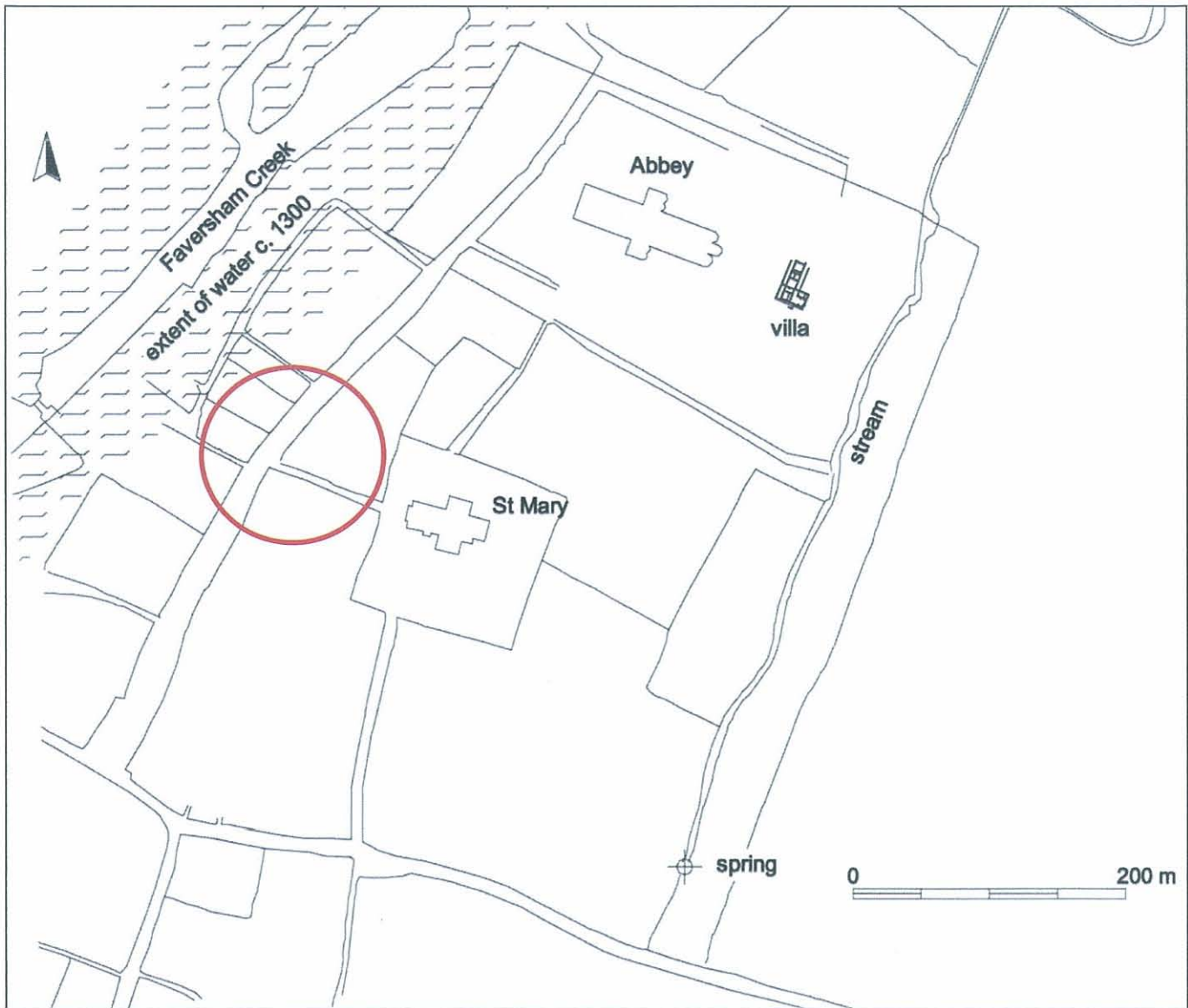


Fig. 3 Faversham (after Philp 1968, fig. 3 (in which the scale is 50% out); Philp 1968, fig. 21; and Edward Jacob: scaled and drawn by John Blair (in Bell T. 'The Religious Reuse of Roman Structures in Early Medieval England. BAR British Series 390 (2005). Bell suggests the area is framed by the Creek to the west and the stream to the east. The Roman villa is aligned on this NNE/SSW orientation. The Church of St Mary took the same orientation as did the later abbey. It is worthy of note that the roads that bound the Development Site could have been in use during the Medieval period.

The excavations exposed the remains of 'one of the great abbeys of the realm' (Kent County Council 2004). The church was 'a vast structure - 361ft. in length and nearly 80ft. in width ...' with a 'correspondingly large cloister and attached buildings including a Chapter House, Frater, Dorter, Cellar and West Range' (ibid). Structural analysis indicated that both the church and the claustral buildings were eventually reduced in size, with a large cemetery covering part of the site of the original structures. Other discoveries included carved stonework, coloured window glass (some of the earliest of its type found), lead, several coins and floor tiles, the latter forming a typologically important series with a date-range spanning the twelfth to fifteenth centuries.

King Steven granted the manor of Faversham to the Cluniac monastic order in 1147, at which time or a little after the abbey was built (Tefler 1965, 215). It was founded as a free and independent institution dedicated to St. Saviour (as was Canterbury Cathedral before it became Christ Church). King Steven's wife, Matilda, was buried at the abbey on her death in 1152, followed by his son, Eustace, in 1153 and the king himself was buried there in 1154 (The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, trans. D. Whitelock 1965, 202). Just before its dissolution in the reign of Henry VIII, Leland (c. 1543, Vol. VIII, 68) describes it as 'a great monastery of Blake monks', by which time it was termed a Benedictine rather than a Cluniac

order. There are many reports of the abbey's poverty (it was often insolvent) and it appears to have been held in generally low esteem by the townsfolk of Faversham (see, for example, Hasted 1798, Vol. V., 330).

Documentary evidence tells us very little about its structural development. Tefler (1965, 5) states that, despite its poverty, the penultimate abbot, Walter Gore, built a guesthouse and lay chapel, but in 1538 the last abbot, John Caslock, signed a letter of surrender and a seemingly slow process of demolition began (see Philp 1968, 6). It is thought that later in the reign of Henry VIII stone was shipped across the Channel from the abbey to strengthen Calais' defences (Knapp and Jones 1949, 150), a fate that also befell St. Augustine's Abbey in Canterbury. However, although highly schematic, Philip Symonsson's map, compiled between 1592 and 1598, appears to show a substantial number of buildings on the site.

#### vi) Post-medieval

Faversham is of great interest to students of the early post-medieval chemical industry, because it was one of the earliest sites of gunpowder production (see, for example, Percival and Salmon 1967; Croker et al 1999, Allen, Cotterill and Pike 2001, 93-112). Gunpowder production is first attested to some time before 1573, when a Thomas Gyll is referred to in a muster roll as a gunpowder maker (Croker et al 1999, 36). This reference confirms the assertion that 'this dreadful composition GUN-POWDER' was made in Faversham during the reign of Elizabeth I 'if not before her time' (Jacob 1774, 94).

It is probable that this early phase of gunpowder manufacture in Faversham was based on the extraction of sulphur from copperas stone, and that the industry was established in Faversham because of its proximity to the Whitstable and Queenborough copperas stone beds. Following this, the town remained a centre for munitions production until well into the twentieth century (see Percival and Salmon 1967 for a detailed narrative).

The other important industry established early in Faversham was that of brewing. By the 1790's the industrialisation of brewing had begun with Shepherd's Faversham brewery becoming the first (out-



Fig.4. This section of an early 16th century map drawn by Elias Allen shows the Development Site fronting Church and Abbey Street. The house shown on the Development Site was the birthplace of John Wilson (1595-1673) first Master of the Kings Musick (NAO. Rockingham Collection Z1/7).



Fig.5. The Ordnance Survey surveyors drawings of c.1795 shows the frontage of the Development Site with houses which had been on that site since the 16th century if not earlier. These houses were demolished in 1902 to build a wine and spirits store.

side London) to install a steam engine to pump water from its many springs. Richard Marsh had established Shepherd Neame on property adjacent to the Development Site by 1688. The railway reached Faversham in 1858, making it possible for the Faversham breweries to extend their territory to a wider public, and with that came expansion of the original brewing site. Between 1874 and 1884 the present group of brewery buildings (now Tesco) were built, and are now listed Grade II. New ancillary buildings were also put up including a bottled beer store (now a joinery works) on the corner of Quay Lane and Abbey Street and in 1902 a wine and spirits store (now the Development Site) on the corner of Abbey and Church Street. Both buildings are connected by tunnels to the main brewery complex.

*Note: The brewery is well documented but its full history remains to be written. The archives are held by Whitbread in London (Percival A. 1998).*

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