



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land Adjacent to London Road, Ospringe, Faversham, Kent.

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National Grid Reference TR 00044 61016



Report for Esquire Developments Limited

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SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Summary Esquire Developments Limited

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Esquire Developments Limited to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land adjacent to London Road, Ospringe, Faversham, Kent

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

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

The PDA is located on the northern side of the A2 to the west of Ospringe on the Outskirts of Faversham. Faversham Lies on the north Kent coast, which is 3.6km to the north east and 80 km from London. To the north is Oare Creek, which is circa 1.2km from the PDA. The PDA is a rectangular shaped arable field of circa 3.75 acres. The northern boundary is adjacent to the railway line for the London to Faversham train service. To the west is an arable field also being managed with the PDA as part of a larger field. The field immediately bordering the PDA to the west also have small trees planted along the southern boundary of that field. To the east is the extent of the residential area of Ospringe and the property plot of 70 Ospringe Street, since demolished. The land rises to the south west in the area of Syndale Park, with the crest of Judd's Hill circa 370m to the west. To the east the land continues to fall away to the valley in Ospringe. Nowadays the valley through Ospringe itself is dry but until the 1960s a small spring fed stream, the Westbrook, flowed through here, running northwards to empty into tidal Faversham Creek. The PDA sits on broadly level ground in the western half that then

gently slopes down in the eastern half from 20m aOD at the western boundary to 17m aOD at the eastern boundary.

There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of high potential for the Prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman periods. It is considered for there to be low potential for all other periods. The area around has been subject to a number of different archaeological investigations and this has provided evidence for prehistoric activity from the Palaeolithic through to the Bronze Age, especially on the ridge of higher ground around the crest of the hill to the south west of the PDA. In addition, the local archaeological society have provided evidence that the Westbrook valley was occupied through the Neolithic period. Judd's Hill also has Iron Age finds and utilising the topography and this also lent itself strategically for the Romans to create a fort and town around the vicinity of the PDA. The Roman Watling Street passing just to the south of the PDA. The southern side of this road effectively being the areas for the living with the northern side of the road for the dead with the numerous cemeteries. The 1920s excavation identified a cluster of burials adjacent to the PDA but did not suggest despite exploratory trenches that this continued into the area of the PDA. The only feature identified being that of a metalled road. Given that another cluster of burials were found to the east of the PDA in the area of Sheerways, the possibility of further burials within the PDA cannot be discounted despite the 1920s trenches across the site. Post the Roman period, it is believed that the area was outside of the settlement of Ospringe and was agricultural.

The majority of the area has had a low historical impact and has not been investigated archaeologically except for the 1920 traches across some of the PDA. There is the expectation of further Roman remains especially in the south western corner, although chance finds from later periods cannot be discounted entirely especially in the southern part due to its roadside location. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, but it is recommended for there to be a geophysical survey and an evaluation. Consideration may need to be given as to potential additional works depending on earlier findings if required and also consideration to alter proposals if possible, finds are of a significance, that they are to remain in situ.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Esquire Developments Limited (the 'Client'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land adjacent to London Road, Ospringe, Faversham, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 00044 61016 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The PDA is located on the northern side of the A2 to the west of Ospringe on the Outskirts of Faversham. Faversham Lies on the north Kent coast, which is 3.6km to the north east and 80 km from London. To the north is Oare Creek, which is circa 1.2km from the PDA. The PDA is a rectangular shaped arable field of circa 3.75 acres. The northern boundary is adjacent to the railway line for the London to Faversham train service. To the west is an arable field also being managed with the PDA as part of a larger field. The field immediately bordering the PDA to the west also have small trees planted along the southern boundary of that field. To the east is the extent of the residential area of Ospringe and the property plot of 70 Ospringe Street, since demolished. The land rises to the south west in the area of Syndale Park, with the crest of Judd's Hill circa 370m to the west. To the east the land continues to fall away to the valley in Ospringe. Nowadays the valley through Ospringe itself is dry but until the 1960s a small spring fed stream, the Westbrook, flowed through here, running northwards to empty into tidal Faversham Creek. The PDA sits on broadly level ground in the western half that then gently slopes down in the eastern half from 20m aOD at the western boundary to 17m aOD at the eastern boundary.

Geology

1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists of bedrock comprising of Seaford Chalk Formation. The PDA sits within an area of superficial deposits of Head - Clay and Silt of brickearth.

Geotechnical Information

- 1.2.3 There is no geotechnical information for the PDA. However, excavations immediately to the west of the PDA identified in the trenches circa 0.30m of topsoil with natural light yellowish brown brickearth underneath. The trenches were at a depth that the bedrock chalk was not reached but brickearth is usually up to 2m in depth.

1.3 The Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is currently speculative but anticipated to be for 40 residential units.

1.4 Project Constraints

- 1.4.1 No constraints were associated with this project.

1.5 Scope of Document

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

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

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

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

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

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

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

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

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

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

2.2.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

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

2.2.4 Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states that:

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

2.2.5 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

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

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

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

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

Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997

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

2.3 Local Policies

- 2.3.1 The Local Planning Authority for the study is Swale Borough Council.
- 2.3.2 The Swale Borough Local Plan 'Bearing Fruits 2031' was formally adopted July 2017. The Local Plan sets out the Council's spatial vision, strategic objectives, development strategy and a series of core policy themes. It also contains allocations of land for development; a framework of development management policies to guide determination of planning applications and a framework for implementation and monitoring of the Local Plan.
- 2.3.3 The Local Plan also sets out a number of development policies. The relevant ones are detailed below:
- 2.3.4 DM 32 Development Involving Listed Buildings – Development proposals, including any change of use, affecting a listed building, and/or its setting, will be permitted provided that: 1. The building's special architectural or historic interest, and its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses, are preserved, paying special attention to the: a. design, including scale, materials, situation and detailing; b. appropriateness of the proposed use of the building; and c. desirability of removing unsightly or negative features or restoring or reinstating historic features.

2.3.5 DM 33 Development affecting a conservation area. Development affecting the setting of, or views into and out of a conservation area, will preserve or enhance all features that contribute positively to the area's special character or appearance.

2.3.6 DM 34 Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Sites.

1. Development will not be permitted which would adversely affect a Scheduled Monument, and/or its setting, as shown on the Proposals Map, or subsequently designated, or any other monument or archaeological site demonstrated as being of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments. Development that may affect the significance of a non-designated heritage asset of less than national significance will require a balanced judgement having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
2. Whether they are currently known, or discovered during the Plan period, there will be a preference to preserve important archaeological sites in-situ and to protect their settings. Development that does not achieve acceptable mitigation of adverse archaeological effects will not be permitted.
3. Where development is permitted and preservation in-situ is not justified, the applicant will be required to ensure that provision will be made for archaeological excavation and recording, in advance of and/or during development, including the necessary post-excavation study and assessment along with the appropriate deposition of any artefacts in an archaeological archive or museum to be approved by the Borough Council.

Policy CP8: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

2.3.7 To support the Borough's heritage assets, the council will prepare a Heritage Strategy. Development will sustain and enhance the significance of designated and non-designated assets to sustain the historic environment whilst creating for all areas a sense of place and special identity. Development proposals will, as appropriate:

1. Accord with national planning policy in respect of heritage matters, together with any heritage strategy adopted by the Council;

2. Sustain and enhance the significance of Swale's designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings in a manner appropriate to their significance and, where appropriate, in accordance with Policies DM30-34;
3. Respond to the integrity, form and character of settlements and historic landscapes;
4. Bring heritage assets into sensitive and sustainable use within allocations, neighbourhood plans, regeneration areas and town centres, especially for assets identified as being at risk on national or local registers;
5. Respond positively to the conservation area appraisals and management strategies prepared by the Council;
6. Respect the integrity of heritage assets, whilst meeting the challenges of a low carbon future; and
7. Promote the enjoyment of heritage assets through education, accessibility, interpretation and improved access.

A Heritage Strategy for Swale, 2020-2032 (Adopted March 2020).

2.3.8 This strategy provides a framework for the designation, conservation, management and physical and economic regeneration of Swale's Historic Buildings and Areas, including designated historic parks and gardens. Its priorities are:

- To conserve, and where possible enhance Swale's heritage buildings, structures and areas and moveable/portable heritage as a cultural, economic, community and environmental asset to the area, in particular by positively managing the Council's own heritage assets, and by establishing a programme for the review and appraisal of Swale's conservation areas;
- To make use of the borough's heritage to help achieve and promote sustainable and inclusive growth and regeneration, social and economic wellbeing, and civic pride, in particular by actions to tackle and specifically reduce Swale's heritage at risk across the full range of nationally and locally designated heritage assets;

- To recognise and promote the role of Swale's heritage in creating or enhancing local distinctiveness and a positive image for the area as a place to live, learn, work and visit, in particular by the Council continuing to work in an enabling role to develop and support projects and initiatives by local groups, societies and businesses that would bring about significant public benefit.
- To ensure Swale's heritage forms an integral part of local strategies and initiatives to promote tourism and the visitor economy, including through the conservation and subsequent positive management of the Borough's internationally significant maritime heritage (at Sheerness Dockyard) and aviation heritage (at Eastchurch) on the Isle of Sheppey;
- Raising the historic environment (and the important social history associated with it) up the agenda by promoting awareness and understanding of Swale's heritage among local residents, businesses and visitors to the area, in particular to help realise the cultural, educational and associated health benefits it can offer.

2.3.9 The Council does not current have a Local List (of buildings, structures, sites or features of local heritage interest), but this is something which it is giving priority to developing as an early action in the initial Heritage Strategy Action Plan.

2.3.10 Often, heritage that may be considered of some significance (but not necessarily of such significance to merit consideration for scheduling, listing or registration by the Secretary of State) is encountered by chance, sometimes as a result of considering a planning application for development for the heritage asset in question or to something else nearby. In such circumstances, the Council will consider whether an application should be made for designation to Historic England following initial discussions with its Designation Team. In more urgent cases where the heritage being considered is believed to be particularly significant and may be under threat of total demolition/loss or significant harm through alteration, then the Council will consider serving a Building Preservation Notice, which has the effect of treating the building or structure in question as a listed building until such time as it has been assessed by Historic England in response to a necessary parallel listing application.

- 2.3.11 More often than not, it is likely that previously unknown heritage that is subsequently discovered, will not be significant enough to warrant an application to Historic England for listing, registering or scheduling, or the serving of a Building Preservation Notice, but this does not mean any interest in its heritage significance stops there.
- 2.3.12 The Council records in its reports on applications for planning permission when it considers buildings/structures directly or indirectly affected by a development proposal should be treated as an undesignated heritage asset for the purposes of decision making, as this can rightly have a bearing on the outcome of such an application. Moving forward from the beginning of the Heritage Strategy plan period, the Council will keep a database of all such undesignated heritage assets, not only so that they can be recorded on its applications database and GIS/constraint notification systems to help ensure consistent decision making into the future, but also that the undesignated heritage assets on the list (placed as such by the specialist knowledge of the Council's Heritage Team – in consultation with external heritage specialists where necessary) may be considered for candidature in relation to the Council's planned Local List.
- 2.3.13 The Council recognize that in developing such a list, a clearly defined set of criteria for selection and inclusion will be required, and also that there would be real benefit in providing supporting information on significance to assist with ongoing/future conservation management. There are two appendices to the main report which cover an action plan and also a heritage at risk register.

Local Planning Guidance

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

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

(2017:4)

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

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

CIFA (2017:4)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

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

4.2 Sources

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

Archaeological databases

- 4.2.2 Although it is recognised that national databases are an appropriate resource for this particular type of assessment, the local Historic Environmental Record held at Kent County Council (KCCHER) contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape.
- 4.2.3 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets and is the preferred archive for a comprehensive HER search.
- 4.2.4 The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 1km radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

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

Aerial photographs

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

Secondary and Statutory Resources

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

Walkover Survey

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

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

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (1km radius centred on each site of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens or Historic Parks and Gardens in the search area. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 2.

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

5.1.2 The Kent HER records within the 1km assessment area are dominated by many finds and features in the vicinity particularly from the Roman period as well as listed buildings associated with the core settlement area of Ospringe to the east.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

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

5.2.2 This guidance states that “setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).

5.2.3 There are 47 listed buildings and three scheduled monuments within the assessment area (Figs. 13 & 24). Details regarding all the designated assets are provided in the table in figure 12. There are no designated assets within the area of the PDA. Given the number of designated assets including those that are scheduled of national importance, it is recommended for there to be a separate Heritage Statement.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

Events

5.3.1 There have been a significant number of intrusive events in the vicinity of the PDA and are shown in Figure 28. The key events pertinent to the PDA are discussed in greater detail below.

1920s Cemetery Excavation by Whiting

5.3.2 The 1931 reports refers to the ownership at the time with that of Queens Court and that in 1924, the field was grubbed of hops and fruit trees. In all, 387 burials were excavated, the majority being cremations, although there were some inhumations. Grave goods accompanied the burials consisting of coins, pottery and glass. The coins dated across that of the Roman occupation period. The pottery was dated predominantly from the 2nd century through to the late 3rd century. Essentially there were two concentrations. The first located in a builder's yard and the second in a hop field. Excavation at the east end of the cemetery prior to housing development at Whiting's Yard revealed only scant remains of Roman activity. The buildings yard area was much smaller and excavated in the location of the present Sheerways and found a number of burials and a hearth feature. 20 burials were within an area of 30ftx20ft containing Roman vessels. Further excavations in 1921 south of the initial group of an area just 25ftx26ft. More cremation urns were found.

5.3.3 A plan of the main concentration of the 1920s excavation shows the concentration is to the west of the PDA. The original line of Roma Watling street was much further south than that of the present day and the area of the cemetery continues under the present road into Syndale Park. The plan reveals that the 1920 excavation dug four lines of trenches which continued across into the area of the PDA (Fig. 30). No features are shown in the area of the PDA except for the

southernmost trench in the PDA which was excavated in 1921 and interpreted as having a metalled Roman road.

Whitings Yard Excavation, 1978

- 5.3.4 Undertaken in 1978 by the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit (KARU) covered an area 50 metres from the main road and circa 90m west of the PDA. This excavation located some of the 1920s trenches. There were insubstantial remains of Medieval activity alongside the road. It was considered that the Roman cemetery were infrequent in this area to the east of the main Roman settlement.

Land Adjacent to the PDA

- 5.3.5 A geophysical survey was undertaken in advance of a planning application for the fields immediately west of the PDA in 2016. The geophysical survey took place in the field immediately west of the PDA. The survey identified several anomalies that appeared archaeological and were linear and consistent with infilled ditch type features. The survey also confirmed that the geology and soils were conducive to magnetic geophysical survey. Those anomalies were concentrated in the eastern portion of that site which is closest to the PDA but the linear appear to run in the direction to the north and not into the area of the PDA. It was considered that the anomalies were consistent with the road metalling seen in the 1920s excavation although this was uncertain. The geophysical survey did not reveal the extent of previous disturbance caused by the 1920s excavation. The geophysical survey was followed by an evaluation in 2015-2016 by Archaeological Solutions with 10 evaluation trenches in the field immediately next to the PDA and a further four trenches in the field further west. The location of the trenches can be seen in figure 28. This area immediately to the west of the PDA incorporates the area of the 1920s archaeological excavations and the recent excavation was able to confirm the extent of the area of the 1920s excavation. The 2015-2016 excavation trenches revealed a Roman inhumation burial, two burials, two cremations and Roman features, which included a ditch and the remains of a Roman road crossing the site as the linear highlighted by the geophysical survey. In addition to the Roman period, trench 13 also revealed a Medieval pit with pottery dating to the mid-13th to late 14th century.
- 5.3.6 Trench 1 in the north east corner of the site and adjacent to the north west of the PDA contained Roman ditches and a layer that may be associated with the road

that crosses the site north east to south west The ditches were circa 4.5m apart either side of the possible road layer with the continuation of the same ditches recorded in trenches 9 and 10, which were also adjacent and closest to the PDA in the PDA's central western area and the south western corner. These were the same ditches recognised in the geophysical survey and would not transverse into the area of the PDA. The ditches contained Roman pottery. The ditch in trench 2 was found to be modern and ran parallel with the railway. It is not known whether this would continue into the area of the PDA.

- 5.3.7 Trench 6 in the south western corner of the excavation site contained seven Roman ditches likely associated with the road purported parallel with Watling Street, no road surface deposits were seen. Some of these ditches were also seen in trench 7, which was to the east of trench 6. Trench 7 contained two previously excavated cremation burials and fell in the area of the 1920s excavation where backfill was encountered. Trench 8, to the west of trench nine contained two Roman ditches, a inhumation burial and two undated ditches. One of the ditches had been identified on the geophysical survey.
- 5.3.8 The evaluation of the field further west did not reveal as much by way of archaeological finds or features except for trench 13 in the south east of that area. Trench 13 contained a number of Roman ditches and three pits. One pit was identified as Medieval, one Roman and the other undated. Most ditches were east-west in orientation.
- 5.3.9 The interpretation suggested that the cemetery may be delineated by an east/west aligned minor toad that runs parallel to Watling Street that passes through the centre of the excavation site, but further investigation would be required but it is possible that this delineates the northern boundary of the cemetery. The Roman road crossing the site was orientated on a north east to south west alignment towards a possible settlement to the north east and the construction suggested coming off Watling Street the road was well built but became more like a track the further north east it went from the main road. It is not clear how this road relates to the metalled road identified in the 1920s excavation in the area of the PDA. Despite the 1920 excavation the site has the potential to reveal more burials. The pottery covered the period from the mid-late 1st century into the late 2nd century, earlier 3rd century AD. The environmental

samples suggested that it seems likely that the excavated features were set away from core areas of domestic activity or agricultural processing.

South of Watling Street

- 5.3.10 The area to the south of the present-day line of Watling Street within Syndale Park has been investigated in the 1920s, and from 1999 over a number of years by the Kent Archaeological Field School (KAFS) and also Time Team. KAFS trench 6 just to the south west of the PDA on the southern side of Watling Street found Roman burials and cremations as part of the same cemetery found on the northern side in the 1920s. In 2008 and 2010 the main Roman road that passes to the south of the present day A2 was investigated having clearly been picked up by geophysical survey (Fig. 31). The road was dated to c.AD50, rebuilt in the 3rd century AD, and went out of use in the early years of the 5th century AD. This area was also originally investigated by Colonel Hawley in September 1922, where he reported that: “a paved hearth and wall foundations” had been revealed (Whiting & Hawley 1931). On investigation of his trench by KAFS the ‘paved hearth’ turned out to be a monumental sarcophagus built out of chalk blocks and Kentish Ragstone with a terracotta ceramic lid covering the grave slot.
- 5.3.11 It is now considered that the late Iron Age fortified settlement and a possible early Roman marching camp has been found and that this is the Roman town of Durolevum. The geophysical survey in 1999 by Malcolm Davies has also recorded large features to the east of the fort and future investigation may reveal a mansio, or inn, used by the Roman imperial postal system. These inns were for state use and were spaced some 25 miles apart along major Roman roads. One is known to exist at the Roman town of Dover (25 miles to the east of Syndale) and at the Roman town of Springhead (25 miles to the west of Syndale). The mansios often developed into villages or small towns with baths, shops etc. (P Wilkinson, forthcoming).
- 5.3.12 In all 1000 Roman coins have been found during these excavations. The number of artefacts recovered during KAFS excavations has been significant and includes large amounts of iron military equipment, horse harnesses and agricultural equipment. Quantities of Roman pottery recovered from the site runs into tens of thousands of sherds, dating from the late Iron Age up to the early 5th century. Houses and shops were found to front Watling Street. Of significance is also the

number of amphora found at Syndale, both by Whiting and also KAFS and not just from the burials. This suggests that the town was a trading hub and would have made use of the port to the north in the area of Oare.

Ospringe Brickworks, 2017

- 5.3.13 This area is to the north west of the PDA on the opposite side of the railway line. Was archaeological investigated in 2017 by 10 evaluation trenches. Due to the quarrying and later brickworks in the area, no archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Conservation Area

- 5.3.14 The PDA does not lie within any Conservation Area. However, it is adjacent to the Conservation Area of Syndale Park and Stone Chapel and to the east is the Ospringe Conservation Area centred around Water Lane. It is recommended that a Heritage Statement is undertaken to assess the significance of these Conservation Areas and whether the proposed development would have an impact on their significance or setting (Fig. 26).

Landscape Characterisation

- 5.3.15 The PDA is in an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation of 'rectilinear fields with wavy boundaries (late Medieval to 17th/18th century enclosure). South and south east of Faversham formed part of the North Kent Fruit belt with the northern and eastern areas adjacent to the PDA forming part of the Post 1810 settlement areas and the Syndale Parkland area to the south east (Fig. 25).

Stour Palaeolithic Area

- 5.3.16 The whole of the PDA is in the Palaeolithic area designated PCA 22 referred to as the Sittingbourne/ Faversham brickearths of the North Downs dip-slope. The deposits are mostly thought to be slopewash deposits. There are numerous handaxe finds in this area, including several examples of bout coupé forms suggesting Neanderthal presence in the middle Devensian, as well as some Levalloisian evidence and a few artefacts indicative of Late Upper Palaeolithic presence at the very end of the Devensian. However almost all this material has been recovered as surface finds or lacks good provenance. The likelihood of Palaeolithic remains is considered by the survey to be moderate/high. Some areas seem to be rich in remains, although on present evidence it isn't yet possible to

model where deposits are most likely to contain them, since so little material has been recovered in situ and had good provenance. The importance is considered to be moderate as most material is reworked. Anything not reworked and in-situ would be of high importance. The overall Palaeolithic potential by the survey is considered to be moderate (Fig.27).

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.4.1 The prehistoric represented by a number of flint tools. In 2011, a handaxe was found in Ospringe on the valley side in undisturbed brickearth. Two Bout Coupe handaxes, one to the east of Faversham near Brenley Corner and the other in a field to the north west at Luddenham are from the Palaeolithic. This area would have been a ridge of higher land with what were marshes to the north and a rich supply of flint from the chalk. Mesolithic and Neolithic flints have been found on the Davington Plateau and also in the valley in Ospringe and at Perry Court as well as possible elongated features that may date to the Neolithic period.
- 5.4.2 The north coast of Kent in the Bronze Age has a number of coastal settlements. In the Faversham area one was found at Clapgate Springs, with field boundaries and ditches. Another possible settlement site on the Davington Plateau and also at Syndale with a possible flint-working site in Ospringe. The higher ground at Syndale has revealed Late Bronze Age, Early Iron Age pottery and also in Water Lane, Ospringe to the south east. Following the Time Team investigation, a series of cropmarks and field lynchets at Syndale Park may also date from the Bronze Age period. Perry Court has a Bronze Age field system with possible evidence of ceremonial activity.
- 5.4.3 Iron Age activity has been seen just south of Macknades with ditches, pottery kilns and daub. This is not too far from Perry Court where six enclosures have been found along with two cremations in addition to the trackway that runs parallel with the present Ashford Road. Suggesting this area of Faversham was significantly active during the Iron Age as well as nearby Syndale.

- 5.4.4 The area of Syndale Park has significant Roman activity possibly representing the site of Durolevum, mentioned in the Antonine Itinerary as a small settlement midway between Canterbury and Rochester. There was a viscus associated with the fort and also nearby cemetery, all aside the Roman Road od Watling Street from Canterbury to Rochester. A villa by the creek was excavated in the 1960s and nearby the villa excavations have been ongoing regarding a Roman building thought to be a barn and bath house. Roadside activity and a shrine from the roman period have been recorded at Brenley Corner. Activity at the Iron Age continued into the Roman period, ceasing circa 200 AD. At Perry Court a trackway was found leading from Watling Street heading in the direction of the Roman Villa at Sheldwich, circa 3km to the south. All this activity shows the Faversham area in the Roman period to have been significantly occupied and laid out landscape.
- 5.4.5 Across Faversham, there has been little by way of Saxon period finds until recently where Saxon pits with animal bones and pottery have been found close to the Faversham recreational ground, to the, east of the PDA. In addition, Saxon finds were found, south of the Perry Court with the presence of two sunken featured buildings, along with pits. During the building of the railway to the north of the PDA in the 1850s, an Anglo-Saxon cemetery known as Kings Field, east of the PDA revealed a substantial number of burials with rich grave goods of national significance. Faversham is considered to potential be the place of high-status metal manufacture with the port at Faversham an important trade route. The nearby St Catherine's Church in Preston is also considered to have Anglo-Saxon origins. Documentary evidence for Faversham comes from a charter in 811 ADS granted by Coenwulf, the King of Mercia. Coenwulf described the town as the King's little town of Fefresham, while it was recorded in the Domesday Book as 'Favreshant'. The name has been documented as meaning "the metal-worker's village", which may derive from the Old English *fæfere*, which in turn comes from the Latin "faber" meaning "craftsman" or "forger".
- 5.4.6 The origin of the name Ospringe refers to the course of a spring or stream. At the time of the Domesday book in 1086AD there were 36 villagers and 17 smallholders with 13 men's ploughteams and 1 lord's ploughteam. Resources included 13 acres of meadow and wood for 80 swine. There was one mill, 1 fishery, 1 salt house and a church. The lands were owned by Bishop Odo of Bayeaux.

- 5.4.7 Outside of the town to the west of the PDA is Stone Chapel, original a Roman building thought to be a temple or mausoleum from the 4th century. The remains of which were utilised and incorporated into a Christian church by the Anglo-Saxons, and later extended in the Medieval period. It is believed to be abandoned at the time of the dissolution.
- 5.4.8 During the Medieval period, Faversham developed into a port and market town focussed on Faversham Creek to the north of the PDA with an Abbey. The study site would have been within the agricultural surroundings of the medieval town as evidenced from Medieval field systems and possible enclosures closest to the Ashford Road, west of the PDA.
- 5.4.9 Ospringe being located on the main London to Canterbury Road for Pilgrims and travellers was a significant settlement in this period. The manor at Ospringe passed to Henry II to become part of the Royal Demense. Later in 1299, ownership passed to Queen Margaret and the manor renamed Queen's Court and is centred to the south west of the PDA, close to the Medieval Church of St Peter's and St Paul, built around 1200AD on the higher ground along Water Lane. With little evidence connecting these two areas in the Medieval period other than open fields.
- 5.4.10 A hospital for the poor, aged and infirm was established beside the watercourse in Ospringe soon after 1230. It is believed it was founded by Jubert de Burgh and also Henry III, who was its benefactor in 1234. The Maison Dieu declines in the 14th century and by 1470-1480, the brethren died, and the secular clerks left, leaving the house to become desolate. The house was dissolved in 1516, when St John's Collage, Cambridge received its endowments and patronage. Much of the complex of the hospital buildings, including its chapel which were north of Watling Street were demolished from this time onwards. The only surviving sections of the complex being that of the site of the Museum at Maison Dieu and 15 Ospringe Street. Mills continued to flourish along the watercourse, with one in the village itself and another just to the north.
- 5.4.11 Despite the closure of the hospital, in the Post Medieval period, the settlement remained important for travellers with numerous inns located along Watling Street. During the Napoleonic period a barracks existed briefly at the North West end of the village. The coming of the railway in 1861 cut the main village street

off from the rest of Faversham and from this time on the village begins to dwindle. The mills shut down and the inns began closing. On the outskirts of Faversham, industries flourish, such as gunpowder manufacturing, which occurred just to the west of the PDA and further gunpowder works to the north east at Chart Mills and to the north at Oare.

5.4.12 Syndale House was located circa 450m to the south west with the original house built in the 17th century neo-Palladian house by Daniel Judd, a parliamentarian and gunpowder manufacturer. The house was altered in the 19th century and set in landscaped gardens attributed to Inigo Jones. Unlike the present day, the house was approached from the south from a track off the Faversham Road with the house overlooking the Newnham Valley. The gatehouse still remains. The house was demolished in 1963 after a fire in 1961. The remaining buildings are essentially the coach house, remains of the house and motel buildings and prefab accommodation. Access is now obtained via the top of Judd's Hill.

5.4.13 During the 20th century Faversham and nearby Settlements like Ospringe expanded sufficiently to merge together and in 1935, parts of the parish of Ospringe were merged into that of the Borough of Faversham.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769

5.5.1 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. This map shows the PDA on the western outskirts of Ospringe with the watercourse flowing through the settlement based around the staggered crossroads. Judds Folly and Syndale can be seen to the south west in the higher ground. The old Roman Road is marked and is not straight. (Fig. 2).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawings 1797

5.5.2 This map shows greater detail in the land use and field boundaries. The PDA is located as part of an arable field. Stone Chapel is marked and there is a trackway that runs past the chapel and into Faversham to the north of the PDA. The map

suggests that to the south of the main road is another feature that could reflect the line of the old Roman road or a boundary to a small field (Fig. 3).

Flora and Fauna Map of Faversham, 1838

- 5.5.3 The PDA is in an area referred to a Lion's Fields. To the east is the milestone for the 46th marker in Roman numerals. No features are showing within the PDA. There does appear in the fields to the west, a trackway from Syndale towards Faversham (Fig. 4).

Faversham and Ospringe Tithe maps from 1839 and 1840

- 5.5.4 The parish boundary (dotted line) is not straight and probably reflecting the historical line of the road after the Roman road went out of use. The PDA on the northern side of the road resides in Faversham's parish. The PDA forms part of field 12 ½. The Landowner is St John's College Cambridge, and it is leased to Reverent Richard Baldock and it is occupied by Joseph Kingsnorth. The tithes refer to the field as Lion Field and it is arable, and this also applied to the larger area of field 12 adjacent to field designated 12 1/2. On the opposite side of the road in Ospringe Parish, there are wood plantations (Fig. 5).

Historic OS Map 1877

- 5.5.5 This is the first properly scaled OS map. There have been changes with the building of the railway adjacent to the PDA. The PDA is still a field. On the opposite side of the road in the small plantation are a couple of small buildings. Otherwise, the main settlement area is still to the east. The watercourse having culverted in parts. North of the railway are gravel pits and to the north west are brickworks. The map suggests that the road is straightened and in use. To the south west at Syndale, the map is annotated with 'Roman Camp supposed to be Durolevum' and in front of the house to the south Roman remains have been found. A track to the west of the PDA still passes north and crosses the railway from Syndale Park with Faversham (Fig. 6).

Historic OS map 1898

- 5.5.6 There appears to be little change at the PDA. The small buildings in the plantation opposite have gone. The Roman road of Watling Street and Roman camp of Durolevum continue to be marked (Fig.7).

Historic OS map 1907

5.5.7 There appears little change (Fig89).

Historic OS Map 1946

5.5.8 There appears little change at the PDA (Fig. 9).

Historic OS Map 1967

5.5.9 There is little change at the PDA. The field immediately to the west is an orchard. To the east Ospringe has expanded and there are now houses up to the eastern boundary. The gravel pit north of the railway and the PDA is now a housing estate (Fig.10).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1940s

5.6.1 The PDA boundaries are in place on the western side and the field to the west is an orchard. It appears that the PDA is arable. The residential house to the east in its narrow plot can be seen. The gravel pits north of the railway appear to be disused. The track from Syndale to the west of the PDA still crossed the railway and joins up with the Lower Road (Plate 1).

1960

5.6.2 The PDA remains arable with the field to the west still an orchard. The plantation on the opposite side of the A2 has been cleared and there are now buildings and cars on the plot. North of the railway is the new housing estate (Plate 2).

1990

5.6.3 The PDA is under arable cultivation and is being managed alongside the area immediately to the west, which was previously an orchard. The faint boundary line can still be made out. To the south in the opposite side of the A2 is a car sale area. To the far west a new road has been built being the Western Link to Oare with the creation of a new roundabout (Plate 3).

2003

5.6.4 The PDA and the area immediately west are still under arable cultivation (Plate 4).

2019

- 5.6.5 The PDA is still under arable cultivation but the adjacent area to the west is now longer being managed with the PDA and is now grass. (Plate 5)

LIDAR

- 5.6.6 The LIDAR picture for the PDA only appears to show the effects of ploughing. (Fig. 11).

5.7 Walkover Survey

- 5.7.1 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts. A walkover was undertaken on the 26th of April 2021. No features or artefacts were seen (Plates 6-11).
- 5.7.2 The field was under crop at the time of the visit and therefore could only be observed from the margins. The arable crop in the PDA also continuously extends in the top two thirds of the field immediately adjacent to the west. The bottom third, closest to the London Road has been planted with small trees which were not there at the time of the 2019 Google Earth photo. There is no clear boundary between the PDA and the field to the west. The northern boundary with the railway is a wire fence. The railway at the western end is only slightly higher than the field but by the eastern end the railway is on a small embankment as the field begins to fall away in the eastern half. The eastern boundary is a mixture of native hedging and also conifer trees, along with a collapsed modern brick wall of the residential property to the eastern, now demolished. The southern boundary with the London Road has an open entranceway to the field in the south eastern corner. The boundary is low hedging and there is a public footpath between the boundary and the road.

5.8 Summary of Potential

Palaeolithic

5.8.1 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has four records from this period within the assessment area (Fig.14). Two found in antiquity in the Ospringe area (TR 06 SW 28; TR 06 SW 30), with little by way of actual location or information. Just to the south of the PDA, a handaxe was found in freshly dug brickearth in the 1970s (TR 06 SW 269) and in Ospringe circa 585m to the south, south east, a recent keyhole excavation found a handaxe in the subsoil on the eastern side of the valley in Ospringe (TR 06 SW 279). There have been further finds in the wider area. The Palaeolithic survey suggests a moderate probability for finds from this period and as many finds have been found in antiquity and not necessarily in-situ, more needs to be understood regarding this period and there are the possibility of chance findings at the PDA, although it must be noted that the evaluation immediately west of the PDA did not yield and finds from this period. Therefore, the Palaeolithic potential in this area is considered **moderate**.

Mesolithic

5.8.2 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has three records (Fig.14) from this period all located at various point eastwards along the Westbrook Valley to the south (TR 06 SW 288), east (TR 06 SW 338) and north east (TR 06 SW 332). Until recently finds were sparse for this period. However, following the keyhole excavations undertaken by FSARG, the above finds have come to light consisting of flint flakes and a flint blade. The Davington site yielded flint tools and cores attributed to from prehistory It is considered that the Ospringe valley with its springs and watercourse provided an ideal landscape for hunting and fishing, although generally finds are rare. The evaluation immediately to the west did not yield any Mesolithic finds and given the distance of the PDA from the valley, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is **low**.

Neolithic

5.8.3 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has six records from this period

as well as those three records from the Mesolithic that were Prehistory multi-period finds and possibly include the Neolithic (Fig.15). Not yet recorded in the HER, the KAFS also found two fragments of flint hand axes fieldwalking to the west of Ospringe in 2011 (P Wilkinson, report forthcoming) as well as the Neolithic test pit finds from Ospringe by FSARG where they comment that at least one Neolithic tool has been found from their test pits. Most Early Neolithic finds in the area are from the lower valley, with Middle Neolithic period represented in the middle valley area in places like Ospringe. The find at the former Anchor pub revealed scrapers, as well as many sherds of pottery, along with environmental remains of animal done including red deer and two auroch teeth (TR 06 SW 287). Other finds were found in antiquity and the exact location lost (TQ 96 SE 34) other than an arable field near Ospringe. Other chance finds have been found just to the south, south east at the allotments (TR 06 SW 321). The excavation immediately west of the PDA in 2015 found an unstratified struck flint (TQ 96 SW 1169) in Roman features. In the wider area at Perry Court, circa just over 1km to the south east of the PDA, a possible Neolithic structure and flints were found. The exact nature of this feature is still being ascertained but may be a long barrow. The records all suggest that activity clearance of the land is occurring in and around the Westbrook valley. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate/high**.

Bronze Age

- 5.8.4 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. There are 10 Kent HER records for this period within the assessment area (Fig.16). A number of struck flints have been found along the Westbrook valley by the FSARG test pit excavations (TQ 96 SE 98; TR 06 SW 289), as well as pottery and worked on the Davington plateau to the east, north east of the PDA (TR 06 SW 339) that suggests a settlement area there that may have gone into the Iron Age (TR 06 SW 325). Between circa 500-700m south of the PDA the laying of a gas pipeline within Syndale Park revealed a Bronze Age worked site (TQ 96 SE 98) and a Bronze Age ditch (TR 06 SW 234) interpreted as a boundary rather than a defensive ditch and could be part of a wider field system. Something that has been seen at Perry Court circa 1km to the south east. Finds found in the Ospringe area in antiquity of no exact location include a halbard and dagger (TR 06 SW 37)

and also socketed bronze sickles (TR 06 SW 35). Much closer, to the PDA circa 205m to the south, south east, struck flints as well as an arrowhead and a small knife attributed to the Bronze Age have been found on allotments as chance finds (TR 06 SW 321). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Iron Age

- 5.8.5 The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The Kent HER has 18 records from this period within the assessment area (Fig.17). All but three are PAS finds located to a grid squares predominately to the east of the PDA and consisting of a mix of copper alloy but also gold coins. The FSARG test pits in Water Lane Ospringe, circa 295m from the PDA found flints alongside Iron Age pottery (TR 06 SW 283), suggesting possible settlement activity nearby. Further west at Perry Court, an Iron Age settlement has been found, including six enclosures, a gravel metalled trackway, granaries and millstones suggesting significant activity in this wider area during this period. In antiquity a Bronze Age bowl was found in the general area in 1896 (TR 06 SW 36). On the western side of Judd's Hill, the terracing there is considered to be Iron Age with Iron Age material discovered in the vicinity suggesting that there was a Late Iron Age fortified settlement (P Wilkinson, forthcoming) and as also surveyed by Time Team. Stone Chapel is also considered to be situated on an earlier Iron Age sacred site. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Romano-British

- 5.8.6 The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. Nearly one third of all the HER records were for the Roman period with 68 in all in the assessment (Fig.18) and this is likely to be an under representation as the KAFS Syndale report has yet to be published. 49 of those records as PAS finds with the majority consisting of copper alloy coins, as well as a few hair pins and a pair of tweezers. The remaining records reflect the extensive Roman landscape in and around the PDA with the fort, viscus, road, cemetery, field systems and the

scheduled sacred site of Stone Chapel. The north Kent coast in this area had a number of villa estates including one at Faversham at Abbey Fields and also at nearby Luddenham. The main fort and settlement area is to the south west of the PDA on the top of Judd's Hill south of the line of the Roman road. All combined information suggest that this is the town of Durolevum. There are two HER records located within the area of the PDA, but these are general markers for the Roman cemetery (TR 06 SW 14) and the site for a Mansio (TR 06 SW 1000) and not necessarily within the area of the PDA itself. The main part of the cemetery is located immediately west of the PDA and continues southwards under the present road as excavated in the 1920s and recently revisited in 2017, where bone preservation remains high, and the graves are accompanied by a number of grave goods of fine pottery, glass and metal objects. It is believed that the eastern edge of the cemetery area is delineated by a north east, south west road in the field adjacent to the PDA to the west although this is far from certain. To the east, circa 100m from the PDA at Whitings Yard a second cemetery group has been found and excavated both in the 1920s and also 1978. This area recorded a lower density of burials compared to the cemetery west of the PDA. It is not clear whether this is an entirely separate group or a continuation off the cemetery that is to the west of the PDA that continues eastwards. The plan from the 1920s excavation reveals that a number of trenches were placed across the area of the PDA with finds only recorded in the south western corner of the PDA of a metalled road. Given that Roman Watling Street passed parallel to the south of the present A2 (TQ 86 SW 132), this suggests that there were branch road travelling off Watling Street heading northwards. It is not clear whether these road/tracks in the PDA and just to the west were just passing through and heading towards the Faversham area where there was a port and villa or that they are suggestive of other nearby activity or settlement. Elsewhere along Watling Street by Stone Chapel, Roman roadside activity has been observed (TQ 96 SE 4) as well as more burials. These three concentrations of cemeteries seem to have been restricted on their northern boundaries to halfway between the A2 and the line of the railway. Romans are well known for their roadside ritual activity and this seems to continue along Watling Street heading through Ospringe and Faversham. There remains a high possibility of more Roman activity to be found north of Watling Street and the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Anglo-Saxon

- 5.8.7 The Kent HER has just three records from this period within the assessment area (Fig.19) all of which are chance finds and located to general grid squares. The finds include two silver pennies and a copper alloy stirrup. The PDA is believed to be outside of the settlement areas in this period which are to the east at the valley bottom and also the Royal estate at Faversham. In addition, Stone Chapel is being utilised in this period with the Roman mausoleum having been converted to a church. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Medieval

- 5.8.8 The Kent HER has 26 records from this period within the assessment area (Fig.20). Ospringe was a Medieval manor and in this period, there was the hospital and settlement centred around the junction with Water Lane and separately the Queen Court area by the church further south along Water Lane. As expect with such a settlement, pottery, middens and Medieval artefacts have been found around some, in-situ along Water Lane by FSARG and other reported under the PAS. Some of the buildings survive from this period and are listed with five as Grade II* and four as Grade II. The Medieval hospital buildings do not appear to extend into the area of the PDA, although ownership of the hospital by St Johns Cambridge from the Medieval period and with ownership of the PDA also by St Johns Cambridge at the time of the tithes suggests an historical relationship with the Medieval Hospital. Post Medieval maps suggests that this area to the west of the PDA on the northern side of the main road is agricultural and it is likely that this was the same in the Medieval period. The evaluation to the west found Medieval pottery within pits and ditches of the 12th to the 14th century suggestive of some form of domestic activity. The potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low** but the possibility of similar chance finds of pits cannot be discounted.

Post Medieval

- 5.8.9 The Kent HER has 69 records from this period within the assessment area (Fig.21) with 38 related to listed buildings and eight as buildings records reflecting the continued growth and prosperity of this area in the Post Medieval period with the majority located in the core settlement area of Ospringe to the east and south east. Although, Syndale itself at a Post Medieval estate along with that of the

estate of Queens Court The area north of the PDA became one of industry with gravel works, brick works and gunpowder mills. This no doubt proved an attractive site to the east of the Napoleonic era barracks (TR 06 SW 284). The coming of the railway in the middle of the 19th century created the northern boundary of the PDA and map regressions confirms that the PDA in this period remained agricultural, still outside of the settlement area of Ospringe, possibly being used for crops, orchards and or hops. The PDA being let out at the time of the tithes. Syndale to the south west had a farm as did Queens Court to the south east with that area being much more rural. With the exact location not known, a small number of PAS finds have been reported consisting of two silver coins, a buckle and a copper alloy jetton. The potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

Modern

5.8.10 KHER only has five records dating to this period. On the outer reaches of the assessment area are two Second World War crash site and a pillbox alongside the Ship Inn in Ospringe (Fig.22). There is also a record recognising the former brickworks to the north. The PDA remains agricultural in this period. It is during the 20th century that Ospringe expanded on the west side with infill and residential houses eventually reaching the eastern boundary. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

Unknown

5.8.11 There are 17 HER records not attributed to any period (Fig.23). The majority some distance from the PDA and a number are PAS finds. In terms of features, some of the earthworks located in Syndale Park are undated possibly due to the landscaping that has occurred at the Park in Post Medieval times.

Overview

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

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

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

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

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

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

6.2 Historic Impacts

6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the PDA has been arable land outside of the core settlement area of Ospringe for at least a number of centuries. Therefore, it appears that the historical disturbance is minimal and there is no suggestion that brickearth has been extracted. It is possible that the far northern part of the site may have been affected during the construction of the railway which is uncertain but based on the results of the 2017 evaluation to the west, impact from the railway is thought to be minimal. We know that Whiting extended his exploratory trenches across the area of the PDA in the 1920s and this would have a medium impact in those areas especially with the trench in the south western corner of the PDA exploring the metalled Roman road. It is possible that there has also been impact resulting

from modern ploughing Therefore, the historical impact is considered to be **low overall with medium impact in areas excavated in the 1920s.**

Proposed Impact

- 6.2.2 Whilst the proposed development details have not been finalised, it is expected for there to be an impact from foundations, services and access road which will have a **high** impact on any potential archaeology.

7 SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Introduction

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

7.2 Significance Criteria

Period

7.2.1 There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of high potential for the Prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman periods. It is considered for there to be low potential for all other periods. The area around has been subject to a number of different archaeological investigations and this has provided evidence for prehistoric activity from the Palaeolithic through to the Bronze Age, especially on the ridge of higher ground around the crest of the hill to the south west of the PDA. In addition, the local archaeological society have provided evidence that the Westbrook valley was occupied through the Neolithic period. Judd's Hill also has Iron Age finds and utilising the topography and this also lent itself strategically for the Romans to create a fort and town around the vicinity of the PDA. The Roman Watling Street passing just to the south of the PDA. The southern side of this road effectively being the areas for the living with the northern side of the road for the dead with the numerous cemeteries. The 1920s excavation identified a cluster of burials adjacent to the PDA but did not suggest despite exploratory trenches that this continued into the area of the PDA. The only feature identified being that of a metalled road. Given that another cluster of burials were found to the east of the PDA in the area of Sheerways, the possibility of further burials within the PDA cannot be discounted despite the 1920s trenches across the site. Post the Roman period, it is believed that the area was outside of the settlement of Ospringe and was agricultural.

Rarity

7.2.2 Any Palaeolithic activity whether human or environmental is rare and is considered to have national importance and more needs to be understood

regarding this period. Any archaeological remains attributed to the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman period would not be as rare.

Documentation

7.2.3 The historical and landscape development of the PDA can be understood reasonably well from the cartographic, archive, photographic and other sources. It is possible that further detailed research nationally may uncover more documentary evidence, although it is unlikely to alter the conclusion present in this report.

Group Value

7.2.4 The potential for archaeology at the PDA has group value in helping to further understand the utilisation of the landscape of the western side of the Westbrook valley in the Prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman periods. Any potential archaeological investigation based on modern archaeological methods will help confirm the extent of any possible Roman burials and also possible roads branching off the main Watling Street.

Survival / Condition

7.2.5 The survival of archaeology at the site for the majority of the area is considered to be high. In the area of the 1920s trenches the historical impact is considered to be medium, plus there may also be impacts from modern ploughing.

Fragility / Vulnerability

7.2.6 Any potential archaeological remains within the PDA in the area of the proposed development, which although speculative is considered to have a high impact due to the need for foundations, services and access road.

Diversity

7.2.7 There is diversity for potential remains from the prehistoric through to the Roman period.

Potential

7.2.8 The Impact assessment concludes that the site has a high potential for archaeological remains especially in the southern part of the site.

Significance

- 7.2.9 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is potentially of regional archaeological significance in relation to the Prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman period in potentially furthering our understanding of the landscape in these periods.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.
- 8.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **high** archaeological potential for the Prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman periods where the majority of the area has had a low historical impact and has not been investigated archaeologically. There is the expectation of further Roman remains especially in the south western corner, although chance finds from later periods cannot be discounted entirely especially in the southern part due to its roadside location. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, but it is recommended for there to be a geophysical survey and an evaluation. Consideration may need to be given as to potential additional works depending on earlier findings if required and also consideration to alter proposals if possible, finds are of a significance, that they are to remain in situ.

9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Archive

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

9.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

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

9.3 Copyright

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

Paul Wilkinson PhD MCIfA.

SWAT Archaeology

April 2021

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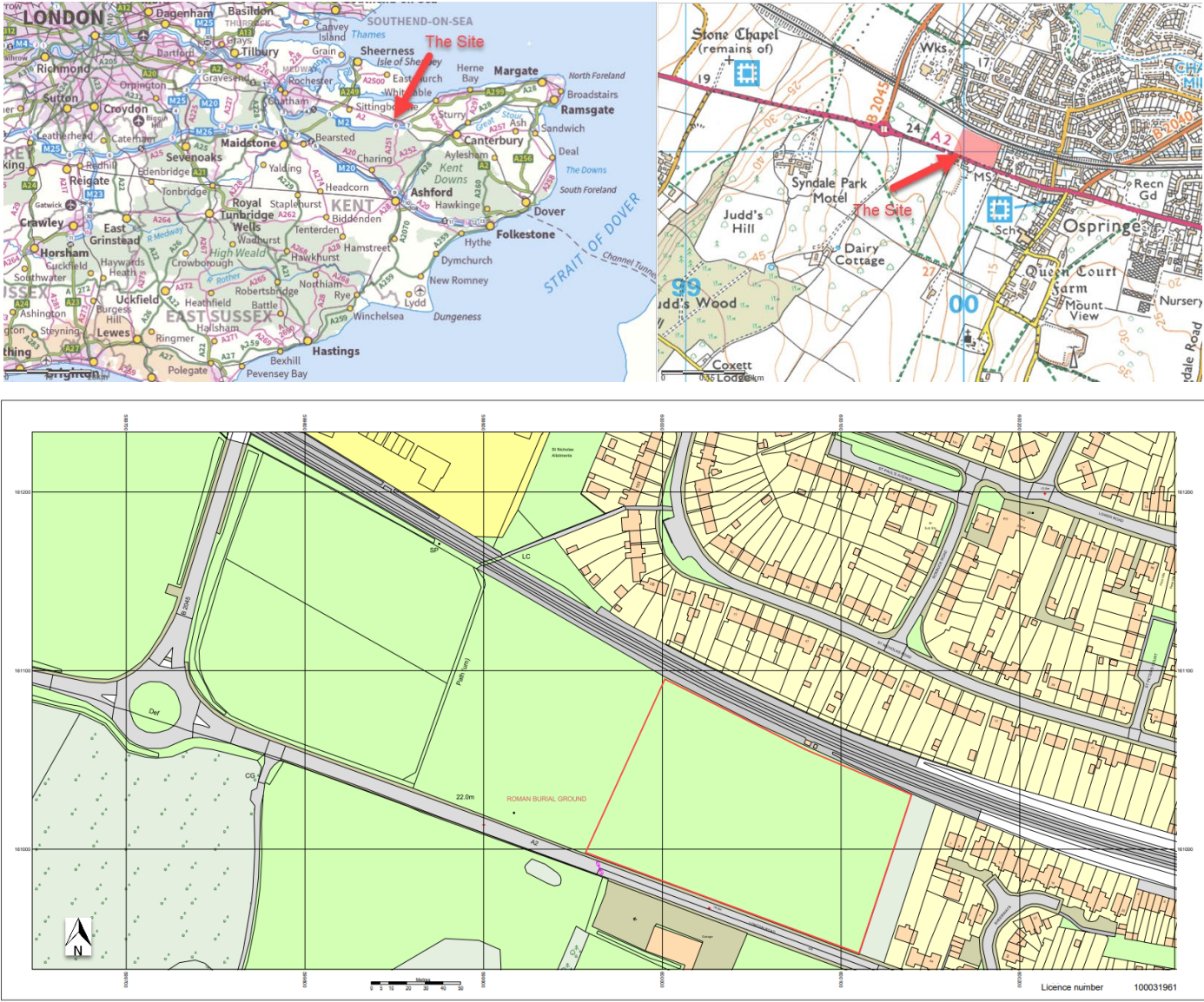


Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:640,000, 1:10,000, 1:1,250



Figure 2: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 3: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797



Figure 4: Flora and Fauna Map of Faversham, 1838

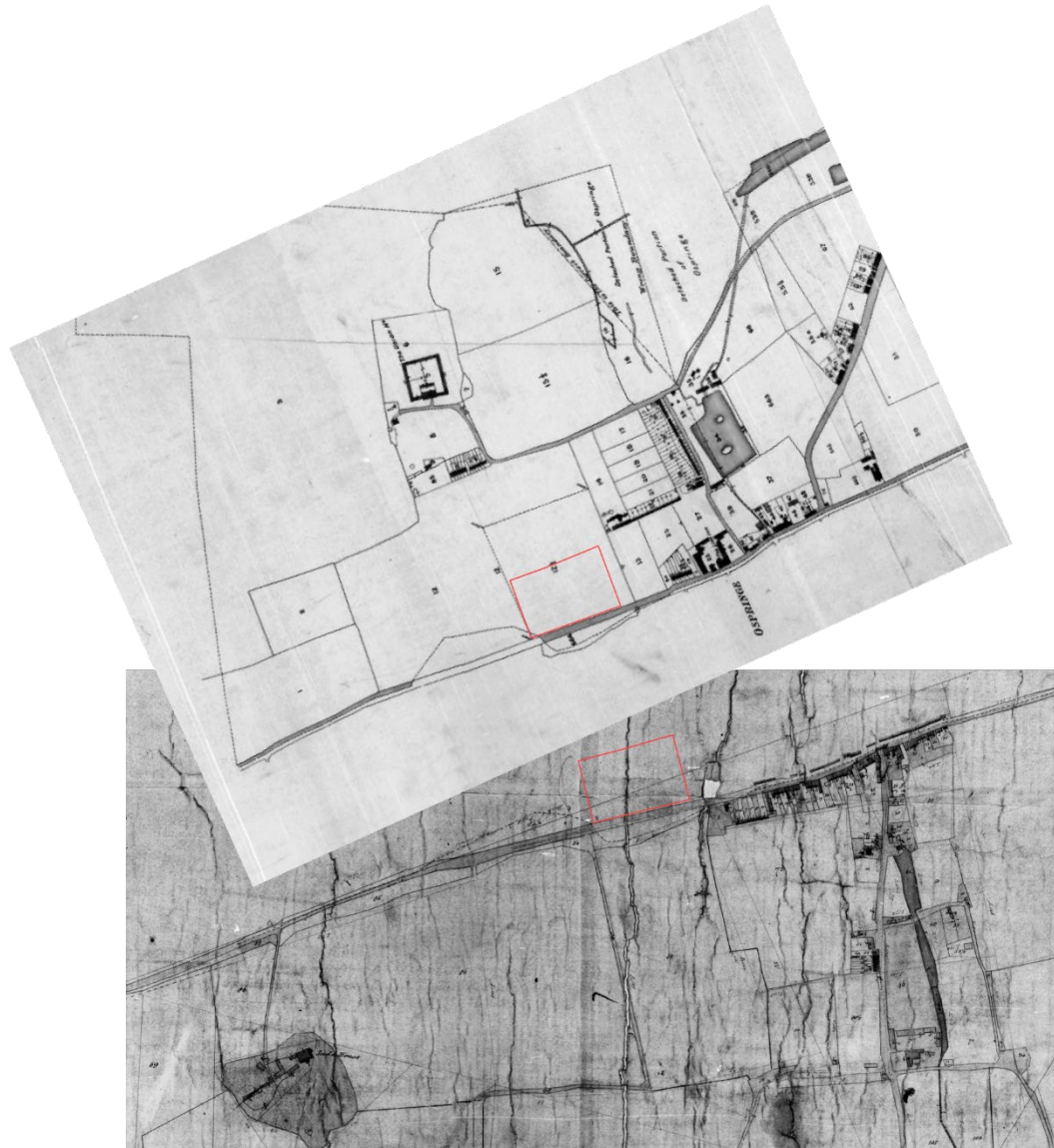


Figure 5: Faversham (1839 - top) and Ospringe (1840 - bottom) Tithe maps

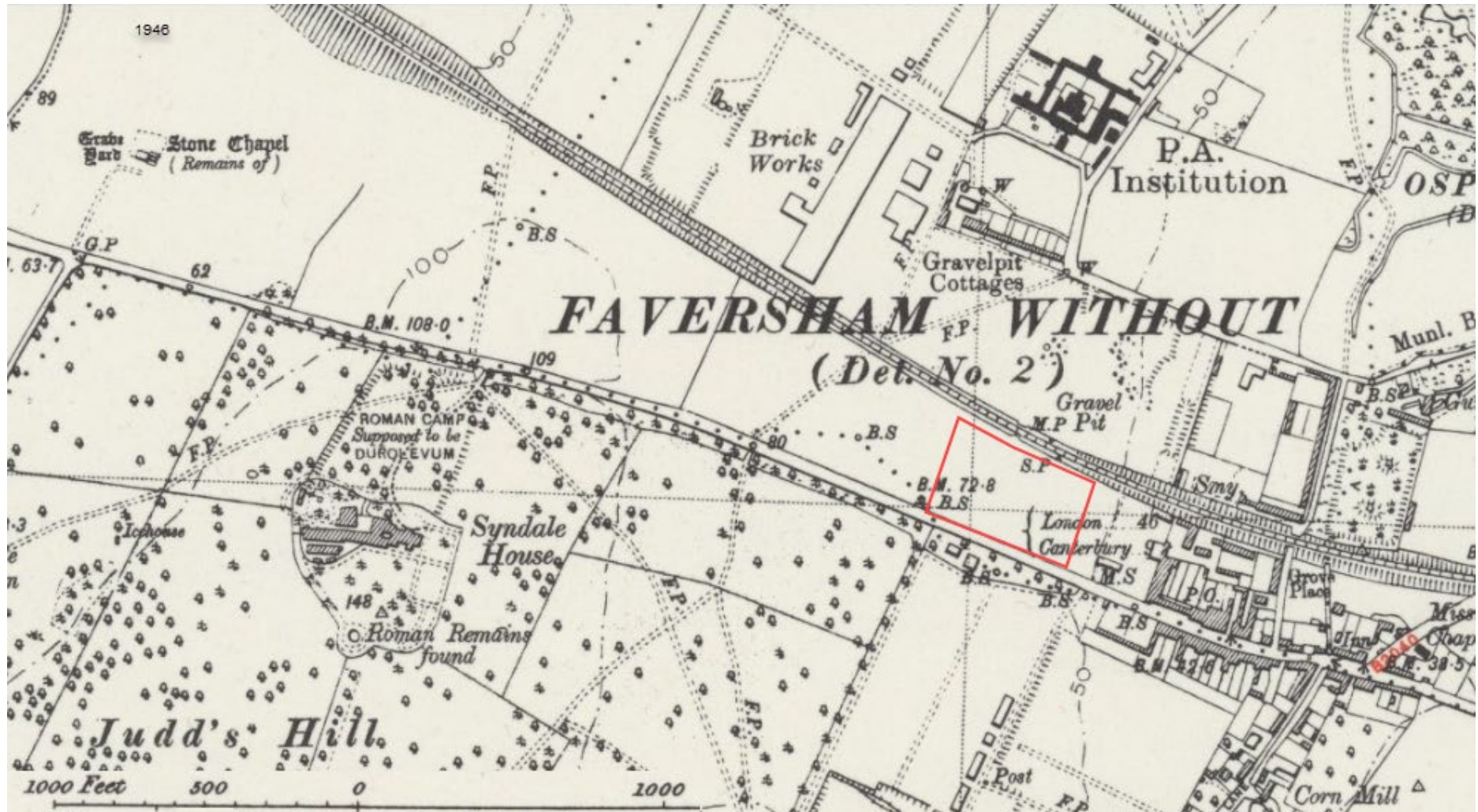


Figure 6: Historic OS Map 1877



Figure 7: Historic OS Map from 1898

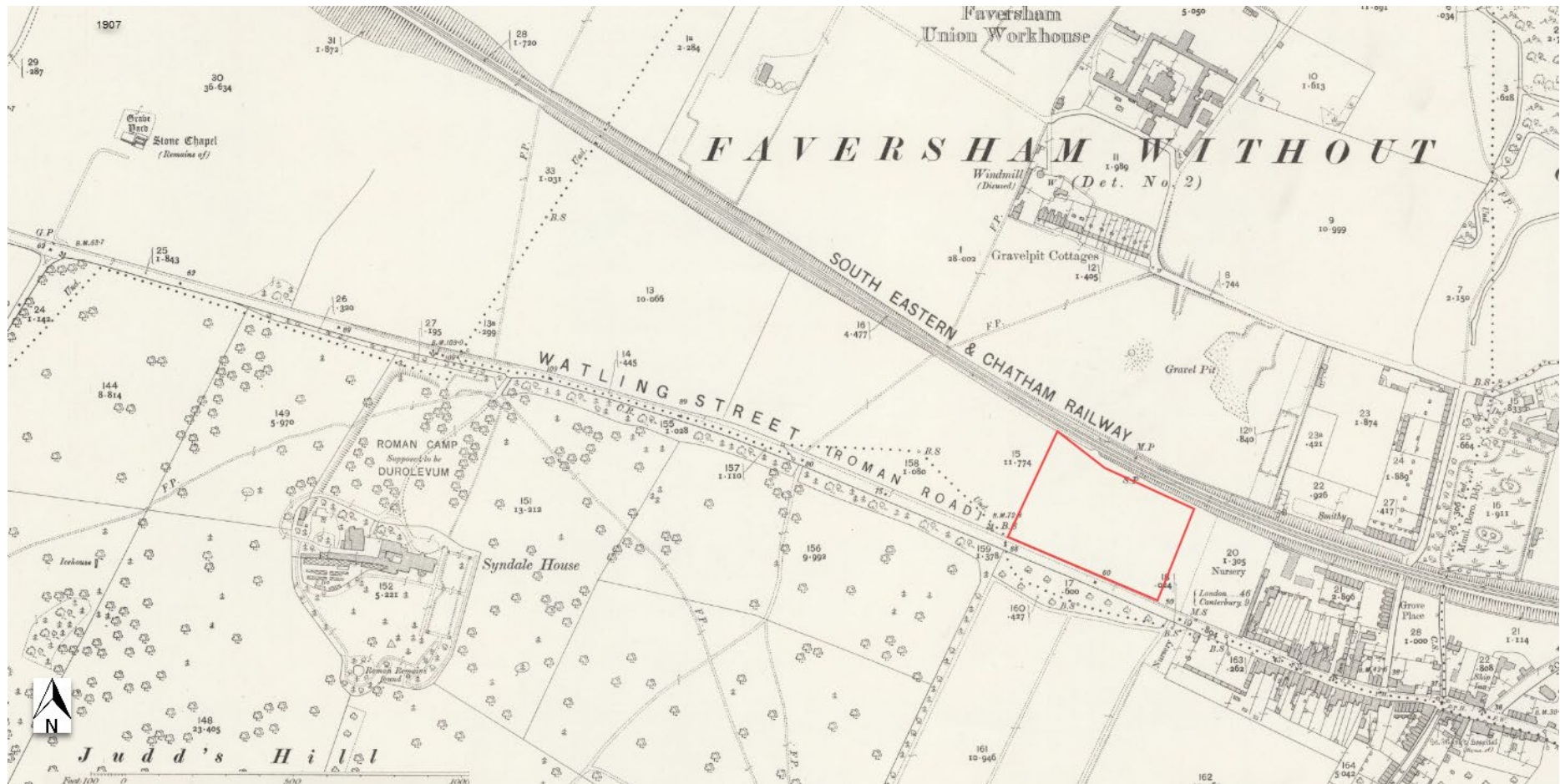


Figure 8: Historic OS Map 1907

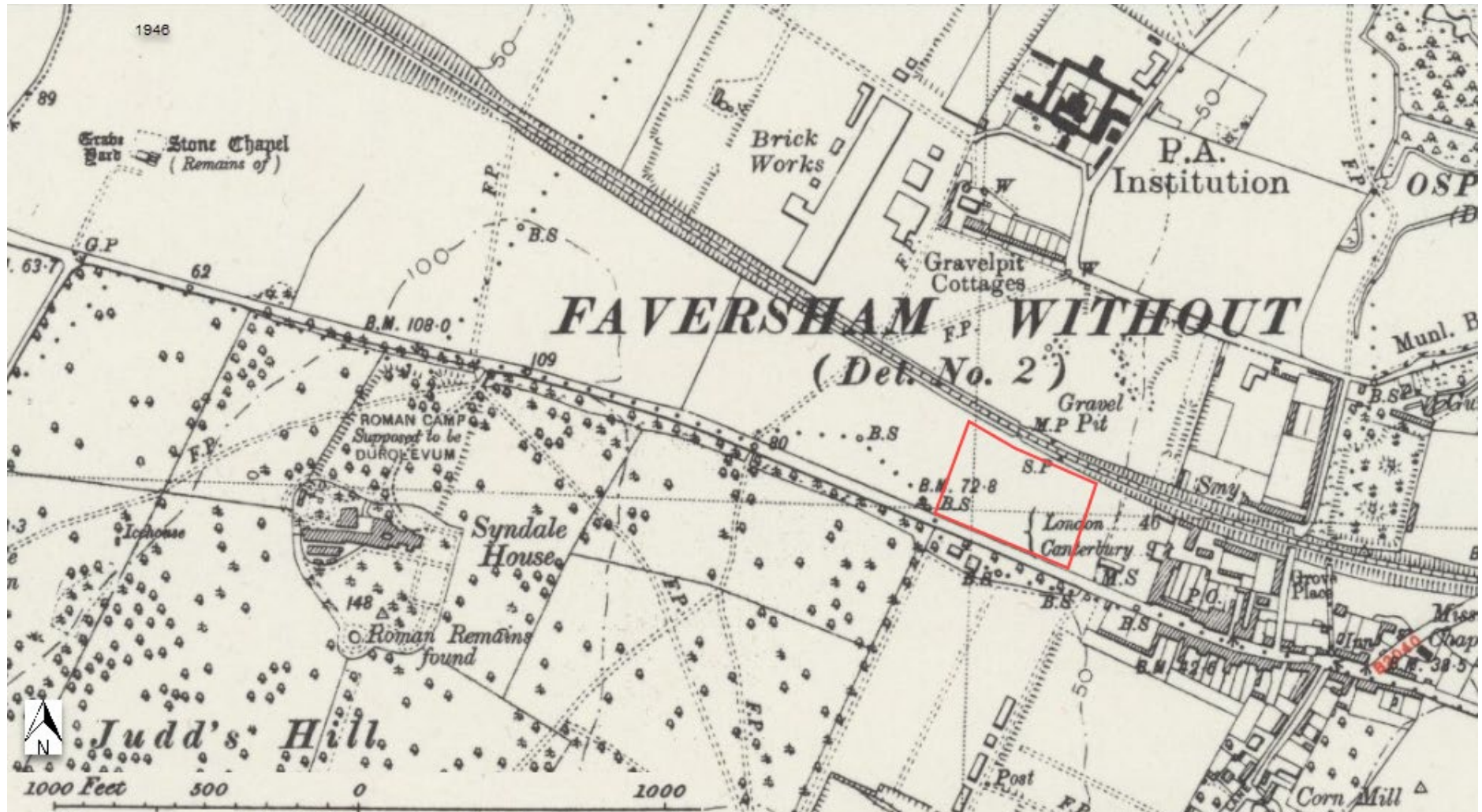


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1946

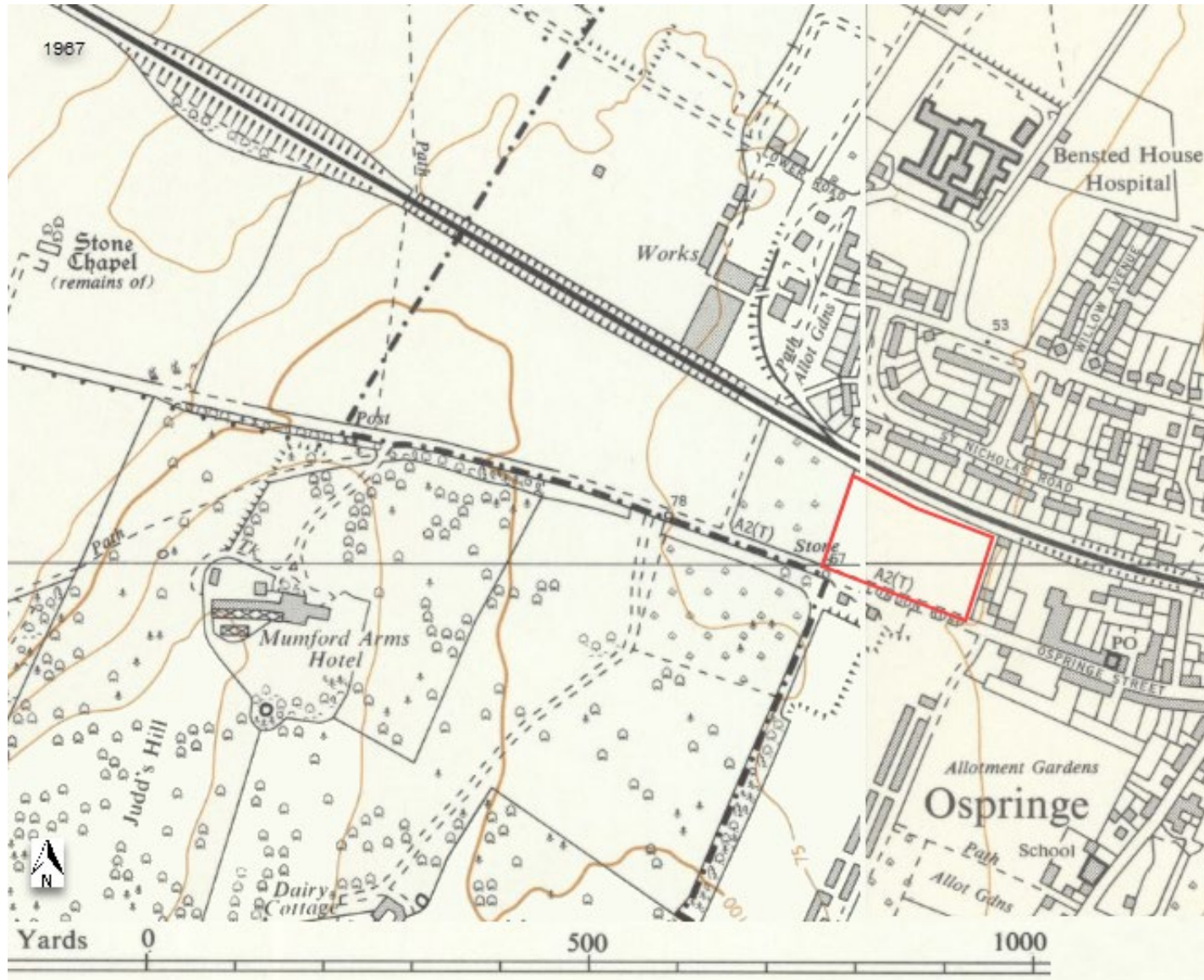


Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1967



Figure 11: LIDAR 1m DTM (Environment Agency).

11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 12-28).

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 06 SW 247	Monument	c. 385m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Ospringe Gunpowder Mills, Faversham
TQ 96 SE 98	Monument	c. 530m SSW	Bronze Age	Probable Bronze Age Site, Ospringe. A scatter of struck flints and a single abraded piece of prehistoric pottery were found at Ospringe during the laying of a gas pipeline.
TR 06 SW 234	Monument	c. 705m S	Bronze Age	Probable Bronze Age Ditch, Ospringe. Identified at Ospringe during the laying of a gas pipeline. It is more likely to have been used as a boundary than a defensive structure.
TR 06 SW 245	Monument	c. 700m S	Unknown	Rubbish Pit, Ospringe, date unknown
TQ 96 SE 97	Monument	c. 325m W	Roman	Romano-British occupation, Syndale Park, Ospringe. A number of ditches and a length of probable cobbled flint road were found in trenches associated with the laying of a gas pipeline in 1994. Associated pottery and other finds dated from the first to the fourth centuries AD.
TQ 96 SE 108	Monument	c. 535m W	Roman	Romano-British field system and occupation, Syndale Park, Ospringe. Ditches, post holes, a well and a road surface were found during a 2003 Channel 4 "Time Team" excavation. There was evidence for some form of ribbon development close to or alongside the nearby Watling Street Roman road. Various associated Late Iron Age and Romano-British small finds including coins, and assorted pottery vessels.
TR 06 SW 248	Monument	c. 800m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	The Home Works, Gunpowder Mills, Faversham. The Home Works is the generic name used for the four groups of gunpowder mills located close to Faversham: Ospringe, Chart, Kings and Lower & Bennetts mills. Gunpowder was manufactured here from the 16th century, the works finally closing in 1934. From around 1760 to 1825, the mills were owned by the Crown and known as the Royal Gunpowder Mills. The sites of the mills have been largely built over, but part of the Chart Mill has been restored by the Faversham Society.

TR 06 SW 1098	Listed Building	c. 325m ESE	Medieval to Post Medieval	15 Ospringe Street (Grade II* (1069430).
TR 06 SW 1124	Listed Building	c. 190m SE	Post Medieval	59 Ospringe Street. Grade II (1069433).
TR 06 SW 1152	Listed Building	c. 170m SE	Post Medieval	65 Ospringe Street. Grade II (1069434).
TR 06 SW 1153	Listed Building	c. 265m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	20 And 22 Ospringe Street. Grade II (1069435).
TR 06 SW 198	Monument	c. 660m SSE	Post Medieval	Post-medieval lime kiln, Queen Court Cottages, Ospringe
TR 06 SW 1127	Listed Building	c. 305m ESE	Medieval to Post Medieval	The Maison Dieu Museum. Grade II* (1069431), Scheduled Monument (101180)
TR 06 SW 1087	Listed Building	c. 250m ESE	Medieval to Post Medieval	35-39 Ospringe Street. Grade II (1069432).
TR 06 SW 199	Monument	c. 895m E	Post Medieval	Hangman's Lane Mill. Seen on the 1876 OS map.
TR 06 SW 204	Monument	c. 815m E	Post Medieval	Lime kiln, Faversham. Noted on the 1876 OS map.
TR 06 SW 1352	Listed Building	c. 480m S	Post Medieval to Modern	Barn to The North West of Queen Court Farmhouse. Grade II (1074906)
TR 06 SW 233	Monument	c. 425m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	Water Lane Mill, Ospringe. A water powered corn mill was built beside Water Lane in 1770. It was a two-storey weather boarded building with a two-storey mill house at right angles to it. The mill was converted to steam power in the late nineteenth century with a square chimney stack being added to the rear of the mill house. The mill was demolished in the 1940s.
TR 06 SW 185	Monument	c. 1015m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	Davington Court, Faversham. A postmedieval manor house built on an earlier manorial foundation, was demolished around 1970. The garden wall survives and consists of lower stone courses with brick uppers. The masonry courses may be survivals of an earlier wall or reused stone. An archway dated 1624 and a round-headed, moulded gateway have also survived.
TR 06 SW 1314	Listed Building	c. 490m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	Barn to The North of Queen Court Farmhouse. Grade II* (1074905)
TR 06 SW 182	Findspot	c. 905m E	Medieval	Medieval pottery, School Rd, Faversham. Found in 1991.

TQ 96 SE 46	Building	c. 860m W	Post Medieval	Icehouse at Syndale House, Ospringe
TR 06 SW 1106	Listed Building	c. 620m S	Post Medieval	Monument to Anne Chapman, 40 Metres North East of Church of St Peter And St Paul. Grade II (1069192).
TR 06 SW 1252	Listed Building	c. 960m E	Post Medieval	Coach House and Wall About 10 Metres East of St Anne's Cross Public House. Grade II (1240511).
TR 06 SW 1224	Listed Building	c. 965m ENE	Post Medieval	Boundary Stone to Former Chart Gunpowder Mills. Grade II (1240598)
TR 06 SW 1105	Listed Building	c. 605m S	Post Medieval	Monument to Andrew Long, 50 Metres North East of Church of St Peter And St Paul. Grade II (1069191).
TR 06 SW 1104	Listed Building	c. 495m S	Post Medieval	Carthouse 20 Metres West of Queen Court. Grade II (1069190).
TR 06 SW 1245	Listed Building	c. 930m E	Post Medieval	Gates, Piers and Walls to No 56 (South Lodge). Grade II (1240572)
TR 06 SW 1107	Listed Building	c. 635m S	Post Medieval	Lychgate To Churchyard, 20 Metres North East of Church of St Peter And St Paul. Grade II (1069193)
TR 06 SW 1220	Listed Building	c. 975m E	Post Medieval	St Anns Cross Public House. Grade II (1240590)
TR 06 SW 1109	Listed Building	c. 365m SSE	Medieval to Post Medieval	1 And 2 Thatch Cottages. Grade II (1069231).
TR 06 SW 1094	Listed Building	c. 1005m NE	Post Medieval	Gateway and Wall Enclosing Gardens of Nos 9 To 12 Stephens Close. Grade II (1069426).
TR 06 SW 1095	Listed Building	c. 400m ESE	Post Medieval	1 And 3 Ospringe Street. Grade II (1069427).
TR 06 SW 1096	Listed Building	c. 385m ESE	Post Medieval	5-9 Ospringe Street. Grade II (1069428).
TR 06 SW 1097	Listed Building	c. 360m ESE	Post Medieval	11 Ospringe Street. Grade II (1069429).
TR 06 SW 1128	Listed Building	c. 835m ESE	Post Medieval	Chapel House. Grade II (1069460)
TR 06 SW 1251	Listed Building	c. 930m E	Post Medieval	56 South Road. Grade II (1240510)
TR 06 SW 1134	Listed Building	c. 665m S	Post Medieval	Bier House at TR 001604. Grade II (1025902)

TR 06 SW 1350	Listed Building	c. 310m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	2 And 4 Water Lane. Grade II (1074902)
TR 06 SW 1312	Listed Building	c. 320m SE	Post Medieval	Bridge Cottage. Grade II (1074903).
TR 06 SW 1313	Listed Building	c. 310m SE	Post Medieval	Fern Lodge. Grade II (1074904)
TQ 96 SE 3	Findspot	c. 880m WNW	Roman	Roman coins, Church Field, Stone Chapel, near Ospringe before 1874
TR 06 SW 1108	Listed Building	c. 790m S	Post Medieval	Stables and Coachhouse 20 Metres South West of The Old Vicarage. Grade II (1069230)
TR 06 SW 1397	Listed Building	c. 240m ESE	Post Medieval	41 And 43 Ospringe Street. Grade II (1343869)
TR 06 SW 1396	Listed Building	c. 340m ESE	Post Medieval	The Ship Inn. Grade II (1343870)
TR 06 SW 1287	Listed Building	c. 160m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	Lion Lodge. Grade II (1320242)
TQ 96 SE 34	Findspot	c. 210m WNW	Neolithic	A Neolithic axe found at Ospringe, found in arable field, no further information.
TQ 96 SE 35	Building	c. 595m W	Post Medieval to Modern	Syndale House, Ospringe. A large, mid-seventeenth century house, possibly designed by Inigo Jones, and known as Judde's Folly. The house was rebuilt in the early 19th century but was for the most part destroyed by fire in 1961. It has since been rebuilt yet again and functions as a motel and leisure club.
TR 06 SW 1286	Listed Building	c. 150m ESE	Post Medieval	50-60 Ospringe Street. Grade II (1320245)
TR 06 SW 1342	Listed Building	c. 445m SSE	Medieval to Modern	Laurel Cottage. Grade II (1260978)
TR 06 SW 1266	Listed Building	c. 790m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	Kosicot. Grade II (1260996)
TR 06 SW 1291	Listed Building	c. 710m ESE	Post Medieval	Ospringe Place. Grade II (1320058)
TR 06 SW 27	Monument	c. 965m S	Roman	Roman cinerary urns and coin, Ospringe found in fields south of Ospringe. Roman pottery had also been found in this area, possibly in the same field.
TR 06 SW 28	Findspot	c. 265m NE	Lower Palaeolithic to	Ospringe, surface find of ovate handaxe found in 1865

			Middle Palaeolithic	
TR 06 SW 29	Findspot	c. 965m S	Unknown	Uninscribed gold coin, Ospringe
TR 06 SW 30	Findspot	c. 135m NE	Palaeolithic	Flint debitage (probably Palaeolithic), vicinity of Ospringe. No further information
TR 06 SW 35	Findspot	c. 905m E	Bronze Age	Bronze Age socketed bronze sickles, Faversham. Found in antiquity, no further information
TR 06 SW 36	Findspot	c. 905m E	Late Iron Age	Late Iron Age Bronze Bowl, Faversham found 1896.
TR 06 SW 1385	Listed Building	c. 320m SE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Orchard House. Grade II (1360991)
TR 06 SW 1292	Listed Building	c. 515m SSE	Medieval to Modern	Queen Court Farmhouse and Outbuildings. Grade II* (1360992)
TR 06 SW 1369	Listed Building	c. 505m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	The Mount. Grade II (1343843)
TR 06 SW 1393	Listed Building	c. 1015m ENE	Post Medieval	Whitefriars. Grade II (1343859)
TR 06 SW 1399	Listed Building	c. 335m ESE	Post Medieval	13 Ospringe Street. Grade II (1343867)
TR 06 SW 1398	Listed Building	c. 260m ESE	Post Medieval	The Anchor Hotel. Grade II (1343868)
TR 06 SW 14	Monument	Within PDA	Roman	Romano-British Cemetery near Ospringe
TR 06 SW 25	Findspot	c. 905m E	Late Iron Age	Late Iron Age coin, unprovenanced but near Faversham
TR 06 SW 1208	Listed Building	c. 900m ENE	Post Medieval	Corporation Boundary Stone. Grade II (1240463)
TR 06 SW 1254	Listed Building	c. 365m ENE	Post Medieval	White House. Grade II (1240493)
TR 06 SW 1241	Listed Building	c. 955m E	Post Medieval	Stable Building (?) Between Nos 22 And 23. Grade II (1240509)
TQ 96 SE 7	Monument	c. 525m WNW	Roman	Romano-British Road-Side Settlement, Judd Hill

TQ 96 SE 8	Monument	c. 630m WSW	Roman	Romano-British remains, Syndale, Ospringe
TQ 96 SE 12	Monument	c. 595m W	Unknown	Earthwork's enclosure, Judd's Hill, Ospringe. Historical references to an oblong earthwork's enclosure around the top of Judd's Hill seem to have some reliability. Later landscaping work in Syndale Park has, however, almost completely destroyed the earthworks, and remodelled the contours of the hill.
TR 06 SW 7	Monument	c. 905m E	Roman	Romano-British cremation, Thorn Mead Field, Faversham found in 1862
TQ 96 SE 8	Monument	c. 630m WSW	Roman	Romano-British remains, Syndale, Ospringe
TQ 96 SE 12	Monument	c. 595m W	Unknown	Earthwork's enclosure, Judd's Hill, Ospringe. Historical references to an oblong earthwork's enclosure around the top of Judd's Hill seem to have some reliability. Later landscaping work in Syndale Park has, however, almost completely destroyed the earthworks, and remodelled the contours of the hill.
TR 06 SW 7	Monument	c. 905m E	Roman	Romano-British cremation, Thorn Mead Field, Faversham found in 1862
TR 06 SW 37	Findspot	c. 905m E	Bronze Age	Bronze Age halberd and dagger, Faversham found early 20th century, exact location unknown.
TQ 96 SE 1138	Listed Building	c. 635m S	Post Medieval	Monument to Catherine Chichester 30 Metres West of St Peter And St Paul. Grade II (1343989)
TR 06 SW 1226	Listed Building	c. 655m S	Medieval to Modern	Church of St Peter And St Paul. Grade II* (1343988)
TR 06 SW 1177	Building	c. 350m ESE	Modern	Pillbox, The Ship Inn, Ospringe
MKE73596	Findspot	c. 325m NW	Unknown	PAS Find, lead unidentified object
MKE73599	Findspot	c. 405m NNW	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	PAS Find, copper alloy hair pin
MKE73600	Findspot	c. 405m NNW	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	PAS Find, copper alloy hair pin
TR 06 SW 38	Monument	c. 530m SE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Rectilinear enclosure and windmill mound, Ospringe from cropmarks

MKE73598	Findspot	c. 405m NNW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy hair pin
MKE73597	Findspot	c. 405m NNW	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	PAS Find, Roman to Early Medieval copper alloy tweezers.
MKE73595	Findspot	c. 325m NW	Middle Iron Age to Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy linch pin
TR 06 SW 42	Findspot	c. 925m ENE	Neolithic	Neolithic flint axe, Davington, found by chance in 19645 at Cress Way.
MKE73661	Findspot	c. 905m E	Iron Age	PAS Find, Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE73680	Findspot	c. 905m E	Iron Age	PAS Find, Iron Age silver coin
MKE73689	Findspot	c. 905m E	Iron Age	PAS Find, Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE73690	Findspot	c. 905m E	Iron Age	PAS Find, Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE73692	Findspot	c. 905m E	Iron Age	PAS Find, Iron Age gold coin
MKE73693	Findspot	c. 905m E	Iron Age	PAS Find, Iron Age gold coin
MKE73694	Findspot	c. 905m E	Iron Age	PAS Find, Iron Age gold coin
MKE73700	Findspot	c. 185m NW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE73701	Findspot	c. 185m NW	Post Medieval	PAS Find, Silver coin
MKE73703	Findspot	c. 325m NW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE73704	Findspot	c. 325m NW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE73705	Findspot	c. 325m NW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE73706	Findspot	c. 325m NW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
TQ 96 SE 200	Findspot	c. 545m W	Unknown	Post medieval small finds (clay pipes, coins, glass), Syndale Park, Ospringe

TR 06 SW 257	Monument	c. 265m NNE	Medieval	Medieval features (?) and cooking pot sherds, Faversham. Medieval features (ditch and gully-like feature) and small finds (cooking pot sherds of shelly-sandy ware) dated to AD 1200 - 1250. There was also a curving linear cut of and several possible stake holes also of uncertain date. Found in a 2002 evaluation.
MKE73659	Findspot	c. 905m E	Iron Age	PAS Find, Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE73710	Findspot	c. 325m NW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE73711	Findspot	c. 325m NW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE73712	Findspot	c. 325m NW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE73713	Findspot	c. 325m NW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE73714	Findspot	c. 325m NW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE73715	Findspot	c. 325m NW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE73660	Findspot	c. 905m E	Iron Age	PAS Find, Iron Age copper alloy coin
TR 06 SW 269	Monument	c. 175m S	Lower Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic handaxe found at Ospringe, from freshly dug brickearth, found in the 1970s.
TR 06 SW 1179	Listed Building	c. 775m S	Medieval to Modern	The Old Vicarage. Grade II* (1354736)
MKE73755	Findspot	c. 405m NNW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE73757	Findspot	c. 405m NNW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE73758	Findspot	c. 405m NNW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE73759	Findspot	c. 405m NNW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE73760	Findspot	c. 405m NNW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE73761	Findspot	c. 405m NNW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin

MKE73762	Findspot	c. 405m NNW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
TQ 96 SE 4	Monument	c. 875m WNW	Roman	Roman Building, near Stone Chapel, near Ospringe. A cobbled hearth and associated chalk wall foundations were found in 1926, between Stone Chapel and Watling Street. The surrounding field also contained a scatter of Roman brick.
MKE73577	Findspot	c. 490m NNW	Medieval	PAS Find, Medieval copper alloy stud
MKE73592	Findspot	c. 325m NW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE73593	Findspot	c. 325m NW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE73594	Findspot	c. 325m NW	Medieval	PAS Find, Silver coin
MKE73802	Findspot	c. 785m WNW	Late Iron Age	PAS Find, gold coin
MKE73654	Findspot	c. 905m E	Iron Age	PAS Find, Iron Age silver coin
MKE73656	Findspot	c. 905m E	Iron Age	PAS Find, Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE73657	Findspot	c. 905m E	Iron Age	PAS Find, Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE73707	Findspot	c. 325m NW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE73708	Findspot	c. 325m NW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE73709	Findspot	c. 325m NW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE73756	Findspot	c. 405m NNW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE73753	Findspot	c. 405m NNW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE73754	Findspot	c. 405m NNW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
TR 06 SW 288	Findspot	c. 740m S	Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age	Prehistoric activity on the east side of the middle Westbrook valley. A series of eight small scale excavations running in a line down the slope of the east side of the Westbrook valley, opposite the Parish Church, yielded flint implements of varying age, pot boilers and waste flakes from every pit.

TR 06 SW 277	Findspot	c. 585m SSE	Bronze Age	Bronze Age finds, Queen Court Cottage, Ospringe. A small-scale excavation high on the east side of the Westbrook valley yielded a Bronze Age flint assemblage, close to and at the surface.
TR 06 SW 281	Monument	c. 380m ESE	Roman	Possible sightings of Roman Watling Street in Ospringe. At two points in Ospringe village, both of them around twenty metres south of the present day A2 trunk road (Ospringe Street) features composed of large shaped flints tightly packed together to form a flat surface, were tentatively identified as sections of the original Roman Watling Street by FSARG.
TR 06 SW 282	Building	c. 295m SE	Medieval	Medieval timber framed building remains in Water Lane, Ospringe by FSARG. A small-scale pit, K52, in the back garden of Orchard House in Water Lane revealed a beaten earth floor with a sole plate trench and associated medieval pottery finds.
TR 06 SW 283	Findspot	c. 295m SE	Late Iron Age	Late Iron Age finds in Water Lane, Ospringe by FSARG. A small-scale test pit in the back garden of Orchard House, Water Lane revealed, at a depth of around 70 centimetres, a layer of flint gravels mixed in with which were sherds of Late Iron Age 'Belgic' pottery.
TR 06 SW 278	Findspot	c. 740m S	Medieval	Medieval activity on the east side of the Westbrook Valley. From a series of eight small excavations, K85 A to H, in a line down the eastern side of the middle Westbrook valley, opposite the Parish Church, the lower down ones yielded appreciable quantities of early medieval and medieval pottery.
MKE73572	Findspot	c. 490m NNW	Medieval	PAS Find, Medieval copper alloy brooch
MKE73573	Findspot	c. 490m NNW	Roman	PAS Find, Roman copper alloy coin
MKE73574	Findspot	c. 490m NNW	Roman	PAS Find, Roman copper alloy coin
MKE73575	Findspot	c. 490m NNW	Roman	PAS Find, Roman copper alloy coin
MKE73576	Findspot	c. 490m NNW	Post Medieval	PAS Find, Post Medieval silver coin
MKE73765	Findspot	c. 405m NNW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE73766	Findspot	c. 405m NNW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE73767	Findspot	c. 405m NNW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin

TR 06 SW 279	Findspot	c. 585m SSE	Lower Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic handaxe from subsoil at Queen Court Cottages, Ospringe. A small-scale excavation, K83, high on the east side of the Westbrook valley yielded a Lower Palaeolithic handaxe (Wymer Type E) which might have been in situ.
TR 06 SW 280	Building	c. 135m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	A post medieval water management structure at Officers Row, Ospringe. Small scale excavation at Officers Row, Ospringe Street, revealed a large domed brick water storage tank, 1.5 metres in diameter and three metres deep. It was dated to the same building date as the Officers Row houses i.e., around AD 1790.
MKE73083	Findspot	c. 785m WNW	Post Medieval	PAS Find, Post Medieval copper alloy buckle
TR 06 SW 289	Findspot	c. 305m SE	Bronze Age	Bronze Age flints along Water Lane, Ospringe, by FSARG in 2008-9
TR 06 SW 287	Monument	c. 265m SE	Late Neolithic	Neolithic finds at 33, Ospringe Street (former Anchor Inn) by FSARG in 2008-009
TQ 96 SE 1160	Findspot	c. 995m W	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat'), Stone-next-Faversham
TQ 96 SE 1161	Findspot	c. 995m W	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat'), Stone-next-Faversham
TR 06 SW 276	Building	c. 85m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	Milestone, Ospringe Street (A2)
MKE80093	Findspot	c. 770m SW	Roman	PAS Find, Roman copper alloy coin
MKE80097	Findspot	c. 770m SW	Roman	PAS Find, Roman copper alloy coin
MKE80098	Findspot	c. 770m SW	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	PAS Find, Roman copper alloy coin
MKE80099	Findspot	c. 770m SW	Unknown	PAS Find, Post Medieval copper alloy coin
TR 06 SW 286	Findspot	c. 305m SE	Medieval	Medieval midden scatter along Water Lane, Ospringe by FSARG in 2008-2009
TR 06 SW 284	Monument	c. 185m ESE	Post Medieval	Site and remains of Napoleonic-era Barracks, Ospringe fund by FSARG. A small scale excavation K45 on the site of a Napoleonic-era Barracks revealed a brick wall foundation, probably part of the canteen or storehouse. Another excavation nearby, K46, yielded post medieval brick and tile demolition material.

TR 06 SW 285	Monument	c. 175m ESE	Medieval	Demolition remains from a medieval building, Ospringe found by FSARG. A small-scale excavation in the back garden of 42, Ospringe Street, K46, yielded a quantity of large shaped flints caked with mortar containing large shells. Underneath these, only scanty Roman and Romano British pottery was found, implying that these remains are medieval in date.
TR 06 SW 290	Findspot	c. 265m SE	Medieval	Medieval silver coin, Ospringe found by FSARG.
MKE73763	Findspot	c. 405m NNW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE73764	Findspot	c. 405m NNW	Roman	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE80086	Findspot	c. 770m SW	Unknown	PAS Find, Roman copper alloy coin
MKE80087	Findspot	c. 770m SW	Roman	PAS Find, Roman copper alloy coin
MKE80088	Findspot	c. 770m SW	Unknown	PAS Find, Roman copper alloy coin
MKE80089	Findspot	c. 770m SW	Unknown	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE80090	Findspot	c. 770m SW	Roman	PAS Find, Roman copper alloy coin
MKE80091	Findspot	c. 770m SW	Unknown	PAS Find, Roman copper alloy coin
MKE80092	Findspot	c. 770m SW	Unknown	PAS Find, copper alloy coin
MKE80094	Findspot	c. 770m SW	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	PAS Find, Roman copper alloy coin
MKE80095	Findspot	c. 770m SW	Roman	PAS Find, Roman copper alloy coin
MKE80096	Findspot	c. 770m SW	Unknown	PAS Find, Roman copper alloy coin
MKE80082	Findspot	c. 770m SW	Late Iron Age to Roman	PAS Find, Roman copper alloy brooch
MKE80083	Findspot	c. 770m SW	Unknown	PAS Find, Iron Age copper alloy coin

MKE80084	Findspot	c. 770m SW	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	PAS Find, Roman copper alloy coin
MKE80085	Findspot	c. 770m SW	Roman	PAS Find, Roman copper alloy coin
MKE85756	Farmstead	c. 610m SW	Post Medieval	Farmstead adjacent to Syndale House. Regular courtyard U-plan with detached elements Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position Position: Located within a park Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%) Notes: Farm to Syndale House
MKE85757	Farmstead	c. 505m SSE	Post Medieval	Queen Court Farm. Regular courtyard multi-yard Position: Located within a village Survival: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%) Notes: Oast. 2 barns listed but no date given
MKE85758	Farmstead	c. 915m S	Post Medieval	Farmstead south of Queen Court Farm. Linear plan. Farmhouse: Farmhouse attached to agricultural range Position: Isolated position Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%) Notes: Lost 2 kilns.
TQ 96 SE 211	Monument	c. 730m W	Unknown	Cultivation terraces, Syndale Park. Two substantial terraces (WA10) exist on the west side of the park. These run against the grain of the slope and have levelled off the slope down to Syndale Bottom. They are probably cultivation terraces from a later prehistoric/Romano-British field system.
TR 06 SW 1461	Crash Site	c. 905m E	Modern	Crash site of Messerschmitt Bf109E-3 shot down August 1940.
TR 06 SW 319	Crash Site	c. 965m S	Modern	Crash site of Messerschmitt Bf109E-4 crashed September 1940.
TR 06 SW 321	Findspot	c. 205m SSE	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age flints, Ospringe. Struck flints have been found from time to time on allotments at Ospringe. These have been described as mostly Late Neolithic in date. Two worked flints have been recorded in more detail: an arrowhead and a small knife. These have been dated to the Early Bronze Age.
TR 06 SW 115	Building	c. 1030m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	Plaque on The Roman Catholic Church in Tanners Street, Faversham
TR 06 SW 325	Monument	c. 885m ENE	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	Late Bronze Age to mid Iron Age settlement on the Davington Plateau, Faversham. Excavation designed to investigate a linear feature shown on a geo resistivity survey of Davington Cricket ground yielded large quantities of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age pottery sherds and also abundant worked flints dateable to this period. Features were revealed that suggested a stockade lined hollow way, with the stockade of Early Iron Age date.

TQ 96 SE 207	Monument	c. 540m W	Post Medieval to Modern	Garden terrace, Syndale Park. It is possible that the upper terrace is an incorporation of an earlier feature and may be derived from the formal garden shown to the rear of the house on the Jacob's plan of 1760.
TQ 96 SE 208	Monument	c. 550m W	Unknown	Ancient Ditch, Syndale Park. A curving earthwork possibly a bank or a ditch overlain by post medieval garden terraces. Possibly the feature depicted as the Ancient Ditch on Jacob's plan of 1760.
TQ 96 SE 209	Monument	c. 465m WSW	Post Medieval to Modern	Park land terrace, Syndale Park. Three parallel terraces, possibly of 18th century origin.
TQ 96 SE 210	Monument	c. 410m SW	Unknown	Earthworks, Syndale Park. A complex of linear earthworks. Many of these features seem to be related and may be derived from a field system of later prehistoric/Romano-British date. Other features may be related to medieval land-use.
MKE96909	Findspot	c. 525m WNW	Roman	PAS Find, Copper alloy coin
MKE96837	Findspot	c. 540m WNW	Roman	PAS Find, Roman Copper alloy coin
MKE96908	Findspot	c. 630m WNW	Medieval	PAS Find, Copper alloy strap end
TQ 96 SE 1168	Monument	c. 145m WNW	Medieval	Medieval pit and pottery, land adjacent to the A2 from the 2015 excavation.
TQ 96 SE 1169	Findspot	c. 120m WNW	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Unstratified struck flint, land adjacent to the A2 from the 2015 excavation.
TR 06 SW 340	Building	c. 895m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	Post medieval/modern cistern. Excavations (2005) in the form of a 2m x 1m trench; a metal detecting survey and a resistivity survey were conducted by Faversham Society Archaeological Research Group as part of an ongoing series of investigation entitled "The Davington Mysteries". A modern or post-medieval cistern was uncovered.
TR 06 SW 1044	Monument	c. 740m ENE	Modern	Possible watercress beds photographed at Faversham in 1946.
MKE106171	Findspot	c. 205m SSW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	PAS Find, Early Medieval Copper alloy stirrup
TR 06 SW 1000	Monument	Within PDA	Roman	Possible site of Roman Station (mansio), Faversham. An anonymous article of 1874 suggested that the Roman Station (mansio) of Durolevum could have been

				situated on the outskirts of Faversham, based on Roman remains found in and around Faversham. Conjectured site of location of Roman Station of Durolevum.
MKE106172	Findspot	c. 205m SSW	Late Neolithic to Medieval	PAS Find, Bronze Age Copper alloy awl
MKE106238	Findspot	c. 955m SE	Medieval	PAS Find, Medieval Copper alloy buckle
TR 06 SW 332	Monument	c. 1025m NE	Early Mesolithic to Medieval	Multi-period finds, Stephens Close, Davington, Faversham. A 2010 keyhole excavation at 11 Stephens Close attempted to uncover the continuation of a medieval wall located at No 9 Stephens Close. The excavation failed to uncover a continuation of the wall but did recover a substantial quantity of rubble and various multi-period finds (ranging in date from prehistory to the modern era).
TR 06 SW 323	Monument	c. 1035m NE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Intact Medieval Wall (s?) and Associated Features, Stephens Close, Davington, Faversham
TR 06 SW 338	Monument	c. 880m ENE	Early Mesolithic to Post Medieval	Undated Flint surface and residual finds, Davington Priory Cricket Club, Faversham. Extensions to Open Area excavations at Davington priory cricket Ground took place in December 2012. They were conducted by Faversham Society Archaeological Research Group as part of an ongoing series of investigations entitled "The Davington Mysteries". A flint surface was uncovered, and a variety of multi-period finds were recovered.
TR 06 SW 339	Monument	c. 850m ENE	Early Bronze Age to Late Iron Age	Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery and flintwork, Davington priory Cricket Ground, Faversham.
MKE106274	Findspot	c. 380m WNW	Post Medieval	PAS Find, Post Medieval Copper alloy jetton
TQ 96 SE 219	Building	c. 275m NNW	Modern to Unknown	Cremer-Whiting Brickworks, Ospringe, Faversham. The present brickworks are thought to have been established in the 1920s, probably near or on the site of a previous brick working operation of the mid-19th century. In September 2017 a watching brief conducted during demolition and clearance of a former brickworks building demonstrated that the development area has been subject to modern and post medieval truncation, with no features or deposits of archaeological significance surviving.
MKE106275	Findspot	c. 580m WNW	Medieval	PAS Find, Medieval Copper alloy cosmetic set
TR 06 SW 1484	Monument	c. 395m ESE	Unknown	Site of former Mission Chapel (Congregational), Ospringe Road, Faversham, Swale. shown on the 1897-1900 and 1907-23 maps. It has since been demolished and

				Chapel Garage, as shown on the current O/S map, built on the site. No further information is available.
TQ 96 SE 1176	Monument	c. 265m N	Post Medieval to Modern	Union Mill?. Smock Mill was construct between 1807 - 1819 and demolished (burnt down) 1n 1910. This mill may have been known as Union Mill, but I cannot find a definite record confirming this.
TR 06 SW 1493	Monument	c. 350m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	Water Lane Mill (Ospringe). Smock Mill [corn] was constructed before 1819 and demolished in 1915.
TR 06 SW 1494	Building	c. 340m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	Former National School, Water Lane, Ospringe, Swale shown on the 1862-75 map. The building was the extended and continued to be used as a school, as shown on the 1897-1900, 1907-23 and current O/S maps. It is now Ospringe C of E Primary School.
MKE112159	Building	c. 1025m ENE	Post Medieval to Unknown	Former British School, Tanners Street, Davington, Faversham, Swale. The former British School for girls in Davington, Faversham was built in 1861 as a Quaker School. However, it is shown on the 1862-75 map as a British School. It continued as a school until its closure in 1910, as shown on the 1897-1900 map. The building was the used as a cinema until 1935 when it became a R C Church, as shown on the current O/S map.
TQ 86 SW 132	Monument	Adjacent to PDA	Roman	Watling Street Roman Road. Where the road passes through Syndale Park, an earthwork is visible to the south of the modern road alignment. It is a shallow rise flanked by very shallow depressions on the north and south sides, running for c.470m. (5) This was also evident in geophysical surveys carried out in the park. Subsequent excavations apparently found the road and identified two phases of construction, the first from AD 50 and the second from the 4th century.
TQ 85 SE 300	Monument	Adjacent to PDA	Post Medieval	Chatham And Dover Railway. Opened 1858.
TQ 96 SE 2	Monument	c. 825m WNW	Roman to Medieval	Stone (Our Lady of Eylwarton) Chapel, Faversham. Scheduled (1011773)
TR 06 SW 15	Monument	c. 210m ESE	Medieval	St. Mary's Hospital (Maison Dieu), Ospringe. Scheduled (1011801). Founded around 1230 and dissolved in 1516.
TR 06 SW 45	Monument	c. 800m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	Chart Gunpowder Mills, Faversham. Scheduled (1018786). The only above-ground survivor of the Home Gunpowder Works and was an incorporating mill. Partly demolished in the 1920s, it was restored in the 1960s by the Faversham Society and is open to the public.

TR 06 SW 1486	Monument	c. 295m N	Post Medieval to Modern	Site of Faversham Union Workhouse, Lower Road, Faversham. Built on Lower Road in 1836 following the 1834 Poor Law Act and was demolished in 1995. A residential development was built on the site. The Workhouse is shown on the 1862-75, 1897-1900 and 1907-23 maps. The first Workhouse in Faversham was located on Church Street. It was demolished at some time to make way for Brewery buildings.
TR 06 SW 65	Monument	c. 980m N	Post Medieval to Modern	Oare Gunpowder Works, Faversham. Scheduled (1016497). Founded at the end of the seventeenth century. In the nineteenth century it was acquired by John Hall and Sons, owners of the Home and Marsh Gunpowder Works in Faversham. The Oare Works produced black powder, continuing to do so until 1934 when production was moved to Ardeer, Scotland. Many of the original buildings survive and in 2005 were restored when the site became a Country Park with a small museum.
TQ 96 SE 1167	Monument	Adjacent to PDA	Roman	Roman roads, settlement activity and burials, land adjacent to the A2 150m north west of Ospringe
EVENTS				
ID	YEAR	TYPE		TITLE
EKE11520	2008-9 and 2011	Test Pit; Trial Trench		Understanding Ospringe project
EKE10588	1994	Watching Brief		Watching brief at Davington Court
EKE3741	1920 - 1926	Excavation		Whiting's Yard
EKE3742	1978	Excavation		Whiting's Yard, Nr Ospringe
EKE3743	1913	Excavation		Whiting's Yard, Near Ospringe
EKE11723		Dendrochronological Survey		Dendrochronology dating of the Maison Dieu, Ospringe
EKE13247		Excavation		Open Area 66, Davington Cricket Ground

EKE13248		Excavation		Open Area trench 67, Davington Cricket ground
EKE13249	2012	Excavation		Open Area Trench 86 Davington Cricket Pitch
EKE4562				Judd's Hill
EKE14802	Dec-12	Box Trenching		Excavation OA86 and 67 extensions on Davington Cricket Ground
EKE12657	2004	Watching Brief		Watching brief at 118 Ospringe Road, Faversham
EKE4057				Syndale, Ospringe
EKE4437				Maison Dieu
EKE4438	1989	Excavation		14-18 The Street, Ospringe
EKE14339	2014			Preliminary Factual Geotechnical Site Investigation at Faversham Brickworks, Faversham
EKE14793	Nov-10	Earth Resistance (Resistivity) Survey; Unsystematic Fieldwalking Survey; Research Excavation		Archaeological investigations at 7, 8 and 9 Stephens Close, Davington, Faversham, Kent: Excavations K76a, 76b, 76c, 76d and K74
EKE14792	Nov-13	Research Excavation		The Davington Mysteries: Keyhole Excavation 78 at 11, Stephens Close, Davington, Faversham, Kent
EKE8904	2003	Trial Trench		Evaluation at Syndale Park, Ospringe
EKE8913	1994	Watching Brief		Watching Brief along a section of the Sittingbourne to Faversham Gas Pipeline
EKE4051	1872	Excavation		Kent Archaeological Society excavation of Stone Chapel, Faversham
EKE4052	1926	Excavation		Lt. Col. W. Hawley's excavation of Stone Chapel, Faversham
EKE4053	1967-72	Excavation		Fletcher and Meates' excavation of Stone Chapel, Faversham

EKE4056				Syndale, Ospringe
EKE9744	1999	Dendrochronological Survey		Tree ring analysis on timbers from the Maison Dieu, Ospringe
EKE12861	2010	Watching Brief		Watching brief at Ethelbert Primary School, Ethelbert Road, Faversham
EKE10191	2007	Test Pit		Faversham Test Pits: Hunt the Saxons project
EKE8911	1994	Evaluation		Evaluation Along Sections of the Sittingbourne to Faversham Gas Pipeline, Ospringe, Swale
EKE8912	1994	Evaluation		Evaluation at Syndale Park, Ospringe
EKE8913	1994	Watching Brief		Watching Brief along a section of the Sittingbourne to Faversham Gas Pipeline
EKE10595	1994	Evaluation		Evaluation at Ospringe Brickworks
EKE12985	2004-6?	Metal Detecting Use		Metal detecting survey at Stone Chapel, Faversham
EKE13176	2007	Watching Brief		Watching brief on a pumping station and pipe run, Fairways, Ospringe
EKE13179	2010	Excavation		Excavation, Syndale Park, Ospringe
EKE10585	1993	Geotechnical Survey		Ground Investigation at Wildish Road, Faversham
EKE12709	2004-7	Excavation		Excavation at Syndale Park
EKE12707	2008	Evaluation		Evaluation at Syndale Park Motel, Faversham
EKE14803	November 2013?	Box Trenching		The Davington Mysteries: Investigations in and around Davington Priory 2010
EKE8904	2003	Trial Trench		Evaluation at Syndale Park, Ospringe
EKE8915	1999	Excavation		Excavation at Syndale Park, Faversham
EKE9999	2002	Evaluation		Evaluation at Lower Road, Faversham

EKE15412	2016			Archaeological evaluation carried out at land adjacent to the A2, Faversham, Kent.
EKE17144				Archaeological Evaluation at Ospringe Brickworks, Sumpter Way, Faversham
EKE15412	2016			Archaeological evaluation carried out at land adjacent to the A2, Faversham, Kent.
EKE10000	2003	Evaluation		Evaluation on land to the rear of The Anchor, Ospringe
EKE17138				Negative watching brief at Cremer & Whiting Brickworks, Ospringe, Faversham
EKE17144				Archaeological Evaluation at Ospringe Brickworks, Sumpter Way, Faversham
EKE8113	1992	Evaluation		Excavation at School Road, Faversham, Swale

Figure 12: Gazetteer of KHER Records

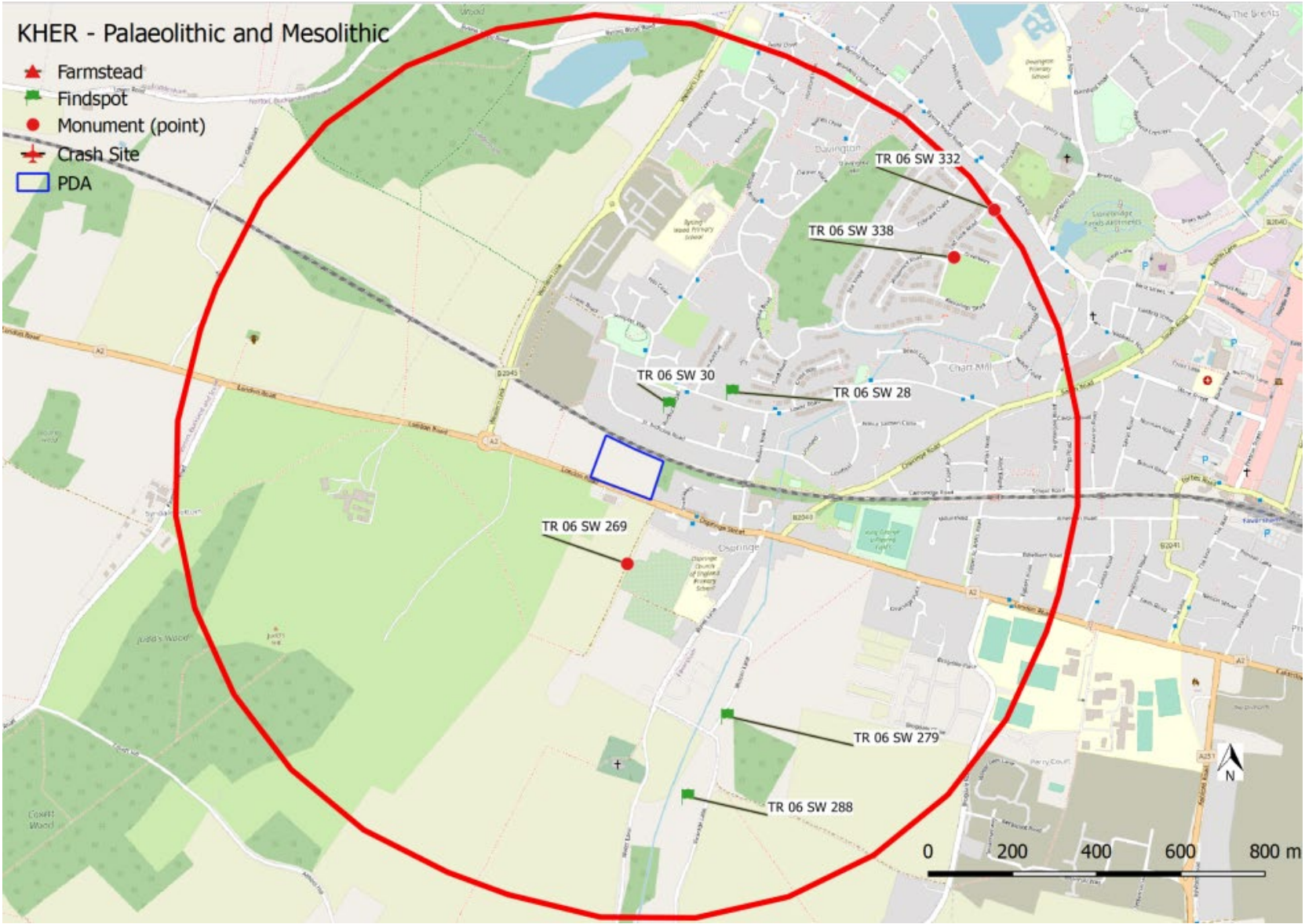


Figure 14: KHER – Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

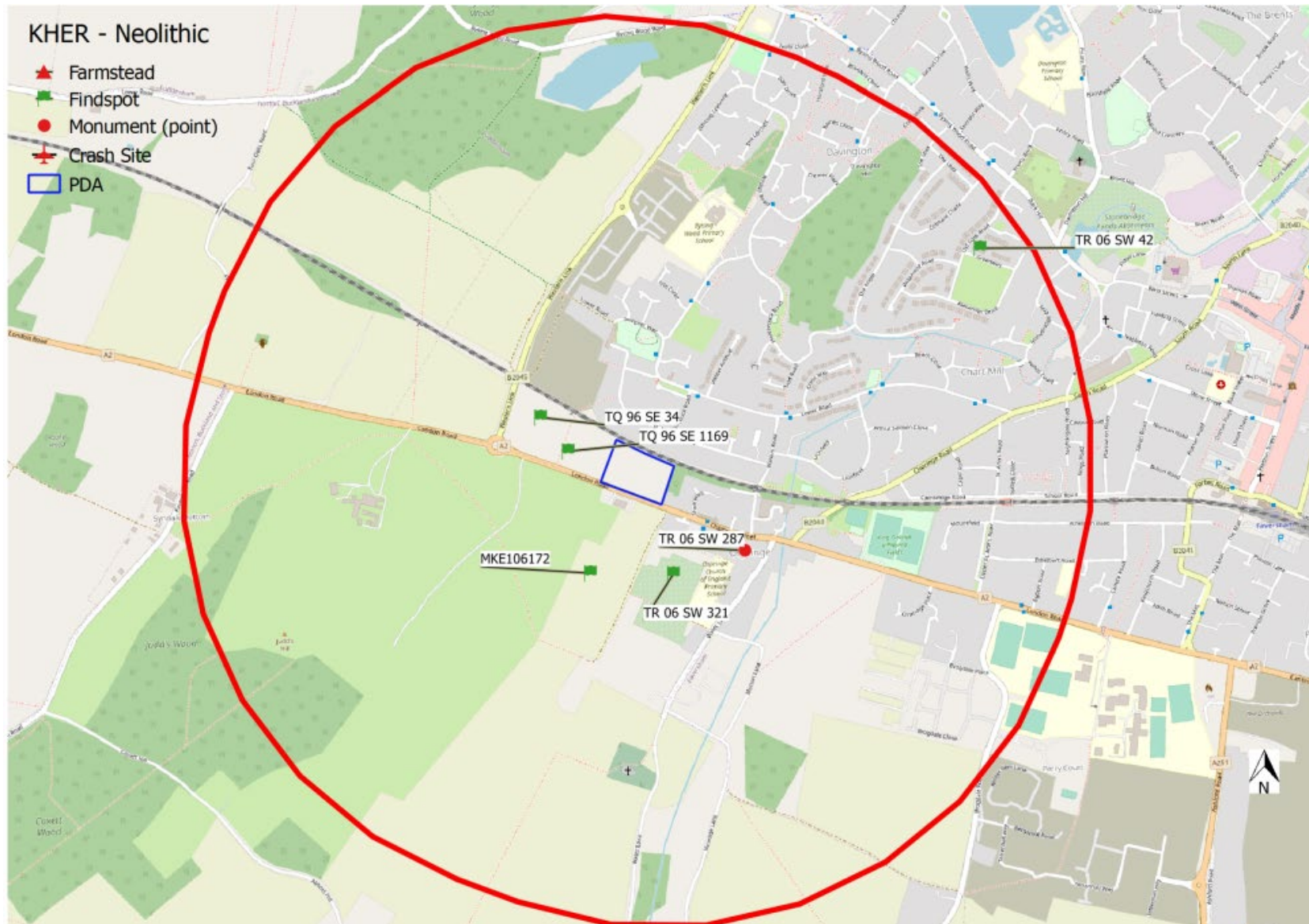


Figure 15: KHER – Neolithic

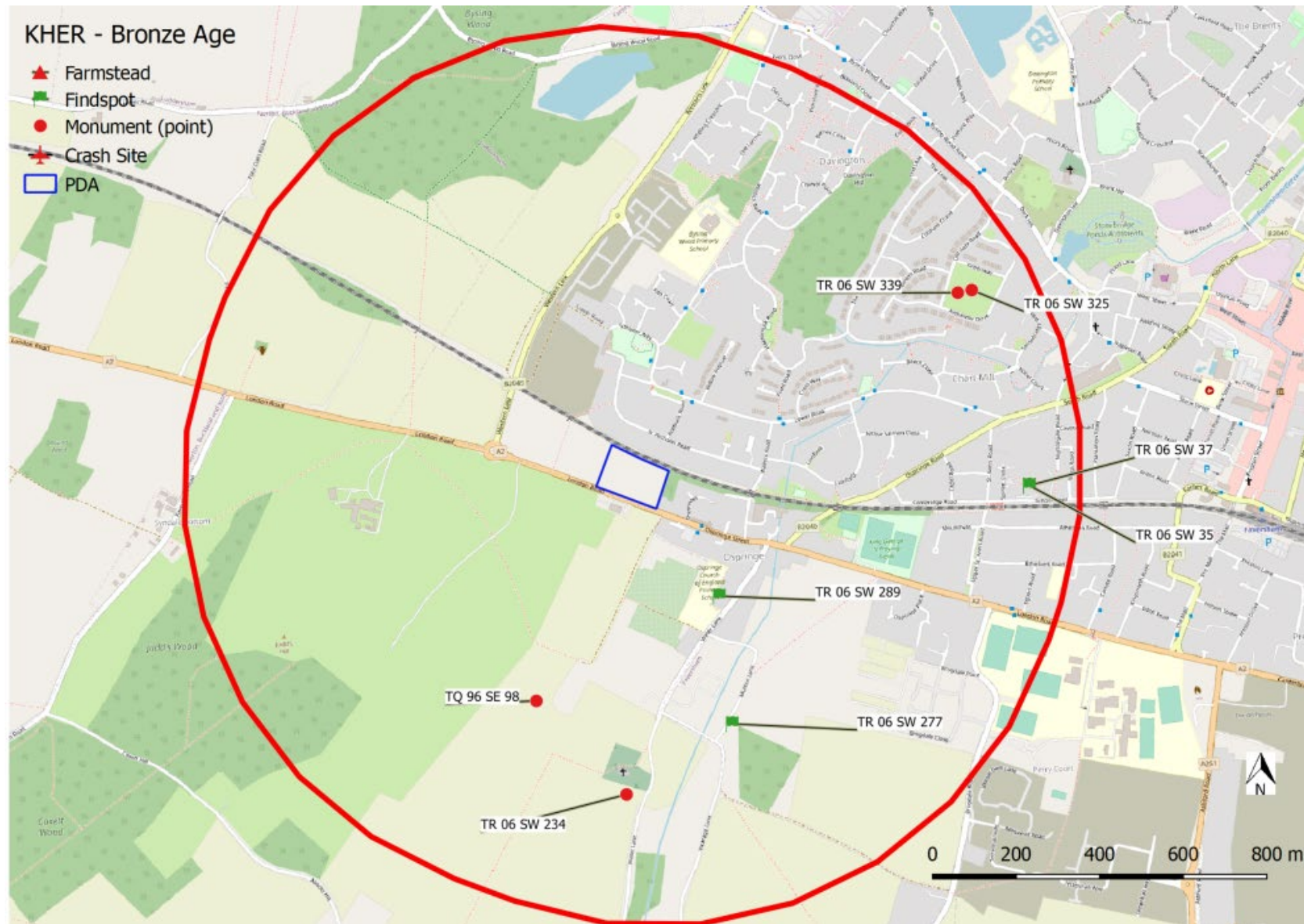


Figure 16: KHER – Bronze Age

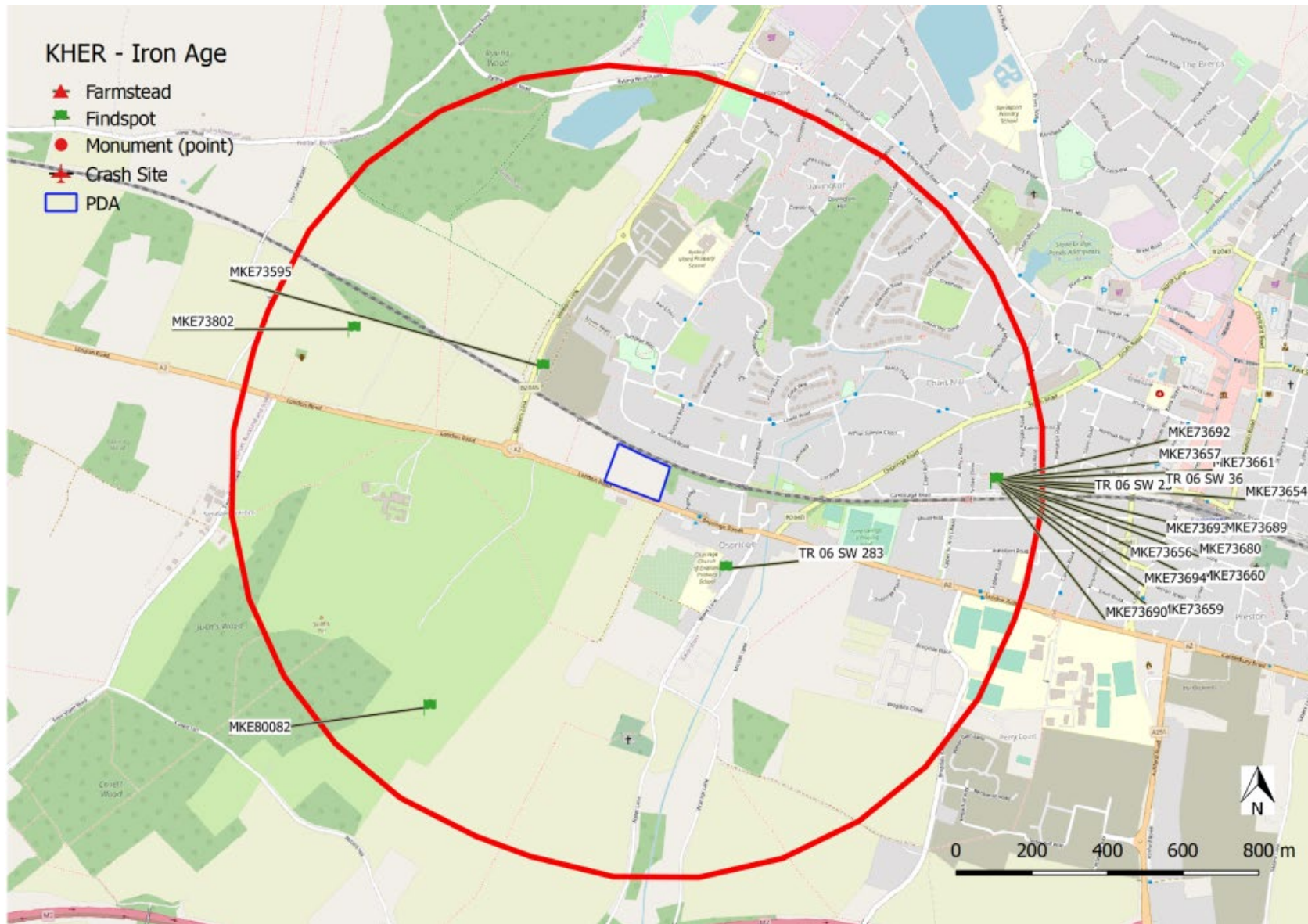


Figure 17: KHER – Iron Age

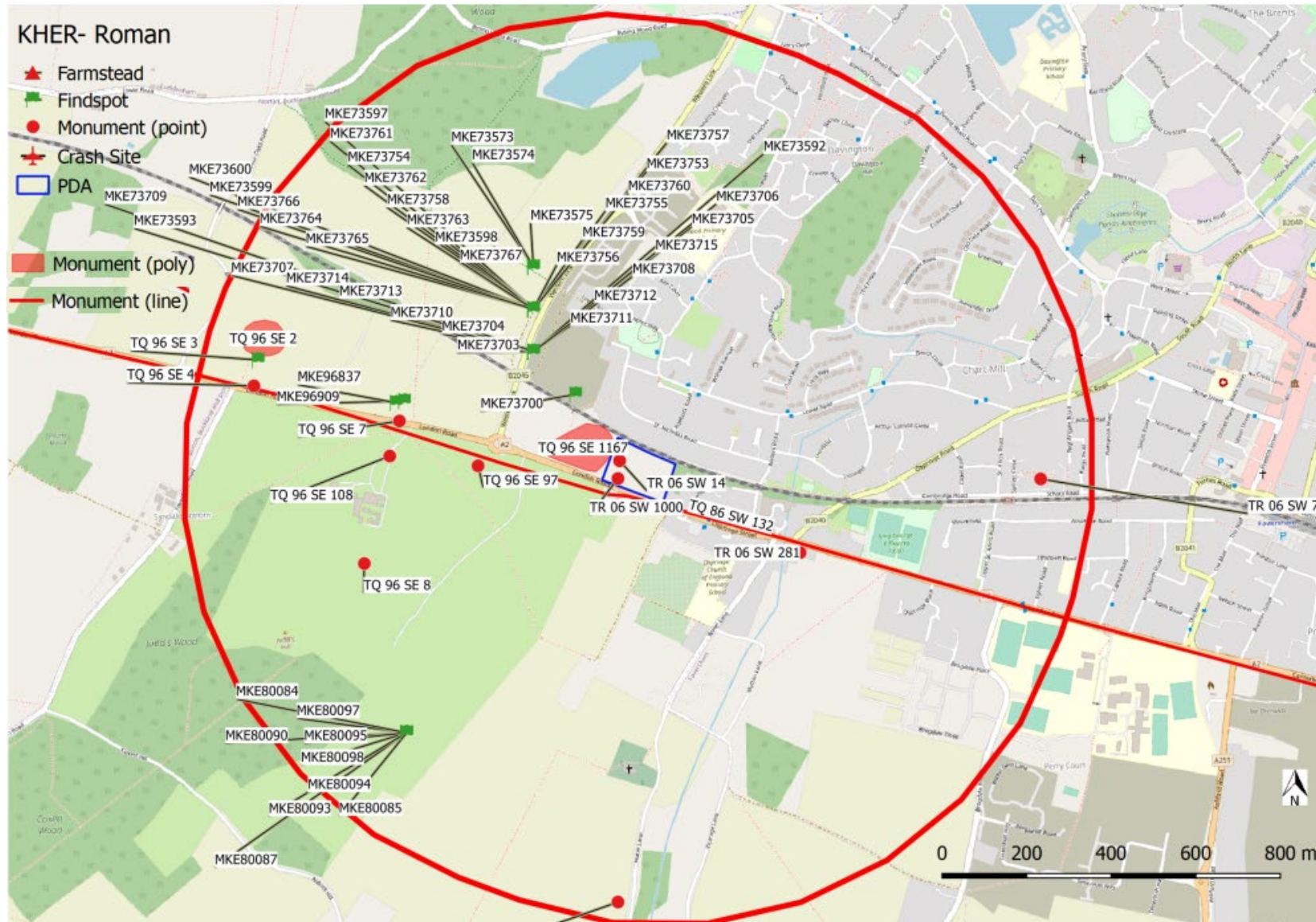


Figure 18: KHER – Roman

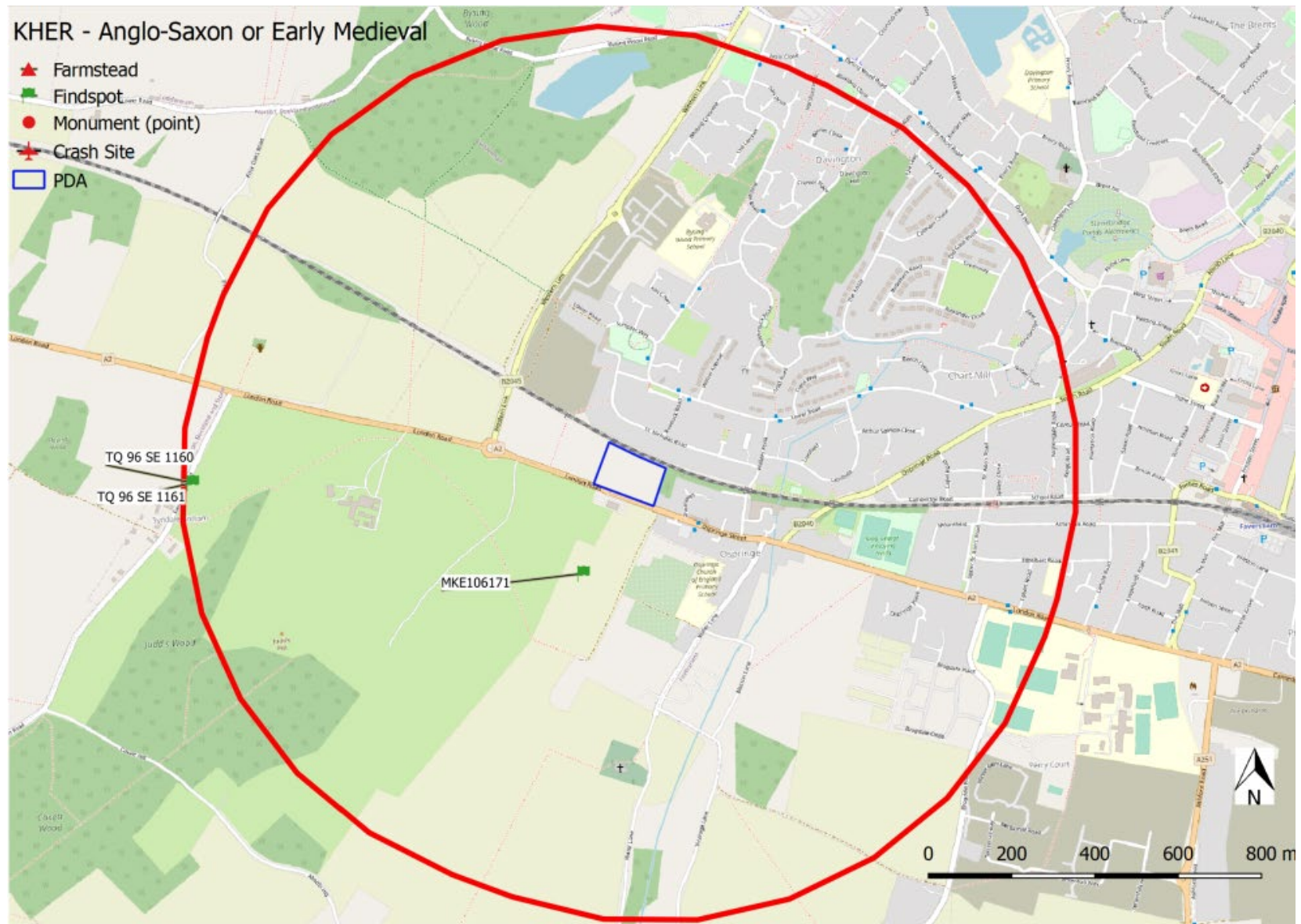


Figure 19: KHER – Early Medieval and Anglo-Saxon

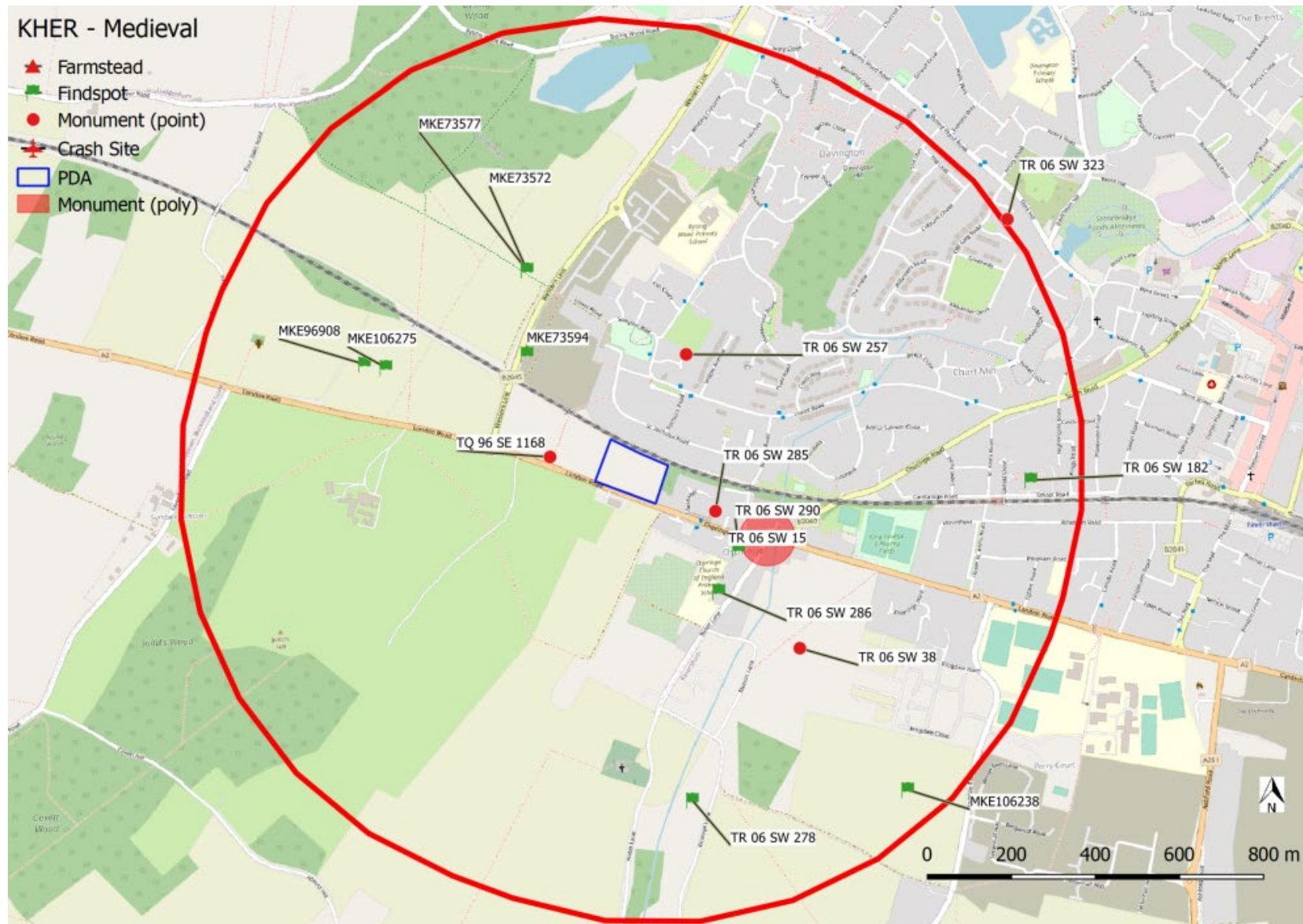


Figure 20: KHER – Medieval

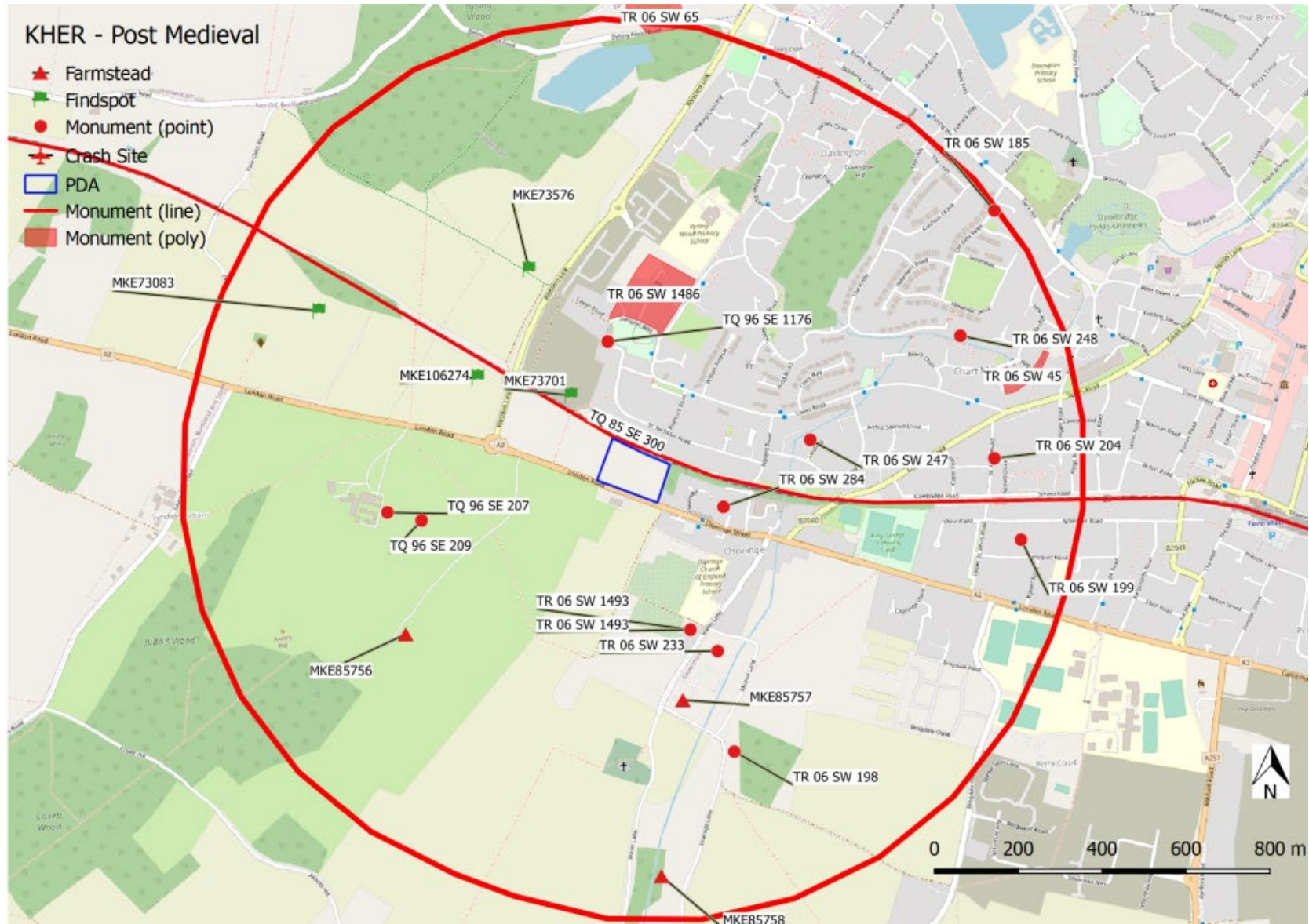


Figure 21: KHER – Post Medieval

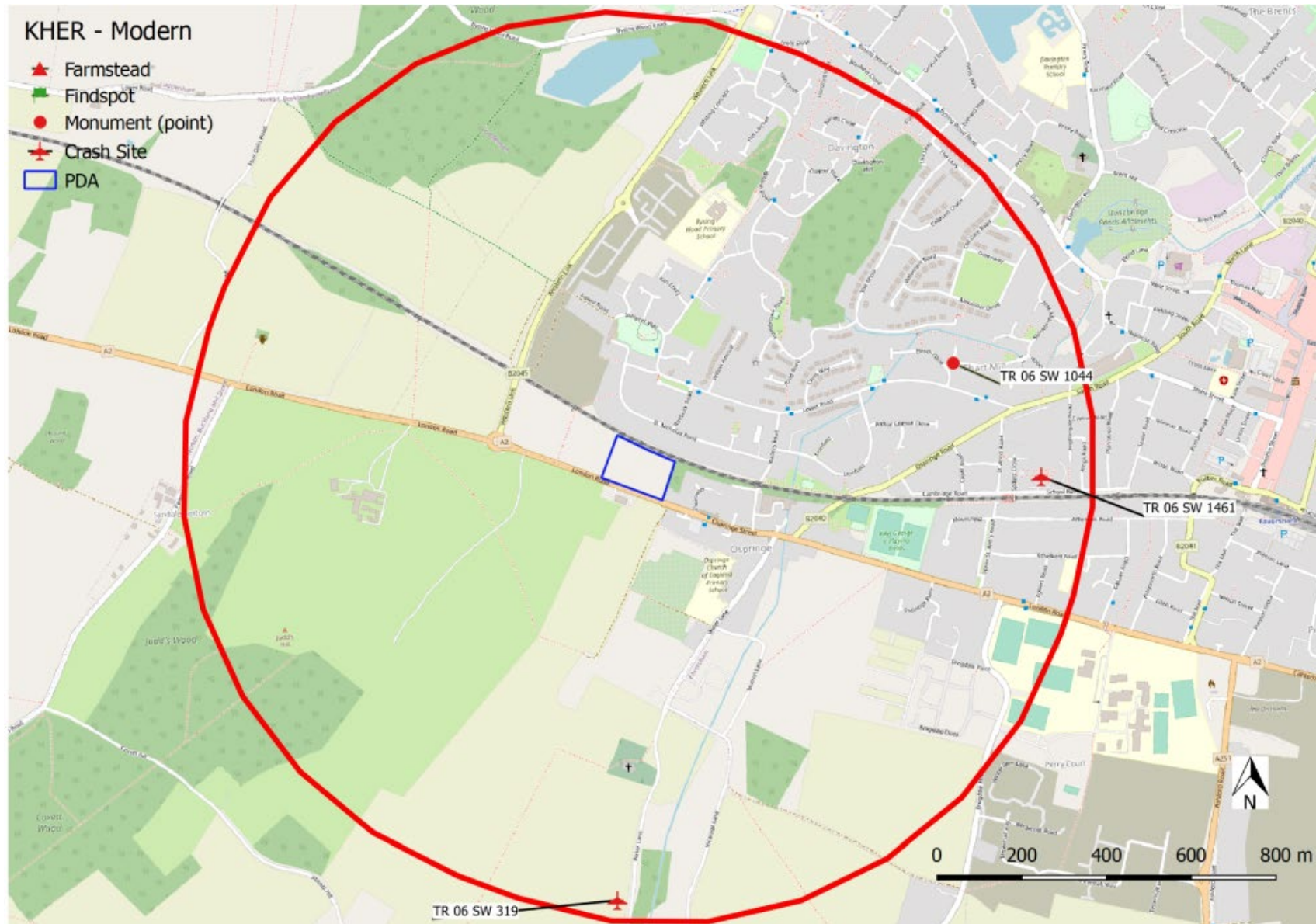


Figure 22: KHER – Modern

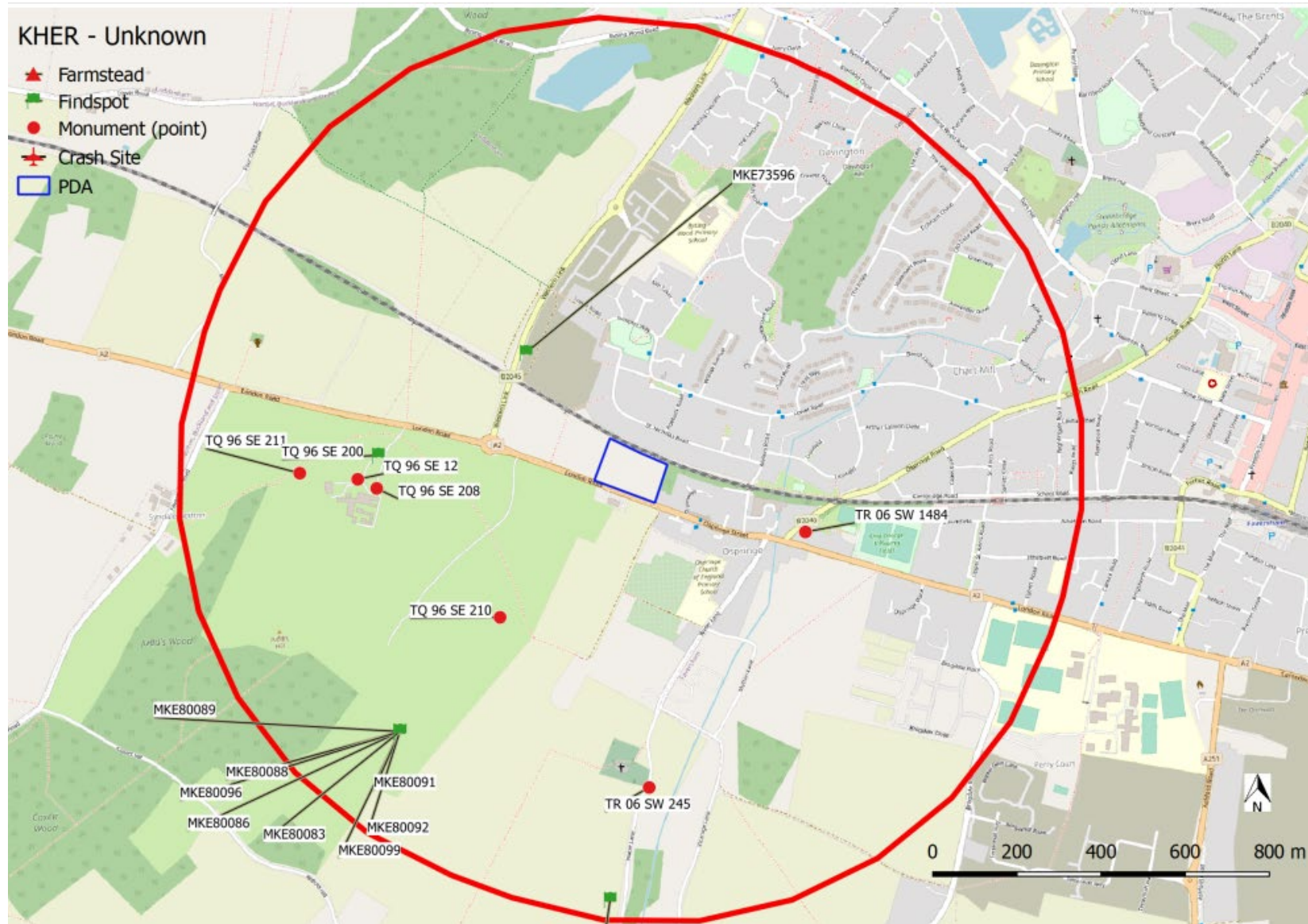


Figure 23: KHER – Unknown

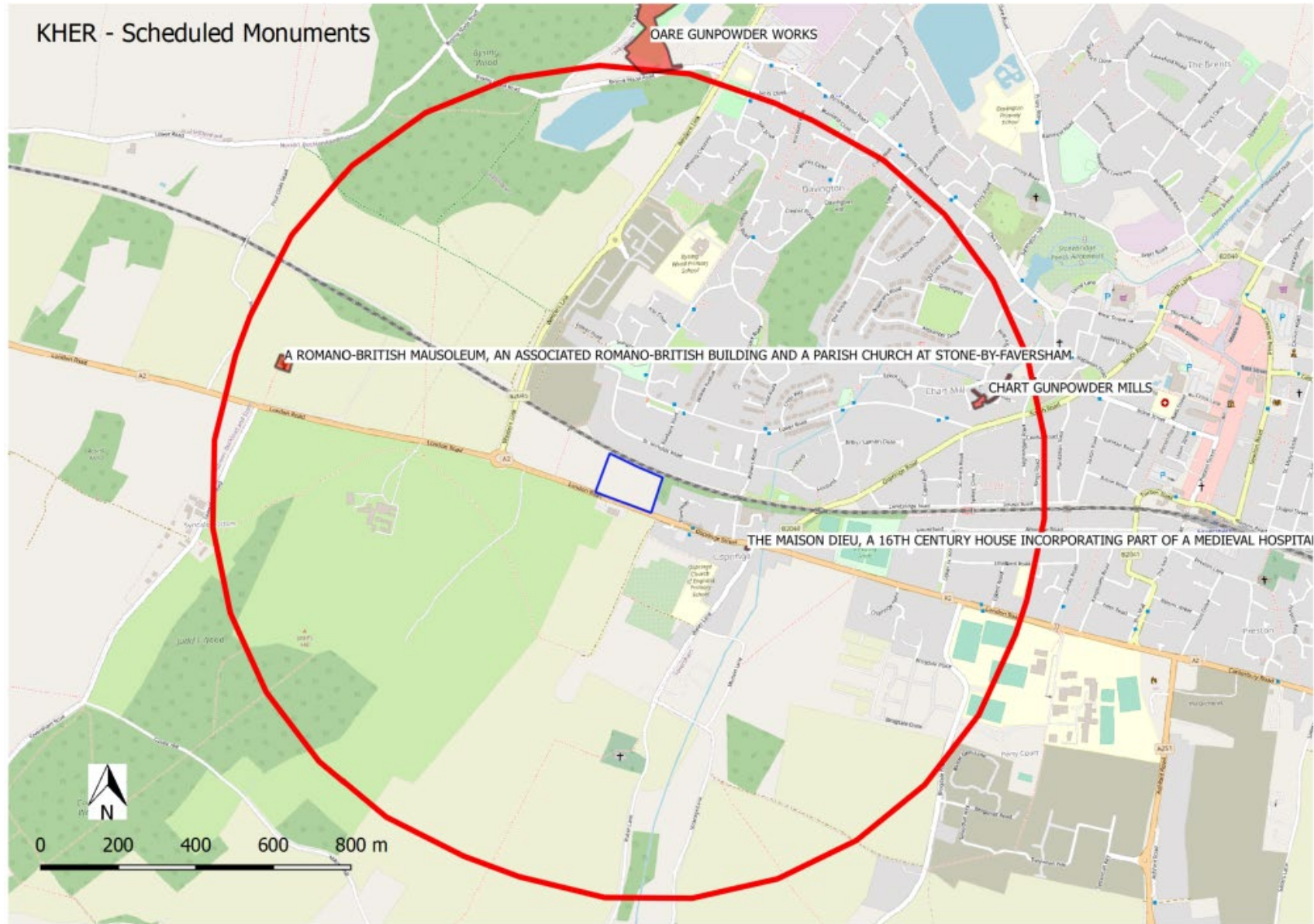


Figure 24: KHER – Scheduled Monuments

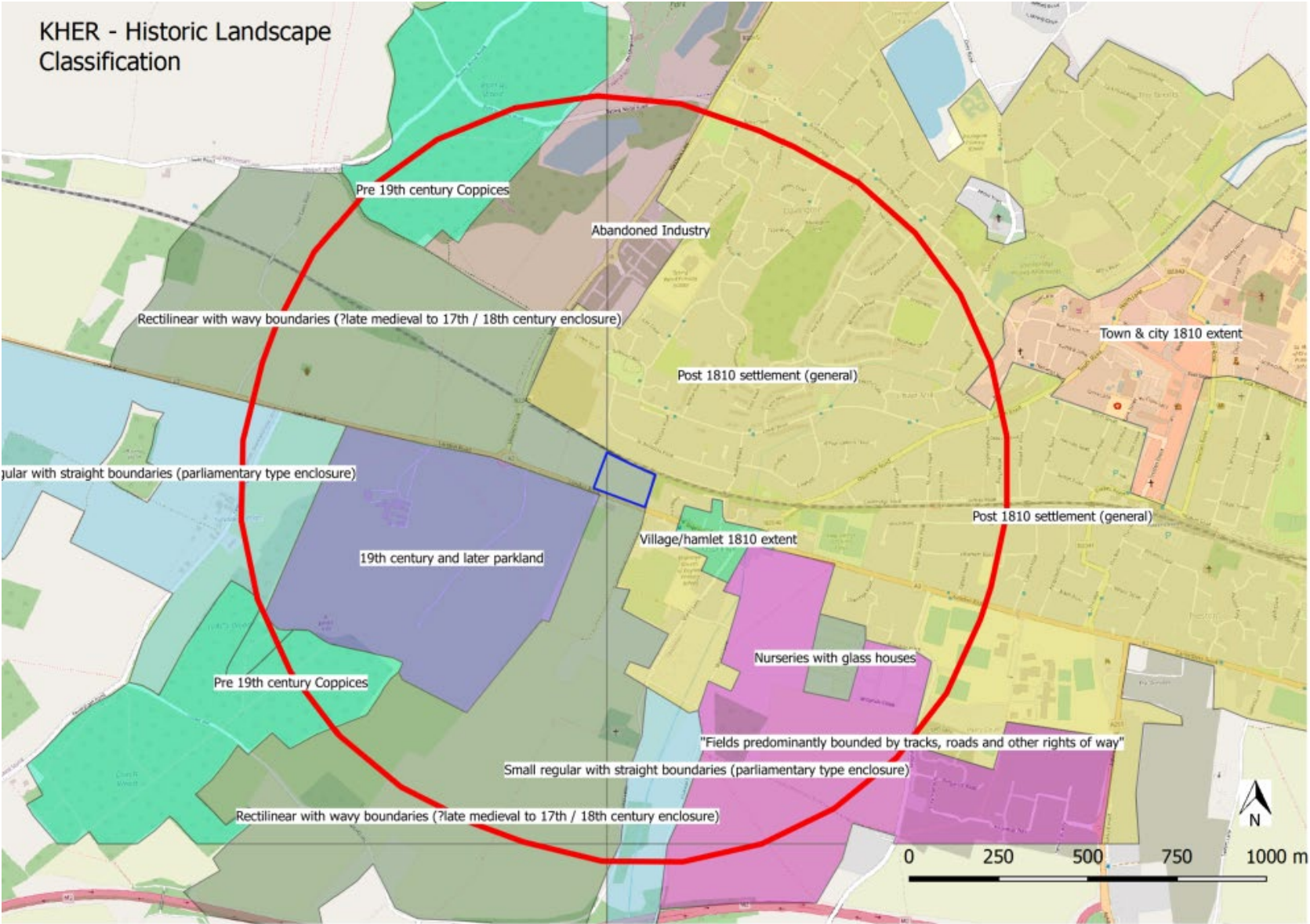


Figure 25: KHER Historic Landscape Characterisation

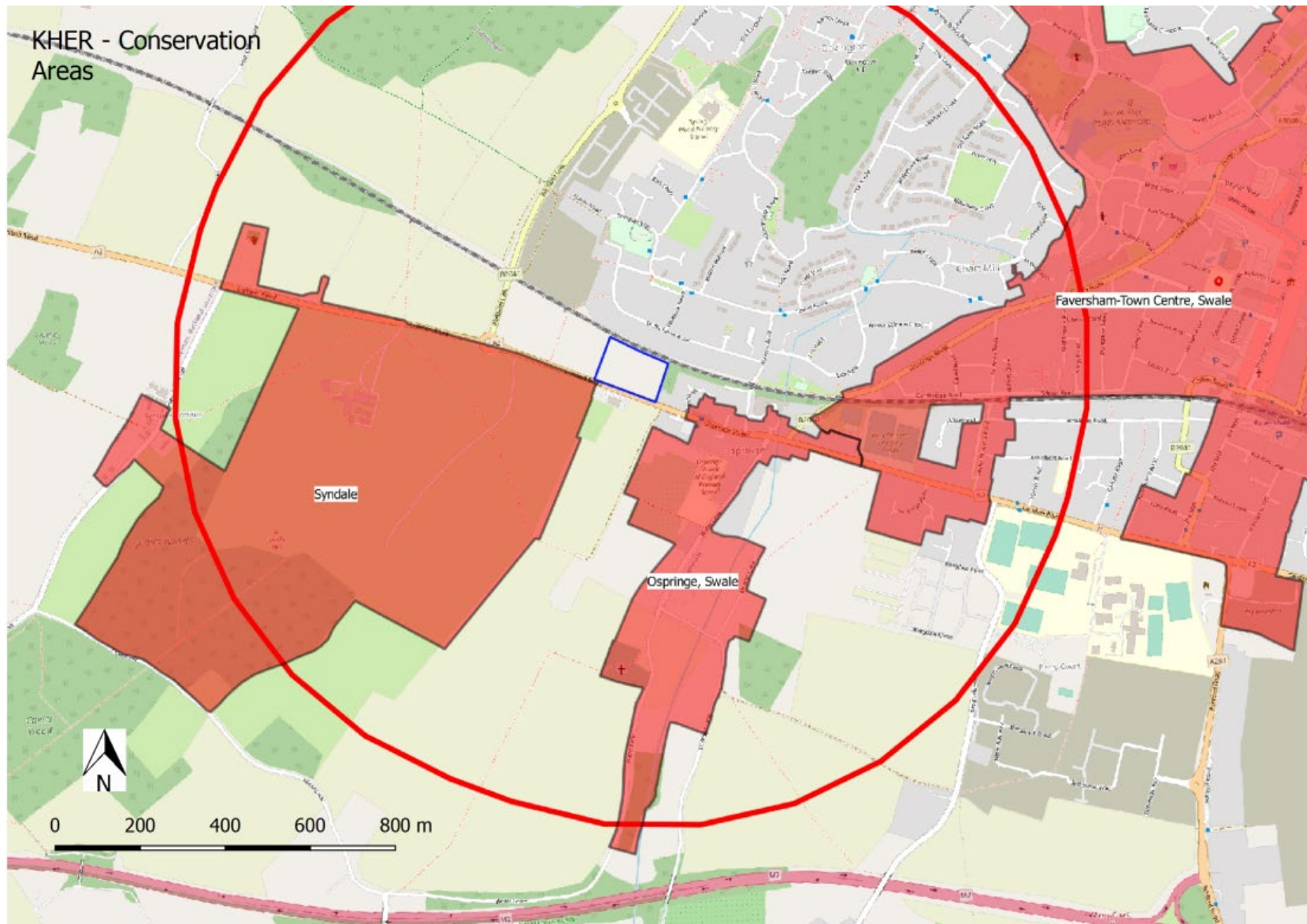


Figure 26: KHER Conservation Areas



Figure 27: KHER Stour Palaeolithic Areas

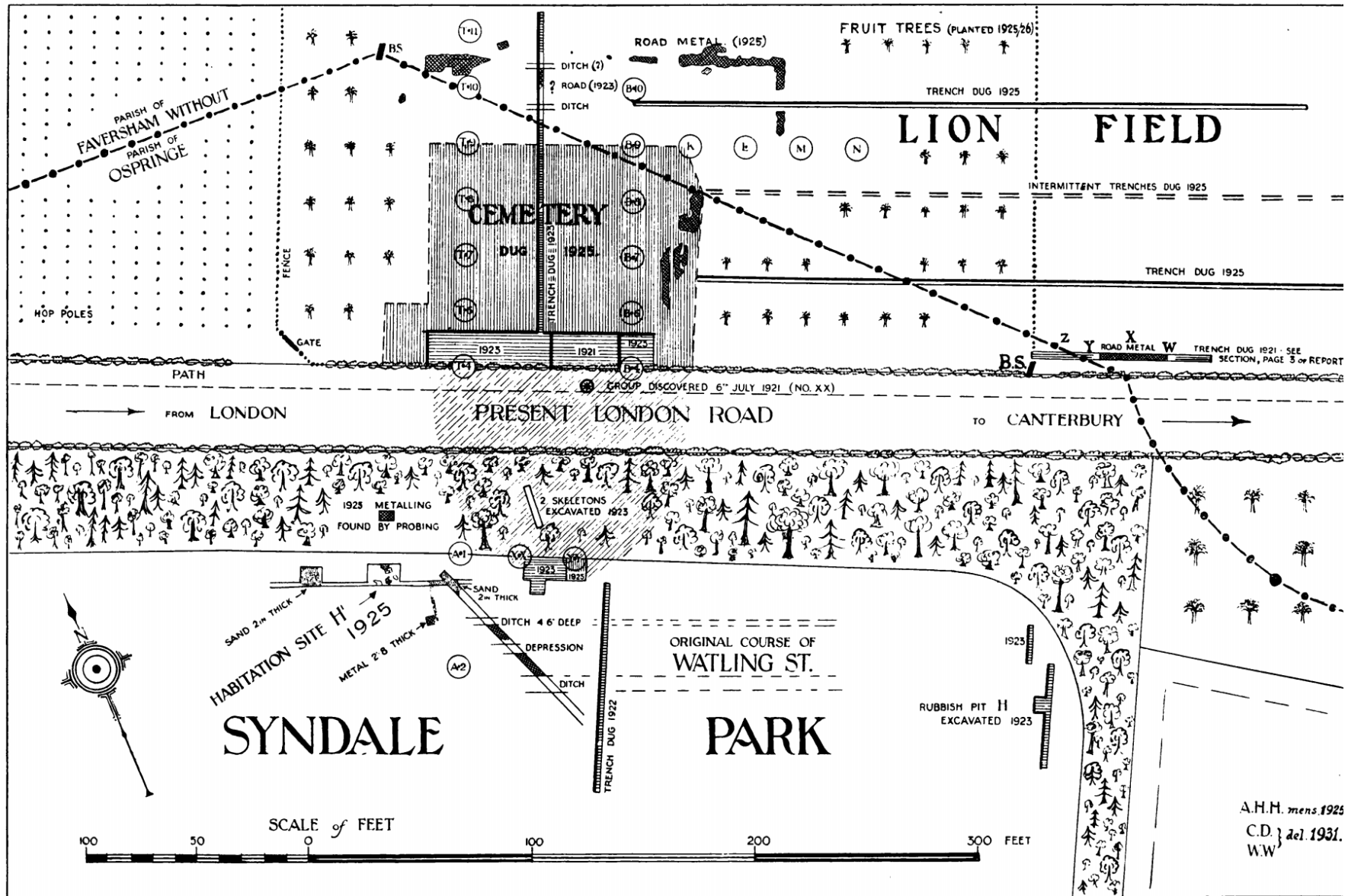


Figure 29: 1920 Excavation Plan 2nd concentration

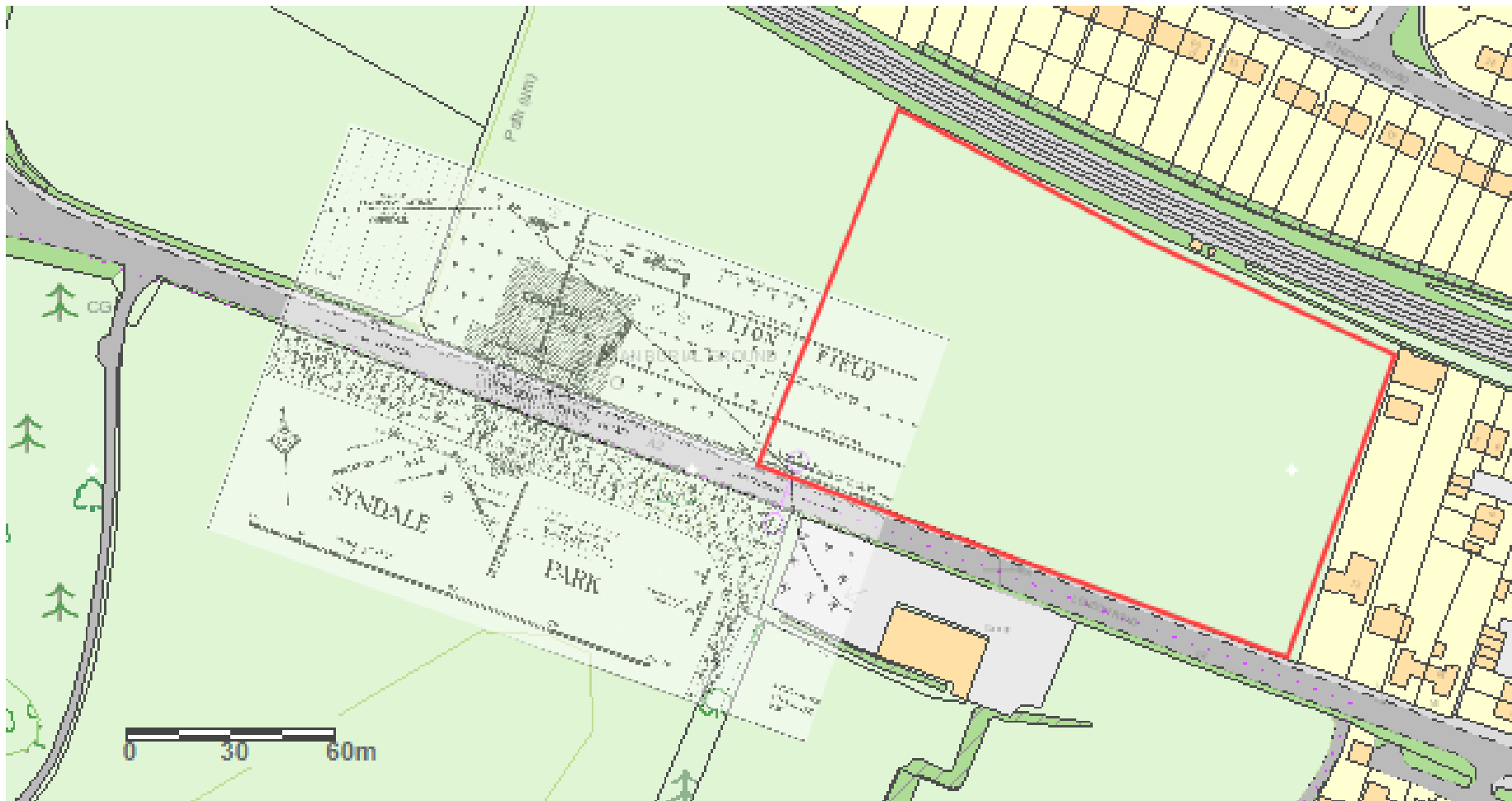


Figure 30: Overlay of the 1920s excavation plan

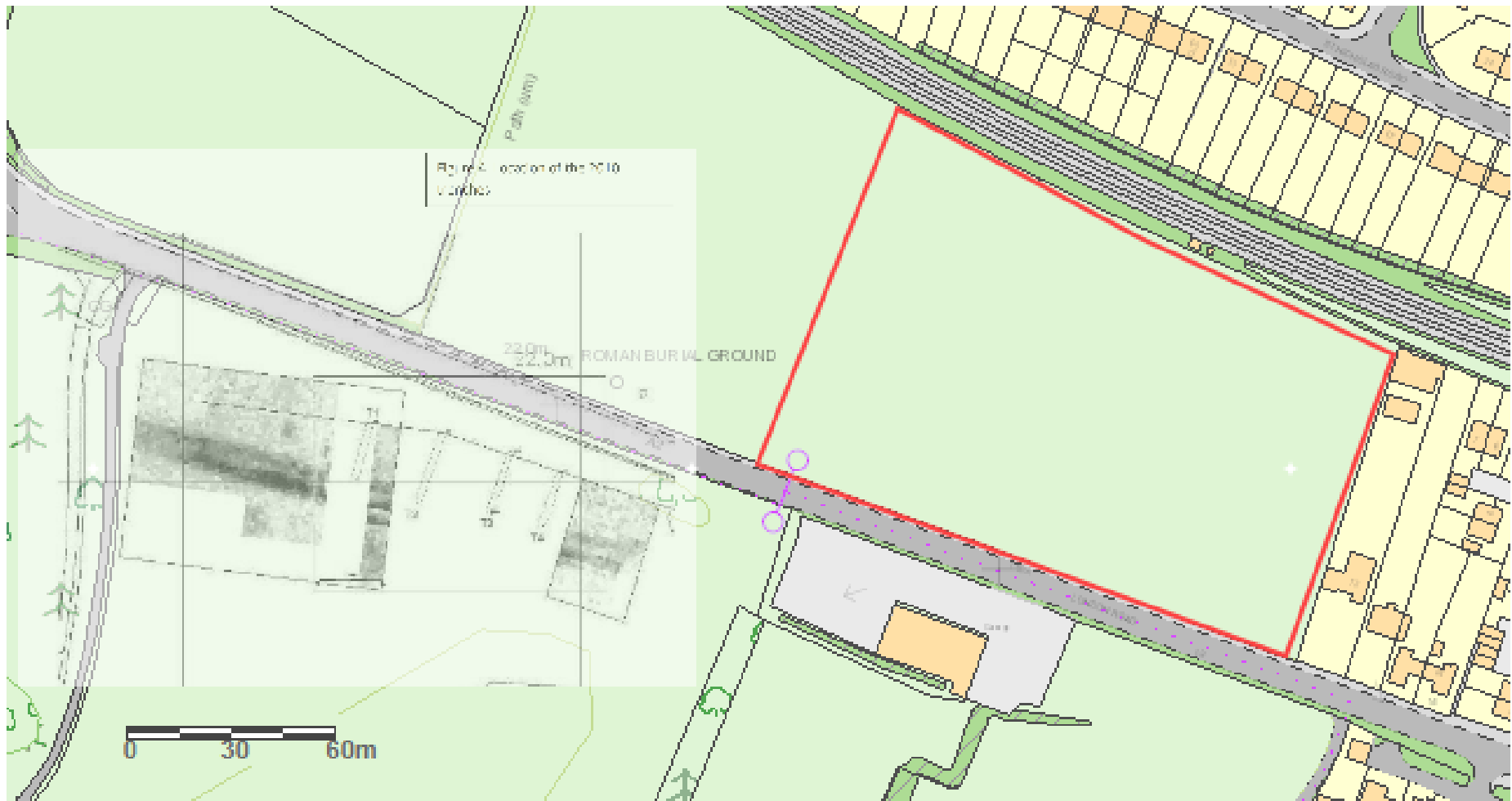


Figure 31: Overlay of the KAFS geophysical survey and 2010 trenches



Plate 1: 1940s (Google Earth).



Plate 2: 1960s (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2019 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: Entrance to the field at the south east corner (facing NW)



Plate 7: View across the PDA from the north west corner (facing SE).



Plate 8: View across the PDA from the north east corner (facing SW).



Plate 9: View across the PDA from the south west corner (facing NE).



Plate 10: View along the western boundary (facing NNE).



Plate 11: View along the southern boundary with the London Road (facing E)



Plate 12: Plate Locations