



Faversham Society Archaeological Research Group

TC16: Hunting for the Kings Manor

Keyhole Pit KP141 **Grid Ref: TR 01639 61154**
Keyhole Pit KP146 **Grid Ref: TR 01640 61153**
Keyhole Pit KP147 **Grid Ref: TR 01639 61155**

at Kent Lodge, 20 Newton Road, Faversham



Fig 1: The main excavation pit KP141 under the canopy, the small test pit KP147 just started in the foreground.

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Part 1: General Introduction

1. Introduction

This investigation was part of an attempt to identify the site of the Saxon Royal Manor in upper Faversham. A document of AD811 named Faversham as the 'Kings little town' and the market dates to this time. In the 1860s an exceptionally rich early Saxon cemetery was discovered in the area where Faversham railway station now stands. In earlier projects, FSARG had found archaeological evidence for a Saxon settlement down in the Stonebridge Crossing area which we see as the working merchant town. Now we are looking for the Royal Manor itself.

In 2016 our starting point has been a single piece of evidence for domestic occupation in the upper town. This was a mid-Saxon loom weight found on a bomb site in East Street being cleared in 1953 to build the present-day Post Office.

2. Geographical and historical background

a) Geography

The land between the Westbrook and Cooksditch valleys is a slope running down from 24m altitude at Watling Street to the south to 9m at St Marys church and 7m at Standard Quay, a total distance of 1.5km. This slightly higher ground falls away to either side, westward to the Westbrook Valley and eastward to the Cooksditch, both streams running south to north. The Cooksditch nowadays rises in a spring to the east of St Marys School and runs down past the Abbey Barns, to Cooksditch join Faversham Creek at Iron Wharf, Grid Reference TR 012354 62131. There is some evidence that the Cooksditch originally rose up near St Catherines church and was cut short by the creation of the Recreation Ground in 1862.

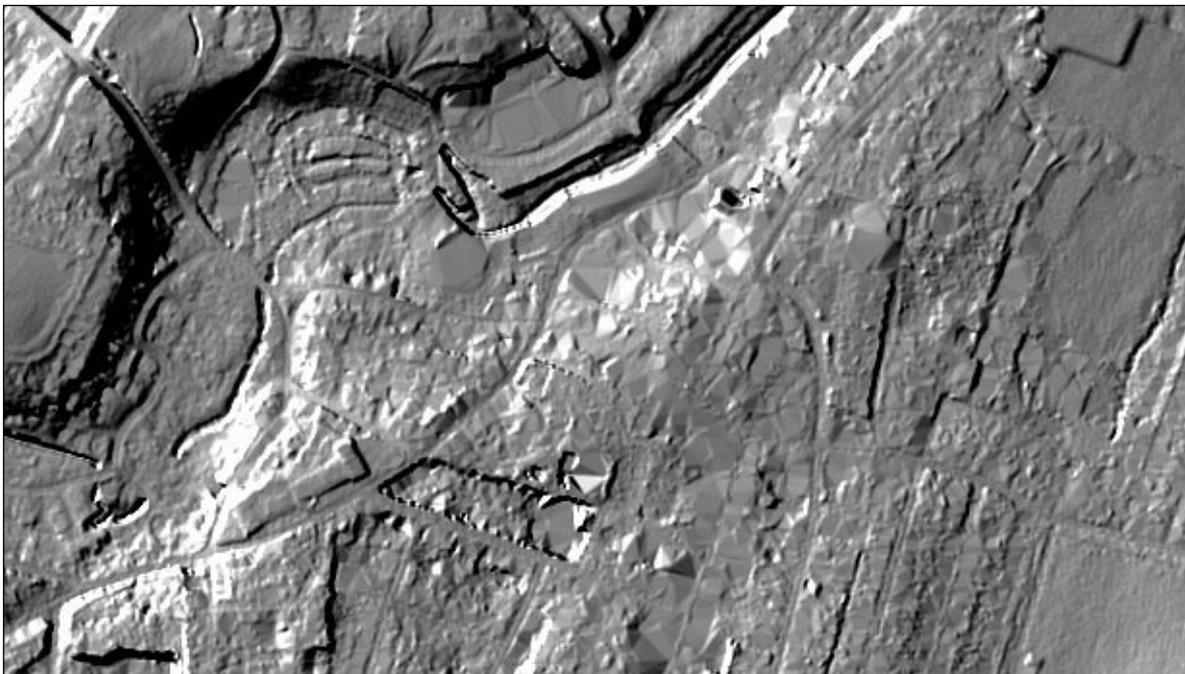


Fig 2a: The LIDAR map shows the relief of the land in Faversham town centre, with the 'dug off' areas showing up very clearly.

b) Geology

The gentle downward slope to the north is related to underlying chalk dipping northwards to disappear under Thanet Beds and then under London Clay. Overlying the chalk, however, is a layer up to 2m-3m thick of superficial deposits, laid down during the last major glaciation. These are very important for human settlement.

In this part of Faversham, the superficial deposits are mainly distinctive yellow-brown Head Brickearth, often overlying a gravel superficial deposit. The Kentish Stock brick industry flourished in the Faversham area between around 1850 and 1920, and large areas around and in the town under later housing development have been 'dug off', removing all except the most recent and most ancient archaeology.¹ In the LIDAR map in **Fig 2a**, the large 'excavations' in the lower centre are 'dug off' areas. Preston Street and other central areas have, however, escaped this destruction due to their pre-1860 enclosure of plots.

The most recent superficial deposit in this area is alluvium in the Westbrook and Cooksditch valleys, running northwards, with this site lying midway between the two.



Key:

Orange:	Head Gravels
Yellow:	Head Brickearth
Blue:	Thanet Sands
Light Green:	Chalk
Cream:	Alluvium

Fig 2b: Geological map of central Faversham, the same area as in Fig 2a.² The distinctive Davington Plateau (blue and orange) and Stonebridge Ponds (cream) areas can easily identified in Fig 2a. Kent Lodge lies on Newton Road, near Gatefield Lane and is shown in red.

c) Known historical background

Kent Lodge is a relatively modern build. Newton Road itself was not laid out until around 1900. The houses were built for the wealthier members of the town, with several substantial detached properties, of which Kent Lodge is one. Kent Lodge does, however, lie close to the rear of properties lining the east side of Preston Street, where there are ancient properties such as the former Fleur de Lis Inn, dating back to AD1400. Kent Lodge backs onto the extended 1860-built building nowadays known as the Alexander Centre, a centre for social and cultural activities of many kinds. This site was formerly occupied by two houses listed on the tithe record as owned by John Shepherd, as was the field labelled as 703 on the tithe map (see **Appendix 5**).

Across Preston Street from the Alexander Centre are two more ancient properties, lying either side of Cross Lane which is the continuation of Gatefield Lane. Cross Lane runs straight across and down to the point on Tanners Street where, according to Edward Jacob (Mayor of Faversham four times in the 18th century) the pre-Abbey market was located, also Yeldhall (Guildhall) of Faversham, and the fording point of the Westbrook. Taken with the fact that 'geat' is Anglo-Saxon for a gateway or road, and this routeway starts to take on an importance that has long been forgotten.

¹ TWIST Sydney 1984 *Stock Bricks of Swale* The Sittingbourne Society: Sittingbourne, Kent

² British Geological Survey, 1:50 000 series. Faversham England and Wales Sheet 273



Looking westwards from Preston Street along Cross Lane.

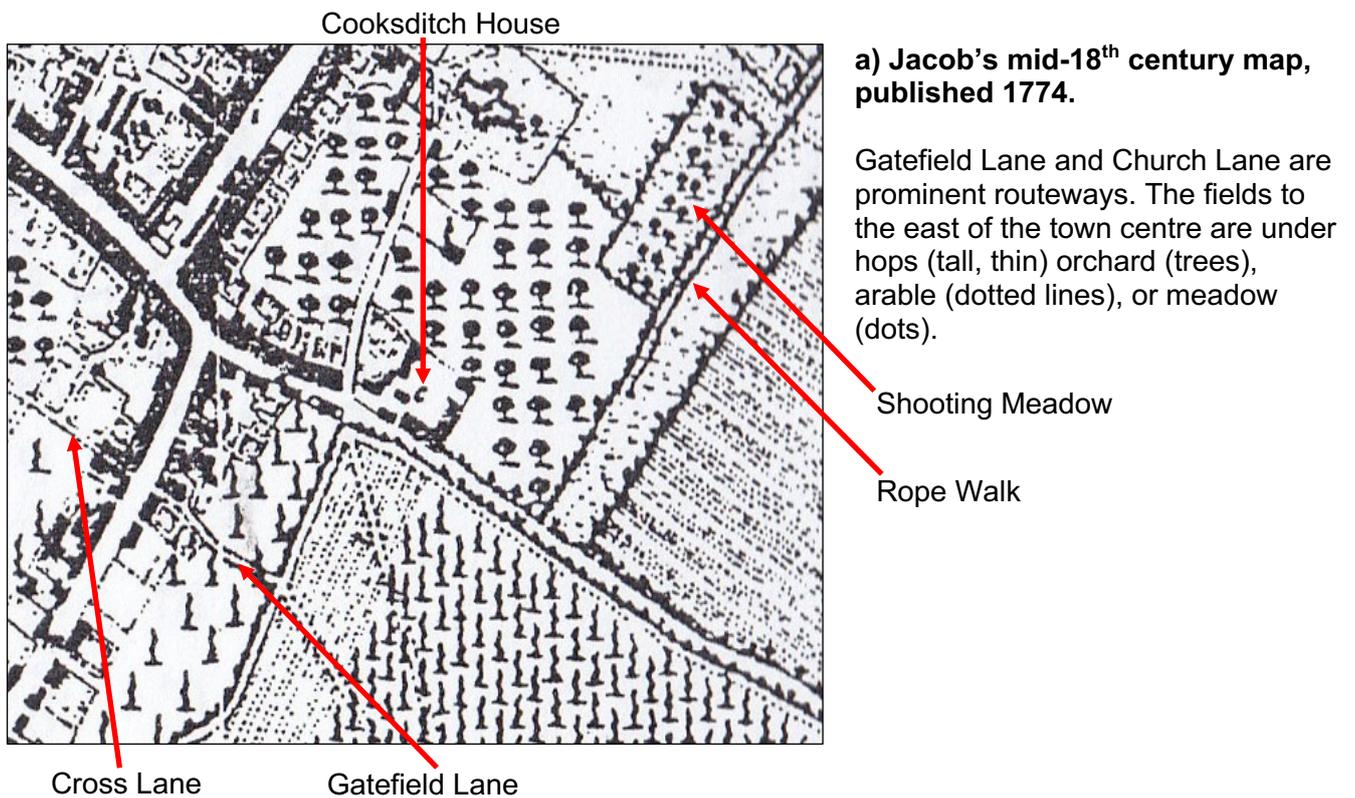


Looking eastwards from Preston Street along Gatefield Lane.

Fig 3: The Saxon High Street?

This relationship is visible in all the following maps.

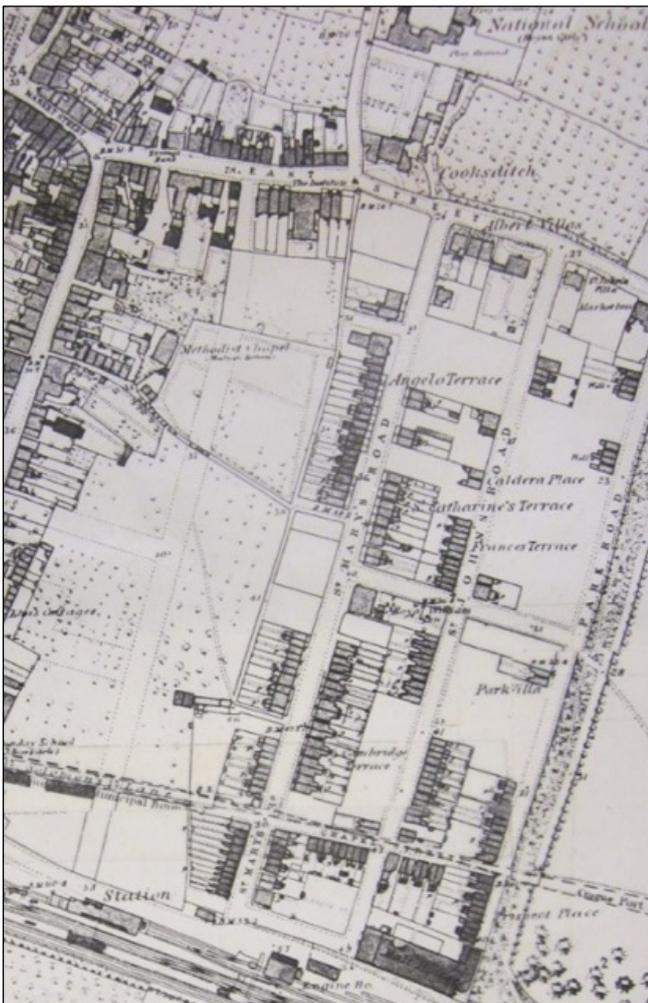
Fig 4: Map regression for 2018 – all sites.





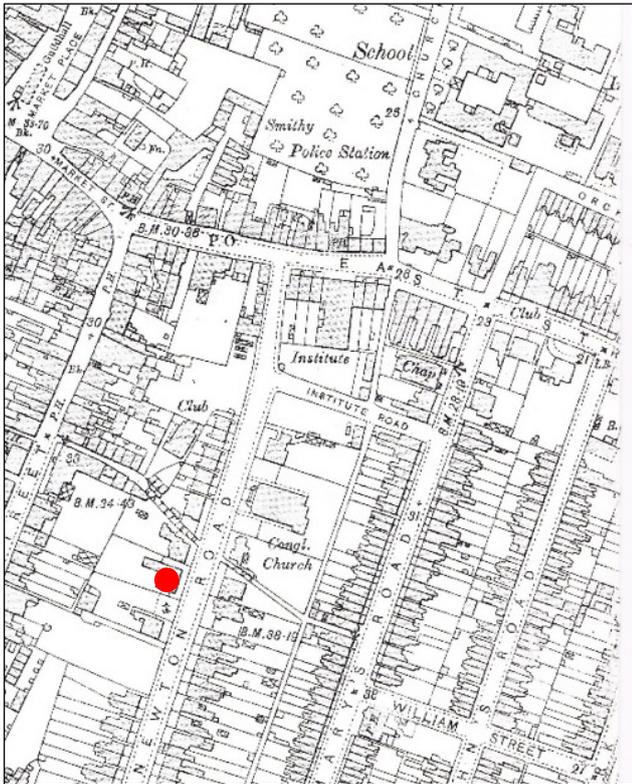
b) Tithe map 1842.

This lists owners, tenants and land use. There have been few changes in land use since 1774, just one new building at the south end of the Rope Walk and another on Gatefield Lane. The land use is listed as mostly meadow and orchard.



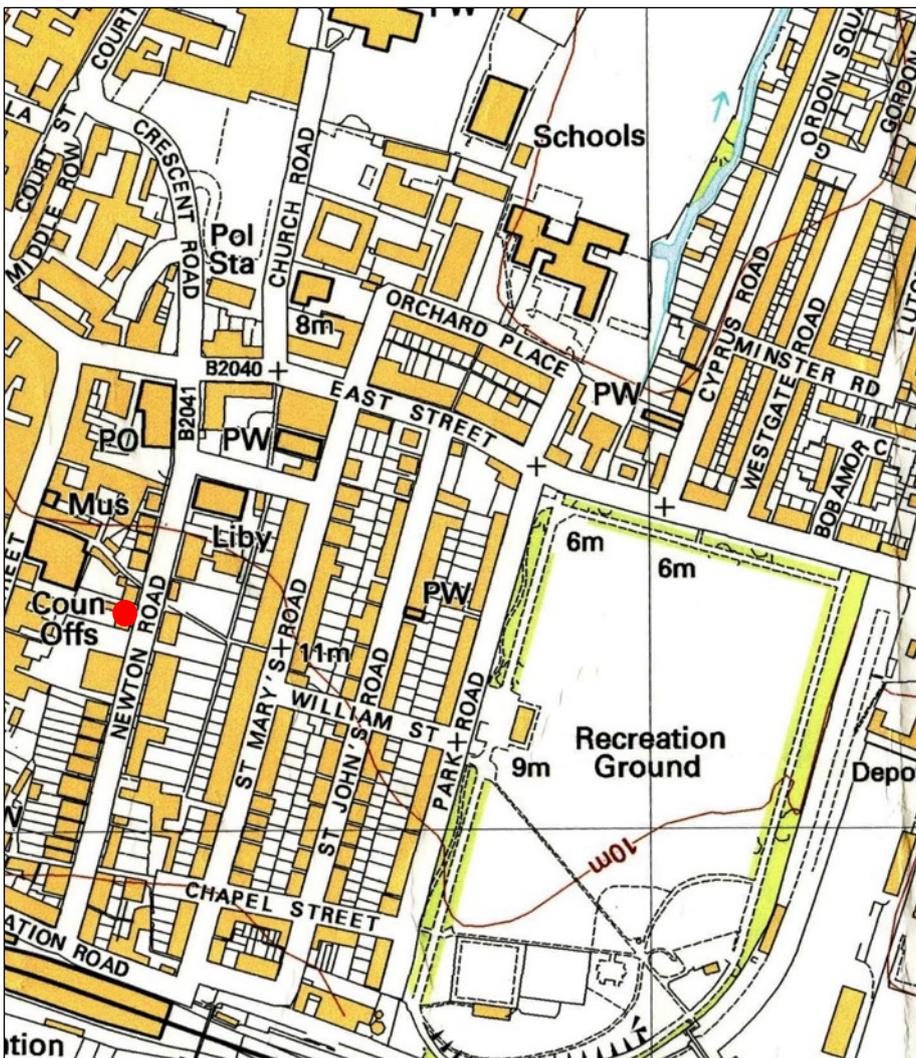
c) 1865 OS map, 6" to mile.

Now there are big changes in this eastern end of Faversham. St Marys and St Johns Roads are well under way, with many small terraces being built by different speculators. Houses have been built along both sides of East Street. The railway has arrived. The Recreation Ground has been created to the east. Newton Road, however, is just a sketch on the map and the Crescent, of course, does not exist. The building on Gatefield Lane on an odd shaped plot is labelled Methodist Church.



d) 1907 OS map.

A more limited area is shown on this map, but it well and truly shows the arrival of Newton Road in the years since 1865. Although the housing is very densely packed, a small orchard survives just north of East Street. The Methodist Church has become a Club. Note the splendid Institute on East Street and the large Congregational Church on Newton Road – both gone nowadays. Still no Crescent – that must wait until the 1960s. Kent Lodge is shown by a red dot.



e) 2009 OS map.

The red dot shows the location of Kent Lodge. Crescent Road, a town centre by-pass arrived in the 1960s and the Primary School in the centre top section was built in the early 1980s.

Part 2: Excavation Accounts

A) Keyhole Pit KP141 **Grid Ref. TR 01639 61154**

1A) Location of pit

The 1865 map (**Fig 4c**) showed a building in what is now the rear garden of Kent Lodge. The trench was laid out so that it crossed the possible line of a building wall. It lay 4m away from the house, running west-east at right angles to the back wall of the house, and twelve metres from the boundary of the garden to the west.



Fig 5: The starting point. Context [02] revealed. Kent Lodge in the background.

2A) The procedures

A 2m by 1m rectangle running longways east to west was pegged out using the planning square and the area delineated marked with string. The position of the rectangle was recorded by measuring to mapped corners of the house. Turf was removed carefully from the square, rolled and set aside in plastic bags. The pit was then hand excavated using single contexts, each of which was fully recorded. The keyhole was excavated to the maximum safety depth of 1.2m, the last part being into a void. All excavated soil was sieved meticulously, and the spoil heap scanned using a metal detector. Finds were set aside for each context and special finds were given three dimensional coordinates, where possible, to pinpoint the exact find spot. Any features revealed were carefully recorded. Finally, the spoil was put back in, tamped down, watered and the turf replaced.

3A) The findings

Removal of the turf showed a dark grey ashy soil [02] throughout the exposed area (**Fig 5**). It contained mainly 20th century pottery, but an equivalent amount in weight was post medieval (16th - 18th century) and earlier. There were even 44g of prehistoric pottery. This context shaded into a more clayey deposit [03] which at first covered the whole trench but soon in the eastern part (house end) gave way to a more yellowy brick-earthy soil [04] at a depth of 25cm.

Both [03] and [04] proved not be thin skims but to stretch downwards and it became clear that they were separated by a cut, given the context number [06]. [04] kept its character down to at least 60cm. Beneath [03], however, were more ashy, gritty deposits [05=07=08] and at a depth of around 47cm a striking pebbled surface [09] was revealed (see Fig 6).



Fig 6:

a) To the left: the pebbled surface is revealed. The pit to the right (east) is beginning to become evident.

b) Below: The surviving pebble surface is fully revealed. The tumbled material from the pit has been removed, exposing the chalk floor surface. Note the post hole.



Context [09] stretched along the pit from the western end, 120cm along on the north side of the trench and 93cm on the south side. Where it met the north wall of the trench, it lined up conspicuously with the cut [06]. The only finds besides pebbles and a gravel underlay were iron nails, some rusty iron and rust encrusted oyster shell fragments.

The exposed brick-earthy deposit [04] was then completely removed, leaving [09] and its sealed layers untouched. At depth of around 60 cm, [04] changed to a darker, soil-like deposit [10]. The pottery content of these two contexts was very similar, mostly 18th - 19th century redwares with some earlier sherds. Interestingly, the lower context [10] had a much higher clay pipe and redware quantity, even though it was markedly smaller than [04] in volume. At a depth of 90cm, a level chalk-fragment surface

[11] was exposed. This ran right across to the temporary 'cliff' lining the edge of the pebbled surface area [09].

The pebbled surface was then removed to 50cm from the east wall. A tantalising glimpse at the base of the 'cliff' of brick or tile turned out to be a floor of re-used brick, cut to look like tiles [14]. Between [14] and [09], a vertical distance of 25cm, was a dark layer [13], very similar to [10] but unlike [04]. [13] had a range of pottery types from 19th century to medieval, but not earlier. The reused brick floor [14] exposed can be seen in **Fig 7**. The chalk floor [11] runs unmistakably underneath [14].



Fig 7: a) Re-used brick pavement [14] lying on top of the chalk floor [11]. Note the posthole – the same one as in Fig 6.

b) Below: Some of the pavement bricks showing the variations in type and age.



The re-used bricks in [14] were of varying age, as shown above. It is not hard to find bricks of this range of types in Faversham, a red brick producing place from the 16th century³ with yellow stock bricks taking over from around 1840 on.⁴ Lengths, however, could not be measured in these cut bricks. Sizes ranged from 10.2cm wide x 5.3cm deep to 10.2cm wide x 5.3cm deep to 11.0cm wide x 5.8cm deep. All bricks, as can be seen in **Fig 7** are red bricks. They give a date range of late 16th century to late 18th century.⁵

Underlying all this was context [11]. Context [11] contained a sherd of Saxon Ipswich ware (**Fig 9**) with no coal, clay pipe or other indicator of medieval - post medieval life. It swiftly became evident that just to the east of the brick pavement was a line of 3 circular holes, each 10cm in diameter and spaced at an interval of c30cm: **Fig 8** shows two of them. The third was to the north, close to the trench wall and, when spotted, almost immediately caved in to produce a cavity combined with the central hole. The one which kept its form also lead down into a void. The void seemed to be dug into the natural brickearth.

³ Report on Keyhole pits 124 and 125 FSARG website www.community-archaeology.org.uk / Preston a most peculiar parish

⁴ TWIST op.cit.

⁵ HAMMOND M 1990 *Bricks and Brickmaking* Shire Publications



Fig 8: Near the end of excavation with two holes visible. A third hole near the far wall of the trench will cause a collapse, revealing the void below (see below).



Context [11] contained a sherd of Saxon Ipswich ware (**Fig 9**) with no coal, clay pipe or other indicator of medieval- post medieval life.



Fig 9: Left, view of inside of the KP141 [11] sherd of Ipswich ware compared with an authenticated sample from our Reference Collection. Right, outside comparison.

With the voids, the excavation had reached the maximum permissible depth of 1.2m so the excavation stopped.

There were nine items classified as Small Finds, listed in **Appendix 4**. Most were from the upper contexts [02] and [03] with one from [06], one from [08] and two from [10]. They included part of a butterfly brooch, probably 19th century and a copper alloy handle which was probably post medieval. They all came from contexts defined by the rest of the assemblage as relatively modern.

Finally, KP141 produced 28 finished tool lithics. Around 60% of these were Mesolithic with smaller percentages of Neolithic and Bronze Age (see **Appendix 2**). The most prolific contexts were [04] and [10], two linked contexts.

4A) Interpretation

This is a complex pit, and the following interpretation is tentative and will leave many questions open.

The earliest context in this pit seems to be [11], the chalk floor layer. Into this were inserted three post holes which contained timber posts, now long gone but which survived long enough to preserve the post holes. The void into which all three holes lead is an extraordinary survival at this level, i.e. 1.2m down. It may represent a horizontal large beam (sill) into which the vertical beams were slotted. The timber has rotted away but it has left a void. It is tempting to see this complex as a survival of a Saxon hall type structure especially as its only pottery was a sherd of Ipswich ware – see **Fig 9**.

Ipswich ware is a crude type of sandy grey pottery made on a slow wheel at Ipswich and exported to North Kent and East Anglia.⁶ It may not look very impressive, but it is the first sign of recovery of mass production and trade of everyday items since the drastic economic collapse of Roman Britain.⁷ It was made between AD 650 and AD 800 and was replaced later by more sophisticated wares.

Above the chalk floor level, the events that created the other contexts differ at each end of the trench. The west (garden) end has a straightforward sequence of horizontal layers. At the base, just above [11], lies the re-used bricks floor [14], dating probably from the 17th century. Whatever it was used for, it soon became buried in a thick layer of garden type soil context [13]. This context contains coal fragments, clay pipe and solid amounts of post medieval and early modern pottery sherds. The pebble layer [09] sits on top of this, as level as when it was laid. The only sherd of pottery in [09] was early modern.

This garden backs on to the Alexander Centre, originally known as Gatefield House, and before the building of Kent Lodge the KP141 area was part of its garden. Gatefield House was built in 1860 by Thomas Barnes, a local builder whose work we have come across before in Preston Street.⁸ It is possible that the pebble layer is related to the new property, possibly a stable courtyard, maybe a garden feature path: more research needs to be done into the plans for the original Gatefield House – see **Fig 4c** for the 1865 map which shows the large garden stretching behind the property just south of Gatefield Lane and **Appendix 5** for a more detailed analysis of the relevant section of the 1842 tithe map. When Kent Lodge was built around 1900 (see **Fig 4d** and **Fig 9**) the KP141 area became part of its garden and a garden soil layer [03] [02] arrived on top of the pebble layer. Findings in KP147, however, will raise questions about some of this dating.

At the other (house) end of the pit the story is very different. The clues here lies in that vertical cut line [06], and the fact that at quite a high level, adjacent to [03] which is seen as post 1900, is a context [04] that contains large amounts of brickearth with flint tools, a kind of deposit that typically in Faversham occurs at much lower underlying levels. Then, curiously, beneath [04] is [10] which reaches right down almost to [11], the Saxon (?) level but has a hefty content of early modern pottery and clay pipes.

Here is a possible explanation. Kent Lodge has a cellar. At the early stage of building, when the cellar space was being excavated, a hole was also excavated beyond the boundary of the future house and the spoil dumped into it. The cut line [06] marks the edge of the pit, and the excavation cut right through the pebble floor and the brick floor. Obviously, the latest deposits will go into the pit first (context [10]?) with the early deposits ([04]?) arriving on top. Later, all will be smoothed out and maybe the spoil from the pit spread over the garden to form the soil layers.

Although this sounds complicated, this kind of reshaping is common in gardens. The real puzzle in this is the way in which there seems to be almost nothing in between what is looking like a Saxon floor (post holes and Ipswich ware) and a post medieval floor (coal and clay pipes). There is no easy answer to this.

⁶ BLINKHORN P *Stranger in a Strange Land: Middle Saxon Ipswich ware* www.academia.edu/401957

⁷ FAULKNER, N 2000 *The Decline and Fall of Roman Britain* Tempus: Stroud, Gloucestershire

⁸ 'Report on KP97, at 57 Preston Street' FSARG website [www.community-archaeology.org.uk/Preston: a most peculiar parish/ reports](http://www.community-archaeology.org.uk/Preston:a%20most%20peculiar%20parish/reports).

5A) Final comments

This was a fascinating pit that raises many questions and highlights the importance of the Gatefield Lane routeway in the pre-Conquest era. That chalk floor with its post holes and that tantalising void below - how on earth did it survive the centuries and pressures for above? These complexities only became evident because of the exceptionally sensitive excavation by Suzanne Miles and her team.

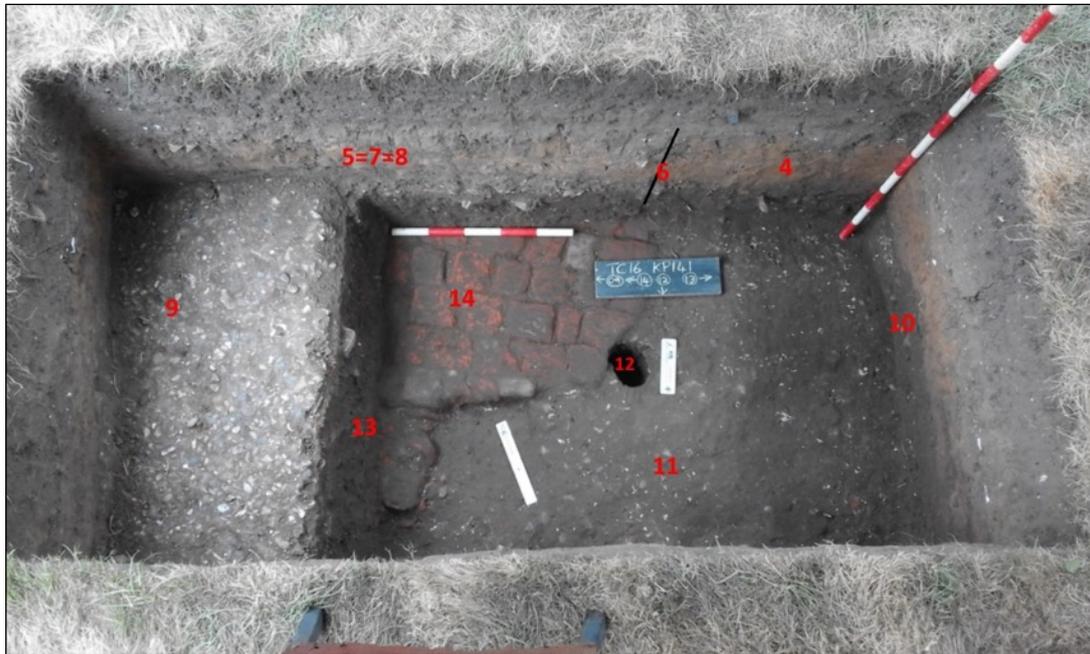


Fig 10: KP141 at the end of excavation.

B) Keyhole Pit KP146 **Grid Ref: TR 01640 61153**

KP146 was located one metre to the east of KP141 (house end). After turf removal, however, shortage of time led to it being abandoned.

C) Keyhole Pit KP147 Grid Ref: TR 01639 61155

1C) Location of pit

KP147 was located 1m to the west of KP141, with its longer sides running north to south (see **Fig 1**).

2C) The procedures

A 1m by 0.5m trench was pegged out using the planning square and the area delineated marked with string. The position of the trench was recorded by measuring to KP141. Turf was removed carefully, rolled and set aside in plastic bags. The pit was then hand excavated using single contexts, each of which was fully recorded. The keyhole was excavated to the depth of 0.64m. All excavated soil was sieved meticulously, and the spoil heap scanned using a metal detector. Finds were set aside for each context and special finds were given three dimensional coordinates, where possible, to pinpoint the exact find spot. Any features revealed were carefully recorded. Finally, the spoil was put back in, tamped down, watered and the turf replaced.

3C) The findings

This small trench was excavated carefully, and the number of mini-contexts given [01] - [10] reflects the churned nature of the deposits – see **Fig 11a**. Apart from a few small abraded medieval residual sherds, none of these contexts contained pottery earlier than early modern (19th century) except for [09] which had a mass of unsorted material including lots of redware, coal fragments, clay pipe fragments and a lot of red brick, peg tile and mortar fragments. Beneath [09] at a depth of around 60cm was revealed a pebbled surface [10] that corresponded in character to level [09] in KP141. This was cleared across the trench and appeared undisturbed.



Fig 11a: Keyhole KP147 partway through excavation.



Fig 11b: End of excavation of KP147 showing the pebble surface.

4C) Interpretation

Apart from the most recent garden soil contexts at the top which were well sorted and level, there was strong evidence for dumping across this area, with irregular lumpy contexts. Context [09], the one immediately above the pebbled surface did clearly seem to contain demolition material, including some post medieval (pre 1800) pottery sherds. If this material comes from the demolition of the two houses that preceded Gatefield House / Alexander Centre on Preston Street, then that would date the pebbled surface itself to *earlier* than 1860 i.e. a feature of the early houses not the new property - see **Appendix 5** for details.

5C) Final comments

It was a shame that time did not allow digging down further in this checking-pit to see if the re-used brick floor existed 45cm below the pebbled surface. However, there are useful dating clues from this small but careful excavation in relation to the pebble surface.

Part 3: General Conclusions

1. Overall interpretation

The sequence of phases here is a puzzle, not in terms of sequence but in terms of time spans. So far it seems as if we have an early Saxon phase represented by the chalk floor, post holes and Ipswich ware (Phase 1). Then there is the re-used brick floor, very like one at Elsyng Palace, shown in a photograph⁹ – this seems to be a 17th century phase (Phase 2). Then there is a garden phase, topped out by a pebble surface, probably 18th- mid 19th century (Phase 3). Then comes a demolition layer, probably from the two properties that preceded Gatefield House (Phase 4). Layers accumulate above this (Phase 5) but then there is an interruption when a pit is gouged out and deeper materials are dumped in it, probably during the construction of Kent Lodge around 1900 (Phase 6). Another garden layer then spreads across the whole excavated area, (Phase 7 – up until now).

The sequence itself is chronologically sound, Phases 2 to 7 follow through plausibly – but the elephant in the room is the fact that between Phase 1 and Phase 2 is a thousand-year gap! The sequence is undeniably there, though, and the evidence strongly suggests that the chalk floor etc are very early. So, what happened to bring a 17th century structure to sit upon much older one, with nothing in between? More exploration needs to be done before we can be sure that we are have the Kings Manor! Meanwhile a question mark remains.

2. Final comments

This has been a highly intriguing pit, both to dig and to analyse afterwards. Although our Saxon evidence is still slender, the closeness of this find of Ipswich ware, the Post Office loom weight and the other piece of Ipswich ware found in between is promising.¹⁰ These finds span Gatefield Lane, another pointer towards the early Saxon past. KP141 has been a revealing excavation.

3. Acknowledgments

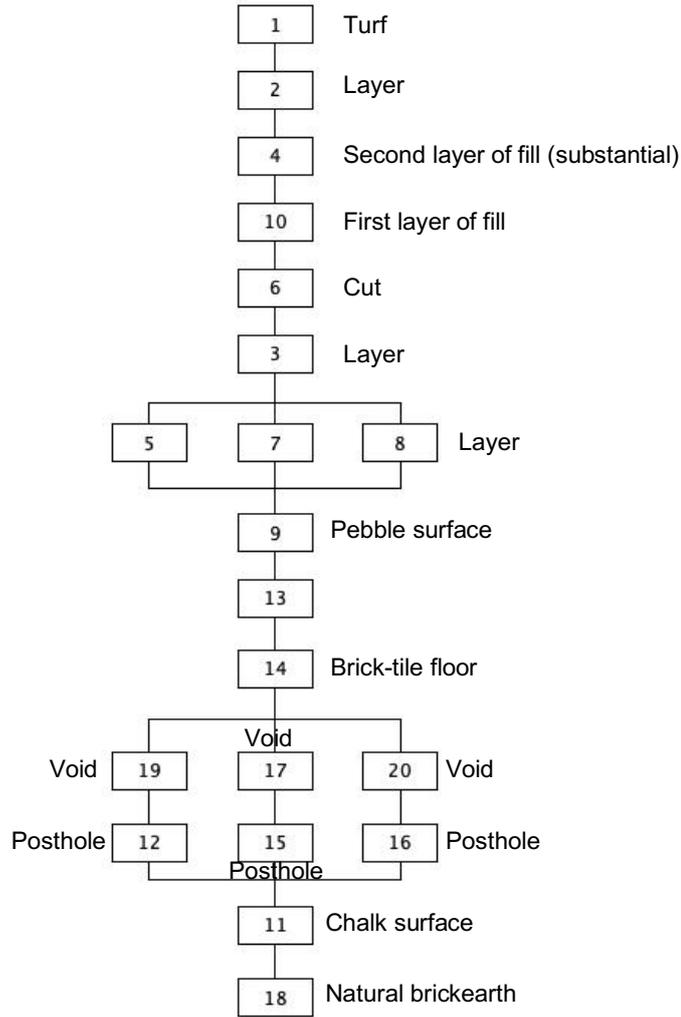
Great thanks to Sue and Bill Akhurst for permission to work in their garden.

⁹ Enfield Archaeological Society 'Elsyng Palace Update 2007' enfarchsoc.org.uk

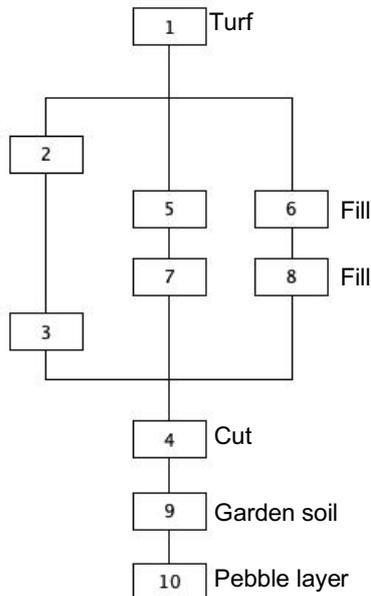
¹⁰ REID P 2019 *Map of Early Saxon Faversham, as known in 2019*. In prep.

**Appendix 1:
Harris Matrices for KP141 and KP147**

KP141 Harris Matrix



KP147 Harris Matrix



Appendix 2: Lithics

KP141

Catalogue No.	Context	Type	Qualifier 1	Qualifier 2	Subtype	Period
910	02	scraper	thumbnail			Bronze age
912	02	microliths	2			Mesolithic
913	02	microliths	2			Mesolithic
914	03	multipurpose				Mesolithic
915	03	awl	micro			Mesolithic
916	03	microlith				Mesolithic
917	04	knife	small			Mesolithic
918	04	awl	small			Mesolithic
919	04	awl				Mesolithic
920	04	scraper	end	small		Neolithic
921	04	microliths	3 triangular			Mesolithic
922	04	scraper	side			Bronze age
923	04	scraper	discoidal			Neolithic
924	08	scraper	horned		awl	Neolithic
925	09	arrowhead				Mesolithic
926	10	burin	single		notched, scraper	Mesolithic
927	10	scraper	micro	micro	awl	Mesolithic
928	10	awl	small			Mesolithic
929	10	piercer	middle sized			Iron age
930	10	trimming flake	crude			Mesolithic
931	10	scraper	thumbnail			Neolithic
932	10	scraper			crusher	Mesolithic
933	13	borer	micro		microlithic	Mesolithic
934	13	microliths	2 one toothed one triangular			Mesolithic
935	17	awl	small			Mesolithic
986	08	utilised flake	large			Neolithic
987	08	piercer			chopper	Bronze age
991	08	piercer			borer	Bronze age

KP146

Catalogue No.	Context	Type	Qualifier 1	Qualifier 2	Subtype	Period
967	04	scraper	micro			Mesolithic

KP147

Catalogue No.	Context	Type	Qualifier 1	Qualifier 2	Subtype	Period
976	9	microlith				Mesolithic
977	9	knife	micro			Mesolithic
990	8	push plane	core tool			Mesolithic
995	6	microlith				Mesolithic

Appendix 3: Pottery

KP141													
Context	Pre	Ro	EMS	MS	LS	EM	M	LM	PM	RED	LPM	Unident	Totals by Context (g)
02	44						11	5	51	161	211	16	499
03						1	9			4	33	1	48
04							10		5	22	54		91
05		2					2		2	3	11		20
07		1											1
08						2	12		16	62	4		96
09											2		2
10		14				5	21		17	187	46		290
11	21	25					6						52
13						4	12	10	30	49	29		134
14													0
15													0
17													0
18													0
Totals by Chronology	65	42	0	0	0	12	83	15	121	488	390	17	1233

Quantities: (weight in grams)

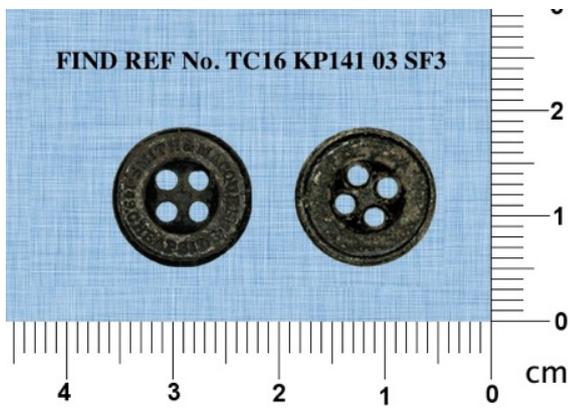
Key to Dates:

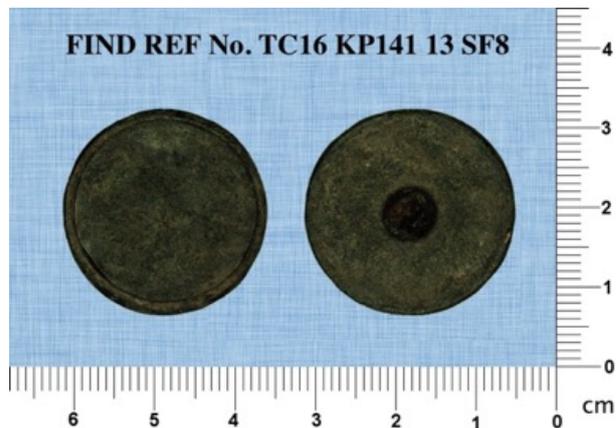
Pre:	Prehistoric	4000BC - AD43
Ro:	Roman	AD43 - AD410
EMS:	Early to middle Saxon	AD411 - AD700
MLS:	Middle to late Saxon	AD701 - AD850
LS:	Late Saxon	AD861 - AD1050
EM:	Early Medieval	AD1051- AD1225
M:	Medieval	AD1226 - AD1400
LM:	Late Medieval	AD1401- AD1550
PM:	Post Medieval	AD1551- AD1800
RED:	Redware	AD1600 - AD1900
LPM:	Late Post Medieval	AD1801- Present Day
Unident:	Unknown	

**Appendix 4:
Small Finds for KP141 and KP147**

KP141

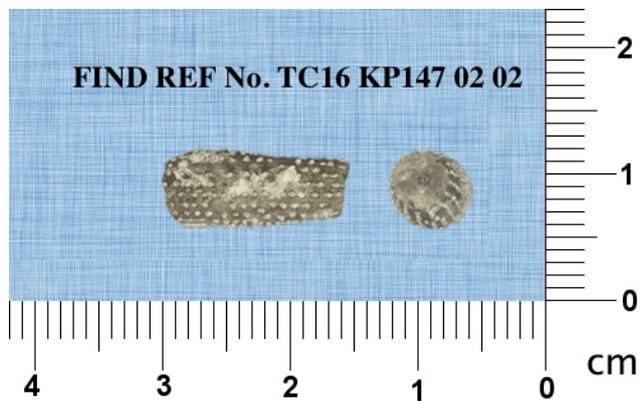
Context	Small Finds No.	Object Description	Material	Earliest Date	Latest Date
02	1	Boy scout badge	Copper alloy	1907	2016
02	2	Button	Copper alloy	1800	1900
03	3	Button	Copper alloy	1850	1950
03	4	Grooved fragment	ceramic	?	?
10	5	Handle portion	Copper alloy	1600	1800
02	6	Butterfly brooch	Copper alloy	1700	1900
10	7	Fitment	Copper alloy	1700	1900
13	8	Button	Copper alloy	1850	1950





KP147

Context	Small Finds No.	Object Description	Material	Earliest Date	Latest Date
06	1	Cartridge end?	Steel	1600	1900
02	2	Brush	Plastic	1950	1970



Appendix 5: 1842 Tithe map



Tithe map No.	Type of property in 1842	Occupier in 1842	Owner in 1842	In 2019
187	House and garden	?	John Shepherd	Alexander Centre
188	House and garden	?	John Shepherd	Alexander Centre
189	House and buildings	George Kemp	Isaac Kemp	Cosgroves
190	Fleur de Lis public house	Public house	William Rigden	Heritage Centre
190a	Baptist Chapel	Trustees of Baptist Chapel	Trustees of Baptist Chapel	Faversham Club
194	House, yard and garden	William Hoare	Executors of Henry Wright	Shops
195 ½	6 cottages	?	Isaac Kemp	Cottages and shops

Of these properties, the buildings of **187 / 188** have been replaced, in 1860 by Gatefield House, nowadays known as the Alexander Centre.

The numbering of **190a** implies that the Chapel plot, an awkward shape that exists to this day, was bought from the Fleur de Lis, i.e. Rigdens. The Baptist Chapel was built in 1833, according to other references.