



## Investigating the Stonebridge Crossing SBC15

### Report on keyhole excavations KP136 and KP136A at Forge House, 64 West Street, Faversham

#### Grid References

KP136: TR 01178 61485

KP136A: TR 01170 61485



Looking westwards towards the Stonebridge. No. 64 West Street with its dairy shop window is on the right, the now-demolished Friendship pub on the left. c1900.

## 1. Introduction

FSARG's first two years, 2005-6, were spent working in the Tanners Street and Lower West Street area, hunting the Saxons.<sup>1</sup> After several years investigating topics in Abbey Street and then in Ospringe, we returned to the other side of the valley, looking in detail at the Davington Plateau in 2010<sup>2</sup>, 2011<sup>3</sup> and 2012<sup>4</sup> (Brent Hill). These investigations have yielded abundant archaeological finds, from Mesolithic tools to a lost medieval manor to Roman and Saxon pottery.

In 2015, after a sojourn in Preston next Faversham<sup>5</sup>, we returned for a single two-week season to try and fill the gap between the findings on the Davington Plateau and those in Tanners and Lower West Street. It seemed to us that the Stonebridge Crossing of the Westbrook has been a focus for human settlement and movement for a very long time indeed - we have evidence from the area going back 14,000 years. This season was an attempt to increase our understanding of the area immediately adjacent to the crossing.

Forge House at 64 West Street (**Fig 1a**) is a very historic property in a crucial location that we have had our eyes on since our first season in 2005. At that stage it was occupied by an elderly lady and the garden was not available but in 2015 it was occupied by Olly Smith and his family, who we knew from those early days when we dug Test Pit 22 (half of a Tudor chafing dish and our first Nuremburg jeton amongst other interesting post medieval finds, plus concealed medieval turnshoe of a child, found under the staircase of No 75 West St). Not only did Olly let us dig in his back garden at Forge House but he allowed us to use the old Forge, also on his estate, as our base for the SBC15 season. We felt truly privileged working in this beautiful spot.

## 2. Geographical and historical background

### a) Geography

Forge House lies on the junction of Flood Lane (named after the Flood Mill which used to be located down the Lane) and West Street, and is opposite the northern end of Tanners Street. Thus, it lies at the focus of three very ancient roads. The 18<sup>th</sup> century maps show it standing alone in the space between Flood Lane and the Stonebridge Crossing, whereas by 1806 the Wool Warehouse had been built in between.

The land here slopes upwards towards the chalk headland on which sits the Bull Inn, as shown in **Fig 1b**, with the highest point of the Forge House plot at around 5m. To the north, the land slopes down Flood Lane, reaching a low point of 3.3m. This trend is even more marked if the raised pavement in front of the Bull Inn is taken into account: this represents the degree to which the road level was lowered since the building of this late medieval structure. Twymans and 64 West Street look as though the road relative to them has been raised.

---

<sup>1</sup> FSARG website [www.community-archaeology.org.uk](http://www.community-archaeology.org.uk) / Hunt the Saxons HSX05 & HSX06

<sup>2</sup> FSARG website op.cit. *Davington Mysteries* DVN10

<sup>3</sup> FSARG website op.cit. *Davington Mysteries* DVN11

<sup>4</sup> FSARG website op.cit. *Davington Mysteries* DVN12

<sup>5</sup> FSARG website op.cit. *A most peculiar parish* PSN13, PSN14, PSN15

**Fig 1a: Looking down Flood Lane with the medieval portion of 64 West Street on the left. The height above OD at this point is 5.1m. Flood Lane slopes down to 3.5m OD.**



**Fig 1b: Showing how both West Street and Tanners Street slope upwards from this junction.**

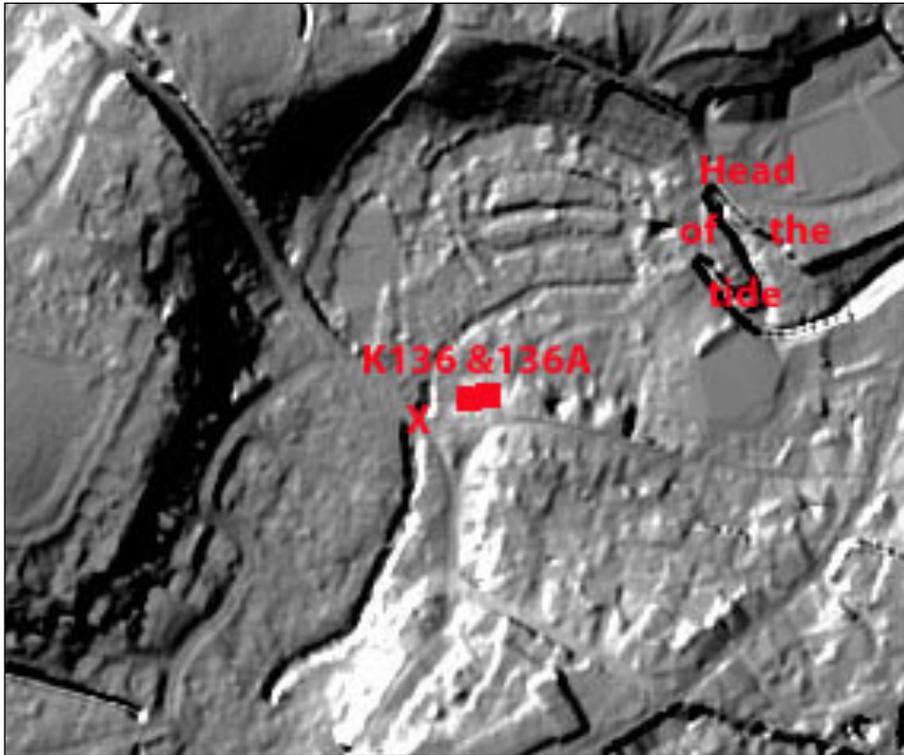


How do these levels compare with the high tide level, not far away? Converting tidal values from Chart Datum,<sup>6</sup> the difference in height between Flood Lane's 3.3m OD and an average 4m. Creek high tide is 2.1m, and at low tide 6.1m. These differences may seem absurdly large given how extremely close this point is to the head of the tide on the Creek. The big difference is almost entirely man made - the stream is artificially held back just downstream by dams and sluices to create potential energy and the head of

<sup>6</sup> See FSARG website [op.cit](http://op.cit). *Paper on the Upper Basin* for explanations of Chart Datum etc

the tide has become an artificial point around 20m away. The dams were built to create the millponds for gunpowder manufacture and earlier milling activities in medieval times. More detail on the control of the stream can be found in the FSARG paper on the non-invasive survey in the St Ann's area<sup>7</sup> and is a striking feature in the Map Sequence shown in **Fig 4**.

Subsidence of South East England in response to post glacial warming has been happening for thousands of years and continues to this day, resulting in a relative raising of the sea level which in itself diminishes the cutting down power of streams - see below section **b) Geology** for more detail. Since then the valley has silted up to produce a narrow flood plain, though how much of this silt build up is due to the activities of man (see above) is hard to estimate.



**Fig 2: This LIDAR map was produced using laser from the air and is ideal for seeing the bones of the landscape, cutting through masking buildings and woodland.**

The Stonebridge crossing is marked with **X**. The two excavations are the red squares.

The complex of channels to the north forming Stonebridge pond are, of course, artificial and part of the former gunpowder works.

## **b) Geology**

The Westbrook valley sides are uplands of Upper Chalk. To the west, the Davington Plateau, the Upper Chalk is overlain by Thanet Sands. On both sides the Upper Chalk is finally topped with Head Gravels and Brickearth, recent drift deposits from the Quaternary (Glacial) period.

At the beginning of the early post glacial Holocene period, around 9,500 BC (11,500 years ago), sea level was far lower than it is nowadays, about 150m (more than 300 feet) below present levels. At this time the prehistoric Westbrook must have been very powerful, cutting its way down in melt periods towards that lower sea level and carving a much deeper valley than we see nowadays. As sea level rose, at first very abruptly then much more gradually and the land subsided, the Westbrook calmed down and the valley silted up considerably.<sup>8</sup> Therefore although we have plenty of evidence for Mesolithic settlement from up on the Plateau we are unlikely to see what was happening by the Mesolithic Westbrook - that is buried deep under the alluvium and well under modern sea level.

As can be seen from the geology map **Fig 3**, Forge House is built on the margin of Upper Chalk and alluvium, deposited in the post glacial period.

<sup>7</sup> FSARG website op.cit. *St Ann's Area 2012*

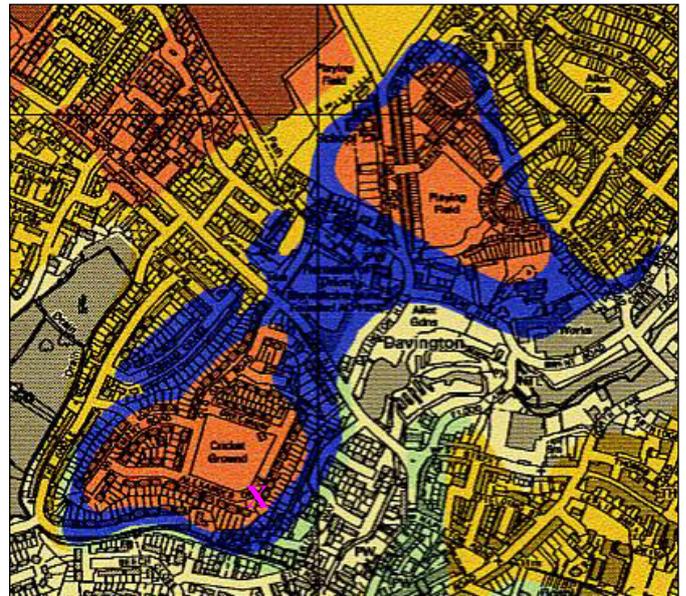
<sup>8</sup> Gaffney V, S Fitch and D Smith 2009 *Europe's Lost World: the rediscovery of Doggerland*. Research Report No 160 CBA : York pp 106-128 in particular, the whole report is useful.

**Fig 3: Geology map of the Lower Westbrook.**

Key:

Orange: Head Gravels  
Bright yellow: Head Brickearth  
Blue: Thanet Sands  
Light Green: Upper Chalk  
Cream: Alluvium

**X** marks 64 West Street as on the alluvium / Upper Chalk borderline.



### c) Known historical background

64 West St is a property of considerable interest and we are fortunate in that the medieval part had been studied in detail in 1997 by Sarah Pearson, the medieval buildings expert.<sup>9</sup>

A glance at the property shows that it comprises two distinct parts; an eastern timber framed late medieval structure and a western much higher part which is of early 19<sup>th</sup> century date, as very clearly shown in **Fig 1b**. Sarah says that the medieval eastern portion was in the past jettied on both the south (West Street facing) side and the east (Flood Lane side). It is, in her words, a 'small but high-quality property', timber framed and nowadays partly stuccoed, partly weather boarded and on the northern side (garden facing side - see cover photograph) brick coated. She is able to trace the ownership of the property through the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, starting with a listing in the Faversham Abbey rentals of 1532.<sup>10</sup>

The original name of Flood Lane was 'Fludd Mill Lane', with the Faversham flood mill lying at what is now the Head of the Tide (see **Fig 2**). Sarah traces ownership links with the Flood Mill and the people owning what is now 64 West Street in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Most interesting to the archaeologists, though, was a strong suggestion by Sarah, based on the structure of the surviving medieval portion that the medieval property had formerly extended alongside Flood Lane: Keyhole KP136 was an attempt to test this theory.

In all of the maps in the sequence shown in **Fig 4**, 64 West Street shows up clearly. In the 1839 tithe map, (see **Appendix 5**) the whole area in that corner of the map, including the Warehouse (built 1806) and even some of the islands in Stonebridge Ponds were owned by Julius Shepherd, of the brewing family. By 1865, a large shed had been built linking No. 64 to the Warehouse; in later years, this was used as a milking shed for cattle coming down daily from the Davington Plateau. Some of the products from this were sold in the shop facing onto both West Street and Flood Lane: this continued into living memory.<sup>11</sup>

There is no evidence at present that the large early 19<sup>th</sup> century extension to No 64 was built at the same time as the Wool Warehouse next door, but the brick type and style are similar and it seems rather a coincidence that both are being built round about the same time. This is the time of the Napoleonic wars when Faversham became an important staging post for the movement of troops along Watling Street. It is also the time when the adjacent Home Gunpowder Works were owned by the Crown and working at full capacity - a prosperous time of full employment for Faversham people.

<sup>9</sup> Pearson S 1997 *Faversham: West St, No 64* Unpub.

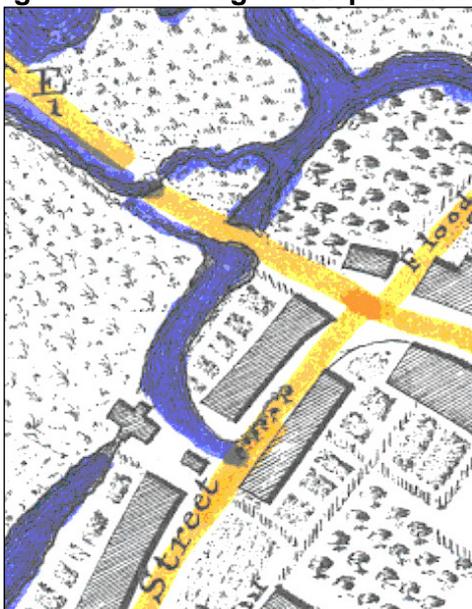
<sup>10</sup> Hyde, P 1996 *Thomas Arden in Faversham: the man behind the myth* Faversham : the Faversham Society

<sup>11</sup> P{Pauline Miles, pers.comm.

During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, this corner of Faversham became much shabbier with lots of low-grade housing built in amongst the existing properties. The skyline was dominated by the gas holder of the Faversham Gas Works, just visible on the 1839 tithe map as a single baby gas holder. All of these makeshift properties were demolished as not fit for human habitation in the late 1950s - early 1960s. The departure of the gunpowder industry in 1933, the closure and later demolition of the Gas Works in 1991 and the demise of other local smelly industries such as tanning by around 1910 has enabled the gentrification - or perhaps we should call it *re-gentrification* - of this area in the later part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. No. 64 is being cared for and loved as it used to be.

The Forge (see **Fig 4**) is something of a puzzle. It does not appear on the tithe map of 1839 or indeed, that of 1907. It is listed by English Heritage as 18<sup>th</sup> century i.e. preceding the Wool Warehouse, yet is seen by EH as part of the warehouse development (early 19<sup>th</sup> century), and is listed as part of the group of buildings in this little area. Unfortunately, we did not have time to explore this part of the study area more thoroughly.

**Fig 4: A chronological sequence of maps of the Stonebridge Crossing area.**



**Fig 4a**



**Fig 4b**



**Fig 4c**

**Fig 4a**, the 1774 map of Edward Jacobs.<sup>12</sup> **Fig 4b** is the Stonebridge Crossing part of the 1781 gunpowder works map.<sup>13</sup> Notice that the second map is not as up to date as the Jacobs one and shows the Westbrook as unbridged: the bridge was built in 1773, otherwise the patterns are very similar.

The wonderfully detailed 1865<sup>14</sup> map shown to the left gives important details about the uses of the triangle of land next to the crossing. It also shows the Wool Warehouse that was built directly beside the bridge in 1806. This is the structure known nowadays as Twymans Mill. Tannery and fellmongers pits can be seen immediately to the south of the bridge and to the north of the Wool Warehouse.

<sup>12</sup> Jacobs, E. 1774 Map of Faversham from History of Faversham repub. 1974 by the Faversham Society

<sup>13</sup> Map for Royal Gunpowder Works, 1781

<sup>14</sup> OS 1865 (1904 reprint) Sheet XXXIV Scale 1: 500

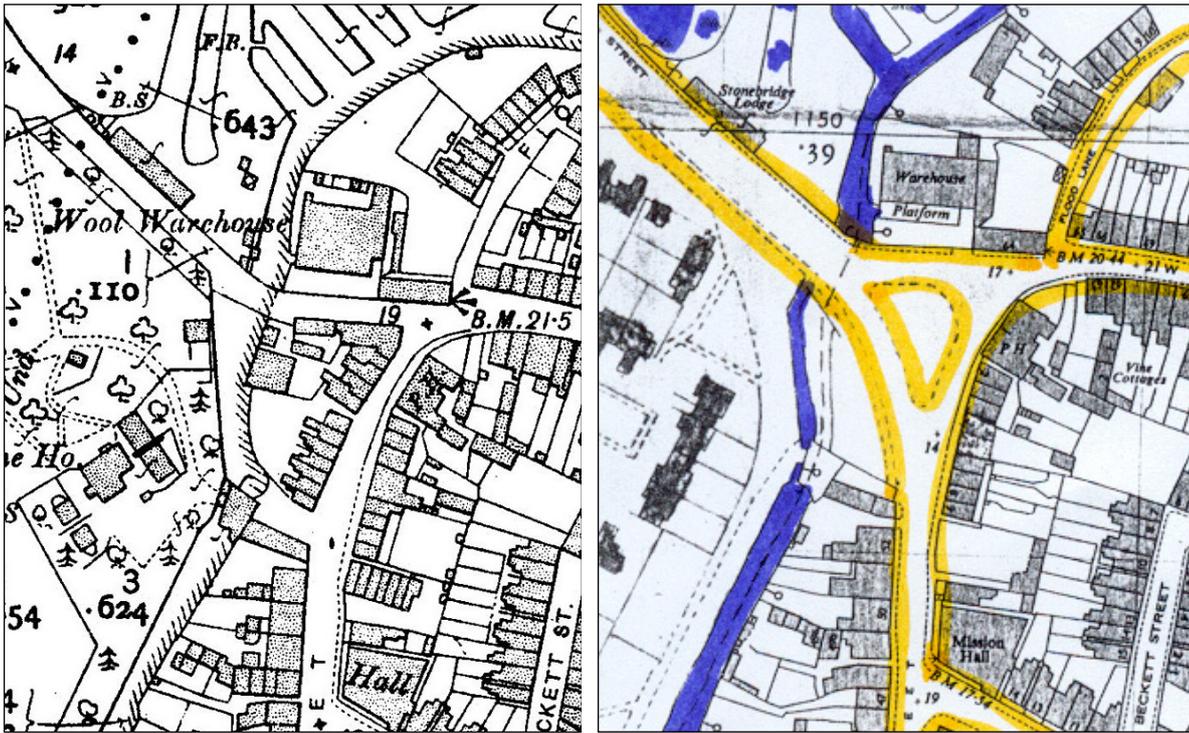
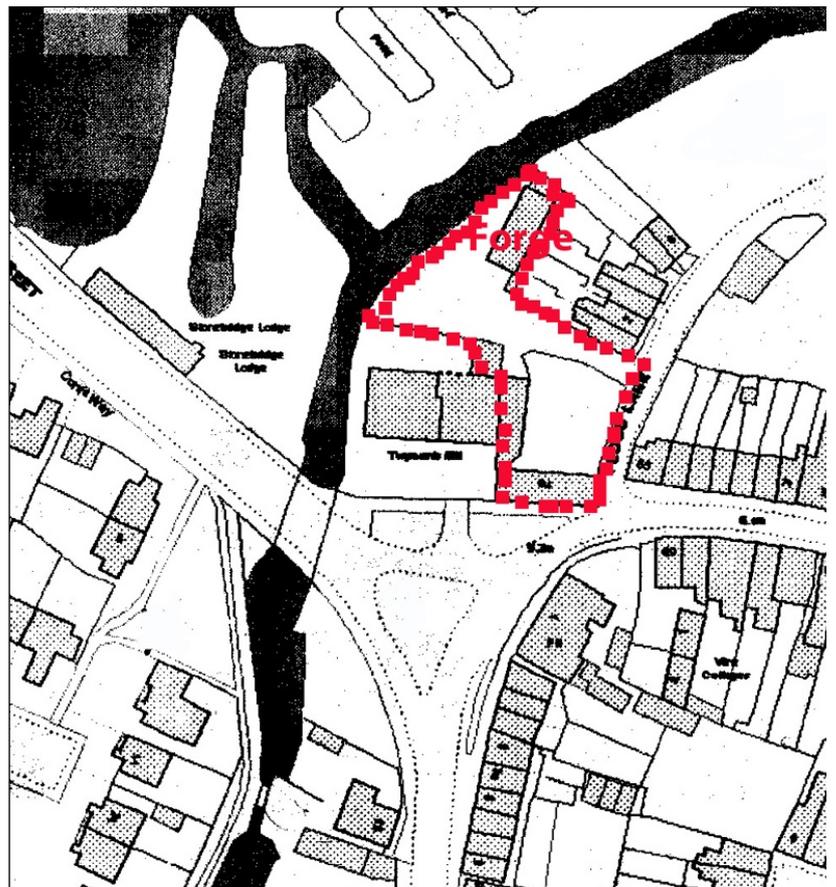


Fig 4d (left), the Crossing area in 1907<sup>15</sup>, and Fig 4e (right) in 1970.<sup>16</sup>

Between 1865 and 1907, there were not many changes, apart from the building of the Mission Hall. Between 1907 and 1970, however, drastic change has taken place in the central part of the area. The triangle of houses and industry has been swept away, to widen the corner of the road. The inlet has disappeared.

On the left bank of the Westbrook can be seen the houses of the new Stonebridge estate.

The 2004<sup>17</sup> map to the right confirms these changes. The red dots outline the 64 West Street 'estate'.



<sup>15</sup> OS 1907 Kent Sheet XXXIV.9 1:2500

<sup>16</sup> OS 1970 Kent Sheet XXXIV.9 1:2500

<sup>17</sup> OS 2004 Kent Sheet XXXIV.9 1:2500

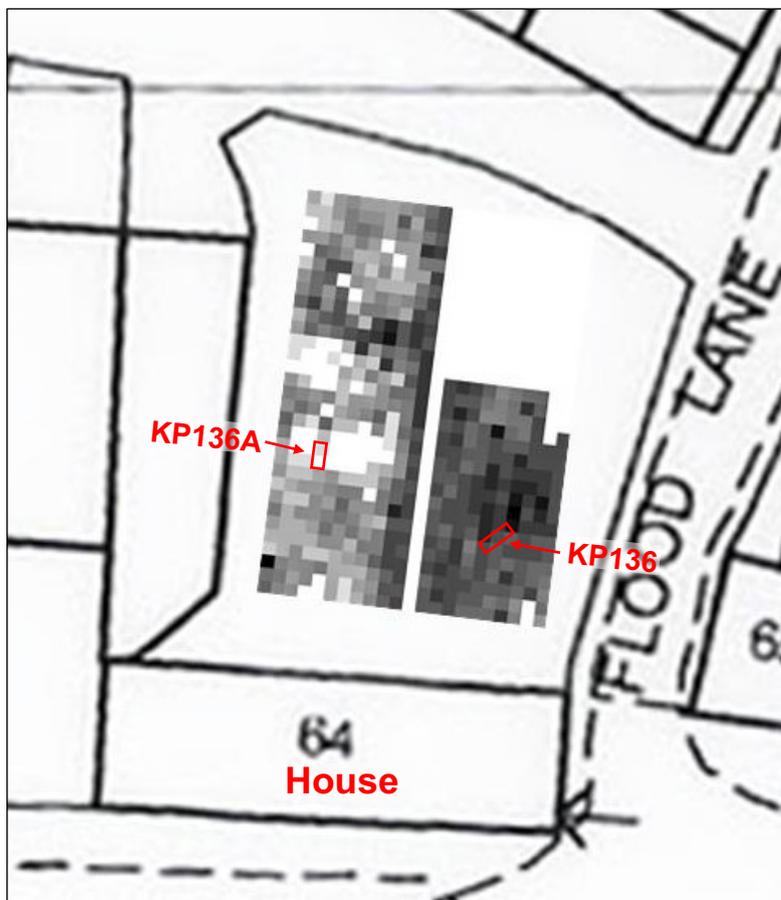
### 3. Location of pits

The first excavation KP136 was located in the eastern part of the garden, close to Flood Lane. This was to try for any remains of the earlier property predicted by Sarah Pearson. A resistivity survey of the lawn area of the garden had been carried out and KP136 was placed over a point where high and low resistivity were next to each other, yet close to Flood Lane and not too far from the medieval house.

K136A which was opened somewhat later was located on the other side of the garden but equal in distance from the house. It too was located according to potential interest seen on the geo resistivity survey as a patch of high resistivity, possibly building material.

**Fig 5: Geo resistivity survey and decisions about location.**

The difference in intensity of colour between the two sides of the garden is mainly due to the fact that the surveys were done on different days and have yet to be calibrated.



### 4. The procedures

For KP136, a 2.5m x 0.75m trench was pegged out using the planning square and the area delineated marked with string. For KP136A the same was done for a small trench 1.5 x 0.75m. The positions of the trenches were recorded by measuring to mapped corners of the house. Turf was removed carefully from the rectangles, rolled and set aside in plastic bags. The pits were then hand excavated using single contexts, each of which was fully recorded. The keyhole trenches were excavated to the maximum depth of 1.25m in a slot for K136 and 1.1m in a slot for K136A. All excavated soil was sieved meticulously, and the spoil heaps scanned using a metal detector. Finds were set aside for each context and special finds were given three dimensional coordinates 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 in both cases.

#### 5a. The findings for KP136

The turf layer context [1] was removed exposing context [2], the topsoil which spread over the whole trench. This was a dark, well sorted, loose grained layer, around 20cm deep with a range of small pieces of a wide range of artefacts - a lot of nails, brick and tile fragments, oyster shell, bone, slate, clay pipes

and glass with a scatter of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds. This layer also yielded some Small Finds - a farthing, a George VI penny and a small lead shot, all probably 20<sup>th</sup> century. Context [2] shaded down into a more compact, clay like and lighter layer, well sorted like [2] and with a similar artefactual range.

Interestingly, although these two upper 'garden soil' contexts contained mostly 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery and red ware, they were the only contexts in this pit (which went eventually down to 1.25m in a slot) to yield small quantities of medieval pottery (the highly abraded small pieces typical of midden scatter). Even more curiously, the flint tools came mostly from [2] with one from [3]. (See **Appendix 4** for details). Below [2] and into [3] was a rubbish pit fill [5], cut [6] with a content very similar to [2]. Towards a depth of around 50cm at the north eastern end of the pit, distinctive grey clay began to appear, in the first instance forming a band traversing the pit at an angle. At the south-western end, closest to the house, there was a layer [8] between [3] and the grey clay but by a depth of 63cm the grey clay was fully exposed. These layers can be seen in profile at the end of the pit in **Fig 7**.



This grey clay layer [9], which was interspersed with small chalk inclusions and had some iron staining, spread right across the pit. It was absolutely level except in four places where ridges crossed the pit at an angle, running north-south. These ridges were perpendicular to the house and parallel to the Flood Lane wall. **Fig 7a and b** show this unusual feature.

**Fig 6: The animal burrow beginning to show.**

To further examine the nature of [9] a wide slot was cut into the mid section of the pit, and explored in various ways. Context numbers were given, rather hopefully, for these cuts but in fact [9] remained remarkably homogenous, with only a few very tiny fragments of brick and mortar. What was uncovered, however, was an animal burrow. The animal had obviously dug downhill, as a hole could be seen in the eastern side of the pit, and made a burrow in the very centre of our excavation. All of the burrowing was in the grey clay deposit. A wildlife expert identified it as a badger burrow.



**Fig 7: The surface of context [9]. The small rectangular pit is an exploratory slot, not an archaeological feature.**

**A scale plan and sections of the surface of [9] can be found in Appendix 2.**

**Fig 8: The middle area of KP136 at the end of excavation, with exploratory slots.**



At 1.25m below the surface, the grey clay was still continuing and excavation ceased (**Fig 8**).

### **6a. Interpretation of KP136**

The upper contexts of this pit were not difficult to understand. They were the kinds of topsoil and garden soil that we often meet in Faversham gardens, with a similar mix of finds. The presence of the earlier material means that at some point these soils have been brought in and probably dug up from somewhere else in the garden. Digging up would ensure that the earlier material - last out of the hole - ends up on top. The fact that [3] contained some post medieval pottery hints at this 'makeup' event having taken place in early post medieval times. Perhaps the mid 1600s, after which material would accumulate according to 'normal' archaeological patterns i.e. oldest becomes lowest in the ground.

The grey layer has been the subject of many heated arguments between team members. To some, it looks like a natural deposit of chalky marl, a view helped by the regular horizontal bands of chalk fragments in the grey clay (see **Figs 6 & 8**). This would also explain the almost complete lack of finds, with the few tiny bits found explained by having fallen down animal holes. Others see the extreme contrast of the interface with the garden soils above and the complete lack of any match between [9] and any succeeding contexts as due to the import of this material from elsewhere i.e. it is exotic to this site. What we are all agreed on, though, is the striking levelness, the ordered patterning of the surface of [9] and the presence of a significant relationship with the medieval part of No. 64 West Street.

There are, however, two different explanations for the origin of the ridges. One is that they have been created by the pressure of slabs of material pressing down to create the flat intervening surfaces, with the grey clay squeezing up incidentally. The other is that the ridges have been deliberately formed for some supportive purpose, although they are probably too soft for such a purpose.

Whatever the exact origins, it does seem likely that we have here a foundation platform for the medieval property that Sarah Pearson thought had existed at this place. We can even make a reasoned guess as to the date it was demolished - see above. It had certainly gone by 1774, the publication date for the Jacobs map **Fig 4**. Further research is needed, and is underway, at the moment (Autumn 2015).

## 5b. The findings for KP136A

The removal of the turf [1] exposed a layer [2] of topsoil stretching across the pit but very soon, at a depth of only 7cm, substantial brick rubble began to show through in the middle part of the pit. This was labelled at context [3], and seen as a fill of a broad shallow pit [7] interrupting a layer labelled context [4] to the south end of the pit and [5] to the north. The excavated building materials were very varied and were photographed together as an assemblage.



**Fig 9: Building materials dump [3] in KP136A.**

The lettered bricks in the assemblage are fire bricks from Stourbridge. The assemblage also contained shaped bricks, red and yellow brick (though not Kentish Stocks) and stone. The date seems to be early 19<sup>th</sup> century.



Below the contexts shown in the photograph above was a moister, firmer layer [6] that covered the whole pit. Beneath that was another yellower firm clay with what seemed to be a ridge running north south through it. This was not, however, as well defined as the ridges in KP136 [9], with large lumps of chalk. The content of [6] and [8] was similar. A slot was put into context [8] to ascertain how deep it was. At a depth of 70cm, there was quite a marked change with the soil becoming much darker and softer with fewer inclusions. In fact, context [9], as this one was called, had both post medieval and late medieval pottery sherds and no 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery at all. There were small amounts of bone and oyster shell. The amount of brick rubble was far less than in the overlying contexts. Finally, at around 1m down, a thin skin of yellow lime mortar covered the surface of the slot, labelled [11], and under this the final context of this excavation, [10].

**Fig 10: The early stage of the slot into [8]. The top of [9] is at a depth of 68cm.**





**Fig 11: The end of excavation showing [10] and [11], at a depth of 1m.**

[10] was a fine-grained soil-like deposit with tiny flecks of chalk. Context [10] contained late medieval pottery and some mortared flints but also something of great potential significance, a piece of a Roman imbrex (curved roof tile).

#### **6b. Interpretation for KP136A and a possible link to KP136.**

This excavation is understandable as clear layers, with a shallow pit containing demolition material very close to the surface. Although much of the material in the dump was quite old, the actual demolition and dumping is, we think, quite recent, maybe to do with the work on Twymans Mill next door in 1991 to convert the Mill into flats or maybe simply from 64 West Street item, from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century extension being done up. The firebricks, stamped STOURBRIDGE, are of particular interest. Firebricks made from the local fireclay have been made in the Stourbridge area for 200 years and the practice stamping of bricks with names goes back at least to around 1880.<sup>18</sup> Perhaps these bricks came from the Forge when it went out of use? If we are right to see the forge as having been built around 1910, this would fit with the brick dates.

The building material lower down in [6] and [8] does not seem to be part of this recent dumping and would relate to earlier building and/or demolition activities.

It is at the lowest and earliest levels that a link is possible with KP136. Context [9], which **Fig 10** shows as sharply different from the rubble deposit above, interfaces with context [8] at a depth of 68cm. The surface of the puzzling and dramatic grey clay layer in KP136 was at 62cm. Allowing for small differences in overburden, this does seem to be more than coincidence, especially given the early content of contexts [9] and [10] in KP136A. If the grey clay is a late medieval housing platform, as suggested earlier, then maybe [9] to [10] in KP136A represents the contemporary garden level.

Finally, there was that Roman imbrex fragment. There have been finds of Romano-British material of a variety of dates in this area, both in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as a by product of brickearth extraction and also by FSARG, so we know that there was lots of activity in this area but we have never before found a piece of building material, evidence for the villa that must have existed somewhere around here - all very exciting.

It is at points like this we long for a JCB and a more ruthless approach .....

<sup>18</sup> [www.stourbridge.com/stourbridge\\_fireclay.htm](http://www.stourbridge.com/stourbridge_fireclay.htm)

## 7. Final comments

KP136 was a fascinating and unusual pit to dig. We have never seen anything like that grey layer / feature anywhere else in Faversham, even when we dug in the garden of No 46 Tanners Street where the chalk is very close to the surface. This looked more like the kind of chalky silt you would find in water filled quarry. It is very good to have so many questions still to answer and we will post a sequel when we know more. KP136A was more straightforward though no less interesting, and it was especially gratifying to be able to make a possible connection between the archaeology of the two excavations.

## 8. Acknowledgments

Great thanks to Oliver Smith and his family for being so patient and helpful during our time with them. It was the kind of location we will never forget.

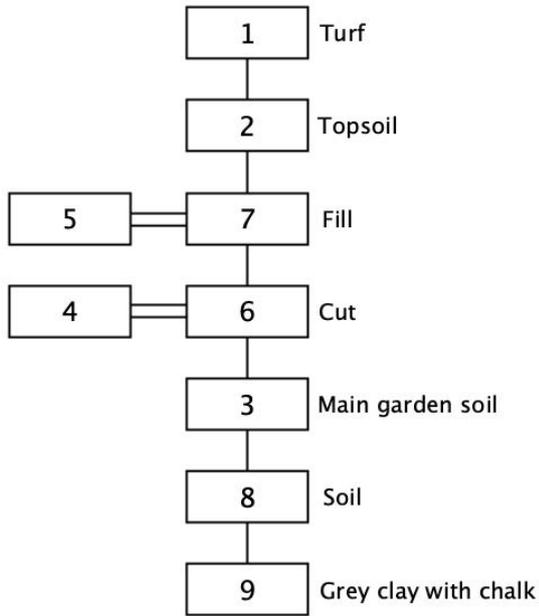
**Dr Pat Reid**  
**November 2015**



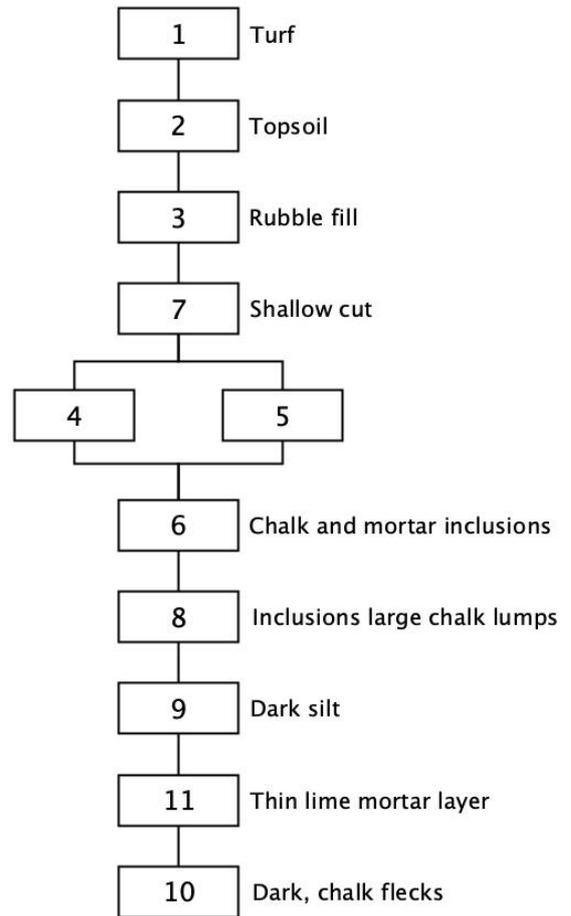
**An idyllic setting for community archaeology.**

**Appendix 1:  
Harris Matrix for KP136 and KP136A**

**KP136**

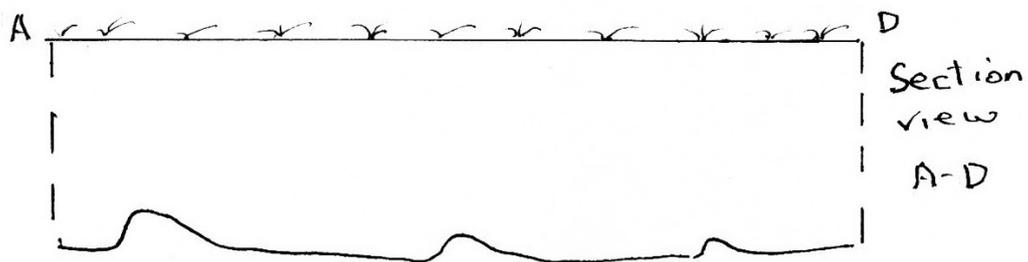
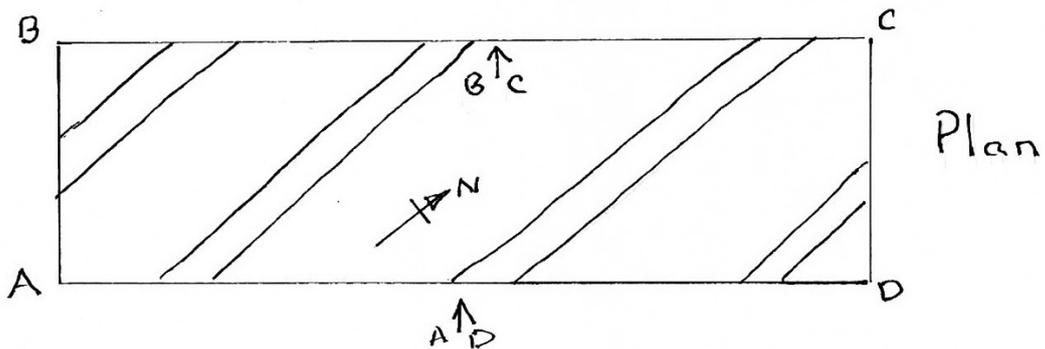
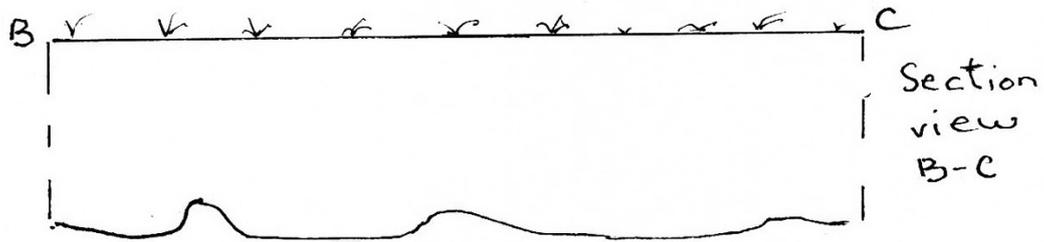


**KP136A**



Appendix 2:  
Scale plan and sections for the upper surface of context [9] KP136.

Plan and Sections showing surface  
of context 09 of SBC15 K136



	FSARG
	SBC15 K136
Drawn by: Jt Reid 25.11.15	Scale 1:20

**Appendix 3:  
Small Finds for KP136**

Context No.	Small Finds No.	Simple Name	Material(s)	Count	Weight	Written Description	Dimensions	Date	
								Earliest	Latest
2	9	Coin	Copper alloy	1	1.79g	Probably a farthing which is heavily corroded with a little chip missing and is thin.	DIAM 19.6mm x 0.9mm THICK	1860 (WIKI )	1956
2	10	Button	Bone	1	1.01g	Button with depression and central hole. Alternatively, it could be part of a collar stud	17.2 DIAM, 2.8mm THICK	1800	1950?
2	13	Coin	Copper alloy	1	9.19g	George VI penny ( obverse ) Britannia & 1939 on reverse inscription :- Georgivus vi d:g:br:omn:rex f:d:ind:imp.		1939	1939
2	15	Pistol ball / lead shot	Lead	1	2.54g	Small spherical piece of lead shot slightly corroded. Slight lip around circumference suggests it was made in a mould, therefore more likely to be a pistol ball. The size also implies the pistol rather than a shotgun.	7.2 diameter	1400	1900
8	18	Tapering piece of metal	Copper alloy	1	3.04g	Tapering piece of metal, possibly a tongue of a buckle?	Length 43.4mm Width 9.4mm tapering to 2.6mm	?	?

**Small Finds for KP136A.**

Context No.	Small Finds No.	Simple Name	Material(s)	Count	Weight	Written Description	Dimensions	Date	
								Earliest	Latest
2	31	Glazed tile	Ceramic	1	6g	Tile fragment. One side with dark brown lead glaze over rough texture. Partial glazing to one other surface. Regular depth occurs across the fragment. Red/orange fabric. Some possible mortar traces to underside.	19.7mm long, 19.00 mm wide, 12mm thick.	1200	1500
2	29	Window Lead	Lead PB	1	2g	Fragment of lead window frame, slightly twisted. Appears to have two layers worked together. Bent cross section. Mid-grey in colour, with some darker mottling. Very fragile through the central bend.	36.2mm long, 8mm wide, 3.3mm thick.	1200 or 1850	1500 or 1880
2	22	window latch	Copper Alloy	1	17.49	Part of a window latch. Acorn Knob style handle with patina from use. The arm of an arm type sash fastener, therefore obviously from a sash window which dates this to pre WW1.	35.6mm X 31.6mm X 9.4mm	1500	1800
10	32	Fragment of Roman Imbrex	Ceramic	1	32.75	Small fragment of red coloured ceramic tile with external and internal matching curve. Even thickness at 16.4mm. An estimated diameter from this sherd is taken to be between 160 and 200mm. Imbrex however were not necessarily made on a standardised mould (some were formed on workers thighs!) This piece would seem to conform to typical curves. Examples tend to give length, two widths (they taper in shape along the length) and height of curve. Two examples are: 1. Housestead Roman Fort - the Grandest Station... by Alan Rushworth and 2. www. Roman Villa and Late Roman Infant Cemetery. These give ranges: Length 44-47.5cm, Width 15.5-19.5cm and 16.5-20.5cm with heights 6.6-9.0 cm.	Thickness 16.4mm, Length of frag. 43.4mm, Width of frag. 37mm	43AD	410AD
3	28	Buckle	Copper Alloy	1	3	Half of a small rectangular buckle, slightly domed left to right. The bars are thin but well-made, with beaten decoration ( see below). Using Whitehead (2003) for reference, this seems too small for a shoe buckle (but too large and thin for a boot buckle - maybe a ladies shoe?	30mm longest side, 21 mm longest broken side, 3mm thickness of bars.	1650	1750
2	21	Part of clay pipe stem	Pipe clay	1	8.56g	Piece of clay pipe stem inscribed on one side "...inal 1715 Revive(d)..." and on the other side. "...(illegible) then Centenary Pip..." The diameter is thicker at one end than the other and has a very small bore.		1815?	1815?

**Appendix 4:  
Flint Tools for KP136 and KP136A**

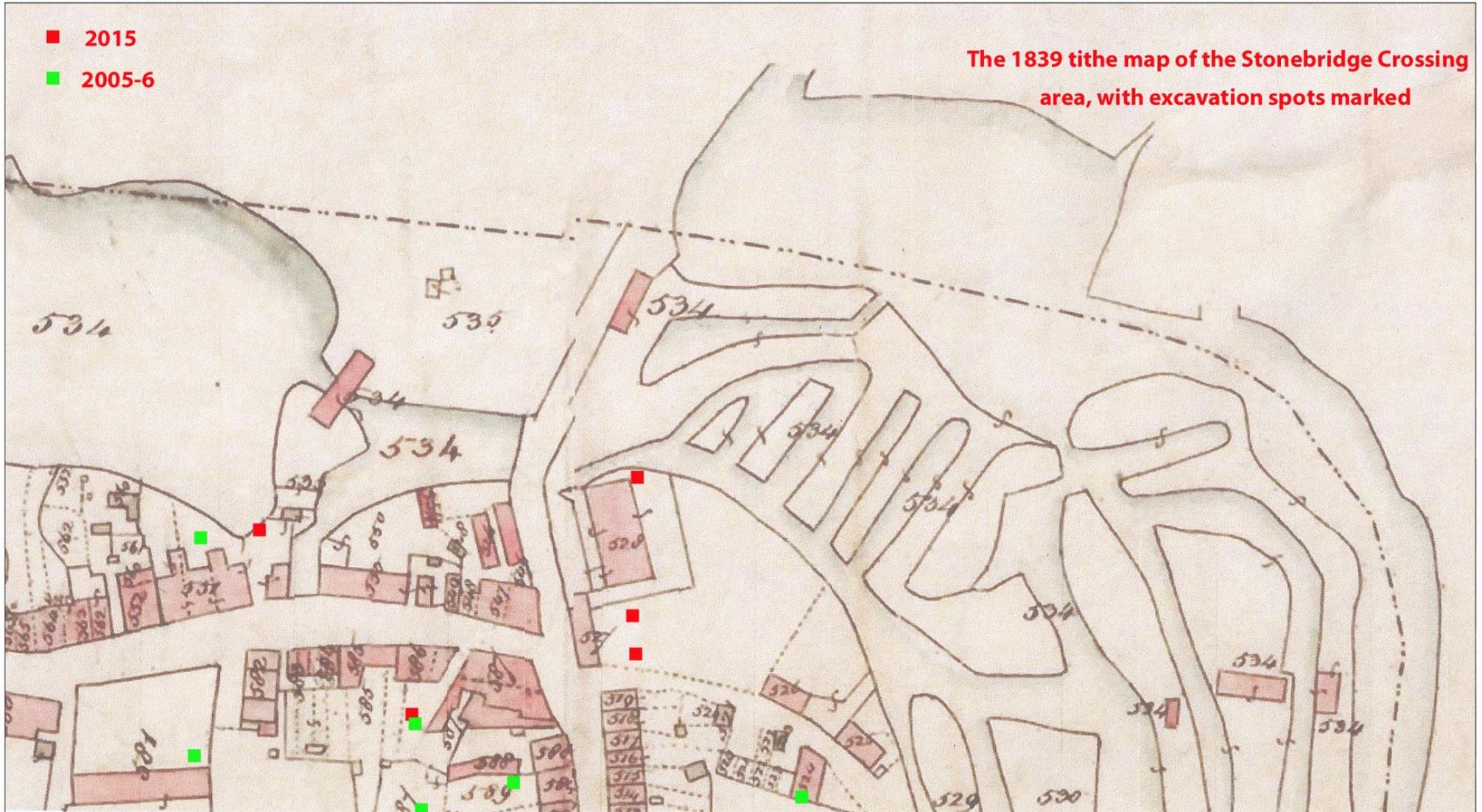
**Flint tools from K136**

<b>Catalogue No.</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Period</b>
902	2	Thumbnail scraper	EN
903	2	Notched bladelet	M
904	2	Piercer	?
905	2	Piercer	M
906	3	Bladelet for microliths	M

**Flint tools from 136A**

<b>Catalogue No.</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Period</b>
894	3	thumbnail scraper	M / EN
895	3	microlith	M
896	3	part of a tranchet adze	M
897	5	crude awl	EN?
898	6	tool frag? Worked out core?	N? CHK
899	8	axe form?	P? CHK
900	8	thumbnail scraper on blade	M
901	6	notched microlith	M

Appendix 5:  
The 1839 tithe map and schedule for the study area.<sup>19</sup>



<sup>19</sup> Tithe map for Faversham 1839 KCC Archives, Maidstone.

## Tithe Schedule 1839: Important buildings around SBC.<sup>20</sup>

Number	Use	Owner	Occupier
526	house, garden, stable	Julius Shepherd	himself
527	cottage*	Julius Shepherd	himself
528	warehouse and yard**	Julius Shepherd	himself
529	garden [on island]	Julius Shepherd	himself
530	Island garden	Julius Shepherd	himself
534	powder mill, engine house, water, garden	William and Edward Hall	themselves
535	meadow, orchard	William and Edward Hall	themselves
547	cottage	Thomas Wildish	himself et al
548	cottage	William Godhugh	Whilsey et al
549	cottage	William Godhugh	Whilsey et al
550	4 tenements & buildings	Thomas Harrison	himself et al
551	3 houses and gardens***	Thomas Plummer	himself et al
554	Cow Lodge, Stonebridge	Elizabeth Fowler	John Withers
558	House & 2 tenements	Edward Hughes	Edward Bowles et al
560	2 cottages	Mary Cain	herself et al
561	cottage and garden	Charles Lightfoot	himself et al
515	house and garden	John Webb	himself and another
516	house and garden	Thomas Maytom	James Saunders
517	house and garden	John Webb	himself and another
518	house and garden	William Murton	Mannouch
519	house and garden	Thomas Wildish	George Clifford
585	cottage	William Arrol	George Scoons
586	3 cottages and gardens^	William Rigden	himself et al
587	The Bull Inn	William Rigden	himself et al
588	4 tenements	John Coulter	himself et al
589	2 tenements	William Bennett	William Fowler

\* Nowadays, Forge House, 64 West Street (KP136 and KP136A)

\*\* Wool Warehouse, nowadays Twymans Mill (KP132)

\*\*\* 50-52 Tanners St, built 1770 as houses for Royal Gunpowder Works Officials (KP129)

^ The middle one of these is the predecessor of No 3 Tanners Street (KP9A)

There are some very familiar Faversham names here - Shepherd (brewing), Wildish (farming), Rigden (brewing), Hall (gunpowder).

<sup>20</sup> Tithe Schedule for Faversham available free of charge on the KAS website [www.kentarchaeology.org.uk/](http://www.kentarchaeology.org.uk/) home page