

**Faversham Conservation Area
Character Appraisal & Management Plan
Public Consultation Draft
August 2023 (V3.1)**



Contents

Forward.....	4
1. Introduction.....	6
1.1 Purpose of the Document	6
1.2 How to Use the Document	6
1.3 Statutory and Policy Context.....	7
2. Heritage Assets	12
2.1 The Conservation Area	12
2.2 Other Statutory Designations.....	12
2.3 Landscape Designations	13
2.4 Non-Statutory Heritage Designations	14
3. Special Interest and Character	16
3.1. Significance.....	16
3.2 History	16
3.3 Landscape Character	20
3.4 Townscape Character	22
3.5 Architecture and Buildings	25
3.6 Materials and Detailing	36
3.7 Harm.....	40
3.8 Summary of Special Interest and Character	41
4. Character Areas.....	44
4.1 Overview	44
4.2 Town Centre and Abbey.....	46
4.3 Faversham Creek.....	50
4.4 Davington	52
4.5 South and West (Railway)	54
4.6 Recreation Ground and Cemetery	57
5. Design.....	60
5.1 Recent Development.....	60
5.2 Development and Design Principles	62
6. Management Plan	63
6.1 Heritage Values	63

Faversham Conservation Area Appraisal & Management Plan

6.2	Heritage-led Economic Development	64
6.3	Enhancement of the Public Realm	67
6.4	Sustainability	68
6.5	Protection	69
6.6	Effective Planning	72
7.	Supporting Information	75
7.1	Sources of Information	75
7.2	Grade I and II* Listed Buildings	75
7.3	High Street Task Force Vitality and Viability Priorities	77
Appendix 1 – Boundary Changes		79
Appendix 2 – 2004 Character Appraisal		83
Contact		147

Forward

Historic buildings and places add to the quality of people's lives and help to create a sense of place that we all identify with.

As a community and as a local authority, we have a responsibility to safeguard our historic assets for future generations and to make sure that they are not compromised by unsympathetic alterations or poor-quality developments. Conservation area designation and subsequent management is one way in which this can be achieved.



Conservation areas are not intended to halt progress or to prevent change. Rather, they give the local community and the Borough Council the means to positively manage change and to protect what is special about the area from being harmed or lost altogether.

Swale Borough is fortunate in having such a rich and varied mix of built and natural heritage. The Borough Council wants to see it used positively as a catalyst to sustainable, sensitive regeneration and development, and to creating places where people want to live, work, and make the most of their leisure time. To that end, we have reviewed the Faversham Town Conservation Area and the results of that review are set out in this document, which the Borough Council is now seeking constructive feedback on.

This is one of a series of conservation area reviews which the Borough Council is committed to undertaking, following the adoption of the Swale Heritage Strategy 2020 – 2032.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mike Baldock". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly stylized font.

Councillor Mike Baldock
Swale Borough Council Deputy Leader and Heritage Champion



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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Document

This document is a Conservation Area Character Appraisal for the Faversham Conservation Area in Swale. The document may be used to inform planning decisions, planning policy-making and proposals to enhance or regenerate the conservation area.

Faversham is an historic town in Swale, 11 Kilometres east of Sittingbourne and 14.5 kilometres northwest of Canterbury. The town is at the head of a narrow tidal creek flowing north into The Swale waterway.

The boundary of the designated Faversham Conservation Area is shown on Plan 1. It includes the historic town centre together with surrounding employment and residential areas, part of the Faversham Creek, and part of Davington.

1.2 How to Use the Document

Chapter 2 identifies Faversham's heritage and describes the statutory and policy context for the character appraisal and management plan.

Chapter 3 seeks to describe the special architectural or historic interest and character of the Conservation Area. This is of key importance in informing planning decisions, planning policy-making and proposals to enhance or regenerate the conservation area. This chapter identifies key examples of buildings and other features.

Chapter 4 considers different character areas within the Conservation Area, including key streets.

Chapter 5 focuses on design in recent development and design principles for future development.

Chapter 6 contains the management plan.

Chapter 7 includes supporting information

1.3 Statutory and Policy Context

The statutory definition of a conservation area is given in Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990:

‘areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance’.

This document helps to describe the special architectural or historic interest and character of the Faversham Conservation Area.

Conservation Area status provides protection, including the following:

- Control over the demolition of buildings;
- Protection of trees;
- Removal of certain permitted development rights (through an Article 4 Direction).

Section 71 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 makes provision for the ‘Formulation and publication of proposals for preservation and enhancement of conservation areas’. Chapters 5 and 6 of this document respond to this.

Section 72 comprises a special duty in planning decision making:

‘In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any powers under any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area’.

This document should assist in the application of Section 72 by helping to define character.

The National Planning Policy Framework 2021 refers to significance. Some confusion can arise from Historic England’s guidance (Conservation Principles 2008) which defines significance in a different way to the legislation. For clarity, this document interprets significance in accordance with the wording in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, so relating to the ‘special architectural or historic interest’ of the area.

The Swale Borough Local Plan Bearing Fruits 2031 (adopted 2017) contains policies on a range of issues, including policy specific to the historic environment. Statement 7 is a Strategic overview of Swale's heritage assets, including Faversham.

Policy CP 8: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' sets general requirements for heritage.

More detailed development management policies specifically dealing with the historic environment are:

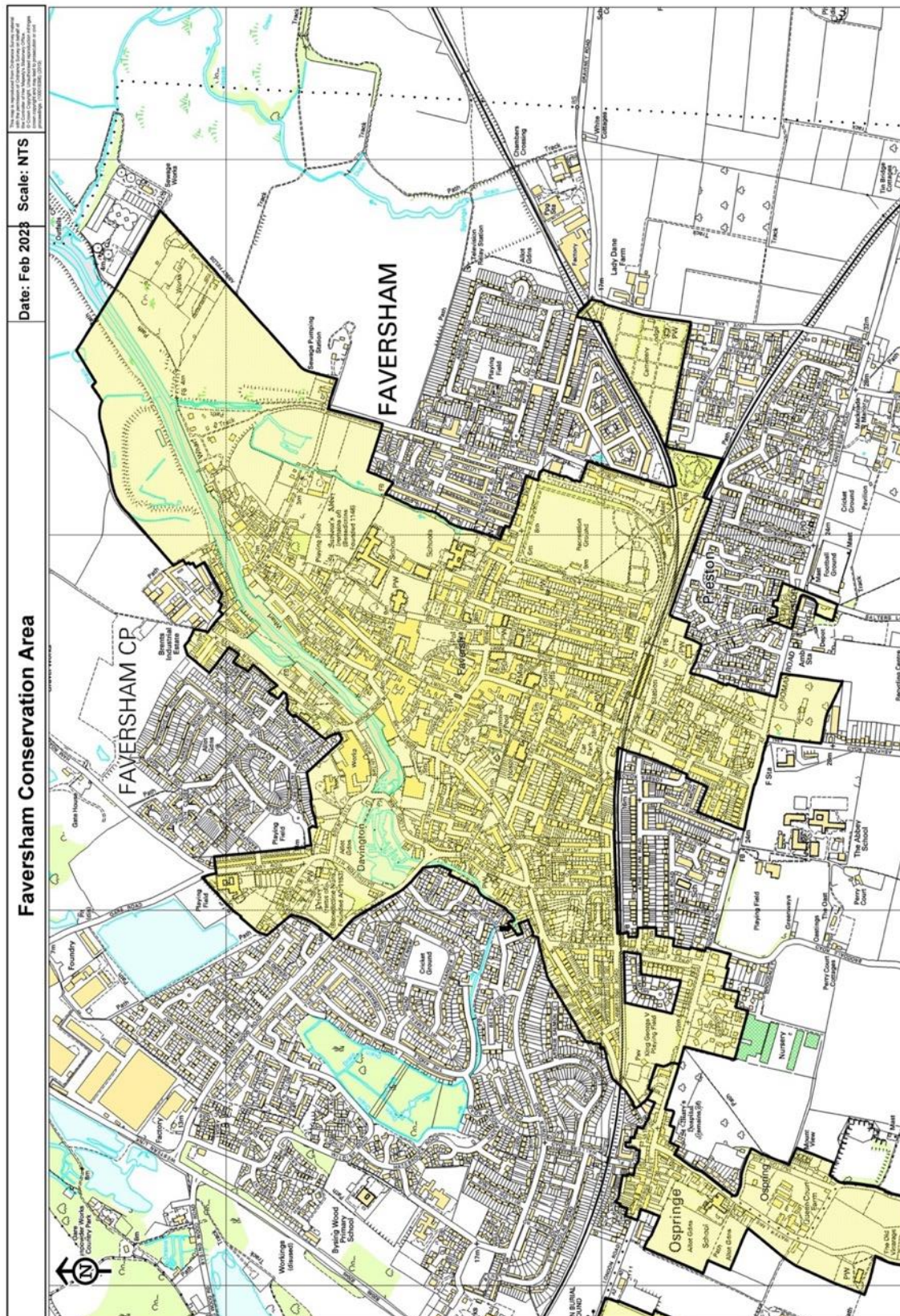
- Policy DM 32: Development involving listed buildings
- Policy DM 33: Development affecting a conservation area
- Policy DM 34: Scheduled Monuments and archaeological sites
- Policy DM 35: Historic parks and gardens
- Policy DM 36: Area of high townscape value

Policy DM 33 deals specifically with conservation areas, largely reflecting national policy and guidance.

The Faversham Creek Neighbourhood Plan includes historic environment and heritage asset policies, HE1, HE2, HE3, HE4. These relate to designated and non-designated heritage assets and archaeological remains. Other policies deal with a range of land-use, design, environment and other matters. There are also site-specific policies.

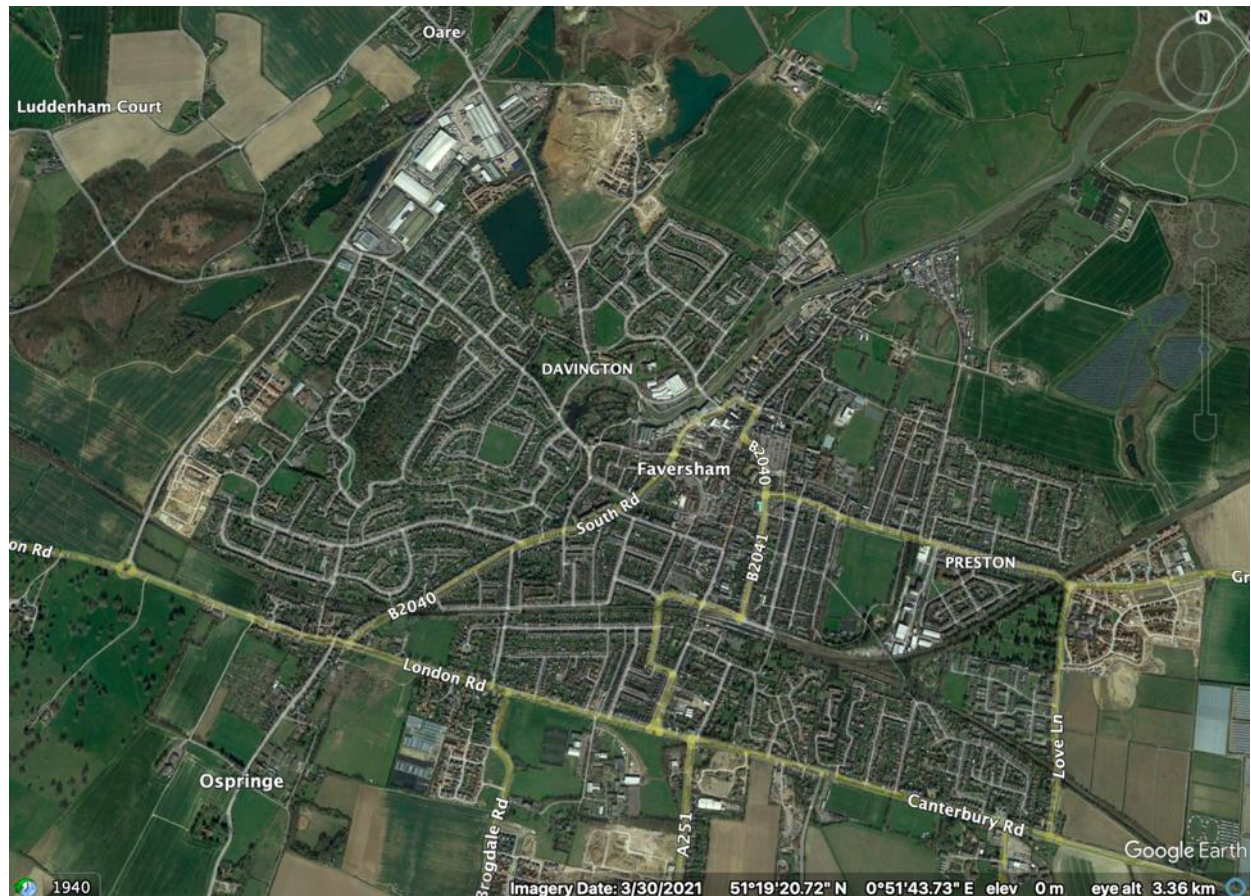
A Neighbourhood Plan for the whole parish is being prepared by Faversham Town Council. This is at the Regulation 14 consultation stage. The emerging plan will become a material consideration at the examination stage and, once 'made' would replace the Faversham Creek Neighbourhood Plan.

Faversham Conservation Area Appraisal & Management Plan



Conservation Area Boundary. Note, the plan also shows the Osprings and Preston-Next-Faversham Conservation Areas.

Faversham Conservation Area Appraisal & Management Plan



Faversham (Google Earth, July 2023)



2. Heritage Assets

2.1 The Conservation Area

Faversham Town Conservation Area was designated in 1971 and the boundary was last reviewed in 2004. Faversham is by far the biggest of three Conservation Areas in the Town Council's area, the others being 'Preston Next Faversham' and 'Ospringle' (see Plan 1).

Faversham has had various Article 4 Directions, dating from 1952 (no longer in force) onwards. In 2007, an Article 4 Direction relating to the Faversham Conservation Area was made, providing controls over alterations (including painting of masonry and to of enclosure), installation of satellite dishes, provision of hardstanding and extensions (including porches) where the elevation/area in question fronts a highway, waterway or an open space. This is currently in force.

Other past and current Article 4 Directions relate to different properties and can be viewed here:

<https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/article-4-directions>

2.2 Other Statutory Designations

2.2.1 Listed Buildings

Faversham Town Council area has 349 listed buildings, including three Grade I and twenty three Grade II* listed buildings (see 7.2). The majority of these are located within the Faversham Conservation Area.

The extent of listing and grade of listed buildings reflects their age to a considerable degree. The Grade I and most Grade II* listed buildings are mainly mediaeval in origin, often with later additions and alterations. Grade II* listings also account for several Georgian buildings, though some of these include medieval fabric. Listed buildings from the 19th century tend to be Grade II, mainly. Only one building from the inter-war or post-war period is listed.

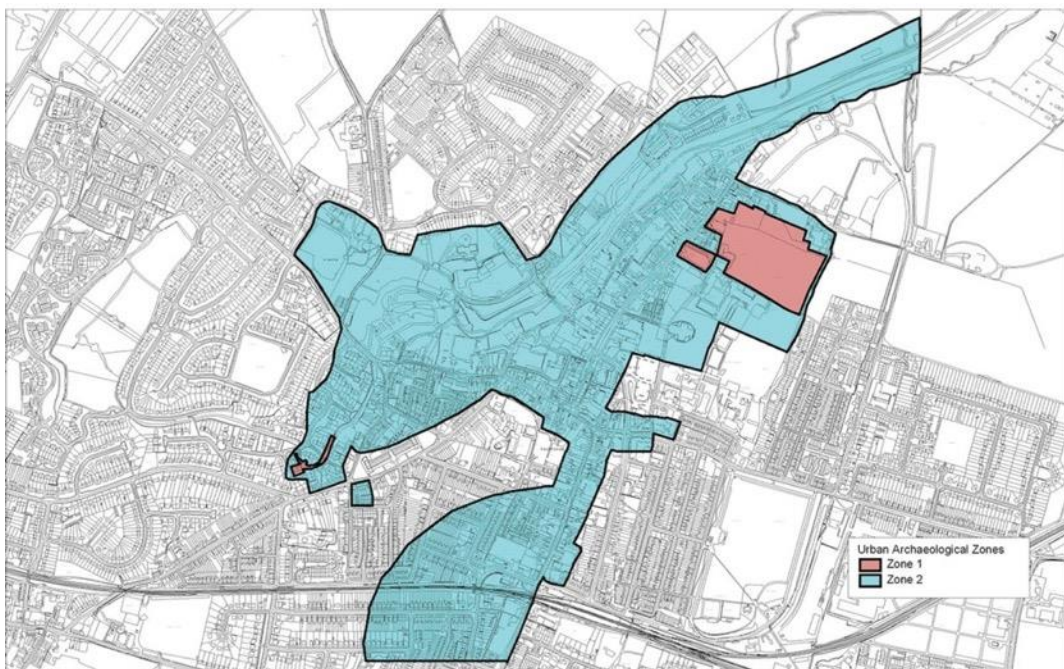
2.2.2 Scheduled Monuments and Archaeology

Scheduled Monuments in the Conservation Area are:

St Saviour's Abbey, including the remains of an Iron Age farmstead and Faversham Roman villa, which includes the below- ground remains of the medieval Royal Abbey of St Saviour, a first century AD Iron Age farmstead and of the Faversham Roman villa.

Chart Gunpowder Mills, which contains visible remains from the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries including a pair of timber-frames, weatherboarded mills, a blast wall and wheel pits.

Some of the Conservation Area is recognised as an Urban Archaeology Zone (see plan below).



Urban Archaeology Zone: (zone 1 relates to the scheduled monuments)

2.3 Landscape Designations

There are no registered historic parks and gardens in the Conservation Area.

Part of The Swale Site of Special Scientific Interest overlaps the northeast part of the Conservation Area. There are high and medium priority habitats identified in various

parts of the area, including around the Creek and water channels around the Brents. These include saltmarsh, mudflat and reedbeds.

There is a high correlation between conservation of the historic environment and natural environment in parts of Faversham.

2.4 Non-Statutory Heritage Designations

Swale Borough Council maintains a local list (non-designated heritage assets). This is a material consideration in planning decisions.

<https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/heritage-and-landscape/swales-local-heritage-list>

Faversham and Oare Creeks have been recognised as Heritage Harbours by the Maritime Heritage Trust, National Historic Ships UK and Historic England.



3. Special Interest and Character

3.1. Significance

This Chapter and Chapter 4 describe the ‘significance’ or ‘special architectural or historic interest’ and ‘character or appearance’ of the Faversham Town Conservation Area.

The Conservation Area includes a concentration of listed buildings, historic townscape and other features spanning several centuries and including considerable survival of medieval Faversham. This, together with the Creek and other landscape features, creates an area of considerable significance, quality and distinctiveness.

3.2 History

3.2.1 Early Development

Faversham is a port and market town and one of the main towns in Swale. The heritage significance of Faversham derives from its development from Saxon times to the present day, as a port settlement focussed on the Creek, with each phase of development evident in the town’s plan and built form.

The settlement developed on raised ground at the head of Faversham Creek. The town is believed to pre-date the Roman period, but developing as a trading harbour in Saxon times. By the medieval period, it had become an important seaport and market town.

The Royal Abbey of St Saviour was established in 1147. The abbey site is now a playing field, but Abbey Farm survives and so does the abbey’s guest house (Arden’s House in Abbey Street).

Historically the town focused on the port and was positioned a little to the north of Watling Street, and as a result did not develop in a linear fashion (like most other settlements on the Roman road). In the late medieval period quays were constructed along the east side of the creek.

3.2.2 Urban Expansion

By the late 16th century, much of London’s grain was being shipped through the port. In the 17th and 18th centuries oyster fishing, gunpowder manufacture and brewing were among the industries that flourished.

In the 19th century the brickmaking industry expanded. Also, the town expanded into the surrounding fruit orchards and hop fields, including housing expansion around the new railway (1858). This accounts for much of the south part of the Conservation Area.

Housing expansion continued into the 20th century in the form of streets of terraced housing. There are also semi-detached housing and larger blocks of housing, with more elaborate detailing.



Housing: The diverse range of housing reflects rapid expansion in the later 19th and early 20th centuries, following the opening of the new railway line in 1858.

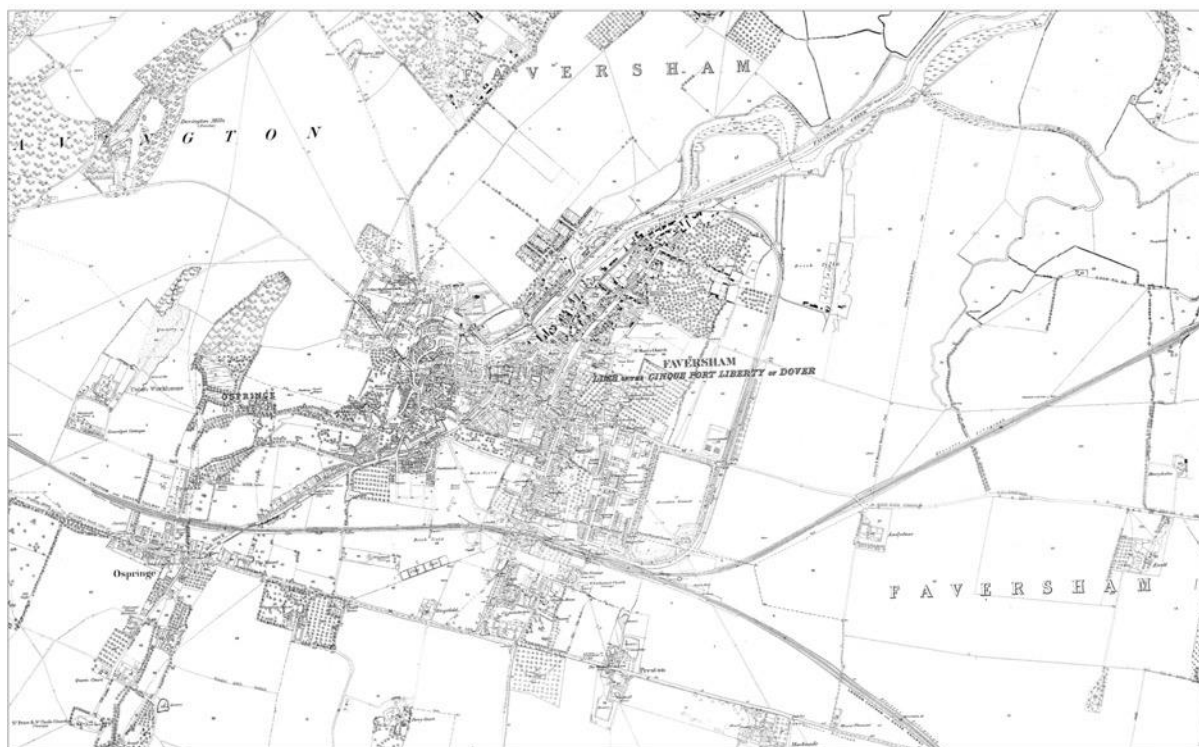
3.2.3 Later Twentieth Century and Today

During the latter part of the 20th century, extensive residential estates were built which merged the town with nearby historically distinct settlements of Ospringle, Preston Next Faversham and Davington. Recent housing development also flanks both sides of the creek, in some instances preventing or restricting public access to the creek.

Later in the 20th century, traditional and port-related industries declined. Such decline has been accompanied with the growth of the tourist and visitor economy, with some industrial buildings and complexes being repurposed to create visitor facilities and attractions, and also residential accommodation and workspace for smaller enterprises.

The Town Centre has also changed considerably and continues to adapt. The Town Centre is focused on West Street, East Street, Market Street, Market Place, Court Street and Preston Street.

Faversham Conservation Area Appraisal & Management Plan



Historical Map 1864-1895 – The port and town centre are well developed



Historical Map 1896-1897 – housing is being developed in response to the opening of the railway

Faversham Conservation Area Appraisal & Management Plan



Historical Map 1907-1908 – Further housing expansion is apparent on both sides of the railway. Also note the new cemetery to the east of the town.



Historical Map 1957-1986 – The town has expanded on all sides.

3.3 Landscape Character

3.3.1 Urban Fringe

For a town centre conservation area, Faversham is unusual for the inclusion of extensive natural landscape features. The urban town centre provides the focus, but the wider Conservation Area includes extensive housing areas, industry, and the urban fringe which includes agricultural land and sensitive landscapes, forming part of the setting of the town. Davington in particular has the feel of a rural village, rather than urban town.

3.3.2 Faversham Creek

Faversham Creek is a key natural landscape feature running through the town and linking to the Thames Estuary. There are built elements to the Creek, reflecting its use as a port and commercial waterway. The Creek is the reason for the development of Faversham Town over the centuries, so is a key part of the special historic interest and character of the Conservation Area. Beyond the built area of the Town, the Creek is flanked by sensitive green landscape with various formal designations (SSSI, Ramsar).



Faversham Creek: The main water channel is a key feature in terms of character and historic significance. It links the urban town to the open landscape setting.

Faversham Creek links to smaller water channels and water features, including Stonebridge Pond, the current form being created as part of the gunpowder industry. The water channels and allotments are part of a distinctive landscape and part of the natural and industrial character of the area.



Landscape: The Creek and its environs are part of Faversham's industrial heritage and part of the character of the Conservation Area, but also now have value in terms of amenity and biodiversity.

3.3.3 Green Spaces and Features

Across the Conservation Area, street and garden trees, woodland, hedges and green spaces form an important part of the character. The trees around Chart Mills were originally planted to moderate the effect of gunpowder explosions.

The Conservation Area includes a wide range of green spaces, including:

- Faversham Recreation Ground - the town's first formal park (recreation ground), laid out in 1860, and King George 5th recreation Ground;
- Faversham Cemetery (1898 with later addition) including Love Lane Chapel;
- Enclosed churchyards, which form the immediate setting of listed churches;
- Public gardens, such as Abbey Physic Community Garden and Brent Banks Community Garden;
- Public green spaces and 'village' greens (such as those between Upper Brents and the Creek);
- Landscape settings to buildings, such as the green landscaped area around the alms house in South Road;
- Front and rear gardens and enclosed grounds.



Settings: Some historic buildings have green landscape settings, both formal and informal.

3.4 Townscape Character

The Faversham Town Conservation Area has an historic medieval core, centred on the Market Place and connecting streets. The original medieval layout of narrow plots survives, though some properties have been linked internally. The built form comprises continuous conjoined frontages, which are a mix of surviving medieval buildings and later buildings. The townscape character is formed by the rear of pavement frontages, creating a strong sense of enclosure and definition of streets. Market Place is the main public square and confluence of the main commercial streets.

This strongly enclosed, urban form is also reflected in the industrial (or former industrial) streets around the town centre. Industrial areas include larger building complexes, including the historic brewery sites.



Townscape character in much of the Conservation Area is based on rear of pavement frontages which create a strong sense of enclosure and spatial quality to streets and spaces. This is demonstrated by Tanner Street (left image) and West Street (right image).

The Creek is flanked by surviving industrial buildings, some larger scale, but also by recent housing. Whilst some industrial buildings have their ends to the Creek, with main elevations facing along the Creek, more recent housing development encloses and faces directly onto the Creek.

The southern part of the town on both sides of the railway largely comprises 19th and early 20th century terraced houses and villas. Many residential terraces have rear of pavement frontages, but some are set back behind front courts or front gardens. Mainly terraces were developed as a whole, so have uniform building characteristics. Some terraces were developed incrementally, so have varied character.

In addition to the areas above, quite a lot of the conservation area is characterised by rear of pavement building frontages. There are numerous key buildings standing in landscape, including churches and churchyards.

Views, vistas and glimpses are part of the character and include:

- Views along streets to buildings and townscape at the ends;
- Views along and across the Creek;
- Wider views of landmark structures, including the church spires and towers;
- Glimpses between gaps in built frontages.



3.5 Architecture and Buildings

3.5.1 Architectural Diversity

Faversham is a large and complex Conservation Area, developed over centuries, so characterised by architectural diversity. The character is based on a mix of local vernacular buildings, functional industrial buildings and also an eclectic mix of more formal architecture. There is considerable survival of medieval buildings. This includes concentrations of timber framed buildings, but also gothic churches and public buildings. There are extensive areas of terraced housing.

Formal buildings (polite architecture) demonstrate a range of stylistic influences, with a particular concentration of Georgian classicism, quite often involving remodelling of underlying medieval buildings. The nineteenth and twentieth centuries are more eclectic, with examples of Gothic revival, Arts and Crafts, Freestyle and Modern influences.

3.5.2 Medieval Buildings

There is a high degree of surviving Medieval and post-Medieval fabric in the form of timber-framed buildings, many with jettied (corbelled) upper storeys, which means that they project out further than lower stories and overhang the street.

Whilst many buildings survive substantially intact, there was a lot of remodelling in the Georgian era. Many Georgian frontages have medieval buildings behind their facades. Sometimes the jettied (corbelled) form is still apparent, sometimes not.

Several buildings associated with the Royal Abbey survive, in particular around Abbey Farm, including:

Minor Barn is a monastic barn, circa 1350. Aisled timber barn. Listed Grade I.

Major Barn is a monastic timber framed aisled barn, circa 1500 with early C19 alterations. Listed grade II*.

Abbey Fields Farmhouse circa C13 or early C14 with later alterations including a remodelling by Sir George Sondes in late C17 or early C18. Listed grade II*

Medieval Stables at Abbey Farm date from C14 or C15, extended to the southeast in early C19. Listed grade II*

Other buildings directly related to the Royal Abbey include:

Ardens House 80 Abbey Street which was the Guest house of Faversham Abbey and adjoins the outer gatehouse. Listed grade II*.

81 Abbey Street is a C15 timber-framed cottage and was also part of the Abbey buildings. Listed grade II*

Some of Faversham's churches have medieval origins and surviving fabric. These include:

St Mary of Charity Church is Medieval in origin. Cruciform church of C14-C15. In 1755 the interior of the nave was pulled down and replaced by George Dance in classical style. The central medieval tower was likewise pulled down in 1797 and an openwork spire of brick built at the west end of the church which was encased in stone in 1855 by George Gilbert Scott who also reworked the nave and transepts [1873-1875].

Church of St Mary Magdeline in Davington is substantially from the 12th and 13th centuries, with later alterations and additions. Nave of former Benedictine priory church, now an Anglican church. Mostly C12 but repaired and fitted out by Thomas Willement, antiquarian, and stained-glass artist, in 1845. Listed Grade I. Davington Priory Founded in 1153, immediately adjoins the Church and is listed Grade I.

St Catherine Church Preston Lane has Pre-Conquest origins, much fabric from the 12th and 13th century and greatly altered in the mid C19, including the spire. The church was refurnished in the mid C20. Listed Grade II*.



Church of St Mary Magdeline, Davington: listed Grade I.

Medieval public buildings of particular note include:

Guildhall is the centrepiece of Market Place. It was built as a Market Hall in 1574 and converted into the Guildhall in 1605 and then enlarged and rebuilt in 1814. From the original building. The market arcade on the ground floor survives. The first floor Council Chamber and clock tower date from the reconstruction of 1814. Listed Grade II*.

The Masonic Hall in Abbey Place was originally the Free Grammar School, built in 1587. The construction of the building is similar to the contemporary Guildhall. It is a timber-framed building, originally standing on an open arcade. Listed Grade II*.



Masonic Hall, Abbey Place: listed Grade II*.

Mediaeval commercial buildings and houses of note include:

84 Abbey Street is a timber framed house of c1589, refronted in early C19. The front forms part of terrace with no 82 and 83. Listed grade II*

87-92 Abbey Street are C15 timber-framed houses, refronted in the C18, but retaining the overhang of their 1st floor. Listed grade II*.

1 Market Place is timber framed, probably C17 and refronted in the C18. Listed grade II*

5-6 Market Place is C15 or possibly earlier, timber-framed houses built round an internal courtyard. Listed Grade II*.

121 West Street is a timber-framed house with the date 1697 written on, but certainly older than this, probably C16. Listed grade II*.

Phoenix Tavern in Abbey Street contains a part of a C14 medieval hall, but the external elevations are largely a result of Georgian remodelling. Listed Grade II.

Surviving medieval industrial heritage includes:

Buildings at Standard Quay (listed as Gillet's Granaries) which is a long range of former granaries or storehouses. A timber-framed building with brick infilling on a base of stone rubble. Listed grade II*.

The Training Ship Hazard in Conduit Street is a C15 timber-framed structure, originally old town warehouses and now used as a Training Ship. Built in the Kentish vernacular, it is a rare example of an early commercial building and an important historical link with the creek. Listed grade II*.



Industrial Heritage: Standard Quay (left): Group of surviving industrial buildings, medieval and later. Training Ship Hazard, listed Grade II*.

Chart Mills is one of the four surviving gunpowder incorporating mills, with millstone and large breast-shot iron water wheel, and thought to be the oldest one surviving anywhere in the world.

There are numerous other medieval buildings in Preston Street, West Street, Court Street, Market Place and other streets, including various Grade II listed buildings.

3.5.3 Georgian Buildings

The Georgian period in Faversham was characterised by more formal and classically inspired architecture. This included newbuild, but also remodelling of earlier buildings.

In many ways, Georgian architecture could not be further removed from Faversham's medieval buildings. Georgian architecture was strongly influenced by European classic architecture, characterised by formality, symmetry, use of regulating lines and proportioning systems and use of classical orders and detailing. Georgian construction was usually based on load-bearing walls, whilst medieval buildings had lead-bearing frames. Remodelled buildings can have a combination of both.

This created a substantial shift in character, from the more utilitarian, functional, informal and organic nature of medieval construction to the more formal and ordered nature of Georgian design.

There is now a strong Georgian character in many streets, including the commercial streets (though underlying fabric is often medieval). In the historic core in particular, this creates a distinctive character based on a mix of formal and rational Georgian form and detailing and informal medieval form and construction.

Notable buildings include:

St Mary of Charity Church was substantially altered in the Georgian period, as mentioned previously, including the addition of the spire. Listed grade I.

The Guildhall in Market Place (tower and upper level), mentioned previously, listed Grade II*.

Fremelin's Offices (including east wing and billiard room) which has a C18 frontage on a C16 house. Listed grade II*.



The Guildhall: The arcade at ground floor level is mediaeval, but most of the building was redevelopment by the Georgians.

There are several formal Georgian houses such as 23 Court Street, 35 Tanners Street and Delbridge House 53 Preston Street, St Mary's Vicarage 56 Preston Street, all listed grade II, and others.

Georgian buildings vary from more austere examples, with carefully proportioned and regular windows and fine glazing bars, to more elaborate buildings with classical detailing, such as door surrounds and porches.

There are numerous Grade II listed buildings of Georgian origin or comprising substantial Georgian remodelling of older buildings. These include houses, public buildings and commercial premises, including shops and pubs. An example is the Anchor Inn at the end of Abbey Street which dates from the 17th century and is listed grade II.

3.5.4 Victorian and Edwardian Buildings

The built heritage of the Victorian period is based on growth associated with industrial and commercial diversification and improvements to transport infrastructure. The associated urban expansion for housing is concentrated to the north and south of the railway line.

Building in this period often had a more urban, functional and utilitarian nature, including industrial buildings and housing with little or no ornamentation.

Key transport buildings and structure include:

Faversham Station, mid 19th century, including frontage building and engine, carriage and goods sheds (all listed Grade II).

The omnibus enquiry office in Court Street, early C19 single storey building, listed grade II.

Industrial buildings and complexes include:

Provender Mill, Belvedere Road is a four-five storey C19 warehouse and a prominent landmark along Faversham Creek. Listed grade II.

Fremlin's Brewery is extensive and includes a range of buildings and structures, with multiple grade II listings.

Old Brewery Store (Shepherd Neame) 5 Conduit Street, early 19th century. Listed Grade II.

Standard Quay had numerous additions and expansions, including Standard House (1840-50) and various warehouse buildings, now with multiple grade II listings. This includes Oyster Bay House (mid 19th century) which has a hoist and a doorway at each floor level and is a prominent landmark.

Belvedere Mill is C19, of five storeys with its characteristic projecting hoist bays. Listed Grade II.

Oast Preston Malthouse in Park Road, which includes two round kilns, formerly owned by Shepherd Neame.

Whittles Wharf, Swan Quay is C19 timber sheds and associated former steam powered sawmill.

Housing expansion in the later part of the 19th century and early 20th century included numerous new streets of terraced housing located around the route of the new railway line. These tend to be fairly utilitarian, creating a strong urban form and character.

Many of the terraces are two-storey brick (red and yellow) and plain tile terraces, some fronting directly onto the rear of the pavement, with yards to the rear. Many terraces are set back behind shallow front courts, with front bay windows.



Terraced housing: Typical terraced street (left) with brick and tile houses fronting directly onto the street. Some housing (right) has window bays and front courtyards.

There are also some larger town houses, with three or four storeys (with basement). Housing development also included semi-detached properties and larger single houses.

There are some distinctive residential developments and a scheme of particular note is:

Alms houses and Chapel 1-30 South Road. This is a Tudor Gothic revival style building (1863-4) which includes a 470 feet symmetrical range with return wings 120 feet long facing Tanners Street and Napleton Street. The chapel is a decorated stone building. This is a distinctive landmark feature in the Conservation Area, listed grade II.



Alms-houses and Chapel 1-30 South Road: listed grade II.

To support the new population, new public and commercial buildings were required. This included public houses, shops and offices, and new community buildings.

Public and community buildings include:

Church of St John the Evangelist, Upper Brents, 1881. Listed grade II.

Faversham Borough Council Offices (now Alexander Centre) 15-17 Preston Street, circa 1840, with Ionic porch. Listed grade II

Church of England Junior School (former Faversham National School), Church Road, 1852, including gatehouse and irregular quadrangle. Listed grade II.

Gardener's lodge Faversham Recreation Ground, 1860 in Picturesque Gothic style. Listed grade II.

3.5.5 Inter-war and Post-war Buildings

Residential urban expansion continued in the early 20th century. The two world wars interrupted development and are marked by:

Memorials to the victims of the 1916 Faversham Munitions Explosion Faversham Cemetery, Love Lane. Listed grade II*.

Faversham War Memorial Stone Street. Listed grade II.

From the inter-war period, the most interesting public buildings are:

Royal Cinema Market Place, 1936, Tudor style specifically to blend in with traditional buildings and including plaster-work panels with masks and strapwork and a projecting canopy supported by grotesque plastered female brackets. Listed grade II.

Tefler Hall, off Church Road, timber-clad, now converted to flats and a rare example locally of a building influenced by International Modernism.

Cardox Works, Abbeyfields, series of widely spaced wooden huts, associated with the explosives industry. Traces of a narrow-gauge track linking the buildings is visible in places.

From the post-war period, the post office is of interest, demonstrating the influence of Scandinavian design (sometimes referred to as the New Empiricism). Given the lack of distinctive buildings from this period, this is one of the more important unlisted buildings.



20th Century Buildings: The Royal Cinema (left, Grade II listed) and Post Office (right) are examples of 20th Century heritage.

There is relatively little heritage from the inter-war and post-war period, compared to previous centuries.

3.6 Materials and Detailing

3.6.1 Construction, Walling and Roofing

Construction refers to the essential structure of buildings and can include walling and roofing materials and building details such as buttresses, beams, brackets, joints gable as and dormers.

Medieval buildings are oak framed with timber lattice or lath and plaster infill panels, or some with brick panel infill. The frame bears the load. Many of the timber frames are visible, though some have been hidden by Georgian remodelling. Stone was used for the older churches and these include a mix of load-bearing construction and use of arches, piers and buttresses.

Georgian, Victorian and Edwardian buildings are mainly of load-bearing masonry construction, including brick, often with stone elements. Georgian buildings are characterised by fine brickwork and detailing. Industrial buildings and terraced housing form the 19th and early 20th centuries would generally utilise brick, with stone dressings.

Brickwork includes locally manufactured examples. There are various types of red and yellow brick commonly used in Kent, including speckled yellow bricks, which were made from clay mixed with flammable coal ash. Some Georgian buildings have fine red brickwork in Flemish bond or stucco. Walling sometimes has applied external surfaces, including the use of hanging tiles, mathematical tiles, render, stucco or timber weatherboarding. Weatherboarding is used throughout the area (including for housing and commercial or public buildings), but is a particular feature of buildings in Standard Quay.

Dressings, such as lintels and door and window surrounds, include stone, brick and stucco.



Materials and Construction: The Conservation Area has buildings from different periods and different types of construction, including stone structures, timber frame with plaster infill panels, and load-bearing masonry.

Clay tiles (peg tiles) are a common local vernacular materials. Local examples are red in colour with uneven surface. Slate is also used for many historic buildings.

3.6.2 Doors, Windows and Chimneys

Numerous properties have retained original doors and windows. Doors are generally of timber panel construction.

Older properties often have casement windows with timber frames. Georgian built properties or refaced properties have the characteristic timber sash windows, with multiple panes, vertical emphasis and fine glazing bars. There are numerous examples of bay windows, including repetitive use on housing terraces.

Buildings traditionally have chimneys, ranging from simple and utilitarian to elaborately decorated designs.



Doors and Windows: There is a wide variety of door and window types, including some very old and distinctive examples. Traditional doors and windows are of timber construction. Surviving historic glass can be identified by its uneven surface.

3.6.3 Detailing

Architectural and constructional details are an important part of character. Loss, alteration or erosion of details can cause incremental harm to the building and character of the Conservation Area.

Functional Elements: These include functional details like letter boxes, chimney stacks and pots, lintels, railings, steps and cast-iron rainwater goods. These differ greatly from simple functional designs to elaborate and decorated features.



Functional elements: The character of the Conservation Area depends on conservation of different building elements, such as timber windows, doors, cast-iron downpipes and gutters, bridges and other details.

Architectural detail: Many buildings include formal elements and details. These include classical porches, pediments, ironwork, pilasters and columns.



Architectural detail: Building details can include porches, classical features, stone mullions, window surrounds, plaques, quoins and a wide range of other features.

Decoration and Sculpture: Some buildings have decorative features such as plaster panels or pargeting, decorative brickwork, plaques, sculptural features, clocks and stained glass.



Decoration and sculpture: Buildings have a wide range of decorative elements, such as plasterwork, sculpture, and clocks.

Shopfronts: There are lots of surviving Georgian, Victorian and Edwardian shopfronts. These are mainly of timber construction, though some have masonry stallrisers. Shopfronts have a common formula of fascia, window(s) and door and stallriser, flanked by pilasters and capitals. They include symmetrical shopfronts, or side entrances, or dual entrances (one to the shop and one to the other parts of the premises). Earlier shopfronts tend to have smaller panes, whilst Victorian and later shopfronts have larger panes



Shopfronts: Traditional historic shopfronts have typical features, including fascia, pilasters, stallriser, doors and windows. Note the C18 shop front in Market Place with an unusual, curved corner. The jettied (corbelled) form of the building indicates the underlying medieval fabric.

Other Features: Industrial structures, gates, post boxes, walls and a range of other features contribute to the area's special interest and character. Some of these are individually listed or scheduled.



Other features: Industrial structures and buildings, post boxes, walls and other features contribute to the special interest and character of the Conservation Area.

3.6.4 Ground Surfaces and Street Furniture

Surviving historic ground surfaces are numerous and varied. They include stone, granite and brick setts and gutters and kerbs. There is also surviving street furniture, including pumps, lamp posts and bollards comprising reuse of canons. Some street surfaces, streetlamps and street furniture are listed, individually or collectively, including in Abbey Street and Court Street.

3.7 Harm

3.7.1 Loss of historic detail and fabric

Common forms of harm include:

- Replacement of roofing materials with concrete tiles or metal sheeting;
- Loss of original timber doors and windows, especially in housing, and replacement with uPVC;



Harm: Many houses have lost their original timber windows and doors. Street furniture is sometimes uncoordinated and untidy, creating a cluttered appearance and poor-quality public realm.

3.7.2 Public Realm

Harm to the public realm includes:

- Poor quality public realm, in particular in public car parks;
- Poor quality boundary treatments, such as security fencing;
- Visual impact of on-street parking;
- Uncoordinated street furniture and street clutter;
- The division of Court Street into pedestrian and trafficked sections, with uncoordinated ground surface treatments.

3.7.3 Deterioration

There are low vacancy rates and most buildings are in reasonable or good condition. There are clearly challenges in maintaining some of the older and larger buildings, such as the churches.

3.8 Summary of Special Interest and Character

Across the whole area, the special architectural or historic interest and character can be summarised as follows:

Historic Development: There is a high degree of surviving Medieval fabric in the historic core, much still apparent in the streetscape, but quite a lot hidden by Georgian frontages. There is surviving fabric from the ongoing industrial development of the town, including the port, brickmaking, brewing, and gunpowder manufacture. Quite a large part of the south part of the Conservation Area comprises housing expansion from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, focused around the railway.

Distinctive landscapes: Faversham Creek is a key features and the reason for the development of Faversham as a port and market town. This links to various water channels and features, including Stonebridge Pond. There is also a variety of green spaces, woodland, trees, hedges and garden spaces.

Townscape: The character of most streets is based on terraced or conjoined frontages, often rear of the pavement or slightly set-back, creating a strong sense of enclosure and definition to streets and spaces. Some terraces were constructed as a whole, in particular terraced housing. Other frontages have developed incrementally, so demonstrate a range of contrasting elements (for example West Street).

Architectural Diversity: The diverse character is based on the mix and contrast of building types, styles and construction, including timber framed medieval buildings, vernacular buildings, utilitarian housing and industrial buildings, more formal Georgian classicism, and the eclectic mix of Victorian and Edwardian buildings.

Materials: Walling materials range from oak-frames with timber lattice and plaster or brick panel infill panels, red and yellow bricks, stucco and render, and stone. Walling sometimes has applied external surfaces, including hanging tiles, render, stucco or timber weatherboarding. Roofing materials include clay tiles and slates. Historic window, doors and shopfronts are generally timber.

Details: Building detailing includes walling, roofing, buttresses, beams, brackets, joints, doors, windows, letter boxes, chimney stacks and pots, lintels, cast-iron rainwater goods, classical porches, pediments, pilasters and columns, ironwork, surviving shopfronts, decorative plaster, art and sculpture, railings, stained glass and a diverse range of other features.



4. Character Areas

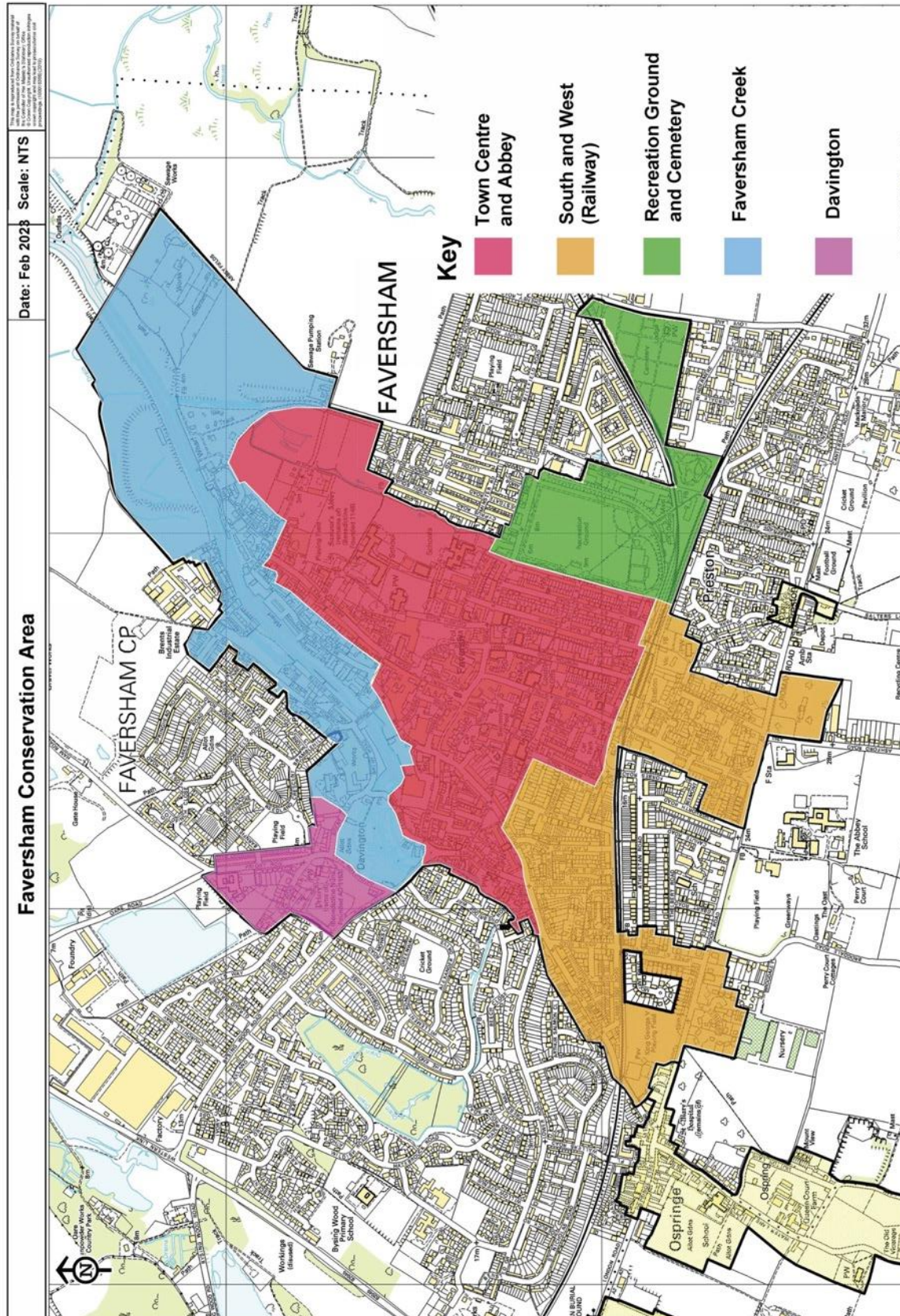
4.1 Overview

To augment Chapter 3, five character areas have been identified (see Plan 2). These are:

- Town Centre and Abbey;
- Faversham Creek;
- Davington;
- South and West (Railway);
- Recreation Ground and Cemetery.

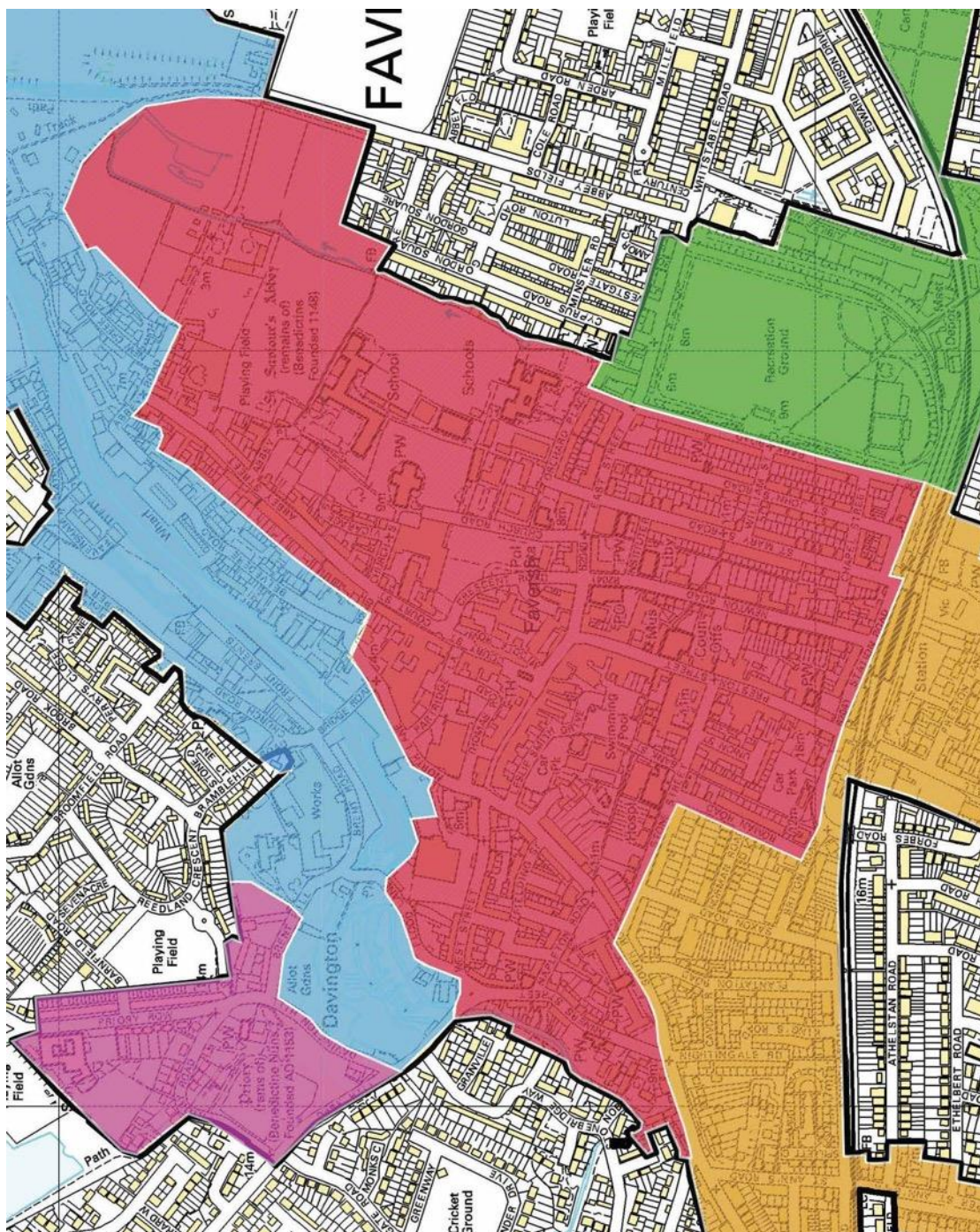
These are fairly large areas, so character is described in broad terms. Key streets are also highlighted.

For more information on individual buildings and features, see Chapter 3.



Character areas plan. The pale-yellow areas are the separate Ospringe and Preston Next Faversham Conservation Areas.

4.2 Town Centre and Abbey



Town Centre and Abbey character area plan.

The compact core of the Town Centre contains the main concentration of medieval and post-medieval buildings, some remodelled by the Georgians. Much medieval fabric is concentrated in and around the commercial core of the Town Centre, in West Street, Abbey Street and Market Place, Preston Street, West Street and Court Street. The contrast between the more organic timber-framed buildings and the classical formality of the Georgian buildings (or Georgian frontages added to medieval buildings) is an important part of the character.

The streets are generally flanked by rear-of-the-pavement building frontages, creating a strong urban character. The scale of buildings is generally 2-3 storeys, with some taller landmark buildings.

This area also has the main concentration of public buildings. Industrial sites, including breweries, are located around the edge of the core.

Abbey Farm The site of the abbey is now a school playing field, but there are surviving buildings from the time of the monastery, including older parts of St Mary of Charity Church and Abbey Farm. The three open fields to the northwest, northeast and southeast of Abbey farm form the setting of its Grade II* and Grade I listed buildings and its historic farmstead layout.

Market Place is the main public space, with an array of buildings ranging in date from the C13 to the C20, including brick fronted, timber-framed, mathematically tiled and stuccoed walls and varied roofs, mostly steeply pitched with colourful Kent peg tiles and studded with chimney stacks. **Middle Row** is a narrow street created by the later insertion of a row of buildings into the original width of Court Street and Market Place and has surviving historic surfaces.

Court Street is wide and has buildings dating from between C15-C18, many timber-framed. It has two groups of brewery buildings. The 'Whitbread' complex on the east side of the road (no longer used for brewing) is a group of C19 brewery buildings. The Shepherd Neame brewery is on the west side of the road. Historic ground surfaces survive in parts of Court Street, including kerbstones, granite and limestone setts and York Stone slabs.

Abbey Street originally linked to the Abbey. Between Court Street and the site of the abbey gateway, Abbey Street is of exceptional interest, comprising almost entirely of medieval and post medieval timber-framed buildings, many with gabled fronts and first floor overhangs and some a later (Georgian) skin of brick and tile. Other parts of Abbey Street include a mix of buildings dating from C14 to C18 and some terraced houses built mainly in the first half of the C19. At Abbey Green, an open green space marks the site of the abbey's inner precinct. The C17 Anchor Inn terminates the view along Abbey Street. Some historic street features and surfaces survive, including iron cellar grilles, granite sett paving and old lighting columns and granite kerbs.

Abbey Place once formed part of the abbey precinct, between inner and outer gates. It includes C18 and C19 houses and cottages and a former church with rudimentary classical detailing. Two cottages at the eastern end include ragstone rubble walling, once part of the abbey. Grass verges and street trees give Abbey Place a spacious and green character.

Church Street is narrow and encloses a dramatic view towards St Mary of Charity Church.

Tanners Street takes its name from the tanning trade once practised, but physical survivals owe more to the gunpowder industry. It has an informal and organic character, with rises and falls, twists and turns, and narrowing and widening. Part of the street is edged by an old ragstone wall that once enclosed the gunpowder works. The street has very varied architecture, from timber framed medieval buildings to 19th and 20th Century brick housing and public buildings.

West Street is one of Faversham's most historic streets, formed the town's main east-west axis during Anglo-Saxon times and served as the town's 'High Street'. West Street includes unbroken rear-of-pavement building frontages, with buildings dating from C15 to C20. Some have been refronted, though upper floor overhangs generally survive. They mainly comprise Kentish vernacular buildings with steeply pitched gables and timber-framing, plaster infill, brick nogging, red brick and occasionally yellow brick, russet-coloured, peg tiled roofs, mathematical tiling and pargetting.

Market Street connects Market Place with Preston Street with many buildings now dating from the C20.

East Street survives from Faversham's medieval street pattern. The western section is an integral part of the town centre environment. This character changes with the Post Office, which is set back, but also has its own merits. Further out, East Street has a more residential character.

Church Road channels a view towards St Mary of Charity Church. The road includes several distinctive buildings, including the red brick bulk of the former brewery, former National School and police station. Some buildings and walls are of flintwork construction.

Preston Street: The older, northern section Preston Street contains buildings from the C15-C18, characterised by timber-framed construction and traditional finishes. The later parts of the street date largely from the second half of the C19, many of red and yellow brick with Welsh slate covered roofs. Buildings are mainly two and three-storeys with an array of brick chimney stacks.



Town Centre and Abbey: The town centre is focused around West Street, Abbey Street and Market Place, Preston Street, West Street, Court Street, and Market Place, surrounded by the former abbey site, St Mary of Charity Church and surrounding industrial and commercial areas.



Faversham Creek, as a navigable waterway, was the reason for Faversham developing as a port and market town. The Creek is flanked by the town centre to the southeast and housing and industry to the northwest. It links the urban core of Faversham to the wider landscape setting.

Landscape is an important part of character, including the water channel, mudflats, chalk streams and water features, green spaces.

Standard Quay, for centuries a principal quay in the port of Faversham, is a significant part of the Conservation Area, with surviving industrial heritage spanning several centuries, including C18 and C19 weatherboarded warehouses and workshops with gables, loft and loading doors, and corrugated iron roofs and a C17 warehouse on the eastern edge of the quay of stone brick and half-timbered and infilled with various patterns of red brick nogging.

Town Quay played a key role in the development of Faversham's port and includes a medieval timber-framed warehouse (now known as 'training ship' Hazard) and surviving granite paving. This and the surrounding sites in Conduit Street and Belvedere Road provide a concentration of industrial heritage associated with the Creek and brewing, including Belvedere Mill with its projecting hoist bays and also the former Whittle's Timber Yard.

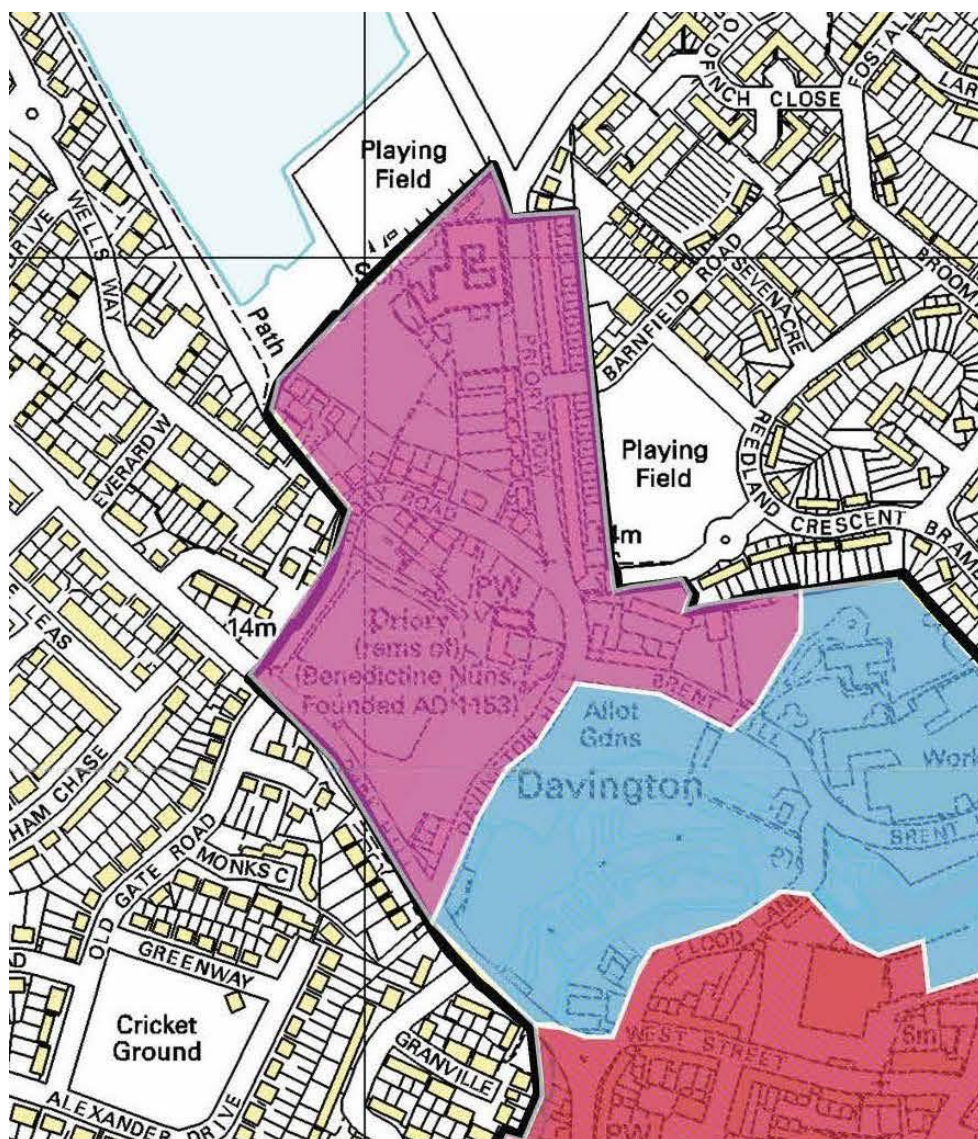
Ordnance Wharf includes surviving elements from former gunpowder works, bridges, walls and other infrastructure features.

Front Brents and Upper Brents are characterised by single and two storey C19 terraced and other housing and green spaces and trees.



Faversham Creek: was the focus for the development of Faversham as a port and market town.

4.4 Davington



Davington character area plan.

Davington has a village character, focused around the Church of St Mary Magdalene and its walled churchyard and Davington Priory. St Mary Magdalene church is set back in a small graveyard enclosed by high flint and stone rubble walls and entered through a clay-tiled lychgate. Surviving priory buildings include the prioress's parlour, the library, the western alley of the cloister and the Norman doorway of the refectory, now forming part of a private house to the south side of the church.

Davington is separated from the main part of the town by walled wooded areas and allotments, spaced around water channels. Stonebridge Pond survives from the gunpowder industry.

Davington Hill runs alongside Stonebridge Pond and has a steep gradient. It has the character of a rural lane with few buildings and surrounding landscape dominated by trees and green spaces, with glimpses of the tower of Davington church. At the bottom of the hill are distinctive C16 house and a group of C18 cottages, including white-painted weatherboarding and Kent peg tiled roofs. The top of the hill is flanked by the remains of the old priory wall, with heavily buttressed medieval stonework and the postern gate.

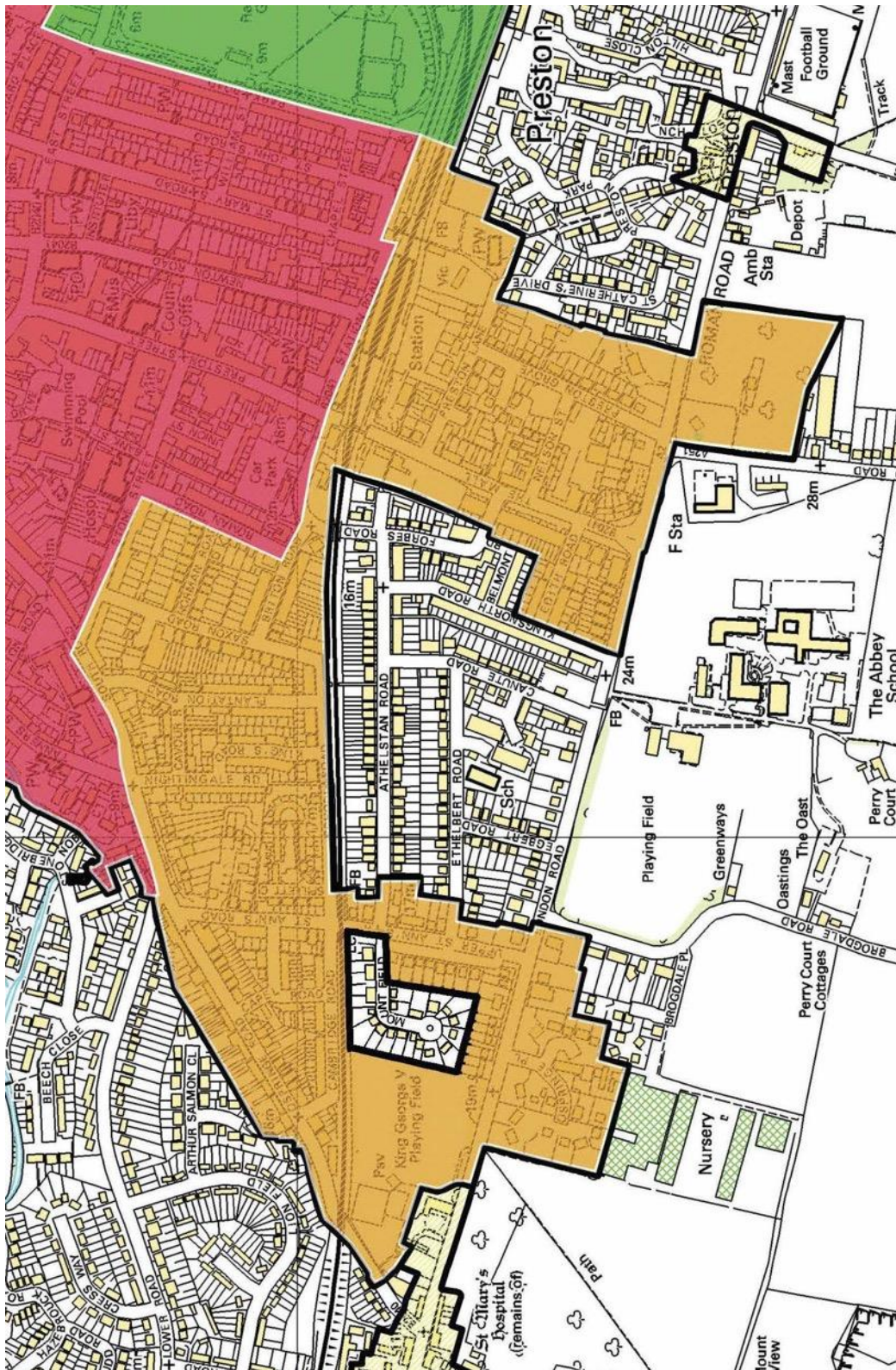
Priory Row has mid-Victorian yellow brick terraced houses along the eastern side and also Davington School in yellow and red bricks with clay tiled roofs in a vernacular Gothic style.

Brent Hill has a steep gradient and links Davington to the Creek area. The upper part of the hill has panoramic views over Stonebridge Pond and across Faversham town. Much of the road is enclosed between red and yellow brick walls, some built in the C18 as blast walls to minimise damage to neighbouring properties from explosions in the gunpowder works.



Davington: This part of the Conservation Area has a village character, with the Church of St Mary Magdalene as the focal point.

4.5 South and West (Railway)



South and West (Railway) character area plan.

The housing areas north and south of the railway date primarily from the mid-late 19th and early 20th centuries. The railway was the catalyst and housing was built to provide accommodation for workers in new and expanding industries.

The predominant form is brick terraces, some fairly utilitarian with rear-of-the-pavement frontages, but later terraces set back behind shallow front courts, some with bay windows. Some later housing also has gardens.



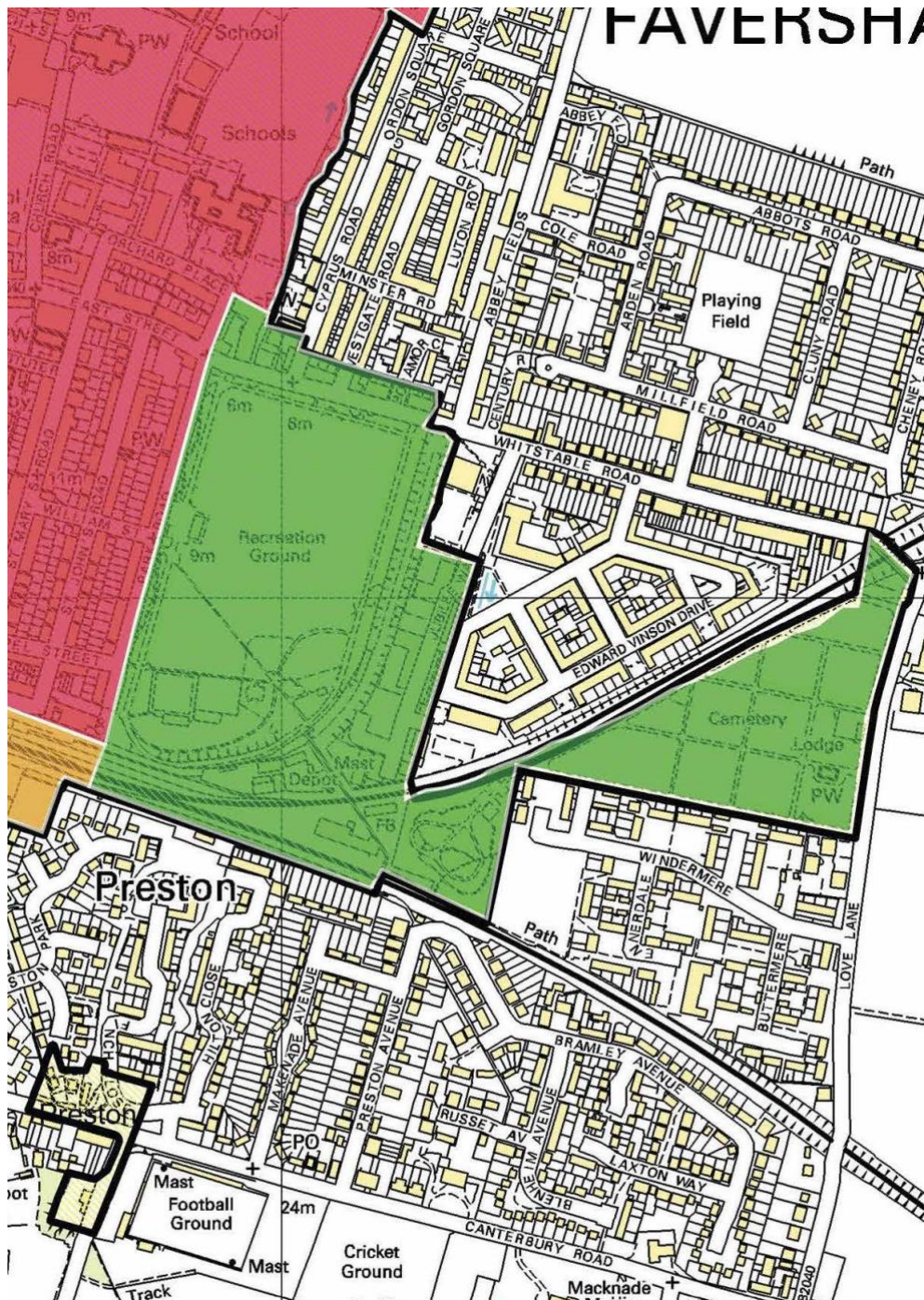
Housing: The areas north and south of the railway are characterised by streets of terraced housing.

Residential streets to the north of the railway: Many streets have a fairly uniform appearance with small and closely spaced houses, often terraced and set close to or directly onto the edge of the footway. The streets are often comprised of smaller groups of houses each a little different in appearance from one another. Other streets have larger and more elaborate terraces, such as Angelo Terrace with its central pediment and incised plaque dated 1863 and polychrome brickwork. Some terraces are set back slightly behind front courts. Granite kerbs survive in places. There are also substantial detached and semi-detached houses in a variety of styles. Ospringle and South Road have a more varied character, reflecting Georgian and Victorian development over several decades. Limited remains of Home Works survive, now within an area of modern housing. Faversham Almshouses in South Road are very distinctive and set within green space. Small workshops and yards, now converted to residential use, survive, for example in Union Street.

Residential streets to the south of the railway: Some of the character from north of the railway continues in development to the south, but also there are some streets with a more green, spacious and suburban character, reflecting a later date of construction and including detached and semi-detached properties. The development of housing can be seen in different streets. Victorian housing sometimes has impressive entrances framed with pilasters and moulded and patterned bricks, some with leaded and coloured glass. Edwardian characteristics included mock timbering in gables, verandas with timber balustrading and clay roof tiles laid in patterned bands. Inter-war housing reflects design influences of garden suburbs and arts and crafts. Preston Church is now surrounded by suburban housing.

The Mall is the central route leading from the Station to London Road/Canterbury Road. This has a mix of older buildings with 19C and 20C development. The Mall was widened in 1773, creating its current character as a tree-lined promenade. Surviving features include limited granite setts and a granite horse trough.

4.6 Recreation Ground and Cemetery



Recreation Ground and Cemetery character area plan.

This area is largely open and formal landscape. Faversham recreation ground was the town's first formal park, laid out in 1860. Faversham Cemetery was opened in 1898 and laid out in a formal grid. Mature trees are a characteristic of both spaces.

There are numerous graves, including one commemorating the victims of Faversham's gunpowder explosion in 1916. There are few buildings, the main ones being the park lodge and cemetery chapel.



Recreation ground and cemetery: The recreation ground (left) and cemetery (right) are characterised by open landscape areas and mature trees.




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5. Design

5.1 Recent Development

Recent development (21st Century) has been of mixed design quality, as the following examples illustrate.



Contextual design: The more recent scheme on the left sets a good standard in terms of detail, finish, materials and landscape. It demonstrates an imitative rather than creative response to the historic context. The scheme on the right complements the general townscape character and demonstrates how more contemporary design can be woven successfully into a street frontage.



Generic design: These schemes are generic ‘anywhere’ designs, which do little to respond to the historic context. Both adopt a generic ‘heritage’ style. Ground floors are dominated by large-scale vehicular entrances, at odds with the historic context.

The style of the Morrisons development off West Street will probably divide opinion in terms of architectural design. However, the more important consideration is that it places car-parking adjacent to the road frontage, ignoring the character of the street which is based on rear-of-pavement building frontages. The large free-standing building

surrounded by carparking is fundamentally at odds with the existing townscape character.



Urban design: These schemes both present poor frontages to the street at ground floor level. The character of the Conservation Area is based on active frontages, with doors windows and shopfronts. These schemes present largely blank frontages to the street.

For the most part, recent development has demonstrated an imitative rather than a creative response to historic and architectural context. Whilst imitative development generally preserves the character of the area, there could be implications for the Conservation Area's integrity and authenticity in the longer term. The character of the area is based on change and diversity, rather than imitation. In addition, there could be a missed opportunity to create a distinctive heritage of the present to pass onto future generations.

Some housing development along Faversham Creek has created problems in terms of limited or no public access to the waterfront. There is a lack of pedestrian connectivity in some recent developments, for example commercial and housing development to the east of Faversham Recreation Ground. This is a barrier to active travel, so causes social, economic and environmental harm.



Accessibility and connectivity: Some new Creekside housing has made public access difficult or impossible. Some recent housing and commercial development has failed to provide convenient connections for pedestrians, making active travel more difficult.

5.2 Development and Design Principles

For Faversham Conservation Area, the following development principles should be followed:

Creative and green design: New buildings should add to the architectural quality and diversity of the area. Conservation area status should encourage creativity, rather than being a barrier. Innovative green design helps to address climate change and may be a trigger for a 21st century vernacular for Faversham.

Townscape character: Development should complement the townscape character of the surrounding context in terms of predominant scale, massing, height, set back and enclosure of streets and spaces, and any pattern of front or rear gardens or courts or yards.

Materials: Development should use durable materials with a high standard of finish to complement the historic environment. This includes local vernacular materials, recycled materials and green materials from sustainable sources.

Landscape and green infrastructure: Landscape and trees are important parts of the character of the area and this should be reflected in development proposals. Planting should be based on local native species or other species with high environmental value and which complement the character of the area.

Pedestrian permeability and connectivity: Development should link the site to the surrounding area, to enable pedestrian movement and choice. Poor connectivity is a barrier to active travel and harms the economic viability of the area.

Alterations and extensions: Reinstatement of historic features, including shopfronts, should be supported. Alterations and extensions should avoid the obliteration of historic and architectural features. Alterations should be reversible, as far as possible.

Photovoltaics: Against the context of climate change, roof mounted photovoltaic panels should be supported for unlisted houses in the Conservation Area, providing they are inset from the roof edges and ridge, avoiding obliteration of decorative tiles and features and mounted in a way to cause minimal damage to historic fabric. This helps to make the works reversible, so that they can be removed when no longer required. Proposals for photovoltaics on listed buildings would need to be considered on their merits.

6. Management Plan

6.1 Heritage Values

6.1.1 Social, Economic and Environmental Values

Faversham's heritage has various economic, community, cultural and environmental values:

- Most of Faversham's historic buildings are in productive use (commercial, residential, leisure and other uses) as part of the infrastructure of the town.
- Faversham's historic environment and heritage attractions create competitive advantage for the town, attracting heritage-based tourism and increased footfall and expenditure.
- The town centre 'offer' reflects its different roles as a centre for the local community and also for tourists.
- The quality of the historic environment is a key factor in creating positive perceptions of the town, which is an important factor in attracting investment.
- Faversham's diverse range of historic buildings provides distinctive floorspace for retail, micro-businesses, enterprises, community facilities, visitor facilities, display space, visitor accommodation and other uses.
- The Town Centre provides a mix of uses (including residential, commercial and community facilities) in close proximity (walkable neighbourhoods).
- The town provides good permeability and connectivity for pedestrians so supports active travel
- Faversham's historic environment includes multiple green spaces, formal and informal, trees, landscape and water features, providing valuable habitats supporting biodiversity.
- Research shows that historic environments support a higher proportion of independent businesses, and this is readily apparent in Faversham.
- Faversham's traditional forms of townscape mean that most streets and spaces are overlooked by active building frontages, creating natural surveillance.
- Faversham's historic buildings have proved to be durable over centuries and conservation preserves the embodied energy invested in their materials and construction.
- Terraced building forms provide natural insulation from adjoining properties.

The above factors make clear that there is a strong link between conservation of Faversham's built heritage and achieving more effective, inclusive and sustainable forms of growth.

6.1.2 Realising the Potential

The quality of the historic environment is likely to be a factor in making Faversham attractive to investors, visitors, and as a place to live. Railway services to London similarly make the town attractive.

Faversham has higher commercial property prices and rentals than other Swale towns. Commercial and residential viability continues to be good. Whilst the higher prices are a positive indicator, there are issues of affordability for people on low incomes.

Heritage needs to be considered against a wide social, economic and environmental context if it is to realise its economic, community and cultural potential.

Action 1 – Awareness of economic value: Awareness of the economic and other values of Faversham’s heritage should be promoted to multiple organisations, to inform their strategies and plans and to ensure that heritage forms an integral part of wider social, economic and environmental planning (see 6.1.1).

Partners: Swale Borough Council, Kent County Council, Visit Swale/Visit Kent, Faversham Town Council.

6.2 Heritage-led Economic Development

6.2.1 Place leadership

The importance of place leadership is increasingly recognised, for example in the High Street Task Force’s ‘Place Leadership in English Local Authorities’, November 2022.

Action 2 - Place leadership: This is a key factor in achieving beneficial change. Place leadership has much wider application than this management plan. Place leadership is a way of removing barriers to regeneration and helping to realise the potential of Faversham’s historic environment.

Partners: Swale Borough Council (senior leadership), Faversham Town Council.

6.2.2 Town Centre Regeneration

A key factor in successful physical and economic regeneration and town centre recovery is ensuring that different organisations have a shared vision and strategy. As with place leadership, this would have wider application beyond the scope of this management plan.

Action 3 - Shared Vision: A concise shared vision should be prepared, with wide buy-in across a range of stakeholders. The shared vision would help to create coherence between the range of strategies and plans for Faversham and the

activities of various organisations involved in the management, regeneration, enhancement and promotion of the area, including those focused on growth and investment. The Vision should emphasise Faversham's value as a historic town, building on the vision in the emerging Faversham Neighbourhood Plan.

Partners: Faversham Town Council, Swale Borough Council, Kent County Council, the Faversham Society and other stakeholders.

The historic environment has a clear role in making Faversham more attractive for local people and visitors. To build on this, the following are recommended:

Action 4 – Regeneration Policies: Plan making (Local Plan and Neighbourhood Plan) should be used to support town centre regeneration (see 6.5.2). The emerging Faversham Neighbourhood Plan identifies a Maritime Gateway Heritage Regeneration Area, makes site allocations and has other policies to support the historic Town Centre and Faversham Creek.

Partners: Swale Borough Council, Faversham Town Council.

Action 5 - High Street Priorities: The High Street Task Force 25 priorities for vitality and viability of high streets should be used to inform strategies, planning and management of the Town Centre (see 7.3).

Partners: Swale Borough Council, Faversham Town Council, Faversham Traders Association, the Faversham Market Cooperative and local businesses.

Action 6 - Marketing and promotion: The historic environment is a key factor in the marketing and promotion of Faversham. An agreed core script would help to ensure that different organisations involved in promotion of tourism and the visitor economy have a consistent message. The core script would focus on the value and potential of Faversham as a nationally significant historic town. It could include collective promotion of the wide range of heritage attractions in the town.

Partners: Kent County Council, Swale Borough Council, Visit Swale/Visit Kent, Faversham Town Council, The Faversham Society, the Faversham Market Cooperative and Faversham Traders Association.



Town Centre: The role of Town Centres continues to change, reflecting changes in employment and live/work patterns, online retail and a greater emphasis on food and drink, recreation, culture and personal services.

6.2.3 Supporting owners

Conservation of heritage assets depends on responsible and enlightened owners. There are various ways of supporting owners.

Action 7 – Engagement with Owners and Developers: A proactive approach should be taken to engage with building owners and developers, in particular at pre-design and pre-application stages, to help create a smoother passage through the planning process. For key sites, a concise set of development and design principles could be provided, based on Neighbourhood Plan policies. See also Action 24.

Partners: The Faversham Society, Faversham Town Council and Swale Borough Council.

Action 8 - Productive use of assets: Redevelopment or remodelling of poor-quality buildings and sites should be encouraged, as should the refurbishment and reuse of underused and vacant historic buildings. This could include meanwhile uses. Swale Borough Council should have a pro-active approach to contacting owners and encouraging action.

Partners: Swale Borough Council, Faversham Society.

Action 9 - Building repair and enhancement: Advice, information, possible national grants and enforcement should be used constructively to prevent and secure reversal of harmful alterations.

Partners: Swale Borough Council, Faversham Town Council, Faversham Society.

Action 10 - Training and Information for Owners: Training and information should be provided to help owners to understand heritage assets and protection and to signpost to further advice and useful resources. This could include signposting to guidance and resources produced by national amenity societies.

Partners: Swale Borough Council, Faversham Society.

Action 11: Awards: An awards scheme should be considered, to recognise quality schemes in repairing historic buildings, design in historic contexts and sustainable or green design.

Partners: Faversham Society, perhaps with sponsorship.

6.3 Enhancement of the Public Realm

Faversham's public realm (streets, squares and other spaces) are as important to character as buildings. They include protected historic features, including ground surfaces, lamps and bollards. Green spaces and landscape are also an important part of character.

Faversham's public spaces have economic value, accommodating a range of uses, including festivals and events. Streets and spaces influence movement and accessibility, so affect economic viability, especially in the town centre. Streets and spaces also have community value and support active travel, recreation and social interaction.

There are also areas of public realm that cause harm to the character and appearance of the area, in particular public car parks.

To address this and ensure consistency in the quality of public realm schemes and works, the following is recommended:

Action 12 - Quality and consistency: An integrated and coordinated approach should be agreed between the various council departments and other organisations involved in decisions and investment affecting the public realm. This should be based around a public realm design code, with sufficient detail to ensure consistency, but flexible to allow creative responses to different sites and areas. This would include design of highway authority works, as highway infrastructure forms a major part of the Town's public realm. See also Actions 13, 14 and 15.

Partners: Swale Borough Council, Kent County Council (the local highways authority), Faversham Town Council and the Kent Conservation Officer's Group. It

is important to consult on public realm works with local organisations like the Faversham Society.

Action 13 - Audit: An audit should be undertaken to identify heritage features and ground surfaces, look for opportunities to improve the public realm and to reduce street clutter where possible. A community project to encourage wider participation should be considered. See also Action 12.

Partners: Swale Borough Council, Kent County Council (the local highways authority), Faversham Society and possibly schools/colleges.

Action 14 - Accessibility: A key consideration in future regeneration and public realm schemes should be overcoming challenges to improve access to historic places and environments for pedestrians with a range of mobilities.

Partners: Swale Borough Council, Kent County Council, Faversham Town Council, in consultation with local interest groups.

Action 15 - Carparks: Enhancement schemes should be prepared for Swale's surface public carparks. Schemes should enable multiple uses of carparks, including occasional events, markets and other social and economic activities. The environment of carparks should be improved by use of attractive and durable surface materials, inclusion of clear pedestrian routes and introduction of trees, planting and greenery. Early engagement should be a key part of the design process.

Partners: Swale Borough Council, Kent County Council, Faversham Town Council.

6.4 Sustainability

Against the context of climate change, development and other works should seek to preserve or enhance not just character, but also the intrinsically sustainable characteristics of Faversham. This includes:

Mixed use: Maintaining the mix of uses across the area, including the concentration of facilities and employment in the town centre and surrounding neighbourhoods.

Connectivity and permeability: Ensuring that existing pedestrian paths and connections are maintained and that new development has high levels of connectivity and permeability in its design and layout, to enable easy pedestrian movement.

Housing: Prioritising brownfield sites and also sites within or in walking distance of the Town Centre when making housing site allocations.

Floorspace: Ensuring that all floorspace, including upper floors, is in full productive use.

Green infrastructure: Maintaining Faversham's green infrastructure, including trees and green spaces, and seeking biodiversity net gain in new development.

Embodied energy: Retaining historic building fabric, to preserve the embodied energy used in their materials and construction.

Retrofitting: Taking opportunities to enhance building performance and efficiency, whilst maintaining the special interest of the building.

Together, these will help to maintain Faversham's pattern of walkable neighbourhoods, making efficient use of land and property, supporting biodiversity and taking opportunities to enhance building performance.

Action 16 – Sustainability: The above sustainability factors should be maintained or enhanced in strategies, plans and projects for Faversham. This includes support for mixed use, walkable neighbourhoods with good and safe pedestrian connectivity and permeability. These principles have informed the policies of the emerging Neighbourhood Plan.

Partners: Swale Borough Council, Kent County Council, Faversham Town Council, Faversham Youth Council.

6.5 Protection

6.5.1 Boundary

Action 17 – Conservation Area Boundary: The boundary of the Conservation Area should be reviewed from time-to-time, as required in planning legislation. Factors to consider include:

- Possible inconsistency where Davington is part of the Faversham Conservation Area, whilst Ospringe and Preston-Next-Faversham are separate conservation areas.
- Possible extensions to the conservation area boundary to include additional areas identified through stakeholder engagement. The Faversham Society has put forward suggestions (set out in Appendix 1).

Partners: Swale Borough Council in consultation with other groups and wider community.

6.5.2 Additional Controls

The current Article 4 Direction is fairly extensive and many buildings are also listed individually, so providing protection of building features. The main loss of windows and doors is in the late 19th and early 20th century terraced streets. These changes do harm character, but it could be argued that the more important aspect of character is the urban form of the terraces.



Terraced Streets: Many properties have had window replacements.

Commercial properties in shopping streets tend to have traditional frontages with a fascia for advertisements. This helps to ensure that advertisements are sensitively proportioned. However, in some instances, advertisements are bigger than the space for fascia signs, or there is no fascia. These are harmful to character. An area of advertisement special control could be considered, resources allowing.

Action 18 – Additional Controls: The Article 4 Direction does not need to be revised. An area of advertisement special control should be considered if resources allow.

Partners: Swale Borough Council in consultation with other groups and wider community.



Signage: The example on the left has a sensitively designed fascia sign. The examples on the right are much more obtrusive.

6.5.3 Other Statutory Protection

There is a constant need to review the statutory list, to reflect changing practices and attitudes. Many of the list entries date back several decades and are short on detail and often focused on the fronts of properties.

Action 19 – List Descriptions - Historic England should be encouraged to update and correct list entries as resources allow. See also Action 20.

Partners: Historic England.

Action 20 – List enhancement: There is an opportunity to enhance listings with pictures and other information, through the listed building web site. This could form the basis of a community project. Historic England has run pilot projects on list enhancement in other parts of the country.

Partners: Swale Borough Council, Historic England, Faversham Society and other community groups.

Action 21 – Listing: There may be scope for additional listing of buildings or upgrading of existing listings. Suggestions could be submitted to Historic England, for example:

- Shepherd Neame buildings in Conduit Street;
- Malt House (including oast houses) in Park Road;
- The 1911 sewerage pumping station, Abbey Fields;
- Faversham Post Office, Newton Road/East Street;
- The unlisted wagon maintenance shed at Faversham Station.

Partners: Swale Borough Council, Historic England, Faversham Society and other community groups.

6.5.4 Buildings at Risk

Action 22 – Buildings at risk: A Buildings at Risk survey should be undertaken, to monitor the condition of buildings in the Conservation Area. Resources are limited, so a volunteer project could form part of a buildings at risk process. The process could be selective, focusing on vacant properties or buildings with obvious deterioration. This would allow targeting and prioritisation of resources and enforcement action. For buildings identified as being at risk, a concise action plan could be formulated, working with property owners. See also Actions 28 and 29.

Partners: Swale Borough Council, Historic England, Faversham Society (volunteer survey work).

6.6 Effective Planning

6.6.1 Statutory Duties

There are numerous statutory duties for local planning authorities, relating to heritage. These include:

- Planning duties with regard to listed buildings - Planning (Listed Building & Conservation Areas) Act 1990, section 66 (1) and following;
- Duties with regard to listed building consent applications - Planning (Listed Building & Conservation Areas) Act 1990, section 16;
- Control of works to listed buildings - Planning (Listed Building & Conservation Areas) Act 1990, sections 8 and following;
- Duties regarding designation of conservation areas - Planning (Listed Building & Conservation Areas) Act 1990, section 69;
- Duties regarding appraisal of conservation areas - Planning (Listed Building & Conservation Areas) Act 1990, section 71 and following;
- Duties regarding development and conservation areas - Planning (Listed Building & Conservation Areas) Act 1990, section 72.

In addition, there are heritage dimensions in undertaking Sustainability Analysis, Strategic Environmental Assessment, and Environmental Impact Assessments.

Compliance with these duties requires specialist skills and capacity to support decision-making. This can include specialist knowledge of conservation practice, architectural theory and history, design, legislation and policy, building finance and economics, and building construction technical matters.

6.6.2 Positive Planning and Design

To ensure positive planning, with a focus on design and placemaking, the following is recommended.

Action 23 – Positive Planning: The Local Plan and Neighbourhood Plan processes should be used to plan positively for Faversham, to conserve the historic environment and realise its economic, cultural and community potential, against the context of climate change. This could include:

- Building on Faversham's potential as a historic market town, commuter town, centre for tourism, and local centre. Local Plan and Neighbourhood Plan revisions can create statutory policy to help achieve this.

- Identifying housing opportunities to meet local need within the urban core, for example through allocation of small and medium brownfield sites in the new Neighbourhood Plan.
- Supporting the creative and careful adaptation of historic buildings and structures to accommodate changing needs, whilst preserving or enhancing their special architectural or historic interest.
- Seek to secure very high-quality, creative design to complement and enhance the existing spatial and townscape character of the Conservation Area and making clear that conservation area status is not a barrier to innovation or green design (many historic buildings were examples of creative and innovative design, when they were built).

Partners: Swale Borough Council, Faversham Town Council, the Faversham Society.

Action 24 - Masterplanning and site briefs: Master-planning and development or design briefs could be prepared for key sites within and around the Conservation Area. The proposed replacement Faversham Neighbourhood Plan includes area-regeneration policies and site allocations which set specific requirements for development.

Partners: Swale Borough Council, Faversham Town Council, the Faversham Society, in consultation with landowners and developers and local groups.

Action 25: Guidance: Clear planning guidance should be prepared to address current pressures, including guidance on addition of photo-voltaic panels to historic properties.

Partners: Swale Borough Council.

Action 26: Integrated Conservation: The close correlation between conservation of the natural and historic environments should be recognised in future policy and strategy documents. This is especially relevant to the extensive landscape areas within the Faversham Conservation Area. This is the approach in the emerging Faversham Neighbourhood Plan.

Partners: Swale Borough Council, Faversham Town Council, the Faversham Society.

Action 27 - Design skills and capacity: Regular design training is recommended for decision makers, including officers and elected members. This can raise design awareness and skills and also challenge misconceptions about building in context in the Faversham Conservation Area (and other conservation areas and historically sensitive locations). Independent design review can help with assessment of significant development proposals.

Partners: Swale Borough Council, Faversham Town Council, Faversham Society.

6.6.3 Enforcement

As a last resort, enforcement action is sometimes necessary.

Action 28 - Unauthorised works: Effective heritage protection depends on enforcement where unauthorised work take place, including for works controlled by Article 4 Direction. Where possible, unauthorised works should be addressed through negotiation with owners. But formal enforcement should be considered where negotiation fails to achieve results. Unless enforcement action is taken to address harmful development, the character of the conservation area and general environmental quality will erode incrementally. Regular updating and distribution of guidance on heritage protection can be useful in avoiding unauthorised works. **Partners:** Swale Borough Council (local planning authority), Faversham Society (monitoring and bringing to the attention of Swale Borough Council).

Action 29 - Deterioration: Enforcement action for deteriorating properties could include use of Urgent Works or Repairs notices. This should be used where more informal or collaborative approaches have been unsuccessful. An indication that enforcement action is being considered may be sufficient in some instances to encourage owners to act. In cases where the heritage asset is subject to neglect, compulsory purchase may be considered, possibly followed by transfer of the asset to a public, private or community sector body. **Partners:** Swale Borough Council (local planning authority), Faversham Society (monitoring and bringing to the attention of Swale Borough Council).

7. Supporting Information

7.1 Sources of Information

Engagement was undertaken with various local stakeholders, in the preparation of this document, including Faversham Town Council, the Faversham Society and Kent County Council.

Key evidence includes:

- Photographic survey undertaken in January and February 2023.
- Faversham Conservation Area Character Assessment September 2004.
- Swale Heritage Asset Review, June 2015.
- The Buildings of England Kent: Northeast and East, Pevsner et.al.
- Faversham Characterisation Study, Duchy of Cornwall, September 2020.
- The National Heritage List for England.
- National and Local Planning Policies and Guidance.
- Various local publications.
- Various online sources.

7.2 Grade I and II* Listed Buildings

The following is a list of Grade I and Grade II* buildings in Faversham:

Building Name	Grade
1 The Market Place	Grade II*
121 West Street	Grade II*
15 Ospringe Street	Grade II*
5 and 6, The Market Place	Grade II*
81 Abbey Street	Grade II*
84 Abbey Street	Grade II*
87 to 92 Abbey Street	Grade II*
Abbey Farmhouse	Grade II*
Arden's House	Grade II*
Barn to the North of Queen Court Farmhouse	Grade II*
Church of St Catherine's	Grade II*
Church of St Mary Magdalene	Grade I
Cooksditch	Grade II*
Davington Priory	Grade II*
Faversham Abbey Major Barn	Grade II*
Faversham Abbey Minor Barn	Grade I
Fremlin's Offices (including East Wing and Billiard Room)	Grade II*

Faversham Conservation Area Appraisal & Management Plan

Gillett's Granaries	Grade II*
Medieval stables at Abbey Farm	Grade II*
Memorials to 1916 Faversham Munitions Explosion	Grade II*
Queen Court Farmhouse and outbuildings	Grade II*
The Guildhall	Grade II*
The Maison Dieu Museum	Grade II*
The Masonic Hall	Grade II*
The Parish Church of St Mary of Charity	Grade I
The Training Ship Hazard	Grade II*

7.3 High Street Task Force Vitality and Viability Priorities

Priority	Factors
Activity	Opening hours; footfall; shopping hours; evening economy
Retail offer	Retailer offer; retailer representation
Vision and Strategy	Leadership; collaboration; area development strategies
Experience	Centre image; service quality; visitor satisfaction; familiarity; atmosphere
Appearance	Visual appearance; cleanliness; ground floor frontages
Place Management	Centre management; shopping centre management; Town Centre Management (TCM); place management; Business Improvement Districts (BIDs)
Necessities	Car-parking; amenities; general facilities
Anchors	Presence of anchors - which give locations their basic character and signify importance
Non-retail offer	Attractions; entertainment; non-retail offer; leisure offer
Merchandise	Range/Quality of goods; assortments; merchandising
Walking	Walkability; pedestrianisation/flow; cross-shopping; linked trips; connectivity
Place marketing	Centre marketing; marketing; orientation/flow
Networks and partnerships with council	Networking; partnerships; community leadership; retail/tenant trust; tenant/manager relations; strategic alliances; centre empowerment; stakeholder power; engagement
Accessible	Convenience; accessibility
Diversity	Range/quality of shops; tenant mix; tenant variety; availability of alternative formats; store characteristics; comparison/convenience; chain vs independent; supermarket impact; retail diversity; retail choice

Priority	Factors
Attractiveness	Sales/turnover; place attractiveness; vacancy rates; attractiveness; retail spend; customer/catchment views; Construction of out-of-town centre
Markets	Traditional markets; street trading
Recreational Space	Recreational areas; public space; open space
Barriers to entry	Barriers to entry; landlords
Safety/crime	A centre KPI measuring perceptions or actual crime including shoplifting
Adaptability	Retail flexibility; retail fragmentation; flexibility; store/centre design; retail unit size; store development; rents turnover
Liveable	Multi/mono-functional; liveability; personal services; mixed use
Redevelopment Plans	Planning blight; Regeneration
Functionality	The degree to which a centre fulfils a role – e.g. service centre, employment centre, residential centre, tourist centre
Innovation	Opportunities to experiment; retail Innovation

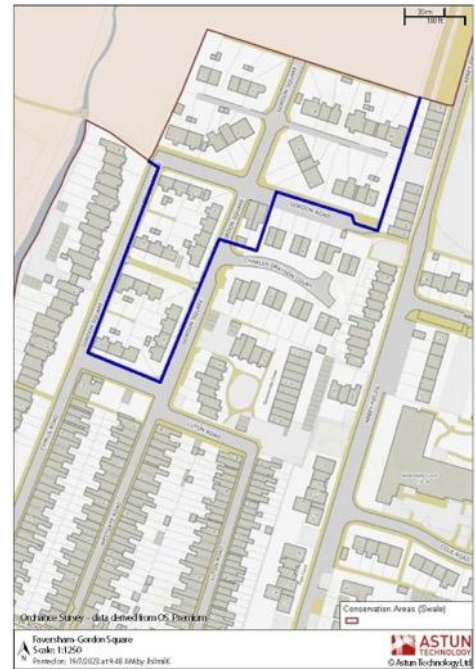
Appendix 1 – Boundary Changes

Three changes are proposed to the Conservation Area boundary, to include additional areas. These are considered to contribute to the special architectural or historic interest of the Conservation Area.

The proposed additions are shown on the following pages:-

Gordon Square

The Gordon Square Estate is named after the General Gordon pub which survives as a house, on the corner of Westgate Road with Gordon Road. The name is a commemoration of General Gordon, killed in Khartoum in 1885. The pub was built in the late 1880's or early 1890's. The small Gordon housing estate was constructed by the Borough Council in the 1920's to provide public housing for local workers. The special architectural or historic interest is derived from them being an early example of municipal or public housing construction. They are distinctive and economic in construction, using simple local stock brick and externally exposed concrete lintels over the doors and windows. They are generous for their time in terms of spatial standards.



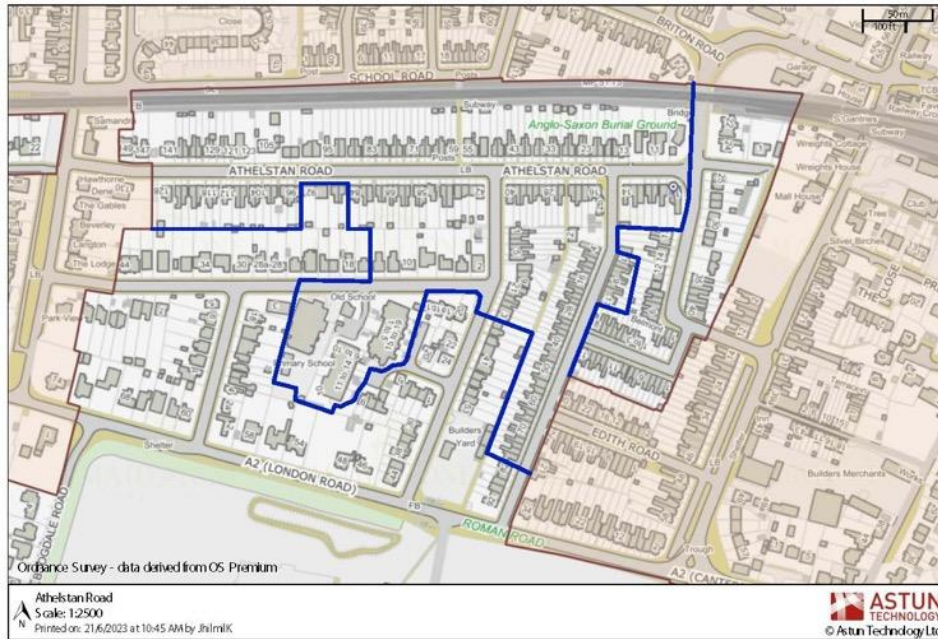
Macknade Avenue

Macknade Avenue has special architectural or historic interest as a good example of the then Faversham Borough Council's enlightened attitude to public housing and part of their Borough-wide council house building programme. This started in 1945, immediately after the end of WW2, and was completed by 1953. Macknade Avenue is the late reference to the Garden City Movement and garden suburbs and this is apparent in the housing design, layout, gardens, planting and the inclusion of a landscaped island halfway along the Avenue. The housing includes a mix of red and yellow brick with clay tile, projecting canopies and cast-iron rainwater goods. Bungalows have hipped roofs and the semi-detached houses have gables and small round windows.



Athelstan Road, Ethelbert Road, Canute Road, Kingsnorth Road

A boundary is suggested which selects parts only of these roads. The housing included are varied character and includes terraces, semi-detached properties and individual dwellings. These have common characteristics with some housing already in the Conservation Area boundary. Inclusion within the Conservation Area creates consistency. The proposed extension to the Conservation Area includes Ethelbert Road Primary School, a yellow brick and red tile freestyle building with Dutch influenced gables and prominent chimney.



Appendix 2 – 2004 Character Appraisal

Faversham conservation area character appraisal (9 September 2004)

Chapter 1: General Introduction

Location and geology

Faversham is situated towards the eastern end of the Borough of Swale at the head of a narrow tidal creek flowing north into The Swale waterway. The town of Sittingbourne lies some 11 kilometres to the west, whilst Canterbury lies some 14.5 kilometres to the south east. At Faversham low interfluvies of Thanet Sands with brickearth are separated by shallow valleys that have been cut down through the chalk. The town centre is sited on a ridge of chalk overlain with brickearth; it then extends west into a valley where springs emerging from the chalk feed into the creek. To the south of the town is the gently rising dip slope of the North Downs, whilst the extensive alluvial flats of the Swale marshes lie to the north.

History

From a very early date the small, but navigable, waterway made the higher ground at its southern end an ideal place for settlement which, the evidence suggests, happened in pre-Roman times. Archaeological finds have confirmed that later, in Roman times, a small roadside settlement existed at Ospringe and that a series of villa estates prospered in the agricultural lands between Watling Street and the Swale. However, firm proof of a settlement on the site of the present town centre has yet to emerge.

During Saxon times, from the C6 at least, Faversham appears to have been a royal estate centre, perhaps of comparable status with Milton Regis to the west. The C6 and C7 finds from the Kings Field cemetery suggest that it was a wealthy place (with a jeweller's workshop enjoying royal patronage). It continued to be an important centre into the C10 and eventually acquired its own market. During the C11 the town became a member of the Cinque Ports Confederation (although formal evidence of its admission appears later in the first half of the C12).

The founding of the royal abbey in 1147 enabled the town to prosper still further, and by the late C12 merchants' houses were being built on the east bank of Faversham creek along the line of Abbey Street and Court Street. By the end of the C16 much of London's grain was being shipped out through Faversham port, and then into the C17 and C18 a combination of industries flourished including oyster fishing, gunpowder manufacturing and brewing.

In the C19 the railway opened up a new round of economic opportunities and proved to be the catalyst for far-reaching change, including large new areas of housing. The C20 saw the contraction of the traditional port-based industries but with new activities being attracted to industrial estates on the edge of town; a ring of new housing estates was also built around much of the town. At the start of the C21 the town centre remains an important focus for retailing, services and community facilities, although many residents now travel out of Faversham for their work.

Despite its proximity to the London-Canterbury (A2) road the maritime draw of the small port and its associated industries has been strong enough over the years to keep most of the town's development on the north side of the A2. The fact of the town's position just off the strategic road network has, perhaps, helped the survival here of an outstanding heritage of archaeological sites, old wharves, historic buildings, streets and other spaces. Whilst the medieval core of the town remains the outstanding feature of the place a significant part of Faversham's heritage now embraces C19 development, and some C20 work as well

Chapter 2: Faversham Abbey and Abbey Farm

Introduction

The site of Faversham Abbey, along with Abbey Farm, lies on the north-eastern edge of the town close to the south-eastern bank of the creek. Virtually nothing of the abbey now remains standing, so the surviving evidence is almost all archaeological. The principal survivals above ground are a small part of the abbey's outer gatehouse, two timber-framed barns at the farmstead, and a quantity of reclaimed materials in nearby walls and buildings.

Archaeological work has, in fact, revealed a much earlier settlement here, as the remains of a Roman villa were found overlying a Belgic, or Iron Age, farmstead. The villa and its estate dated from the C2; it possibly looked east to the Cooksditch stream (then much deeper) for its water supply and perhaps even for transport.

Historical background

The medieval Royal Abbey of St Saviour was founded in 1147 by King Stephen, grandson of William the Conqueror, for the royal tombs. It was originally colonised by Cluniac monks but then it appears for the most part to have been run as an independent house.

The site for the abbey was perhaps chosen for strategic reasons: Faversham was an important centre in Saxon times and a thriving port and town by Norman times. There were important monastic houses on other Kentish estuaries, such as Canterbury on the Stour and Rochester on the Medway, so Faversham with its position just off the Swale might have been an equally attractive prospect where the natural advantages of marsh and water offered seclusion, protection and navigable access together with the benefits of a thriving town nearby.

Matilda, wife of Stephen, was buried within the abbey in 1152 and Eustace, son of Stephen, in 1153. The body of King Stephen himself was then placed here in 1154. The tombs were subsequently destroyed and the fate of the royal remains is unknown. The end of the abbey came in 1538 with the suppression of the monasteries, with the order to demolish the buildings being given by Henry VIII in 1539. Quantities of the salvaged stone from the abbey were shipped across the channel for re-use in the fortifications at Calais.

The abbey

The abbey remains are situated in the angle now formed by Abbey Street and Abbey Road. The Cooksditch stream ran along the eastern edge of the precinct; although quite modest in size this watercourse remains an important feature in the local landscape. The abbey's western boundary probably followed the edge of Faversham creek, which was then wider than it is today. The precinct therefore extended across the northern part of present-day Abbey Street, with the latter ending at the outer gate to the abbey.

The abbey church was designed on a grand scale with an aisled nave and transepts, a central tower, and a nine-bay choir nearly as long as the nave. The cloisters, chapter house, dormitory and refectory were similarly ambitious. The buildings were mostly constructed of Kentish ragstone, probably brought by boat from quarries near Maidstone around the coast and into the creek (a distance of some 80 kilometres or more). The interior of the church was finished with Caen stone from France and roofing slate was brought from the West Country. By 1220, more than seventy years on from the abbey's foundation, and with building work still not completed, the size of the church as originally conceived was reduced, probably for financial reasons.

Only fragmentary above-ground remains of the abbey stonework have survived to the present day. The most significant of these is at Arden's House in Abbey Street (itself used as a guesthouse for the abbey) where remnants of the east side of the old gateway still survive; ragstone rubble in the wall enclosing the present-day garden is also likely to have been recovered from the abbey site. A short distance to the north the stone masonry that was once part of the inner gateway to the abbey is built into no. 63 Abbey Street, while in Abbey Place the Fighting Cocks Cottages incorporate ragstone rubble from the abbey into a ground floor wall.

The greater part of the abbey site is, however, now used as a playing field by the adjoining grammar school; it is for the most part flat, open and grassed. The very thorough removal of the abbey buildings means that some considerable imagination is now required to visualise the place as an important and thriving monastic community founded by the King of England. The abbey site remains, however, a site of remarkable historic significance and although most of the evidence is archaeological, enough fragments still survive to provide a real and tangible link with the important medieval monastic foundation.

Abbey Farm

Abbey Farm served as the grange to Faversham Abbey, the farmstead itself being positioned just a short distance to the east of the abbey church. The farm buildings that survive from the time of the monastery are the major and minor barns, a stables building and the farmhouse but there are also later buildings from the C18 and C19 which add to the richness of the farm complex. The site therefore now contains an outstanding historical sequence of vernacular agricultural building forms, methods and materials which help to illustrate the nature of the medieval monastic economy and its supporting agricultural and commercial activities

The change of ownership in 2001 promised much-needed repairs to the buildings but broke the all-important link between the farm buildings and their agricultural use (until then the barns were still being used for animal husbandry and fruit/vegetable storage whereas now the principle buildings at the farm accommodate a joinery business). The ownership of the immediately adjoining group of fields has also now been severed from the farm complex.

The farmyard is arranged around an unmetalled access track (a continuation of Abbey Road) with the farmhouse positioned just to one side (the original use, however, of this building is unclear). The scissor-braced roof is C13/early C14; a cross-wing was added in the late C17 or early C18, together with an outshut. Much of the timber-framing is now hidden beneath brick or render but the steeply pitched roof, covered with clay peg tiles, is very clearly Kentish in form.

The northern edge of the farmyard itself is defined by two stable buildings; the first is in brick and dates from the C18 whilst a part of the second (with its early sans purlin roof) is timber-framed, clad with weatherboarding, and thought to be medieval, possibly C14. The hipped roof was formerly thatched but is now covered with corrugated iron sheets. The trough and tethering rings provide the evidence that the structure was probably used for stabling horses.

Across the farm track to the south, other farm buildings are arranged around three sides of a rectangular yard, the western and southern sides being defined by the substantial presence of two timber-framed barns. Surfaces in and around the yard are entirely modern, being a utilitarian mixture of in situ concrete and rolled road planings.

The major barn is an aisled structure and the larger of the two barns; the timbers have been dated (by tree ring analysis) to between 1401 and 1475. Some 40 metres long and clad with tarred weatherboarding, its huge, steeply pitched hipped roof is now covered with corrugated iron sheets. The cart entrance, formed in the early C19, faces into the yard. The minor barn, also aisled, is set at right angles and built of timbers felled no later than 1426. Originally longer than its current five bays it is also clad with weatherboarding. Kent peg tiles have recently been reinstated on the fire-damaged section of the roof.

Also arranged around the yard are a cart lodge, carpenter's shop and bull sheds. These C18 and C19 buildings are important in their own right, partly because of their own historical significance but also because they contribute to the larger group of buildings.

A long period of neglect has left many of the Abbey Farm buildings in a poor state of repair; indeed, smaller buildings such as the hen house and milking shed have failed to survive at all, although the calf shed (at one time reduced to a skeletal frame) has now been converted into an office. Whilst the place is for the moment rather dilapidated in appearance, a programme of restoration and refurbishment works now promises a better future for the buildings, albeit not an agricultural one.

Abbey Farm lies on the southern edge of the Swale marshes - a place of low-lying fields, reed-fringed drainage channels and vast open skies. Encircling the farmstead is a group of four fields, also low-lying and rather open in appearance, and themselves of historical importance having been farmed continuously from the C14 until the end of the C20 as part of the Abbey Farm holding. Whilst the two northern fields are used as permanent pasture the south-eastern one is fallow with old

agricultural machinery and other farm debris dumped in a seemingly semi-permanent fashion around the edges so causing an unwelcome scar on the local landscape. The fourth field, to the south-west of the barns, is much smaller in size but this is substantially offset by the open expanse of the adjoining grammar school playing field.

Notwithstanding their rather reduced circumstances these encircling fields maintain a modest but vital separation between the farmstead and the urban development of Faversham, and they help to maintain the separate identity of the farmstead and its integrity as an historic site. They also connect with the wider expanse of marshlands to the north and so help to maintain a semblance of the abbey's once remote situation.

The setting of the abbey site and its farmstead continues to be of crucial importance to its character, integrity and interpretation. The sense here of a place deliberately positioned between the comfort and warmth of the town and the perils of the watery Swale marshes beyond, remains an integral part of the character of the place.

Chapter 3: Market Place, Court Street and Abbey Street

Market Place

Market Place lies at the centre of Faversham. Its long history is reflected in the fine grain and varied appearance of the many narrow-fronted buildings around the space. With its shops, banks, cafes and restaurants it is Faversham's prime urban space, busy with the hustle and bustle of people visiting the shops and the market, eating, drinking and pursuing all the many other activities traditionally associated with small town centres.

The free-standing Guildhall is a major presence in Market Place and one of the town's landmark buildings. Built as a market hall in 1574 and converted to its present use in 1603 the ground floor open colonnade survives but the rest of the stuccoed structure dates from 1814. The clocktower, topped with its dome and weathervane, gives visual expression to the primacy of this public building, and as the meeting place still of the Town Council it ensures that Market Place remains in every sense at the centre of public life in Faversham; the fact of civic issues still being debated here amid the jostle of the town's daily routine is a vital element in the character of the space. The ground floor colonnade beneath the building is itself a distinctive space: cold and draughty in winter but cool and shady in summer. A general market, held here three days a week with stalls spilling out into Market Place and into Court Street to the north, brings a constantly revitalising cycle of life and colour into the space. The market is therefore another essential ingredient in the historical character of the space; it is important too for the more general character of Faversham and its long-standing role as a market town.

Timber-framed buildings occupy most of the west side of Market Place; included here is an important medieval courtyard house, the earliest parts of which date from around 1300. The survival of part of an early undercroft is of special interest and its position suggests that, over the years, this building (and perhaps others) has been steadily extended out into the public space. A similar pattern of building evolution around other market places of medieval origin has been documented elsewhere in England.

Buildings along the south side of Market Place range in date from the C16 to the C19 and are consequently rather varied in appearance; they also embrace several important pedestrian ways between, or beneath, them. Of particular note is The Ship, a C17 timber-framed building with an C18 brick front pierced by a carriage entrance. For many years a coaching inn it has now been converted to flats, houses and shops, thereby securing much-needed repairs but also eliminating a long-standing commercial activity from the town centre.

The eastern side of the space is split by Middle Row and rather unusually embraces two prominent examples of C20 buildings in mock-tudor style that have become a valued part of the town centre environment in their own right. One confidently

terminates the southern end of Middle Row, the other is the town's cinema opened in 1936 and which is still a key venue in the town centre.

Market Place embraces, therefore, an array of buildings ranging in date from the C13 to the C20, some brick fronted and some timber-framed, others mathematically tiled or sometimes stuccoed; roofs, in many shapes and sizes, are mostly steeply pitched and covered with colourful Kent peg tiles and studded with chimney stacks. Local materials and building forms here play a crucial role (as they also do elsewhere in the town) in making this a place of outstanding visual delight.

Vehicular access is severely restricted so that the space has a rather intimate and relaxed feel where pedestrians take priority over vehicles. The surfaces date from 1986 and whilst they lack the rugged, textural qualities of old paving they do maintain the traditional distinction between footways and carriageway, and the red brick paving brings an important sense of continuity to the space. The mid C19 cast iron town pump survives as an authentic item of street furniture.

Back Lane, passing beneath no.12 Market Place, is the principal pedestrian access into Market Place from the main town centre car park. This historic lane passes, however, between rather unappealing rear extensions and the only physical expression of its age now is a small area of granite sett paving at its junction with Market Place. Hugh Place, to the west, is an attractive (but recently gated) courtyard with a mix of C16 and late C18 buildings arranged on either side. Beddington Square, formerly the stable yard to The Ship, is also now a gated private space, somewhat prettified in the course of the building conversion. The closure, or gating, of these pedestrian routes has markedly reduced the permeability of the town centre environment in the approach from the south.

Court Street

Court Street (which takes its name from the Guildhall or 'Court Hall') runs north from Market Place and merges with Abbey Street as Quay Lane joins from the west. The southern end of the street is characterised by shops, banks and cafes but further north commercial uses predominate, so there is here quite a significant transition in character. Court Street, with Abbey Street, was probably laid out by the abbey authorities in the C12 and C13 to join the town with the abbey. The two roads consequently served as both a grand approach and as a source of rental income from market stalls and fairs. At the southern end the impermanent market stalls were at some time replaced by more permanent buildings (now represented by Middle Row) and in the process a separate street was created alongside.

Court Street is special for its outstanding assembly of buildings dating from between C15-C18, many timber-framed. It is also unusual for having two groups of brewery buildings. The 'Whitbread' complex on the east side of the road, although no longer used for brewing, contains an outstanding group of C19 brewery buildings that make a highly distinctive contribution to the street scene. By contrast, the Shepherd Neame brewery on the west side of the street continues to flourish, although here the production buildings are largely hidden behind frontage

properties adapted over the years for the brewery's administrative use. The pungent aroma of malt and barley associated with the breweries over the course of many centuries is of such long standing that it might now be described as an integral part of Faversham's character and identity.

A combination of factors seem to have helped the brewing industry to prosper: the high quality of the calcium-rich water essential for the brewing process, the proximity of the Kent hop gardens, and a hinterland that was conveniently accessible for the distribution and sale of beer. The tradition is that the Shepherd Neame brewery was established by Richard Marsh on its present site in 1698 although documentary evidence suggests there was a brewery here even earlier in the mid C16. Whatever the precise facts, the brewery is one of the oldest, perhaps the oldest, in the country still operating on its original site. The other brewery in Court Street was built by Rigdens; it was eventually acquired by Whitbreads and then closed in 1990.

The buildings along the west side of Court Street between Market Place and Partridge Lane are timber-framed, plastered, and date from C15-C17, with the exception of the red brick C18 Barclays Bank building. Just beyond is a fine-looking C15 hall house, now the brewery's hospitality centre, whilst the buildings to the north (which are rather more mixed in age and appearance) are mostly used by the brewery as offices. The front elevations superficially retain their individuality but the accommodation behind is now interconnected. Two buildings are comprised wholly, or in part, of C20 work that is noticeably plainer in appearance, and in one instance the absence of an entrance interrupts the otherwise attractive rhythm of the group.

The corner of Quay Lane is marked by an early C17 timber-framed building, once the home of a local shipmaster, which quite typically for its time has a narrow frontage (less than nine metres) but a substantial depth (some thirty three metres); the accommodation once embraced a small shop and a brewhouse as well as a living area.

On the opposite side of Court Street is the substantial presence of the former Whitbread brewery (described by one commentator as 'an eruption of C19 red-brick, multi-storeyed warehouses'). However, since 1995 the ground floors of the larger buildings have been amalgamated and converted to a supermarket. Whilst the buildings along Court Street are of a similar, if slightly larger, scale to other nearby frontage buildings, those at the heart of the complex are appreciably taller and bulkier. The dour, red brick is well matched to the industrial character of the site and yet when the sun shines the buildings glow with life and colour. From Court Street the old brewery now seems uncannily quiet and lifeless but the building forms, many unique to the brewing industry, are nevertheless truly striking and their commanding presence remains at least superficially intact. The view into the space between the brewhouse and the tun block has a special appeal, for here the buildings are set tightly together, projecting boarded lucams are supported high up on decorative iron brackets, a high-level covered walkway spans

the yard, and the large brewery clock set into a stone insert on the end elevation of the malt house presides over the now silent yard. The supermarket conversion has, however, been less than perfect leaving entire buildings still vacant and creating isolated voids in the extensive upper floor areas. Blanked-off windows are a daily reminder that all is far from well and that more work remains to be done.

Elsewhere on this eastern side of the street the frontage is comprised of a number of other timber-framed buildings. At no. 34 (once the home of the proprietor of Rigdens' brewery) the upper floor of the C16 house is notable for being clad with Faversham's local speciality of yellow mathematical tiles applied in the C18. South of Crescent Road the C18 brick front to no. 40 disguises a fine Elizabethan wing to the rear whilst further south again, in the attractive 'island' of buildings' forming Middle Row, C18 and C19 fronts often hide older cores. The classically detailed front to the Lloyds TSB bank building is especially impressive.

Aside from the buildings, Court Street is also notable for its broad and generous thoroughfare, although near Market Place its width has been reduced by the 'later' appearance of Middle Row. Quite remarkably, old and interesting areas of paving have survived here which are now an integral part of the character of the street. The most striking of these is an extensive area of C19, blue-grey coloured, granite sett paving in the carriageway running south from Crescent Road, now attractively worn and polished in appearance; the setts most probably came from quarries in Guernsey. The later insertion of a raised central kerb, brick flower boxes and brick paved crossings has, however, rather spoilt the original visual simplicity of the highway. Also noteworthy are old footway pavings outside nos. 39-40 Court Street (of squared limestone setts and york stone slabs) and another smaller area of limestone kerbs and setts in front of no. 41 Court Street. Each one of these flagstones, setts, kerbstones (some still with recessed sockets for poles that once supported shop blinds) and channel blocks is now an integral part of the town's historic fabric.

In recent times the traffic management measures around the northern edge of the town centre have tended to divide Court Street into two separate parts. Between Quay Lane and Crescent Road (ie. Court Street 'north') there is through traffic and on-street car parking, whereas between Crescent Road and Market Place (Court Street 'south') vehicular access is severely restricted and pedestrians take priority. These different approaches have been coupled with distinctly different environmental treatments, so Court Street 'north' is presented as a conventional public highway whilst Court Street 'south' is a welter of town centre signs, paving types, street furniture and flower displays. The paving surfaces at the entry to the southern section of the road are especially bewildering. The division of this special street into two separate halves by traffic and environmental measures in a number of respects runs counter to the underlying imperative to manage the historic environment here as a single cohesive entity.

Middle Row

Middle Row was created by the later insertion of a row of buildings into the original width of Court Street/ Market Place and is, by comparison, a narrow little street. Recently, residential accommodation for the elderly has come to predominate along most of the eastern side, making it now a rather quiet and subdued place.

The western side of the road consists of the backs of Court Street properties where the mostly rendered elevations are generally of lesser standing than those at the front, often

being characterised by back doors, air conditioning units and external plumbing. This side of the road, with its mostly three storey buildings set directly onto the edge of the narrow carriageway, is nevertheless quite striking. By contrast, the properties on the opposite side are generally smaller and more cottage-like in appearance but they nevertheless present their best red-brick fronts to the street and their clay-tiled roofs and slender chimney stacks are prominent in the gently curving view along the street. The old police station building (now used by Age Concern) is unusual for the rare incorporation of Kentish ragstone, now painted, into the front elevation.

The two ends of the narrow little carriageway are paved with an assortment of large, well-worn stone setts (some limestone and some granite), but of special interest are the old limestone kerbs and the knobbly old limestone slabs in the drainage channels both probably originating from quarries on the Isle of Purbeck in Dorset.

Abbey Street

The first record of Abbey Street is from around 1350 when it was referred to as 'New Town' linking the abbey with the 'Old Town'. The abbey precinct then extended across to the east bank of the creek with Abbey Street stopping at the abbey's outer gate, whereas today it extends well on to the north and terminates at The Anchor Inn on the edge of Standard Quay.

Abbey Street, between Court Street and the site of the abbey gateway, is comprised almost entirely of fine, medieval, timber-framed buildings, many still with their characteristic gabled fronts and first floor overhangs whilst others have a later skin of brick and tile often applied in the C18. These present-day elevations combine to form an outstanding example of a pre-C19 street which is ranked, by common consent, as a place of national importance.

The street was in serious disarray in the years after the second world war when many buildings were in perilous condition and heading for slum clearance, but in 1958 the then Faversham Borough Council promoted a scheme of restoration in conjunction with the private property owners and now, some forty five years on, the entire street is in good heart.

Abbey Street is today a smarter but quieter and more genteel place than hitherto; the Anchor Inn and the Phoenix Tavern (which contains a part of a C14 medieval hall) are now the main exceptions to an otherwise uniform pattern of residential use; gentrification has, almost inevitably, been the consequence of investment in much-needed refurbishment works. Now there is the orderly quiet here of a desirable and historical residential environment, whereas in its heyday the street would have been a place buzzing with activity, where all manner of port-related business was conducted, where goods bound for the creekside wharves crammed the road, and where working folk crowded the several ale houses.

The form and alignment of Abbey Street still records the presence of the old abbey. Both sides of the broad thoroughfare, as far north as Abbey Place, are fronted almost entirely with buildings dating back to medieval times, whereas the later extension of Abbey Street to the north (across the old abbey precinct) is narrower and fronted with development from the 1800s/early 1900s and late C20. However, despite these differences the two parts of the street meld comfortably together into a single, entirely pleasing, entity.

Abbey Street, between Quay Lane and Abbey Place, is fronted on either side by virtually unbroken groups of buildings dating from the C14-C18 all set along the edge of the footway. Generally two or three storeys high these buildings are often quite narrow in width, a reflection perhaps of the old burgh plot divisions. The array of vernacular architecture includes jettied upper floors, bay windows that nibble into the footways, old sash windows with finely shaped and dimensioned glazing bars, undulating peg-tiled roofs punctuated by tile-clad dormers and chimney stacks, and brickwork in the red and yellow colours that are special to north Kent. Exceptionally, the now vacant brewery training centre (on the corner with Church Street) is a well-detailed, solid-looking Victorian building. Alongside to the north a high brick wall encloses an open yard; punctuated by tall gate piers and boarded gates this wall is a prominent feature in the street scene and rather successfully perpetuates the important sense of enclosure achieved by the medieval buildings which originally occupied the site.

Arden's House marks the divide between the medieval character of the southern section of the street and the later C19 and C20 work to the north; one of Faversham's landmark buildings it is also notorious for the murder here in 1550 of Thomas Arden, then mayor of Faversham. The large timber-framed, twice-jettied part of the building dates from the C15 but incorporates the eastern part of the old abbey gateway (built circa 1250). The constricting influence of the old gateway still lives on in the marked narrowing hereabouts of the Abbey Street roadway.

To the north of Abbey Place the form and structure of Abbey Street substantially rests on groups of terraced houses mostly built in the first half of the C19; the recent Lammas Gate development is the exception being only some twenty years old. However, at Abbey Green an open green space still marks the site of the abbey's inner precinct or Nether Green. The terraces are mostly in red brick and rather cottagey in appearance but the yellow brick Sondes Terrace (partly

demolished in a recent explosion) is more austere (and has been rather ill-served by later changes particularly the substitution of roofing slates with coarse- looking concrete tiles). These terraces are set on, or close to, the edge of the footway in the manner of the buildings in the southern part of the street but perhaps lack their fine-grained subtlety, and the detailing of the modern Lammas Gate buildings falls a little short of the quality elsewhere in the street. The linked-detached houses built in the 1980s opposite Abbey Place are unhelpfully set back from the footway, and therefore break the important 'edge of footway' rule successfully followed elsewhere in the street. The very northern end of the street is decisively terminated by the C17 Anchor Inn which attractively closes the view and which use as a public house brings a sense of real and important purpose to the end of the street. Other buildings positioned around this far end of the street play a valuable supporting role in defining this northern end of the street.

Abbey Street runs purposefully north from the town centre only to peter out on the edge of the low-lying land around southern edges of the Swale marshes. The short journey from Market Place along Court Street and Abbey Street effectively embraces the transition from the warmth and security of the town centre to the windswept marshy open spaces around the northern edge of the town; this marked transition in character (in concert with Court Street) is an abiding feature of Abbey Street. The southern section of the street, which follows smoothly on from Court Street, is a pleasantly wide place where the sweep of the generous footways quietly reinforces the attractive flow of the built environment. The heavy traffic once generated by the industrial activities previously present alongside the creek has largely now abated although some additional activity has been generated by new housing in the vicinity. Iron cellar grilles, granite sett paving and old lighting columns contribute to the period character of the place although mop-headed street trees may soon obstruct the unique views along the historic street. North of Abbey Place the surfaces are rather more ordinary, although some granite kerbs have survived.

Abbey Road, including The Maltings

Unadopted Abbey Road runs east towards Abbey Farm from the northern end of Abbey Street. Once notable for being a rather isolated part of the town, change is now under way here (comprising new housing and the conversion of old dairy buildings) that will make it a rather more orderly place. The Maltings development (a pleasantly coherent group of nine houses built in the 1880s) backs onto Abbey Road but looks inwards to a private, block- paved parking area.

Abbey Place

Abbey Place runs east from Abbey Street across land once forming part of the abbey precinct between the outer and inner gateways. Small C19 houses, mostly terraced, are positioned along the northern side, all now painted or rendered and with replacement windows and doors in various modern designs. The eye-catching exception is a large furniture warehouse (built as a church soon after 1851) the striking yellow brick front of which has rudimentary classical detailing and later,

brutally inserted, loading doors. The southern side of the road adjoins the long back garden to Arden's House where drab-looking evergreen trees line the boundary.

The delight of the road is, however, the two C18 and C19 cottages set across the eastern end and which attractively close the view. Their refurbished yellow brickwork and black-stained weatherboarding is set partly onto the top of a ragstone rubble wall (once part of the abbey). From here a quiet and shady footpath leads to the old Free Grammar School building, one of the town's most important historic buildings. Built in 1587 and now used as a masonic hall its construction is similar to that of the Guildhall, being timber-framed and standing on octagonal columns although here the once-open arcade is now enclosed.

With grass verges along either side, Abbey Place has a rather spacious and green appearance, reinforced by street trees on the south side, which contrasts with the rather more urban character of Abbey Street. Whilst the concrete 'estate road' carriageway is a jarring feature, the manner in which the surviving remains of Faversham Abbey are now attractively woven into the present-day fabric of this residential street makes it a special place.

Church Street

Church Street links Abbey Street with the west door of Faversham parish church and is special for the dramatic way in which the front elevation of the church and spire is precisely positioned at the eastern end of a rather humdrum C19 street, terminating the view in textbook fashion with a theatrical flourish.

The south side of the street is largely comprised of the backs of ex-brewery buildings lacking the usual pattern of windows and doors; the old red brick brewery chimney towers above. The other side of the street is comprised of yellow brick buildings, including two rather workaday C19 terraces of houses, both somewhat compromised by later changes including rendered brickwork, replacement windows and modern doors.

It is, however, the church of St Mary of Charity, with its glinting black flintwork and openwork spire, which dominates the street. The wide approach to the church door from the end of the street is appropriately paved with smoothly-worn york stone slabs and lined with chunky, green-painted, cast-iron railings. The sombre churchyard around is crowded with large yews, hawthorns, planes and sycamores. An elegant C19 cast iron lamp column survives close by.

Church Street itself is a narrow and hard-looking place unsoftened by greenery, where the old brewery buildings shut out the sunlight for most of the day. It is, however, the juxtaposition of this harsh and workaday C19 environment with the soaring drama of the parish church that is the defining feature of this little street and makes it such a special place. Rather remarkably, the church itself continues to be a commanding visual presence across the entirety of Faversham.

Vicarage Street, which strikes off to the north from mid way along Church Street, is a predominantly late C19 street, although C20 development is now present at the northern end.

Crescent Road and Garfield Place

Crescent Road is a relatively modern thoroughfare that was opened in 1960 to connect Court Street with East Street/Newton Road (and to by-pass Market Place). The road is characterised by the absence of any significant frontage development so the traditional street form associated with older towns is, in some ways, absent. The nearby development of Gange Mews (accessed via Garfield Place) has, however, helped to establish a better sense of structure to the built environment along the western side of the road, although the supermarket car park on the other side of the road still constitutes a significant gap, albeit behind a brick boundary wall.

Chapter 4: Creekside

Historical background

Faversham creek is a tidal inlet of the Swale waterway penetrating some six kilometres inland on a winding course across the Nagden and Ham Marshes of the north Kent coast. Over the centuries it has afforded sheltered access for vessels of modest size, but navigation has always been constrained by its restricted width and depth. Thorn Quay, about 1.6 km north of Faversham, was the docking point for vessels until 1558; a sluice was then built to enable boats to sail further up the creek and load/unload closer to the town. In 1842/3 improvements to the creek were made by cutting new channels that eliminated two of the worst bends.

By the end of the C16 the port of Faversham was a place of considerable importance handling much of the grain required to feed the population of London, and by the end of the C17 it was one of the country's largest wool exporting ports. But whilst it could claim then to be one of Kent's leading ports it never attained a significant size in the wider national context.

Historically, the town's wharves and waterside activities were mostly concentrated along the south-east bank of the creek although Pollock's shipyard opposite Standard Quay was a notable exception where tankers, dredgers and tugs were built from 1917 to 1970.

After the second world war coasters up to 400 tons in size continued to bring in fertiliser, corn and cattle feed from Rotterdam and Bremen, timber was imported from Scandinavia and tankers from the Isle of Grain refinery delivered petroleum for onward distribution. Commercial boat traffic nevertheless steadily declined through the second half of the C20 and by 2000 it had completely ceased, thus ending the centuries-old interdependence of Faversham town with the creek.

The creek above the bridge

Early illustrations of Faversham show a tidal mill sited close to the head of the creek; the construction of the mill (and its successors), together with adaptations to manage the flow of water, started a process of change which has resulted now in a clear divide between the saltwater areas of the tidal creek and the freshwater channel that feeds it. At the end of the C19 much of the land around the head of the creek was home to coal wharves and barge building/repair yards. The hustle and bustle of those wharves has, however, long since vanished, present-day uses have turned their backs on the water and silt has accumulated in the water channel. Almost all traces of the old creekside activities have vanished although the presence of old brick and timber wharf fronts is a nostalgic, but important, reminder of those past activities.

Aside from the wharf fronts, the C19 yellow-brick purifier building (once part of the gasworks) is now a lone survivor hereabouts from the industrial days of the creek. Its western wall drops directly into the creek (the only building along the creek to do so). Empty and in poor condition it is one of the few surviving industrial

buildings relating directly to the creek and it is, therefore, an important component of Faversham's waterside environment.

To the south is the Co-op supermarket completed in 1992; its pinkish-yellow brickwork, red brick detailing and slate roofs (topped by prominent ventilator features) neatly echo the range of Faversham's traditional building materials. The carefully crafted building form enables its substantial bulk to fit comfortably into the creekside environment, although it is the relatively lifeless back of the building that abuts the creek.

Adjoining to the north-east is the concrete apron of a former transport yard (although change is in prospect here following its acquisition by the brewery). Just beyond is the brewery's bottling plant, an exciting place of pounding machinery and chattering bottles being sped around on conveyor belts; rather disappointingly, all this activity is enclosed within a charm-less, shed-like building that pointedly ignores the adjoining creek.

Opposite, on the north-west side of the creek, industrial buildings are set some distance back from the water's edge behind Brent Road. The tidy, brick-fronted elevations, dating from the 1940s, fit rather well with the local environment although there is little pretence that they have any special relationship with the creek. The car park along the water's edge, once a place of coal yards and barge building works, has a greenish edge of self-sown shrubs that affords some modest compensatory screening.

This part of Faversham creek is, therefore, for the time being a somewhat melancholy and muddy place where not a single activity now relates to the water. Nevertheless, the daily rhythm of the tides lapping against the old wharf fronts is still sufficient for the place to retain just a little of its former magic, and the two shallow-arched bridges carrying Flood Lane across the top end of the creek still terminate the head of the waterway in an interesting way. The all-important historical link through to Stonebridge Pond and the shallow Westbrook valley continues to embrace land that remains free from development, so that it is possible still to trace the old transition from the tidal creek into the freshwater valley. By contrast, to the north-west is the attractive sequence of brick walls and buildings climbing the slope up Brent Hill towards the prominent landmark of Davington church - a view that still encapsulates an important part of the traditional character of the old town.

The steel road bridge across the creek dates from 1976 but is set onto older, more interesting, abutments of brick and stone. Hydraulic accumulators and a hand operated pump of 1878 still provide the means for lifting the bridge off its seatings, but the last vessel to pass through here was in 1993. The release of water through the sluices is still the all-important means of cleansing the navigational channel, but with the head of the creek steadily silting up the reducing volume of available water makes the flushing action progressively less effective. This crossing point,

with its panoramic views up and down the creek, its sluice gates and its old brick and stone abutments, continues to be a place of special appeal.

The Brents and brickmaking

Development on the north-west bank of the creek came very late - not until the first half of the C19 when the brickfields opened up. Brickmaking until this time had been a localised and small-scale activity using locally-dug brickearth fired in small clamps, but the C19 prompted an unprecedented demand for bricks. Brickearth was readily available in Faversham, as also was chalk which when added to the clay coloured the bricks yellow. And also suddenly available was clinker (mixed in with the clay to burn the bricks more effectively) which was recovered from the household refuse brought down river from London by sailing barge. Accordingly, the output of stock bricks from Faversham (and from the area through to Rainham) grew rapidly after 1840 and large-scale brick production in the town continued until the 1930s, but then declined as the conveniently sited brickearth reserves were exhausted and as the demand for bricks slowed and competition from cheaper flettons grew.

Buildings and equipment associated with brick production in Faversham have largely disappeared although the extensive mineral excavations, mostly quite shallow, have in places left a lasting mark on the town. Brickmaking still continues on the western edge of the town where small quantities of traditional, hand thrown, red stock bricks are produced.

Front Brents

Small C19 terraced houses, now punctuated by green areas, are set out along Front Brents on the north-west bank of the creek, although the more substantial stuccoed bulk of Bridge House (built in the early C19 and once a place of mercantile exchange) defines the corner with Church Road. Whilst the terraced houses mostly now have painted or rendered brickwork, replacement windows/doors and concrete roof tiles, their modest form and character still contributes positively to the character and history of the creekside scene. The early C19 Albion public house is distinctive for its white-painted weatherboarding and slate-covered roofs; with twelve-paned sash windows overlooking the creek, and tables and chairs spilling out into the roadway, it is the attractive focus for eating, drinking and conversation which brings welcome life and vitality to the creekside.

Green spaces (sometimes taking the place of demolished terraced houses) are now a significant feature of Front Brents and give the place a rather informal and relaxed feel. The largest of these is at the northern end of the road, where the lower unkempt section is historically important for embracing a severed loop in the creek left by the straightening of the channel in 1843.

Front Brents itself is a private street with restricted vehicular use so that it has the character of a path-cum-road where views of the creek can be enjoyed in peace and comfort. The creek-side verge (Town Green) forms an attractive green edge with well-spaced willow, birch and hawthorns trees. Kerbs, footways and all the clutter

often prevalent in public streets are absent from the roadway so that an attractive and relaxed character predominates. There is access here to a timber jetty built in 1985 with moorings for a dozen or so small leisure craft; this trickle of life and activity on the water, important though it is, is not however on a scale to compensate for the demise of commercial craft. The view here confirms that the 'gritty' working waterside character of the creek has largely vanished and that it is now a quieter and more orderly place.

Church Road into Upper Brents

Church Road and Upper Brents run parallel with Front Brents on ground still rising from the creek. The southern end of Church Road is distinctively marked by the vicarage, church and parish room; all were built in the C19 to serve a then-growing community of brickworkers. The rambling red-brick vicarage, despite its elevated position, is now substantially hidden behind high trees, which are themselves an attractive feature in the local scene, but the flint church built in 1881 and the yellow brick 'school' room next door remain very prominent in the view from the road. The uses for which each was built have, however, all now ceased.

Much of the mid/late C19 development originally built along Upper Brents comprised single-storey brickworkers' houses; Brents Tavern and the pleasantly proportioned houses on either side of Kennedy Close were exceptions. These rather mean little dwellings were demolished when the North Preston council housing estate was built, but a group of sturdier houses (fronting onto an unmade cul-de-sac at the northern eastern end of the road) has survived. Only one property in this group, however, retains its sash windows and boarded front door, roofing slates have all been replaced and iron railings around the front gardens have gone. Nevertheless, the group forms an agreeable entity and in the context of the town's brickmaking industry it is an interesting historical survival.

The south-east side of Church Road/Upper Brents is largely comprised of green spaces sloping up from Front Brents. The weatherboarded, early C19 Willow Tap, now a house but once a public house, and the recent housing development adjoining to the north-east are exceptions. At the far northern end of Upper Brents change is also under way at the old Faversham shipyard site: housing at Faversham Reach to the south dates from the 1980s, but other new housing incorporating office suites-cum-studios has recently been completed on the front part of the old shipyard site alongside the creek.

Grazing land opposite Standard Quay

The unimproved grazing land just beyond the old shipyard forms part of a southern finger of the Swale marshes. Here there is another by-passed bend of the creek, isolated since 1843 when the creek was straightened to improve navigation. The shallow depression of the old channel is still just identifiable and in the wetter places it still retains a plant community that contrasts with the surrounding closely grazed turf. Here, therefore, it is still possible to trace the slowly vanishing bend of the old creek and to see the physical evidence of an historical event of special local

significance that helped to keep the town's quays and wharves in business for more than another hundred years.

North Lane, Conduit Street and Quay Lane

North Lane, Conduit Street and Quay Lane now comprise the through route for vehicles travelling around the north-western edge of the town centre. They pass through a predominantly industrial environment that has for long been home to both waterside activities and the Shepherd Neame brewery. Quay Lane has been one of the main links between the town and the creek; the once-narrow track was widened to its present size in 1891. Conduit Street records the one-time presence of an artificial water-course built in 1546 (the water-flow powered a mill in Mill Place). The underground water remains of critical importance as the brewery draws its supply from its borehole here. Conduit Street runs on into North Lane without a break but at the start of South Road there is a pronounced change in character as industrial uses give way to residential development.

Town Quay, alongside the bridge, played a key role in the development of Faversham's port. A timber-framed warehouse (now known as 'training ship' Hazard) was built here circa 1475 by the Corporation of Faversham to provide storage facilities for local merchants lacking their own premises. Built in the Kentish vernacular, it is a rare and remarkable example of an early commercial building and an important historical link with the creek.

It is, however, now the Shepherd Neame brewery that dominates this part of Faversham. Over the years it has spread across a number of sites still separated from one another by public roads, so that the sounds and smells of brewing activities readily spill out into the adjoining streets: brewery drays drive in and out, fork-lift trucks whizz back and forth, passers-by are assailed at close quarters by the crash of barrels and the chattering of conveyor belts, whilst the distinctive aroma of malt periodically fills the air. This most intimate of relationships between town and industry is a defining feature of the place.

The built form of the brewery lacks the style and cohesion of its 'Whitbread' counterpart in Court Street, the buildings here being more varied in age and appearance and modern plant being visually prominent. However, the distinctive, louvered-roof brewhouse built in 1864 still rises high above the brewery complex and together with the modern steel chimney is a landmark from many vantage points around the town. The frontage along the south-east side of North Lane consists of rather workaday, late C19 buildings and the prominent corner with Partridge Lane is marked by a rather plain-looking, red brick building dated 1936. Other surviving buildings of traditional appearance include the peg-tiled cask store and the C19 cottage opposite Bridge Road. Later buildings such as the engineer's workshop tend to fall short of the stature and distinctiveness of the C19 industrial buildings, and the bottling plant on the north west side of North Lane is decidedly utilitarian. However, the modern high-level walkway spanning North Lane brings welcome incident to the street scene.

Conduit Street is interesting for the nicely defined, somewhat triangular-shaped, space at its northern end. The C18 Swan and Harlequin public house and the adjoining early C19 red brick house on the north-eastern edge neatly terminate the view looking from North Lane; here there is a strong echo of the 'grain' of old waterside development that was historically set side-on to the creek. Other rather disparate buildings that define this important space include the timber store (a large, partly open-sided, storage shed), the former pump house (built in 1911 with precise architectural detailing) and the medieval TS. Hazard. The sturdy, red brick Chaff House lends important substance to the corner with Bridge Road.

The north side of Quay Lane is dominated by the extensive yellow brickwork of the joinery works (a building that originally housed Rigden's bottling store), whilst on the opposite side the small, boarded-up, red brick Two Brewers building gives crucial shape to the roadway. Rather less welcome is the gap in the frontage around into Conduit Street (with its open storage and car parking) and which for the present interrupts the continuity of the built environment.

All three roads are functional places that are urban in character and hard in appearance; even the distinctive space in Conduit Street is a functional, tarmac-surfaced place. A few fragments of old stone paving, perhaps once extensive hereabouts, are still present however, most notably in the access to Town Wharf where granite paving, comprising both setts and wheelers, has been worn smooth by years of wear and is now an important historical and irreplaceable survival.

Partridge Lane

Partridge Lane (together with Water Lane) connects Court Street with North Lane, and is for the most part dominated by Shepherd Neame's brewery. Close to the junction with Court Street the traditional character of the lane still survives with buildings, some timber framed, set directly onto the footway. Elsewhere, however, the old frontage buildings have disappeared and the small-scale, tightly knit historic character has all but vanished.

The paving at the top end of the lane is notable for its high granite kerbs and wide, black-coloured, granite channels now attractively polished by years of wear; the infill paving of modern concrete blocks is, however, rather less appealing. Stone steps outside the front doors of properties on the south side of the street project into the narrow footway and provide pleasing visual incident.

Belvedere Road

Belvedere Road, on the east side of the creek, was until recently home to a hotchpotch of water-related industrial activities but now the area is undergoing radical change as sites are redeveloped for housing. Land here in fact came into industrial use rather late but by the end of the C19 it was a patchwork of wharves, timber yards, coal yards and cement works. From 1860 it was served by the Faversham Creek Branch Line with a wagon-way running south as far as Stockwell Lane along the present-day alignment of the road

A cement works stood here from 1813 until 1901 (when Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers was formed). Samuel Shepherd initially manufactured 'Roman' cement in Faversham (an early form of water-resisting cement made from septaria stone found in clay on the foreshores around the Isle of Sheppey), and then later in 1849 James Hilton produced a version of Portland cement.

The last industries to close in this vicinity, in the 1980/90s, were the grain handlers, feed mills and timber yards so that by the end of the C20 the working relationship between Belvedere Road and Faversham creek had ended. But despite this history of waterside activities the legacy of historical buildings has been relatively thin.

A large joinery works occupies the southern end of Belvedere Road, where a rather pleasing array of traditional-looking industrial buildings fronts onto the creek (although most of the structures are relatively modern). Exceptionally, Faversham Chandlery is a brightly- painted weatherboarded building dating from the early C19. Despite having no direct connection with the water this site has established a rather convincing aesthetic relationship with the creek, the buildings being expressed for the most part in a local vernacular of treated weatherboarding and slated roofs. Alongside to the north is the impressive C19, five storeys high, yellow brick-built Belvedere Mill now being converted to flats and a restaurant. With its characteristic projecting hoist bays the structure is a crucial and prominent part of the historical record of the creek's industrial past. On the opposite side of Belvedere Road are other vacant buildings and land, whilst to the north are brewery premises where barrels and pallets are stored both in the open and under cover.

Alongside the creek, further to the north, the character changes where new, two and three storey terraced housing (completed in 2001) overlooks the water from behind a pedestrian walkway. Neither the town's local building vernacular nor its rich history have seemingly much influenced the design of the development and the resulting frontage to the creek is rather suburban in character. Other recently completed three storey houses are also present on the other side of the road. The associated highway improvements along Belvedere Road have produced a rather joyless 'anyplace' environment with a double row of blue-coloured scoria blocks outside the joinery works being the only item of distinctive paving.

Standard Quay and Iron Wharf

Standard Quay, for centuries a principal quay in the port of Faversham, is today the town's only traditional, working, waterside environment where spritsail barges, once commonplace in the Thames and Medway estuaries, still visit. C18 and C19 weatherboarded warehouses-cum-workshops still stand on the quay, distinctive for their gables, loft and loading doors, and battered-looking corrugated iron roofs. A C17 warehouse on the eastern edge of the quay is stone based, then brick, then half-timbered and infilled with various patterns of red brick nogging); it is now used for the sale of animal feedstuffs and garden products, its rugged working character having survived with minimal adaptations.

Visiting boats are no longer commercial craft but used for pleasure, for chartering and as living accommodation. Still, however, they depend on a range of traditional quayside facilities and trades being available. Consequently the quay is characterised by the traditional sounds and smells of waterside activities: of timber being sawn and shaped, of ironwork being fashioned and repaired, of the smell of varnish and paint, and also the aroma of old ropes and Stockholm tar. Alongside the yellow brick fronted quay lie visiting barges with evocative names such as Lady of the Lea, Raybel and Remercie, their transoms decorated with scroll work and name ribbons. Pitch pine timber masts, braced with their distinctive rig, are topped with colourful pennants. But most nostalgic of all are the brick-red sails that, even though here tightly furled, are still most obviously the hallmark of the Thames and Medway sailing barges.

Iron Wharf adjoins Standard Quay to the north. Its past association with the branch railway is still recorded by the presence of several dozen, wheel-less, goods wagons stranded here when the railway track was removed. They continue to earn a living, however, as storage lock-ups and are an intriguing survival from the creek's 'railway era' and, as an evocative reminder of past times, they now form part of the wharf's special identity. And ever present here is the persistent metallic clang of masts and metal rigging, as they respond to the constant rise and fall of the wind.

The wharf is now occupied by small leisure craft laid up for repairs or for storage, especially during the winter months. Buildings here are sparser than at Standard Quay although the commanding presence of the Oyster Bay Warehouse, formerly a secure store for goods in transit through the port but now used for offices and flats, is exceptional. Its height and yellow-brick bulk, coupled with its position on the very edge of the flat expanse of the Swale marshes, makes it one of the town's landmark buildings. Elsewhere, portakabins and sheds serving as small stores and workshops, are stationed at intervals amongst the orderly muddle. Rows of masts, when viewed from the east, are attractively silhouetted against the sky and are an important tell-tale in the flat landscape of the presence of the otherwise-hidden water channel.

Alongside Iron Wharf is Chambers Dock where the course of the Cooksditch stream has been deepened and widened as it joins Faversham creek. A small footbridge across the entrance carries the long distance Saxon Shore Way footpath away to the north, and although the dock itself is now a rather forlorn and muddy affair it still remains home to a number of veteran craft.

Here at Standard Quay and at Iron Wharf, the long-standing relationship of Faversham town with Faversham creek is still expressed in the traditional way: old waterside buildings have survived, veteran sailing craft still visit, and water-related activities continue to thrive. Here therefore is an authentic echo of the old, somewhat rough and ready working environment that once characterised this side of the creek. To the north, the muddy banks of the channel are the refuge of whistling oystercatchers and quarrelling gulls; the dribble of water at low tide is scarcely sufficient to float the smallest of dinghies. But still it is possible to visualise

how, with high water filling the creek brimful with water, commercial craft once made their way quietly upstream, through meadows grazed by cattle and sheep, to discharge their loads at the Faversham quays. Over the centuries the creek environment has been a place of outstanding character and an integral part of the wider identity of Faversham town itself. The continued survival of this small pocket of traditional character and activity is therefore of crucial importance to the town's individuality.

The Cardox International works

The Cardox works, in Abbeyfields, lie just to the south-west of the sewage works. Originally known as the Abbey Works, the site was opened in 1924 by the Mexco Mining Explosives Company.

The works now comprise a rather widely-spaced scatter of wooden huts set within a large grassy enclosure dotted with hawthorn and other trees. An old narrow-gauge track connecting the buildings is still just visible in places; a small truck was once pushed manually along it to move loads around the site. Here, in this rather green and peaceful environment, blasting cartridges are manufactured for the quarrying industry, although the 'explosive' content is now a heater, or chemical energiser, which activates a carbon dioxide blasting cartridge. The huts, laid out in rows, are of simple wooden construction with felt covered roofs; despite the somewhat ephemeral nature of these structures the site is of special importance to Faversham because it constitutes the last active link with the town's long-standing explosives industry.

The disturbed land to the south-west (from which material has been removed in the past for brick-making) is currently unused, but the spatial separation that this site affords is the vital means of distancing the Cardox works from the edge of the town (originally for safety reasons but now for historical authenticity). The sense here of a place being 'set apart' from the town is, therefore, an important part of the special character of this last surviving component of Faversham's 'gunpowder' story.

Chapter 5: Tanners Street, West Street and Preston Street

Historical background

Until the mid C16 the town of Faversham was centred on Tanners Street and West Street; the first Guildhall, for example, stood close to the corner of Napleton Road. The town's early focus here was probably linked to the ancient trackway connecting Tonge with Boughton and the nearby fording point across the Westbrook Stream.

Tanners Street now marks the north-western edge of historic Faversham. Although it takes its name from the tanning trade once practised here, it is the physical survivals from the gunpowder industry that have perhaps left the more lasting impression on the street and its immediate vicinity.

West Street, one of Faversham's most historic streets, formed the town's main east- west axis during Anglo-Saxon times. It went on to serve as the town's 'High Street' until Preston Street captured the role at the end of the C19.

Preston Street runs south from the town centre and takes its name from the parish of Preston to which it leads. Although it comprised one of the four arms of the town's medieval street network, joined-up frontage development even by 1780 reached only as far as Gatefield Lane. A small and quite separate cluster of properties, approximating to a 'village' of Preston, lay further south along the street.

The Westbrook stream

The Westbrook stream runs roughly parallel with Tanners Street, and although originally fed by headwaters from relatively far away (at Painters Forstal and the Willow Beds below Davington Hill) it is now the springs lower down the watercourse that keep it flowing. This stream water once powered a series of mills that drove the machinery used in gunpowder manufacture at the Home Works. Indeed, gunpowder made here was used in the crucial battles of Trafalgar and Waterloo so that this now-quiet valley can be said, in its own peculiar way, to have played a role in the course of European history. Over the years the watercourse has been much altered and adapted, so that at the back of Tanners Street it now winds gently between an attractive margin of trees and waterside vegetation.

At Chart Mills, now rather marooned amongst estate houses, one of the four gunpowder incorporating mills still survives (having been saved from demolition at the eleventh hour by local enthusiasts). It was here that the gunpowder ingredients of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal were blended together between huge millstones driven by a large breast-shot iron water wheel. This powder mill is reckoned to be the oldest one surviving anywhere in the world and is therefore of special historic significance. Mature trees around the mill are a survival from the days when planting was deliberately used to moderate the effect of gunpowder explosions; today these trees help to maintain a modest, but important, sense of physical separation between the mills and the modern housing around.

Tanners Street

Tanners Street runs south-west from West Street to South Road and is an attractive blend of old and new buildings, threaded through with survivals from the town's once- important gunpowder industry. A special part of its distinctive identity is the informality of its street form (sometimes with footways and sometimes without) which rises and falls, twists and turns, narrows and widens in a most appealing way. Although predominantly residential in character, a scattering of other uses (and building forms) does much to animate the street.

The northern limit of Tanners Street is marked by the C15, timber-framed Bull Inn; characteristically Kentish in form and appearance (despite missing its chimneys) it is commandingly set up on a small rise, known as Snoure Hill, behind a raised footway away from the flood waters of the creek. Alongside to the south are ranges of small C19 and C20 brick-built cottages that sweep gently around to the yellow-brick Gospel Mission Hall, built in 1888 and important for the substance it gives to the corner with Napleton Road. On the opposite side of the street other buildings combine to form a characteristically Kentish scene; some are C15 to C17 and timber-framed with jettied first floors, whilst others are brick-built including three terraced houses built around 1770 for officials of the Royal Gunpowder Factory. A narrow passageway leads to another little group of cottages positioned on the edge of the slope down to the Westbrook stream, so that the resulting jumble of old houses and colourful peg-tiled roofs all silhouetted against a background of billowy green trees is quite outstanding.

Beyond Napleton Road, Tanners Street turns and climbs a short but sharp rise. The corner is marked by the sturdy C17 Three Tuns public house set up on a deep plinth to accommodate the sudden change in ground levels, but then groups of small C19 and C20 cottages sweep up the hill all huddled along the edge of the curving carriageway. Through a gap between these cottages there is an unexpectedly dramatic view up to the back of the almshouses' chapel, where the imposing Bath stone elevation sharply contrasts with the workaday brick and timber-framed construction in Tanners Street. The southern cross-wing of the distinctive almshouses marks the south-western end of the street.

The Roman Catholic church, with a huge poplar tree alongside, brings additional variety to the street scene, but tucked hard up against the footway it fits neatly into the well- defined form of the street. Built as a school in 1861 (by the owner of the Home Works) it was then used as a cinema until 1935 when it was converted to its present use. The, grey coloured slate roofs (unusually steeply pitched) contrast with the reddy-brown, peg tiled roofs of the older properties nearby and are the easily recognised hallmark of C19 work. Alongside the church stands an attractive early Georgian red brick house (now used as the priest's house but originally built for a local tanner John Gilbert). Beyond to the south, where buildings are suddenly absent, the street is edged by an old ragstone wall that once enclosed the gunpowder works. Built in squared stone blocks, the sizes graded as they rise and finished with a shaped stone coping, it is notable for its quality and distinction in a town characterised by rather little stonework; it also indicates the importance of

the industry that it once enclosed and now nicely defines the corner round into South Road.

The varied history of Tanners Street is therefore recorded both in the architecture of its buildings and in its informal shape as it squeezes past the church, twists and turns down the hill, and then broadens out into the triangular space at its junction with Dark Hill. This informality records the organic manner of the street's growth and renewal over the centuries, and sharply contrasts with the more regular street pattern and repeating building forms in the adjoining Napleton Road area.

The lower part of Tanners Street is now paved in brick, although the upper section still has a conventional macadam surfacing. The brick paving is further subdivided by colour coding into parking bays, which C20 demarcations now read as rather unhelpful distractions in the otherwise easy and natural flow of the historic environment. An original cast iron lamp column is a rare survival here in the town.

Flood Lane

Flood Lane, at the western end of West Street, takes its name from the tidal Flood Mill that originally stood at the head of Faversham creek. Following slum clearance the road now has relatively few houses and a rather pleasantly ragged and unfinished appearance. The lane itself is notable for embracing, within a few short steps, the transition from the hurly- burly of West Street to the tranquillity of the small but attractive greenspace alongside the quietly flowing Westbrook stream. The informality of the unsurfaced section of road, the mature trees set within small grassy areas, and the crystal clear flow of stream water all help to create a rather special little backwater which is in striking contrast with the hustle and bustle of the town around.

West Street

West Street runs from Market Place through to Tanners Street but is now cut in two by North Lane/South Road, a busy route taking traffic around the edge of the town centre. Nevertheless, the continuity of West Street's historic development form still holds up remarkably well for most of its considerable length, although there is a gap in the historic building frontages where a group of C19 and C20 industrial buildings once stood.

Close to Market Place (in 'upper' West Street) small shops, offices and eating places all jostle for frontage space along the narrow road, but west of North Lane (in 'lower' West Street) the retail uses tend to thin out, the town centre character fades, and the street turns more residential in character; close to Tanners Street the frontage properties are largely in residential use.

'Upper' West Street is tightly defined by frontage development, unbroken except for Water Lane which joins from the north and brought to order by both the gently curving street form and the steady fall in levels away from Market Place. The resulting environment is intimately human in scale with an outstanding array of historic buildings dating for the most part from the C16-C18, but with others also

from the C15. Generally they are small in scale, closely spaced and set directly onto the edge of the footways. Despite later re-fronts, upper floor overhangs still mostly survive so that they, together with the rhythmical form of steeply pitched gables, are a defining feature of the street. No single building really outshines the others although the C18 'Ardennes' is a commanding presence, the architecture of its deep eaves cornice with paired modillion brackets being especially striking; the later timber cladding on the ground floor is, however, disfiguring.

This 'upper' section of the street is notable, therefore, for its Kentish vernacular buildings where timber-framing, plaster infill, brick nogging, red brick and just occasionally yellow brick are all present, along with an appealing jumble of russet-coloured, peg tiled roofs. Also here is Faversham's speciality of mathematical tiling, and a notable example of pargetting at 'Gullivers' shop where deep relief stylised foliage surrounds a cartouche with the date of 1697 (the sole example of such decoration in the town, despite plasterwork fronts having been at one time quite commonplace). However, there are examples too of other less sensitive work and now that plastered, rendered and sometimes even brick elevations have been extensively painted, occasional shabby corners are ever-present.

West of the 'junction' with North Lane/South Road the gently winding form of West Street resumes, as also does the tightly defined street form, fronted initially by a remarkable mix of properties embracing work from each of the centuries from the C15 up to the present day. The sequence of historic buildings is, however, then interrupted by a round of late C20 redevelopment on the site of C19/C20 industrial/commercial development (including the town's gasworks) which once spilled over from the head of the creek into West Street. The visual impact of the large supermarket building on the north side of the street is, however, quite modest, due to its position set well back into the site; here the street frontage consists of a boundary wall and railings that screen the car park, and also a late C19 building formerly used as a gas showroom. New housing development (built in the 1990s) on the opposite side of the street follows the general form and character of the street, but the set-back of the buildings behind a servicing/parking lay-by has opened up the width of the street; the larger scale and cruder detailing of the modern work also contrasts with the architectural subtlety of the rest of the street.

Beyond this C20 development the historical frontage development reasserts itself and the traditional character of the street is once again present, this time defined by ranges of C15 timber-framed buildings and C17 brick-built cottages. The much later (and now converted) Faversham Co-operative shop is an exception, and marks the founding in 1874 of the town's co-operative movement by workers in the gunpowder industry. The substantial Twyman's mill, formerly a wool warehouse but now converted to flats, marks the western end of the street with a lively flourish of red brick.

'Upper' West Street was pedestrianised in 1975, at which time the carriageway was overlaid with red paving bricks (a relatively early example locally of such an initiative). In the summertime, therefore, the street takes on a pleasant and a

rather leisurely alfresco character with tables and chairs spilling out of the cafes and other eating-places. At quieter times, however, the street is given over to a rather desultory assortment of advertising A- boards and flower containers. However, the front of Gullivers is notable for being daily festooned with hardware and gardening products, which display rather positively engages the shop with the public street. When the carriageway was paved the footways were left undisturbed, so that the kerb face disappeared and a part of the street's traditional shape consequently went missing.

The well-defined street environment falls apart at the junction with North Lane/South Road where road widening in 1903 and 1965 destroyed the old sense of building enclosure. The clutter here of road signs, pedestrian guardrails and the muddle of paving somewhat unwittingly reinforces the sense of anti-climax hereabouts in the street environment.

'Lower' West Street is, by contrast, trafficked in a single direction. The completion of the Western Link road in the late 1980s greatly reduced the numbers of heavy vehicles here to the very substantial benefit of the street environment, but the narrowness of the street and the proximity of buildings to the carriageway still make even the residual traffic surprisingly intrusive. This section of West Street was repaved in the late 1980s; the carriageway is now paved with red brick and the footways with 'small element' concrete flagstones. Speed humps and bollards, particularly near to North Lane, are visually intrusive and the reconstruction of projecting steps outside the cottage doors with modern materials has eliminated a part of their charm.

Thomas Road

Thomas Road is a rear access road built in the 1970s to serve properties facing West Street, Market Place and Court Street; its construction has permanently shortened the old rear plots and yards. The backs of these town centre properties, although almost always interesting, lack the finesse and continuity of the front elevations and the adaptation of rear yards for parking and servicing has sometimes been quite roughly executed. The large steel- framed warehouse on the opposite side of the road (built in the 1980s as a supermarket but now used as a brewery warehouse) is a somewhat coarse-mannered neighbour given its position so close to the historic core of the town, although the landform fortunately mitigates some of the bulk of the building.

Market Street

Market Street connects Market Place with Preston Street. It is a short and narrow thoroughfare lined with shops and always busy with people. Despite its position in the very heart of the town centre, however, many of the buildings now date from the C20.

Much of the south side of the street is set back behind a notional widening line, and the rather unremarkable appearance of the C20 properties is further reinforced by the somewhat lacklustre array of modern shop fronts. Some of the

buildings on the opposite side of the road are similarly unremarkable but those at either end are more worthy of this central position in the town. The three storey, late C18, stuccoed building on the corner with Market Place has a pleasantly rounded corner to its wedge-shaped western end which is perfectly tailored to fit the corner site, whilst the Swan Inn with its steeply pitched clay tiled roof neatly concludes the other end of the building group.

Paving surfaces in Market Street match those of Market Place, East Street and Preston Street and therefore maintain an important sense of continuity in the treatment of the 'pedestrian priority' highway areas. The narrow lay-by on the south side of the road is, for much of the time, used for parking.

Preston Street

Preston Street runs south from the town centre on a gently rising gradient towards London Road. Despite its medieval origins it was much later that the street gained its present-day prominence, after the arrival of the railway in 1858. The new railway station (some distance to the south of then more-important West Street) caused the town's centre of gravity to shift decisively in favour of Preston Street, so that with shops and other services all taking full advantage of convenient access to and from the railway the present-day role of 'High Street' was established.

Today, Preston Street is the town's principal shopping street, daily busy with the hustle and bustle of people shopping, visiting the Council offices, meeting with friends and so on. It is above all else the place in the town where goods and services are bought and sold; its 'High Street' character is therefore its defining feature. The very slightly curving form of the road, aligned along the shallowest of valley features, perhaps lacks some of the visual subtlety of some of the town's other historic streets, but its medieval origins and its later evolution are nevertheless all faithfully recorded in its present-day built environment.

The 'two stage' development of Preston Street is reflected in the two rather distinct rounds of building activity. The older, northern section of the street contains buildings from the C15-C18 characterised by timber-framed construction and traditional finishes, whilst the 'newer' parts of the street date largely from the second half of the C19 with rather plainer- looking buildings mostly built of brick and often with larger shop fronts and with slate covered roofs. These different building forms and styles have, however, linked well together so that the entire street reads very clearly as a single and coherent entity, with disciplined frontages of two and three-storey buildings and few gaps. Whilst the contribution from C20 development has been rather mediocre, the thoughtful repair and refurbishment in recent years of many older buildings in the street has secured some notable improvements.

The cluster of timber-framed buildings at the northern end of the street in the vicinity of the heritage centre (itself dating from the C15 and formerly the Fleur de Lis Inn) is the defining historical component of the street. Here are the forms and materials so characteristic of Kentish vernacular building including jettied first

floors, colour-washed plaster, white- painted weather-boarding, mellow red brick, mathematical tiles and Kent peg roof tiles laid on undulating and steeply-pitched roofs. And here too there is an eye-catching array of brick chimney stacks, some short and stout but others tall and slender, and mostly topped off with terracotta pots in various shapes and sizes, and all contributing to a lively rooftop skyline.

By contrast, just south of Gatefield Lane is the imposing, red brick Alexander Centre built in the 1860s (once the home of local businessman Henry Barnes and now used as Council offices); the porch with its heavy entablature supported on columns thrusts confidently out into the public footway. It is hereabouts, in the view south, that the buildings of the C19 come to predominate, with brickwork in the familiar yellows and reds of the Faversham brickfields, with larger and more commercial-looking shop fronts, and with the grey uniformity of Welsh roofing slates in evidence rather than the colourful exuberance of Kent peg tiles. The 'Italianate' Assembly Rooms (dating from 1848 but now a drill hall) and the huge, but austere-looking, former Co-op building dating from the 1920s both record important developments in the town's social and economic history. The street ends on a rather distinguished note with Shepherd House (early C19), Chase House (C18) and Delbridge House (C19), and also a C19 church notable for its Gothic revival style, Kentish ragstone front (now somewhat marred by heavy re-pointing) and polychromatic brickwork.

Preston Street ends abruptly at the railway where it is reduced to the status of a footway scurrying beneath the tracks through a white-tiled subway. However, the vestigial frontage buildings in the detached section of old Preston Street, particularly the George Inn and Wreights House, still serve as important historic markers in the urban landscape when viewed across the railway.

The relatively straightforward shape of Preston Street (after freeing itself from the narrow junction with Market Street) means that odd little nooks and crannies are rather few in number, but the old cross routes following the alignments of centuries-old footpaths are still present at intervals as at Gatefield Lane, Cross Lane and Solomons Lane. Jacobs Yard is a later, but successful, creation where C19 workshop buildings have been opened up and converted to form an attractive courtyard enlivened with brick and stone paving.

In common with Faversham's other principal historic roads, traffic management and paving works have divided Preston Street into two parts. South of the junction with Stone Street it is a conventional highway with two-way traffic and on-street parking, an asphalt- surfaced carriageway and concrete paved footways (and a mixture of granite kerbs apparently from such disparate places as Cornwall, Guernsey and Brittany). But to the north of Stone Street the carriageway is paved with red brick in the same 'town centre' way as Market Street and Market Place and traffic restrictions provide for pedestrian priority. The point of division between the two parts is reinforced by a kerb build-out that is now the home for a clutter of security cameras, bollards, litter bins, telephone kiosks, planters, traffic signs and more. Nevertheless, despite this hiccup in the visual flow of the street

and the different approaches to highway management and presentation, the strength of the built environment is such that it continues still to read as a single entity.

Shopfronts in the town centre

Buildings used for retailing are notable for their ground floor shopfronts and window displays. The design and detailing of, and the choice of materials for, these shopfronts has played a unique role in the character and appearance of both individual buildings and the wider street scene. Despite the imperative to frequently update and refurbish there is still an important survival of old shopfronts in Faversham town centre.

Preston Street is notable for the larger-paned shopfront formats introduced in Victorian times, with examples also of later C19 features such as curved glass and bronze framing. The bold, but matching, shopfronts in Queen's Parade (East Street) illustrate the beginnings of C20 design, whilst the heavily timber-framed shopfront applied to the C19 'Geerings' building (at the far northern end of Preston Street) is an unusual example of 1920s mock Tudor design. Of special historical note, however, are the small-paned shopfronts of much earlier times; an outstanding C18 example survives at the southern end of Abbey Street alongside the joinery works (where the property is now in residential use).

Gatefield Lane

5.37. The pedestrian cross routes at Gatefield and Solomans Lanes for the most part cut across the grain of mid/late C19 development. In the case of Gatefield Lane (which once led to Preston village across Gate field) the C18 and C19 cottages along the frontage close to Preston Street confirm the earlier origins of the footpath; frontage properties are then absent on the other side of Newton Road but the pedestrian way continues to be distinctive for the presence of high yellow brick boundary walls on either side enclosing the adjoining private gardens.

Forbes Road

5.38. The old railway crossing at Preston Street was by passed by the construction of Forbes Road, which runs west alongside Delbridge House. Development in the vicinity is somewhat disjointed in appearance, although Queen's Hall is attractively set up on top of a prominent bank. The car park to the north is partially enclosed with a rugged-looking flint wall.

Chapter 6: Davington and Stonebridge Pond

Historical background

Davington is a largely residential area situated on high ground to the north-west of the town centre. Set somewhat apart from the hustle and bustle of the historic core of Faversham it has a rather quiet and peaceful atmosphere. Four roads - Brent Hill, Davington Hill, Priory Row and Priory Road - all meet alongside the church.

Davington church is of Norman origin and probably dates from the early C12; it therefore contains some of the oldest building fabric in the town. The priory, the remains of which stand alongside the church, was founded in 1153 although it was never on the grand scale of Faversham Abbey and petered out altogether in 1535. Its closure before the Dissolution did, however, allow the building to escape destruction. Over the subsequent centuries the priory was used for a variety of purposes but in 1845 it was acquired by Thomas Willement (a distinguished stained-glass artist) who then sensitively restored the surviving parts. The church was purchased by the Church of England in 1932 and also restored.

The history of Davington parish is otherwise rather sketchily recorded although it has been speculated that some kind of 'village' nucleus might have existed at the bottom of Davington Hill before the gunpowder works, destined to become one of the town's principal industries, transformed the area in the C16 and C17.

Gunpowder manufacture in Faversham

The precise beginnings of the gunpowder industry in the town are not recorded, but the earliest documented reference to a gunpowder maker is in 1573. The first records of a fully operational gunpowder industry, however, date from the mid C17 when the Home Works factory was in production close to the town. Subsequently, gunpowder was also manufactured at the Oare Works just south of Oare village and at the Marsh Works which opened in 1786.

Sites for gunpowder manufacturing needed to be close to the main centres of military and naval activity and close to a port or a river for the import of nitre and sulphur. They also needed a supply of wood for charcoal making and a dependable supply of water to drive the mills that powered the machinery. Faversham offered all these features.

The Home Works was established for certain by 1653. By 1759 it occupied a site over one kilometre long (and an average 400 metres wide) extending along the Westbrook stream from just north of the London-Canterbury road at Ospringe all the way through to the head of Faversham creek. By 1774 the works contained eleven watermills and five horse-worked incorporating mills where the three ingredients of saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal were blended, as well as many other buildings where pressing, granulating and drying the powder took place. And as demand increased in the late C18 more process houses were built on the north side Brent Hill. For safety reasons the manufacturing processes were rather widely

spaced, so that even at the height of its output the 'factory' site was often quite a thickly wooded place where many of the manufacturing processes proceeded in relative quiet.

The Home Works started as three or four small independent factories that were consolidated into a single large one by the mid C18. About the same time the Government decided that the gunpowder made by private suppliers was unacceptably variable in quality, so to be sure of reliable powder it nationalised the Home Works in 1759. After the Napoleonic Wars the Faversham works were first leased, then sold, to John Hall and Son, which company played an important role in the further development of explosives. The Faversham powder mills finally closed in 1934 when the machinery was dismantled except for just one of the four water-powered Chart Mills (left standing by chance) With the demise also of the town's other gunpowder works the Cardox Works, in Abbeyfields, now constitutes the sole surviving link with the long explosives-making tradition in Faversham.

Stonebridge Pond

Stonebridge Pond (named after the bridge that replaced the ford across the Westbrook stream in 1773) is a major survival from the days of gunpowder making. The reservoir of water created here was not only used to work the powder mills but the associated network of waterways also provided the means of moving unfinished powder by punt safely between the various processes of corning, pressing, dusting and packing. Until 1790 the finished gunpowder was loaded onto boats moored at the adjoining quay at the head of the creek.

The pond, with its encircling margin of self-sown trees and shrubs, is now a quiet refuge for wildlife and an important oasis of green space in the heart of the town. A small amenity area alongside Dark Hill is popular with local residents for feeding the ducks but the greater part of the land around is now comprised of well-tended allotments. Rather appropriately these allotments continue a 'leisure-related' tradition from the past, because even when gunpowder was being manufactured the plots of land in amongst the production buildings were rented by local people and used for growing vegetables, as places to relax, and even for fishing.

Davington Hill and Priory Road

Davington Hill runs north from Dark Hill and climbs a sharp gradient alongside Stonebridge pond on an alignment that probably dates from the time of Willement's extensive restoration work at the priory. Despite its position deep into the town, the hill's appearance is rather remarkably that of a rural lane because buildings are few in number, the surrounding landscape is dominated by trees and green spaces, and the slope is overlooked from the top of the hill by the landmark tower of Davington church which emerges through the encircling trees as though presiding over a rural parish. At the bottom of the hill the white-painted weatherboarding and colourful peg tiled roofs of a C16 house and a group of C18 cottages (once owned by the gunpowder factory) are characteristically Kentish in appearance. By contrast, the top of the hill is marked by the remains of the old priory wall; here the heavily buttressed medieval stonework provides both physical

and visual confirmation of the long- standing historical importance of this part of Faversham. A special delight is the postern gate with its intriguing little lookout window alongside; apparently of Norman date it was probably inserted by Willement in 1850.

The surviving priory buildings, comprising the prioress' parlour, the library, the western alley of the cloister and the Norman doorway of the refectory, now form part of a private house attached to the south side of the church. However, it is largely hidden from public view so that the most significant glimpse of its C17 gabled and half-timbered front is through the trees alongside Priory Road close to Dark Hill. It is, therefore, the grounds around the house (consisting largely of informally grassed and wooded areas) that set the character of the area; lime, beech, ash and sycamore trees are concentrated around the perimeter giving both Priory Road and Dark Hill a pleasantly rural appearance. This large area of green space around the priory, coupled with the extensive area of open space at Stonebridge Pond (adjoining to the south east), is a defining feature of Davington.

St Mary Magdelen church stands on the corner of Davington Hill with Priory Road, but is set back behind a small graveyard enclosed by high flint and stone rubble walls and entered through a clay-tiled lychgate. The mature yew, sycamore and lime trees in and around the graveyard now substantially obscure the view of the church from the high ground within Davington itself. However, in the wider 'hilltop' view from the south, the high-ground prominence of the tower with its unusual pyramid-shaped roof and weather vane makes it a landmark feature for miles around. Austerely Norman in style, and now consisting only of the nave and a single tower, the church is built of Kentish ragstone rubble and flint.

Just beyond the churchyard, at the start of Priory Road, is the curving gravelled drive to Davington Priory appropriately guarded by a small, single-storey, red brick lodge house. Just opposite is a large C17 red brick farmhouse, the only surviving part of Davington Farm. Beyond to the west, however, the road turns decidedly suburban in character with frontages on both sides comprised of detached houses built for the most part in the 1970s (although a cluster of earlier, mainly inter-war properties, is present around the corner). The properties on the southern side of the road have a pleasantly matured appearance where trees and shrubs rather successfully link them together.

Priory Row

Priory Row runs into Davington from the north and was brought onto its present, very straight, alignment about the time the mid-Victorian terraced houses along the eastern side were built for workers in the local brickfields. These yellow brick houses are notable for their higher standard of construction than some of their counterparts elsewhere in the town. They are nevertheless decidedly plain in appearance, the only ornamentation being the cast door hoods supported on enriched console brackets. Almost all the original windows and doors have been replaced and the once-slatted roofs have been covered with concrete interlocking tiles, but the front gardens are still generally intact (just a small number being used

for off- street car parking). The first house in the row, rather larger than the rest, was reputedly built for the brickfield foreman.

The houses along the opposite side of the road are a mix of rather commonplace semi-detached and terraced properties built in the second half of C20. However, the row is terminated at the northern end by Davington School which is an attractive yellow and red brick building with clay tiled roofs, designed by local architect Benjamin Adkins in vernacular Gothic style and built in 1887. The recently re-laid roofs are covered with the original tiles in plain and ornamental courses manufactured by the Aylesford Pottery Co. near Maidstone.

The form and design of the building, including its small bell turret, makes it instantly recognisable as a school and, with the substantial later extensions helpfully hidden from view at the rear, its architectural integrity remains largely intact.

Brent Hill

Brent Hill climbs a pronounced gradient away from the head of Faversham creek up to Davington; towards the top a splendid panoramic view opens up over Stonebridge Pond and across Faversham town. This little roadway is special for the way in which it twists and turns its way up the hill between high, free-standing brick walls set directly onto both edges of the carriageway. Built in the C18 these blast walls were designed to minimise damage to neighbouring properties from explosions in the gunpowder works. Various built from local red and yellow bricks, and sometimes with sloping courses that follow the gradient of the road, these walls are an all-important and defining feature of the road.

Towards the top of the hill the front elevations of a number of small properties break through into the unusual walled environment, including the C19 Brent Hill Bungalow (originally built as a tiny pair of two-room cottages for gunpowder workers) and a small red brick barn now converted to a dwelling. Set directly onto the edge of the carriageway in the same way as the walls they reinforce and enrich the tightly defined street environment. By contrast, Davington Manor (never a manor) and The Lawn (late C18 or early C19)) are set well back on the rising ground above Brent Hill which once formed part of the gunpowder factory's Upper Works. Davington Manor itself has been created by combining structures that were originally built in the late C18 by the Board of Ordnance for storing saltpetre and sulphur.

Just below to the south east is the BMM Weston works where a white painted factory/office building stands in a prominently elevated position, widely visible in the view from the opposite side of the creek. Its stark appearance results from alteration and extension works completed in the 1940s but the centre portion improbably incorporates a three-bay Italianate residence. Mature trees, including horse chestnut, poplar and sycamore, are grouped around the entrance drive; towering impressively over the road they are an important feature in the street scene.

Brent Hill is a special place, therefore, not only for the survivals of buildings and structures from the town's gunpowder industry but also for its distinctive highway environment, with its sharp gradient, enclosing walls and absence of footways, which is both visually striking and truly characterful.

Chapter 7: The railway and its vicinity

Historical background

1. The railway arrived in Faversham in January 1858. The line initially connected with Chatham but was quickly extended to Strood and the North Kent line. In 1860 the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company (previously the East Kent Railway Company) extended services to Canterbury, Whitstable and London. The network was completed soon after with connections to other East Kent towns and then at the end of the century the principal railway operators in Kent amalgamated to form the South East and Chatham Railway Company.

A single-track spur for goods traffic, linking the main line at Faversham with the creek, opened in 1860. A goods yard was built at its southern end, a fan of sidings was laid down at Iron Wharf, and a track was installed along the edge of Standard Quay. Whilst the branch line held out the prospect of reinvigorating the port, in practice it made rather little long-term difference.

The convergence at Faversham of two main lines made it a relatively important junction with an array of railway buildings including the main passenger station, engine and carriage sheds, signal box, water tower, and a separate goods station. Later on, during the Southern Region days, locomotives continued to be maintained here but when the main line was electrified in 1959 railway activity declined. In 1967, the track on Standard Quay was lifted and general goods traffic on the remaining section of the branch line ceased in 1971.

The railway was the catalyst for far-reaching change in the town, provoking an unprecedented burst of development activity. Well into the C19 Faversham was still a rather remote country community where the form and extent of the town was essentially that of much earlier times. After 1860, however, development took place on an altogether different scale, often in the form of small rectilinear streets very different in character from anything that had gone before. This was, therefore, a time of crucial change as the country town was jolted out of its relative isolation. The physical record of C19 railway activity, and the development associated with it, is consequently a crucial part of Faversham's history. The surviving array of railway structures is the most complete on the old South East and Chatham line; collectively and individually, therefore, these buildings are of special interest.

The railway environment

The main line from London runs east-west through Faversham and is joined from the north by the North Kent Coast line just to the east of the station; the branch line to the creek formerly split away to the north at the same point. The passenger station, comprising booking halls and two island platforms, is the principal survival from the C19, although the present buildings date from the rebuilding of 1897/8 (when the original station was demolished to widen the mainline tracks). A late C19 two-road engine-shed survives in the angle between the converging lines from Whitstable and Canterbury (an earlier shed that adjoined to the south was demolished as a consequence of the track widening). The smaller shed to the north, described in 1952 as a wagon repair shop, dates from a similar time. Both

are built in local yellow brick and whilst the smaller one still has roofing slates the larger one is covered with lightweight corrugated sheets. Both buildings are redundant, in poor repair, and with little immediate prospect of gainful use. By contrast, the yellow brick water tower in Station Road (built circa 1858 and still with its riveted iron water tank) has a more assured future, having been sensitively converted to a dwelling in the 1980s whilst preserving the integrity of an important item of industrial archaeology.

The distinctive latticework spans of the 'Longbridge' footbridge are modern copies of the 1906 originals, but preserve the very characteristic railway engineering design of the time. The piers and trestles with their decorative stiffeners, tie bars and connecting rings are, however, all original. The bridge is unusual for its remarkable length, crossing both main lines in two legs to make the all-important pedestrian connection between the town centre and the south-eastern area of the town. The nearby brick-built signal box opened in 1959 at the time of electrification.

Much of the physical evidence of the branch line to the creek has now disappeared but the low embankment alongside the recreation ground is still clearly identifiable despite being overgrown. The small goods station building is still in place on the eastern edge of the now- dismantled goods yard; the large boarded doors at either end reveal how railway wagons were admitted to an internal platform where goods were transferred by a (still-present) iron loading crane. Characteristically built in Faversham's C19 'vernacular' of local yellow stock bricks highlighted with red brick dressings, the building is an important component in the town's railway heritage.

Station Road

The railway, including the station entrance and booking hall, occupies the whole of the southern side of Station Road and is therefore its defining feature. The station building, with its pale yellow brick elevations and bright red dressings, typifies the railway company's architectural style of the time and is still the focal point of the road. The booking hall has tall round-headed windows and boarded doors and is remarkable for having survived almost entirely unaltered, although the foreshortened canopy valance somewhat diminishes the presence of its public face. On either side of the station building the long trackside boundary is marked by a two metre high yellow stock brick wall topped by a coping of blue engineering bricks, which trademark detail gives it a nice touch of railway identity.

The yellow brick terraced houses on the north side of the road, dating from the 1880s, are modest in size and appearance but their continuity of form and repeating ground floor bay windows impart a pleasant rhythm to the group. A distinctive metal cresting detail applied to the eaves survives in a few instances (as it does in one or two other places elsewhere in the town). Most of the old wooden sash windows have been replaced, however, so that the glazing pattern that originally reinforced the architectural rhythm of the houses has vanished, and the roofing slates have been replaced with heavy-looking concrete tiles. The red brick Railway Hotel gives a business-like sense of purpose to the corner with Preston

Street and the adjoining yard is interesting for its old, brick-built outbuildings where loading doors and a hoist gantry recall a working environment of earlier times.

The paving surfaces in Station Road are mostly unremarkable but the granite kerbs provide reassuring confirmation of the age of the road. The lay-by outside the station used by taxis, buses and cars is notable for being a rather low-key affair for such a significant entry-point into the town.

Residential streets to the north of the station

The area of the town embracing St Mary's Road, St John's Road and Park Road might once have been described as Faversham's 'railway quarter', albeit in miniature, being the place where many of the railway workers lived.

Superficially these streets, all built in the second half of the C19, have a rather uniform appearance with small and closely spaced houses, often terraced and set close to or directly onto the edge of the footway. Closer inspection reveals however that the streets are comprised of smaller groups of houses each a little different in appearance from one another. This has much to do with the way in which the original developer parcelled up and sold the plots to individual builders with stringent covenants attached. The covenants secured an area-wide continuity of form and appearance to the development whilst allowing a degree of freedom and individuality in the detailed design.

The houses in St Mary's Road are, by a narrow margin, the oldest in the area dating from the mid 1860s. Generally they are terraced and built in red or yellow brick but some are stucco fronted; window and door openings often have precisely-fashioned, gauged red brick arches. Most distinctive of all is Angelo Terrace with its central pediment and large incised plaque dated 1863, and polychrome brickwork used to startling effect around the paired doors. Also notable is the substantial presence of the 1872 Baptist Church with its large and rather forbidding (but characteristic of its time) front elevation.

St John's Road is, by comparison, noticeably tighter for space and harder looking in appearance with houses set directly onto the footways and with even the tiniest of front gardens absent. The junctions with the cross-routes are variously marked by corner shops and public house buildings, which are of contrasting appearance to the surrounding houses. These tightly formed and strongly expressed corners give an important focus to the street layout; the stucco-fronted (former) Royal William public house with its angled corner marking the junction with William Street has particular style and presence.

Park Road is different for having development along one side only (the other side being occupied by the recreation ground) and consisting of one long, almost unbroken, run of flat-fronted terraced houses built between 1860 and 1890. But here again there is considerable variation in the brickwork detailing and the treatment of window openings and entrances; windows, doors and roof coverings

have however often been substituted with modern products. The three houses at the southern end are exceptional for being faced with flint and the southern end of the road is unusual for being terminated by the distinctive outline of the old Shepherd Neame maltings (now converted to residential use). Projecting York stone thresholds-cum-steps make a pleasing physical connection between the houses and the street, and cast-iron bootscrapers *are* occasionally still in place beside the front doors.

Granite kerbs survive in places along all three roads, their attractive blue colour suggesting Guernsey origins. Their toughness and durability are well matched to the workmanlike C19 character of these streets and they are consequently an important component of the physical fabric.

Chapel Street and Beaumont Terrace (marking the southern end of this grid of C19 housing), together with William Street, and Institute Road (at the northern end) are set at right angles to the main north-south streets. Chapel Street (with Preston Place) is effectively a continuation of the old Solomon's Lane cross route, while Beaumont Terrace is a dog-legged continuation of Station Road; both are fronted in part with small terraced houses. By contrast, Institute Road and William Street are both notable for the absence, almost completely, of frontage development.

Newton Road

Newton Road is an altogether grander street, comprised mostly of substantial detached and semi-detached houses. For many years it was the favoured location for prosperous local business people and it still retains some of that original cachet. Although conceived in the 1860s development occurred here over a period of some forty years, which extended time has given rise to a rather wide range of Victorian house-types along the length of the street. At the southern end the properties are older, smaller and plainer, whereas further north the houses tend to be large, imposing and impressively detailed. A number of the larger plots have been redeveloped in recent times, most notably for the public library, Herbert Dane Court (a sheltered housing scheme for the elderly opened 1976) and the Newton Road medical practice (opened 1998).

The defining feature of the road is, therefore, the array of imposing detached and semi-detached houses and villas, mostly built in local yellow stock bricks and often with gault brick detailing. However, the Welsh slates once uniformly present on the roofs are being substituted with concrete tiles so that the authenticity of the 'roofscape' is beginning to be eroded. The detailing of the principle elevations is often quite special with, for example, panels of moulded bricks in gable ends, elaborately patterned bricks forming intricate decoration around entrances, and stonework embellishments with incised decoration.

Impressive front doors sometimes have glazed upper panels with ornamental security grilles that can be opened and closed.

Mostly these houses have small front gardens so that in the view along the street the role of greenery in the street scene is rather modest, but at the new medical

centre a lime tree does make a significant statement. Front boundary walls, gate piers and gates therefore feature prominently; those that have been demolished to provide car parking spaces in the front gardens have created awkward and unwelcome gaps that disrupt the continuity of the edge to the highway.

The highway is notable for its rather generous width, its straight alignment and its steady but gentle fall from south to north. Although a residential road it now forms part of the

main traffic route around the eastern side of the town centre so that through traffic and parked cars are a feature of the place. The original granite kerbs are rather remarkably still present along almost the entirety of both sides of the carriageway and they are, therefore, an irreplaceable historical component of this C19 street scene.

Faversham recreation ground

The recreation ground was laid out as the town's first public park in 1860 on the initiative of charitable trustees. Today it is used formally and informally for football and other games, strolling and dog walking, and just occasionally it is the temporary home of a visiting funfair. It is now an important component of the town's C19 heritage.

The generally flat, eight hectare site is ringed by a perimeter path (originally used as a formal promenade) over one kilometre long that is fringed with now-mature trees including oak, lime and ash. The distinctive-looking gardener's lodge, designed by local architect Benjamin Adkins in Picturesque Gothic style and currently used as a clubhouse, is skilfully positioned on slightly elevated ground towards the southern end of the site where it neatly focuses the view looking south. This unmistakably Victorian building is crucial to the period character of the space, especially as the bandstand and boundary railings along Whitstable Road are both now absent. The later, functional buildings on the western boundary (comprising changing rooms and public conveniences) fall noticeably short of the quality of earlier work.

Closely spaced and rather spindly-looking self-seeded sycamores growing on the low embankment of the old Faversham Creek branch line now create a valuable sense of green enclosure around two sides of the park. The C19 terraced houses fronting Park Road and Whitstable Road decisively enclose the other two sides.

Faversham cemetery

This large municipal cemetery was opened in 1898 and like the recreation ground forms part of the town's C19 heritage. Its formal character, buildings and planting all faithfully reflect the Victorian values and tastes of the time. The chapel is a pleasantly proportioned, well-detailed red brick building prominently positioned inside the Love Lane entrance and now rather attractively encircled by mature trees. From here a very formal grid of wide metalled pathways gives access to the burial plots.

The dense screen of funereal evergreen trees and shrubs along the frontage to Love Lane is a defining feature of both the cemetery and the lane, whilst gaunt Chilean pines elsewhere in the site are another distinctive legacy of the Victorian planting. The reinstatement of the long-absent iron railings to the Love Lane frontage has recaptured much of the robust Victorian character that is a key feature of the long front boundary and makes sense once again of the high brick piers and large iron gates at the imposing entrance.

Of special interest amongst the many graves is one commemorating 73 victims of Faversham's great gunpowder explosion in 1916: a sombre reminder of the price paid by the local community for its toil in the town's gunpowder works.

The small extension to the main cemetery, opened in the 1990s, has an informal layout with curving pathways of gravel and brick and plantings of deciduous and flowering trees. The contrast in character with the rigid formality of the older cemetery environment provides an interesting illustration of the way in which the attitudes of the day become firmly embedded in the design of the physical environment.

Chapter 8: South Road/Ospringe Road and vicinity

Historical background

This part of Faversham, lying to the south-west of the town centre, consists almost entirely of mid to late C19 housing. Just prior to this development taking place a good part of the area was progressively worked from 1845 until about 1885 as the large Kingsfield brickfield (although the evidence of the brickearth, chalk and clay excavations is now quite localised).

When the railway was being built in the C19 a quantity of Anglo Saxon jewellery was recovered hereabouts from a pagan cemetery. The exceptional quality of the finds suggested that it was almost certainly the burial place of members of the Jutish court, and that for a time at least Faversham possibly served as the 'capital' of their kingdom.

Residential development in this part of the town began along the north-west side of Ospringe Road and parts of South Road. Then, when Forbes Road and Stone Street were built, access was opened up into the large area to the south-east of South Road enabling the by-then exhausted brickfield to be quickly developed. This extensive area of C19 housing is notable for the way in which similarities in development form, scale and building materials have combined to produce a place of special local distinctiveness; these key features have survived substantially intact.

Ospringe Road into South Road

Ospringe Road and South Road together form the main route into the town from the south-west; they run gently downhill from the A2 (London-Canterbury road) to the town centre at West Street. House building started around 1840 at the Ospringe Road end, although it took another sixty or so years to substantially complete the development of both roads. The built environment is consequently quite varied in appearance, ranging from the exuberant Faversham almshouses and the interesting survivals from the Home Works, to the terraces of (once) pretty little Regency houses and the sturdy individuality of Victorian housing. Much of this development is closely spaced and also closely positioned to the road, but in the centre section near to the almshouses the layout is rather less rigid and a little greener in appearance.

The small, mid C19 houses in Ospringe Road were the first to be built; they are mostly terraced, mostly built in yellow brick (although some are stuccoed), and mostly rather restrained in appearance. Recent alterations have, however, too often obliterated or coarsened the original delicate detailing but some interesting fragments of Regency work nevertheless survive, including a pair of delicately proportioned stuccoed entrance porches and the curved sliding sashes of a diminutive bow window. In the long view up and down the road these houses appear to merge into one long terrace stepping slightly erratically down the slope; the roofline is notable for the repeating outlines of squat chimneystacks topped by clusters of red and yellow chimney pots.

The closely spaced houses on the opposite side of Ospringe Road, although mostly detached or semi-detached, also present a seemingly solid and terrace-like frontage to the road. Built between 1870 and 1910, their steeply-pitched gables and single-storey bay windows are characteristically late-Victorian in appearance, and many are embellished with moulded brick and terracotta panels, with decorated and fretted and pierced bargeboards, and with shaped gable finials and bracketed eaves. Brickwork is predominantly yellow with red or gault brick detailing, a combination so widely present in the town that it now forms part of the local building vernacular. The front garden walls, mostly in yellow brick, are still largely intact but weakened by the absence of the original railings and gates; near to South Road

these front boundaries transform into substantial retaining walls and become even more prominent in the street scene.

Beyond the junction with Lower Road the unrelenting frontage development of Ospringe Road gives way to something a little more informal in character. At Manor Pound, where inter-war houses are set some distance back from the road, there is an attractive little area of greenspace (carpeted in spring with primroses and shaded in summer by mature lime trees) which brings a touch of the countryside deep into the town. Meanwhile, on the opposite side of South Road there are the scattered remnants (now interspersed with modern houses) of the gunpowder manufacturing days of the Home Works, including the grey-coloured ragstone boundary wall, the slate-roofed ragstone lodge-cum-gatehouse built circa 1851, and the sturdy iron entrance gates to the old works hung on large ragstone piers.

However, it is the outstanding presence of the Faversham Almshouses set within a pleasing sweep of precision-cut greensward that marks the visual high point of the two roads, the powerful individuality of the buildings setting them very clearly apart from everything else around. The long range of arcaded buildings, arranged around an imposing centrally-placed ashlar chapel, was built in 1863 of red brick and Bath stone, and has steeply pitched clay tiled roofs, pointed turrets and large chimney stacks with distinctive yellow banding. Massive gate piers, with carved stone copings and an overthrow lantern, make a grand boundary statement although the long stretch of connecting railings fronting South Road seems understated by comparison.

Beyond the almshouses to the north, terraced housing vigorously reasserts itself causing the road to become more urban in character and rather harder-looking in appearance. Two groups of terraced houses are prominent here. The earlier one, dating from the 1850/60s, consists of largely unaltered two and three storey, yellow brick houses of elegantly restrained appearance owing much to a Georgian sense of scale and proportion; the piecemeal conversion to car parking of some of the small front gardens is, however, rather less becoming. The three-storey, red brick terrace to the south (dated 1887) is, by contrast, confidently Victorian in appearance; the canted and square bays create a more animated appearance, and

decorative brickwork and shaped stone pediments above the entrances are characteristic embellishments of the period. A low brick wall with panelled railings running along the front of the terrace and round into Stone Street (where it connects with other front boundaries) gives the edges to the highway a pleasing appearance of strength and continuity.

Although Ospringe and South Roads now serve as the main traffic route into the town centre from the south west their C19 character remains more or less intact, with on-street parking in Ospringe Road perhaps being the most intrusive feature. The paving finishes are entirely unremarkable, although some sections of granite kerbs are present.

The Napleton Road area

This enclave of narrow little residential roads was laid out in the second half of the C19 and bears the names of Faversham's many benefactors including Napleton, Mendfield, Hatch, Beckett and Caslocke; the Mendfield family, for example, operated a copperas works near Whitstable and perhaps supplied sulphur to the Faversham gunpowder works.

These streets are predominantly fronted by two storey terraced houses set directly onto the back of the narrow footways, although in Napleton Road the slightly superior houses have single-storey bay windows and small front gardens. The roads here are consequently rather intimate and private places, where the built environment is tightly contained and urban in character. The houses are mostly flat-fronted and built in yellow brick, although in Beckett Street and parts of Mendfield Street the fronts are stuccoed and rather unusually divided into bays with projecting band courses. Windows and doors have mostly all been replaced in piecemeal fashion with modern substitutes but some older, diagonally-boarded front doors survive in Beckett Street. Most of the original Welsh roofing slates have been replaced with modern concrete tiles so that the once grey-coloured roofs have now all been coarsened and turned a dull brown.

Area-wide traffic-calming/management measures were introduced here in the early 1990s, at which time the highways were repaved. The traditional separation of carriageway and footways has been retained but the roads now have a rather modern appearance (with brick paving, planters, localised narrowing and speed humps). The environment is consequently a slightly awkward blend of old and new, with C19 terraced houses fronting onto streets that have been re-structured in C20 ways.

Stone Street, Cross Lane and the central car park area

Stone Street was laid out in the late 1880s and marks the significant change in character between the town's historic core (to the north) and the grid of C19 residential streets (to the south). It was built on the site of old clay pits so that in the case of the cottage hospital the ground floor is set onto the old excavations some two metres lower than the street, with the main entry to the building at first floor level.

The hospital is the focal point of the road, and its position roughly mid-way along Stone Street marks the western extent of commercial activities that spill over from Preston Street. The original 1887 building has a distinctive gable-fronted elevation and a sturdy balustraded boundary that rather skilfully carries the presence of the building out onto the street. The modern 1988 wing alongside echoes the form of the original building but not, perhaps, the quality of its detailing. Other buildings to the rear are accessed from adjoining Bank Street.

The tidy formality of the small public garden opposite complements the late C19/early C20 character of the street and, as its purpose was originally to ensure privacy for patients in the hospital, it also has a noteworthy historical origin. The sturdy-looking iron scrollwork entrance gate still survives, but the rather flimsy-looking sectional steel railing on either side is a less-than-convincing substitute for the Victorian original.

It is, however, the Victorian housing that is the defining feature of Stone Street. The substantial, red brick houses on the north side (between the hospital and South Road) are the most outstanding and are notable for having survived with few alterations to windows, doors and roof coverings. Of these, Warren House (built in 1889 for Mr Smith, Master Grocer of Faversham) is remarkable for its rich and curious detailing including eaves brickwork that looks like pseudo-machicolations. The front boundary railings, set onto chunky low brick walls, illustrate the vital contribution made by such features to the appearance and cohesion of the street scene, especially so in a town where the appearance of the extensive C19 housing environments has been much impoverished by the removal of railings during the second world war.

The smaller, terraced houses along the south side of the road are, by comparison, rather more commonplace. Mostly built in yellow brick with gault or red brick dressings they are nevertheless all of sufficient ranking to each command single-storey bay windows. Here and there sections of old, individually pocketed, ornamental, cast-iron railings have by good fortune survived, and offer a glimpse of how coherent and imposing the front boundaries to these houses must originally have been. Roofing slates have mostly been replaced with concrete tiles although many of the old sash windows and doors have survived.

Stone Street forms part of the main traffic route into the town centre so the highway is a functional place, and even the appearance of the concrete-paved footways is somewhat utilitarian (although some have noted this work to be of a high quality). The continuing role of the street as a traffic route around the edge of the town centre perhaps excuses the presence of the garage and petrol filling station, the form and appearance of which contrasts with the otherwise C19 character of the street.

Cross Lane and central car park

Cross Lane, running parallel with Stone Street, is a well-used footpath linking the town centre with the residential areas to the west. Rather broad at its western end it passes between brick-built garden walls, then close to Bank Street it is fronted by a run of C19 houses. Near to Preston Street, however, it squeezes alley-like between brick walls and old timber-framed buildings. The main town centre car park, established in 1952, is rather uncompromisingly juxtaposed with the outstanding historic environments of Preston Street, Market Place and West Street. It also provides the means of rear servicing to many town centre properties; in a number of instances the rear boundaries and yards abutting the car park are rather unattractive in appearance. Leslie Smith Drive, the service road at the back of West Street, has foreshortened the original property curtilages. The substantial bulk of the swimming pool, built, in the 1980s, marks the western edge of the car park, and the small Arden theatre building stands alongside.

Union Street

Union Street/Victoria Place (on the south side of Stone Street) is another discrete enclave of small, rather workaday, C19 terraced houses; the closely-spaced buildings (some in red brick and some in yellow brick) create a tightly contained environment. Small workshops and yards, latterly converted to residential use, record the way in which homes and workplaces were then intimately entwined and provide the area with a measure of visual diversity. Dorset Place, where yellow brick, terraced houses front onto a footpath, runs parallel with Union Street on the line of a C19 rope walk. The land on the western edge drops sharply down into a long row of back gardens and marks the position where the old brickfield excavations finished.

Other streets between Ospringe Road/South Road and the railway

This extensive area of housing is comprised almost entirely of rectilinear roads aligned roughly north-south and east-west, which nearly all date from the last two decades of the C19. Spillet Close and Hidden Meadow are, however, exceptions as both were built in the 1990s. Spillett Close stands on the site of the old Faversham grammar school (demolished in 1970), where terraced houses are now arranged in the form of a large horseshoe around a communal greenspace. Hidden Meadow just to the north is, by contrast, a rather private place where a small group of detached houses is hidden from public view within an old chalk quarry behind protective security gates.

The broad swathe of C19 development itself divides into three areas; the easternmost section is bounded by the rather spacious-looking Roman and Saxon Roads, the middle section is centred on the more tightly developed Plantation and Nightingale Roads, whilst the western section is edged by Cambridge Road and St Ann's Road. School Road (together with Cambridge Road) runs parallel with the railway line and marks the southern extent of this area.

Roman and Saxon Roads, plus the connecting Briton Road, are notable for their long rows of archetypal, late C19 terraced houses. Although they are superficially all of similar appearance the detailing of the various groups of houses is in practice

quite varied. Houses in Roman Road are mostly in yellow brick with red or gault brick dressings but there are other combinations as well; the front entrances are mostly recessed but the surrounds are detailed in a variety of ways; and chimney stacks are variously built in red and yellow brick, but sometimes also with oversailing brick courses. In Saxon Road, however, the ground floor bays are stuccoed and rather plainer in appearance, and whilst the houses along Briton Road are similarly late Victorian in character, towards Forbes Road they are rather more Edwardian in appearance with Dutch gables and large shell motifs over the entrances.

Briton Road is unusual for the presence of an almost a complete set of original front garden walls and which, despite the absence of railings and gates, is the important means by which the architecture of the terraces is drawn together to create a coherent street environment. However, in Norman Road (where the houses are rather later in date and generally in the form of semi-detached pairs rather than terraces) the front gardens are larger and a number have been converted into parking spaces, so that the continuity and fully connected-up appearance of the street environment is already starting to disappear as boundary walls, gates and hedges are removed and gaps occur.

Further to the west, Plantation Road, Kings Road and Nightingale Road continue the pattern of C19 rectilinear terraced streets (although Cavour Road is an exception being fronted mostly by modern development). Once again these streets are roughly aligned north- south but here they are generally narrower, the terraced houses are more closely packed together, the back gardens are much reduced in size and the front gardens are little more than yards. Mostly the houses are built in yellow brick but along Nightingale Road they are generally plainer in appearance, stucco fronted and front gardens are generally absent altogether. Exceptions to this somewhat unrelenting pattern of C19, yellow brick houses are rather few and far between, although there is an interesting clay-tiled C18/C19 stables-cum- coach house in Nightingale Road, and Havelock Terrace (almost opposite) is distinctive for being three storeys high and set onto a sharp gradient.

St Ann's Road lies towards the western end of the grid of C19 housing and was formerly part of the old Hangman's Lane (now cut in two by the railway line). Its deeper- rooted origins are reflected in the character of the road with slopes, retaining walls, trees and a variety of house designs all making a distinctive contribution (in contrast to the more uniform appearance and 'real-estate' character of the terraced streets around). The C19 houses along the western side are the principle feature of the road; they are substantial in size and rather showy in appearance and consequently relate to the florid properties around the corner in Ospringe Road. The vigour of Victorian architecture is here given full expression with stuccoed ornamentation, incised patterning on the gables, and decorative chimney pots. At the southern end of the road, close to the railway line, the old grammar school site is set up above the sloping carriageway behind a two metres high yellow brick retaining wall, which is itself an important feature in the street scene. A number of mature trees along this edge (survivors from the days of the grammar school) bring a pleasantly green appearance to the road, especially

welcome given the rather tree-less environment of the surrounding streets. But, now marooned within the small back gardens of modern houses fronting onto Spillet Close, the heavily-pruned appearance of these trees suggests that their presence is now permanently diminished.

Queens Road, Chapel Road and Cambridge Road lie to the west of St Ann's Road and once again comprise small streets of terraced houses. Properties along Cambridge Road, and also School Road to the east, are restricted to the north side of the street where they overlook the railway line; date plaques of 1887 and 1888 are present on two of the yellow brick terraces in Cambridge Road. Traditional steel railings along the edge of the railway line to the east of the former railway crossing are neat and workmanlike in appearance, whereas the newer boundary along Cambridge Road (with cranked concrete posts and chain link fencing) is rather less pleasing.

The residential roads between South Road and the railway line are for the most part quiet and rather functional places where the street environments are highly ordered, surfaces are uniformly macadam-paved, street trees are rather few in number, and the colour, texture and incident afforded by front gardens is quite sparing (and sometimes altogether absent). The distinctiveness of these streets therefore rests on the authentic (if rather workaday) architecture of the terraced houses and their curtilages, including original roofing materials and brickwork/stucco detailing, original window and door designs, chimney stacks and pots, and also authentic boundary treatments. Consequently, the special character of this C19 pattern of terraced streets is vulnerable to detrimental change resulting from the widespread loss of these original features, including the use of unsuitable modern coatings and claddings, the substitution of old doors and windows with modern products, and also the removal of features such as boundary walls and railings.

Chapter 9: East Street, Church Road and Orchard Place

East Street

East Street is the shortest of the four arms of Faversham's medieval street pattern. Its historic origins are now only sketchily recorded in a somewhat thin scattering of older buildings towards its western end; for the most part the environment is now shaped by C19 and C20 work.

When Crescent Road was built in the 1960s East Street was effectively chopped in two. The western section is still very much an integral part of the town centre environment, daily thronged with people shopping and using the main post office. In the eastern section beyond the road junction, however, shops are suddenly absent (excepting those at Queen's Parade), housing predominates (although interwoven with a scattering of other uses), and the road itself serves as the principal traffic route into the town centre from the east.

East Street mutates into Whitstable Road where Park Road joins from the south alongside the recreation ground; further beyond to the east the frontage development largely dates from the early C20.

The original fine-grain of development in the western part of East Street is now somewhat fractured by the later and coarser footprints of C19 and C20 buildings. In addition, the post-war buildings on the south side of the street (comprising the main Post Office opened in 1957 and a functional-looking supermarket) are set back on a now-abandoned widening line; any real sense of the old street form has consequently vanished. Nevertheless, the buildings along the north side are of sufficient size and stature to maintain a good sense of visual continuity to the now foreshortened and widened street; their rather varied elevations include those of a C15 timber-framed building, the old post office built in 1897, and a Dutch-gabled three storey building dating from 1887.

A somewhat detached outpost of older cottages, small in scale and hugging the footway, survives just to the east of the junction with Crescent Road (on the north side of the road). This fragment of the 'old' East Street, though small, still illustrates the character and form of the place in former times and also provides an important sense of historical continuity hereabouts, especially now that just opposite is the modern John Anderson Court sheltered housing development.

Just beyond to the east is Cooksditch, built as a 'country house' on the edge of town but now used as a residential home for the elderly and surrounded by later C19 and C20 development. Considered by many to be the town's finest C18 house (and notable for its mathematical tiling) its much-changed setting means that it now forms part of a continuously built-up street frontage. However, the quality of its architecture, including its grand Ionic stone doorcase and elegant single storey pavilions, is such that it remains an outstanding presence in East Street; the front garden boundary still forms an appropriately robust edge to the highway despite the original pocketed railings having been replaced with simplified panels.

In contrast to the refined elegance of Cooksditch, the late C19/early C20 development further to the east is decidedly more commonplace in appearance. Much of it is comprised of terraced housing often now altered by changes to roof coverings, windows and doors, but public house buildings on corner sites (such as Market Inn with its distinctive architecture and busy signage) do much to enliven the scene. The workaday character of this built environment nevertheless reflects the C19 focus of the town when employment was concentrated in and around the small port, on the railways, and in the brick making and gunpowder industries. This part of East Street/Whitstable Road is nevertheless distinctive for the presence of yellow bricks from the town's own brickfields, for the unusual corrugated iron church of St Saviour's (built in 1885), and for the large open space of the recreation ground (where the iron gates are now the only remnants of the ironwork which once graced the front boundary). The distinctive-looking parade of six shops at Queens Parade (built in 1901 opposite Cooksditch) is also notable for the survival of its original shopfronts in more or less unaltered state.

The red brick paving in the western section of East Street matches that of Preston Street, Market Street and Market Place, and visually reinforces the 'town centre' role of the street; elsewhere East Street is conventionally surfaced. Traffic restrictions match the paving formats (vehicular access being restricted in the western part of East Street) and reinforce the present-day division of the street into two rather different sections. In common, therefore, with Court Street, West Street and Preston Street the continuity of the East Street environment has also been much affected by later changes.

Whitstable Road

Beyond Park Road, where East Street becomes Whitstable Road, the large open space of Faversham recreation ground is the principal feature. However, the terraced houses, dating from the late C19, on the north side of the road present a pleasantly coherent frontage to the road, with the interesting points of incident at St. Saviours tin church and the Park Tavern public house serving to strengthen the street corners. This frontage development is important for the survival of its C19 character, which both complements the Victorian character of the Faversham recreation ground and plays an important role in the authentic physical containment of the open space.

Church Road

Church Road is a quiet cul-de-sac running north from East Street alongside the eastern edge of the old 'Whitbread' brewery site on an alignment that probably once formed part of an old trackway leading to Preston church. The view north is special for the dramatic terminal feature of the Faversham church spire rising above the encircling churchyard trees and also the substantial red brick bulk of the former brewery. Both are landmark buildings in the town and a part of the special identity of Church Road. It is, nevertheless, the individuality of the buildings along its eastern side that is a defining feature of Church Road, although their individuality belies the linking thread of their civic origins as school buildings and

the town's police station. The schools record the town's highly progressive and widely admired approach to education in the C19.

The Faversham National School, built in 1852 and now converted to housing, is a striking, two-storey building, and distinctive for its collegiate character (a high gatehouse gives access to an irregularly-shaped quadrangle) and its facing of coursed and galletted knapped flintwork. The adjoining Flint House, empty since 1998, was built as a Commercial School in 1857; the remarkable Gothic revival elevations are similarly faced with flint and dressed with stone. Private car parking on the old school playground at the front for the moment intrudes into the otherwise mature and largely C19 character of the road and somewhat diminishes the presence of Flint House.

The police station is a substantial, rambling, red brick building, built in 1904 which continues to be used for its original purpose. The original coverings of precise-looking, machine-made clay tiles are still present on the array of pitched roofs. By contrast, Telfer Hall at the other end of the road is modest-looking, timber-clad, and dates from the 1930s; it has recently been converted from a school canteen to flats. Whilst the design is not amongst the most innovative of its time the distinctive inter-war architecture has produced a decidedly rare example, locally at least, of a building in the style of the Modern Movement.

The western side of the road is the functional edge of the supermarket car park and consists of a red brick retaining wall set onto the carriageway edge; the oldest section has a pleasant bellying profile. Its hard appearance is attractively tempered in the summer months by the canopy of leafy branches that spreads across from the sycamore trees on the edge of the car park. The northern end of the road is decisively terminated by a stone archway-cum- gate (built in 1882 to commemorate local benefactor Henry Hatch) positioned at the entrance to the churchyard.

The striking presence of flintwork in and around Church Road is, unquestionably, a feature of the built environment. These flints have been locally sourced from the upper layers of the North Downs chalk formations. The inner surfaces of the (best quality) flints when split or knapped reveal an attractive translucent black appearance that is highly susceptible to the play of light; galletting (the process of pressing small fragments of flint into the joints between the flints) was used in the best quality work to reduce the area of exposed mortar. The appearance of flintwork is so highly distinctive that it readily contributes to the local identity of the town and although its use in Faversham has been relatively sparing it is sufficiently widely present to be part of the local building vernacular.

The surfaces in Church Road are for the most part unremarkable but traces of granite sett paving are present in the drainage channels beneath the later macadam surfacing and the remains of banded granite sett paving are evident on one of the police station crossovers. These tell-tale survivals, together with one of the town's last-surviving, old-style, cast-iron lighting columns, form part of the history and character of the place. But notably missing from the period character of

the street are two important lengths of railings from the front boundaries at the old National School and at the police station (although the old, overthrow lighting bracket still exists at the station entrance).

Orchard Place

Orchard Place runs parallel with East Street but connects back at either end. It rather uniquely has a sequence of four school buildings along the northern side, two from the C19 and now converted to residential use and two late C20 buildings owned and maintained by the local education authority. By contrast, the southern side of the road is fronted by two long terraces of relatively run-of-the-mill C19 houses (one has a plaque dated 1866). Out of term time Orchard Place is a quiet residential road, but on school days it is briefly busy twice daily with children, parents and their cars. It is, therefore, a place of rather widely varying cycles of activity.

The smallest of the four school buildings, now converted to housing, dates from the 1850s and is tucked into the corner of the road behind the old school yard where its school-like form and appearance remains instantly recognisable; two new 'lodges' in matching yellow brick now stand on either side of the entrance. Alongside to the east stands the mighty bulk of the William Gibbs school, made all the more imposing for its proximity to the workday little houses opposite. Built in Queen Anne style in 1882 it is remarkable for its impressive scale, red brick and stone dressings, decorative terracotta panels, and alternating bands of shaped roof tiles. Even the front boundary makes a powerful statement in the street scene, with railings set onto a sturdy red brick wall stopped off with 2.25m high gate piers and capped with massive oversailing coping stones. Although its original use as a school has ceased and it is now used as sheltered housing accommodation, the front of the building is little altered.

Beyond the William Gibbs building lies the modern St Mary of Charity junior school site, comprised of two building complexes both built in the 1980s in the form of single-storey, brick-built structures with shallow-pitched roofs covered with concrete pan tiles. Their contrasting form and appearance (to that of the William Gibbs school) forcefully reflects the changed priorities in school design. The buildings make little attempt to impress outwardly; they only indirectly address the street being set back behind a muddle of paths, planting, parking areas and forecourt, and the front boundary merits only a basic chain-link fence with a meagre-looking hedge.

Just three of the thirty or so yellow brick houses on the south side of Orchard Place retain their sash windows and all the original doors have been replaced; a handful have painted or rendered brickwork on the front elevations and all the roofing slates have been replaced with concrete tiles.

Orchard Place is conventionally surfaced in macadam and on-street car parking is ever-present. However, there are still some interesting remnants of paving along

here; the vehicle crossover to the old school is paved in york stone strips, there are granite kerbs in front of the terraced houses, and stone setts are present in the crossover to the William Gibbs building, probably of Purbeck limestone. These modest fragments are, therefore, important facets of the street's character.

The grammar school site

The Queen Elizabeth's grammar school occupies a large site formerly known as the Shooting Meadows lying to the north of the two schools in Orchard Place (with access via Abbey Place). The main building complex lies to the north east of Faversham church and dates from the 1960s but there are many later extensions and ancillary buildings.

The eastern edge of the school grounds is marked by the course of the Cooksditch stream, the historical presence of which in the landscape is marked by a fringing line of trees. The school playing fields are generally flat and featureless but constitute an important area of greenspace in the town. The northernmost part of the playing fields contains the buried remains of Faversham Abbey.

Chapter 10: Upper St Ann's Road, London Road and Ospringe Place

Historical background

Much of this part of Faversham was once occupied by two substantial C18 houses, The Mount and Ospringe Place. The houses still survive, but in substantially altered circumstances; both have been converted to flats and the grounds within they once stood have now been put to other uses. Their authentic country house settings have therefore vanished and the buildings themselves have, in effect, been absorbed into the urban environment of Faversham.

London Road

The Mount is prominently positioned on the northern side of London Road at the top of a short rise out of Ospringe. It was used as a private residence until 1914, but was subsequently purchased in 1936 by the Borough Council with grant aid from the King George V playing field fund so that the open space around the house (previously the private grounds) could be laid out as a public recreation ground. Coincidentally this use reinstated an earlier sporting tradition, the land having been used in earlier times as a private cricket ground. This open space is now of special importance in the urban structure of Faversham as, aside from its recreational use, it is the last vestige of the once well-defined gap between the settlements of Ospringe and Faversham.

The recreation ground today is a flat and grassy area that wraps around the back of The Mount; its municipal use has brought with it a free-standing block of embattled-looking, brick-built changing rooms, a group of tennis courts and a children's playspace. The northern boundary alongside the railway track is attractively edged by a substantial, mixed-species tree-screen, whereas the eastern edge is decidedly suburban-looking with a straggle of thinly-spaced ornamental trees set parallel with the line of back-garden fences. Other trees are informally grouped along the London Road boundary including mature specimens of beech and lime, whilst distant views across to Judd Hill (on the other side of the Ospringe valley) connect the site with the countryside to the west.

Ospringe Place lies on the southern side of London Road close to the junction with Brogdale Road and like The Mount it originally stood within its own private, if rather modest sized, grounds. The two storey house was built in 1799 by Charles Beazley in pale yellow brick, although the sombre front elevation is dominated by a massive porch flanked by two pairs of fluted stone Doric columns. The roof, set behind parapet walls, is unusually topped by a round glazed lantern that lights a circular staircase within. A brick and weather-boarded cottage is attached at the back of the house, and two other cottages are separately positioned to the south. In the early 1980s sixteen, well-spaced, detached houses were built in the grounds around the house, informally laid out around two, winding, semi-private culs-de-sac branching off a newly built access road from London Road. Consequently, Ospringe Place house now finds itself in the centre of a small housing estate.

This housing estate is special, however, for its unusually spacious layout with large and generously planted areas of landscaping. The open-plan character of the scheme allows the planting to flow smoothly and almost seamlessly around the site, so that the formality of individual plot divisions is substantially blurred. Many of the mature trees including plane, horse chestnut and pine that previously stood in the grounds to the old house now form the basic structure to the landscaping around the new houses, supplemented by many other additional trees and shrubs. The green and spacious appearance of this development is its defining feature, and the contrast between it and the urban/suburban housing environments elsewhere in the town is very pronounced. That the special character of Ospringe Place house has survived tolerably intact is mostly due to the well-spaced form of the layout.

Frontage development elsewhere along London Road close to Ospringe Place is for the most part rather humdrum and suburban in appearance. A row of rather unremarkable inter-war and post-war houses (detached and semi-detached) is strung out along the northern side of the road; by comparison, the properties on the southern side are smaller in number but larger in size and rather earlier in date. A number of large mature trees do, however, make an important contribution to the street scene. The C18 Chapel House, on the corner with Brogdale Road, is notable for its white-painted brick, slate-covered roof and white-painted paling fence.

Upper St Ann's Road

This quiet suburban road lies to the east of the municipal recreation ground and runs north from London Road. It forms the southern section of the old Hangman's Lane that once ran through to Ospringe Road but which is now cut in two by the railway line and a permanently-closed crossing gate.

St Ann's Road is special for its well-ordered early C20 residential environment, structured around a centrally placed line of fine, evenly sized, mature trees. The individually designed detached houses are spaced rather regularly along either side of the road and

each is set within a good-sized garden. This plot-by-plot development of the road, over a period of some thirty to forty years, has by interesting chance created a rather special place where the evolution of domestic house design, from Victorian through Edwardian and into the 1930s, is substantially illustrated in a single road. With generous-sized gardens and mature trees being a prominent feature of the street scene, the spacious suburban character contrasts sharply with the many small and tightly-packed streets of houses built elsewhere in the town during the previous two decades of the C19.

The earlier houses (along the eastern side) mostly date from the very early years of the C20; they are substantial in size, highly individual in appearance, and for the most part have survived with rather few alterations. Their varied architecture reflects the significant change in domestic house design then under way. Some display the still-present influence of Victorian taste and are relatively flamboyant in

appearance with impressive entrances framed with pilasters of moulded and patterned bricks, and with leaded and coloured glasses in the imposing front doors. But others are very Edwardian in appearance with characteristic features such as mock timbering in the gables, verandahs with timber balustrading and clay roof tiles laid in patterned bands.

In amongst these red and yellow brick houses is a contrasting example of a 1930s house design, reflecting the very different design influences brought to bear by the arts and crafts movement. The carefully crafted detailing, here re-interpreted at the level of an affordable, middle-class, suburban home, includes such traditional features as cottagey- looking, leaded-light casement windows and carefully-shaped roof pitches; the detailing even to the external works where a scallop-topped, close-boarded fence marks the front boundary.

The houses along the west side of the road more generally date from the 1930s and are characterised by their smaller size and pared-down architectural detailing. Included here is an example of the clean, smooth-rendered lines of a 1920s suburban house type popular at the time in the south of England and still with its characteristic steel windows and distinctive green-coloured roof pantiles. There is evidence here too of the emerging importance of the motor car with, in a couple of instances, small garages (served by private drives) forming an integral part of the original house design. However, later extensions and alterations, including replacement windows and doors, are in places cumulatively approaching a point where they could compromise the early C20 character and authenticity of this frontage.

The land along the eastern side of the road is generally set a metre or more above the footway, which additional elevation substantially reinforces the presence of the houses in the street scene. Mostly, the low retaining walls along the edge of the public footway are built in yellow burrs. These over-fired misshapen bricks (which fused together in the kiln) have been used elsewhere in the town in garden walls and other lesser situations, so that that the practice might be said to constitute a local building speciality. Here in St Ann's Road these lumps of fused yellow brick, now almost unrecognisably blackened and hardened with age, have been skilfully laid in the manner of random rubble stonework, strengthened with red brick piers and weathered with shaped, red brick copings. Often with shrubs and other plants now cascading over the brickwork, the boundary is a distinctive and attractive feature; it is also an important unifying element in the appearance of the road.

The turning from London Road is pleasantly squeezed on the eastern side by the corner plot where a panelled, yellow brick boundary wall, with its red detailing, projects into the road causing the footway to be omitted for lack of space. This small variation in the street layout brings a modest, but entirely pleasing, sense of variation to the corner. It is, however, the generous width of the 'public' space between the houses that is especially striking: alongside the main carriageway is a grassy verge and a separate unadopted and unsurfaced service road (serving the houses along the western side of the road). Stretching all along the

'central' verge is an impressive line of mature horse chestnut trees which when originally planted marked the edge of the old cricket ground attached to The Mount. These evenly sized, regularly spaced trees are by virtue of their size and prominence now a key feature of the street scene.

Chapter 11: The Mall, Preston Lane and Preston Grove

Historical background

This area of Faversham is centred on The Mall and extends south from the railway line towards London Road. Here, pockets of older buildings have been overtaken by surges of C19 and C20 development as the town expanded outwards towards the London-Canterbury road, with the consequence that the remnants of Preston 'village' have become absorbed into the C19 development of The Mall and Preston church has become surrounded by C20 housing.

The present distinctive form of The Mall dates from 1773 when the road was widened and laid out as a tree-lined promenade. It originally ran straight on north through Preston Street and into the centre of town but the route was severed when Forbes Road was built and the level crossing at the railway was closed. The detached end of Preston Street is therefore now a cul-de-sac accessed from The Mall, where there is a handful of older properties which, some would argue, once formed part of 'Preston village'.

Preston church, although now largely C19 in appearance, has in fact an Early English chancel dating from the C13 but it is thought that a church was present here even earlier in Saxon times. Until the start of the C20 the church still stood in a semi-rural setting but now it is substantially encircled with suburban housing and very firmly part of the built-up area of Faversham. Preston House, the 'big house' of the parish, was demolished in 1930; it stood more or less opposite Grove House and the grounds extended the length of what is now Preston Grove. Parts of the old boundary wall still survive, however, and a mid C19 octagonal wooden gazebo that stood in the grounds has been repositioned on the corner with London Road.

Preston Street

Preston 'village' was largely obliterated when the railway was built, but Mall House, Wreights House and George House (formerly the George Inn but now converted to a house) continue to form an attractive historic enclave alongside the old Preston Street railway crossing.

Mall House, built in 1743, is the oldest, and most imposing of this group and notable for its fine Georgian brick front and impressive entrance. Wreights House, alongside to the north, dates from the early 1800s (or perhaps slightly earlier) and was the one-time home of local benefactor Henry Wright. Both are set back behind small front gardens whereas the early C18 George House crowds forward to the edge of the footway as though signalling the prospective change in character on the north side of the railway. The high, red brick garden wall around the large side garden to Mall House, in combination with the line of bristly-trunked lime trees just behind, forms an important, well-defined and attractive edge to the street.

An unnamed public passageway, informally described in a local history as Tickle Belly Alley, squeezes between Wreights and Mall Houses and is special for the

rather intimidating presence of old red brick boundary walls rising dramatically on either side to heights in excess of four metres. This local drama ends very quickly, however, as the passageway breaks through into the newer environment of Aldred Road.

The Mall

The broad thoroughfare of The Mall forms the principal entrance into the town from the south and is therefore constantly busy with traffic. However, the western edge of the road, set back from the main carriageway behind a parallel secondary service road, is noticeably quieter. Development along the eastern (and more prominent) side of The Mall occurred first, mostly during the first half of the C19, whereas the terraced houses on the opposite side followed some decades later in the 1890s. All the houses along the western side are still in private residential use, but along the other side of the road (much of which is also residential) there is a significant scattering of other uses including a motorcycle showroom/ garage, a builder's merchants, and two public houses. Whilst the residential uses and the C19 architecture of the built environment are, therefore, the special and unifying features of The Mall, the character and appearance of the principal (eastern) frontage is now enriched by other activities.

Development along the eastern side of the road is closely spaced and set close to, or directly onto, the edge of the footway. The liveliest looking section is around Nelson Street (which joins from the east) with its chromium-plated forecourt display of motorcycles, public houses with elevations decorated with signboards and flower baskets, and the large plate-glass window displays of the builder's merchant. However, it is the architecture of the C19 buildings that sets the special historical context and included here are small red brick houses built in 1853, groups of yellow brick properties built between 1829 and 1841 with railed basements and flying steps up to the front doors; a pair of red brick 'Tudor lodges', the three storey Crown and Anchor public house (circa 1846) and the stucco-fronted Elephant public house which occupies an end-of-terrace property extended across the front later in 1918.

A builder's merchant now rather appropriately occupies the site of a C19 brick and tile works and the early C18 house standing alongside to the south was originally the home of local brickmaker Thomas Barnes, so there is a sense here of an historical continuity with earlier activities. The modern single-storey showroom at the front of the site makes few concessions, however, to the architecture close by. The very southern end of The Mall ends on a slightly low note with two pairs of post war houses set back on a generous radius (perhaps a highway widening line) although a flint wall along the front boundary nevertheless marks the edge of the street in a locally distinctive way.

The three, archetypal Victorian terraces on the opposite side of The Mall are notable for their disciplined and carefully detailed appearance. The most impressive is the southernmost terrace where the semi-basements push the ground floors of the yellow brick houses well above street level, the front doors are

approached up flights of steps, embellishments include decorative terracotta panels and elaborate brick detailing, and an array of gables produces a lively rhythmical appearance. The longer (but in some ways lesser) terrace to the north is more modest in appearance with houses just two storeys high and plainer brickwork; nevertheless, the repeating ground floor bays, paired windows with stone colonettes, and moulded brick eaves all combine to produce a pleasing composition. The northernmost terrace with its yellow brick and red brick dressings has a rather more subdued appearance although even here the facades are enlivened by the rhythm of the gables. Unusually, the brickwork, sash windows and front doors of the houses (in all three terraces) have survived with few alterations, although the roofing slates have largely been substituted with concrete tiles. The majority of the brick walls around the small front gardens have also survived as also have a few of the patterned tiled garden paths. The original sturdy-looking iron railings and gates have, however, disappeared leaving the upstanding brick piers looking curiously gaunt and naked; the absence from The Mall of this long run of Victorian ironwork is to the significant detriment of the street scene and has caused an important part of the original architecture to go missing.

The generous width of The Mall, which includes a 'central' grass verge, has allowed the 'avenue' of street trees to grow unchecked to full maturity, so that large specimens of plane, ash and other species are now a defining feature of the street (in a way that is probably unmatched anywhere else in the town). Their huge canopies now completely fill the road, although gaps in the planting pattern and sawn-off stumps suggest that the continuing presence of the trees in their present form is unlikely to be sustained.

The paving finishes are for the most part unremarkable; a granite sett crossover at the builder's merchants is a lone, but welcome, representative from earlier times and the granite horse trough (near to London Road) is an interesting item of street furniture. As elsewhere in the town, traffic management measures now divide The Mall into separate sections with kerb build-outs, road markings and traffic signs at Forbes Road (which direct through traffic into and out of The Mall) creating something of a hiccup in the visual flow of the street. Here, however, the visual strength of the mature street trees is for the time being sufficient to over-ride much of the effect.

Edith Road

A series of streets of terraced housing lie to the west of The Mall but the immediately adjoining Edith Road is unusual for having survived with relatively few alterations so that the street scene, comprised of two and three storey houses, is unusually authentic in appearance with most of its original late C19 architecture still present.

Nelson Street

Tucked in between The Mall and Preston Grove is an enclave of small, brick-built terraced houses dating from the mid C19 and which were perhaps associated with the nearby brick and tile works. A number of these little workers' properties are

distinctive for being approached only by private footpath and also for having detached gardens.

Preston Lane and Preston Grove

These two residential roads lie to the east of The Mall. They are for the most part comprised of C20 housing but a few older buildings are nevertheless still present as the skeletal record of an earlier pattern of development.

Preston church and graveyard, the vicarage and the Sunday School building form an attractive little historical group, neatly positioned directly at the eastern end of Preston Lane. The old footpath connecting Faversham town with Preston Next Faversham still threads its historical way through the churchyard. Externally the church is now largely C19 in appearance and the black knapped flintwork illustrates the popularity of the material in the C19 for public buildings in Faversham. The churchyard is an attractive little oasis of greenspace dotted with trees including large mature yews. The C19, red brick, Sunday School building is tucked into the north-western corner, but later single-storey extensions have not enhanced its Victorian appearance. The C18 red brick front of the adjoining Preston vicarage in fact hides a rather earlier core; the surrounding garden is notable for its large mature trees including lime, sycamore and ginko which are now a significant presence and an important visual marker in the urban landscape of Faversham of this area of historical interest.

Development along Preston Lane is otherwise suburban in character, mostly post-war, and rather unremarkable in appearance, although detached houses built in the 1980s on the south side of the road have a rather pleasing cottagey quality.

Preston Grove

Preston Grove is rather similar in character to Preston Lane insofar as residential development here also mostly dates from the C20, but its form and appearance are rather more varied. Grove House, an early C19 red brick house set side-on to the carriageway, is the key historical 'anchor' in the road; a large spreading copper beech tree in the road alongside gives it an additional sense of historical presence. Its large garden extends south to Nelson Street and is edged by an old red brick wall now attractively topped with a tangle of wisteria and other shrubs; this boundary, together with the open appearance of the garden behind, is a crucial part of the special character of the road. Further south is another interesting historical fragment, comprising a pair of three storey C18/early C19 red brick houses with steps up to the front doors and an unusual side profile.

Preston Grove is also distinctive for a row of archetypal, inter-war, detached houses built in the 1930s, all more or less identical in design with gabled and rendered fronts, bay windows, arched and recessed entrance porches, and machine-made clay roofing tiles. Although only one house now still has its original timber windows and only one other has an original front garden wall, the group is sufficiently well preserved to be a distinctive 'inter war' feature of the road. Just opposite is a small group of 1990s detached houses arranged around a short, winding concrete-block paved access road, where the development is very clearly

the product of a late C20 'design guide' approach; incorporated into it is Grove Cottage dating from the C17/early C18 but now heavily refurbished.

The highway environment along Preston Grove has a slightly informal-looking appearance, with footways being absent for much of its length and the kerb-line being a somewhat disjointed affair. In consequence, the road has a rather relaxed and ill-disciplined appearance, perhaps affirming its early C20 origins before the full rigour of orderly highway layouts had been imposed. The isolated stretch of grass verge in front of the 1970 houses tends to reinforce the sense of informality, and the fact of walls and other boundaries (old and new) being set a little haphazardly onto the edge of the carriageway helps to set this street environment a little apart from that of other suburban areas in the town.

London Road

Just to the west of the junction of The Mall with London Road is a row of substantial semi-detached and terraced houses all built at the end of the C19. All are two storeys high and built of red or yellow brick, and rather unusually most of the original slate roof coverings still survive. Although they are individually different (occasionally with stylish cast iron embellishments) the close proximity of the houses one to another, and their similarity in overall form and general appearance, is such that the group reads as a single coherent entity.

The London Road itself has for some long time been seen to mark the southern edge of Faversham where the town ends and the countryside begins. In practice, this sharp divide is no longer as well-defined as it once was, but on the southern side of London Road close to the junction with Ashford Road two early C19 brick and weatherboarded cottages are still to be found set deep within a patch of old orchard at the end of unmade track, so that their peg-tiled roofs are viewed across the tops of old fruit trees. Just here, therefore, is a fragment of 'rural Kent' positioned right alongside the southern edge of the town. Despite the rather lacklustre appearance of the orchard (a collection of rather randomly spaced trees of varying sizes, varieties and vigour) the traditional Kentish character of the houses, the orchard setting, and the position on the very edge of Faversham town are in combination such that this remains a rather special place.

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