

Land at School Lane
Bapchild
Sittingbourne
Kent

NGR TQ 92910 62610



Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Trust for Thanet Archaeology

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Issue 1

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1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The Trust for Thanet Archaeology (TfTA) has been commissioned by BDB Design LLP, on behalf of Crabtree and Crabtree (Bapchild) Ltd. to carry out an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) on Land at School Lane, Bapchild, Sittingbourne, Kent (Figure 1, NGR TQ 92910 62610). The DBA is to be used to support a planning application for residential housing comprising 23 units (Appendix 3).
- 1.1.2 The site is located within the boundaries of a large agricultural field, located within the village of Bapchild on the corner of School Lane and Church Street. The site is bounded to the north by School Lane, to the east by Church Street, to the south by agricultural fields and to the west by Morris Court Farm. The site is located within the civil parish of Bapchild, administered by Bapchild Parish Council.
- 1.1.3 To place the site in a wider archaeological context, the DBA considers the archaeological data available for a Study Area of 1km radius from the centre of the site (Figure 2&3).
- 1.1.4 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office, Crown Copyright. Licence number AL100031917.

1.2 Methodology

- 1.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which came into force in March 2012 requires that *'where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation'* (NPPF Paragraph 128).
- 1.2.2 In accordance with the NPPF, and other relevant local planning policies detailed in Section 2, the aim of this Desk Based Assessment is to characterise the historic landscape setting of the site and to identify any potential for Heritage Assets in the form of buried archaeological deposits to be located within the site which could be affected by any development proposal.
- 1.2.3 The DBA deals in general with the data that is available for the Designated and Non Designated Heritage Assets that have been identified in the study area and presents a chronology of Heritage Assets to provide direct information on the archaeological potential of the site.

1.3 Scope of the Report

- 1.3.1 The aims of the preliminary section of the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment will be achieved through the following actions
- Examine the setting of the site in its historic landscape
 - Carry out a map regression analysis to characterise the development of the site.
 - Carry out a search of the relevant HER for archaeological data within a 1km study area of the site.

- Summarise the archaeological potential of the site.
- A report and summary on the results of a site inspection.
- Summarise the implications of the archaeological potential for the development of the site.
- Carry out an assessment of the potential impact of the proposed development on the heritage assets identified by the report.

1.4 Structure of the Report

- 1.4.1 Section 1 (this section) defines the scope, the aims and the structure of the report.
- 1.4.2 Section 2 summarises the planning policies and statutory legislation relevant to Heritage Assets on the site.
- 1.4.3 Section 3 identifies and describes any formal designated Heritage Assets within the Study Area and the site.
- 1.4.4 Section 4 summarises the wider historical background of the Study Area.
- 1.4.5 Section 5 examines the non designated Heritage Assets recorded in the Study Area and on the site within 1km of the centre of the site to determine its archaeological potential. It also provides a general summary of the archaeology in its landscape context.
- 1.4.6 Section 6 describes the sequence of changes in land use within the Study Area and on the site using cartographic sources.
- 1.4.7 Section 7 describes the layout and condition of the site as result of a site inspection.
- 1.4.8 Section 8 assesses the impacts that previous land use has had on the site and discusses the potential effects that the development of the site may have on the archaeological resource in general terms.
- 1.4.9 Section 9 is a general summary and discussion of the results of the Desk Based Assessment.

2. Planning Context

2.1 National Planning Policy Relating to Heritage

- 2.1.1 In March 2012 a new National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted. Section 12 of the NPPF; Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment, replaces previous proscriptive planning policies on archaeology and the historic built environment (PPG 15 and PPG 16, PPS 5) with a more general principle of evaluating any Heritage Assets that may be present on a proposed development site and developing an appropriate response.
- 2.1.2 Heritage Assets are given a broad definition in the NPPF and include both the physical remains and the historic character of a site. NPPF requires an evaluation of Heritage Assets present on a development site and the development of strategies for mitigation of any impacts on those assets as part of the development process. The mitigation should enhance, preserve or record the Heritage Assets and make the results available to the public.

2.2 Local Planning Framework

Local planning policies relating to heritage

- 2.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) contains a set of planning principles intended to shape the development and adoption of the Local Plans which all local planning authorities are required to put in place instead of the Local Development Frameworks envisaged by earlier planning policies. Until a local planning authority completes a Local Plan, policies of the existing adopted Local Plans have been retained. Swale Borough Council's adopted Local Plan (2008) contains several policies relating to Heritage, which have been superseded by the requirements of the NPPF.
- 2.2.2 Chapter 3 of Swale Borough Council's adopted Local Plan, approved in 2008, contains a section on how policies toward heritage and the historic environment were formed. Sections 3.46 - 3.47 of the adopted plan set out the background to the Historic Built environment, while 3.48-3.51 deal with developments involving listed buildings. SBC have also produced two Planning Guidance notes; *Listed Buildings: A Guide for Owners and Occupiers* and *The Conservation of Traditional Farm Buildings*, stating that these '*remain material considerations to the determination of some proposals*'.
- 2.2.3 Swale Borough Council is now in the process of preparing a new Local Plan in two parts. Part 1, titled Bearing Fruits 2031: The Swale Borough Local Plan Part 1- Publication Version, known as the emerging Local Plan (December 2014) will be submitted for independent examination in Spring 2015 and is intended to be adopted following approval by the examiner.
- 2.2.4 Chapter 7.8 of SBC's emerging local plan (2014, 237-241) titled '*Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*' contains the policies relating to Heritage which include Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments and archaeological sites and Historic parks and Gardens.
- 2.2.5 Until the emerging local plan (2014) is approved the policies outlined in the adopted Local Plan (2008) remain in place. The policies contained in both documents are outlined below:
- Swale Borough Council Adopted Local Plan 2008***
- 2.2.6 Policy E14 on developments involving listed buildings states that, excepting certain unusual circumstances,: '*Proposals, including any change of use, affecting a Listed Building, and/or its setting, will only be permitted if the building's special architectural or historic interest, and its setting, are preserved.*' .

2.2.7 Sections 3.52 – 3.55 deal with planning applications affecting conservation areas and Policy E15 sets out the specific policies, which generally require developments to take account of, and be sympathetic to, the special character of conservation areas in any development proposals.

2.2.8 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeological sites are dealt with in sections 3.56 to 3.59 and the SBC policy on such sites is set out in Policy E16:

1. *Development will not be permitted which would adversely affect a Scheduled Ancient Monument, as shown on the Proposals Map or subsequently designated, or other nationally important monument or archaeological site, or its setting.*
2. *Whether they are currently known or discovered during the Plan period, there will be a preference to preserve important archaeological sites in-situ and to protect their settings. Development that does not achieve acceptable mitigation of adverse archaeological effects will not be permitted.*
3. *Where development is permitted and preservation in-situ is not justified, the applicant will be required to ensure that provision will be made for archaeological excavation and recording, in advance of and/or during development.*

2.2.9 Planning policy regarding Historic Parks and Gardens is discussed in paragraph 3.60 and Policy E17, which states: *‘The Borough Council will seek to protect registered Historic Parks and Gardens...Development that would adversely affect the landscape character, layout and features of a Historic Park and Garden, or its setting, will not be permitted.’*

Swale Borough Council Emerging Local Plan 2014

2.2.10 The policy on developments involving listed buildings (Policy DM 32) states:

‘Development proposals, including any change of use, affecting a listed building, and/or its setting, will be permitted provided that:

1. The building's special architectural or historic interest, and its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses, are preserved, paying special attention to the:

- a. design, including scale, materials, situation and detailing;*
- b. appropriateness of the proposed use of the building; and*
- c. desirability of removing unsightly or negative features or restoring or reinstating historic features.*

2. The total or part demolition of a listed building is wholly exceptional, and will only be permitted provided convincing evidence has been submitted showing that:

- a. All reasonable efforts have been made to sustain existing uses or viable new uses and have failed;*
- b. Preservation in charitable or community ownership is not possible or suitable; and*
- c. The cost of maintaining and repairing the building outweighs its importance and the value derived from its continued use.*

3. If as a last resort, the Borough Council is prepared to consider the grant of a listed building consent for demolition, it may, in appropriate circumstances, consider whether the building could be re-erected elsewhere to an appropriate location. When re-location is not possible and demolition is permitted, arrangements will be required to allow access to the building prior to demolition to make a record of it and to allow for the salvaging of materials and features.’

2.2.11 The emerging local plan recognises the importance of Scheduled Monuments and archaeological sites and sets out the Council's approach to dealing with development proposals and archaeological remains in policy DM 34:

1. Development will not be permitted which would adversely affect a Scheduled Monument, and/or its setting, as shown on the Proposals Map, or subsequently designated, or any other monument or archaeological site demonstrated as being of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments.

2. Whether they are currently known, or discovered during the Plan period, there will be a preference to preserve important archaeological sites in-situ and to protect their settings. Development that does not achieve acceptable mitigation of adverse archaeological effects will not be permitted.

3. Where development is permitted and preservation in-situ is not justified, the applicant will be required to ensure that provision will be made for archaeological excavation and recording, in advance of and/or during development, with the appropriate deposition of any artefacts in an archaeological archive or museum.

2.2.12 Paragraph 7.8.13 of the emerging local plan also notes that: '*Within the central areas of Faversham, Sheerness, Sittingbourne, Queenborough and Milton Regis, the 'Kent Historic Towns Survey' and the County Council Supplementary Planning Guidance on urban area archaeology' will provide a more detailed interpretation of Policy DM34'*

2.2.13 Planning policy regarding Historic Parks and Gardens is discussed in paragraphs 7.8.14-7.8.15 and Policy DM 35 states:

1. The Borough Council will seek to protect registered Historic Parks and Gardens, as shown on the Proposals Map, or which are registered during the Plan period.

2. Development that would adversely affect the landscape character, layout and features of a Historic Park and Garden, or its setting, will not be permitted.

3. Development that would adversely affect a non-Registered Historic Park or Garden will only be permitted where the loss of significance is unavoidable.

2.2.14 Except for changes in wording, the planning policies contained in the Adopted Local Plan (2008) and the Emerging Local Plan (December 2014) are largely the same.

2.3 Statutory Legislation

Protected Military Remains Act 1986

2.3.1 The Protected Military Remains Act 1986 affords protection to the wreckage of military aircraft and designated military vessels. The primary reason is to protect the last resting place of serviceman of UK or other nationalities. The wreckage of all military aircraft that crashed in the UK, its territorial waters or controlled waters are automatically protected regardless of whether there was loss of life or if it occurred during peacetime or combat.

2.3.2 The act provides two types of protection; protected places and controlled sites. Wrecks are designated by name and are considered protected places even if their actual location has not been physically identified. The act makes it an offence to interfere with a protected place, disturb or remove anything from the site

2.3.3 Controlled sites must be designated by location where the site contains the remains of an aircraft or vessel that crashed, sank or was stranded in the last 200 years. The act makes it an offence to conduct any operations within the controlled site that might disturb the remains unless licensed to do so by the Ministry of Defence.

3 Designated Heritage Assets in the Study Area

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 There are eleven statutory designated Heritage Assets in the Study Area; none are located on the site although one is located close by. There is one Conservation Area, nine Listed Building designations and one Protected Military Remains site within the Study Area.
- 3.1.2 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Historic Parks and Gardens within the Study Area.

3.2 Conservation Areas

- 3.2.1 The Tonge, Swale Conservation Area is located approximately 520 metres to the north of the site on the north side of the A2.

3.3 Listed Buildings

- 3.3.1 There are a total of nine Listed Buildings within the Study Area; none are located on the site. One of the Listed Buildings is located within 20 metres of the site boundary and is described below. The remainder, listed in Appendix 1 are located between 340 and 800 metres from the site boundary and are unlikely to be affected by proposed development of the site due to their distance and division from it.
- 3.3.2 All of the Listed Buildings are Grade II listed with the exception of the 12th century parish Church of St Lawrence, Bapchild and the Norman Church of St Nicholas, Rodmersham that are both Grade I listed and are located 340 metres north west and 810 metres south west respectively.
- 3.3.3 The remaining Listed Buildings are located between 480 and 780 metres from the site and range in date from the 16th century to the 19th century and include two 16th century houses (TQ 96 SW 1213 and TQ 96 SW 1103), a 17th century house (TQ 96 SW 1221), two 18th century houses (TQ 96 SW 1193 and TQ 96 SW 1166) and a 19th house, possibly a Toll House (TQ 96 SW 1195).
- 3.3.4 The Listed Buildings fall into two broad groups located within Bapchild and around the Church of St Nicholas, Rodmersham over 0.7km to the south.

Listed Buildings within 20m of the Site boundary

- 3.3.5 The nearest Listed Building to the site is Morris Court Farmhouse (TQ 96 SW 1085) located approximately 20 metres west of the site boundary. Morris Court Farmhouse is Grade II listed and was a purpose built Farmhouse originally constructed in red brick with a flint plinth and a plain tiled hipped roof in the early 17th century. It has a date of 1632 under the right end window. A left end window bay was added in the 19th century and it is now divided into two cottages.

3.4 Protected Military Remains

- 3.4.1 Approximately 287 metres south west of the site, is the location of a possible crash site of a Hawker Hurricane I (V7445) of 73 Squadron, RAF Church Fenton which crashed in the area on the 23rd September 1940 in Swale. The pilot bailed out and the aircraft was written off. A licence to excavate the site, near Bapchild was issued under the Protection of Military Remains Act (Aircraft) 1986 in June 2004 for the coordinates TQ 926625, although no further information is given on the results of the investigation (TQ 96 SW 245).

3.5 Summary

- 3.5.1 There is one Conservation Area, Tonge, Swale, located approximately 0.5 km north of the site on the north side of the A2. The Conservation Area will remain unaffected

by development of the site due to its distance and separation from it.

- 3.5.2 Nine Listed Building designations are located within the Study Area, spanning a date range from the Norman period to the 19th century. The nearest listed building to the site is Morris Court Farmhouse; Grade II listed and of 17th century date, located approximately 20 metres west of the site boundary. The remainder of the listed buildings are located between 340 and 810 metres from the site boundary; none are located on site.
- 3.5.3 There is one site of Protected Military Remains (Aircraft) located approximately 287 metres south west of the boundary of the site. The site is unlikely to be affected by proposed development of the site as it is not located on the site.
- 3.5.4 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Historic Parks and Gardens within the Study Area.

4 Historical Resources

4.1 Historical Background of the Study Area and Wider Region

- 4.1.1 The following historical background is summarised from Hasted (1798) with other references noted in the text.
- 4.1.2 The Study Area covers parts of the ancient parishes of Murston, Bapchild, Rodmersham and Tong all of which were located within the Hundred of Middleton within the Lathe of Scray. The site is located wholly within the parish of Bapchild. The parish of Rodmersham is located to the south of the site and Tong to the north.
- 4.1.3 According to Glover (1982, 10), the placename Bapchild is derived from the Old English *Baccan celde* meaning Bacca's spring. It is recorded in historical records as Baccancelde in 696, Baccechild 1197 and Babchilde by 1572.
- 4.1.4 Bapchild is not mentioned in the Domesday survey but it is assumed that there was a church there as it is supposedly the site of the Synod of Baccenceld, which was held in 694 (Berg and Jones 2009, 154). Wihtried, King of Kent convened a council of clergy and nobility including the archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Rochester at which a charter granting privileges to the church was drawn up. The charter is reported to have secured forever to the church the grants given to it by the laity and, determining that bishops were to be appointed with the advice and approval of the archbishop without royal intervention. The cathedral churches of Canterbury and Rochester were also granted immunity from Royal requisitions (ibid). According to Hasted, in the charter the names of five abbesses appear at the top of the document above the Bishop Botred, which Hasted suggests, would have been against common precedent raising suspicions on the authenticity of the document. A second council held in 798 by Archbishop Athelard is also supposed to have been held at Bapchild, the authenticity of the Charter from it has also been questioned by Hasted.
- 4.1.5 The parish church at Bapchild is mentioned in the Domesday Monachorum along with Tonge, Rodmersham, Milsted, Bredgar, Tunstall and Bobbing as dependencies of the mother church of Milton. The chapelry of Radfield located in a detached part of Bapchild parish on the east side of Tonge parish was subordinate to Bapchild and was created after the Domesday Monachorum of the 11th century (Everitt 1986, 313).
- 4.1.6 The current parish church of Bapchild is dedicated to St. Lawrence and was built in the 12th century with a spire, added in the 13th century. In the early 16th century a south porch was added. The church was restored in the 19th century.
- 4.1.7 Everitt (ibid) notes that when the mother-church of Milton was founded soon after 600, most of its territory still formed part of the forest of Blean which once extended from Canterbury to the Hoo peninsular and *'despite its heavily Romanized environment and despite the Roman road passing through it, Milton was then still a comparatively isolated place, with the forest coming down to its borders along the southern side of Watling Street, and extending well to the north of the Street on either side of the original settlement'*.
- 4.1.8 The parishes of Rodmersham, Bapchild and Tonge formed the outlying lands on the eastern side of the Hundred of Milton (Middleton). Everitt (1986, 318-319) suggests that, out of the three eastern parishes, Bapchild was the earliest to form with Tonge and Rodmersham formed later. The upland arm of the parish of Tonge, formed on the eastern side of Bapchild and detaching Radfield from it was only a narrow corridor 275-365 metres wide which allowed access to the communal forest pastures on the Downs to the south.
- 4.1.9 The Manor of Bapchild-Court located westwards of the site was part of the possessions of the Savage family who lived at Bobbing, a parish on the west side of Sittingbourne, at least from 1376. It passed through various heirs of the family until it

was sold outside the family in the 18th century. Hasted notes that the owner at the time he was writing (1798) was a John Fuller who built a new house on the site.

4.1.10 Morris Court is located immediately to the west of the site and Hasted notes that there was a manor here. The name of the Manor derived from a family of the same name who appeared to have died out before the end of the 14th century when it was alienated to a family of the name of Brown. It briefly passed out of the family's possession when it was confiscated by King Richard III who had become displeased with the conduct of Sir Thomas Brown, Treasurer of the Kings Household although it was restored later to his heirs by King Henry VII. The manor was alienated to a family called Wolgate during the reign of Queen Elizabeth and then passed through various persons until it reached the Knowler family, the last of whom was John Knowler Esq. recorder of Canterbury, Steward of the town of Faversham and a barrister at law who died in 1782. It then passed by various means to the Earl of Digby and was later sold to Thomas Gascoigne who the owner at the time Hasted was writing.

4.1.11 The Tithe award schedule for Bapchild parish (KAS) produced between the 1830's and 1840's notes that William Gascoigne or Gascoyne was owner and occupier of Bapchild-Court and Morris Court as well as other properties and land in the parish.

4.1.12 Hasted describes the late 18th century environment of the parish of Bapchild as:

'It is a situation equally unpleasant as it is unhealthy, lying most part of it low, the water bad, and the air unwholesome from the noxious vapours arising from the marshes at no great distance northward from it. The village, called Bapchild-street, containing about twenty houses,having the church at a small distance southward from it, whence the land rises gently to the southern boundaries of it, next to Rodmersham'

and

'The land in this parish, as well as the neighbouring ones, near the high road from Sittingbourne as far as Boughton-street, is a fine loamy fertile soil, which, though it extends but a small way southward of the road, yet it continues equally fertile on the lower or northern side of it, quite to the marshes' (1798, 122).

4.1.13 Everitt (1986, 313) notes that the areas of the Blean woods remained extensive, coming down to the road in places in Bapchild parish until at least the late 1700's although by that time most of the woodland had been cleared and the process of converting old coppice and arable land to orchard was already underway. By the mid 1980's more than half the land in Bobbing, Borden, Bredgar, Rodmersham, Bapchild and Tonge parishes was given over to fruit growing .

5 Archaeological Resources and Potential

5.1 Geology and Topography

- 5.1.1 The site is located at an elevation of between approximately 20 and 30 metres a.OD on a north west facing slope, on the north side of a hill, which peaks at an elevation of 44 metres approximately 400 metres to the south west of the site near Ashgores House. To the north west and north east the ground slopes down to the river plains of the Swale.
- 5.1.2 According to maps of the British Geological Survey (BGS), the bedrock geology of the site consists of Thanet Formation sand, silts and clay formerly known as Thanet Beds. Superficial Head deposits of clay and silt may extend into the southern and south western edges of the site.

5.2 Non designated Heritage Assets

Palaeolithic

- 5.2.1 Late Middle or Upper Palaeolithic flints were recovered in the late 1920's from a Brickearth extraction pit located approximately 870 metres south east of the site (1). Flints comprised mostly large blades, some cores, a burin and some flake tools and were found in association with fire cracked flints and faunal remains of goat, pig and deer. The assemblage consisted of fresh and abraded flint; the fresh flint was found near the base of the brickearth with more abraded flakes found on the gravelly deposits at the base of the brickearth.
- 5.2.2 A large collection of Palaeolithic flakes and cores were recovered by Mr S. Williams from a gravelly deposit on top of the Coombe deposits under the Brickearth in a clay pit west of Haywood Farm in 1927 approximately 280 metres south east of the site boundary (2). The clay pit lay on the west side of a dry valley. Subsequent excavations made in the deposits below the brickearth near the Wash Mill produced over 400 artefacts of Le Moustier type, the quantity and variety of which suggested the remains of a settlement rather than a flint working floor. Other Le Moustier flakes found in the stones periodically removed from the Wash Mill were traced to a brickearth pit on the east side of the valley on the western margin of the brickearth spread about a quarter of a mile from Haywood Farm either on or near site 1.

Mesolithic and Neolithic

- 5.2.3 A flint Plano-Convex knife, arrowheads, scrapers and fragments of coarse pottery, two Mesolithic tranchets axes, blades and flakes have been recorded as being found within the study area and as determination of their exact location of discovery is unknown they have been given a general parish grid reference located approximately 400 metres north east of the site boundary (3). The Plano-Convex knife was found in brickearth on Tonge Hill prior to 1944 by Mr S Williams of Murston although there is no Tonge Hill known locally by this name and therefore the exact findspot is uncertain. The arrowheads, scrapers and fragments of coarse pottery are recorded as being excavated from a shell mound at Bakers Farm by the same gentleman in 1948. There was no Bakers Farm recorded in the parish although the owner of a small holding named Mr Leonard Baker allowed excavations by Mr Williams on his smallholding which is centred on a grid point approximately 1.2km north of the site boundary. A shell mound dug by a Mr and Mrs Allen in 1947 contained Mesolithic flint work comprising two tranchet axes, nine blades or flakes and one other piece. This shell mound location is also attributed to Tonge Hill although it is unclear if it is the same shell mound which contained Neolithic flintwork or a separate site.

- 5.2.4 Part of a Neolithic hand axe, possibly reused as a scraper and a couple of flint flakes were found in the topsoil during an archaeological Watching Brief at 24 School Lane approximately 360 metres north west of the site (4).

Bronze Age

- 5.2.5 A late Neolithic to early Bronze Age pit was exposed during an evaluation and Watching Brief carried out by AOC Archaeology at Sittingbourne Community College in 2006 (5). The oval pit, located approximately 640 metres north west of the site boundary, contained fragments of a small decorated beaker vessel and the base of the pit showed evidence of exposure to heat.

Iron Age

- 5.2.6 During the same work at Sittingbourne Community College, a pit containing pottery of possible Early Iron Age date and a second undated pit were found approximately 685 metres north west of the site (6).
- 5.2.7 An early Iron Age enamelled bronze terret, a small ring fastened to a horse's collar to bear the reins, was found at Bapchild in the 19th century (7). The terret was decorated with crimson and cobalt blue enamel and was found approximately 370 metres west of the site.
- 5.2.8 A sequence of intercutting Iron Age and Roman pits were identified by AOC Archaeology at Sittingbourne Community College in 2006 approximately 640 metres north west of the site (8). Three postholes cut into the step on the eastern side of the pit suggest a structure associated with the pit. During the Roman period intercutting pits were dug, along with a group of stakeholes and fragments of ceramic building materials from a hypocaust were found in the same area.
- 5.2.9 A late Iron Age to Early Roman ditch was identified approximately 805 metres north east of the site at Hempstead Farm, Tonge during an archaeological evaluation carried out by Canterbury Archaeological Trust in advance of agricultural development (9). The ditch was orientated approximately east west and run roughly parallel to the projected route of Roman Watling Street possibly representing part of a field system. It measured 0.88 metres wide and 0.7 metres deep and contained two worn sherds of late 1st century BC to 1st Century AD fine grog tempered pottery, one sherd of which was comb decorated. A possible potin coin was also recovered from the fill.

Prehistoric

- 5.2.10 Two flint axes described as 'celts' were found on Morris Court Farm prior to 1882 with a find spot given approximately 160 metres west of the site boundary (10). The axes were worn and chipped and measured 12cm long by 9cm wide and 10cm long by 7.5cm wide. Although donated to a museum, by 1959 the location of the axes was unknown.
- 5.2.11 A polished grey flint axe described as a 'celt' was found prior to 1882 approximately 810 metres south west of the site beneath the floor of Rodmersham Church at a depth of 0.9 metres (11). The find was recorded by G. Payne in 1882.
- 5.2.12 A prehistoric boat measuring 3.3m long, 0.9 metres wide and 0.7 metres deep was found in January 1924 at the junction of the Swale and Milton Creek at a depth of 4.5 metres below the High Water Mark and located approximately 670 metres north west of the site boundary (12). The dug out boat, found by Mr S. Williams, had been made from an oak trunk and consisted of a hull of curved section with the stem and prow missing. The boat was on display under a shelter on the forecourt of Rochester Museum but subsequently disintegrated.
- 5.2.13 An archaeological evaluation carried out by Canterbury Archaeological Trust in 2006 at Meadowfield School identified a number of ditches of probable prehistoric date

which may relate to a field system (13). The ditches and a number of other undated features which could be of a similar date were located approximately 860 metres north west of the site.

Romano-British

- 5.2.14 The route of the Watling Street Roman Road from Canterbury to Rochester passes through seven parishes between Faversham and Sittingbourne, including Bapchild and Tonge (14). Its former route broadly follows the route of the present A2 and is located approximately 500 metres north of the site boundary.
- 5.2.15 Approximately 235 metres north east of the site boundary, a number of Roman graves mostly of 1st century date have been found (15). In 1929, a small mid 1st century jug of St Remy ware was found in 'Mr Heywood's gravel pit' as well as some coarse La Tene III pottery from the same pit. The pit is most likely a brickearth extraction pit on land belonging to Heywood Farm located in a field bordering Panteny Lane.
- 5.2.16 Approximately 300 metres north east of the site four sherds of pottery dating to the late Iron Age/early Roman period were found during evaluations at Panteny Lane by Archaeology South East in 1999 (16). The sherds were suggested by the excavators to indicate low level activity in the area and possibly associated with the Romano British burials found nearby in 1929 (site 15).
- 5.2.17 A Romano British interment was recorded by Maidstone Museum as being found in 1924 within a pasture field dug for brickearth by Mr Williams (17). No further detail was given for the burial; the location of the interment being 390 metres south east of the site.
- 5.2.18 Romano British cremation urns, dating to the 1st century are recorded as being found during clay digging in 1924 '250 yards west of Tonge Vicarage' approximately 300 metres east of the site boundary (18). Three fine 'lagenae'; bottles or flasks, an unbroken samian bowl, a complete cup, an arretine chalice, and two other cups and two bowls along with some fragments were found. The lagenae contained cremated bone some of which was deer or sheep. The pottery was donated to the Masion Dieu Museum at Ospringe by Mr Prideaux-Selby of Teynham to whom the discoveries were reported although the workman kept the Samian bowl and cup.
- 5.2.19 A possible Roman trackway forming part of a field system was exposed in 2006 during an Evaluation and Watching Brief at Sittingbourne Community College carried out by AOC Archaeology approximately 655 metres north west of the site (19). Two parallel ditches, one of which contained 2nd century pottery may be of the same date and form part of a trackway.

Romano British PAS Scheme finds

- 5.2.20 A Roman silver denarius minted in Rome between 112AD and 117 AD was discovered by metal detector at Radfield Farm approximately 790 metres north east of the site boundary (20). The date of the discovery is unknown although it predates the implementation of the Portable Antiquities Scheme 1997.

Anglo Saxon

- 5.2.21 An evaluation and Watching Brief carried out by AOC Archaeology Group in 2006 at Sittingbourne Community College identified an Anglo Saxon pit containing charcoal, daub fragments and pottery sherds from an organic tempered upright rimmed jar 600 metres north west of the site boundary (21). The pit was cut by a posthole which could not be dated.

Medieval

- 5.2.22 Two possible features of medieval date comprising a pit and a ditch dating to the 13th-14th centuries were recorded during an archaeological evaluation at Panteny Lane approximately 240 metres north east of the site (22).
- 5.2.23 A spring which is supposed to have been used by pilgrims during their journey to Canterbury, known as St. Thomas a' Becket's spring is located approximately 560 metres north east of the site boundary (23). A series of springs still issued from a nettle filled hollow in 1906 and in 1963 the name was still used locally.
- 5.2.24 The site of the medieval chapel and cemetery of the Leper hospital of St James is located approximately 505 metres north east of the site (24). The hospital was founded around 1181 and dissolved in 1546. The site of the hospital was occupied by a red brick wall and barn like structure in 1897 and no remains of the ecclesiastical building could be seen.
- 5.2.25 Approximately 820 metres north of the site, a Medieval building, possibly the site of St. Thomas Hospital, was discovered in 1996 (25). No further information for this discovery was given.

Post Medieval Farmsteads

- 5.2.26 Matsons Farm is located approximately 780 metres to the south of the site boundary located within the hamlet of Rodmersham (26). The farmstead was established in the mid 16th century and was a regular multi yard farmstead with a farmhouse detached side on to the yard. Over time the original layout of the farm has altered significantly with more than 50% of its original layout having been altered.
- 5.2.27 Morris Court Farm is located on the western boundary of the site and was established around the beginning of the 17th century (27). It is also a regular multiyard farmstead although the farmhouse is detached gable end on to the yards. The original layout of the farm has suffered less than 50% alteration.
- 5.2.28 A field barn with no associated yard is recorded 710 metres west of the site (28). The field barn was established around 1800 and has since been completely demolished.
- 5.2.29 The former site of Stones Farm (29) consisting of a house and number of outbuildings including a 17th century timber framed barn is located approximately 820 metres north of the site. The site including the barn, formerly a listed building, was cleared in the 1990's. It was originally established, in an isolated position, in the early 19th century as a loose courtyard plan with the farmhouse located centrally.
- 5.2.30 Little Hempstead Farm, established by the early 19th century, is located 730 metres north east of the site (30). Originally of loose courtyard plan with an L shaped element with a centrally located, detached farmhouse, it has suffered only partial loss of its original plan.
- 5.2.31 Haywood Farm was also established around the same time, located approximately 450 metres south east of the site it consisted of a loose courtyard farmstead with a farmhouse in a central position (31). Only the farmhouse now remains.
- 5.2.32 A field barn with no associated yard was located 283 metres west of the site (32). Originally constructed by the early 19th century in an isolated position, it has since been completely demolished.

Post medieval

- 5.2.33 A Milestone is located approximately 670 metres north west of the site on the A2 road (33). The milestone, set up along the turnpike road in the 18th/19th century is set in the boundary wall of 201 Canterbury Road (A2) and shows 45 miles from London on one of its faces.

- 5.2.34 The site of a disused Watercress bed of probable 19th century date is recorded approximately 820 metres north east of the site (34). The bed was located at a series of spurs between the stream supplying Tonge Mill Pond and a leat taken from it.
- 5.2.35 A detached four roundel oast located south west of Morris Court Farm, approximately 485 metres west of the site was identified on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of c. 1897 and had lost its roundels by the 4th edition survey c. 1952 (35). The building completely disappeared between 1990 and 1999.
- 5.2.36 A second Oast located approximately 318 metres north west of the site was built sometime in the 19th century (36). The kilns had been demolished by c. 1947 and the entire building disappeared by 1990.

Modern

- 5.2.37 The site of a possible brickfield is shown on the third edition Ordnance Survey map of 1909 approximately 950 metres north east of the site boundary (37). The map shows areas of extraction and tramways suggesting its use as a brickfield although it is not recorded on the map as such.

Cropmarks

- 5.2.38 A possible 'D' shaped enclosure measuring approximately 11 metres by 10 metres has been identified 730 metres south of the site east of Rodmersham (38). The cropmark was identified from the Google Earth image of 2013 and is of unknown date.

Unknown Date

- 5.2.39 Segments of three undated ditches which probably form part of a field system were also exposed during an evaluation and Watching Brief at Sittingbourne Community College by AOC archaeology in 2006 approximately 690 metres north west of the site (39).

5.3 General Summary of the Archaeology in its Landscape Context (Figure 3)

- 5.3.1 A study of the non designated Heritage Assets recorded in the Study Area has identified that the site is located in an area of generally moderate archaeological potential.
- 5.3.2 The geology of the site is predominantly bedrock of Thanet Formation clays, sands and silts although superficial deposits of Head clay and silt may overlay the bedrock geology on the southern and south western edges of the site. The group of superficial Head deposits which can comprise clay, silts, gravels and sands are known collectively as brickearth.
- 5.3.3 Significant assemblages of Palaeolithic flint implements have been recovered during brickearth extraction in the late 1920's between 280 and 870 metres south east of the site boundary. The Palaeolithic implements were found in the lower brickearth deposits and it is unlikely that similar deposits of flint implements of this date will survive *in situ* on the site due to its geological formation. There is a low potential for *in situ* deposits of Palaeolithic date to survive on the site. However Palaeolithic artefacts residual in deposits of later dates may be present on the site.
- 5.3.4 The significant quantity of flint implements of Mesolithic and Neolithic date recovered in the Study area during the 1940's were taken from a number of locations, none of which can now be pinpointed with any great accuracy. Although their find location has been given a collective general grid reference approximately 400 metres north east of the site boundary, it would appear likely that their actual find spots are located further to the north on the opposite side of the A2. Part of a Neolithic handaxe and flint flakes were found residual in topsoil 360 metres to the north east of the site on School Lane. Two worn and chipped prehistoric flint axes were found on Morris

Court Farm before 1882 approximately 160 metres east of the site, their chipped and worn nature suggests that they were not in situ but residual when found. It would seem likely from the discoveries made in the study area that there is low potential for *in situ* remains of this date to be present on the site.

- 5.3.5 Only one discovery of Bronze Age date has been made in the study area. An isolated late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pit containing sherds of a small decorated beaker vessel was found 640 metres to the north west of the site. Given the lack of other finds of this date in the Study Area there is a low potential for archaeology of Bronze Age date to be present on the site.
- 5.3.6 Iron Age archaeology is better represented in the study area, two early Iron Age pits were found during development at Sittingbourne Community College 685 metres to the north west of the site along with a second undated pit. Intercutting Iron Age and early Roman pits associated with a possible timber structure have also been identified at a separate location at Sittingbourne College 640 metres to the north west of the site. An early Iron Age enamelled Bronze bridle fastening was found approximately 370 metres to the west of the site in the 19th century. Late Iron Age to early Roman dated ditches, possibly part of a field system running parallel to Roman Watling Street have been identified 805 metres north east of the site at Hempstead farm. There is a low to medium potential for encountering finds of Iron Age date on the site.
- 5.3.7 Romano-British archaeology is better represented within the study area and is generally associated with the route of Watling Street Roman Road from Canterbury to Rochester which passes through the study area broadly following the route of the present A2. Roman cemeteries of both inhumation and cremation burials tend to be located along the routes of roadways and trackways during the Romans period. A burial was found during brickearth extraction approximately 390 metres south east of the site in 1924 and in the same year, cremation urns of 1st century date were found approximately 300 metres east of the site during the same process. A number of 1st century burials were identified during brickearth extraction in 1929, 235 metres north east of the site boundary. These burials are likely to be broadly focussed along a trackway that extends south from the Roman road. A possible Roman trackway extending from the Roman road forming part of a field system was exposed during work at Sittingbourne College 655 metres north west of the site.
- 5.3.8 Roman burials are generally located over 200 metres to the east and north east of the site and given their distribution, there is generally a low potential for encountering burials of this date on the site. Although a possible trackway associated with a field system was identified over 655 metres north west of the site, features of this type tend to be widely distributed in the landscape and there is a medium potential for encountering features associated with a late Iron Age to Roman date on the site.
- 5.3.9 Anglo Saxon archaeology is poorly represented in the study area with only a single pit identified 600 metres to the north west of the site boundary at Sittingbourne College. Based on the distribution of sites and finds of this date in the landscape there is a low potential for encountering features of this date on the site.
- 5.3.10 Medieval archaeology is reasonably well represented in the Study Area. The parish churches of Rodmersham and Bapchild were established in the 11th and 12th centuries along with the site of the medieval chapel and cemetery of the Leper Hospital of St James approximately 500 metres north east of the site. A further medieval building was identified 820 metres north of the site in 1996. A local spring reputedly used by medieval Pilgrims during their journey to Canterbury and named St Thomas a' Becket spring, a name still used locally, is located 560 metres north east of the site boundary. A pit and ditch of 13th-14th century date were recorded during archaeological evaluation 240 metres north east of the site. Given the general

distribution of sites and features of medieval date in the landscape there is a medium potential for encountering features of medieval date on the site.

- 5.3.11 Post medieval archaeology is well represented in the study area, mainly associated with the establishment of farmsteads from the mid 16th century onwards. Seven farms or outfarms dating from the mid 16th century to the early 19th century have been identified in the Study Area. The nearest farmstead is Morris Court Farm, the homestead of which is located on the western boundary of the site and dates around the beginning of the 17th century and the field forming the site was part of the landholding associated with the farm.
- 5.3.12 Other late Post medieval sites in the Study Area include a milestone along the Canterbury turnpike Road (A2), two late 19th century oasts and a disused 19th century watercress bed. Most of these sites are associated with exploitation of the fertile agricultural lands and resources of the local landscape. There is a high potential for encountering features of post medieval date associated with the agricultural activity of Morris Court Farm on the site.
- 5.3.13 The site of a possible modern brickfield is located on the north eastern edge of the study area. Other brickfields not specifically identified on the HER are known to be located to the north east and east of the site dating from the 19th to 20th centuries. There is no record of brickearth extraction taking place on the site as the underlying geology is predominantly Thanet formation clay, silts and sands.
- 5.3.14 In summary, there is low potential for encountering assemblages of Palaeolithic flint implements, features of Neolithic and early Bronze Age and Anglo Saxon date on the site. There is a low to medium potential for Iron Age features to be present on the site and a medium potential for encountering features of Late Iron Age/Roman and Medieval date. There is high potential for encountering archaeology of post medieval date associated with Morris Court Farm. It is, however, possible that archaeological features of any of the periods represented in the study area may be present on the site.

6. Land Development

6.1 Cartographic Evidence for the Development of the Site

6.1.1 Examination of available maps of the site and the study area has provided an indication of the condition of the site from the 18th to 20th centuries.

6.1.2 *A map of the Hundreds of Middleton alias Milton, and of Tenham 1798. Engraved by William Barlow in Hasted, Volume 6, 1798.* (Figure 4.1)

The series of maps engraved by William Barlow, produced to accompany Edward Hasted's History of the County of Kent, are on a small scale. The detail of the immediate area of the site is low although the general layout of Bapchild can be observed located as a ribbon development along the London to Canterbury Road and the cartographic accuracy is questionable although broadly correct. Bapchild lies to the west of Teynham, south east of Sittingbourne and north of Rodmersham. A large area of woodland is shown to the west of Bapchild called Minchin Wood which stretches from the London to Canterbury Road, to the south west and divides Bapchild and Rodmersham from the parishes to the west. The parish church is shown set back from the London to Canterbury Road.

According to the cartographic detail shown on the map, the site is located to the south east of Morris Court and north west of Rodmersham at the junction of two roads, presumably the present day School and Panteny Lanes which extend from the London to Canterbury Road and converge to lead south to Rodmersham. The site is located at the western angle of the junction of these two roads. Morris Court is depicted as a house set back from the road which leads from the London to Canterbury Road toward Rodmersham to the south. Fronting this road are two long rectangular buildings, one of which appears to be located along the frontage of the site. The remainder of the site appears to be open land.

6.1.3 *1st Edition Ordnance Survey Old Series 1 inch 1819. Sheet 3* (Figure 4.2)

The First Edition of the 1 inch Ordnance Survey is the earliest accurately surveyed map available for the area. This map contains some detail of the topography of the area, conveyed by the use of hachuring and shading.

In the wider landscape, the wooded area to the west of Bapchild has been reduced and no longer reaches as far as The Canterbury Road, it is also labelled as Golden Wood rather than Minchin Wood as it was on Hasted's map. Weston F., presumably Weston Farm, is labelled to the east of the site and Hempsted, Radfields, Stone and Tonge are labelled to the north east and north. Rodmersham is labelled to the south.

The main settlement at Bapchild is situated along The Street between the two roads that extend southwards from it, the roads that form the present day School Lane and Panteny Lane. The church of St Lawrence and other buildings nearby are clearly marked on School Lane, as is Morris Court located to the west of the site within an enclosure.

The site is shown as open land with no detail, and a possible building shown on Hasted's map along the front of the site is not shown. A boundary extending from Morris Court to Church Street which leads to Rodmersham is marked on the map and may form the southern boundary of the site.

6.1.4 *Tithe Map: A Plan of the Parish of Bapchild in the County of Kent by A. Doull. 3 Chains to 1 inch, (no date) signed Peter Kynaston asst. Tithe Commissioner* (Figure 4.3).

The tithe map contains detailed and accurate surveys of land boundaries and the locations, if not the accurate depiction, of major and many minor buildings. The site is located within the parish survey of Bapchild.

The Bapchild Tithe map shows the main village settlement distributed to the north of the site along either side of the Canterbury road with an isolated area of settlement located further to the east concentrated around Roadfield House and Garden (Appts. 101-105) which appears to be detached from the parish and borders the parishes of Tonge and Lynsted. South of the main settlement at Bapchild is a small group of buildings concentrating around the Church to the north west of the site and includes the Vicarage (60), Hanford Cottages (64) and Bapchild Court Lodge House (57) and Farm (58). Another area of settlement clusters near the site concentrated around Morris Court (73) and includes Church Field Cottage (67) located at the junction of Church Lane, Panteny Lane and Rodmersham Road. The majority of the fields surrounding the site are in use as arable, pasture and orchard, although there are smaller areas of wood along the edges of some of the larger fields.

The site is located within two tithe apportionments 73 and 74. The site is mainly located within part of apportionment 73, a medium sized field which borders Rodmersham Lane and according to the Tithe award Schedule (Table 1 below) was in use as an Orchard. A small sliver of the site appears to extend into apportionment 74 identified as Tall Elms, an area of woodland. Both apportionments and most of the land surrounding the site is owned and occupied by William Gascoyne, who also owns Bapchild Court to the north west.

<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Owner</i>	<i>Occupier</i>	<i>Field Name</i>	<i>Use</i>	<i>Size (A.R.P)</i>
57	William Gascoyne Esq.	William Gascoyne Esq.	Bapchild Court Lodge House	Garden	0.3.32
58	William Gascoyne Esq.	William Gascoyne Esq.	Bapchild Barn Lodge and Yard	Homestead	0.1.28
60	Rev. William Woollams Holland (Vicarial Glebe)	Rev. William Woollams Holland	Vicarage House and Garden	Garden	0.0.35
64	William Gascoyne Esq.	William Gascoyne Esq.	Hanfords Cottage	Garden	0.1.13
66	William Gascoyne Esq.	William Gascoyne Esq.	Church Field	arable	35.1.32
67	William Gascoyne Esq.	William Gascoyne Esq.	Church Field Cottage	Garden	0.0.26
68	William Gascoyne Esq.	William Gascoyne Esq.	Church Chalk Pit	Homestead	0.1.14
69	William Gascoyne Esq.	William Gascoyne Esq.	Morris	Orchard	3.2.34
70	William Gascoyne Esq.	William Gascoyne Esq.	Solomons Downs	Arable	35.0.8
72	William Gascoyne Esq.	William Gascoyne Esq.	New Meadow	Pasture	3.3.20
73	William Gascoyne Esq.	William Gascoyne Esq.	Morris Court	Orchard	5.0.11
74	William Gascoyne Esq.	William Gascoyne Esq.	Tall of Elms	Wood	0.1.5
75	William Gascoyne Esq.	William Gascoyne Esq.	Morris Court Farm House	Homestead	1.2.28
78	James Blaxland	James Blaxland	Stickfast Field	Arable	11.3.5

Table 1. Detail of Tithe Apportionments Bapchild Parish. Those in bold refer to the site.

Ordnance Survey County Series maps

6.1.5 The available map coverage for the site in the County archives is inconsistent and has been supplemented by detail viewable online. Only maps that were available in the County Archive have been illustrated.

6.1.6 *First Edition Ordnance Survey County Series, 1885 1:2500 (25 inch).* (Not illustrated)

Bapchild Court is shown located approximately 280 metres to the north west of the site, to the south east of the church and graveyard.

Morris Court Farm is shown immediately to the east of the site and consists of a series of buildings set around two or three yards with Morris Court located on the eastern side of the farmyard complex, to the east of which are two smaller domestic

buildings. The yards and gardens of the complex are chained together and are labelled land parcel 74. There have been a few additions to the buildings in the yard from those depicted on the Tithe map.

A second parcel to the south of the farmyard, west of the site is labelled parcel 75, formerly part of tithe apportionment 75. To the north of Morris Court on the opposite side of School Lane is a group of trees within a subcircular enclosure labelled parcel 76. Two buildings are shown on the northern side of the junction of School Lane, Panteny Lane and Church Street.

The area south west of the site and Morris Court Farm is one large open field at the southern end of which is the label Solomon's Down, along the eastern edge of which is a small area of woodland.

There have been no changes to the site from that shown on the Tithe map. The site is located mainly within a larger land parcel which is depicted as an orchard measuring approximately 200 metres long and labelled land parcel 79 (tithe apportionment 73). It extends as far as School Lane to the north and is bounded on the eastern side by Church Street.

The western edge of the site extends into a small area of woodland previously labelled apportionment no. 74, now land parcel 78.

6.1.7 *Second Edition Ordnance Survey County Series 1897 1:2500 Sheet XXXIII.6* (Figure 4.4)

The agricultural buildings within Morris Court Farm to the west have been altered. Particularly within the south western corner of the yard and the building within the centre of the yard has been demolished. Land parcel 75 has been combined with part of the field to the south west to form a larger field labelled parcel 70. The larger field has been further subdivided and is now labelled parcel 73. An Oast with four roundels is shown within it to the west of the site near a strip of woodland labelled Chestnut Shaw.

The subcircular area of woodland on the opposite side of School Lane is now labelled as an old Chalk Pit and a small building is shown on its eastern side.

The field in which the site is located (land parcel 68) has been extended to include the strip of woodland on its south western side (formerly 78 and part of 74) and is now one large orchard. No other changes have taken place within the orchard.

6.1.8 *Third Edition Ordnance Survey County Series 1908 Sheet XXXIII.6. 1:2500.* (Figure 4.5).

Few changes have taken place in the immediate area around the site. The field boundaries remain broadly similar to those shown on previous maps. The field to the southwest of the site (land parcel 71) has been converted to an orchard. The buildings within Morris Court Farm remain on the same footprints although some are now shown as open sided. The chalk pit to the north of the site is now shown wooded and two small buildings are visible on its eastern side and labelled as limekiln.

There are no changes to the site; the field is still shown as orchard and is labelled land parcel 68.

6.1.9 *Ordnance Survey Revision of 1938 Sheet XXXIII.6 1:2500* (Figure 4.6).

Only very minor changes have taken place in the immediate area of the site including the construction of a new building to the north of Morris Court and the change of use of the open field south of the site fronting Church Street into an orchard. School Lane is labelled School Road. The limekiln buildings are no longer shown.

There have been no changes to the site itself although a verge has been created at the junction of Panteny Lane, School Lane and Church Street on the north east corner of the site. This area is now chained to the road instead of being included within the orchard area.

6.1.10 *Ordnance Survey National Grid 1:2500 1961* (Not illustrated)

This map is based on the United Kingdom National Grid.

A few changes have taken place in the immediate area of the site. A new housing development has been constructed to the north east of the site along St Lawrence Close which joins to School Lane opposite the site. Minor changes have been made to layout of Morris Court Farm with most of the buildings still existing on the same footprints. A new building has been constructed at the end of Morris Court and the new building shown on the 1938 map has been demolished. Morris Court itself is now shown subdivided into two properties and The Bungalow is now labelled. The agricultural building fronting School Lane has had open pens constructed along its length on the south west facing side. Orchards to the south east are now open fields although other fields further to the west have been converted to orchards.

No changes have taken place on the site and it remains as orchard.

6.1.11 *Ordnance Survey National Grid 1:2500 1971* (Not illustrated).

Further new residential development has infilled the area to the north and east of School Lane. A new building has been constructed on the western side of Morris Court Farm complex.

The site is no longer shown as orchard but is now an open field. The Verge on the north east corner is now shown as a slope.

6.1.12 *Ordnance Survey National Grid 1:10000 1980*. (Not illustrated)

Although of a different scale there does not appear to have been any significant change to the site from the previous map.

6.1.13 *Ordnance Survey Digital Data 2014 provided by Crabtree and Crabtree DWG 2540-01* (Figure 4.7).

The most significant change appears to be the conversion of some of the agricultural buildings in Morris Court Farm to residential dwellings. A new boundary has been established along the western side of the site which also forms the western boundary of the site between Morris Court and the field. The verge still exists at the north eastern corner of the site.

6.2 **Cartographic Summary**

6.2.1 The map regression has established that the site appears to have remained relatively unchanged from the late 18th century until the period between the publication of the 1908 and 1938 map when part of the north eastern corner of the field in which the site was located became a verge associated with the road junction of Rodmersham Lane, Panteny Lane and School Lane.

6.2.2 According to the maps, a small sliver of the site extended into a narrow strip of woodland, probably Elm, in the south west corner. This area of woodland was grubbed up and the land incorporated into a larger field by the publication of the second edition map in 1897 which covers most of the site. This field appears to have been in use as an orchard from at least the publication of the Tithe map in the late 1830's to mid 1840's at least until 1961. By 1971 the site is shown as open fields used for other agricultural regimes.

7 The Site Inspection

7.1 The Site Inspection

- 7.1.1 A site inspection was carried out by Trust staff on Tuesday 24th March 2015, to examine the present condition of the site. The weather conditions during the inspection were cloudy with occasional drizzle although bright. The whole site was easily visible and available for inspection.
- 7.1.2 The site is wholly located within a field to the east of Morris Court Farm located between the farm, School Lane and Church Street. The field is accessed via an entrance from Church Street further to the south near Solomons Down. The site is sub rectangular in plan with a curvilinear border on the north east corner along the road junction.
- 7.1.3 The field is divided from the Morris Court Farm complex by a border of grass and vegetation including brambles and trees, some of which have been recently removed (Plate 1). Along this border with the field is a deep void, which appears to be brick lined and has been covered by a wooden pallet and may represent a well not previously identified on historic Ordnance Survey maps (Plate 2).
- 7.1.4 The field was planted with a young arable crop covering the whole site. The topography of the field comprised a steep gradient which sloped down steeply from the south east corner of the site to the north west corner of the field (Plate 3 and 4).
- 7.1.5 The northern border of the field was formed by a row of tall trees, with a mixture of brambles, dog roses and other bushes on top of a bank along the curve on the north east and eastern border of the site which slopes down to School Lane and the partly sunken lane of Church Street which leads to Rodmersham. There was no visible border to the site on the southern edge, where it merges as part of a much larger field which continues to slope steeply up toward Solomon's Down to the south and south west.
- 7.1.6 No additional heritage assets were identified above ground during the inspection of the site.

7.2 The Site Inspection Summary

- 7.2.1 The inspection of the site has identified that the field forming the main part of the site stands on steep slope which rises from the north west corner to the high ground on the south east corner of the site. Beyond the site the ground continues to rise to Solomon Downs to the south and south west. A void, probably representing a well not previously marked on historic maps, is located along the western border of the site roughly opposite Morris Court.
- 7.2.2 No additional Heritage Assets were identified during the site inspection.

8 Impact Assessment

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 Evidence of the previous and present use of the site has been gathered from analysis of historic mapping and topographical analysis. The impact of previous land use on potential archaeological remains has been assessed using two analytical categories: definitions of level of impact and impacts defined by the study area.

8.2 Definitions of Level of Impact

8.2.1 Areas of a site where any surviving archaeological remains can be assumed to have been destroyed through deep excavations associated with previous construction work or extractive operations are assessed to have had a **total impact** on the site.

8.2.2 Areas of a site where there can assumed to have been reduction of ground levels into or below the surface of geological deposits by the construction of buildings and construction or long term use of roadways can be demonstrated, are assessed to have had a **high impact** on the archaeological resource.

8.2.3 Areas of a site where there have been irregular patterns of disturbance from previous land use, for example from the establishment of orchards where undisturbed archaeological deposits may survive in places, are assessed as having had a **medium impact** on the archaeological resource.

8.2.4 Areas of a site that appear to have been untouched by construction or where minimal landscaping, or agricultural cultivation has taken place are deemed to have had a **low impact** on the archaeological resource.

8.3 Impacts Defined by the Study

8.3.1 The cartographic evidence set out in the map regression analysis of the site indicates that the field forming the greater portion of the site has been in use as woodland, orchard or other cultivation from the 1840's to the present day.

8.3.2 The whole site is likely to have undergone a degree of gradual attrition through cultivation from at least the early 19th century and in the modern era farming has become more intensive, mechanised and intrusive. The field in which the site is located has been in use as an orchard or woodland certainly from at least the 1840's up to the 1960's. The planting of trees in the orchard and subsequent phases of replanting and grubbing out to return the land to arable or pasture use is likely to have a **medium to high impact** on the archaeological potential of the site.

8.3.3 Overall the use of the site as orchard followed by arable cultivation is likely to have had a cumulative **medium to high impact** on the archaeological potential of the site.

8.4 Potential Impact of Development of the site

8.4.1 The development proposals for the site comprise the construction of 23 new residential units within the field east of Morris Court Farm. The layout of development includes the formation of a new access point leading from the north west corner of the field from School Lane to the south of the site. The residential development will incorporate access, garages and parking as well as landscaping (Appendix 3).

8.4.2 In general development of a site for residential housing can be judged to have a **high impact** in areas where construction is to take place, through the excavation of foundations, construction of access routes and movement of plant over exposed surfaces.

8.4.3 Areas of a site left as open space with no intrusive services and landscaping is likely to have a **low to no impact** on the archaeological potential of a site.

8.5 Potential Effects of Construction on the Archaeological Resource.

8.5.1 Taking the previous considerations into account, the potential effects of construction on the areas of development can be generally predicted. The highest potential for disturbance or loss of archaeological material would be during any reduction of the ground levels required in the development area. Damaging effects of the development are likely to involve:

- *General* The most likely impact is predicted to come from manoeuvring plant on exposed subsoil or archaeologically sensitive surfaces following any ground reduction that is carried out. Continual tracking over exposed surfaces could cause extensive damage to underlying archaeological deposits particularly in damp or wet conditions and have a **high impact** on the archaeological resource.
- *Removal of deposits to create construction terraces or platforms* will have a **high to total impact** on archaeological remains that may exist unless the deposits are removed under archaeological control.
- *Excavation of foundations for new buildings* will have a **high impact** on archaeological remains that may survive in these areas.
- *Excavation of new roads, access, services and drainage* across the site will have a generally **high impact** on archaeological remains that may survive in these areas through operations such as reduction of ground surfaces to the level of archaeology and manoeuvring of plant across exposed subsoil or archaeological surfaces. This is likely to have a **total impact** on any archaeological remains that may survive in these areas.
- *General landscaping* may involve reduction of ground levels. The most likely impact is predicted to come from the manoeuvring of plant on exposed subsoil or archaeological surfaces. Continual tracking over exposed surfaces could cause extensive damage to underlying archaeological deposits particularly in damp or wet conditions with a **medium to high impact** in localised areas.
- *Long term attrition of the site* through gardening, tree planting and localised improvements to residential properties will have a **medium to high impact** on any surviving archaeological remains on the site.

9 Summary and Discussion

- 9.1 The DBA has identified that the site is located within the boundaries of a large agricultural field within the village of Bapchild. The site is bounded on the north by School Lane, on the eastern side by Church Street and on the western side Morris Court and Morris Court Farm. There is no visible border to the southern part of the site which is part of a much larger agricultural field which extends to Solomons Down to the south and south west.
- 9.2 The site occupies a north west facing slope, at an elevation of between approximately 20 and 30 metres a.OD. The rise of the slope peaks at an elevation of 44 metres approximately 400 metres to the south west. To the north west and north east the ground slopes down to the river plains of the Swale valley.
- 9.3 The underlying bedrock geology of the site is recorded by the BGS as sand, silts and clay of Thanet formation formerly known as Thanet Beds. A superficial deposit of Head clay and silt may extend along the southern and south western edges of the site above the bedrock geology.
- 9.4 Eleven statutory designated Heritage Assets have been identified within the Study Area including nine listed building designations, one Conservation Area and one Protected Military Remains site. None of the Designated Heritage Assets are located on the site although a listed building, Morris Court, is located within 20 metres of the site boundary.
- 9.5 The Listed Buildings within the Study Area range in date from as early as the 12th century to the 19th century. With the exception of Morris Court, all are located between 340 and 810 metres from the boundary of the site. All the buildings are Grade II listed except for the Church of St Lawrence, Bapchild, which dates from the 12th century and the Church of St Nicholas, Rodmersham which is Norman in origin and both Grade I. The nearest listed building to the site, Morris Court, is a Grade II listed farmhouse constructed of red brick in the early 17th century. The DBA has established that the proposed development of the site is unlikely to affect the setting of the Listed Building.
- 9.6 The development of the site is unlikely to affect the location of a single protected military remains site which does not fall within the site boundary and may already have been subjected to excavation in the past.
- 9.7 The development of the site will not affect the Tonge, Swale Conservation Area which is located approximately 0.5 km north of the site and divided from it by residential development and roadways.
- 9.8 Thirty nine non Designated Heritage Assets have been identified in the Study Area ranging in date from the Palaeolithic to the modern period. The Non Designated Assets include archaeological sites, metal detecting finds, post medieval farmsteads and features associated with Post medieval and modern extractive industries. None of the non Designated Heritage Assets are located on the site.
- 9.9 The results of the DBA suggest that there is a **high potential** for features associated with agricultural processes associated with Post Medieval Morris Court Farm to be present on the site. There is a **medium potential** for encountering features of Late Iron Age/Roman and Medieval date to be present on the site given the proximity of the site to the roman burials and medieval ditch found nearby. There is **low to medium potential** for the presence of Iron Age archaeology to be present on the site and a **low potential** for in situ deposits of Palaeolithic date and Neolithic, Early Bronze Age and Anglo Saxon archaeology to be present on the site. It is possible

however, that archaeological remains of any of the periods represented in the Study Area may be present on the site.

- 9.10 Map regression has demonstrated that the site has been in use as an orchard or a tiny sliver of woodland until 1897 when the area of woodland was grubbed up and became orchard. The site remained in use as an orchard at least until 1961. By 1971 the site was shown as open fields used for other agricultural regimes. Apart from a possible well not previously identified on Historic Ordnance Survey maps, the results of the site inspection supports the evidence shown in the map regression.
- 9.11 The results of the DBA indicate that a survey of archaeological records and archives is reasonably sufficient to give a general assessment of the archaeological potential of the development site. Based on the data collated in the Kent HER, there appears to be a **medium potential** for archaeological remains to be present on the site. Very little systematic archaeological fieldwork has been carried out in the immediate area of the site and it is likely that any features located within the development site may have been truncated by agricultural activity.
- 9.12 If archaeological remains are present on the site they are most likely to be of Post medieval date, although there is the possibility of Late Iron Age/Roman and Medieval features to be present. However archaeology of any of the periods identified in the DBA could be present on the site. Further research in the form of targeted field evaluation would be required to establish a base line assessment of the archaeological potential, with the design of any field evaluation taking into account the potential direct impacts of the proposed residential development to formulate any further mitigation measures that may be necessary.

10 Acknowledgements

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The Trust would also like to thank Andrew Mayfield and Paul Cuming of Kent County Council for their assistance with obtaining data and reports from the Kent HER.

The research for the DBA was carried out by Ges Moody, Emma Boast and Lauren Figg. The illustrations were produced by Emma Boast.

11 Sources Consulted

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Ordnance Survey Second Edition County Series 1897 1:2500. Sheet 33.6 and 33.2

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Ordnance Survey Revision of 1938 County Series 1:2500. Sheet 33.6 and 33.2

Ordnance Survey National Grid 1961 1:2500. Viewed online

Ordnance Survey National Grid 1971 1:2500. Viewed online

Ordnance Survey National Grid 1980 1:10000. Viewed online

Appendix 1

Listed Building Descriptions

KHER Number	Name	Grade	Date	Distance from site boundary
TQ 96 SW 1085	Morris Court Farmhouse	II	17th century farmhouse, now two cottages	c. 20 metres west
TQ 96 SW 1203	Church of St Lawrence, School Lane, Bapchild.	I	12th century parish church with 13th c spire and 19th c. restoration	c. 340 metres north west
TQ 96 SW 1221	The Post Office, The Street, Bapchild	II	17th House, now shop.	c. 480 metres north
TQ96 SW 1193	35 The Street, Bapchild	II	18th century house	c. 480 metres north east
TQ 96 SW 1195	1 School Lane, Bapchild	II	19th c Cottage, possibly toll cottage.	c. 485 metres north west
TQ 96 SW 1179	Church of St Nicholas	I	Norman with 14th/15th C additions	c. 810 metres south west
TQ 96 SW 1213	Matsons	II	16th century Timber framed house with early 19th century additions.	c. 750 metres south west
TQ 96 SW 1166	Church House	II	Early 18th and early 19th century House	c. 735 metres south west
TQ 96 SW 1103	Church Cottage, Church Street, Rodmersham	II	16th century house	c. 780 metres south west

The following Listing Descriptions are extracted from the information contained in the Kent HER.

Listed Buildings within 100 metres of the Site Boundary

TQ 96 SW 1085

Morris Court Farmhouse

Grade II

Farmhouse, now 2 cottages. C17 and C19. Dated 1632 under end right window. Red brick and plain tiled roof. Lobby entry. Two storeys on flint plinth with string course; moulded wooden dentil eaves cornice to hipped roof with stacks to left, to centre and right. Left end window bay C19 addition, the C17 building with 3 projecting 2-storey canted bay windows with wood casements on both floors, and separate stair light on first floor, and blocked light left of door on ground floor. Door of 6 panels to left centre with rectangular fan light and flat hood.

Listed Buildings over 100 metres from the Site boundary

TQ 96 SW 1203

Church of St Lawrence, School Lane, Bapchild.

Grade I

Parish church. C12 with C13 spire, south porch c.1525, restored 1872 and 1883. Flint and rubble with plain tiled roof, brick porch and shingle spire. Nave with north aisle, chancel with north chapel, south tower and south porch. Fenestration of heavily restored C16 Perpendicular windows apart from single round headed west light in north aisle, south-west lancet in aisle and 3 lancets on south wall of chancel. Blocked western window, and remnants of east window of triple round-headed lancets, the centre raised Diagonal buttresses to chancel and chapel, 3 offset buttresses to chapel north wall, 2 hipped dormers to north aisle and blocked northern and western door- ways. South porch with

diapered brickwork on weathered and moulded plinth. with bargeboarded gable. South door with strap hinges, dated by graffiti to at least 1596, in double hollow chamfered surrounded. South tower with blocked western doorway and blocked eastern arch; angle vice to west and broach spire. Interior: nave arcade of 4 round unmoulded arches on octagonal piers with scalloped capitals. Central piers is doubled in width. Plastered roof with 2 crown posts. Hollow moulded doorway to south to external vice. Plain chamfered chancel arch. Lean-to north aisle with pointed keel-moulded arch to north chapel, on moulded impost with carved-leaf corbels. Chancel with 3 bay arcade to chapel, pointed keel-rolled arches on round piers with square abaci chamfered at corners with paired and stiffly upright debased acanthus motif. c.1200, based on the 1175 work at Canterbury Cathedral. Remnants of C12 triple east window jambs over C16 east window with capitals of missing attached shafts either side. Part plastered wagon roof. Blocked arched opening to south tower, with double hollow chamfered and role moulded doorway. South tower with blocked eastern arch with piscina, once leading to an apse. North chapel with arcade on north wall, 4 keel-moulded arches on free-standing shafts with waterholding bases and carved leaf capitals. Discontinuous string course decorated with cinquefoils, and evidence of 4 lancet windows to north, blocked and replaced by C16 windows, and blocked and replaced east window originally of lancets. Part plastered part panelled wagon roof. Fittings: angle piscina in north chapel, the frieze of the eastern respond of chancel arcade is carried back and over the piscina, with 2 roll moulded arches with central shaft, the capital carved as with chancel arcade (the same distinguishing motif used at Doddington, Milstead, Frinsted and Murston churches). Aumbrey in chancel east wall. C13 painted reredos of the Crucifixion in chapel. Restored C15 rood screen now stored in north chapel. C17 octagonal pulpit; brass chandelier of 12 sticks and central torch finial; inscribed: Bapchild 1746. C18 and C19 box pews. Fragmentary medieval and C17 paintings, including double orb and date 1989 over chancel arch. Single Perpendicular niche in nave over central arcade pier, some fragmentary glass and tiles in north chapel, east window in chancel by Warrington 1865.

TQ 96 SW 1221

The Post Office, The Street, Bapchild

Grade II

House; now shop. C17. Timber framed and clad with weatherboard with plain tiled roof. Rear with 2 forward-projecting hipped wings. Two storeys with eaves dropping to ground floor, 2 return hips and stack at end left. Two horizontal sliding sashes on first floor, 2 plate glass shop windows on ground floor with central boarded door and panelled double doors to right. C20 shop extension to left, 1 storey with flat roof, of no special interest.

TQ96 SW 1193

35 The Street, Bapchild

Grade II

House. C18. Chequered brick and plain tiled roof. Two storeys and moulded eaves cornice, 2 hipped dormers and stack at end right. Three glazing bar sashes on first floor, 2 ground floor with gauged heads. Central door of 6 raised and fielded panels and C20 gable porch; 1 storey hipped extension to right.

TQ 96 SW 1195

1 School Lane, Bapchild

Grade II

Cottage, possibly originally a toll cottage. Circa 1830-40. 'Gothick' Style. Pebble dashed brick with hipped tiled roof and central square cemented stack. Wide eaves cornice. One storey; 2 windows. Principal elevation to School Lane has pilasters, plinth and 2 ogee-headed windows with marginal glazed casements. Central cambered doorcase has 2 full-height round-headed panels and elaborate Gothick doorknocker. Elevation to Fox Hill has pilasters, plinth and 2 intact ogee-headed windows. South elevation has 2 ogee-headed windows, one boarded over, the other with upper part only intact at time of survey. West elevation has one blocked ogee-headed window and small C20 flat-roofed extension in matching materials. Attached to the north west by a stock brick wall is an original square stock brick one storey outhouse with hipped roof. Interior retains original joinery, including plank cupboard and wooden mantelpiece to north east room, cupboard to south east room and at least 3 four-panelled doors.

TQ 96 SW 1179

Church of St Nicholas, Church Street, Rodmersham

Grade I

Parish church. C13 chancel, C14 nave, C15 west tower, restored 1875-93 by S.S. Stallwood. Flint with plain tiled roofs. Nave and aisles, west tower and chancel with south chapel. West tower in coursed and knapped flint with 4 times offset diagonal buttresses and plinth, string course, cornice and battlements, and battlemented octagonal vice to south east. C15 perpendicular lights, and double hollow chamfered and roll-moulded west doorway. C19 south porch, with wrought iron outer gates. Aisles with plinth and cornice to parapetted low pitch roof, with C15 Perpendicular traceried lights. Gable-roofed south chapel with C14 decorated windows. C19 Perpendicular style east window to chancel. Interior: double hollow chamfered tower arch partly obscured by organ loft. Three bay nave arcade, with hollow chamfered and roll-moulded arches on octagonal piers with moulded bases and caps. North and south arcades with variations in moulding indicate different periods of build within C14. Roof of 4 crown- posts, with moulded tie beams. Cross-beam lean-to aisle roofs. North aisle with stair to (missing) rood loft. South aisle with double hollow chamfered arch and hollow chamfered surround to chapel on octagonal responds. South east chapel with 2 bay arcade of c.1200, now sedilia with billet roll mould, attached shafts with debased capitals after the Bapchild manner (see Church of St. Lawrence, Bapchild). Roof of 3 crown posts. Chamfered 2 bay arcade to chancel. Fittings: crocketed ogee headed piscina in south aisle, trefoil headed piscina in chancel. Restored crenellated screen from chapel to chancel, coved over 3 sedilia in the chancel to form a canopy. Restored screen to chancel from nave. Sculptural fragment of medieval coffin lid on east wall of north aisle. The altar, reredos, brass altar rail, pulpit, octagonal font and reading desk are all C19.

TQ 96 SW 1213

Matsons, Church Street, Rodmersham

Grade II

House. C16 and early C19. Red brick and slate roof with timber framed range to rear clad with red brick. Two storeys and basement with brick dentil cornice and parapet and stacks projecting at end left and to rear end left and rear right. Regular fenestration of 2 tripartite sashes and central sash on first floor, each under moulded pediments, and French door to left and tripartite sash to right on ground floor, with central door of 6 raised and fielded panels with semi-circular traceried fanlight and open pediment on pilasters. Basement opening bottom left. Interior: rear range with internal evidence of close-studded walls and crown post roof. C16 brick fireplace and stack.

TQ 96 SW 1166

Church House, Church Street, Rodmersham

Grade II

House. Early C18 and early C19. Chequered red and grey brick with plain tile roof. Rectangular 5 bay C18 house with 7 bay C19 wing added to left return elevation. Two storeys and paired modillion eaves cornice to roof with 3 gabled dormers and stack to end right with gable end of left return front to left with projecting end stack. Regular fenestration in C18 block of 5 glazing bar sashes in moulded surrounds on first floor and 4 C19 glazing bar sashes on ground floor with central door of 6 raised and fielded panels with semi-circular fanlight and open pediment on pilasters. One glazing bar sash on first floor and 1 tripartite sash on ground floor in gable end left. Over the door a fire insurance plate dated 1704.

TQ 96 SW 1103

Church Cottage, Church Street, Rodmersham

Grade II

House. C16. Timber framed and exposed close studding with plaster infill on first floor, rendered on ground floor, with plain tiled roof. Two storeys with exposed bressumer at first floor, and stacks projecting to end left and end right. Three wood casements on each floor. Entry by boarded door in rear, weatherboarded wing.

Appendix 2

Gazetteer of Non Designated Heritage Assets

Site No.	KHER Number and other references	Period	Description
1	TQ 96 SW 227	Palaeolithic	Late Middle or Upper Palaeolithic flints and faunal remains recovered near the base of the brickearth in a brickearth extraction pit in the late 1920's.
2	TQ 96 SW 228	Palaeolithic	A large collection of Palaeolithic flint flakes and cores suggestive of the remains of a settlement were found above the Coombe deposits under the Brickearth in a Brickearth extraction pit at Haywood Farm in 1927.
3	TQ96 SW 38	Mesolithic and Neolithic	A flint plano-convex knife, arrowheads, scrapers and fragments of Coarse pottery, two Mesolithic tranchet axes, blades and flakes found within the study area c.1940's.
4	TQ 96 SW 21	Neolithic	Part of a Neolithic axe reused as a scraper and a few flint flakes recovered from a Watching Brief at 24 School Lane
5	TQ96 SW 306	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Oval pit containing beaker pottery exposed during an evaluation and Watching Brief carried out by AOC Archaeology Group at Sittingbourne Community College in 2006.
6	TQ 96 SW 308	Early Iron Age	An early Iron Age pit and a second undated pit were identified during an evaluation and Watching Brief carried out by AOC Archaeology Group at Sittingbourne Community College in 2006.
7	TQ 96 SW 30; Jessup 1930, 142.	Early Iron Age	EIA enamelled Bronze terret found at Bapchild in the 19th century.
8	TQ 96 SW 307	Iron Age and Roman	Intercutting Iron age and Roman pits identified during an evaluation and Watching Brief carried out by AOC Archaeology Group at Sittingbourne Community College in 2006.
9	TQ96 SW 317	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	A ditch possibly representing part of a field system running parallel to Watling Street was identified during an evaluation at Hempstead Farm by Canterbury Archaeological Trust in 2014.
10	TQ96 SW31	Prehistoric	Two flint axes found at Morris Court Farm prior to 1882.
11	TQ96 SW 65	Prehistoric	Polished grey flint axe found beneath the floor of Rodmersham Church prior to 1882..
12	TQ 96 SW 1246	Prehistoric	A prehistoric dug out boat found in 1924 at the junction of Milton Creek and the Swale.
13	TQ 96 SW 277	Prehistoric	Ditches relating to a possible prehistoric field system were identified during an evaluation carried out by Canterbury Archaeological Trust at Meadowfield School in 2006.
14	TQ86 SW 132	Roman	The route of Watling Street Roman Road from Canterbury to Rochester.
15	TQ96 SW 25	Roman	Roman graves of mostly 1st century date found in Mr Heywood's gravel pit in 1929.
16	TQ 96 SW 202	Roman	Four sherds of Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery found at Panteny Lane during evaluations carried out by ASE in 1999.
17	TQ 96 SW 32	Roman	Romano British internment found in pasture dug for brickearth extraction in 1924.
18	TQ 96 SW 33	Roman	Romano British cremation urns dating to the 1st century recorded as being found during clay digging in 1924.
19	TQ 96 SW 305	Roman	Possible Roman trackway forming part of a field system identified during an evaluation and Watching Brief carried out by AOC Archaeology Group at Sittingbourne Community College in 2006.
20	MKE73074	Roman	Roman silver denarius minted in Rome found by metal detector prior to 1997.
21	TQ96 SW303	Anglo Saxon	An Anglo Saxon pit was found during an evaluation and Watching Brief carried out by AOC Archaeology Group at Sittingbourne Community College in 2006.
22	TQ 96 SW 201	Medieval	A pit and a ditch of 13th-14th century date identified at Panteny Lane during archaeological evaluation.
23	TQ 96 SW 28	Medieval	Spring known as Thomas a Becket's spring supposedly used by pilgrims to Canterbury.
24	TQ96 SW 34	Medieval	Site of the Leper Hospital of St James.
25	TQ 96 SW 190	Medieval	Possible site of St Thomas Hospital
26	MKE85430	Post Medieval	Matsons Farm
27	MKE85431	Post Medieval	Morris Court Farm
28	MKE 85432	Post Medieval	Field barn south west of Bapchild Court
29	TQ 96 SW 249, TQ 96 SW 1086, MKE85433	Post Medieval	Stones Farm
30	MKE85461	Post Medieval	Little Hempstead Farm

31	MKE85464	Post Medieval	Haywood Farm
32	MKE88925	Post Medieval	Outfarm SW of Bapchild Court
33	TQ 96 SW 251	Post Medieval	Milestone '45 miles from London'
34	TQ 96 SW 186	Post Medieval	Disused 19th century watercress beds
35	TQ 96 SW 293	Post Medieval	Late 19th century oast house south west of Morris Court Farm
36	TQ 96 SW 285	Post Medieval	19th century Oast house
37	TQ 96 SW 180	Modern	Site of a possible early 20th century brickfield
38	TQ96 SW314	Cropmark	D shaped enclosure located on Google Earth image of 2013.
39	TQ 96 SW 304	Unknown date	Three undated ditches possibly forming part of a field system identified during an evaluation and Watching Brief carried out by AOC Archaeology Group at Sittingbourne Community College in 2006.

Crabtree & Crabtree (Bapchild) Ltd



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Sketch Site Layout Land at School Lane, Bapchild, Sittingbourne

Appendix 3. The proposed development layout. Not to Scale.

Client: Crabtree & Crabtree (Bapchild) Ltd	Project: Land at School Lane, Bapchild, Sittingbourne	Drawing	Sketch Site Layout
		Scale	1:1000 @ A3
		Date	January 2015
		Drawn By	SJB
		Drawing No.	2540-SK01D



Church Barn, Milton Manor Farm, Ashford Road, Canterbury, CT4 7PP
 T 01227 456699 www.bbb-design.co.uk

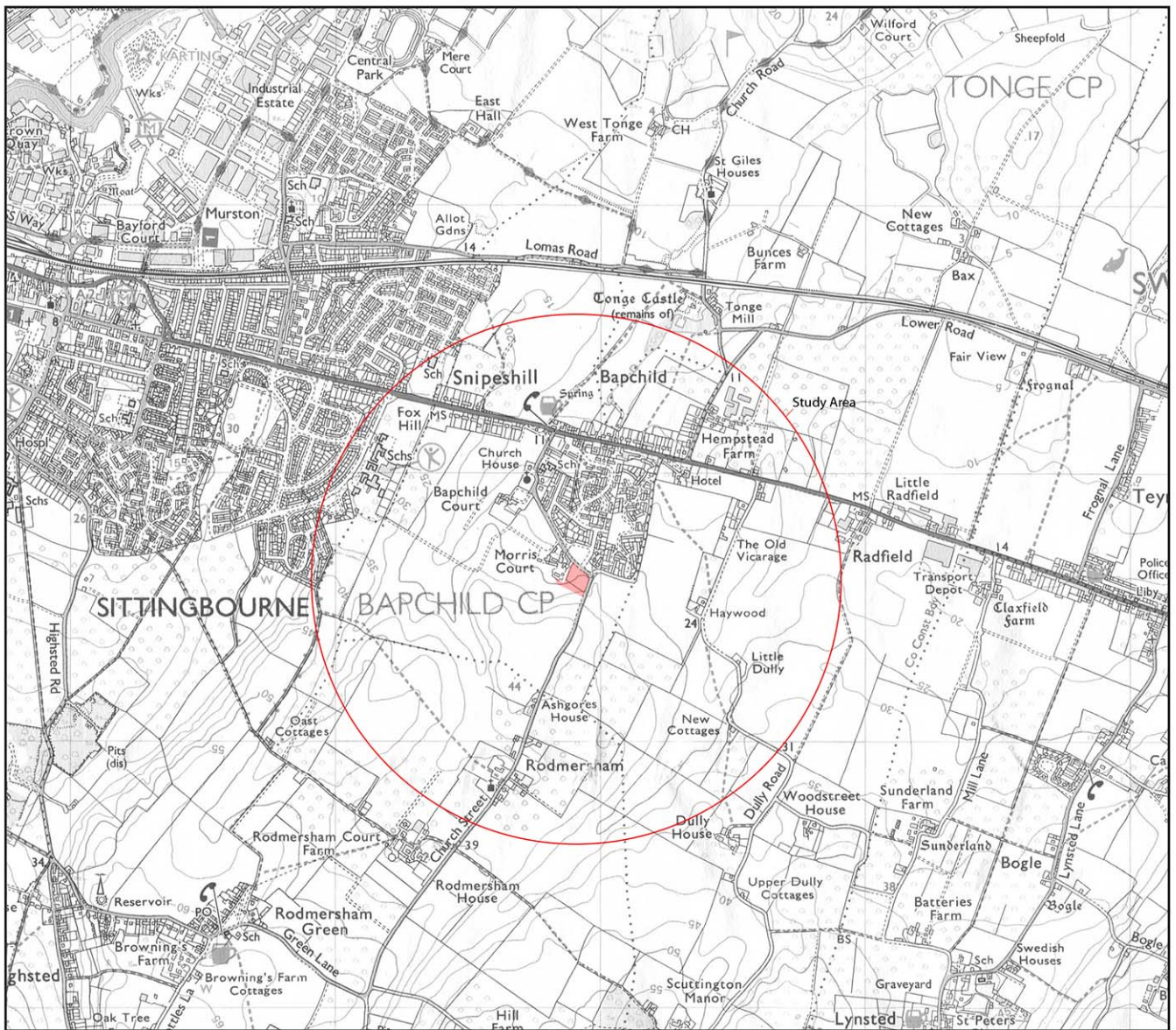


Figure 1. Site location map showing boundary of Site and Study Area. Scale 1:25,000.
 Extract from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Sittingbourne and Faversham Map 2004 Sheet 149. Crown Copyright Reserved.

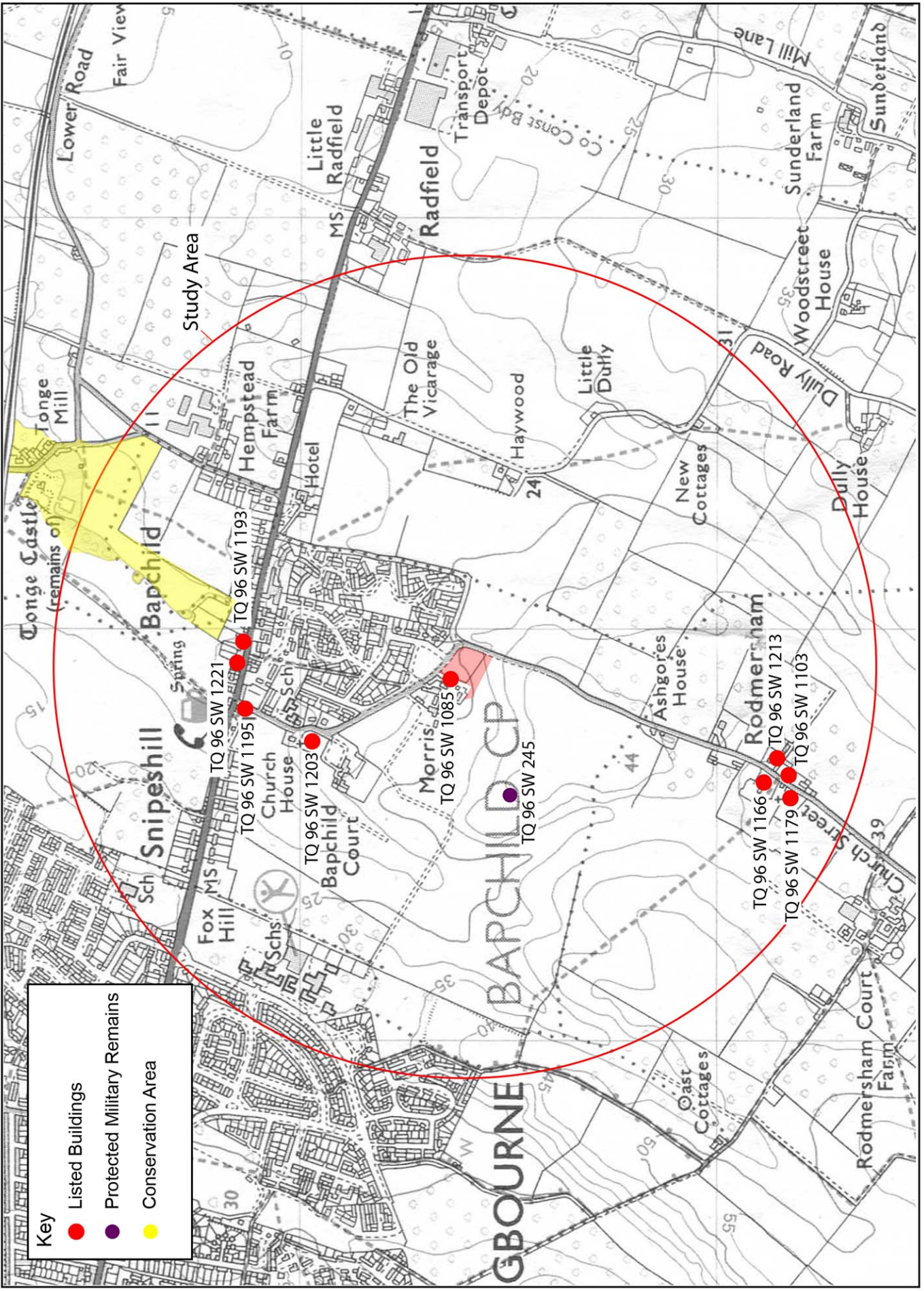


Figure 2. Designated Heritage Assets in the Study Area. Scale 1:12500. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:25000 Sittingbourne and Faversham Map 2004. Crown Copyright reserved.

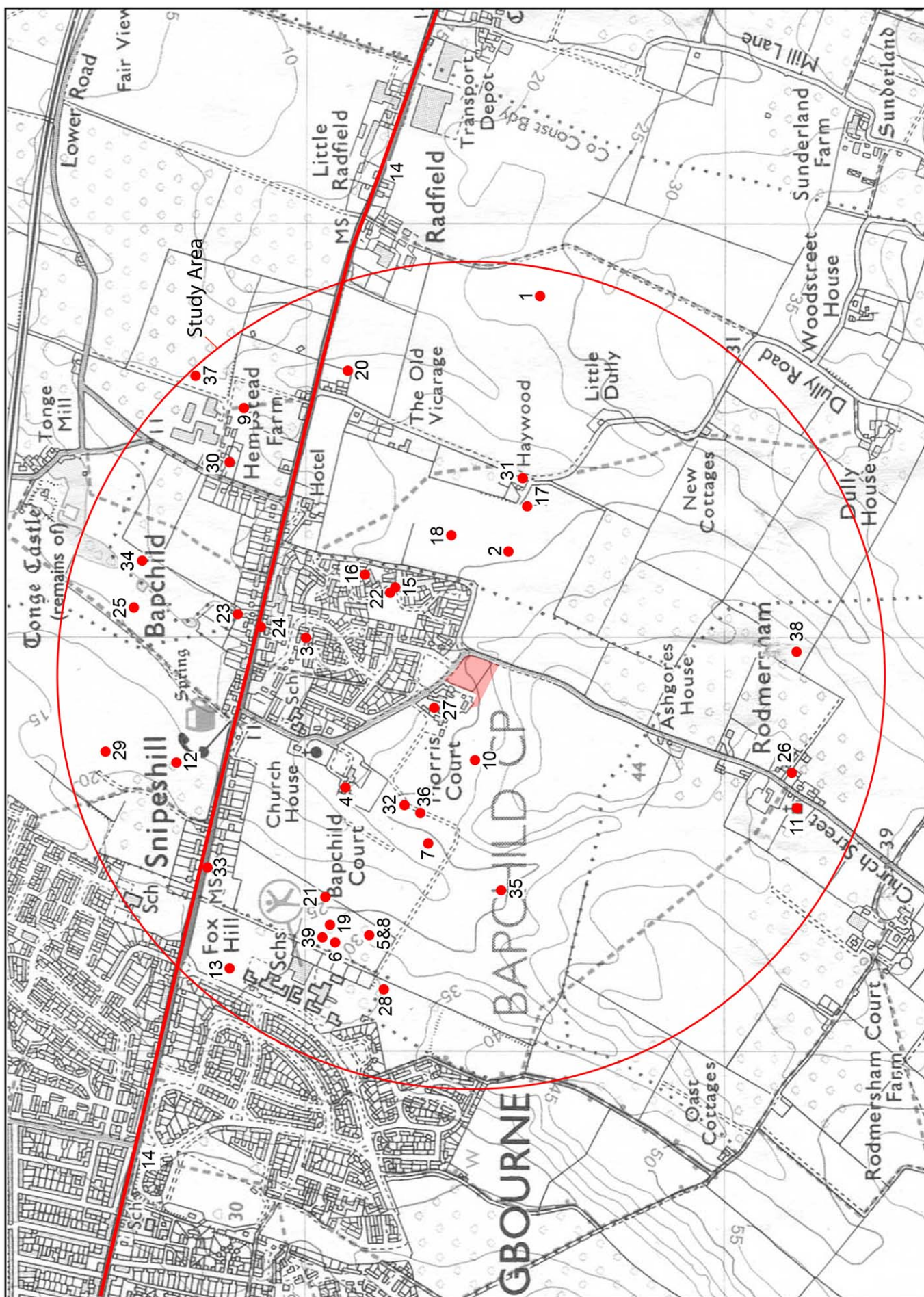


Figure 3. Non Designated Heritage Assets in the Study Area. Scale 1:12500. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:25000 Sittingbourne and Faversham Map 2004. Crown Copyright reserved.

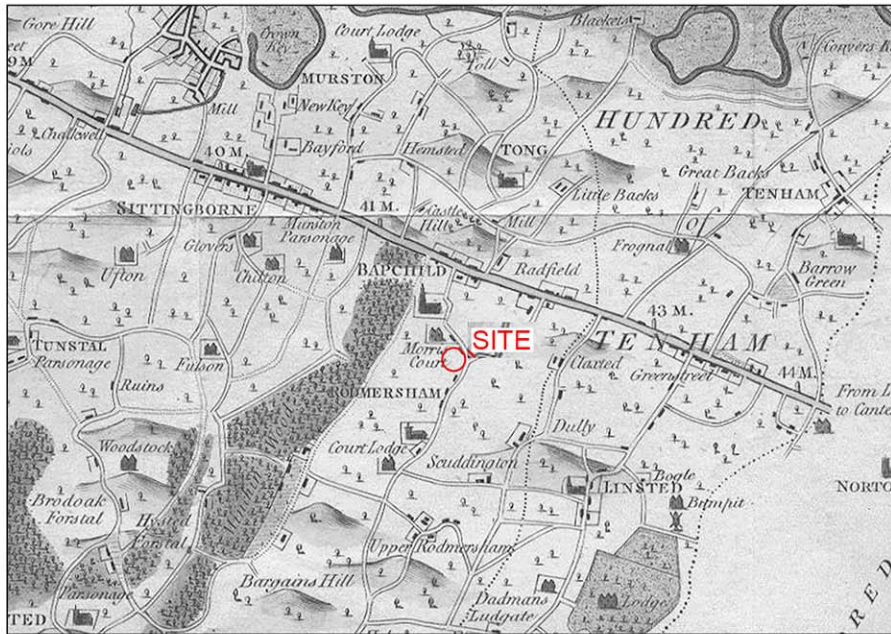


Figure 4.1. Extract from A map of the Hundreds of Middleton alias Milton and of Tenham. Engraved by William Barlow published in Hasted 1798.



Figure 4.2. Extract from Ordnance Survey First Edition Old Series One inch 1819. Sheet 3. Not to scale. This work is based on data provided through www.VisionofBritain.org.uk and uses historical material which is copyright of the Great Britain Historical GIS Project and the University of Portsmouth

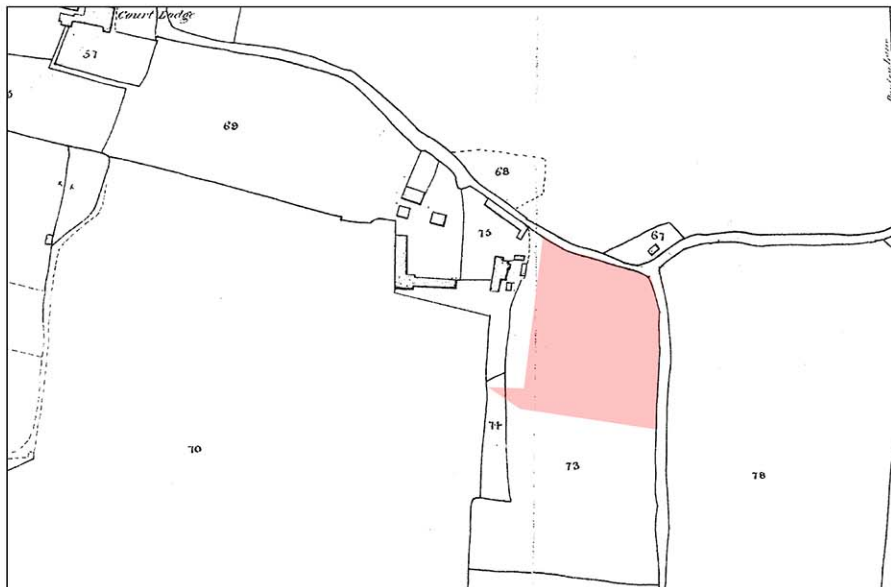


Figure 4.3. Extract from Tithe map of Plan of the Parish of Bapchild c. 1840's showing approximate location of site. Not to scale.

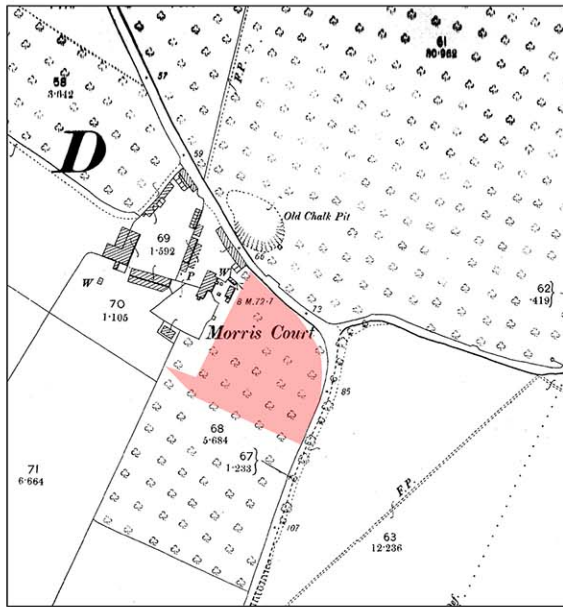


Figure 4.4. Extract from 1897 Second Edition Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map. Sheet XXXIII.6. Not to Scale

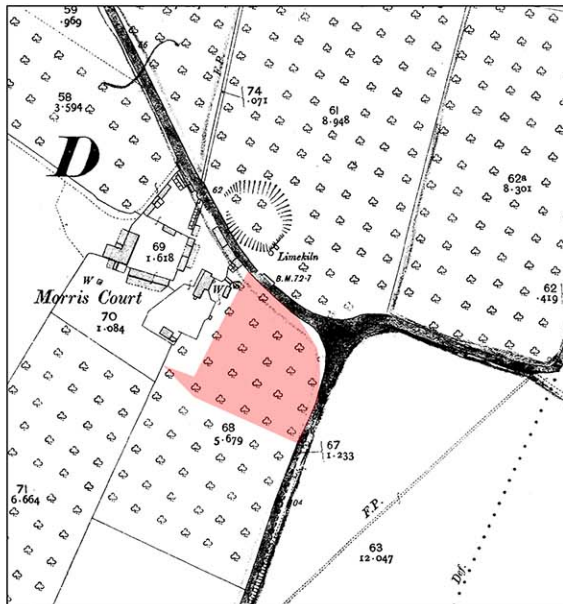


Figure 4.5. Extract from 1908 Third Edition Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map. Sheet XXXIII.6. Not to scale

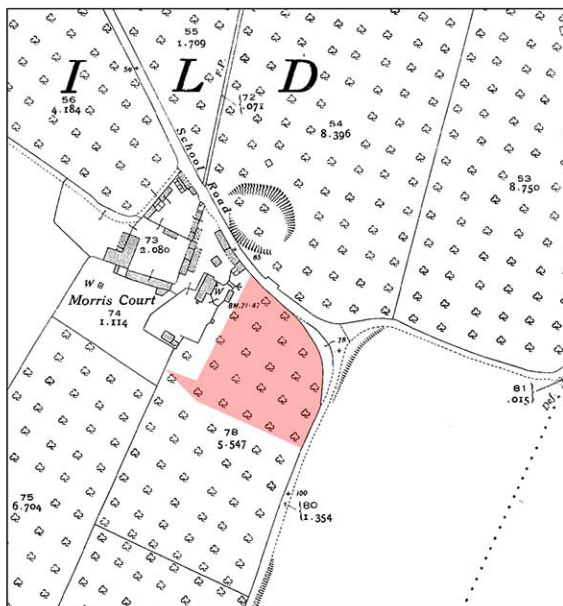


Figure 4.6. Extract from Revision of 1938 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map. Sheet XXXIII.6 Not to Scale.



Figure 4.7. Extract from Crabtree and Crabtree Dwg 2540-01_P1 based on Ordnance Survey Digital Data. Not to scale.



Plate 3. The site viewed from north west corner of site facing toward south east corner of site. View facing south.



Plate 4. View from south east corner of site facing down toward north west corner of the site. Morris Court is visible as central building partially obscured by trees in farmyard complex on the left side of the picture. The row of trees along right side of picture forms the northern border of the site. View facing north west.



Plate 1. The eastern boundary of the site facing toward Solomon's Down. View facing south west.



Plate 2. Deep void, possibly brick lined well, covered by wooden pallet along western edge of site. View facing west.