

## Former Petrol Filling Station, Island Road, Sturry, Kent

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment





**FORMER PETROL FILLING STATION,  
ISLAND ROAD, STURRY,  
KENT**

**Archaeological Desk-based Assessment**

Prepared for  
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# FORMER PETROL FILLING STATION, ISLAND ROAD, STURRY, KENT

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## FORMER PETROL FILLING STATION, ISLAND ROAD, STURRY, KENT

### Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

#### Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mr D Minns, Prime Meridian (Client Agent) on behalf of First Grosvenor Properties Ltd (Client) to undertake an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of a former petrol filling station, Island Road, Sturry, Kent (Site). The Site lies within the jurisdiction of Canterbury District Council centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 617782/160427. A circular Study Area extending for 1km from the Site centre has been considered in order to provide a context for interpretation.

This assessment has established that there are no sites recorded by the Kent SMR or Listed Buildings within the Site boundary. Human activity has been quantified across the Study Area from the early prehistoric period to the 20<sup>th</sup> century with an emphasis on the Romano-British period at Sturry and Medieval settlement at Sturry and Fordwich. Island Road which runs along the northern boundary of the Site represents the line of the Roman Road from Canterbury to Reculver. This part of Island Road has been realigned from the original path which would have crossed the railway line north-east to south-west, east of the Site.

The Site is known through cartographic and photographic evidence to have been occupied by a garage from the early-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. Prior to this date the plot was vacant. Previous ground intrusion at the Site is extensive as a result of excavation required for garage buildings, underground petrol and diesel tanks, sub-surface infrastructure and possible excavation along the southern boundary associated with railway building. Photographic evidence shows that the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century garage was located at the west of the Site, the pumps and subterranean tanks associate with the modern garage occupied the east of the Site.

There is a **moderate-high** level of recorded archaeology within the Study Area. There is no known archaeology within the Site footprint. There is a **high** level of known ground intrusion at the Site which is likely to have destroyed, truncated or compromised any archaeological remains that may have existed at the Site. It is therefore considered that there is a **very low** potential for the survival of archaeological deposits within the Site footprint.

The Site is situated outside, but immediately adjacent to the Conservation Area defining Sturry village. It is therefore suggested that development at the Site be restricted in height in order to preserve the visual integrity of the Conservation Area and its various upstanding elements within the historic environment.

It is further recommended that the design and layout of the development reflect the character and nature of its historic setting (adjacent to a Conservation Area) with consideration given to appropriate construction materials, colour and design.

Based upon the results of the Desk-Based Assessment, archaeological work in the form of a mitigation strategy is unlikely to be required. This process, if applicable, would be secured, on the advice of the Archaeological Officer for the Canterbury District.

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**Archaeological Desk-based Assessment**

**Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Prime Meridian Ltd on behalf of First Grosvenor Properties Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of a former petrol filling station, Island Road, Sturry, Kent. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Andrew Mayfield, SMR Officer for Kent County Council, the staff of the Canterbury Local Studies Library for their guidance and assistance in the compilation of this report.

This report was researched and compiled by Katharine Barber and the illustrations were prepared by Kitty Brandon. The Site visit was undertaken by Katharine Barber. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Peter Reeves.

## FORMER PETROL FILLING STATION, ISLAND ROAD, STURRY, KENT

### Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1. Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Prime Meridian Ltd (the Client Agent) on behalf of First Grosvenor Properties Ltd (the Client) to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of a former petrol filling station, Island Road, Sturry, Kent in support of a planning application for residential development. (**Figure 1**; hereafter the Site). The Site lies under the jurisdiction of Canterbury District Council centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 617782/160427.

1.1.2 Outline development proposals are not available at the time of writing. Works are likely to include the development of the Site for residential purposes comprising housing construction and associated infrastructure and access roads. Given the residential nature of development, ground intrusive activity is projected across the Site. The Site covers an area of approximately 0.2 hectares.

### 1.2 Landscape and Geology

1.2.1 The Site is situated north-east of the historic centre of Sturry. To the north of the Site, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century housing development reflects expansion of the village during this period. The Site is situated at the northern extent of the flood plain associated with the River Stour which runs approximately east-west, 650m south of the Site.

1.2.2 The Site is currently vacant having recently been occupied by a petrol filling station (**Plates 1, 2 and 3**). The Site is bound by residential housing to the east, the London-Ramsgate railway line to the south (**Plate 4**) the line of Island Road to the north (**Plate 5**) and Sturry Railway Station to the west, (**Plate 6**).

1.2.3 The Site lies within the Great Stour Valley on the northern side of the river. The underlying geology of the Site comprises Head Brickearth which extends east and west of Sturry settlement. Immediately north of Island Road is an extensive area of gravel and sand intensely extracted in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century prior to residential development. East of the Site the gravel and sand extends south of the railway where it meets the broad alluvial flats characterised as marshland which define the flood plain of the Great Stour River (Jenkins 1973, 7).

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Scope

- 2.1.1. The aim of this assessment is to detail the known information relating to archaeology and the historic environment and to assess the potential for the presence of previously unknown elements that may be impacted by the proposed development.
- 2.1.2 The Historic Environment Resource within a 1km circular Study Area (**Figure 1**) of the Site centre has been considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource.
- 2.1.3 A brief summary of the sources consulted is given below.

### 2.2 Research

- 2.2.1 Various publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted.

#### ***Kent (KSMR) Sites and Monuments Record***

- 2.2.2 Kent County Council maintains a record of all recorded archaeological sites, findspots and archaeological events within the county including Listed Buildings, and Scheduled Monuments. Sites, findspots and areas within the Study Area have been assigned a number prefixed with **WA** and are discussed in Section 3 below and illustrated on **Figure 1**. Full details of all records are presented in the gazetteer in **Appendix 1**.
- 2.2.4 SMR's are not a record of all *surviving* elements of the Historic Environment but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the Historic Environment. The information held within them is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the Historic Environment that are at present unknown.

#### ***Legislative and Planning Documents***

- 2.2.5 The Canterbury District Local Plan (adopted on Friday 14th July 2006) was consulted to inform of any existing development controls relating to the historic environment. This document has been prepared in accordance with national guidelines including Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) Notes 15 and 16.
- 2.2.6 The results of a review of this legislation and where relevant details of any statutory designations such as Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Scheduled Monuments are included in **Section 3** of this report.

#### ***Documentary Sources***

- 2.2.7 A search of other relevant primary and secondary sources was carried out at Canterbury Local Studies Library, Kent Sites and Monuments Record at Invicta House, Maidstone, digitally and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. The sources consulted are listed in the References (**Section 7**).



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### **Cartographic Sources**

- 2.2.8 A search of historic manuscripts and Ordnance Survey maps was undertaken. The study of maps and other associated historical sources helps to clarify the archaeological potential of the Study Area in two ways. Firstly, it suggests aspects of the medieval and later land-use prior to its modern development. Secondly, it pinpoints areas within the Study Area which, as a result of that development, are likely to have become archaeologically sterile. The maps relevant to the Site are listed in the References section (**Section 7**).

### **Aerial Photographs**

- 2.2.9 Under certain conditions sub-surface archaeological features can be visible on Aerial Photographs (AP's). Aerial photographic material concerning the Site was consulted at the Kent SMR offices.

### **Site Visit**

- 2.2.10 The Site was visited on the 9<sup>th</sup> February 2007. The aim of the visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and extant buildings and to identify any potential impacts not evident from sources. A photographic record of the visit was made and is held in the project archive, selected images are included in the report (**Plates 1-7**).

### **Best Practice Guidance**

- 2.2.11 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (IFA 1994 revised September 2001).

### **Assumptions**

- 2.2.12 The KSMR data consists of secondary information derived from varied sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

## **2.3 Legislative and Planning Background**

### **National Legislation and Planning Guidance**

#### **Archaeology**

- 2.3.1 The main legislation concerning the protection of important archaeological sites is the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* (as amended). This act provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Monuments (SM's). Under this act Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) must be sought for any works which may affect a designated Scheduled Monument.
- 2.3.2 The principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of the archaeological resource within the planning process is *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the Department of the Environment in November 1990. The underlying principle of this guidance is that archaeological resources are non-renewable, stating that:

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*...Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. (Para. 8)*

2.3.3. Paragraph 19 states:

*In their own interests...prospective developers should in all cases include as part of the research into the development of a site...an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains.*

2.3.4 Paragraph 22 adds:

*Local Planning Authorities can expect developers to provide the results of such assessments ...as part of their application for sites where there is good reason to believe there are remains of archaeological importance.*

In addition paragraph 25 advises:

*Where planning authorities decide that the physical preservation in situ of archaeological remains is not justified in the circumstance of the case...it would be entirely reasonable for the planning authority to satisfy itself, before granting planning permission, that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavating and recording of the remains. Such excavation and recording should be carried out before the development commences, working to a project brief prepared by the planning authority and taking advice from archaeological consultants.*

**Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings**

- 2.3.5 Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings are given statutory protection through the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. This protection is achieved by the inclusion of suitable buildings within the lists of buildings of special architectural and historic interest (Listed Buildings) and the designation of Conservation Areas.
- 2.3.6 Sections 16 and 66 of the Act [(Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990)], require “....authorities considering applications for planning permission or listed building consent for works which affect a listed building to have special regard to certain matters, including the desirability of preserving the setting of the building”.
- 2.3.7 Guidance on the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other elements of the historic environment is provided by Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (PPG 15) issued by the Department of the Environment in September 1994.
- 2.3.8 Historic parks and gardens are a fragile and finite resource: they can easily be damaged beyond repair or lost forever. In order to recognise the existence of those sites which are of particular historic importance, English Heritage is enabled by Section 8C of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 (inserted by section 33 of, and paragraph 10 of Section 4, to the

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National Heritage Act 1983) to compile the Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England.

- 2.3.9 Although inclusion on the register does not offer statutory protection PPG15 states that local planning authorities should ensure the protection of registered parks and gardens when preparing development plans and in determining planning applications: "The effect of proposed development on a registered park or garden or its setting is a material consideration in the determination of a planning application" (PPG15 paragraph 2.24).

### **Local Planning Policy**

- 2.3.10 The Canterbury District Local Plan (adopted on Friday 14th July 2006) sets out detailed policies and specifications for development and land-use. Chapter 6 (Preserving, Enhancing and Conserving our Built and Natural Environments) of the Local Plan contains relevant policies under the sub heading of Heritage and Conservation. Those policies are rehearsed comprehensively below.
- 2.3.11 The City Council seeks to preserve the archaeological resource through the planning process and to ensure the adequate recording of archaeological sites which cannot be preserved, archaeology is considered in policies **BE14**, **15** and **16**.

**Policy BE14-***Development, which would adversely affect the site or setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monument, or other nationally important archaeological sites, monuments or structures, will not be permitted.*

**Policy BE15-***Prior to the determination of applications for development that may affect a known or potential site of archaeological interest, prospective developers will be required to make provision for an appropriate archaeological evaluation. This evaluation should define:*

- (a) The character, importance and condition of any archaeological deposits or structures within the application site;*
- (b) The likely impact of the proposed development on these features (including the limits to the depth to which groundworks can go on site);*
- (c) The means of mitigating the effect of the proposed development including: a statement setting out the impact of the development;*
- d) The measures to be taken to allow for the preservation of in situ remains. (If physical preservation in situ is not feasible then 'preservation by record' may be an acceptable alternative but this is regarded as a second best option).*

**Policy BE16-***Where the City Council considers that disturbance of archaeological remains or deposits is unavoidable, and physical preservation in situ not feasible, the developer will be requested to undertake archaeological recording works in accordance with a specification prepared by the City Council's Archaeological Officer or a competent archaeological organisation that has been agreed by the City Council in advance.*

- 2.3.12 Historic Landscapes are addressed under Policy **BE10** concerning Historic landscapes and Parks And Gardens

**Policy BE10-***The historic landscape, including ancient woodlands, hedgerows and field boundaries and parks and gardens of historic or landscape interest and archaeological features (such as standing remains and earthwork monuments) will be preserved and enhanced. Within historic landscapes:*

- (a) Development which would adversely affect their historic character or appearance will not be permitted;*
- (b) The conservation of their landscape and architectural elements will be encouraged;*
- (c) The maintenance, restoration and reconstruction of the layout and features of historic parks and gardens will be encouraged where this is appropriate and it is based on thorough historical research; and*
- (d) Development that would detract from settings would not be permitted.*

- 2.3.13 The Site lies outside the Sturry Conservation Area, however the councils policy concerning Conservation Areas includes the visual impact of development on a conservation area, as such council policy is outlined below.

**Policy BE7-***Development within, affecting the setting, or views into and out of a conservation area, as shown on the Proposals Map and all Insets, should preserve or enhance all features that contribute positively to the area's character or appearance. Particular consideration will be given to the following:*

- (a) The retention of buildings, groups of buildings, existing street patterns, historic building lines and ground surfaces;*
- (b) Retention of architectural details that contribute to the character or appearance of the area;*
- (c) The impact of the proposal on the townscape, roofscape, skyline and the relative scale and importance of buildings in the area;*
- (d) The need to protect trees and landscape;*
- (e) The removal of unsightly and negative features; and*
- (f) The need for the development.*

- 2.3.14 Listed Buildings are addressed in Policies **BE5** and **BE6**

**Policy BE5-***In considering proposals for external or internal alterations to a listed building, and external alterations to a locally listed building, the City Council will, if the alterations are required or desirable, ensure that the building is fit for its purpose whilst having special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest, which it possesses.*

**Policy BE6-***Proposals for extensions to, or changes of use of, a listed building which will enable the building to be used or made fit for purpose, will be approved provided that the building, its setting, and any features of special architectural or historic interest are preserved.*



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## 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### ***Early prehistoric (8500-4000BC)***

- 3.1 The Site is situated to the immediate south of an area of gravel and sand deposits which stretch from Herne Bay Road to Babs Oak Hill north of Island Road. Prior to the last Ice Age (10 000 BC), this area would have formed the channel of a river which subsequently moved as a result of glaciation to the current course of the Great Stour, 650m south of the Site (Higham 1973, 4).
- 3.2 Prehistoric activity is commonly focused on rising or higher ground either side of a flood plain or at prominent geographical locations eg. rivers, hunting grounds, hill tops, well trodden trade/transport routes. The Site lies at the northern edge of the flood plain, defined in the present day by the line of Island Road delineating the extent of the historic marshland.
- 3.3 Excavation of extensive gravel and sand pits to the north and north-east of the Site in the early 20th century revealed localised evidence of early prehistoric activity. Evidence from Ashenden's West and East Pits, Homersham's West and East Pit and Dadd Pit include stone flakes and scrapers of Chellian, Archeulian and Mousterian type dating from the Palaeolithic period (500 000-10 000BC; **WA 1**). Mesolithic artefacts (8500-4000BC) are also recorded through gravel working. These include a tranchet axe core, blades, flakes and a scraper from Homersham's West and East Pits (**WA 2**). A single tranchet axe or adze (**WA 3**) has also been recorded approximately 975m south of the Site at The Callow, Fordwich. Single findspots indicate at the very least transient human activity at a time when more comprehensive archaeological evidence is sparse.

### ***Bronze Age (2400-700BC)***

- 3.4 Bronze Age activity is recorded within the Study Area at three locations, again all have been recovered from gravel deposits during extraction works to the north of the Site. These comprise pottery sherds of probable Beaker type found at Ashendens East Pit (**WA 4**), cremations and associated artefacts at Staines Hill 1km to the east (**WA 5**) and at Bretts Pit, west of Herne Bay Road (**WA 6**) approximately 400m west of the Site.

### ***Iron Age (700BC-AD43)***

- 3.5 Iron Age activity is noted at three locations within the Study Area, again all have been recorded from gravel deposits to the north and north-east of the Site. The first clear evidence of settlement in the locality comes from Ashendens Pit at the junction of Meadow Road and Cedar Road approximately 360m north-east of the Site. The site is described as an enclosure and minor settlement site (**WA 7**). Evidence comprises a pedestal urn found in 1927 with several bases and part of a bowl. Excavations found the site to consist of a circular ditch containing Belgic pottery sherds. Cremations may also have been found prior to archaeological intervention at the site (Kent SMR).
- 3.6 Iron Age findspots are also noted 500m to the north-east of the Site at Staines Hill where a single cremation contained within a pedestal urn (**WA 8**) is recorded and 240m to the north at Ashendens West Pit from which a Belgic coin known as a gold stater (**WA 9**) has been recovered.

### Romano-British (43AD-410AD)

- 3.7 Romano-British evidence within the study area reflects significant Roman occupation focussed on transportation routes and trade associated with the River Stour. During this period, the Stour valley was navigable as a sea inlet (Canterbury Archaeological Trust 2002, 2).
- 3.8 Sturry is located along the line of the Romano-British Road from Canterbury (Durovernum Cantiacorum) to Reculver (Regulbium) and the Isle of Thanet (Margary route 11/110) at an important crossing point of the River Stour. The line of the Romano-British road (**WA 10**) corresponds with modern Island Road however the stretch of Island Road immediately north of the Site would appear to be a realignment of its original course. Island Road veers from the original straight Romano-British alignment at Sleigh Road to join Sturry Hill north of the station. The projected line of the original road would have crossed the line of the railway approximately 20m east of the Site running approximately north-east to south-west, south of the Site along the parish boundary continuing immediately north of High Street, through the grounds of Kings School. The Romano-British road would have rejoining the modern Sturry Road south-west of Perryfield Farm. This projection (After Stafford 1960, 97) is shown on **Figure 1**. Investigations in the 1960s at King's School approximately 350m south-west of the Site, revealed road surfaces incorporating Roman features such as layered and cambered construction. The origins of the road are likely to date from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century coinciding with the growth of Canterbury and settlement development at Sturry.
- 3.9 Settlement activity approximately 625m east of the Site south of the junction of Romano-British roads at Staines Hill (**WA 11**) suggests that Sturry may have operated as a river port during the Romano-British period, possibly serving Canterbury. Settlement activity identified during gravel digging in the 1940s revealed extensive oak piles indicating a causeway and quayside on the north bank of the river (Canterbury Archaeological Trust 2002, 2). The settlement is likely to date from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.
- 3.10 The Iron Age settlement site previously noted at Ashenden's Pit (Refer paragraph 3.5) continued in use into the Romano-British period. Four U-shaped depressions speculated to be burial pits (**WA 12**) were recorded at the site and are datable to the C1st BC/early C1st AD.
- 3.11 Isolated finds and features of Romano-British date are further noted at three locations, these include a spearhead and broken bronze chisel (**WA 13**) found east of the Romano-British settlement site at Bretts pit in the 1940's. A solitary pit (**WA 14**) was the only feature of Romano-British date noted during archaeological evaluation at Fordwich Farm 800m to the south of the Site. The pit contained first century pottery and was backfilled with domestic rubbish dating to the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The final record concerns a pottery lamp (**WA 15**) recovered from the vicinity of Staines Hill 680m east of the Site. No further details are recorded.
- 3.12 Overall the distribution of Romano-British finds within the Study Area reflects concentrated activity largely to the east and south of the Site focussed on the river and the road, the majority being recovered from gravel deposits. This preference for settlement of riverside sites within gravel based geology may

be of less significance for the Site which is situated on rising ground on Brickearth.

### **Saxon (AD 410 – 1066) to Medieval (AD 1066 -1499)**

- 3.13 Changes in river levels during the early centuries AD saw the abandonment of the old Roman port at Sturry to the east of the Site and a rise in favour of a new port settlement at Fordwich to the south from which the River Stour was now navigable to the sea. The first reference to Fordwich dates from 675 AD when it was known as Forduicim meaning an inhabited place beside a ford (Paine 1973, 115). The extant St Nicholas' church (**WA16**) dates largely from the Norman period with 12<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century additions although the fabric contains reused Roman-British tile and its foundation may predate its Norman flint built appearance. The church is listed in the White Book of St Augustine (c.1089), in tenure of St Augustine's Abbey (Canterbury Archaeological Trust 2002, 3), which further suggests a pre-Norman date with a rededication during this period.
- 3.14 By the 7<sup>th</sup> century, Sturry had become a royal Jutish estate centre or Royal Vill. In 678AD, Hlothhere, King of Kent granted land at Sturry to AEbba, Abbess of Minster Abbey in Thanet and in 679 to Abbot Beorhtwald at Reculver (Sawyer 1968, 72). Further land was granted to AEbba in 690 by king Swaefheard and later by King Oswine. Thus most of Sturry was held by Minster Abbey until 1027 when King Cnut granted Minster Abbey and all its holdings to the Benedictine monks of St Augustine's Abbey at Canterbury (Davis 1934, 43).
- 3.15 The connection with the abbey is likely to have placed considerable demands upon Sturry and Fordwich as a transportation centre for goods supplied to the abbey at Canterbury both by road and river.
- 3.16 By Domesday (1086) Sturry is known as Esturai (derived from its location close to the River Stour) and listed under the lands of St Augustine's Abbey. By this time the settlement incorporated a church, high street, a monastic grange and mills along a major routeway. The Domesday entry records Sturry hundred as comprising five farms (or sulings) with arable land for 12 plough teams. The lord of the manor has 2 plough teams. There are 39 villans with 32 bordars. There is a church and 10 mills worth 8 pounds, 7 fisheries and 28 acres of meadow (Rev. Brade-Birks 1973, 47-48).
- 3.17 A deanery or grange was established in the 13<sup>th</sup> century which became known as Sturry Court and later Milner Court (**WA 17**). The court was used as a retiring house for the abbots of St Augustine's in Canterbury. It must have been of some considerable size and influence as it was visited by King Edward II in 1313.
- 3.18 Archaeological Investigation has revealed two further sites of Medieval date within the Study Area. These include a site off Popes Lane (**WA 18**) approximately 980m north of the Site well away from the focus of settlement activity. Gradiometer survey and evaluation trenching recorded an Early-Mid Saxon sunken-featured structure which may originally have had simple dwarf walls of turf, cob or wattle, covered by a pitched roof supported by centrally placed posts. No traces of walls were found. An area of scorched earth, may indicate the former position of a hearth. The building may have served a

domestic function although the presence of slag may indicate an industrial use.

- 3.19 Investigations at the site of the Kings school sports hall (**WA 19**) 320m west of the Site in revealed evidence for ditches, post holes, a possible slot beam, a well and several rubbish pits of medieval date. The site is considered to span a time period from the late 11th century to the late medieval period (Allen 1997). Also at Sturry, east of the Site at Staines Hill is recorded the findspot of an early medieval vessel (**WA 20**). Further evidence for its provenance or type is not given.
- 3.20 A concentration of medieval activity is focused south of the Site at Fordwich. Upstanding remains include the 15<sup>th</sup> century Town Hall (**WA 21**) also known as Crane House and historically as Common House, Court Hall, or Geldhall. The Town Hall located 680m south of the Site originally comprised a storeroom and prison on the ground floor and the court room and jury room over. It was repaired in 1474.
- 3.21 Also recorded at Fordwich are the 11<sup>th</sup> century 'Fordwich Stone' (**WA 22**) from the vicinity of Fordwich Church and a pit (**WA 23**) recorded through archaeological evaluation at Fordwich Farm 760m south of the Site. The pit was found close to the line of the High Street suggesting that this street was laid out along its modern axis at this time.
- 3.22 The final three sites of Medieval date within the Study Area are all extant Listed Buildings, these comprise a terrace incorporating 5 Church Cottages, Little Monks, Monks Hall and Monks Cottage (**WA 24**), Fordwich Farm house (**WA 25**) and Fourdown Cottage/Oak Cottage (**WA 26**) all situated within Fordwich over 690m south of the Site.

### **Post-Medieval (AD 1500 – 1799)**

- 3.23 Sturry remained in the hands of St Augustine's Abbey until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1538, when the Abbey and all its holdings including Sturry and Sturry Court were surrendered to the Crown and then sold. In 1578, the land was acquired by Sir Thomas Smythe who rebuilt Sturry Court in brick. Upon Thomas Smyth's death, the estate passed to his grandson Philip, Viscount Strangford and remained in his family until around 1700, by which time, it had passed to Henry Roper, Lord Teynham. It was bought by Rev Francis Foote in 1756. Post-medieval activity within the Study Area is still visible above ground in the shape of School Hall on Milner lane (**WA 27**), 240m south-west of the Site datable typologically to the 16<sup>th</sup> century and Watergate House and Cottage (**WA 28**) situated 640m south of the Site in Fordwich, originally a manor house and later the rectory.
- 3.24 Post-medieval activity also included extensive excavation of gravel pits situated to the north of Island Road (**WA 29**; Approximate extent of area shown on **Figure 1**). While such activity unearthed various artefacts of archaeological importance the activity itself is significant as evidence for historical land use and exploitation.
- 3.25 A further four Listed Buildings within the Study Area can be dated to the late Post-medieval period, these include Fordwich House (**WA 30**), approximately 800m south of the Site, 'Duxbury', no 73 Island Road (**WA 31**) approximately



560m east of the Site, By The Way Cottage, Byway House (**WA 32**) and Friendly Hall (**WA 33**), all situated in Fordwich, over 400m to the south of the Site.

- 3.26 There are eight locations of recorded 18<sup>th</sup> century date within the Study Area, these are all upstanding structures and all lie over 100m from the Site. They include Oaklands Cottage on Staines Hill (**WA 34**), various dwellings at High Street, Sturry (**WA 35**), The former Leopard's Head Inn on Mill Road (**WA 36**), various locally listed structures on Mill Road (**WA 37**), nos 3-4 High Street (**WA 38**), Fordwich, the bridge over the Stour at Fordwich (**WA 39**), no. 1 Fordwich Road (Locally listed; **WA 40**) and Bridge View (Formally the Tent Hotel; **WA 41**).
- 3.27 Hasted's Map of c.1790 (**Figure 2A**) shows the Site to be vacant at this date. The Site forms part of an open area of land delineated by Island Road which runs south to the River Stour. The area would appear to comprise uncultivated marshland forming part of the river flood plain.

### 19<sup>th</sup> century-Present Day

- 3.28 The history of land use at the site during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries can be traced cartographically. The First Edition of the 25" Ordnance Survey Map dating from 1872 (**Figure 2B**) shows the Site as a vacant plot to the immediate east of the railway station (**WA 42; Plate 6**). The railway line from Ashford to Ramsgate was opened in 1846 and Sturry station was built 2 years later. The site inspection noted the structure to comprise a single storey symmetrical building comprising a central structure with two single bay wings. The façade includes a central doorway and four sash windows all with ornamental lintels above. The station also incorporates a brick and weatherboarded signal box to the south-west of the main station on the south side of the railway line (**Plate 7**). Neither structures are listed.
- 3.29 The First edition 25" OS Map shows the Site flanked to the east by residential structures fronting onto Island Road, to the south by the railway line and to the north by Island Road. The boundaries of the modern Site are respected at this time. The interior of the Site is vacant with the exception of a trackway traversing the Site east to West with a secondary path leading from the first north to south to the southern boundary of the Site. Both paths terminate at the extent of the Site.
- 3.30 At the time of the Second Edition 25" OS Map (**Figure 2C**), these paths are no longer depicted. The Site is still vacant, the only notable addition being 2 parallel boundaries depicted towards the eastern third of the Site, they may represent the separation of the Site into plots. Although these divisions are retained well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, there has been no development on these individual plots. The plot of land south of the railway and the Site is in use as a coal depot and therefore probably as a station yard. Given the vacant nature of the Site and its proximity to the station it may be speculated that it may also have associations with the railway. The third edition of the 25" Ordnance Survey dating from 1907 (**Figure 2D**) reflects a similar picture to the preceding edition.
- 3.31 There are a further 7 structures of 19<sup>th</sup> century date catalogued by the Kent SMR, within Sturry, these comprise a milestone on the High Street (**WA 43**),

an oast house at Milner Lane (**WA 44**) and a back to back pair on Chapel Lane (**WA 45**). South of the Site in Fordwich, these include Brooklands at Fordwich Road (**WA 46**), the village Hall (**WA 47**) and River Cottages (**WA 48**) on King Street and numbers 1-6 High Street (**WA 49**). The closest location is the Milestone situated over 120m south-west of the Site.

- 3.32 By 1937, the 4<sup>th</sup> edition OS map (**Figure 2E**) reflects the expansion of Sturry settlement to the north of Island Road on land previously occupied by gravel pits. A Frith Postcard dating from 1902, shows the surface of Island Road to be unpaved at this date (Butler 1988, view 84).
- 3.33 The 1937 OS edition shows a building occupying the western corner of the Site, the structure is north-west facing and large in footprint occupying approximately one third of the present Site. Photographic evidence dating from 1930 shows a garage at this location (**Appendix 2**) at the same orientation. At this date the garage was known as 'Station garage' and owned by the Cane Brothers. The image shows the petrol pumps on the road side front of and to the west of the structure. The garage is shown as a large double gabled structure set slightly back off Island Road (Butler 1988, view 81). The eastern third of the Site is still separated from the rest of the Site by the parallel boundaries running approximately north-south. There are no features depicted within this third.
- 3.34 Archaeological evidence dating from the 20<sup>th</sup> century includes the recovery of World War II ammunition during a watching brief at the Junior Kings School (**WA 50**), 230m to the south-west of the Site. The provenance was traced to soldiers quartered at Milner Barn during the 1930s and 40s.
- 3.35 The Site has been occupied by a modern petrol filling station until recent times. The site inspection noted the existence of a now derelict service station building at the western extent of the compound. Such placement would suggest that the modern petrol and diesel pumps and tanks were situated within the eastern extent of the site, that is at the opposite end to the petrol pumps associated with the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century garage shown in Appendix 2. The modern ground surface was noted to comprise a patchwork of concrete, tarmac and made ground, the placement of the buried garage components was not discernible from surface inspection.

#### Undated evidence

- 3.36 In addition to the sites already outlined in Section 3 of the report, there is one location within the Study Area of undetermined date. Undetermined sites largely comprise unexcavated locations recorded through methods of above ground observation. A possible ring ditch (**WA 51**) is recorded by the Kent SMR over 800m south-west of the Site. The site comprised a series of linear features and pits, with a ring ditch, no diagnostic material is recorded. Ring ditches can date from various periods although a significant number represent the ploughed out remains of Bronze Age barrows (Adkins 1998, 46-47).

#### Aerial Photography

- 3.37 Under certain conditions sub-surface archaeological features can be visible on Aerial Photographs. Given that the Site has been developed from the early-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, aerial photography would provide little new evidence in

light of comprehensive historic mapping of the Site. Aerial photographs dating from 1946, 1961, 1972 and 1995 were consulted at the Kent SMR. No features of archaeological potential were noted. Photographic evidence showed that the Site boundary remained consistent throughout this period. A garage building was shown on all consulted photographs.

### Cultural Heritage

- 3.38 The extent of the Sturry Conservation Area runs along the western and southern boundary of the Site (**Figure 1**). The Site lies outside the Conservation Area, however national and local planning policy includes the visual impact of development on a Conservation Area, as such development at the Site may result in an impact upon the visual integrity of the Conservation Area by blocking or hindering views into or from the designated area.
- 3.39 There are no Historic Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens within the Study Area.
- 3.40 There is one Scheduled Monument within the Study Area, that being Fordwich Town Hall (**WA 21**) in Fordwich village approximately 650m south of the Site. The Building would suffer no impact as a result of development at the Site.
- 3.41 In addition to Fordwich Town Hall, there are a further 22 Listed Buildings within the 1km Study Area (6 of these at High Street Sturry included as one entry under **WA 35**). The closest Listed Buildings are the series of structures on the High Street which lie over 100m south-west of the Site. No Listed Buildings were noted to be visible from the Site at the time of the field inspection.
- 3.42 In addition there are eight locally listed structures or groups of structures within the Study Area, all lie over 120m from the Site, none are visible from the Site.

## 4 EXISTING AND POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACTS

### 4.1 Potential Impacts

4.1.1 Development activities which may impact upon the Historic Environment resource, are:

- Excavation, ground disturbance and ground compaction as a result of building, access, surfacing, service installation and landscaping measures.
- Temporary landtake during construction phase including compounds, stockpiling, storage and temporary site access.

4.1.2 These activities could lead to the following effects on the Historic Environment resource:

- Permanent complete or partial loss of an archaeological feature or deposit as a result of ground excavation.
- Permanent or temporary Loss of the physical and/or visual integrity of a feature, monument, building or group of monuments.
- Damage to resources as a result of ground excavation.
- Damage to resources due to compaction, desiccation or water-logging.
- Damage to resources as a result of ground vibration caused by construction traffic.

4.1.3 All ground intrusive activity proposed at the Site beyond made ground will pose threats to any surviving archaeological deposits or features that survive *in situ*.

### 4.2 Existing Impacts

4.2.1 Knowledge of the recorded historic environment resource can assist in the prediction of buried archaeological remains that may also be present, but as yet undiscovered. However, the potential for the survival of such remains depends partly on the impacts that previous land use may have had on any remains that may be present.

4.2.2 An inspection of the Site revealed a patchwork of ground surfacing indicative of widespread ground intrusion across the Site. The site has been utilised as a garage from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century until recent times. Groundworks associated with the construction and operation of the petrol station including excavation to facilitate buried petrol tanks, pumps, infrastructure, building, canopy and signage foundations all require extensive ground disturbance. At least two phases of garage construction and use are known. Comparison of the 1930s garage with the footprint of the more recent garage suggest that petrol pumps (and associated tanks) have been situated at the east and west of the Site at various dates.

4.2.3 The area east of the recent (now unused) service station building where the petrol pumps would have been situated comprises a large area of imported rubble ground, as such it was not possible to determine the nature of the most recent garage layout and the likely location of buried tanks.



- 4.2.4 The Site inspection noted numerous service wells and man holes across the Site suggesting previous ground intrusive investigation at the Site to facilitate infrastructure.
- 4.2.5 Furthermore, given the nature of previous land use at the Site, any archaeological deposits that may have survived *in situ* may have been compromised by ground contamination resulting from fuel leakage.
- 4.2.6 It is possible that construction activity associated with railway development (eg. Ground cutting/levelling) may have impacted upon the southern extent of the Site and any previously undetermined archaeological deposits that may survive *in situ* in this part of the Site.
- 4.2.7 Prior to early 20<sup>th</sup> century garage development, the Site was vacant. The nature and extent of garage associated development is likely to have resulted in a high level of ground disturbance across the Site. Any pre-20<sup>th</sup> century archaeological remains that may have existed are likely to have suffered a severe negative impact as a result of subsequent development.
- 4.2.8 To surmise, existing impacts at the Site include:
- Excavation for foundations of previous and extant buildings across the Site.
  - Surfacing across the Site
  - Previous service installation (eg. Gas, electricity, water).
  - Excavation to facilitate subterranean petrol and diesel storage tanks.
  - Possible excavation associated with 19<sup>th</sup> century railway construction
  - Possible ground contamination resulting from fuel leakage associated with long term garage use.
- 4.2.10 As a result of 20<sup>th</sup> century ground interference, conditions for the survival of potential buried archaeological remains prior to this date are considered to be **very low**.

## 5 RESULTS

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section of the report details the archaeological constraints in terms of the proposed development and is based on information derived from the sources listed in the **Methodology**, taking into account the likely effects of previous land use on the preservation of potential remains.

### 5.2 Legislative and Planning Constraints

- 5.2.1 For ease of reference details of any statutory and/or local planning designations are detailed separately below.

#### ***Scheduled Monuments***

- 5.2.2 There is one Scheduled Monument within the Study Area, that being Fordwich Town Hall (SM No. 90320, **WA 21**) in Fordwich village approximately 650m south of the Site. There would be no indirect impact upon the setting of this monument as a result of the development.

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### Listed Buildings

- 5.2.3 There are no Listed Buildings within the Site footprint.
- 5.2.4 Within the 1km Study Area there are 23 individually Listed Buildings and 8 Locally Listed groups or individual structures, none of these structures would suffer an impact direct, indirect or visual as a result of development at the Site.

### Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields

- 5.2.5 There are no Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens or Battlefield sites within the Study Area.
- 5.2.6 The southern and eastern boundaries of the Site correspond with the extent of the Sturry Conservation Area. While the development lies outside the designated area, it is considered that unsympathetic development may impact upon the visual integrity of the Conservation Area.

## 5.3 Archaeology

- 5.3.1 Broadly speaking, the Study Area reflects human habitation from the early prehistoric period through to the present day with an emphasis of evidence from the Romano-British period at Sturry and medieval activity at Sturry and Fordwich. Given the intensity of known archaeology in proximity to the Site, existing impacts aside, it is considered that there is a **moderate-high** level of recorded archaeology within the Study Area.
- 5.3.2 Specific archaeological activity has not been identified at the Site. The line of Island Road north of the Site is known along this stretch to represent a realignment of the Romano-British Road which would have originally run in a straight line south of the Site, as indicated on **Figure 1**. Romano-British activity would appear to have been concentrated south-east of the Site at the settlement and quay site on the river flood plain.

## 6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 6.1 Summary of Archaeological Constraints

- 6.1.1 There is a **moderate-high** level of recorded archaeology within the Study Area. There is no known recorded archaeology within the Site footprint. There is a **high** level of known ground intrusion at the Site which is likely to have destroyed, truncated or compromised any archaeological remains that may have existed at the Site. It is therefore considered that there is a **very low** potential for the survival of archaeological deposits within the Site footprint.

### 6.2 Further Works and Mitigation

#### *Sub-surface remains*

- 6.2.1 The assessment has revealed that the Site was vacant up until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. No archaeology has been previously recorded at the Site. Extensive groundworks have been undertaken across the Site, as such it is considered

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that any archaeological deposits that may have survived *in situ* are likely to have been substantially destroyed.

***Standing remains***

- 6.2.2 There are no Listed Buildings within the Site footprint or within close proximity to the Site. The Site is situated outside, but immediately adjacent to the Conservation Area defining Sturry village. It is therefore suggested that development at the Site be restricted in height in order to preserve the visual integrity of the Conservation Area and associated upstanding elements within its historic environment including Sturry Railway Station.
- 6.2.3 It is further recommended that the design and layout of the development reflect the character and nature of its historic setting immediately adjacent to the Conservation Area with consideration given to appropriate construction materials, colour and design
- 6.2.4 Based upon the results of the Desk-Based Assessment, archaeological work in the form of a mitigation strategy is unlikely to be required. This process, if applicable, would be secured, on the advice of the Archaeological Officer for the Canterbury District.

## 7 REFERENCES

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[www.english-nature.org.uk](http://www.english-nature.org.uk)

[www.countryside.gov.uk](http://www.countryside.gov.uk)

Listed Building information

Geology

Geology



## 8 APPENDIX 1- GAZETTEER OF SITES AND FINDSPOTS ON FIGURE 1

WA No.	SMR No.	LB no.	Address	Description	Type	Easting	Northing	Period
1	TR16SE9/ MKE5516		Ashenden's West and East Pits, Homersham's West and East Pits and Dadd Pit.	Extensive gravel working area unearthed single finds comprising flakes and scrapers. Five gravel pits to the north and northeast of Sturry, in the area bounded by Herne Bay Road, Island Road, Hoade's Court Road and Hawe Lane, have yielded Paleolithic implements of Chellian, Archeulian and Mousterian types. The area of gravel working centred TR 181609, is large, extending for over 1000m E-W.	Findspot	618100	160900	Palaeolithic
2	TR16SE53/ MKE5542		Homershams West and East pits	Tranchet axe core, blades, flakes and a scraper	Findspot	617900	160800	Mesolithic
3	TR15NE148 /MKE4638N/A		The Callow, Fordwich	Tranchet axe or Adze. Now in Herne Bay Museum	Findspot	618000	159500	Mesolithic
4	TR16SE5/ MKE5512		Ashendens East Pit, East Sturry vicarage north of Island Road	Pottery sherds and a brassard found in gravel pit. Found 1920's but lost before dated. Description sounds like B2 Beaker	Findspot	618210	160920	Bronze Age
5	TR16SE15/ MKE5522		Gravel pit Staines Hill, Westbere	Cremation and flint knife in an inverted collared urn found in gravel pit	Cremation	618600	161000	Bronze Age
6	TR16SE18/ MKE5525		Bretts Pit west of Herne Bay Road	Bronze age burial including incense cup and small urn	Burial	617430	160650	Bronze Age

<b>7</b>	TR16SE4/ MKE5511	Ashenden's Pit, Sturry centred on western ends of Meadow Road and Cedar Road	Iron Age enclosure and Settlement Camp (1) Iron Age settlement [NR] (site of) (2) 'C' Minor pedestal urn in the British Museum was found in 1927 with several bases and part of a bowl during gravel digging a furlong NE of Sturry Vicarage. The site "probably served as a cemetery" in the late C1st BC/early C1st AD; four "U" shaped depressions, "no doubt burial pits" were noticed. (4) The site was investigated in September 1932 by T.D. Kendrick and Norman Cook and found to consist of a circular ditch from which the majority of the Belgic sherds came. "Conversations with the workmen, however, suggested that cremations had also been found. These, of course, might have been Roman. Many pieces of Roman tile were found on top of the ditch filling".	Settlement	617880	160810	Iron Age
<b>8</b>	TR16SE24/ MKE5531	Gravel pit Staines Hill, Westbere	Gravel pit NW of Whatmer Hall, 2 Belgic burnt bones within pedestal urn.	Cremation	618160	160800	Iron Age
<b>9</b>	TR16SE19/ MKE5526	Ashendens West Pit	Coin-Belgic gold stater. No further information	Findspot	617680	160680	Iron age
<b>10</b>	Not listed	Island Road, Sturry	Roman Road follows the line of Island Road with a secondary branch heading north-east along the line of Babs Oak Hill towards the Roman fort at Reculver.	Road	618488 616652 618510 618710	160631 159471 160933 161539	Romano-British
<b>11</b>	TR16SE7/ MKE5514	Brett's Pit	Roman remains found in the 1940's 0.5 miles east of Sturry Station. Site destroyed by gravel digging Extensive oak piles indicated a quay on the bank of an old course of the Stour. Also found at location a spear head and bronze broken chisel	Kiln/Quay/Settlement	618450	160380	Romano-British

<b>12</b>	TR16SE4/ MKE5511	Ashenden's Pit, Sturry centred on western ends of Meadow Road and Cedar Road	Romano-British enclosure and cremation. The site "probably served as a cemetery" in the late C1st BC/early C1st AD; four 'U' shaped depressions, "no doubt burial pits" were noticed. (4) The site was investigated in September 1932 by T.D. Kendrick and Norman Cook and found to consist of a circular ditch from which the majority of the Belgic sherds came. "Conversations with the workmen, however, suggested that cremations had also been found. These, of course, might have been Roman. Many pieces of Roman tile were found on top of the ditch filling".	Enclosure/cremation	617880	160810	Romano-British
<b>13</b>	TR16SE14/ MKE5521	Staines Hill, Westbere	Spearhead and broken bronze chisel	Findspot	618570	160940	Romano-British
<b>14</b>	TR15NE373	Fordwich Farm	Romano-British cultivated horizon cut by pit containing C1 pottery and Medieval pit backfilled with domestic rubbish dating to the C13. Assuming that the contents of the Romano-British pit are not redeposited, the results may indicate that during the Early Romano-British period, domestic occupation probably took place within the vicinity of the trench and this would have been contemporary with the agricultural use of the surrounding land.	Evaluation	618000	159700	Romano-British
<b>15</b>	TR16SE20/ MKE5527	Whatnert Hall/Staines Hill	Pottery Lamp. No further information given.	Findspot	618377	160857	Romano-British
<b>16</b>	TR16SE6/ MKE5513	171426 Grade I St Nicholas Church, Sturry	Church. Built of flint and stone rubble with tiled roof. Chancel and walls of the nave are Norman 13th, 14th and 15th century additions. 18th century gravestones	Church	617600	160100	Medieval

<b>17</b>	TR16SE21/ MKE5528	Milner Court (Sturry Court)	Milner Court, formerly Sturry Court, represents what is left of the once-large C16th manor house until the Dissolution the property of St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury. S. There are no visible remains of an earlier structure on the site. At TR 1759 6019 is a large C16th tithe barn. It has a kingpost roof and brick walls with weatherboarding with two transeptal entrances on the SW side. It has been considerably restored and is in excellent condition. The grounds are enclosed by C16th brick walls. In the Middle Ages St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, had a grange on the site but the present house was built by Thomas Smythe in 1583. Three storeys red brick. Tiled roof. In 1925 the building was given by Lady Milner to King's School, Canterbury, and has been part of the Junior School of that school since 1928.	Manor House	617510	160120	Medieval
<b>18</b>	TR16SE91/ MKE18123	Pope Lane Sturry	Early to mid Saxon occupation site, sunken featured. No traces of walls found scorched may indicate a hearth.	gradiometer survey/ evaluation	617510	161350	Medieval
<b>19</b>	TR16SE92 MKE18199	Sports Hall, Sturry	Evaluation trenching revealed two ditches a cluster of post holes possible beam slot, a well and several rubbish pits. Occupation site some Romano-British pottery found.	Evaluation	617500	160200	Medieval
<b>20</b>	TR16SE11/ MKE5518	Staines Hill, Westbere	Early Medieval Vessel. No further information.	Findspot	618600	161000	Medieval

<b>21</b>	TR15NE26/ MKE4516	Grade II*	Town Hall/Crane House, Fordwich	Scheduled Ancient Monument. The Town Hall at Fordwich is probably early 15th c. There is evidence that it was extensively repaired in 1474. Known as the Common House, Court Hall, or Geldhall. The Town Hall and The Crane House, with the stocks outside the Town Hall. Grade II*. Fordwich is associated with the Cinque Ports as a limb of Sandwich and was a Corporation by prescription until it was deprived of its municipal status by the Municipal Corporations Act 1883. The Town Hall comprised a storeroom and prison on the ground floor and the court room and jury room over. It is repaired in 1474. The tiny prison on the ground floor retains its bed, while the wooden stocks are placed in the forecourt to the south. The court room above also has its original fittings and a crown post roof.	Building	618040	159810	Medieval
<b>22</b>	TR15NE8/ MKE4577		The Fordwich Stone', vicinity of Fordwich Church	11th century carved stone from the vicinity of Fordwich Church	Carved stone	618120	159830	Medieval
<b>23</b>	TR15NE373		Fordwich Farm	Medieval pit backfilled with domestic rubbish dating to the C13. The Medieval deposits were located in the trench closest to the High St. suggesting that in the early medieval period the High St. had been established along it's present line. (2)	Evaluation	618000	159700	Medieval
<b>24</b>		171146 Grade II	5 church cottages, Little Monks, Monks Hall, Monks Cottage	c. 15th century timber framed cottages with cut crown post in smoke blackened roof. Refaced	Building	618112	159779	Medieval

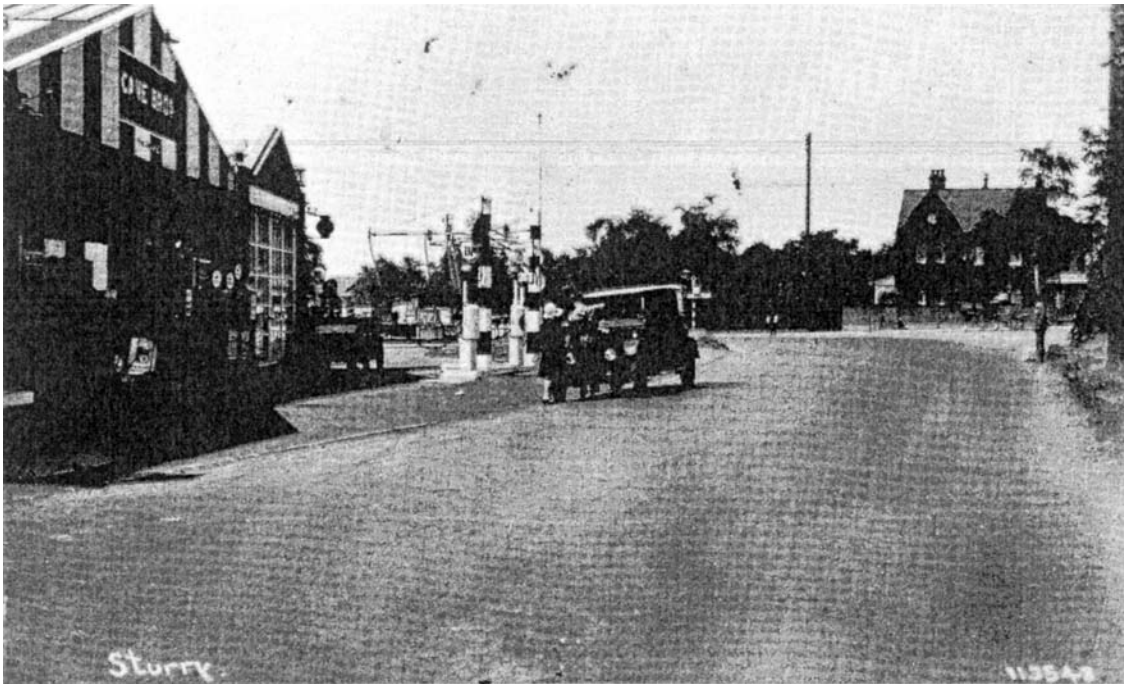


<b>25</b>		171139 Grade II	Fordwich Farmhouse, High Street, Fordwich	16th century timber framed building, formerly jettied but never a hall house.	Building	618035	159711	Medieval
<b>26</b>		171453	Fourdown Cottage/Oak Cottage	Hall house with 18th century renovations	Building	617995	159744	Medieval
<b>27</b>	TR16SE26/MKE5533	L/b Grade I	The School Hall, Milner Lane, Sturry	Originally one of the buildings of the grange of St Augustine's Abbey Canterbury Early 16th century	Building	617600	160200	Post Medieval
<b>28</b>	TR15NE40/ MKE4530	Grade II*	Watergate House and Cottage, King Street Fordwich	Originally the Manor House, later the Rectory.	House	618040	159780	Post medieval
<b>29</b>	TR16SE81 MKE16450TR16SE80 MKE16451 TR16SE42 MKE16693 TR16SE43 MKE16702		Hoades Wood gravel pit/ Sturry Sand Pit/Cedar and Homewood Roads Gravel and Sand pits	Post medieval gravel pit noted on second and third ordnance survey editions	Gravel and sand pits	618300	161130	Post medieval
<b>30</b>		171153 Grade II	Fordwich House, Moat lane, Fordwich	Original house demolished by fire in 1928. Present house is a former outbuilding converted into a dwelling. Probably 17th century, 2 storey, joined to a range of outbuildings	Building	617942	159521	Post medieval
<b>31</b>		171450 Grade II	Duxbury, 73 Island Road, Sturry	probable 17th century 2 storey structure	Building	618256	160821	Post Medieval
<b>32</b>		171141 Grade II	By The Way Cottage/By way House, High street fordwich	C17th with 18th century features. 2 storey red brick.	Building	618028	159597	Post Medieval

<b>33</b>		171525 Grade II	Friendly Hall, Fordwich Road	Probable 17th century building with 18th century façade	Building	617866	160020	Post Medieval
<b>34</b>	KE18544/ MKE18544		Oaklands Cottage, Staines Hill, Sturry	early 18th century cottage locally listed 5162	Building	618525	160965	Post Medieval
<b>35</b>		171438, 171433, 171435, 171434, 171436, 171439	39-40, 35-36 + stable, 2-4, 5, 6, 7-10 High Street, Sturry	various 18th century structures with 19th century additions	Buildings	617714	160245	Post Medieval
<b>36</b>		171424, 171452, 171454,	Mill Road	Formally Leopard's Head Inn. No. 2, Mill Road, Bridge House Circa 1800. Three storeys red brick. Parapet. Three sashes with glazing bars intact, the second floor central window now blank. Two bays on ground floor. Doorcase with pilasters, pediment, semi-circular fanlight, panelled reveals and door of 6 fielded and moulded panels. Mid C19 one storey extension to right hand side.	Building	617479	159974	Post Medieval
<b>37</b>	KE18537/8/9 MKE18537/8/9		No 28 and 31, no. 32, 34, 36, 38, 44 and 46 Mill Road, Sturry	18th century building locally listed 5155/5156/5157/5158/5159	Building	617693	160026	Post Medieval
<b>38</b>		171144 Grade II	Nos 3-4 High Street Fordwich	18th century with 19th century additions	Building	618054	159734	Post Medieval
<b>39</b>		171155 Grade II	Bridge, Fordwich	Bridge over Great Stour C18 brick bridge with stone coping. Keystone to round arch over river. Stone tablet on brackets, with cornice, on east side.	Bridge	617961	159806	Post Medieval

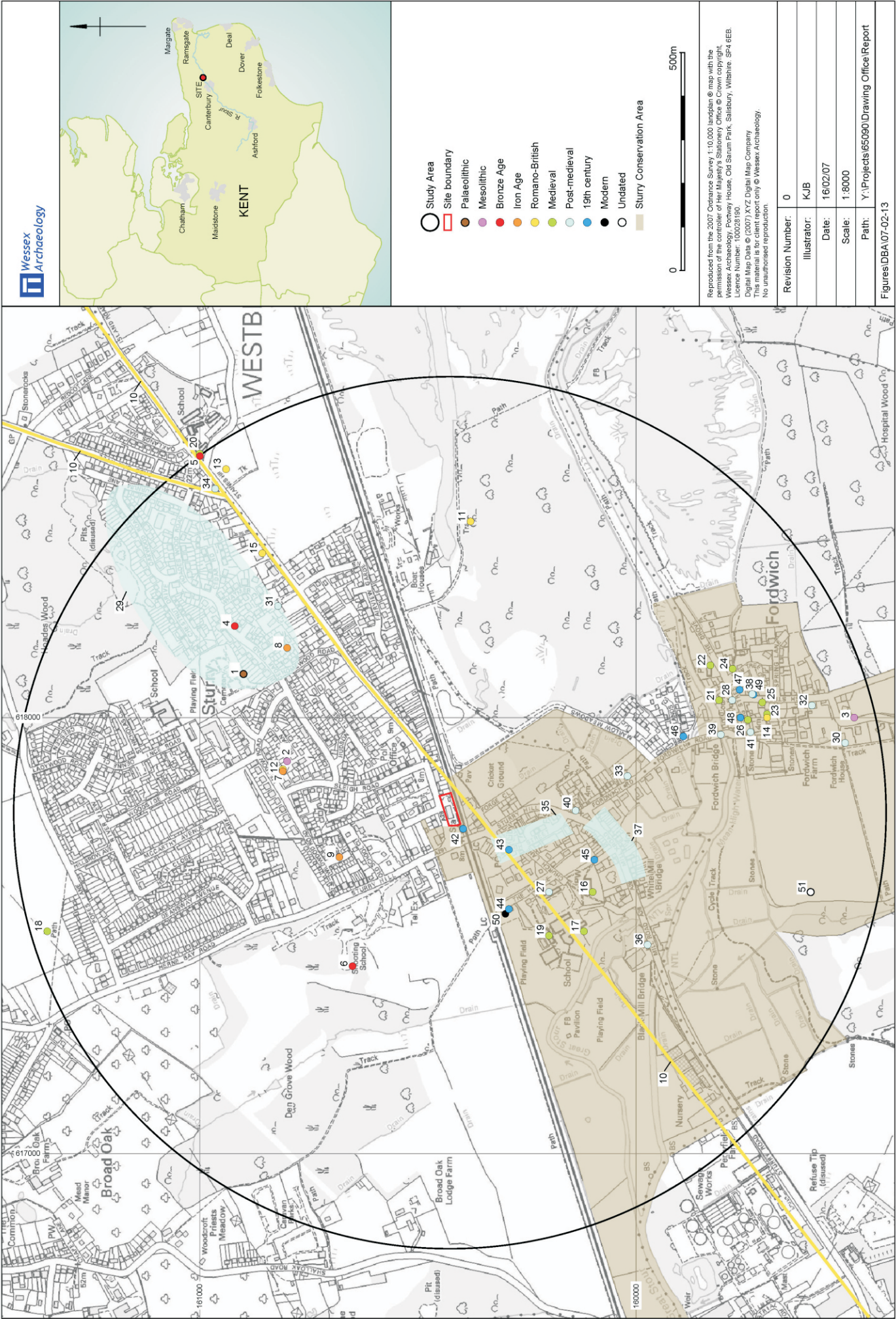
<b>40</b>	KE18533/ MKE18533		No. 1 Fordwich Road	locally listed 5151 18th century	Building	617787	160139	Post Medieval
<b>41</b>		171145 Grade II	Bridge View, Oakdene, Stour House, King Street, Fordwich	Formally one building known as the Tent Hotel.	Building	617967	159738	Post Medieval
<b>42</b>	TR16SE/ MKE8414		Sturry Railway Station	Railway Station	station	617745	160397	19th century
<b>43</b>	KE18534/ MKE18534		High Street Sturry	Milestone 19th century carved stone. Locally listed 5152	milestone	617697	160292	19th century
<b>44</b>	KE18542/ MKE18543		Oasthouse, Milner Lane Sturry	19th century oast house locally listed 5160	Building	617561	160292	19th century
<b>45</b>		117124 Grade II	5-6 Chapel Lane, Sturry	Early 19th century back to back pair. Two storeys weatherboarded. Tiled roof having attic storey with gable end. One sliding casement each to front elevations. Side elevations have 2 casements. Simple wooden doorcase with flat hood on brackets on north and south elevations.	Building	617674	160096	19th century
<b>46</b>		171526 Grade II	Brooklands, Fordwich Road	Early 19th century. Early C19. Two storeys rendered, with cement plinth. Hipped tiled roof. Stringcourse. Three sashes with glazing bars intact. Porch with round-headed doorcase.	Building	617957	159892	19th century
<b>47</b>	KE18435/ MKE18435		King Street, Fordwich	Village Hall formerly a school. Locally listed 5052	Building	618064	159763	19th century
<b>48</b>	KE18436/ MKE18436		River Cottages, King Street, Fordwich	Mid 19th century terrace locally listed 5053	Building	618000	159761	19th century
<b>49</b>	KE18600/ MKE18600		Nos 1-6, High Street Fordwich	Mid 19th century terraced cottages Locally listed 5223	Building	618053	159731	19th century

<b>50</b>	TR16SE90/ MKE18113		Pre Prep Junior King's School	pit containing WW2 ammunition soldiers were quartered at Milner barn to the NE during the Second World War, it may be that the ammunition related to their activity.	watching brief	617550	160300	Modern
<b>51</b>	TR15NE152/ MKE4642			Ring ditch. Linear features, blobs and pits, with a ring ditch	Ring ditch	617600	159600	Undated



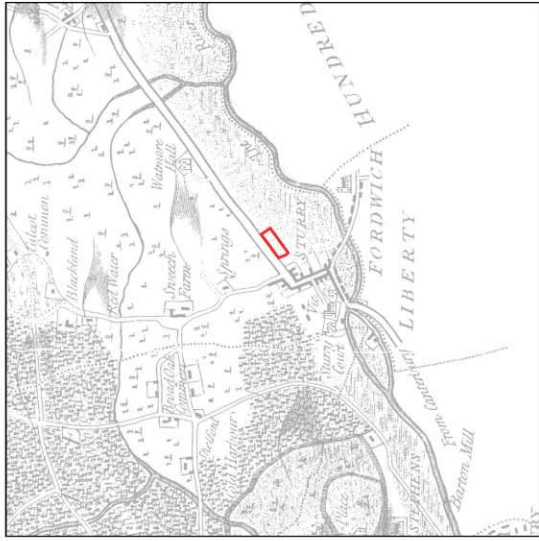
View along Island Road showing Station Garage in 1930 (Reproduced from Butler and Butler 1988, image 81)



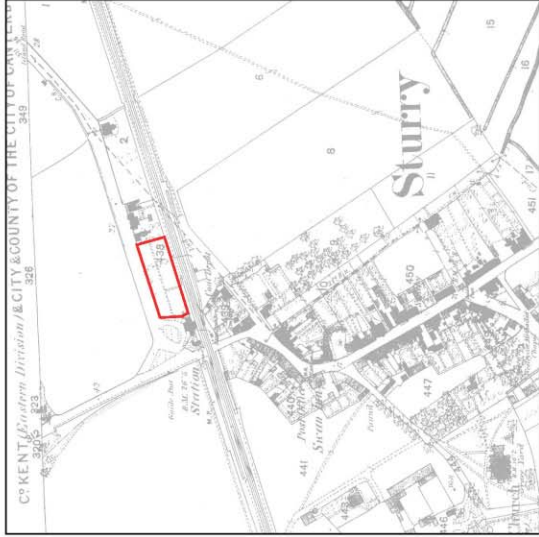


Site outline showing Study Area and WA numbers





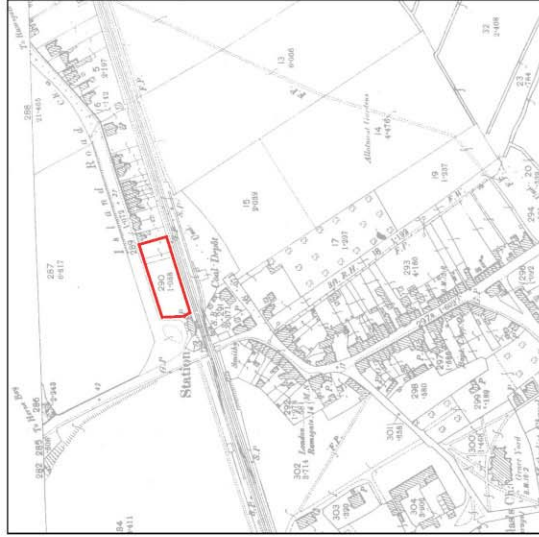
A. Hasted's Map of the Hundred of Westgate, c.1790



B. 25" Ordnance Survey Map, 1872



C. 25" Ordnance Survey Map, 1890



D. 25" Ordnance Survey Map, 1907



E. 25" Ordnance Survey Map, 1937



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Plate 1. View across Site. Looking west



Plate 2. View across eastern part of Site. Looking east





Plate 3. Western part of the Site showing extent of petrol station building. Looking east



Plate 4. View along southern Site boundary showing line of railway



Plate 5. View along line of Island Road. Looking west (Refer appendix 2 image)



Plate 6. Sturry Station. Looking south-east





Plate 7. Signal Box at Sturry Station. Looking south-east





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