

Kent Historic Towns Survey

LYDD

Archaeological Assessment Document

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KENT HISTORIC TOWN'S SURVEY

LYDD - KENT

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
DOCUMENT**

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Lydd is a small market town based on a settlement of Saxon origin, situated in the Denge Marsh area of Romney Marsh in Shepway District. It stands on the New Romney to Camber and Rye road (B2075), which joins the A259 to give access to Ashford, New Romney and Hythe. It is 22.5km south of Ashford, 5km south-west of New Romney and 12.5km east of Rye.

This study aims to provide an evaluation of the archaeological and historical remains of the settlement as a basis for informing decision-making in the planning process where archaeological deposits may be affected by development proposals. The Kent County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) was checked for information relating to the study area (see below) and this provided the entries listed below. Lydd is fairly typical of many small towns in England in that there has, as yet, been no significant archaeological research within the settlement and until very recently a very limited amount within the wider area of study. Thus, much of this study is based on documentary evidence, secondary published sources and analysis of the settlements topography.

There are a few buildings with fifteenth century origins, but most date from the seventeenth century and later.

1.2 Situation

The historic core of Lydd stands on a spur of slightly raised land in Denge Marsh, at 5-5.5m OD, whilst the immediately surrounding marshland is generally at 3m OD (Figure 1). The spur consists of marine alluvial sand, shingle and clay deposits formed by long-shore drift at an early period, whilst immediately to the west is a long tract of marine alluvium and clay, with outcrops of marine alluvial sand, representing former lagoon/riverine deposits (Figure 2).

1.3 Study area

The general area selected for study lies between TR 030190 and TR 060220. More in-depth study, focusing on the evolution of the settlement and its historic components, is centred on the historic core of the settlement between TR 03952050 and TR 04652150.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA:

Very few archaeological data exist for Lydd town itself (Figure 3), most being from its surroundings, and therefore not included on the map. Work is currently underway in the environs of the town and there are few published reports at present.

2.1 Prehistoric

TR 02 SW 51 - Five bronze age low-flanged axes were found during gravel extraction at Pioneer Pit, Whitehall Farm, Lydd in May 1985, at TR 04662194. They were found on a conveyor belt after extraction, so their original context is unknown. Their typology, 'class 4E' with traces of punched 'rain-pattern' decoration, suggests that they were deposited as a hoard and date from c. 1800-1600 BC (Needham 1988, 77-82; Willson 1987, 164-166).

2.2 Romano-British

TR 02 SW 4 - A Roman *sestertius* of the sixth consulship of Commodus, dated AD 191, was found in a garden adjoining the churchyard centred on TR 04242090 (Jones 1953, 161).

TR 02 SW 51 - Further gravel extraction at Pioneer Pit in 1986, at *c.* TR 04802185, uncovered large quantities of Romano-British pottery, generally of second century date, also found on the conveyor belt. The method of gravel extraction precluded a watching brief, but a limited rescue excavation along the south-east edge of the flooded pit revealed a series of linear ditches and soil-filled channels in the surface of the gravel. Domestic rubbish and large quantities of Romano-British late first to late second century pottery were recovered, including fine and coarse sandy wares, grog-tempered wares, Samian wares and some possible briquetage debris, tentatively dated from the late first to late second centuries, but mainly to the second century. The finds indicated that there had been a substantial Romano-British settlement based on stock grazing, fishing and salt production at that time (pers. comm. J. Willson 1998).

2.3 Saxon

TR 02 SW 3 - The west end of the north aisle of Lydd church incorporates walling of a Saxon basilican church. Excavations in 1966 attributed it to the eighth century AD (Dudley *et al.* 1968, 19-26).

2.4 Medieval

TR 02 SW 5 - A probably medieval earthwork, 110 ft square with an external ditch and an entrance on the north now mutilated by gravel pits, has been recorded at TR 044215.

TR 02 SW 46 - A ditch containing thirteenth and early fourteenth century pottery and a whetstone was uncovered in 1992 during sample excavations ahead of gravel extraction at Dering Farm, at TR 03092084 (Inst. Archaeol. Oxford 1992).

TR 02 SW 47 - Three ditches of medieval date were discovered in 1992 during sample excavations ahead of gravel extraction at Dering Farm, Lydd, at TR 03722106 (Inst. Archaeol. Oxford 1992).

TR 02 SW 48 - A roughly rectangular, shingle-filled, feature, possibly the foundation of a medieval/post-medieval building, was recorded in 1992 during sample excavations ahead of gravel extraction at Dering Farm, Lydd, at TR 03142087 (Inst. Archaeol. Oxford 1992).

TR 02 SE 9 - A homestead moat, water-filled and in good condition, has been identified at Jack's Court, at TR 05022161 (OS Record Card).

2.5 Undated

TR 01 NE 207 - A cropmark of a double-ditched feature, possibly a former boundary, has been identified on aerial photographs, on Denge Marsh at TR 05801972 (KCC Air Photo Collection).

TR 01 NE 208 - Faint traces of linear features, possibly a medieval ditch system, have been identified on aerial photographs, on Denge Marsh at TR 055194 (KCC Air Photo Collection).

TR 01 NE 211 - A magnetometer survey ahead of gravel extraction revealed two weak anomalies, possibly evidence of medieval drains, whilst a resistivity survey in the same area revealed two further anomalies, one linear, the other curved, on Denge Marsh at TR 05951965. Subsequent archaeological excavations ahead of gravel extraction have revealed

an enclosure with many ditches, drains, pits and possible structures over a wide area of Denge Marsh-west (SEAS 1995).

TR 02 SW 11 - Aerial photographs have revealed a rectilinear ditched enclosure, possibly a moated site, to the north-east of Denne's Lane, at TR 04442168. It is not visible on the ground.

TR 02 SW 12 - A small circular ditch has been recorded, from aerial photographs, in a field east of The Glebe, centred on TR 04242140.

TR 02 SW 13 - A possible moated site was identified from aerial photographs, at TR 03982094. It now lies beneath a house in Copperfields, Lydd.

3 HISTORICAL RECORDS

3.1 Early charters

In AD 741 or 750, Æthelberht, king of Kent, granted to the church of St Mary, Lyminge certain lands and rights including 'pasture at *Biscopes uuic* (Bishop's Wick), as far as the wood called *ripp* and as the bounds of *Suthsaxoniae* (Sussex)' (Sawyer 1968, charter no. 24; Brooks 1988, 99). The place-name (Old English *uuic* or *wic*) suggests that this may have been the centre of an early trading settlement.

In AD 774, Offa, king of the English, granted land at '*Hlidum in Merscuuare*' (Lydd in the Marsh) to the archbishop of Canterbury. Although preserved only in a late tenth century copy, the boundaries of Lydd probably are probably those of AD 774: bounded by the sea on the north and east, by '*terra regis aduui*' (Denge Marsh) on the south, and '*bleccing*' (Scotney Manor) on the north and west (Sawyer 1968, charter no. 111; Brooks 1988, 99).

3.2 Domesday Book

Lydd is not mentioned by name in Domesday Book of 1086, but in his *History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent* (1799) Edward Hasted suggest that Lydd may have been entered under the name of *Lamport* (Langport), in the lands held by the archbishop. Although several modern scholars share this opinion, it remains only a hypothesis as the medieval manor of Longport lay outside the urban area of Lydd, although the Hundred of Langport may have included Lydd (pers. comm. B. Coatts). The 29 villagers and 9 smallholders (perhaps representing 240-300 inhabitants), arable land and seven salt pans may therefore not have occupied the area of what was to become the town of Lydd.

3.3 Origin of place name

The place-name of Lydd first appears as *Hlidum* in AD 744. It appears to be a derivation from the Old English '*hlid*' (slope, hill-side), that is, at or on the slope. The place-name can be traced to its present form thus:

OE	<i>lid</i>	...	744	<i>Hlidum</i>
c. 1100	<i>Hlide</i>	...	1226	<i>Lide</i>
1253	<i>Lyde</i>	...	1313	<i>Lhide</i>
1610	<i>Lydde</i>	...	c.1800	Lydd

4 HISTORICAL DATA BY PERIOD

4.1 Pre-urban evidence

4.1.1 The prehistoric period

The shingle barrier on which Lydd stands appears to be part of a shingle, sand and clay barrier, probably formed by an easterly longshore drift between 5,000 and 3,400 years ago. A salt marsh formed behind this barrier. No archaeological evidence of neolithic presence has so far been found in the Lydd area.

The five early bronze age axes from Pioneer Pit on the northern edge of the town of Lydd indicate Bronze-Age presence *c.* 1,800 to 1,600 BC, but nothing else is known about the period in the area. The axes may have been a hoard buried with the intention of recovering it later, or they may have been lost from a small boat. The former seems more likely.

4.1.2 The Romano-British period

By the Romano-British period, Lydd was situated on a peninsula, almost an island, at the south-east end of a large inland lagoon, fed by the rivers Rother (formerly called the Limen), the Brede and the Tillingham (Figure 4). There may have been another opening through the shingle barrier near Romney, but there is no positive evidence for this.

A Roman coin discovered by the church, a first century AD salt-working site at Scotney Court, second century pottery from Sandybanks, at the northern end of Lydd, and much first- and second century pottery, domestic rubbish, and salt-working debris (briquetage) associated with ditches at Pioneer Pit, indicate occupation at the time. Salt workers and fishermen may originally have occupied the area seasonally, but by the second century occupation may have become permanent. Roman connections include the tradition that the third century saints Crispin and Crispinian were shipwrecked near Lydd and buried there, and an altar dedicated to St Anacletus, another early Roman saint, stood in the church. Records hint that a Roman building, perhaps a basilica, stood close to the Saxon church, but the record is disputed and may refer to the church itself.

4.1.3 The Saxon period

Rising sea levels after the late Roman period probably caused a change in the course of the river Rother whereby the shingle barrier was breached and a new maritime inlet formed north-west of Lydd, much to the settlement's advantage.

Lydd was settled by the first half of the eighth century, and probably much earlier, perhaps more or less continuously from the Roman period onwards. Its surroundings consisted both of agriculturally worthless shingle and rich, fertile land, mainly used for grazing sheep. Embanking the land against the sea and then draining the land behind the embankment (known as 'inning') must have begun at this time.

A church was built at Lydd early in the Saxon occupation, perhaps following the grant of the estate to the archbishop AD 744. It may have involved reusing building materials from a Roman building, traces of which survive beneath the present church. A small settlement grew up around the church, with a port on the inland lagoon. The sea became an important factor in the development of the town, where fishing and trading became a major part of the economy. The Danes may have attacked Lydd in AD 893 when their fleet sailed up the river Limen (Rother) to Appledore, but Lydd is not mentioned specifically. A battle between the people of

Kent and the Danish army at the Holme in AD 902 may have taken place at Holmstone between Lydd and Broomhill, or perhaps even Lydd itself.

By the eleventh century Lydd had grown sufficiently important and prosperous to become a limb of the Cinque Port of New Romney, whereby it assisted in providing the ship-service due to the king but did not enjoy the rights and privileges allowed to its head port. This may have been the beginning of the rivalry between the two towns, which has persisted until the present day.

4.2 Urban evidence

4.2.1 The medieval period

Although the origins of Lydd are obscure (see above 3.2), there was a church on its present site in the pre-Conquest period and its eighth century ‘wic’ place-name has connotations of a trading settlement. Its incorporation as a Cinque Ports limb in or shortly before 1154 suggests that there was a fairly substantial community there by that time, with its economy probably largely dependent on fishing, stockbreeding, arable farming and salt production. Its commitment to the Cinque Port fleet was fixed as one of New Romney’s five boats.

4.2.1.1 Markets and fairs

At first the market may have been held in the churchyard north of the church, where the present road runs, and where market stalls and shops stood to the north of the present-day churchyard wall. The alignment of the road was changed in 1832, but is shown as a wide street on the early nineteenth century Tithe map. The market place also included land to the west of the church, now Cannon Street and Coronation Square, which may have been used for livestock.

Although the first market charter dates only from 1154 when Henry II extended the privileges of the Cinque Ports to Lydd and Dungeness as limbs of New Romney, there must have been a market there already, associated with the church. From the date of its charter, a weekly market was held at Lydd on Thursdays, and Lydd also had an annual fair held on 13th July, St Anacletus’s Day.

4.2.1.2 The manor

The manor of Bishop’s Wick (but, confusingly, also known as Aldington or Allington in medieval documents) was held by the archbishop of Canterbury from the eighth century, but from perhaps as early as the tenth century it was effectively given to the Commonalty of Lydd, and its services to the archbishop were commuted for a fixed payment. Since the town from then onwards administered the manor with its court, there was no need for a manor house for the archbishop although the town had its own courthouse (pers. comm.. B. Coatts). The common land of the Rype still belongs to the corporation and is a remnant of the land administered by the corporation since its acquisition of the manor.

4.2.1.3 The church

The parish church of Lydd, dedicated to All Saints, lies in the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of Canterbury, and the deanery of Lympne.

The early church

The date of foundation of the early church is unknown, but there is evidence supporting very early Christian beginnings, perhaps in the fourth century when Christianity became the official religion of the Roman Empire. It is traditionally associated with early Roman saints such as St

Anacletus and the third century martyrs Crispin and Crispinian, but its dedication to All Saints is not an early one and suggests that the church was rededicated at some time. It is interesting that the fair at Lydd was held on St Anacletus's day, not All Saints day.

There is much controversy about the date of the church building itself. It has been suggested that the north-west corner of the surviving church stands on the remains of a Roman basilica whose building materials were reused to construct a small 'basilica type' church in the eighth century. It has also been suggested that there were two contiguous churches at Lydd in the Saxon period: the original 'basilican' type and a postulated tenth century one built at its east end. There is a tradition that Lydd church was originally a minster (a centre for a Christian mission) but there is no convincing evidence for this. It is recorded as subordinate to Lympe in the Domesday Monachorum of c. 1089.

The medieval church

At the beginning of the thirteenth century a new and larger church was built on a grand scale but incorporating the earlier structure in its north-west corner. It may then have been rededicated to All Saints. The first rector was recorded in 1283, and the church was valued at £36. 13s. 4d. in 1291 (*Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas IV). In the thirteenth century the rectory and the advowson of the church were appropriated to the abbey of St Maria de Gloria, Italy, and in 1326 the Italian abbey granted the lease of their rectorial rights to Tintern Abbey, which retained the advowson until 1536 when it reverted to the archbishop of Canterbury.

The church built c. 1230-1240 was a statement of Lydd's importance and wealth. Of ragstone rubble, it had a large chancel, with two side chapels that stopped short of the east end, and a long, aisled nave. During the fourteenth century new windows were inserted, the nave was altered in the fifteenth century when the three western bays were rebuilt in perpendicular style and a hermitage was added on to the east end of the south chapel. In 1442-6 Thomas Stanley, a senior mason of Canterbury cathedral built the great west tower in ragstone; it has an unusual double doorway and a peal of six bells. The crocketed pinnacles and low battlements were added in the early sixteenth century, making the tower c. 40m high.

4.2.1.4 Industry and trade

The Cinque Ports connection

After the Norman Conquest, William I appears to have continued the ship-service arrangements that had evolved during Edward the Confessor's reign, and which are believed to have been basis on which the Cinque Ports were founded. In 1111 Henry II granted charters to the original Cinque Ports (Sandwich, Dover, Hythe, New Romney and Hastings) and the Two 'Antient Ports' of Winchelsea and Rye, giving them rights and privileges in return for supplying up to 57 fully-manned ships for the king's use. Although Lydd was still an unprivileged limb at that time, it became an 'incorporated limb' in 1155, responsible for providing one fifth of New Romney's ship-service in return for the freedoms and privileges of being an incorporated member. It is said to have become 'a quasi-borough' at that time. The Great Royal Charter of Edward I, dated 1278, states that Romney was to provide four ships and Lydd to provide one.

In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the Cinque Ports Confederation saw much action, both in the wars with France and against rising levels of piracy, but at this time, and particularly at the end of the thirteenth century, the ports of Lydd and New Romney were becoming blocked by shingle banks.

4.2.1.5 The town council

The town corporation was formed after the charter of 1154, in which Henry II gave full privileges of the Cinque Ports to the men of Lydd. The Corporation took the title of the Bailiff, Jurats and Commons of Lydd, with the bailiff being appointed each term by the chief lord of the town (that is, the archbishop of Canterbury). In 1475, the archbishop granted the town the right to elect its own bailiff, and each year thereafter the twelve jurats and the common council (Commonalty) assembled in the parish church on St Mary Magdalene's day for the election. The corporation dealt with legal matters at regular sessions held in the courthouse, so the town was virtually self-governing and independent of both the archbishop and New Romney, even though Lydd remained a limb of New Romney.

4.2.1.6 The court hall

The town corporation petitioned for various 'religious' buildings after the Dissolution, probably including a fifteenth century two-storeyed timber-framed and jettied building with hall above and shops on the ground floor. After refurbishment it was used as the new courthouse – the administrative centre for Lydd, although an older courthouse still stood nearby. There was a lock-up (originally for the freemen – it appears to have been built when a number of young well connected men ran amuck) situated between its back wall and the churchyard wall, and the town stocks stood outside.

4.2.2 *The post-medieval period*

Although Lydd continued to prosper throughout Elizabeth's reign, with many new houses being built, its prosperity declining rapidly in the seventeenth century, by which time it had long ceased to be a port although there was still limited access to the sea along Jury's Gut.

4.2.2.1 Markets and fairs

In 1657 the market at Lydd was still being held weekly on a Thursday, and the annual fair was on 13th July. They both survived until 1874 when the fair was abolished because of drunkenness and rowdy behaviour; the then market declined and was finally discontinued.

Both market and fair were held along the length of the High Street, where a guildhall was built in the eighteenth century. The structure originally stood on pillars, with the open ground-floor accommodating market stalls and a new town lock-up.

4.2.2.2 The manor

After the Dissolution the manor of Bishop's Wick in which Lydd stood reverted to the Crown but administration remained in the town's hands, as it did up to the twentieth century. The town was able to abolish the rights of common and sell part of the manor to the War department in 1883 and then acquired the right to do what it wanted with the remainder of the common land. Peppercorn rents were being collected until the 1960s (pers. comm. B. Coatts)

4.2.2.3 The church

In 1748, the six bells were removed and recast and two added to give a peal of eight, with the 'bohmer' (curfew) bell being regularly rung at 8pm until 1972. The church was drastically restored in 1887, but in 1940 enemy bombing destroyed most of the east end and further damage was incurred from flying bombs in 1944. Parts of the church were restored between 1951 and 1953, and the chancel was completely rebuilt in 1958.

4.2.2.4 Other religious organisations

The Methodists built a church in New Street in 1905, and the Roman Catholic church of St Martin of Tours was built at the west end of the High Street in 1925 to replace a wooden building which had been destroyed by fire. The Baptists have a Mission chapel in Ness Road. There was a Quaker burial ground so presumably also at one time a Meeting House (pers. comm. B. Coatts).

4.2.2.5 Industry and trade

The Cinque ports connection

In 1588, Elizabeth ordered Lydd and New Romney to provide a ship to join the fleet against the Spanish Armada. Neither having a harbour, nor anything bigger than a small fishing boat, they had to hire a ship, *The John of Chichester*, at a cost of £300. Lydd paid only a fifth of the cost, leaving New Romney to pay the rest even though by then Lydd was three times wealthier than New Romney. This was the last offensive operation carried out by the Cinque Ports Confederation, although the Confederation is still maintained, and today Lydd is still a limb of New Romney.

Agriculture

By the sixteenth century, Lydd was no longer a port and its economy was mainly agricultural (both arable and livestock), with fishing off the beaches of Dungeness also important. In common with other towns and villages before the industrial revolution, Lydd was largely self-supporting. Even by the mid-sixteenth century, craftsmen and tradesmen such as carpenters, blacksmiths, cobblers, millers, brewers and innkeepers, butchers, bakers, and shopkeepers and surgeons served the needs of the population of the town, and farms in the environs provided employment for agricultural labourers. Sheep farming predominated.

Mills

Symonson's map of Kent dated 1596 shows two windmills at Lydd, one to the north-west of the town and one on the Rype in the south-west. They are also marked on maps from 1769 (Figure 5) and the 1790s (Figure 6). The mill in the north-west was probably demolished before 1800 as it does not appear on the map of 1800-1805 (Figure 7), but the mill on the Rype and its successor on the same spot survived until 1900. The New Mill, north-east of the church, was built as a smock and stage mill in 1805 and was also used as a navigational marker on ships' charts. It had been stripped of its sweeps by 1920, and after being used as a store and falling into decay, it was destroyed by a fire in 1927.

Inns

In 1686 the inns of Lydd provided 13 guest beds and stabling for 25 horses. By 1847 there were five inns and four beer-houses in the town, including the George Inn, the Dolphin Inn, the Ship, the Hope and Anchor and the New Inn. The Railway Hotel was built in Station Road in 1881.

The brewery

The Lydd Pale Ale Brewery was established in 1862, when Edwin Finn purchased the Sun Brewery, which had been trading since c. 1830. He also acquired Alfred White's Brewery in the High Street where a new establishment was built in 1885. After changing hands several times, it closed in the 1930s. The brew house and maltings were demolished in the early 1990s, but some of the ancillary buildings survive.

Coaching and carrier services:

Lydd did not stand on a main coaching route but had a local service to Ashford. The road from New Romney to Lydd was turnpiked 1750 –1780, and by 1836 there was a daily coach service from The George Inn in the High Street to Ashford where there were connections with London and other towns. Several carriers also operated between Lydd, Ashford, Dover and Rye.

4.2.2.6 The town council

When Lydd became an ‘incorporated limb’ of the Cinque Ports in the twelfth century it did not acquire full borough status, although it tried to achieve this at the accession of James I. It was blocked by New Romney (a borough by 1564), with an ensuing lengthy dispute about the boundaries of the two towns. Lydd finally became a borough in 1855 when the bailiff became the first Chartered Mayor of the new Borough Council. The bailiff and jurats often met in the courthouse or the church for their council meetings until 1793 when a new guildhall or town hall was built in the High Street. The building was refronted in the early nineteenth century, and the ground floor, which was originally open, was enclosed to provide offices. In 1974, governmental reorganization stripped Lydd of its borough status when it was absorbed into the new Shepway District Council (pers. comm. B. Coatts).

4.2.2.7 The old court hall

During the early post-medieval period, the court hall acquired after the Dissolution, generally known as the Common House, continued to serve as the courthouse, with the arms of Edward VI still adorning it. In 1556 there were still two courthouses in roughly the same area, although the earlier one had fallen out of use. In 1743 the new courthouse building, no longer owned by the corporation, was enlarged although the western end was demolished. The new structure was re-named the ‘Gaol House’ and was let as a dwelling. During the twentieth century it was converted into a shop and dwelling.

4.2.2.8 The railway

In 1851, the South Eastern Railway Company had opened a line between Ashford and Hastings through Appledore, north-west of Lydd. In 1881-2 a line was built from Appledore to Lydd for passenger traffic and to facilitate transport to Lydd’s camp for the militia (from 1883 the military camp on land bought from the Corporation) . A station goods yard and a passing loop were provided and The Railway Hotel was built nearby. In 1883-1884 services were extended to Dungeness, Lydd Camp and New Romney. Passenger services were withdrawn in 1967.

4.2.3 *The modern town*

Today Lydd is still relatively small, more a large village than a town, not having experienced the growth of some other small market towns such as Ashford, Sevenoaks and Tonbridge. Its centre contains a few shops, pubs and other local services, and also a number of sixteenth/seventeenth century and later buildings. Only a few earlier buildings survive without alteration, making dating difficult.

The core of the town around the church, the High Street, Cannon Street and New Street, has been subject to some recent change, with many earlier buildings having been replaced and gaps infilled during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. There has been some encroachment on the common land of the Rype, particularly in the south-west, and the open

space remaining today is merely the remnant of a much more extensive open area. There has been some ribbon development along new roads. Lydd Camp and extensive firing ranges were established south of the town during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These have limited urban expansion to the south. The railway line defines the town on the north-east, and marshland lies to the east and west; so twentieth century housing has been confined to the south-west, north and east of the historic core.

The lack of major modern development can be seen by comparing early maps (Figures 5-7) with the modern OS map. In its environs, Lydd Airport (Ferryfield) was established to the north-east in 1954, and large gravel pits encircle the town. Local employment is provided at the airport, the camp, gravel pits and the nuclear power station at Dungeness, but a growing sector of the working population commute to employment centres such as Ashford and Folkestone. Although still part of the town's economy, agriculture employs few people today.

4.2.4 Population:

The Domesday Book entry in 1086 makes it difficult to estimate the population of Lydd, although the manor of Langport, in the entry for which it may have been included, probably had 240–300 inhabitants who may have been concentrated in the town and its immediate environs. The figure for Lydd itself had, however, grown to 757 in 1563. During the 1790s the population was *c.* 1,000, and in the first official census of 1801 a population of 1,303 was recorded. By 1851, the population had increased to 1,605, a small increase at a time when most towns had experienced rapid growth. Thereafter, the population continued to rise slowly, reaching a peak of 2,874 in 1911. Between 1911 and 1961, the population declined slightly to 2,685 in the census of 1961. Since then, however, with the building of many new housing estates and the growth of Lydd-on-Sea nearby, the population has grown more rapidly. It had reached 5,318 by 1991, almost double that of 1961.

5 URBAN CHARACTERISTICS

The following summary of Lydd's urban characteristics has been divided into those of the medieval and the post-medieval periods (ie. pre- and post-1540). For the post-medieval period the focus has been on the principal features. The Ordnance Surveyors' field drawing of 1800 is taken as the basis for the historic town plan. This has been chosen because it reflects the town in its pre-industrial and pre-railway phase, that is, the period before nineteenth and twentieth century development changed the medieval or post-medieval urban layout.

5.1 Medieval plan components and medieval urban features (Figures 9 and 10):

The settlement at Lydd appears to have developed by the mid-eighth century on a gravel spur formed by long shore drift and previously occupied during the Romano-British period. The site was alongside the south-eastern side of an inland lagoon, fed by a number of waterways, with access to the open sea through a tidal estuary to the north. A church and churchyard (PC1) and harbour or harbours (PC2) developed there in the Saxon period, and were then supplemented by the market place (PC3) to the north, west and south-west of the church. Groups of tenements grew up along both sides of the High Street (PC 5-8), and subsequently encroached upon the churchyard and the Rype common (PC4).

Although the early plan-form of Lydd seems relatively simple, comprising the principal elements of church, harbour, market and tenements, two factors probably influenced development. Proximity to the shoreline may well have been desirable for economic reasons,

and presence of the Rype ensured that occupation was confined to the strip of land along High Street. The chronology of Lydd's development is as yet far from clear.

PC1. The Church and probable original extent of churchyard, with encroachments to east and south

- a) (MUF1) The parish church of All Saints (DoE 1973, 1).
- b) (MUF2) 1 Coronation Square, Woolley Ltd., Ironmonger. At south-east corner of medieval market place. A timber-framed building probably built in fifteenth century and taken over by the town in 1542 for use as a Courthouse, when money was spent on its modifications. It was refaced and partially rebuilt in the eighteenth century, and is now a shop with an attached house (DoE 1973, 5; pers. comm. B. Coatts).
- c) (MUF 5) 5 New Street. Fifteenth century 4-bay timber-framed house with formerly open 2-bay hall and storeyed ends (Pearson *et al.* 1994, 82)
- d) (MUF 6) 13-17 New Street. Late fifteenth century, 6-bay timber-framed building, possibly not domestic in function (Pearson *et al.* 1994, 82-83, fig. 104)

PC2. Possible sites of the Saxon and early medieval harbours.

PC3. The Medieval Market Place.

- a) (MUF3) Corfu House, 8 Coronation Square. At south-west corner of medieval market place. A fifteenth century timber-framed house, altered in the eighteenth century. Ground floor in painted brick, upper floor timbered and studded (DoE 1973, 5).

PC4. The Rype. Remnant of common land belonging to Lydd Corporation, with encroachments.

- a) (MUF 9) Rype Cottage, Manor Road Fifteenth century timber-framed 4-bayed house with later additions (Pearson *et al.* 1994, 83-84, fig. 105).

PC5. Group of tenement plots fronting the north side of the High Street.

- a) (MUF 4) 16 High Street. Early fifteenth century open 2-bay hall of Wealden house abutting 16th century cross wing in adjacent building (Pearson *et al.* 1994, 82).

PC6. Group of building plots fronting the north side of the High Street.

- a) (MUF 8) The Paddocks, 80 High Street. Late medieval house with latter additions (pers. comm. B. Coatts).

- PC7.** Possible group of tenement plots fronting the south side of the High Street, the west side of Cannon Street and the north side of Park Street.
- PC8** Possible group of tenement plots fronting the south side of the High Street.
- PC9** Possible group of tenement plots fronting the south side of Park Street and the west side of Skinner Road.
- a) (MUF 7) 4-5 Park Street. Late fifteenth century timber-framed house. Formerly open 2-bay hall and upper end of Wealden house (Pearson *et al.* 1994, 83).
- PC10.** Possible group of tenement plots fronting the south side of Station Road and the east side of Ness Road.
- PC11.** Later building plot fronting the south side of Eastern road and the east side of Ness Road.
- PC12.** Later building plot fronting the south side of Eastern road and the east side of Ness Road.

5.2 Post-medieval plan components and post-medieval urban features (Figure 11)

During the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries, the essential plan form of Lydd as indicated on Figure 9 was retained and so no post-medieval plan components map has been produced, but many new buildings were constructed along replacing earlier structures and infilling some gaps, and the churchyard and Rype were heavily encroached. In the twentieth century housing development took place to the north-east, east, south-west and west of the town centre and the Rype was reduced to its present size.

- PC1.** The Church and probable original extent of churchyard, with encroachments to east and south.
- a) (PMUF1) The parish church of All Saints (DoE 1973, 1).
- b) (PMUF13) Chestnut Cottages, Church Road. A pair of mid-nineteenth century cottages in painted brick, with weatherboarding to first floor (DoE 1973, 5).
- c) (PMUF14) 1-2 Church Road. An eighteenth century front to an earlier building, with a modern shop front built out in front of the north-west half of the house (DoE 1973, 4).
- d) (PMUF36) 9-11 New Street. A pair of mid-nineteenth century buildings, weatherboarded and with nineteenth century shop fronts (DoE 1973, 17).
- PC2.** Possible sites of harbour (now drained land and partly built over).
- a) (PMUF2) The Grange. A large eighteenth century house of two parallel ranges (DoE 1973, 6).

- b) (PMUF41) Poplar House, Poplar Lane. A sixteenth century farmhouse of red brick with later additions, now cream-coloured stucco (DoE 1973, 18).
- PC3.** The Market Place. After 1832 the road north of the churchyard was narrowed to expand the gardens of The Grange (PMUF2), and the market no longer used Cannon Street and Coronation Square.
- a) (PMUF15) 1 High Street. An early nineteenth century L-shaped building, with double curved shop windows with a door between north front, single curved shop window to west (DoE 1973, 6).
 - b) (PMUF16) 9-13 Cannon Street. A seventeenth century, T-shaped timber-framed building, refronted with stucco in the eighteenth century, and with three small nineteenth century shop windows and one large one added later (DoE 1973, 2).
- PC4.** The Rype. Remnant of common land belonging to Lydd Corporation, with encroachments.
- a) (PMUF26) 8 New Street. An eighteenth century two-storeyed house in painted brick (DoE 1973, Local List).
 - b) (PMUF27) The Dolphin Hotel, South Street. An eighteenth century timber-framed building with a modern public house front (DoE 1973, 20).
 - c) (PMUF28) 4 South Street. An eighteenth century house (DoE 1973, Local List).
 - d) (PMUF39) 32-34 New Street. Once The Rising Sun Public House, now Sunrise Cottage, Sunset Cottage and Ladson Lodge. Early nineteenth century L-shaped building of painted brick with some tile-hanging to first floor (DoE 1973, 16).
- PC5.** Group of tenement plots fronting the north side of the High Street.
- a) (PMUF3) 6-10 High Street. Three cottages, shop and house all under one roof. The earliest, 'The Beehive' is dated 1715, the others are early nineteenth century (DoE 1973, 10).
 - b) (PMUF4) 12-14 High Street. Late eighteenth or early nineteenth century front to an earlier timber-framed building, now divided in two; 12 with an early nineteenth century shop window and 14 with a modern shop window (DoE 1973, 10).
 - d) (PMUF6) 18-20 High Street. Two small timber-framed cottages, which have been refronted in brick (DoE 1973, 11).
 - e) (PMUF7) 20 High Street, Nationwide Office. A late eighteenth century or early nineteenth century building (DoE 1973, 11).

- f) (PMUF8) 36-38 High Street. Two small early nineteenth century houses. 36 has a modern shop window, but is no longer a shop (DoE 1973, 11).
- g) (PMUF9) 40 High Street. An early nineteenth century cottage with a modern shop front (DoE 1973, 11).
- h) (PMUF10) 42-48 High Street. A row of four cottages, the exteriors of which appear to date from the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, but one of the cottages, 'The Don', has a date stone of 1693. Timber-framed behind, modern shop window added to 48, but is no longer a shop (DoE 1973, 12).

PC6. Group of building plots fronting the north side of the High Street.

- a) (PMUF38) Vine House, 62 High Street. A seventeenth century house with late eighteenth or early nineteenth century alterations and additions (DoE 1973, 13).

PC7. Possible group of tenement plots fronting the south side of the High Street, the west side of Cannon Street and the north side of Park Street.

- a) (PMUF17) 4-10 Cannon Street. A group of early nineteenth century houses, No. 10 is dated 1839 and has a curved nineteenth century shop front (DoE 1973, 3-4).
- b) (PMUF18) High Street House, High Street. Early nineteenth century building of painted brick, built on site of The Cage, sixteenth century licensed premises (DoE 1973, 7; pers. comm. B. Coatts).
- c) (PMUF19) 9 High Street, New Hall. An eighteenth century house (DoE 1973, 7).
- d) (PMUF20) The George Hotel, High Street. An early nineteenth century front to a possibly older building (DoE 1973, 7).
- e) (PMUF21) The Guildhall. An eighteenth century building, refronted in the early nineteenth century (DoE 1973, 8).
- f) (PMUF22) 15-17 High Street. A pair of early to mid-nineteenth century houses (DoE 1973, 8).

PC8 Possible group of tenement plots fronting the south side of the High Street.

- a) (PMUF23) 25 High Street. A probable eighteenth century house. The front is painted brick with two modern shop fronts, while the sides are partly or wholly tile hung (DoE 1973, 9).
- b) (PMUF24) 33-35 High Street. Two eighteenth century houses, possibly originally one (DoE 1973, 9).

- c) (PMUF25) 43-45 High Street. An eighteenth century building (DoE 1973, 9).

PC9 Possible group of tenement plots fronting the south side of Park Street and the west side of Skinner Road.

- a) (PMUF29) 6 Skinner Road, Old Prospect Bakery. An eighteenth century house of red brick on the ground floor, rendered white, with weatherboarding above, and shop premises to the east (DoE 1973, 19).
- b) (PMUF30) Skinner House, 2 Skinner Road. Dated 1695, later refronted in stucco (DoE 1973, 19).
- c) (PMUF31) 3 Park Street. Moon and Stars Café An eighteenth century house (DoE 1973, Local List).
- d) (PMUF33) The Royal Mail Public House, Park Street. Refronted in the eighteenth or nineteenth century (DoE 1973, Local List).
- e) (PMUF34) Bleak House, Bleak Road. An eighteenth century building (DoE 1973, Local List).

PC10. Possible group of tenement plots fronting the south side of Station Road and the east side of Ness Road.

- a) (PMUF11) Station Road. One house, originally three cottages built in the eighteenth century (DoE 1973, Local List).
- b) (PMUF12) The Star Public House. A seventeenth century-or earlier timber-framed building, faced in painted brick (DoE 1973, 20).

PC11. Building plot fronting the south side of Eastern road and the east side of Ness Road.

- a) (PMUF40) Eastern Road. An eighteenth century house (DoE 1973, Local List).

PC12. Building plot fronting the south side of Eastern road and the east side of Ness Road.

6 THE POTENTIAL OF LYDD

6.1 Archaeological resource overview

Only a few limited archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the town and its immediate surroundings, but at the time of writing, several large area archaeological excavations and watching briefs in advance of gravel extraction are being undertaken in several places to the north, east and west of the settlement. Although little is known about the extent of surviving archaeological sub-surface deposits within the town, there is a good possibility that some sub-surface archaeological deposits may have survived in those areas that have not been cellared, though medieval and earlier stratigraphy may be comparatively thin and not far below the present ground surface. If surviving medieval and earlier

stratigraphy can be located they could help establish the evolution and development of the market town.

6.2 Research questions

The purpose of this document is to develop policy for Lydd's urban archaeological deposits, particularly the historic core. None of the medieval and post-medieval components of the town has been archaeologically investigated and there is virtually no archaeological evidence for the economic base of the Saxon and medieval town.

6.3 Key areas for research

6.3.1 The origins of Lydd

The following need to be investigated

- The nature, date and extent of the earliest settlement remains at Lydd

- The earliest remains that can be classed as urban or proto-urban

- The relationship of Romano-British activity, especially saltworking, to the development of the town

- The origins, location and development of any early Saxon settlement

- The origins and development of the Saxon minster church

- The origins, location and development of a harbour

- The economic basis of the early medieval town and its industries, especially trade and saltworking

- The origins, location, extent and development of the market

6.3.2 Lydd in the medieval period

The following need to be investigated

- The development of the church

- The location and development of the market and fairs

- The location and development of the harbour

- The economic basis of the medieval town and its industries

- The development of the town as part of the Cinque Ports federation

- The impact of coastal changes and reclamation on the development of the town and the decline of the harbour

- The form and character of individual properties

6.3.3 Lydd in the post-medieval period

The following need to be investigated

- The development of the church and churchyard

- The location and development of the market and fairs

- The pattern of settlement and the relationship of individual plots to the settlement framework

- The nature, extent and chronology of occupation within the urban core

- The form and character of individual properties

- The economic basis of the town and its industries

6.3.4 General questions

- The evidence of artefactual remains in interpreting Lydd's pre-urban and urban role

- The palaeo-environmental history of the town

The discovery of both structures and artefacts would illuminate these topics. Small-scale archaeological sampling in individual properties in Lydd could provide answers to specific questions. Consideration should be given, however, to large-scale excavation over a number of properties, which would provide a wider picture, if desk-top assessment and field evaluation demonstrate the case. The position and importance of Lydd in the hierarchy of Kent towns can be solved only through excavation, field survey and consultation of historical documentation.

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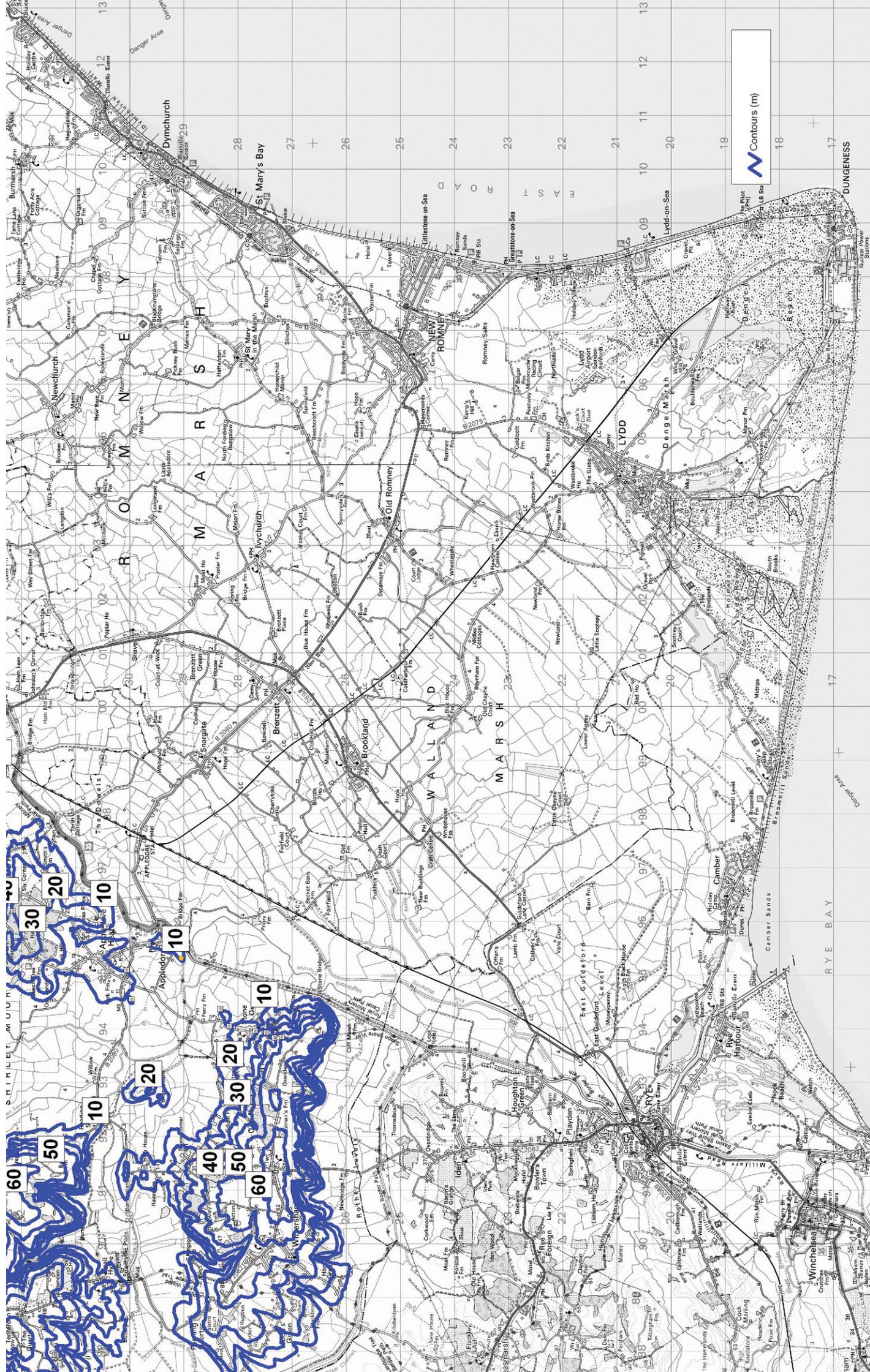
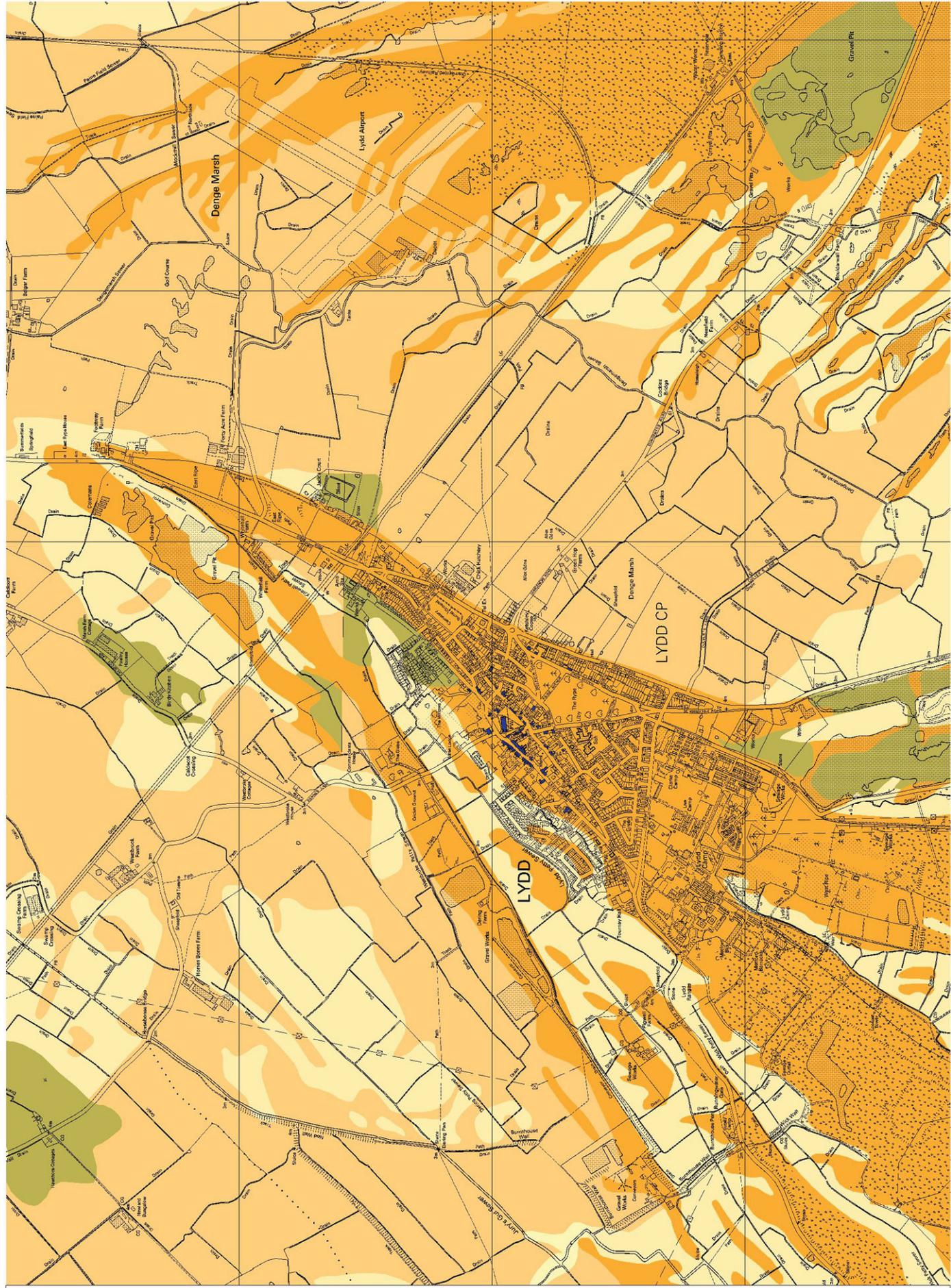


Figure 1 Map of Lydd showing contours

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Scale 1:15000 Figure 2 Map of Lydd showing geology

Legend	
	Drift Geology
	Landfill
	No Soil
	No Drift or Solid
	Brown Sand
	Marine Beach / Tidal Flats
	Stem Gravel Beach Deposits
	Marine (Ee Estuarine) Alluvium
	Clay (Sand Sand & Gravel)
	Calcareous Tuff
	Albium
	Dry Valley & Melbourn Deposits
	Peat
	Brickbath
	Unindented / Indented Flats (Gravel)
	1st Terrace River Gravel
	2nd Terrace River Gravel
	3rd Terrace River Gravel
	4th Terrace River Gravel
	5th Terrace River Gravel
	1st/2nd Terrace River Gravel
	2nd/3rd Terrace River Gravel
	4th/5th Terrace River Gravel
	Tallow Gravel
	Blen Mill Gravel
	Head
	Combe Deposits
	Head Brickbath
	Head Brickbath (Other)
	Head Brickbath 1st Terrace
	Head Gravel
	Pileas Gravel
	Clay-with-Fints
	Sand in Clay-with-Fints
	Disintegrated Blackheath Beds
	Solid Geology
	Cretaceous Weald Clay
	Ardleigh Sandstone
	Ashdown Beds
	Aberfeldy Clay
	Baptist Beds
	Blackheath Beds
	Bullhead Beds
	Clay & Lias in Weald Clay
	Clay in Tons Weald Clay
	Chyngate Beds
	Cuckfield Stone
	Folkestone Beds
	Gault
	Greensted Clay
	Hastings Beds
	Hole Beds
	Ironstone-Northeast Clay
	Large Full Lias Weald clay
	Leman Beds
	London Clay
	Lower Chalk Oolitic Marl
	Lower Greensted Clay
	Lower Tun Wells Sand
	Melbourn rock
	Middle Chalk
	No soil or solid
	Sand in Weald Clay
	Sand in head clay
	Singapore Beds
	Small Full Lias Weald clay
	Thicket Base Boreas beds
	Tunbridge Wells Sand
	Upper Chalk
	Upper Greensand
	Upper Greensted Clay
	Upper Tun Wells Sand
	Weald Clay
	Woodhead beds

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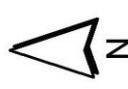


Figure 3. Map of Lydd showing archaeological remains

1:14434

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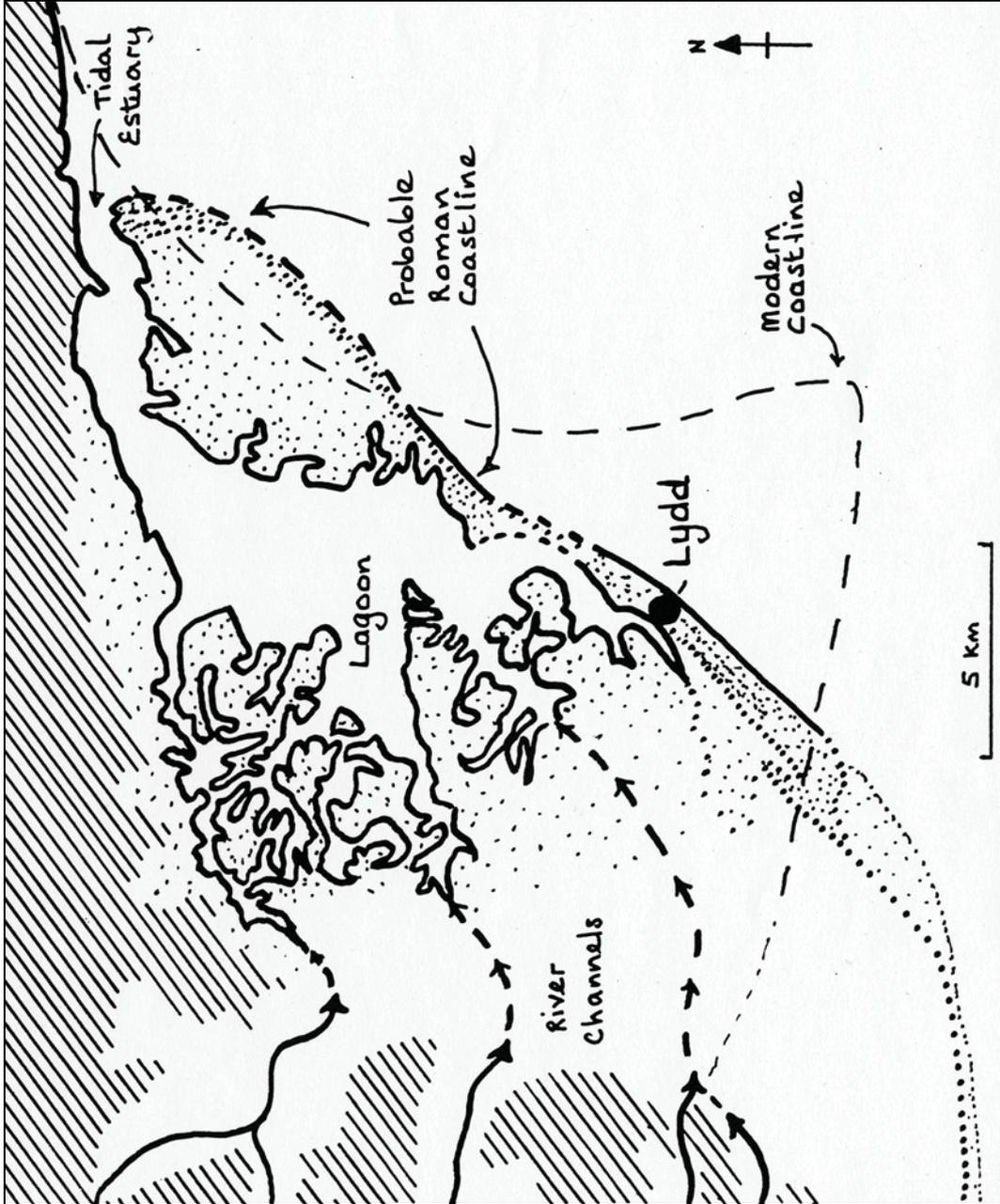


Figure 4. Map of Romney Marsh during the Romano-British period

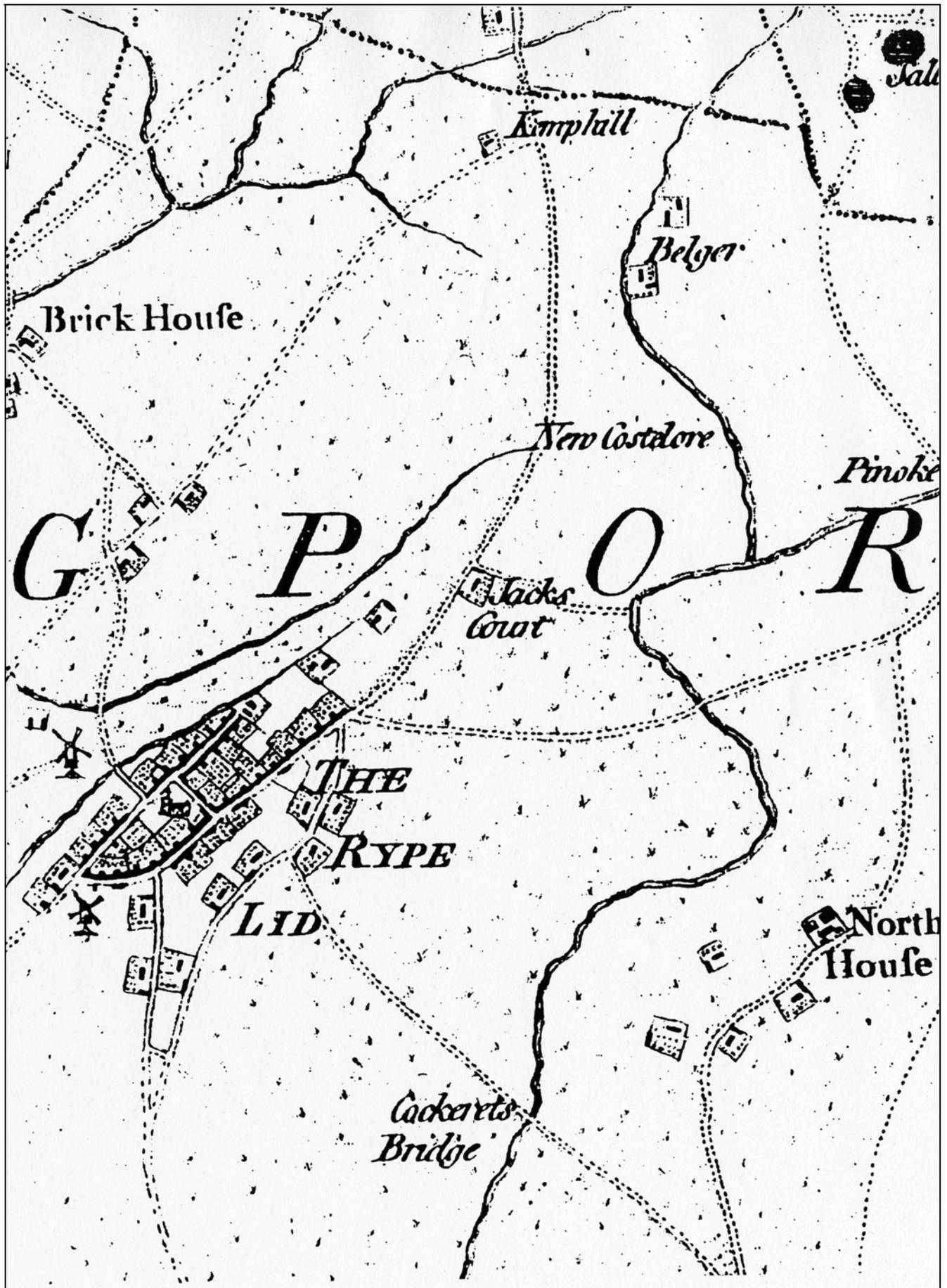


Figure 5. Andrews, Dury and Herbert's map of Lydd, 1769

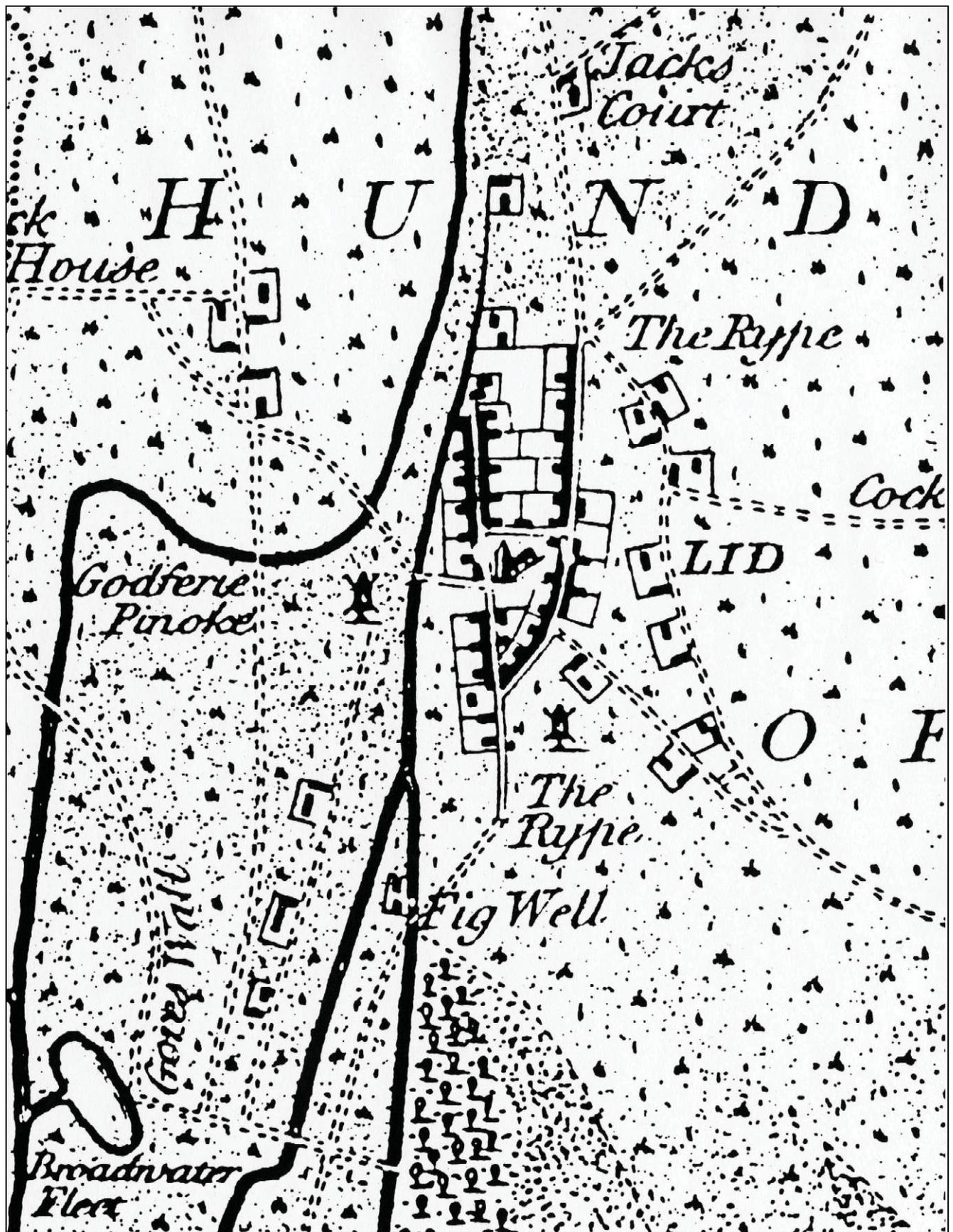


Figure 6. Hasted's map of Lydd, c.1790's

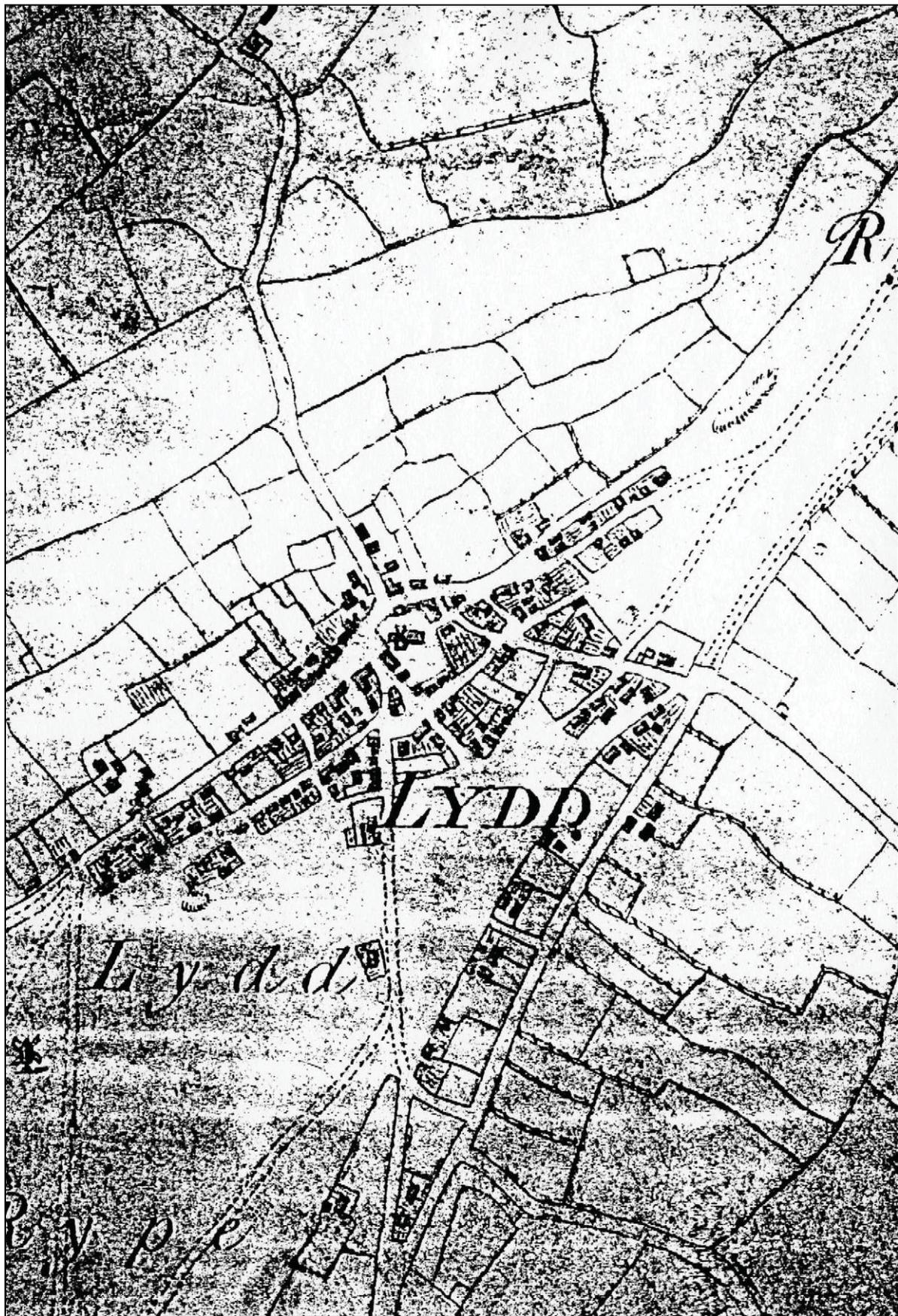
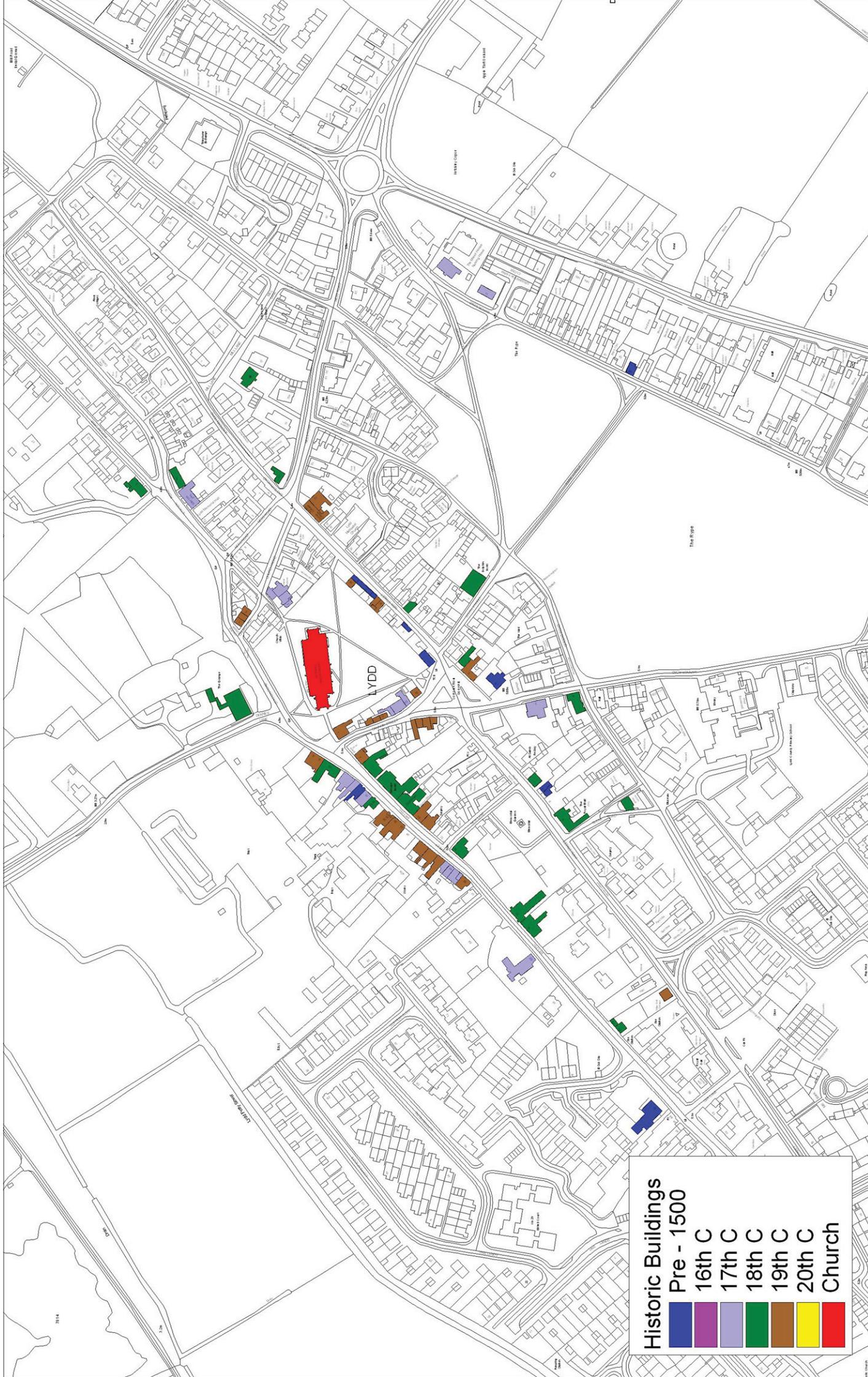


Figure 7. Ordnance Surveyor's field drawings for 1st Edition OS, c.1800-1805

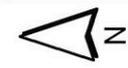


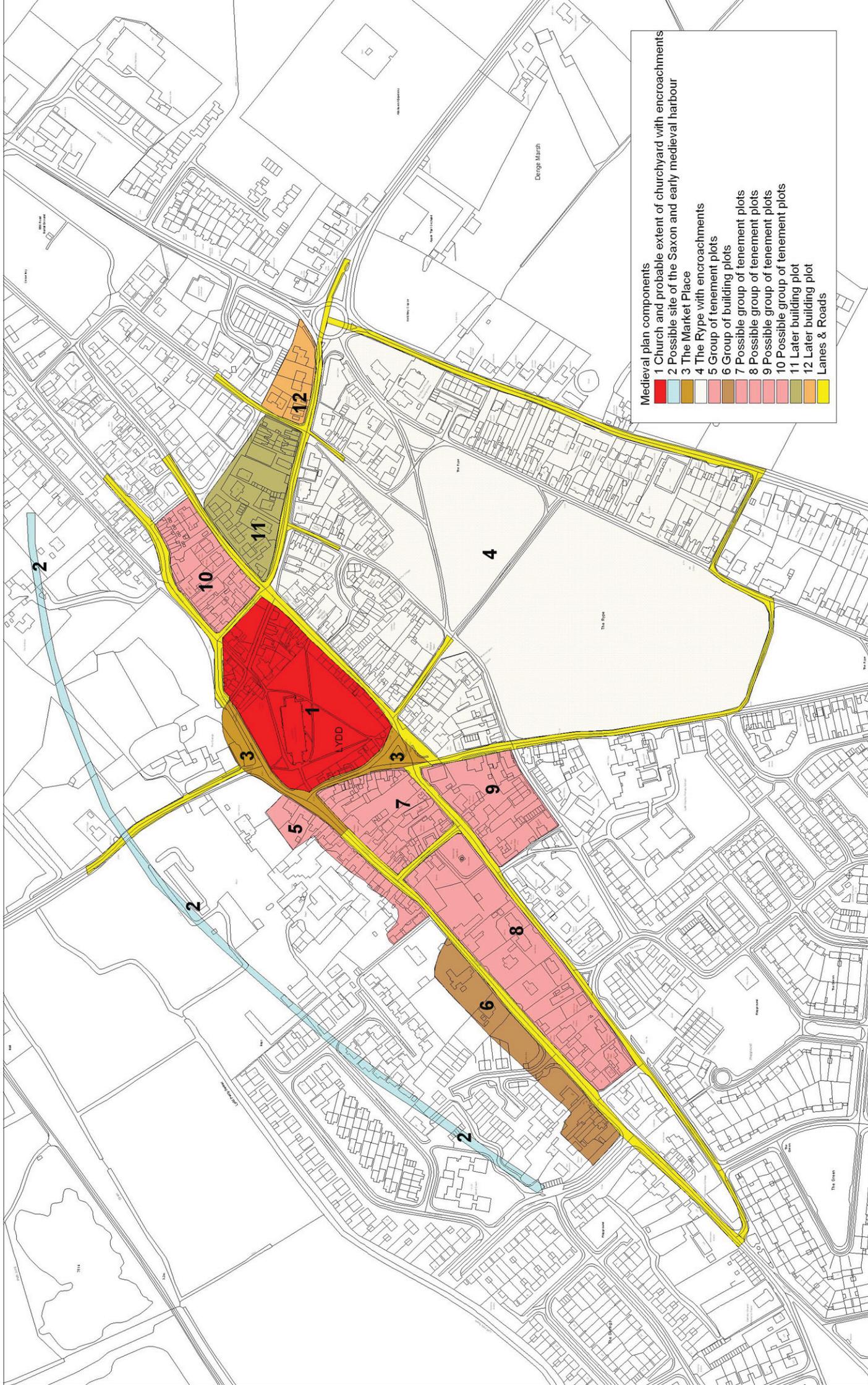
Historic Buildings	
	Pre - 1500
	16th C
	17th C
	18th C
	19th C
	20th C
	Church

1:2976

Figure 8. Map of Lydd showing historic buildings

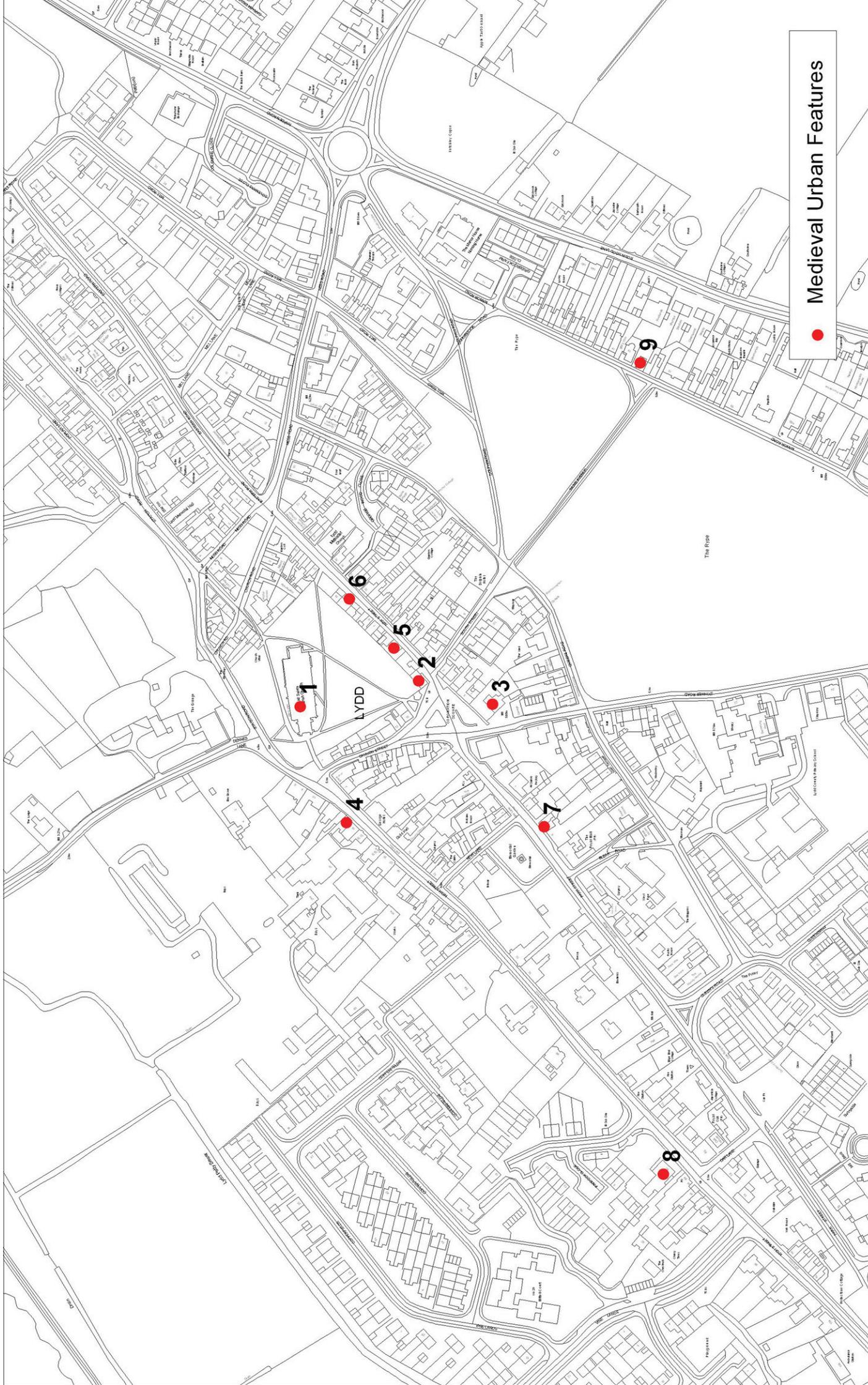
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- Medieval plan components**
- 1 Church and probable extent of churchyard with encroachments
 - 2 Possible site of the Saxon and early medieval harbour
 - 3 The Market Place
 - 4 The Rype with encroachments
 - 5 Group of tenement plots
 - 6 Group of building plots
 - 7 Possible group of tenement plots
 - 8 Possible group of tenement plots
 - 9 Possible group of tenement plots
 - 10 Possible group of tenement plots
 - 11 Later building plot
 - 12 Lanes & Roads

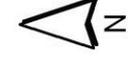
Figure 9. Map of Lydd showing medieval plan components



1:3369

Figure 10. Map of Lydd showing medieval urban features

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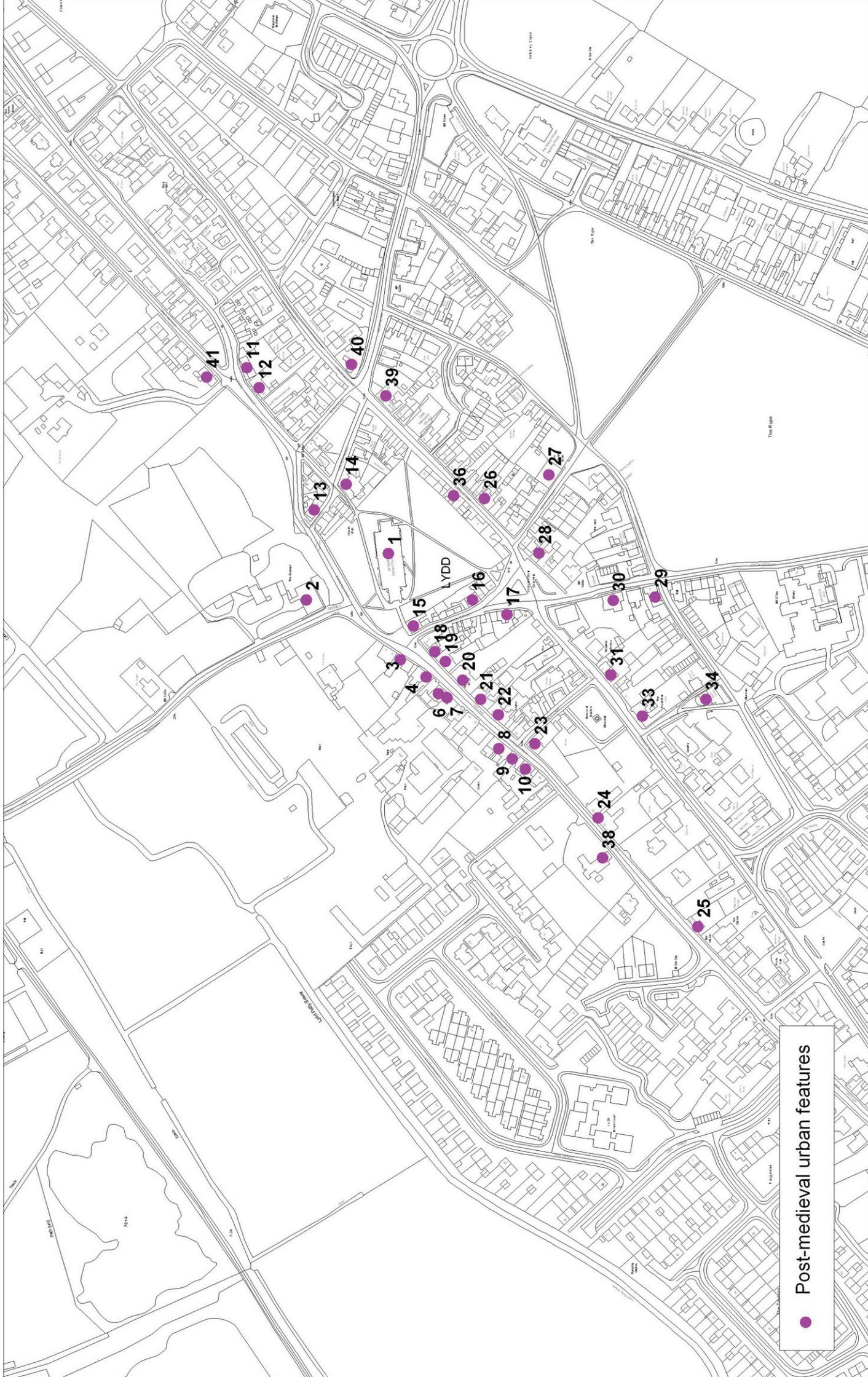
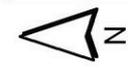


Figure 11. Map of Lydd showing post-medieval urban features

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APPENDIX I: KENT AND MEDWAY STRUCTURE PLAN – MAPPING OUT THE FUTURE: *DRAFT SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE (SPG 3) ON ARCHAEOLOGY IN HISTORIC TOWNS*

1. Introduction

1.1 The Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey, undertaken by Kent County Council, assesses the archaeological potential of the historic towns in Kent and Medway, particularly in relation to potential impacts from development. It constitutes draft supplementary planning guidance (as revised following consultation). Following adoption of the Kent and Medway Structure Plan (KMSP) (anticipated in late 2005) this draft guidance will be taken forward as Supplementary Planning Guidance to KMSP Policy QL8 [Archaeological Sites] which sets out the requirements for the conservation and management of archaeological sites and finds. The draft KMSP and the draft supplementary guidance on archaeology (SPG3) were subject to full public consultation in late 2003. The draft supplementary planning guidance has been revised in the light of the responses received to that consultation. Policy QL8 is also the subject of a Proposed Change put forward in 2004 prior to the Structure Plan Examination in Public.

Policy QL8: Archaeological Sites

The archaeological and historic integrity of scheduled ancient monuments and other important archaeological sites, together with their settings, will be protected and, where possible, enhanced. Development which would adversely affect them will not normally be permitted.

Where important or potentially important archaeological remains may exist, developers will be required to arrange for archaeological assessment and/or field evaluation to be carried out in advance of the determination of planning applications.

Where the case for development affecting an archaeological site is accepted, the archaeological remains should be preserved in situ. Where preservation in situ is not possible or justified, appropriate provision for preservation by record will be required.

Source : Kent and Medway Structure Plan:Deposit Plan September 2003 as amended by Proposed Pre – Examination in Public Changes: June 2004

1.2 Precisely defining what is a town is not straightforward; for the purposes of this study, places that can be seen historically to have fulfilled roles as central places socially and economically, and perhaps with a market, have been included. Inevitably the distinction between village and town is not always clear. The Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey includes some medieval towns that are no longer of urban character and extends to towns which developed in the eighteenth century. Roman towns that now only survive as buried remains in a rural context are not included. The Guidance is concerned with the impact of development on archaeological remains within towns rather than sites in the surrounding countryside. In particular it seeks to raise awareness of areas of archaeological importance

within a town, provide more accurate information on the extent of these areas and establish a consistent approach towards dealing with the impact of development proposals across Kent and Medway¹. Canterbury and Dover have not been included in the Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey, as a more detailed Urban Archaeological Database is being developed for Canterbury and one is proposed for Dover.

1.3 The Guidance is aimed at local planning authorities, developers and their advisers. It may also be of interest to landowners, householders and local historical groups. Pending adoption of the Kent and Medway Structure Plan, this Guidance amplifies Policy ENV18 of the adopted Kent Structure Plan 1996. Local Planning Authorities are encouraged to take the guidance into account in the preparation of their Local Plans/ Development Plan Documents and site specific Supplementary Planning Documents. The Guidance does not apply outside the identified urban areas and should be read alongside existing Local Plan policies on archaeology. The Guidance has been issued both as a Kent and Medway edition containing maps for all the settlements to which it applies and a district edition containing maps only for those settlements falling in the respective district area. There is no difference in the wording or application of the Guidance in either edition.

2. SPG Background

2.1 Kent's historic towns, some of which have been occupied since Roman times or even earlier, contain a wealth of evidence of past ways of life. This may take the form of buried archaeological deposits, standing buildings or structures, such as castles or town walls, or the present street patterns which may reflect past urban forms. At the same time, our towns need to develop as thriving communities. The Guidance aims to reduce conflict between the need for development and the need to preserve important archaeological remains, through the preparation of an ongoing and integrated strategy for conserving the urban archaeological resource.

2.2 The Government's policy on archaeological remains is set out in PPG16: Archaeology and Planning. It states (para. 6) that:

'Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.'

2.3 Archaeological remains are not always buried below ground and in many cases historic buildings within a town will contain important archaeological information, irrespective of whether they are Listed Buildings or not. Indeed, as noted in PPG15 (para. 2.15):

'Some historic buildings are scheduled ancient monuments, and many which are not scheduled are of intrinsic archaeological interest or stand on ground which contains' archaeological remains.'

¹ Please note that Kent County Council provides an archaeological service for the Medway area on behalf of Medway Council.

2.4 The means by which provision for archaeological preservation or recording is secured is also discussed in PPG16. In the event that archaeological work may be required prior to a planning decision being taken (para 21):

'it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken.'

If the planning authority is willing to grant planning permission but requires that preservation in-situ or archaeological recording take place (para 30):

'it is open to them to do so by the use of a negative condition i.e. a condition prohibiting the carrying out of development until such time as works or other action, e.g. an excavation, have been carried out by a third party.'

3. Urban Archaeological Zones and Guidance

3.1 The Guidance relates to 46 towns in Kent and Medway as listed in Section 9. A plan has been produced for each town (for Lydd here Figure 12) providing archaeological response zones based on the known importance of archaeological deposits in that town, which again derives from the Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey. The boundaries of these zones are related to the possible extent of archaeological deposits rather than modern boundaries. Key documents in assessing the archaeological potential of Kent's towns are the Ordnance Surveyors' Field Drawings of c. 1800 (held by the British Library). These provide consistent, fairly detailed cartography of the various towns before the population explosion of the 19th century. While they do not map the extent and layout of the towns in the medieval period, they nonetheless provide a useful baseline for assessing the extent and layout of the towns in the Middle Ages. In the case of applications for Listed Building Consent or where the building is historic in character, and where the proposal impacts on the historic fabric, then the Local Planning Authority will need to consider whether or not to consult the County Archaeologist in respect of considerations of archaeology or industrial archaeology. Similarly, developers considering proposals in these areas are encouraged to consult the County Archaeologist at an early stage in the design process. Four types of Urban Archaeological Zone have been identified although they will not necessarily be present in all the towns. The zones indicate:

Zone 1 – Areas of known national importance;

Zone 2 – Areas of known archaeological potential where clarification of the nature of this potential is required;

Zone 3 – Areas where archaeological potential is thought to be lower; and

Zone 4 – Areas in which archaeological remains have been completely removed.

Further information detailing the state of knowledge of the archaeology of each of these towns including analysis of their topography and historical development is available in the form of an Assessment Report. These reports can be purchased from the County Archaeologist (see section 7 for contact details).

3.2 **Zone 1** identifies, as suggested in PPG16 (para 16), archaeological remains of known national importance, and comprises both Scheduled Monuments and unscheduled remains. PPG16 (para 8) states that:

'Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation.'

3.3 Scheduled Monuments (formerly known as Scheduled Ancient Monuments) are protected under Part 1 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, and prior consent from the Secretary of State is required for all works affecting such monuments, whether or not those works require planning permission. Local planning authorities should secure, through the development control process, the protection of nationally important remains that are not scheduled.

3.4 Development proposals within Zone 1 that are likely to affect nationally important archaeological remains whether scheduled or not, should include a detailed archaeological assessment of the remains and a mitigation strategy setting out how the remains will be protected. Buildings and foundations may need to be designed and/or located to allow preservation of archaeological remains. Such considerations should be addressed at an early stage in the design process, if possible before a planning application is actually submitted, in order to avoid unnecessary costs.

3.5 The archaeological and historic integrity of sites within Zone 1, together with their settings, should be protected and where possible enhanced. Where development would adversely affect them permission will normally be refused.

3.6 Where permission is granted, conditions will normally be applied, or agreements entered into, to ensure that any necessary mitigation strategy is implemented. Applications for planning permission and other consents that affect the fabric of historic buildings, or other historic structures or earthworks, and/or that disturb the ground, should be accompanied by the following:

- i.) a detailed report on the character and extent of any archaeological remains likely to be affected; and
- ii.) a mitigation strategy detailing how any possible archaeological impacts would be avoided.

3.7 **Zone 2** contains archaeological remains, some of which may be of national importance but whose precise extent, quality or level of importance is currently not clear, and where clarification of potential is required. Early consultation with the local planning authority, preferably prior to the submission of a planning application, will enable the implications of the proposals to be assessed, the appropriate course of action identified, and expensive redesign costs avoided.

3.8 The archaeological and historic integrity of sites within Zone 2, together with their settings, should be protected and where possible enhanced. Further information will be needed in this respect before informed decisions can be made. Therefore development proposals

within Zone 2 that affect the historic fabric of buildings, or other historic structures or earthworks, and/or that disturb the ground, should be accompanied by a detailed report on the character and extent of any archaeological remains likely to be affected. Field evaluation may need to be carried out and the results made available prior to the determination of a planning application.

3.9 If significant archaeological remains are found to be affected by the proposals, preservation *in situ* of the remains will normally be sought. In some cases the need to preserve important archaeological remains may result in planning permission having to be refused. If permission is granted, a mitigation strategy detailing how preservation *in situ* is to be achieved should be submitted to and agreed with the local planning authority. Where preservation *in situ* is not justified appropriate provision for archaeological investigation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving will be required, in accordance with a written specification and timetable to be agreed with the local planning authority. Conditions will normally be applied to permissions or agreements sought to implement the mitigation strategy or programme of archaeological work.

3.10 **Zone 3** contains archaeological remains which on current evidence are of lesser importance. Development proposals within Zone 3 that affect the historic fabric of buildings, or other historic structures or earthworks, and/or that will disturb the ground should include provision for archaeological investigation, generally in the form of monitoring and/or borehole investigation, and the recording of finds and information of archaeological interest. If extensive or particularly important archaeological remains are unexpectedly encountered during the development process, there may be a need to arrange for their physical preservation and/or a more detailed programme of archaeological investigation and recording. Where permission is granted, conditions will normally be applied or agreements sought to implement the archaeological work.

3.11 **Zone 4** comprises areas where archaeological remains are known already to have been entirely removed by previous development, or other activity, including archaeological excavation. This Zone is only defined on the plan where it lies within the study area.

4. Outside the Urban Archaeological Zoned Area

4.1 Archaeological remains may be known or thought likely to exist outside the areas covered by the Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey and the Urban Archaeological Zones. Developers considering proposals in these areas are encouraged to consult the County Archaeologist at an early stage in the design process.

5. Updating of the Urban Archaeological Zones

5.1 As new archaeological and historical information concerning the historic towns becomes available, it may be necessary for the County Archaeologist in conjunction with the Local Planning Authority to revise the boundaries of the Urban Archaeological Zones.

6. Glossary of Terms

Scheduled Monument

Under the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 the Secretary of State has a duty to compile and maintain a schedule of monuments, such monuments having statutory protection. Monuments on the schedule are by definition of national importance and the

appropriateness of addition to the list is assessed against a set of criteria as set out in PPG16 Annex 4.

PPG15

Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (Department of the Environment and the Department of National Heritage 1994)

PPG16

Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (Department of the Environment 1990)

NB PPG15 and PPG16 are currently being revised and consolidated into a new Planning Policy Statement for the Historic Environment – PPS15

Assessment

This is normally a desk based activity bringing together all known evidence relating to the importance or potential of a given site or area.

Evaluation

This is normally supplementary work undertaken in the field (either non-intrusive such as fieldwalking or geophysical survey, or intrusive such as boreholing or trial trenching) to obtain further information on the character, extent, date and potential of a given site or area.

Mitigation

Archaeological mitigation aims to minimise the effects of proposed development and normally consists of either preservation *in situ* of the archaeological remains, and/or archaeological investigation, recording, publication and archiving, where preservation is not justified or possible.

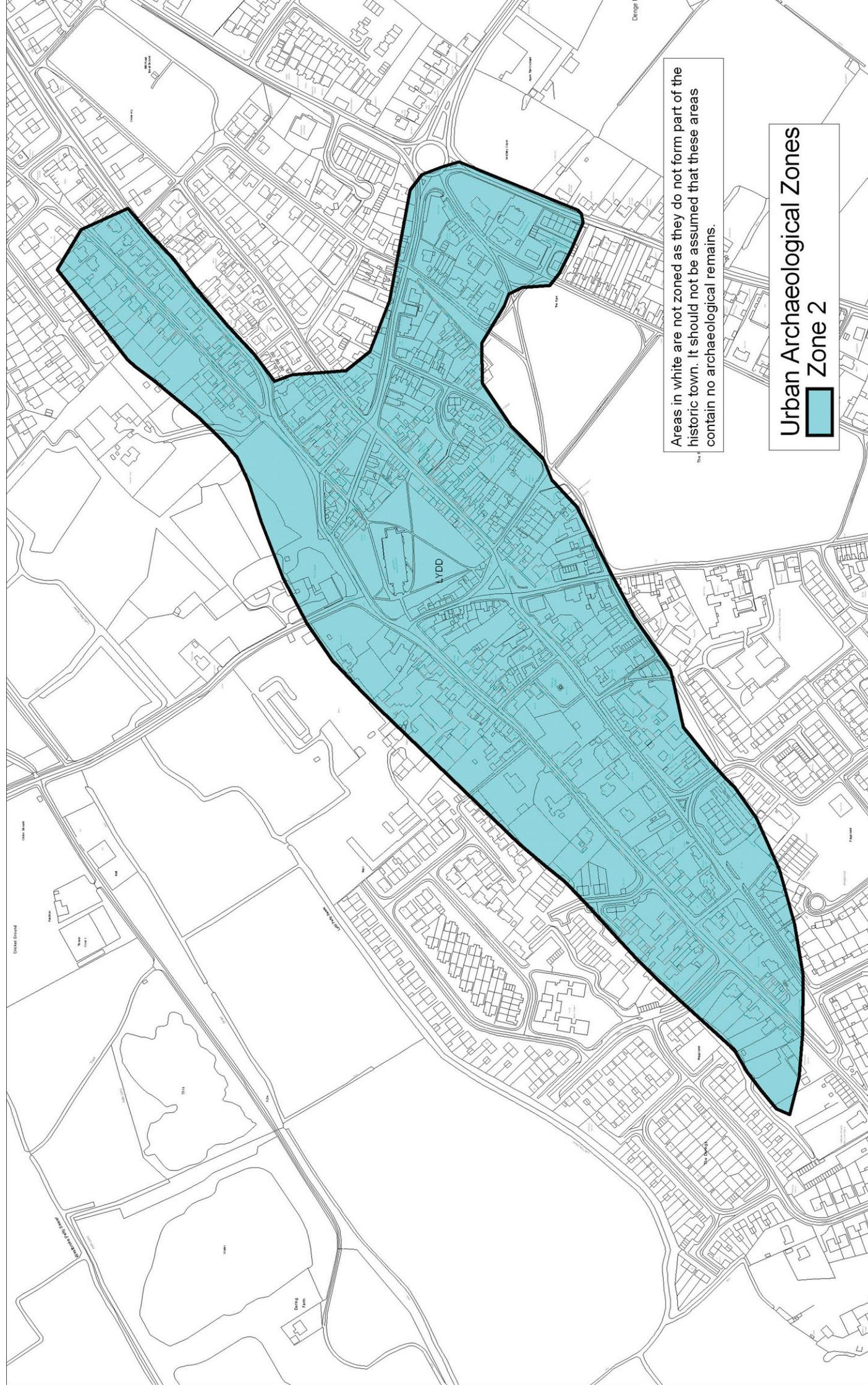
7. Useful Addresses and Contacts

County Archaeologist
Heritage Conservation Group
Kent County Council
Invicta House
County Hall
Maidstone
Kent
ME14 1XX
Tel: 01622-221541

English Heritage
Eastgate Court
195-205 High Street
Guildford
GU1 3EH
Tel: 01483 252038

8. List of Settlements to which draft SPG3 Applies

Appledore
Ashford
Charing
Chatham
Chilham
Cranbrook
Dartford
Deal
Edenbridge
Elham
Faversham
Folkestone
Fordwich
Gillingham
Goudhurst
Gravesend
Headcorn
Hythe
Ightham
Lenham
Lydd
Maidstone
Marden
Margate
Milton Regis
Minster in Thanet
New Romney
Northfleet
Queenborough
Ramsgate
Rochester
Sandwich
Sevenoaks
Sheerness
Sittingbourne
Smeden
Tenterden
Tonbridge
Tunbridge Wells
West Malling
Westerham
Whitstable
Wingham
Wrotham
Wye
Yalding



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Figure 12. Map of Lydd showing Urban Archaeological Zones

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