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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS
OF THE REAPPRAISAL OF
TYDD ST MARY AND TYDD GOTE
CONSERVATION AREAS
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SHC99)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Event LI 1552

Source LI 6354

PRN'S 23675 LI 81195

Lincolnshire County 23676 LI 81196

23677 LI 81197

0 6. OCT 00

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TYDD ST MARY AND TYDD GOTE
CONSERVATION AREAS
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SHC99)**

Work Undertaken For
South Holland District Council

September 2000

Report Compiled by
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A.P.S. Report No. 136/00

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1. SUMMARY

A desk-based assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological setting of the Conservation Areas of Tydd St. Mary and Tydd Gote, Lincolnshire. Several archaeological sites and findspots are located in the vicinity of the two Conservation Areas.

Prehistoric activity is absent from the area, and Romano-British (AD 50 - 410) activity is sparse. It is probable that, if any remains of these periods are present in the area, they are buried beneath later silts.

A settlement at Tydd is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 probably indicating a Late Saxon origin of Tydd St. Mary. The church is apparently situated on a saltern mound of Saxon date (410 - 1066). Evidence of pre-conquest salt-making is supported by the place-name Tydd which refers to saltern mounds.

Medieval (AD 1066 - 1500) settlement at both Tydd St. Mary and Tydd Gote was located to the west of the surviving sea bank (Roman Bank). At Tydd St. Mary the layout of the post-medieval settlement had a linear form along the principal roads. It is possible that the medieval settlement had the same plan.

A 14th century arch at Tydd Gote is probably part of one of three unlocated medieval chapels at Tydd. It is possible that this formed the focus for the settlement of Tydd Gote.

Potentially important earthwork remains of probable medieval saltern mounds were identified at Tydd St. Mary. These are presently under pasture and are comparatively well-preserved. Their close association with the surviving sea bank earthwork and the medieval settlement of

Tydd St. Mary increases their significance. In order to secure their long-term management, it is suggested that these earthworks may be worthy of protection as a scheduled ancient monument.

The post-medieval period (AD 1500 - 1900) saw expansion and in-filling at Tydd St. Mary. Tydd Gote seems to have flourished during this period, strongly influenced by the creation of a turnpike road and toll bar in 1764.

Only one previous archaeological investigation has been carried out within the two conservation areas. Relatively sparse previous development, particularly at Tydd St. Mary, means that unidentified remains may be fairly well preserved. Consequently, there is a necessity for archaeological investigations in these settlements to confirm the survival and preservation of Saxon and later remains.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by South Holland District Council to undertake a desk-based assessment of the Tydd St. Mary and Tydd Gote Conservation Areas, Lincolnshire. This was to form part of an appraisal of the current conservation areas of these settlements. This archaeological assessment was undertaken in accordance with a specification previously designed by Archaeological Project Services for the appraisal of the Holbeach Conservation Area.

2.2 Aims

The aims of the archaeological assessment were to gather and appraise all known

archaeological and historical information. Such location and assessment of significance would permit the formulation of an appropriate management policy for the archaeological resource of the Tydd St. Mary and Tydd Gote Conservation Areas.

3. TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

Tydd St. Mary is situated 9km north of Wisbech and 10km southeast of Holbeach, in the South Holland District of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The settlement of Tydd Gote lies 800m to the southeast of Tydd St. Mary village. This settlement crosses the adjacent county boundary into Cambridgeshire.

The existing Tydd St. Mary Conservation Area is centred around the church at the eastern end of the village (Fig. 2). It includes properties along Common Way and Church Lane to the west of the church and an area of largely open space between Mill Lane and the Main Road in the east. A proposed extension to the Tydd St. Mary Conservation Area includes the area around the junction of Church Way, Common Way and Rectory Road in the west and open space in the south to the Shire Drain. The proposed area conservation area is centred on National Grid Reference TF 444 186.

The Tydd Gote Conservation Area is centred on National Grid Reference TF 451 179. It consists of a west to east area along the Oldfield Cut incorporating roads leading off the spinal Main Road (Fig. 2).

This assessment examines the conservation areas and their surroundings within a 1.5km radius.

The local topography throughout the assessment area is generally low lying and flat. Tydd St. Mary and Tydd Gote both lie between 4m and 5m OD.

The settlements of Tydd St. Mary and Tydd Gote are predominantly situated on coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soil of the Wisbech Series. This soil type is associated with estuarine deposits and reclaimed marshland. An area to the northwest, north and east of Tydd St. Mary lies on medium silty calcareous alluvial gley soils of the Agney Series developed on marine alluvium (Robson 1990, 9; 36). Two bands of other soils types are present to the southwest of Tydd Gote. A strip of coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soil of the Romney Series is present between Tydd St. Giles and Tydd Gote. Immediately to the south is an area of silty to clayey pelo-gley alluvial soil of the Wallsea / Pepperthorpe Series. Both of these deposits are usually associated with roddons and creeks (Robson 1990, 23; 27; 34).

4. METHODS

Compilation of the archaeological and historical data relevant to the Conservation Areas involved examination of all appropriate primary and secondary sources available. These have included:

- historical documents, held in Lincolnshire Archives
- enclosure, tithe, parish and other maps and plans, held in Lincolnshire Archives
- recent and old Ordnance Survey maps
- the County Sites and Monuments Record
- the parish files of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire
- aerial photographs
- archaeological books and journals
- archaeological and aerial photograph information held at the National Monuments Record.

Information obtained in the literature and cartographic examination was supplemented by a site visit to investigate the present land use and condition. Results of the archival and field examinations were committed to scale plans of the area.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Historical data

Tydd St Mary is first mentioned in late Saxon charters relating to Thorney Abbey. These record that the estate of Tydd was bought by Bishop Aethelwold from Ealdormann Aethelwine and given to Thorney Abbey (Hart, 1966, 180). However, there is no other confirmation that this was the case (Sawyer 1998, 244). King Edgar is also recorded as having granted privileges of land at Tydd St. Mary to Thorney Abbey in 973 AD (Hart 1966, 168). It appears that land in the parish remained associated with the abbey until it was dissolved in 1539.

Tydd is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as *Tite* and *Tid*. This place-name is derived from the Old English for a teat and refers to a slight hill, probably a saltern mound (Cameron 1998, 130). Tydd Gote is first mentioned as *Tyddegot* in 1361 (*ibid*). The term *gote* refers to gate or sluice at the outfall of a drain (Healey 1997, 17).

At the time of the Domesday Survey land at Tydd St Mary was held by the King, Ivo Tallboys and Guy of Craon (Morris 1986). The King's manor had been held by Earl Algar before the Norman Conquest and had consisted of 5 carucates of land and 1 bovate of taxable and land for 3 ploughs. The King had 1 plough and 16 villagers, 5 smallholders and 1 freeman had 8 ploughs. There were 80 acres of meadow and a fishery with woodland.

Ivo Tallboys' holding included 3 carucates of land and 2 bovates taxable with land for 2 ploughs. There were 9 villagers and 1 smallholder with 3 ploughs. Importantly, he is also recorded as having a church at Tydd. Guy of Craon's land was in jurisdiction of the manors of Holbeach and Whaplode and consisted of 12 bovates of taxable land and land for 1 plough. There was 1 freeman and 1 villager attached to his holding.

The population would in reality have been higher than the 34 recorded, although it is difficult to make an accurate estimate of the true total. The recorded population suggests that Tydd was a relatively large settlement at that time. However, it has been suggested that the values of population and land recorded in the Domesday Book for Tydd may also include the settlement of Long Sutton (Darby 1971, 58). Consequently, the apparent size of the settlement at Tydd may be misleading.

Information about the development of the settlements of Tydd St. Mary and Tydd Gote during the medieval and early post-medieval periods is sparse. The Diocesan returns for 1563 recorded a total of 40 households in Tydd, which presumably included Tydd St. Mary, Tydd Gote and any outlying farms (Hodgett 1975, 193).

Although late Saxon salt-making is suggested by the place-name, there is very little documentary evidence of this activity at Tydd in the medieval period. However, one early 13th century reference to a salter occurs. John of Tydd is recorded as giving one 'mid' of salt a year to Kirkstead Abbey, on the third day before the Feast of St. Botolph at Tydd (Hallam 1960, 99).

Tydd church is mentioned in the Domesday Survey but the earliest surviving parts are of late Norman date. The majority of the structure dates from the 14th century. Further

details of the architecture of the church are discussed in Section 5.6 below.

In c.1160 the church was given to Thorney Abbey by Richard de Ros. However, there were many disputes over the conditions attached to transfer of the Advowson and the payment of dues which continued for over a hundred years (Latham, Edwards and Daniels 1995, 36).

It has been suggested that Nicholas Breakspear, who became Pope Adrian IV in the 12th century, may have been rector at Tydd church (Robinson and Robinson 1981, 275).

Three unlocated chapels are recorded at Tydd in the medieval period. These were dedicated to St. John, St. Mary and the Holy Trinity (Owen 1975, 21). The Chapel to St. John was situated in Taskereslane but it is not known where this was located.

The Bishops' visitation in 1602 recorded that the, *'south ile of the church and the steeple are much decayed, but the chancel is well repayred and decently kept'* (cited in Latham, Edwards and Daniels 1995, 36).

A late 18th century engraving by William Burgess shows the church and its immediate surroundings (Fig. 14). No buildings are shown close to the church. The large building to the left of the picture appears to be Tysdale House which survives on Common Way. The cottage to the right of the church does not appear to exist on contemporary maps.

A six bay brick and timber Parsonage thatched with reeds is recorded at Tydd St. Mary in 1606. It was located in Parsonage Field, which consisted of four acres to the east of Parsonage Lane. This road name was not recorded on any of the maps examined during the assessment and its location it

uncertain. However, it is possible that it was an earlier name for the present Rectory Road. The building was destroyed or demolished after 1679, probably between 1704 and 1718. During the 1930s its site was marked by an irregular mound from which *'many tons of bricks have been excavated'* along with lots of ash (English 1937, 12). It has been suggested from this evidence that the building may have burnt down.

A Wesleyan Chapel was established at Tydd St. Mary in 1859 and survives on Church Way. A Primitive Methodist Chapel was built at Tydd Gote in 1903.

The first school was established at Tydd St. Mary in 1740 in the will of Dame Martha Trafford. This building still survives on Common Way. A church school was built in 1857 at a cost of £784 (Peel 1965).

Drainage and sea defence has played an important role in the history of Tydd and the other parishes along the Wash coast. There is no obvious pre-Conquest sea bank at Tydd St. Mary or in Gedney, Lutton and Sutton parishes (Hallam 1954, 25). The so-called 'Roman Bank' which follows a north to south course between Tydd St. Mary and Tydd Gote appears to have formed part of the main sea bank of all Elloe by the late 13th century (Hallam 1954, 15). To the west of the villages was the Old Fendyke which seems to have been constructed as early as c.1190-5 (Hallam 1954, 29).

Commissions responsible for the maintenance of drains and banks are recorded from the late 13th century onwards. In 1293 one decided that the town of Tydd, along with several others, could not be preserved from damage except by straightening the stream of Shoft, now called the Shire Drain. In 1438 a commission at Wisbech concluded that the sea bank beginning at Tydd Gote ought to be raised to

a height of 50 feet. However, this may only have applied to the section between Tydd Gote and Wisbech and not northwards to Tydd St. Mary.

The prior of Spalding was responsible for maintaining a drain called Prior's Ee at Sutton from Tydd Graynes (possibly Grange) in Tydd St. Mary during the mid-15th century.

Evidence of early land reclamation at Tydd is sparse. Between 1234 and 1256 William Lungespe was given 10 acres in Tydd Fen by Hugh de Ros in the lands that he acquired there for him. Later that century, between 1253 and 1274, Prior John the Almoner of Spalding received 60 acres of land from Robert de Rodele in Tydd Fen. The size of these holdings in the reclaimed land of the fen suggests that they were divided in to enclosed fields. It is likely that the land was divided up and held in severalty from the time of its reclamation rather than becoming common land (Hallam 1954, 37-38).

It seems that reclamation continued into the following century as 65 acres of land in the new 'innings' of Tydd Marsh belonging to Henry de Lucy of Lincoln are mentioned in 1330. A further reference to 9 acres in the new 'pupresture' of Tidd occurs a few years later (English 1937, 23).

In 1631 an agreement was made between the principal landowners of Tydd St. Mary and Sir Cornelius Vermuyden and William Wise; *'Whereas the salt marsh called Tidd Saint Maries Marsh lying between the Old Sea Bank and a certain arm of the sea called the Washes or Wisbech River, and adjoining the said town of Tidd S. maries is and for the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, hath been an ancient marsh and pasture ground, and no part thereof hath at any time been deserted or gained for the sea...'* Vermuyden and Wise agreed to,

'inwall, bank, drain and lay dry the said marsh' in exchange for the remaining foreshore and 600 acres of the reclaimed land (English 1937, 23). The remainder of the reclaimed land became common belonging to Tydd St. Mary (Wheeler 1896, 132).

It is not completely clear which works were carried out by Vermuyden and Wise. Hill's Sluice at Tydd Gote, and Lowgate Cut and Angle Cut along the Shire Drain were created at about that time and may have been part of their scheme.

A local engineer, Charles Kinderley, realized in the early 18th century that the majority of the flooding of the inland areas was due to poor outfalls rather than inadequate banks. He proposed a scheme to improve the Wisbech outfall of the Nene by making a new cut from the Horseshoe to Foul Anchor, just east of Tydd Gote. The works were started in 1721 but met with fierce opposition and were pulled down. It was not until sixty years later that the scheme was fully implemented.

Improvements were made to Kinderley's Cut downstream from Foul Anchor in the early 19th century. This work reclaimed a large area and allowed a bridge at Sutton Cross Keys which was opened in 1830. The new cut resulted in part of Tydd St. Mary parish becoming isolated to its south. This land could only be reached directly by a ferry at Foul Anchor (English 1937, 25-26).

The economy of the parish appears to have been based on agriculture from the late medieval period onwards. Oil from rape-seed is recorded in Tithe records at Tydd St. Mary by 1534, indicating that this crop was grown in the parish (Owen 1971, 138). During the late-18th century woad was a locally important crop. This is recorded in the name of Woad Farm, which lies to the

northwest of Tydd St. Mary (Beastall 1978, 222).

By the late 18th century the common created by Vermuyden's reclamation had become overstocked and ruined. As a result of this it was enclosed and divided equally among the parishoners who had held common rights (Wheeler 1896, 132). The remainder of the parish was enclosed by an Act of Parliament in 1798. A number of new roads were laid out in the parish at this time, especially across the former common to the northeast of the village. The Roman Bank had previously been in use as a carriage way but was declared to be a common footpath between the Gote and Sharp's Bridge (English 1937, 29).

Despite the enclosure the old field-names of the parish survived into the 20th century. To the north of Tydd St. Mary, between Church Way and the South Holland Drain, were Middle Field and Salt Field (English 1937, 19). The latter of these names may provide an indication of previous salt-making activity in that area.

In 1764 a new turnpike road was created between Long Sutton and Wisbech (Wright 1993, 79). This was laid out just to the east of the Old Sea Bank at Tydd St. Mary and crossed the Oldfield Cut at Tydd Gote.

The importance of Tydd St. Mary was no doubt reduced with the completion of the bridge over the river Nene at Cross Keys Outfall in 1830. This bridge and the subsequent creation of a road along an embankment provided a direct crossing over the mouth of the Nene between Lincolnshire and Norfolk (Wright 1980, 7). This new route effectively bypassed Tydd St. Mary which had lain on the earlier route around the Nene estuary.

A small airfield was located at Tydd St.

Mary during the First World War. This landing ground opened in the summer of 1916 and was situated approximately 1.5km to the northeast of the village (Fig. 2, No. 13). It continued in use until May 1919 when it reverted to farm land (Blake, Hodgson & Taylor 1984, 184). Several buildings still survive at the south side of the site.

The Village Hall is located at the southeast corner of the field on Main Road. It was constructed c.1926 after the land was donated to the village by Harry Smith Banks (Robinson and Robinson 1981, 276).

5.2 Cartographic Data

The earliest map examined showing the assessment areas was a map of Wisbech Hundred (FWFM 1993). This was copied by Thomas Watts in 1657 from an earlier map of 1597 by John Johnson. However, it has been suggested that it may originally have dated to 1450 (Lynam 1945). Tydd St Mary church is represented although no other details of the village are shown (Fig. 3). The settlement of *Tydd St Epidy* [?] appears to be Tydd St. Giles. The channel crossed by *Tydd brigge* between these two settlements may be the Shire Drain, shown on later maps (cf. Fig. 4). The Wash (*Le Wash*) is shown immediately to the northeast of Tydd St. Mary separated from it by *Le Styre Goate*. This channel appears to correspond to the line of the medieval sea bank. *Le quatuer Goates* to the southeast of Tydd St. Mary survives as the settlement of Four Gotes c. 1km south of Tydd Gote.

Armstrong's 1778 *Map of Lincoln-shire* shows the settlements of Tydd St. Mary and Tydd Gote (Fig. 4). Tydd St. Mary is labelled simply as *St Marys*. The east to west road through the village is indicated with the church to the south of the settlement. The *Old Sea Bank* is shown to the east side of the Long Sutton to Wisbech turnpike road.

This is incorrect if it represents the surviving medieval bank, which lies to the west of this road. Further south along this road the settlement of *Tid Gout* is represented. This appears to lie mainly to the west of the turnpike road along the Shire Drain.

The earliest large scale map of the assessment area is the *Map of the Commons and Waste Lands in the Parish of Tidd St. Marys* which was produced in 1792/3 when these were enclosed (Anon 1793). Only the eastern part of *Tidd St. Mary* village is shown and the western extent of the settlement is not clear (Fig. 5). The area to the west of the church is labelled *Old Lands*, a name indicative of its location behind the sea bank. Several buildings, including the school, are indicated to the north of the church along the main road through the village. Further buildings, including a windmill, are represented behind the sea bank to the east of the church along what is now Mill Lane.

The settlement of *Tid Gote* is also not fully represented on the 1792 map (Fig.6). The main area shown lies to the east of the turnpike road. Toll gates are indicated on this road in the centre of the settlement, to the south of the Oldfield Cut along the Shire Drain. The possible earlier course of the Shire Drain is shown to the west of the turnpike road. However, to the east it appears to have been filled in and was marked as land held for the poor of the parish (Fig.6, field 93). The course of another *Old Drain* is indicated to the north of the settlement with a pond surviving at one point. The original name of this drain is not known but it could be the *Strye Goate* shown on the 1657 map. The *Old Sea Bank* is shown to continue south from Tydd St. Mary to the northwest of the settlement. It ran parallel to the turnpike road through Thomas Greaves' field.

Although of small scale, Bryant's *Map of the County of Lincoln* (1828) indicates the layout of the settlements at that time (Fig.7). It appears that Tydd St. Mary was quite extensive at that time with the majority of the settlement lying to the west of the church. Some buildings are shown to the east of the church, including the mill which is labelled. The site of the present Rectory is indicated at the western end of the village on what is now Rectory Road. The county boundary with Cambridgeshire is shown to follow the line of *High Bank* forming a loop to the north of the Shire Drain.

Tydd Gote also seems to have been larger by 1828 (Fig.7). It is not labelled specifically as a settlement but the *Tydd Gowt Inn* is marked. The village seems to have developed along the modern Station Road beside the Oldfield Cut.

The 1838 Tithe plan of Tydd St Mary (Anon 1838) show the two settlements in detail (Fig.8). The main road through Tydd St. Mary was labelled as a *Public Road* with *Mill Road* leading off to the south. However, the mill which had been indicated there on earlier maps was not shown, suggesting that it had gone by that date. The distribution of buildings is fairly sparse with only a few shown on Mill Road and along the public road north of the church. It is possible that not all buildings were shown on this map. Further buildings were indicated in the western part of the settlement, which is not shown on Figure 8.

The names of the large open fields in the parish are recorded on this map and in the related schedule. To the west of the village were *Bottom Field* and *Church Field*. *Green Field* was located to the north of the public road (Fig. 8, fields 433, 434, 435 and 437). The small fields making up Green Field were all recorded as pasture and it is possible that this field-name provides evidence of a former

village green. To the south of the church, between the *Old Eau* and the old sea bank, was *Old Field*. The name of this land can be contrasted with that of the fields to the east of the old sea bank which were all listed as *New Inclosures* in the Tithe schedule. All of the land south of the bank along the *Old Eau* south of *Church Field*, and west to the modern Rectory was labelled as belonging to Tydd St. Giles.

The 1838 map shows the settlement of *Tydd Gote* lying principally to the east of the turnpike road (Fig. 8). This was located along *South Drove*, now Station Road, and an un-named road, now East Road, south of the Oldfield Cut. Further to the south are two fields (Fig. 8, fields 454 and 455) which are recorded as *Old Marsh*. These lie on and adjacent to the possible former course of the Shire Drain. To the south of the village is the *North Level Cut* which was constructed in 1830. Evidence of the Old Drain and pond recorded to the north of the village in 1792 survived only as the south boundary of field 497 by 1838.

The second edition six inches to the mile Ordnance Survey map of 1905 shows the continued development of the two settlements. The expansion of Tydd St. Mary appears to have occurred mainly as ribbon development along Rectory Road at the west of the settlement (Fig. 9). The present rectory is located along this road and a surviving blacksmith's is shown at its north end. The main road through the village is labelled as a Roman Road, although this is not the case. This is probably due to the misinterpretation of the old sea bank as also being of this date and it subsequently being called *Roman Bank*. There were some buildings located to the north of the church on the main road, including the Five Bells public house and Trafford School which survive to the present. To the east of the church, on the present Mill Lane, were the Ship Inn and

Church Farm. There were no buildings shown to the south of the church in 1905. The drain south of the former Church Field was labelled as the *Shire Drain* with the route to the south being called the *Angle Cut*. It appears that it still formed the county boundary at this time.

Tydd Gote is shown to have developed on both sides of the former turnpike road by 1905. The lane between the Oldfield Cut and the North Level Drain was recorded as *Workhouse Lane* indicating the presence of this building.

The 1958 edition of the six inch to the mile Ordnance Survey map shows surprisingly few changes (Fig. 10). A group of houses had been built to the south of the church but very little other development had occurred. Part of the Oldfield Drain through the churchyard had been piped by this time. Similarly, there were only limited changes to the size or layout of Tydd Gote between 1905 and 1958. More houses had been constructed at the eastern end of the village, particularly along Long Lane. The county boundary had been changed from the Shire Drain to the Angle Cut since 1905.

Further small scale expansion had occurred at both settlements by 1980 and are shown on the 1:10000 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 2). The main changes at Tydd St. Mary were the construction of housing along Church Way and Hix's Lane to the west and southwest of the settlement. A few other individual houses had also been constructed, infilling gaps in the village, particularly along Common Way. A similar pattern can be seen at Tydd Gote. Infilling development had occurred along Station Road, which had been re-named from South Road.

5.3 Aerial Photograph Data

Aerial photographs of Tydd St. Mary and

Tydd Gote, including those published or transcribed in secondary sources, were examined for evidence of archaeological remains. A list of relevant aerial photographs is included in Appendix 2.

No relevant aerial photographs are held within the collections at the Lincolnshire SMR or the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire.

A single appropriate aerial photograph was held in the local studies collection of Lincoln Central Library. This was a view of Tydd St. Mary village looking west and was taken after the construction of the new school building in 1961 (Aerofilms A 102144). Although this photograph clearly showed the layout of the village, no archaeological features were visible.

Photocopies of several relevant aerial photographs held at the NMR were examined. Two vertical aerial photographs taken in May 1946 showed Tydd St. Mary village (NMR; 106G/UK/1489/4252 & 106G/UK/1489/4353). Details of the village area were not completely clear. However, a group of irregular cropmarks were noted extending northwards from Common Way, to the east of the turnpike road. These may relate to medieval salt-making activity (Fig. 11). Further to the northeast, beyond the conservation areas, cropmarks of a number of natural creeks were present.

Later vertical aerial photographs, taken in August 1972, show Tydd St. Mary and Tydd Gote more clearly (NMR; OS/72351/087 & OS/72351/088). No definite archaeological features were visible within the Tydd St. Mary conservation area. Property boundaries on the south side of the settlement consisted of a series of long narrow plots extending between Church Lane and the Shire Drain. Fields further to the south also survived as narrow strips, suggesting a survival of the medieval agricultural landscape.

The course of the former medieval sea bank was visible as a soilmark between the Tydd St. Mary and Tydd Gote conservation areas.

Two cropmarks were observed at Tydd Gote immediately north of the conservation area. A linear feature, aligned northwest to southeast, appeared to correspond to an *Old Drain* shown on the 1792 map (Fig. 11 and cf. Fig. 6). Further drains, or creeks, which may once have been connected to it, were located to the north.

5.4 Archaeological Data

Records of archaeological sites and finds held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record and the files of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire were consulted. Other, secondary, sources were also examined. Details of archaeological and historical remains falling within 2.5km of the Conservation Areas are collated in Table 1 and committed to Figure 11.

Prehistoric Archaeology

No archaeological remains of prehistoric date have been identified in the vicinity of the settlements of Tydd St. Mary and Tydd Gote. It is likely that during this period the surrounding area was marsh or open water in the Wash. Any remains of this period may be buried beneath later alluvial deposits of unknown thickness.

Romano-British Archaeology

Romano-British (43-410AD) pottery has been found at Sharp's Bridge in the north of the parish (Fig. 11, No. 1). However, the details of this discovery are unclear and it is uncertain to what it may relate. The location of this find, close to the bank of the South Holland Main Drain, may suggest that it was disturbed during the construction of this channel. Possible Roman pottery, including a 'vase' has been found in the sea bank at Tydd Gote (Fig. 11, No. 2). The complete

Map Ref.	County SMR Ref.	Description	National Grid Reference
1	22322	Romano-British pottery	TF 4325 1972
2	22335 23520	Romano-British or medieval pottery 'vase'	TF 4506 1790
3	20497	Possible medieval or earlier saltern mound	TF 4461 1858
4	204998	Medieval settlement of Tydd St. Mary	TF 4450 1860
5	22333	Medieval church of St. Mary	TF 4461 1858
6	22332	Silver penny of Edward I (1272 - 1307)	TF 4365 1835
-	23087	Medieval chapel of St. John	Unlocated
-	23088	Medieval chapel of St. Mary	Unlocated
-	23089	Medieval chapel of Holy Trinity	Unlocated
7	-----	Medieval arched doorway	TF 4496 1790
8	22315	Remains of medieval cross	TF 4458 1857
9	-----	Single sherd of medieval pottery	TF 4451 1867
10	-----	Medieval sea bank 'Roman Bank'	TF 4358 1974 to TF 4500 1802
11	22334	Post-medieval settlement of Tydd St. Mary	TF 4450 1860
	-----	WWI landing ground	TF 4600 1950

Table. 1 Archaeological Sites in the Vicinity of Tydd St. Mary and Tydd Gote Conservation Areas.

vessel was recorded at Wisbech Museum in 1883, but its present location is unknown. However, it is likely that these finds were actually of medieval date (Phillips 1970, 325).

William Stukeley, the famous Lincolnshire born antiquarian, asserted that there was a Roman Road west from Tydd St. Mary to Cowbit. This assumption was perpetuated onto the early Ordnance Survey maps, but there is no evidence to suggest that the road dates from this period.

Saxon Archaeology

No archaeological remains of Saxon (410-1066 AD) have been positively identified within the assessment area. However, documentary evidence supports the existence of a settlement at Tydd in the late Saxon period.

The church at Tydd St. Mary is reported to be sited on a former saltern mound (Fig. 11, No. 3). If this is the case it is likely to be of Saxon date, as the mound would have to predate the building of the church.

Medieval Archaeology

A variety of extant medieval (1066-1485 AD) remains are present in the assessment area. The settlement of Tydd St. Mary itself is of medieval date (Fig. 11, No. 4).

St. Mary's church (Fig. 11, No. 5) includes some Norman stonework. However, the tower and other parts of the structure are in the Perpendicular style of the 14th to 16th centuries (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 770-771).

In the church yard is the shaft of a medieval cross which probably dates from the 14th century (Fig. 11, No. 8).

A 14th century arched doorway survives at Greyfriars, Tydd Gote (Fig. 11, No. 7). Other re-used stonework is also present in the adjacent building. It is possible that this was the site of one of the three unlocated medieval chapels recorded at Tydd.

The 'Roman Bank' is actually a medieval sea bank (Fig. 11, No. 10). Short sections of the bank survive as earthworks at Tydd St. Mary (TF 4480 1847) and Tydd Gote (TF 4497 1810).

Isolated finds representing the medieval period are surprisingly sparse. As discussed above, it is likely that the pottery finds from the sea bank at Tydd Gote are of medieval date (Fig. 11, No. 2). A single, unstratified, sherd of medieval pottery (Fig. 11, No. 9) was recovered during a watching brief on Common Way at Tydd St. Mary (Cope-Faulkner 1998, 1). A silver penny of Edward I has been found on Lowgate Road, to the west of Tydd St. Mary (Fig. 11, No. 6).

Post-medieval Archaeology

Post-medieval archaeology is not represented by any specific sites or finds. The post-medieval settlement of Tydd St. Mary is recorded (Fig. 11, No. 10).

Additionally the cartographic evidence indicates the presence of a windmill.

5.5 Historic buildings data

A number of listed historic buildings are recorded within Tydd St. Mary parish (DoE 1987, 56-63). The majority of these are located within the two conservation areas under consideration and are listed in appendix 4.

Tydd St. Mary

The principal historic building at Tydd St. Mary is the parish church. This is the only grade I listed building under consideration and lies in the heart of the existing Conservation Area. The earliest elements are of Norman date, and include zig-zag work in the north wall of the chancel. Norman corbel heads and a volute capital are re-used elsewhere in the fabric of the building.

The brick tower is in the Perpendicular style and has a recessed stone spire. On the west face are three niches containing 20th century carved stone figures. The clerestory is constructed of 15th century brick but has been rendered (DoE 1987, 57)

The ashlar stone and wood lych-gate into the churchyard from Church Lane is a grade II listed structure. It was constructed in 1919 as the war memorial for the village. The remains of the 14th century cross shaft in the church yard are grade II listed, as well as being a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

To the northwest of the church, on Common Way, is Tysdale Hall. This is a much altered early 16th century H-plan hall house. It is colour washed over red brick and consists of four bays and two storeys. It was floored in the 17th century and extended into the spaces between the wings of the 'H' in the 18th century.

Roman Lodge is located to the southeast of

the church at the end of Mill Lane. It is an early 19th century red brick house with a slate roof and is grade II listed. A late 19th century conservatory survives on its south side.

Other listed buildings are present outside of Tydd St. Mary village. Minerva Farmhouse is located at the western limit of the present village on Lowgate Road. It is a red brick, slate roofed farmhouse of early 18th century date which was refronted in the early 19th century. Strawberry Hall is situated c.1km northwest of the village on Cross Gate. It is an early 19th century red brick house with a hipped slate roof. Woad Farmhouse lies a short distance to its north on Woadmill Bank. It is a red brick, slate roofed farmhouse of late 18th century origin. In the southwest of the parish is Dunton Hall. This is an early 19th century red brick house with a 20th century tile roof. It is a 3 bay, 2 storey structure with an L-shaped plan.

A more unusual listed structure is located elsewhere in the parish. A cast iron mid-19th century boundary post is situated on the west side of Front Road. It marks the 'County Boundary' between the 'Isle of Ely' and 'Holland'.

A number of historically interesting buildings within the Tydd St. Mary Conservation Area are not currently afforded listed status. Some of these, including the Trafford School and House, the Five Bells and the Forge, have been identified as having historical potential (SHDC 2000, 3-4). These unlisted historic buildings are discussed in Section 5.6 below.

Tydd Gote

Only one historic listed building is located within the Tydd Gote Conservation Area.

Greyfriars is situated within its own grounds on the north side of Hannath Road. It is a red brick house incorporating fragments of

ashlar rubble and moulded ashlar of possible medieval date. A wall extending from a lean-to on the house includes a 14th century pointed arched doorway. As has already been suggested, it is possible that this was part of one of the unlocated medieval chapels at Tydd. However, the doorway may be reset (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 771). The house itself is of early 17th century origin. It consists of 4 bays with 2 storeys and is mainly roofed in slate.

The footbridge, road bridge and sluices on the North Level Main Drain were constructed in 1859 and 1866 by Robert Stephenson in brick, wood and iron. They were repaired in 1881, 1945 and 1967 and are grade II listed structures.

Other buildings of historic interest are located within the Conservation Area at Tydd Gote. Some of these have been identified (SHDC 2000, 6-7) and include the Primitive Methodists' chapel and houses along Station Road. These buildings are discussed in Section 5.6 below.

Two unlisted buildings at Tydd Gote were demolished in the early 1980s. One of these, the former White Hart public house was located on the junction of Main Road and Station Road.

5.6 Site Visit

A site visit was made to Tydd St. Mary and Tydd Gote on the 30th June 2000. This was to assess the possible level of surviving archaeological deposits and to identify hitherto unknown archaeological sites.

Tydd St. Mary

Mill Lane eastwards to Main Road

The southern part of Mill Lane lies on the former 'Roman Bank' sea bank. At its southern limit is Roman House, a listed building. This is located in private grounds and was not inspected.

No evidence of the mill depicted in the 1793 map (Fig.5) was observed. It appears from the map that this may have been located in the ground of Mill Lodge. Eastfields, a rendered two storey house apparently of 19th century date, is probably the former Ship Inn shown on the 1905 map (Fig. 9).

To the east of Mill Lane is a large pasture field crossed by a public footpath to the Village Hall. The earthwork remains of the 'Roman Bank' extend along the southwest boundary of this field. A series of low earthworks were observed across the remainder of the field. These were particularly clear in the northeast corner of the field and appeared to continue up to, or beneath, Common Way. It is probable that these are previously unrecorded saltern mounds which have largely been levelled. A modern bungalow, Clayfield Lodge, is located at the northwest corner of this field. The Village Hall is an early 20th century brick building contained within its car park in the opposite corner of the field. It is likely that the construction of both these buildings will have had an impact on the saltern remains, which appear to extend into these areas.

Church Lane

As recorded elsewhere, St. Mary's church is situated on a noticeable mound and dominates the eastern part of the village. A number of fine late 18th century gravestones are present in the churchyard. None of these are currently listed structures.

The medieval cross shaft in the churchyard is located next to the fence, west of the tower. It stands to a height of c.0.8m but is difficult to locate as it is partly concealed by a 19th century gravestone.

To the south of the church are a number of semi-detached council houses. These bear date-stones marked 'EERDC 1912' and are constructed in English bond brickwork. The

initials on the date-stone indicate that they were constructed by East Elloe Rural District Council. Later council houses, dated 'EERDC 1925' are located to the southwest of the church.

Gunners Rest is situated at the western end of Church Lane. It is a 2 storey brick house with a date-stone of 1783. The north wing shows evidence of having been raised from 1½ to 2 storeys. Tumbled gables are present on the earlier roof line.

To the south of these properties is an area of gardens and allotments. This area forms a mound which drops away noticeably to the southeast and southwest and gently to the north. It seems likely that this is a former saltern mound like the one on which the church is apparently situated.

Whispers Cottage, on the north side of Church Lane appears to have been part of a larger property. It is partly rendered and may be of 18th century date or earlier.

To the west of this property, between Church Lane and Common Way is an area of gardens and open space. A single building is shown in this area on the 1793 map (Fig. 5), although no later development appears to have taken place.

Common Way

To the north of Common Way in the northeast part of the conservation area are arable fields and the wildlife sanctuary at the former Common Pit. The arable fields were both under crop and no archaeological features were clearly visible. In particular it was not possible to observe any soilmarks which may have indicated that the possible saltern to the south of the road continued into this area.

A broad ridge was noticed along the line of the former sea bank east of the course of the

Oldfield Drain. This ridge extended from the fields to the north of Common Way beneath the road towards Trafford House. It appears to represent the flattened former sea bank. However, it is quite wide and may also include levelled saltern remains.

The Trafford Room is the former building of the Trafford School. It is a brick building with a slate roof and pointed arch windows. The attached Trafford House is a 19th century brick house with pantile and slate roofs. The alignment of this building along Common Way does not match that of the school building shown at this location on the 1793 map (Fig. 5). Although it appears that this is not the original school building of 1740, it does seem to have been constructed before 1838 (Fig. 8).

Churchfield Cottages are present to the west of the Oldfield Drain. They consist of a 1½ storey 4 bay range, now apparently one house. Although the majority of the property is rendered, tumbled gables are present on the south end. The Five Bells public house on the north side of Common Way has also been raised from 1½ to 2 storeys and has tumbled gables on the original roof line. It is located adjacent to Tysdale Manor, the 16th century hall house which is a listed building.

A small pasture field is located on the north side of Common Way at the western end of the existing conservation area. No archaeological features were observed in this area. A large area of pasture is present to the south of the road. This extends south to the Shire Drain and west to Rectory Road. A slight earthwork ridge was observed parallel to the southern boundary of the field. It is possible that this represents the levelled remains of the Shire Drain Bank which was indicated on the 1838 map of the village (Fig. 8). Although gentle undulations were present in the remainder of the field no clear archaeological features could be determined.

The western end of Common Way lay beyond the limits of the existing Conservation Area but is included within the proposed extension. On the south side of the road is a 19th century brick blacksmith's workshop and adjacent house. A row of 2 storey terraced properties are present on the north side of the road. These are of brick construction, although one is rendered, and are of 19th century date.

Adjacent to this row is Threeways, a Victorian detached house with iron railing to its frontage. It is of brick construction with 3 bays and 2 storeys

An 'old style' red telephone kiosk survives on the opposite side of the road. Elsewhere, telephone kiosks of this type have been preserved as listed structures. It is in poor condition but otherwise would support the character of this 'focal area' of the conservation area.

Rectory Road

A range of historically interesting properties are present along the west side of Rectory Road. These all appear to be constructed of brick, although some are rendered. These properties are of 19th or 18th century date. Part of Wade Cottage has a date-stone of 1744. Rectory Cottage at the southern limit of the conservation area is a 19th century brick house with a slate roof.

Church Way

Two properties are located within the conservation area on Church Way. Both of these are probably brick, although one is rendered, and are likely to be of 19th century date.

Tydd Gote

Main Road

On the east side of Main Road at Tydd Gote is the Primitive Methodist Chapel dated 1903. It is constructed in red brick with

ashlar dressings and a slate roof. Adjacent to it is the British School which is dated 1869. It is built of red brick with yellow brick dressings and has a slate roof.

South of these buildings on the corner with Station Road is a car parking area. Cartographic sources show that this area was occupied by buildings until at least the mid-20th century (Fig. 10). To the south of this road junction is Oldfield Cottage. This is a white painted house of 19th century date.

West of Main Road is an area of gardens which is predominantly under grass. The earthwork remains of the 'Roman Bank' extend into this area from the north.

The bridge over the Oldfield Cut is a 20th century concrete construction. It bears the inscription 'Tydd Gote Bridge rebuilt by the Holland County Council 1935. Wm A Rogerson MIM & CE County Surveyor'.

Station Road

A variety of red brick and rendered houses are present along Station Road within the conservation area. These all seem to be of 19th or 20th century date.

On the south side of the road, are a group of former industrial buildings. One of these bears a date-stone labelled 'Tydd Institute 1914'. Further to the east are two pairs of brick semi-detached houses labelled 'Herbert Cottages 1912' and 'Thelma Cottages 1912'.

At the eastern end of the conservation area on Station Road are a row of 19th century houses. The furthest east of these is the former 'New Inn'. Number 28 has a surviving shop sign which reads 'J.M Shephard, Baker, Corn, Flour and Offal Dealer' that is probably of early to mid 20th century date.

East Road

Medleys Cottages, at the eastern end of East Road bear the inscription 'Medleys Charity 1880'. They consist of a 4 bay range of brick cottages. This building may originally have been the workhouse indicated by *Workhouse Lane* on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 9).

Hannath Road and West Road

The present garage at the junction of West Road and Main Street appears to be housed in a 19th, or early 20th, century building. It has a Dutch gable on its frontage which has been made asymmetrical by later alterations.

A former 19th century shop stands on the other corner of this junction. It is constructed of brick with a rounded corner.

A variety of brick and rendered houses are present on Hannath Road and West Road. These properties seem to be mainly of 19th century date.

Greyfriars, a listed building of 17th century date incorporating a 14th century doorway, is located the end of West Road and Hannath Road. It is situated in private grounds and no observations could be made about the building or its surroundings.

6. DISCUSSION

Prehistoric activity has not previously been recorded in the Tydd St. Mary and Tydd Gote area. It is likely that any remains of this period are buried beneath an unknown thickness of later silt.

Romano-British activity in the parish is extremely limited. The only certain find from the assessment area is the pottery from beside the South Holland Main Drain. However, this may have been disturbed from a great depth, and deposits from this period are probably buried beneath later silts. The

lack of evidence makes it impossible to gauge the likely form or extent of any Romano-British activity within the assessment area.

Evidence from the Domesday Survey indicates that settlement with a church existed at Tydd by the end of the Saxon period. However, no finds of Saxon date are recorded and the exact location of this settlement is not known. Although the present church only dates from the end of the Norman period, it is possible that the Saxon church was on the same site.

It is assumed that the mound on which the church is located is a former saltern mound. Another similar mound appears to exist to its southwest. These saltern mounds would have to be earlier than the construction of the church which strongly suggests that they are of late Saxon date. This supports the place-name evidence, which has been interpreted as indicating the presence of saltern mounds at Tydd before the Domesday Survey.

There is no clear evidence of a pre-Conquest (i.e. Saxon) sea bank at Tydd. However, it seems unlikely that wherever the Domesday settlement and church were situated they were not protected by some form of sea defences. The surviving sea bank, 'Roman Bank', is of medieval date, and was possibly constructed before 1300 AD. The exact date of this feature is not known and it could even be from the pre-Conquest period.

Further evidence of salt-making, in the form of saltern mounds, appears to survive on the east, seaward, side of the surviving sea bank. These remains probably relate to a phase of the industry established after the creation of the sea bank although its exact date of operation is uncertain.

The church of Tydd St. Mary was certainly

established at its present location by the Norman period. It is possible that the associated settlement may have been located around the church and on the former saltern mound to the southwest. The extent of the settlement is uncertain and there are virtually no finds from the village on which to base any conclusions. However, it would have been located to the west of the sea bank. It is possible that the village developed just behind the sea bank adjacent to the salterns which probably formed part of its economy. The present road layout does not suggest any clear historic nucleus of settlement. The village may have developed with a dispersed plan along the three principal roads; Common Way, Church Lane and Rectory Road.

This pattern of settlement seems to have been the case during the post-medieval period. The village does not seem to have expanded significantly to the east of the church, even after the area beyond the sea bank was drained in the early 17th century. Similarly, the construction of the turnpike road in 1764 appears not to have caused development on the east side of the village.

Tysdale Hall is the earliest surviving house in the village, dating from the 16th century. It is located to the northwest of the church and seems to lie in the centre of the post-medieval village. Some 18th century houses survive in the eastern part of the village, such as Gunners Rest, which is dated 1783. However, only a few properties are depicted in this area on the 1793 map (Fig. 5). The western part of the village is not shown but it is likely that there was already some settlement there by that time. Evidence of this can be found in Wise Cottage on Rectory Road, which is dated 1744.

The 1838 map shows a number of properties situated along Common Way, Church Lane and Mill Lane. In the western part of the

village a few buildings were shown along Rectory Road and Hick's Lane. It appears that the village continued its diffuse layout along the main roads.

The 1905 Ordnance Survey map shows increased development between the existing properties along the main roads through the village. During the 20th century, the development of the village appears to have concentrated on its western half with expansion along Church Way and Hix's Lane.

A site visit to Tydd St. Mary, undertaken as part of this investigation, confirmed the dispersed nature of the village layout. Buildings of 18th and 19th century date are widely distributed throughout the conservation area and the rest of the present village. Although some 20th century development has occurred, this is mainly in the west of the village and the overall density of the settlement is still relatively low. Consequently, any archaeological remains which may exist in the conservation area, relating to Saxon to post-medieval settlement and salt-making, may be relatively well-preserved.

The development of the settlement at Tydd Gote is more obscure. It is probable that the re-used stonework and 14th century doorway at Greyfriars are the remains of one of the three unlocated medieval chapels at Tydd. This building is located behind the sea bank, from which the possible medieval pottery has been recovered. The locations of the other medieval chapels are still unknown.

Land to the east of the sea bank was not completely drained until 1632. The eastern part of the settlement could not have developed until after this time. Consequently, the layout of the surviving settlement of Tydd Gote is heavily influenced by post-medieval and modern features. The

construction of the Turnpike road in 1764 seems to have played an important role and provided a spine from which other roads could develop. However, the meandering course of Dark Lane, leading to Hannath Road suggests that it may have been an earlier road from Tydd St. Giles. It is probably not coincidental that this route leads past, and maybe once to, the possible chapel site at Greyfriars.

The growth of the settlement at Tydd Gote was almost certainly due to its location on the turnpike road and the presence of a toll bar at that point. By 1792, it was located principally to the east of the turnpike road along South Road and East Road.

By 1838 the village was clearly focussed along the turnpike road frontage, with further development along the side roads to the east. Unfortunately this map does show the extent of the village to the west of the turnpike road.

This nucleated settlement continued to develop throughout the 19th century although by 1905 some ribbon development had occurred to the east of the village along South Road. Later 20th century development seems to have continued this trend, with most modern expansion having occurred on the east side of the village.

The site visit to Tydd Gote confirmed that, within the conservation area, the village consists mainly of 19th and 20th century buildings with some possibly dating back to the 18th century.

7. MANAGEMENT

The management of the archaeological resource within the Tydd St Mary and Tydd Gote Conservation Areas should follow the guidelines set out by English Heritage

(1992a, 1992b) and in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) notes 15 (buildings) and 16 (archaeology) (DoE 1990, 1994).

Some nationally important archaeological monuments are singled out for statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (AMAA) 1979. Such monuments are known as Scheduled Ancient Monuments and are statutorily protected from any damage or alteration. The scheduling of monuments is the responsibility of the Secretary of State for National Heritage, advised by English Heritage. There are no sites within either of the conservation areas that are presently scheduled ancient monuments.

This study has identified the location of a number of known and potential archaeological sites within the conservation areas, as represented by find-spots and documentary references. As no sites are scheduled ancient monuments, the management of these sites is the responsibility of their respective landowners. There appear to be no major management problems at present. However, any changes of land-use could have a detrimental effect on the known and potential resource.

The management strategy for archaeological sites is dependent on their importance. Planning Policy Guidance 16 (PPG16) states: *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.* (PPG16, para 8)

The determination of the importance of an archaeological site is judged on the basis of a set of criteria given in PPG16 and shown here as Appendix 3. All nationally important archaeological monuments should be

protected from the effects of development through the application of PPG16 which presumes in favour of their physical preservation (although they are not necessarily protected from other forms of damage). South Holland District Council has adopted suitable policies for the use of PPG16 in its Local Plan (SHDC 1995, 30 - Policy E6).

Knowledge of many of the archaeological sites listed on the Sites and Monuments Record is minimal and it is difficult to make a judgement of their importance on a national scale without further information. PPG16 suggests: *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.* (PPG16 para 21). Such evaluations may take several forms:

a) Desk-based Assessment

This is defined as, "a programme of assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional or national context as appropriate" (IFA, 1999a).

b) Archaeological Field Evaluation

This is defined as, "a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and

preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local regional or national context as appropriate" (IFA, 1999c).

From the results of the evaluation, an appropriate management or mitigation strategy may be determined. The main options are:

Preservation in Situ:

- a) Exceptionally, evaluation may reveal a site of such importance that it is scheduled under the provisions of AMAA1979
- b) Planning applications may be refused on the basis of the importance of buried archaeological remains.
- c) Developers may be requested to alter estate layouts or change foundation designs in order to preserve buried remains.

Physical preservation, or preservation *in situ*, is not always the most appropriate strategy and it may be necessary to preserve 'by record'. PPG16 states: *Where planning authorities decide that the physical preservation in situ of archaeological remains is not justified in the circumstances of the case and that development resulting in the destruction of the archaeological remains should proceed, 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 excavation and recording of the remains.* (PPG16 para25). Once again, several strategies are available, depending on the importance of the remains:

Preservation by Record:

- a) Archaeological Excavation
Defined as, "a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research

objectives which examines and records archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design" (IFA, 1999d).

- b) Archaeological Watching Brief
This is defined as, "a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. Such a programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive" (IFA, 1999b).

- c) Building Investigation and Recording
Defined as, "a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure, or complex and its setting, including its buried components, on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The programme will result in the production of drawings, an ordered accessible archive and a report (IFA, 1999e).

Archaeological management strategies for Tydd St. Mary and Tydd Gote

In order that the archaeological resource of the Tydd St. Mary and Tydd Gote conservation areas can be appropriately managed, suitable research strategies need to be developed. A framework can then be proposed in which such strategies could be implemented. The management options discussed above should be applied to this end.

Five broad themes relating to the archaeology and development of the settlements of Tydd St. Mary and Tydd Gote have been identified.

a) Romano-British activity - Sparse Romano-British evidence has been identified to the north of Tydd St. Mary. It is not known whether remains of this period are present within the two conservation areas. The potential presence of these remains must be considered, although they may be deeply buried below later silts.

b) Saxon settlement - The settlement of Tydd is recorded with a church in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The location of this late Saxon settlement and church are not known although they could be located in the immediate vicinity of the present church. Future work should aim to clarify the position and extent of this settlement.

c) Saxon salt-making - The presence of a, probably late, Saxon saltern mound beneath the present church has been suggested, and another mound may lie to its southwest. The place-name Tydd may also support the presence of salterns of this period. The extent and exact date of this industry, and the processing methods used, are not clear. The identification and understanding of Saxon salt-making sites has been identified as an important research objective on the Lincolnshire coast (Grady 1998, 91-92).

d) Medieval settlement - The full extent of the medieval settlement of Tydd St. Mary is not known. The plan of the post-medieval village appears to indicate that the earlier settlement developed along the principal routes to the west of the sea bank.

The possible medieval origin of Tydd Gote is suggested by the 14th century remains at Greyfriars. It is probable that this was the site of one of the unlocated medieval chapels

at Tydd. The settlement of Tydd Gote may initially have developed behind the sea bank and around this chapel. However, no archaeological investigations have been carried out in this area to confirm the presence or extent of the settlement.

The location of the two other medieval chapels at Tydd cannot be suggested. These may be located within either of the conservation areas, or elsewhere in the parish.

e) Medieval salterns and sea banks - Potentially important remains of probable medieval saltern mounds were identified at Tydd St. Mary. Although previously noticed these have never been formally recorded.

The present land-use at the site is pasture and the earthworks and associated buried remains are not under immediate threat. However, like all earthwork sites it is extremely susceptible to damage through a change in land-use, particularly to arable agriculture or through development activity.

Although medieval salt-making sites are widespread around the Wash coastline, their survival in areas of pasture is relatively uncommon. The Tydd St. Mary site may have been pasture since its enclosure in 1792 or even from the time of reclamation in the 1630s. Although the mounds appear to have been partly levelled, sub-surface features associated with the salt-making process may be relatively well-preserved at the site.

The saltern earthworks at the Tydd St. Mary site are located immediately adjacent to a surviving section of the medieval sea bank. The potential relationship between these two features, both in terms of date and function, is important. Medieval sea banks frequently formed the course of later roads, many of which are still in use. Consequently, the sections of sea bank at Tydd St. Mary, and at

Tydd Gote, are important because they survive as earthworks and are not buried beneath modern roads. The saltern site at Tydd St. Mary is also unusual in that it lies adjacent to the medieval settlement. Consequently, it has a high potential to provide important information about the lifestyle and economy of the people who operated this industry.

Only one medieval saltern site in Lincolnshire, at Wainfleet St. Mary in East Lindsey, is protected as a scheduled ancient monument (SAM 320). No sections of medieval sea bank in Lincolnshire are protected in this way. In view of these important relationships, it is suggested that the field between Mill Lane and Main Road (Fig. 12) could be considered for scheduling under the AMAA 1979. At the very least, no development should be allowed to further encroach on this area without full archaeological investigation.

There is no evidence of medieval salterns at Tydd Gote. If any such remains exist they are likely to be buried beneath the post-medieval settlement. Archaeological investigations east of the sea bank may confirm the presence, or absence, of these features.

In addition to the key themes outlined above, due consideration must be given to the archaeological heritage of other periods at all times.

As a first stage in enabling these research issues to be answered five zones have been defined and mapped, based on informed decisions regarding the known history and archaeology of Tydd St. Mary and Tydd Gote (Figs. 12 and 13).

Zone 1 represents the possible area of Saxon salterns at Tydd St. Mary. This is based on possible surviving mounds.

Zone 2, defines the possible extent of the medieval settlement of Tydd St. Mary. It is likely that the Saxon settlement is located within this area. The only certain boundary of this zone is the medieval sea bank in the east.

Zone 3, indicates the area of probable medieval salterns observed during the assessment. The full extent of this area to the north and south is unclear.

Zone 4, consists of the probable medieval saltern and sea bank earthworks that may be worthy of protection as a scheduled ancient monument.

Zone 5, is located at Tydd Gote (Fig. 13). It represents the possible extent of any medieval settlement around the probable chapel site. The eastern boundary, along the sea bank, is the only clear limit of this zone.

The zones are based on the distribution of archaeological finds, historical references and early maps of the two areas. It is proposed that any development within zones 1, 2, 3 and 5 automatically triggers archaeological intervention. Development outside of these zones is still subject to PPG 16 and intervention dependant on factors such as size of development and proximity to known archaeology.

These zones would not represent a immutable boundary and would be subject to change as new evidence came to light in future archaeological investigations.

Future development in either of the settlements, needs to be monitored and recorded by an experienced field archaeologist in order to begin to understand the extent and sequence of archaeological and natural deposits.

8. CONCLUSIONS

The types of archaeological remains potentially present at Tydd St Mary and Tydd Gote include those common to all areas of past settlement. The presence of the saltern remains is more unusual and confined to coastal settlements.

In addition to artefacts and ecofacts are the potential stratified remains of earlier structures (domestic, ritual and industrial), their associated features (refuse pits, wells, *etc.*) and infrastructure (roads).

A continuity of settlement remains from the late Saxon period onwards can be expected at Tydd St. Mary. Although the medieval origins of the settlement of Tydd Gote are not certain, it seems probable that there was a chapel there during that period.

In addition to the settlement remains, evidence of possible Saxon and medieval salt-making also exists within the Tydd St. Mary conservation area.

Evidence for pre-Saxon activity within the two conservation areas is not clear and may lie buried at an unknown depth.

Prospection techniques, such as geophysical survey or fieldwalking, would be appropriate to reveal the presence of unknown remains around the periphery of the present settlements. Within the settlements, pre-development archaeological evaluation, or archaeological monitoring during development, is essential in order to increase knowledge of the buried heritage of these two settlements.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to thank Mr R. Scriven of South Holland

District Council who commissioned this assessment. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Dave Start permitted examination of the relevant parish files maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire. Access to the County Sites and Monuments Record was kindly provided by Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy of the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council. Jim Bonnor, the Assistant Archaeological Officer for Lincolnshire County Council, commented upon draft copies of this report. Hilary Healey provided information regarding the church and demolished buildings.

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS - Archaeological Project Services

DoE - Department of the Environment

FWFM - Friends of Wisbech and Fenland Museum

IFA - Institute of Field Archaeologists

NMR - National Monuments Record

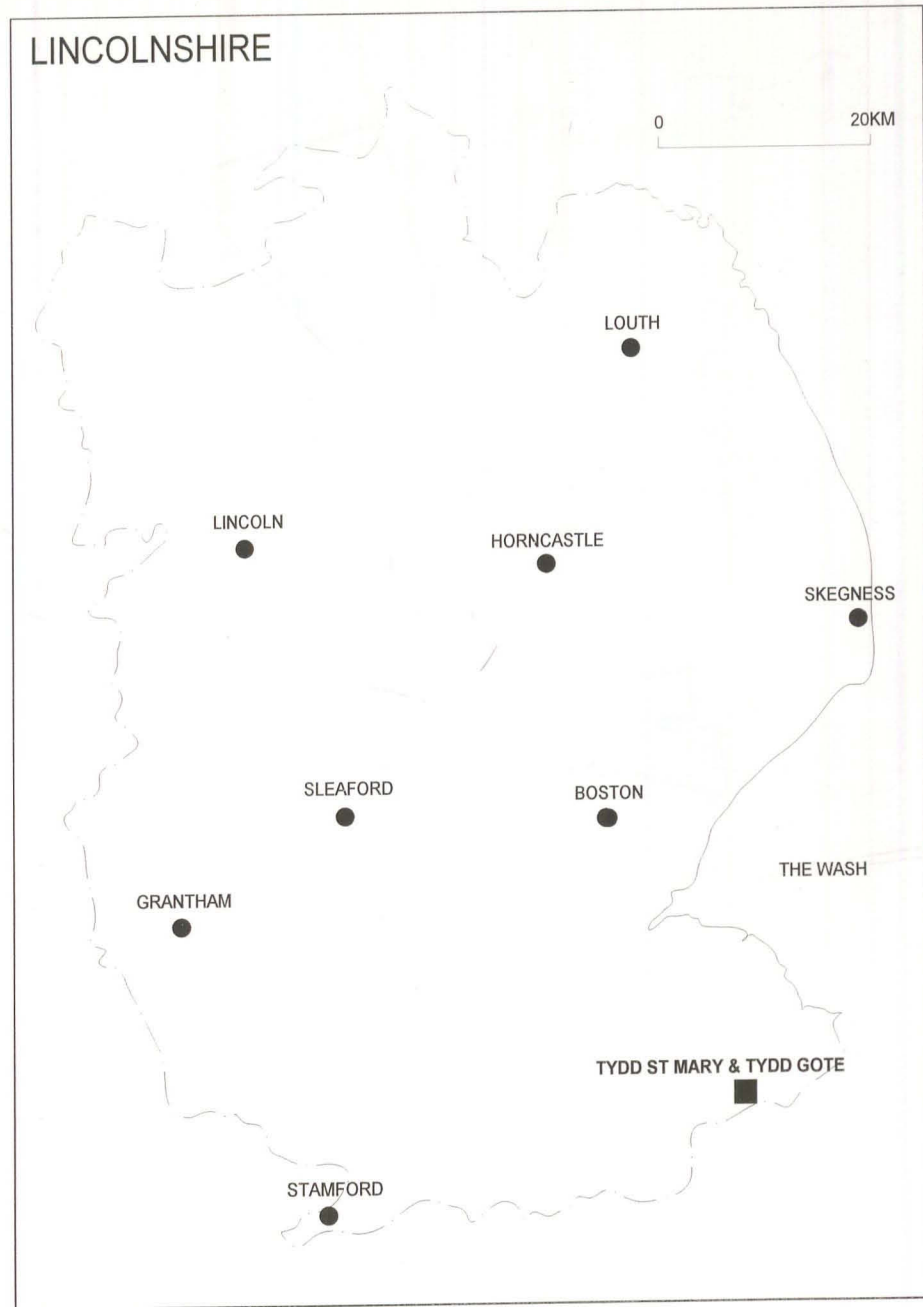


Figure 1 - General location map

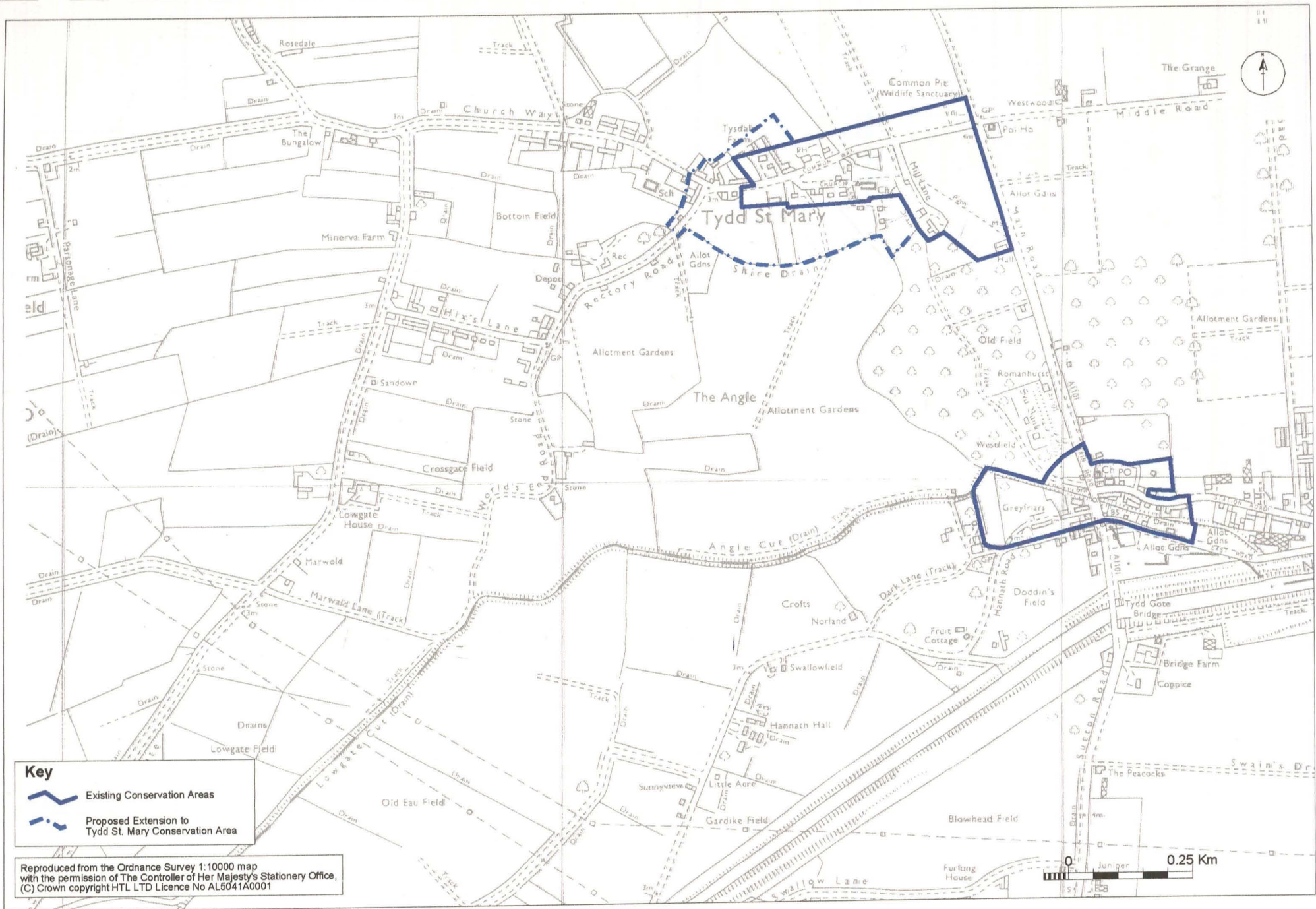


Figure 2 Location plan showing Tydd St Mary and Tydd Gote conservation areas.

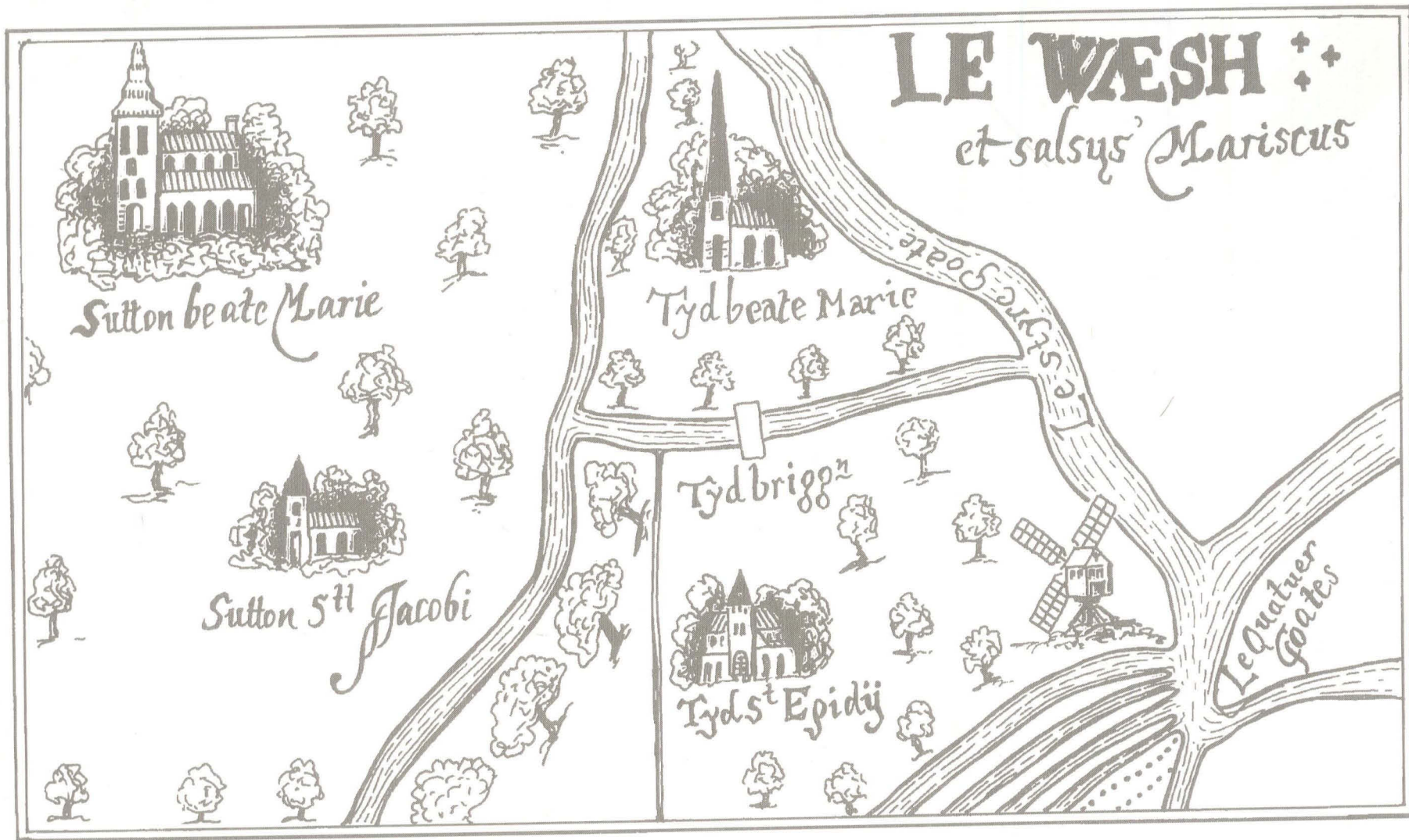
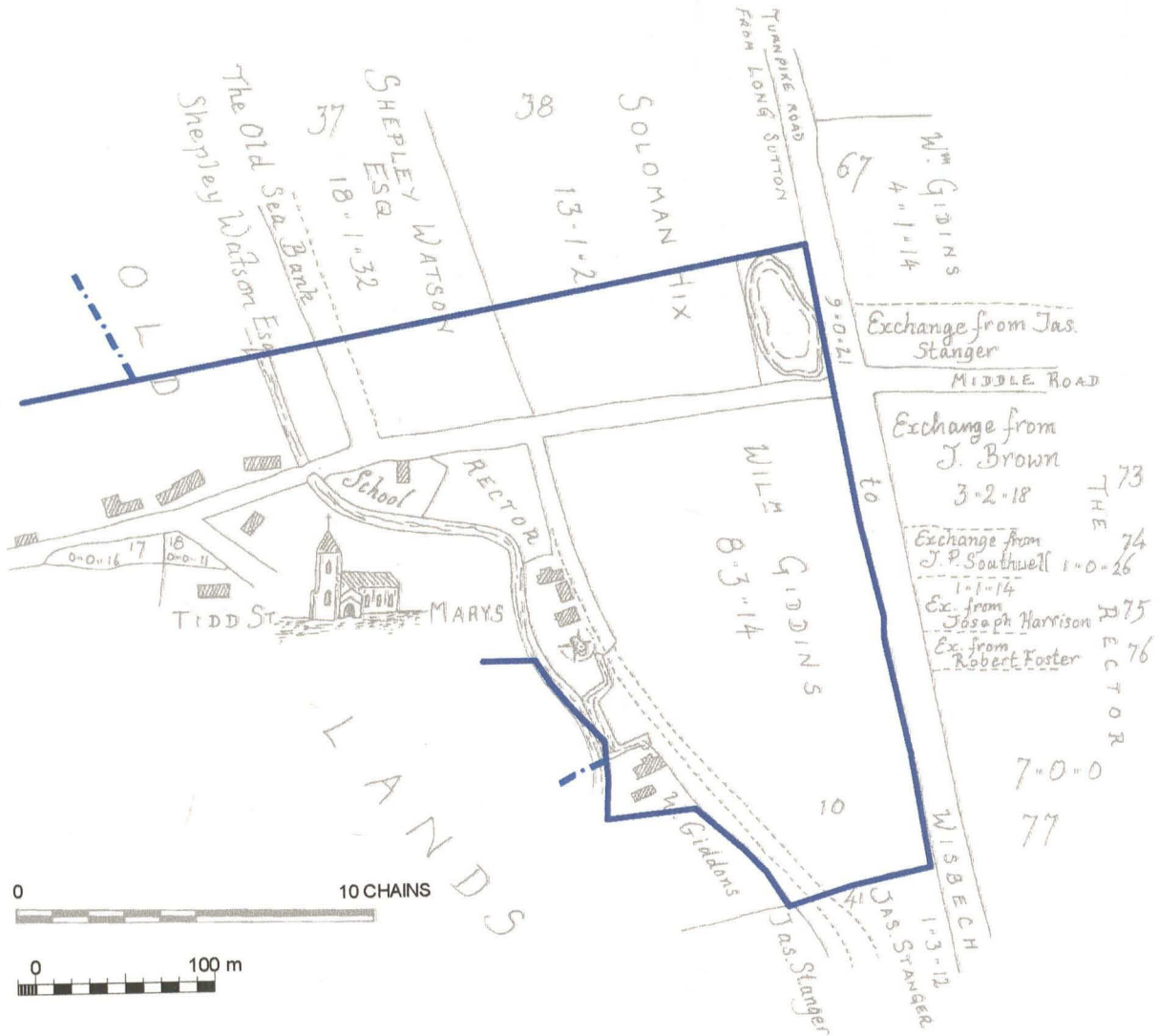


Figure 3 Extract from Plan of Wisbech Hundred Copied by T. Watts in 1657 from a map of 1597 by J. Johnson



Key



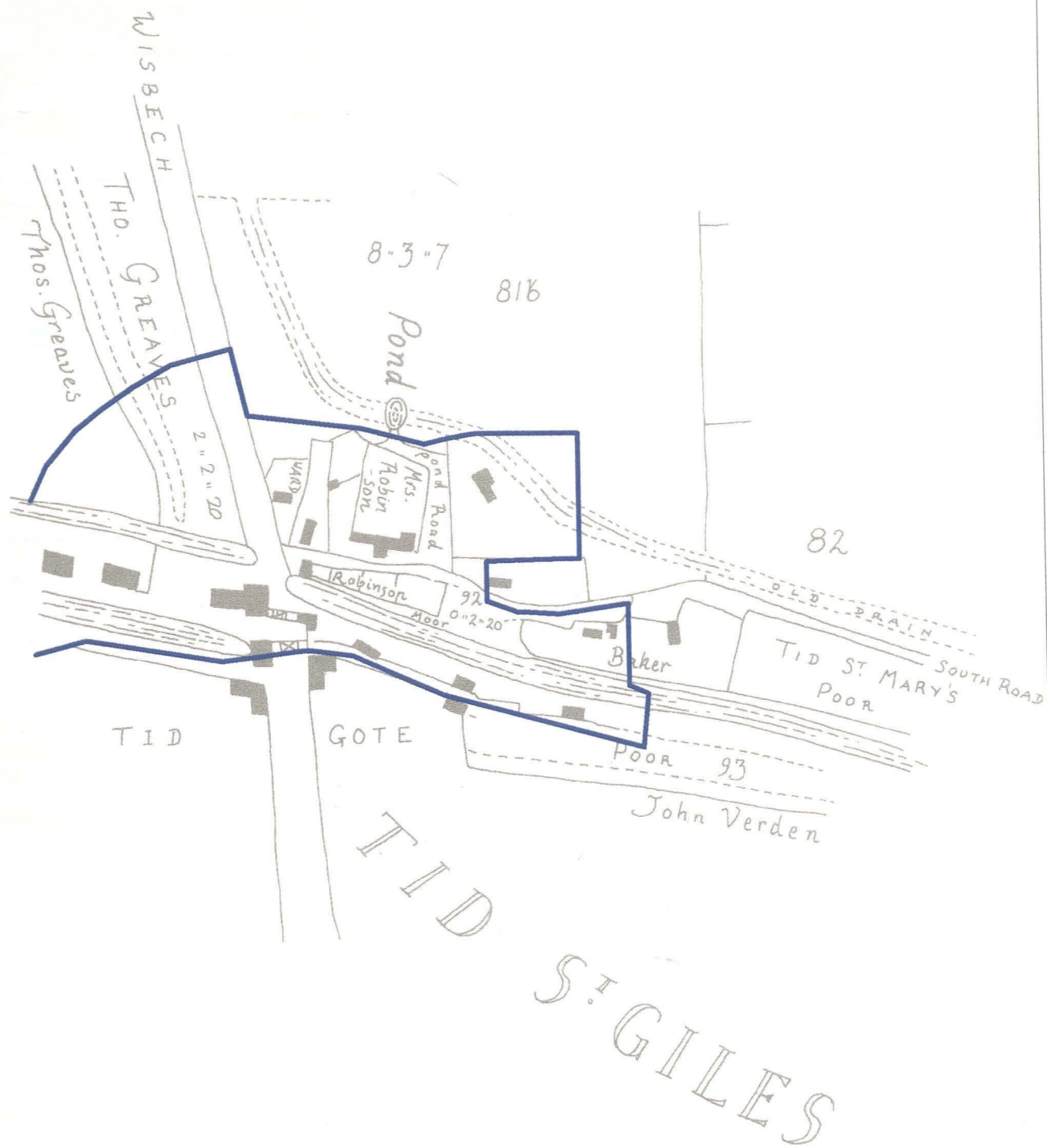
-  Existing Conservation Areas
-  Proposed Extension to Tydd St. Mary Conservation Area

Figure 5 Extract from 1793 Enclosure plan showing Tydd St Mary



Key



Approximate Limit of Conservation Area

Figure 6 Extract from 1793 Enclosure plan showing Tydd Gote

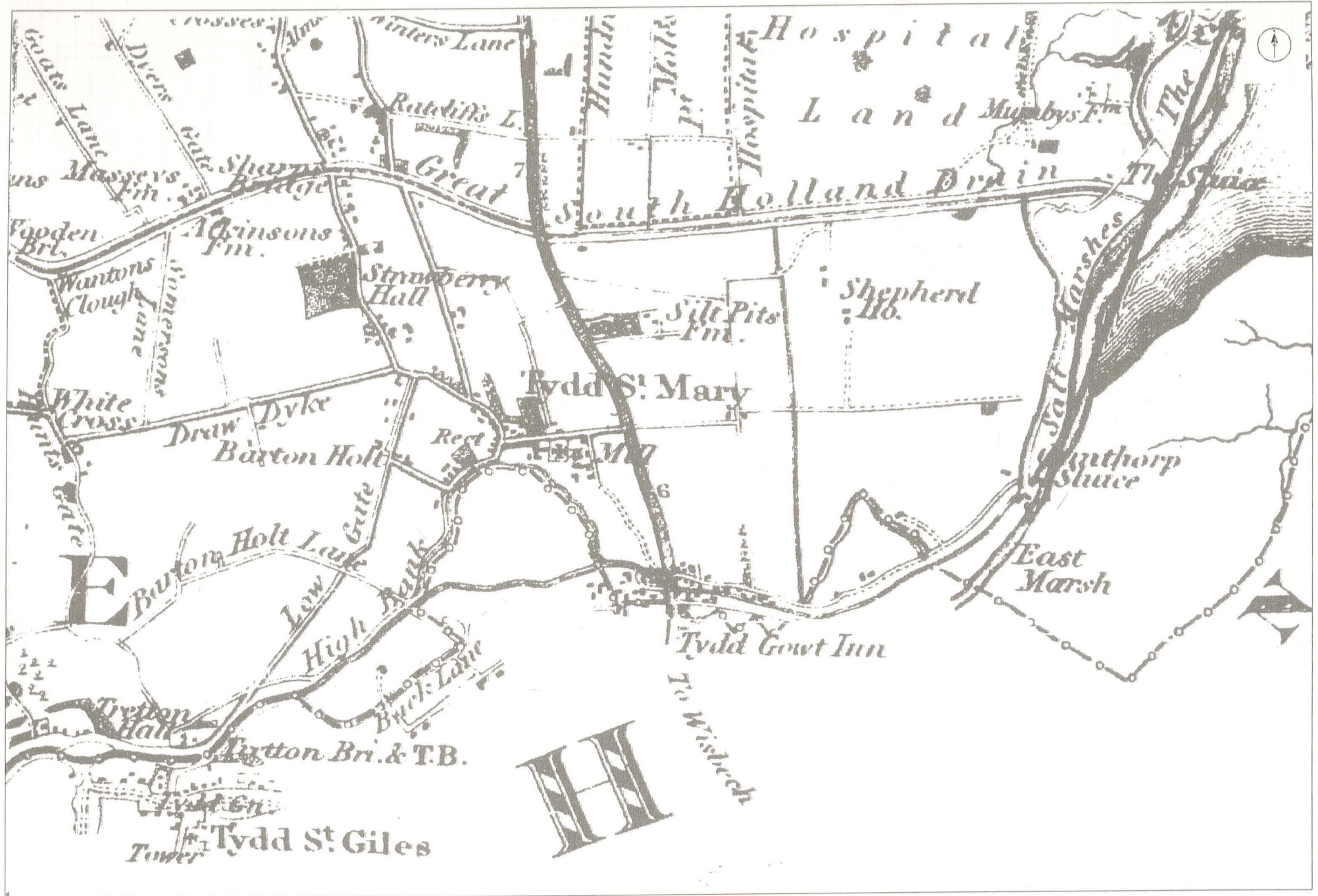
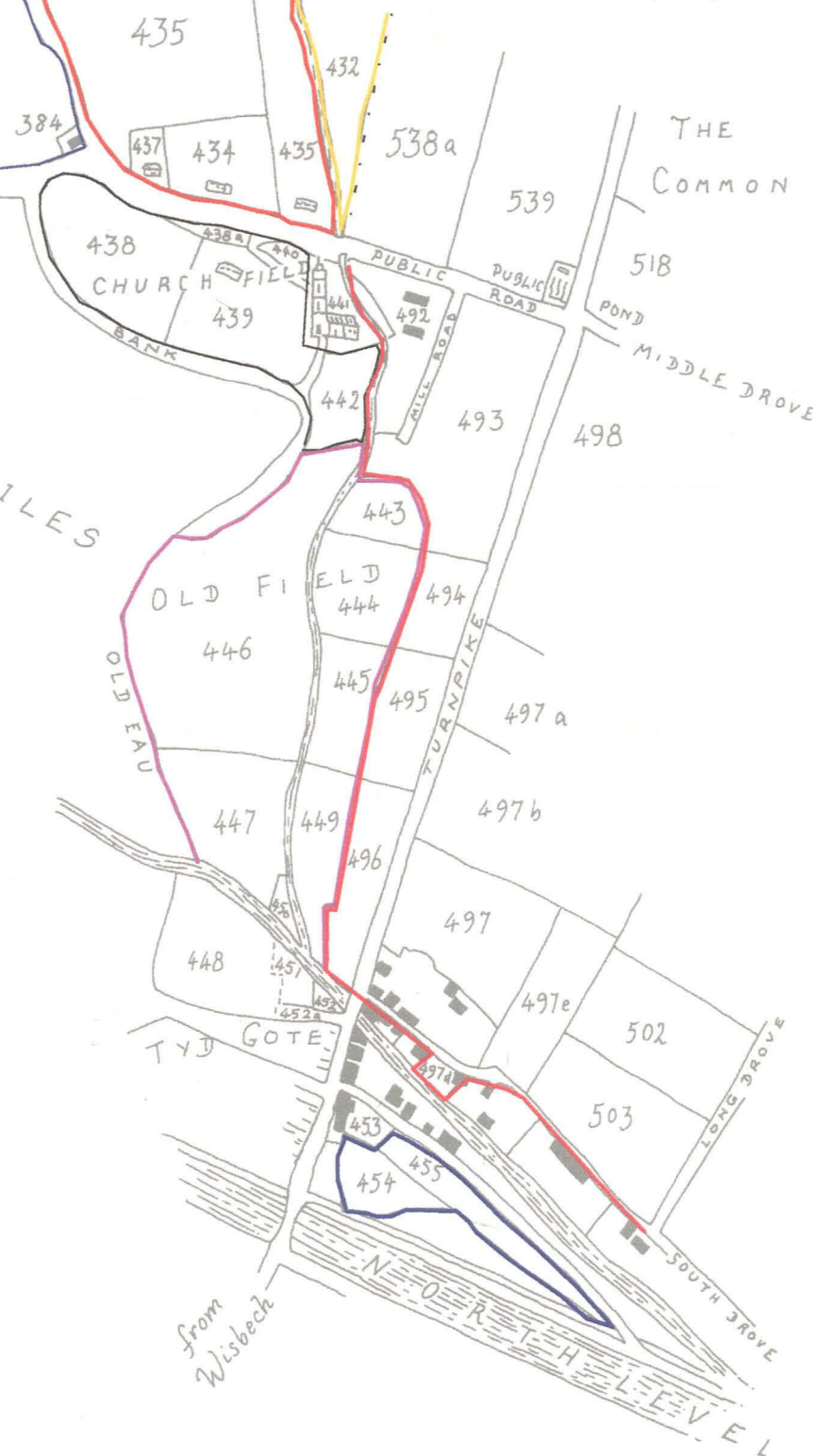


Figure 7 Extract from Bryant's Map of the County of Lincoln, 1828



BOTTOMFIELD
382

TIDD
ST. GILES



Key	
	Bottom Field
	Green Field
	Church Field
	Middle Field
	Old Field
	New Inclosures
	Old Marsh

Figure 8 Extract from Tvdd St Marv Tithe Map. 1838

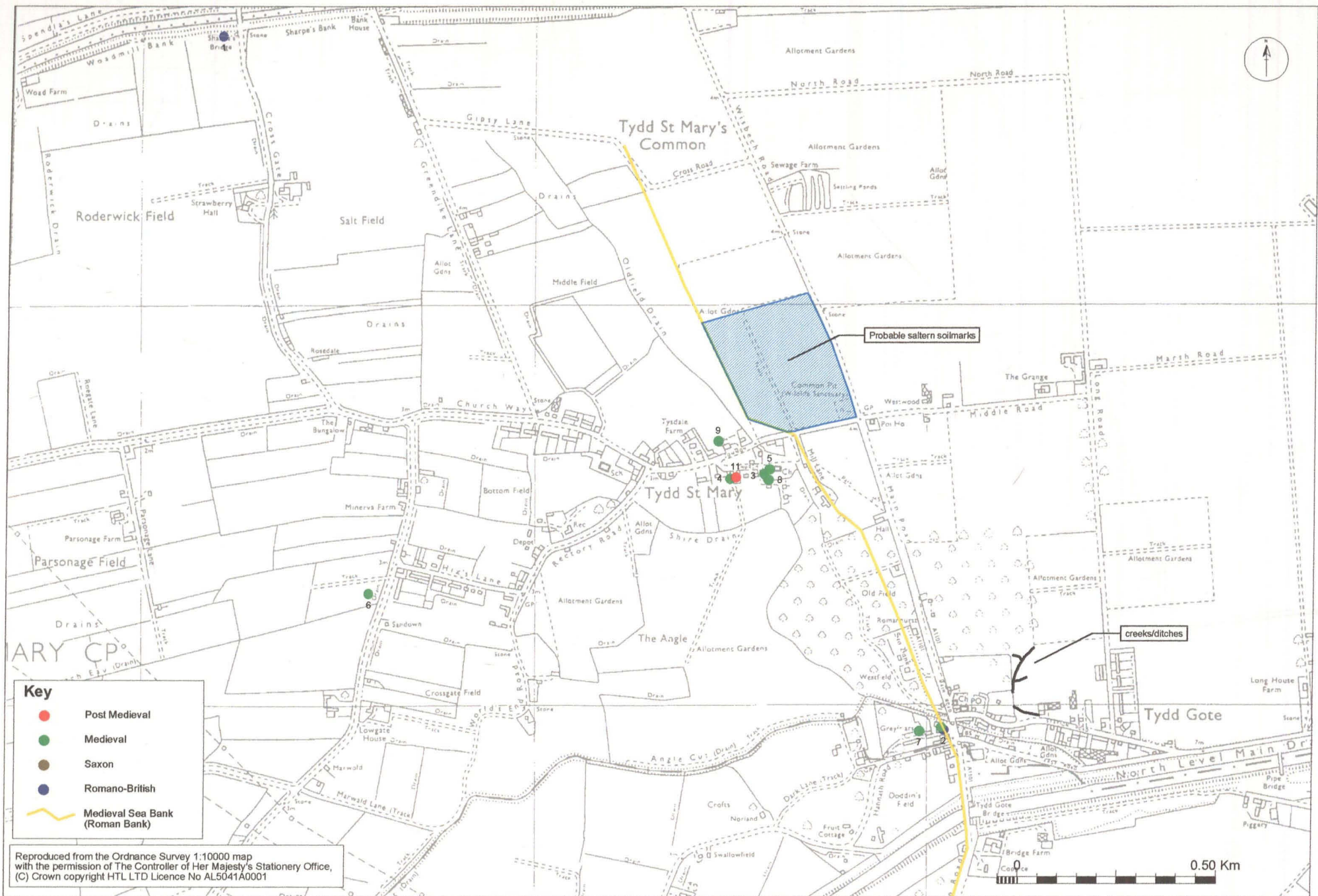


Figure 11 Archaeological Setting of Tydd St Mary and Tydd Goat

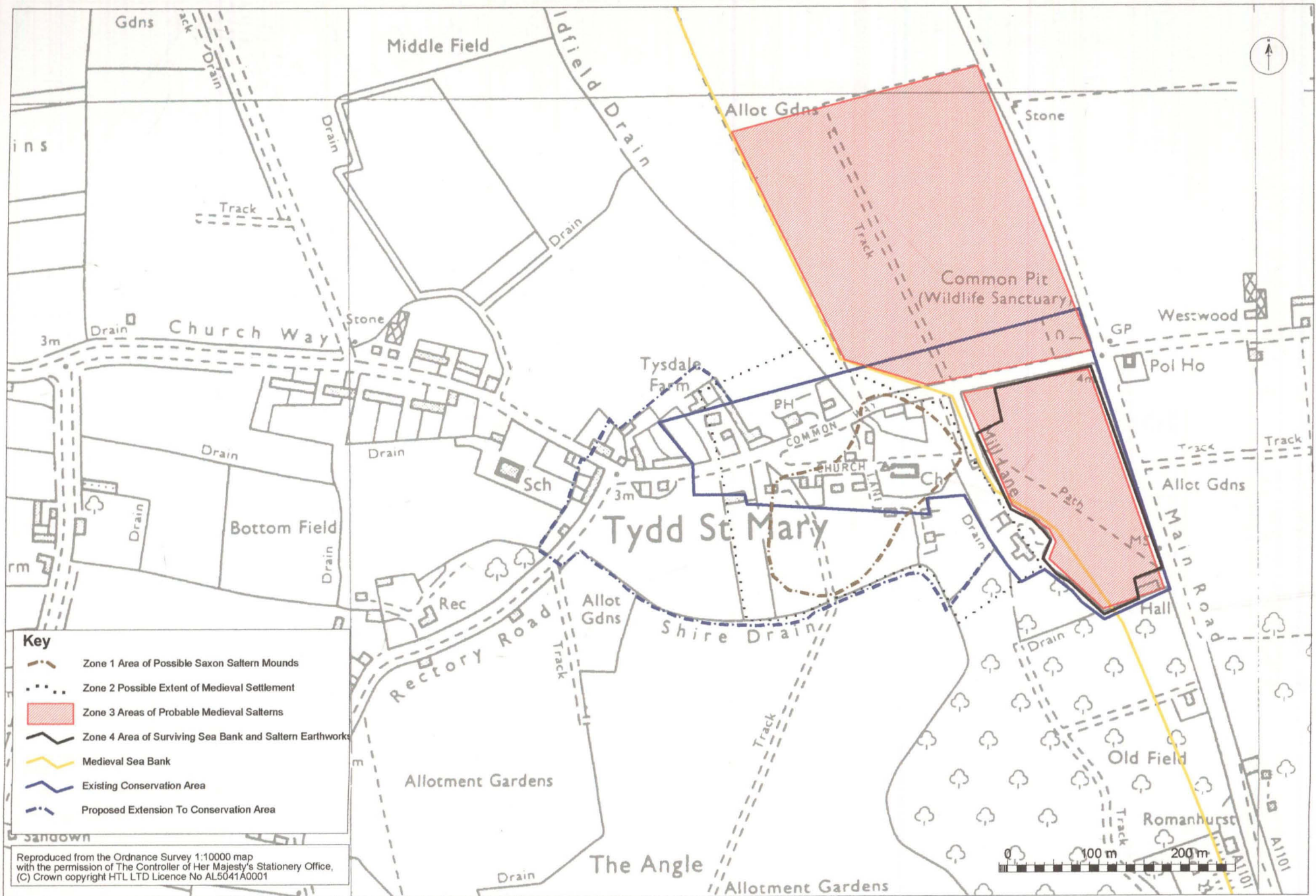


Figure 12 Zones of Archaeological Interest at Tydd St. Mary

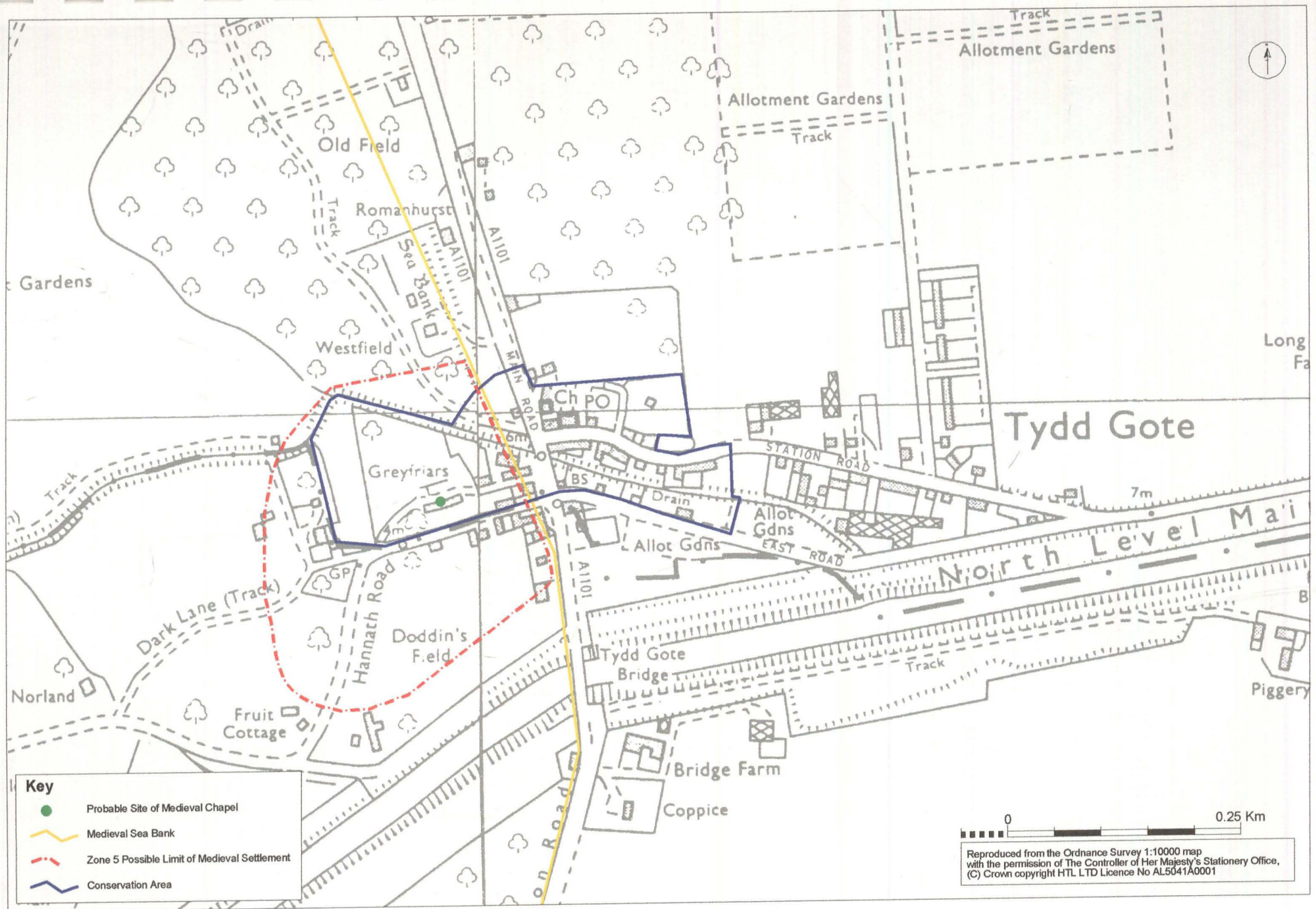


Figure 13 Zones of Archaeological Interest at Tydd Gote

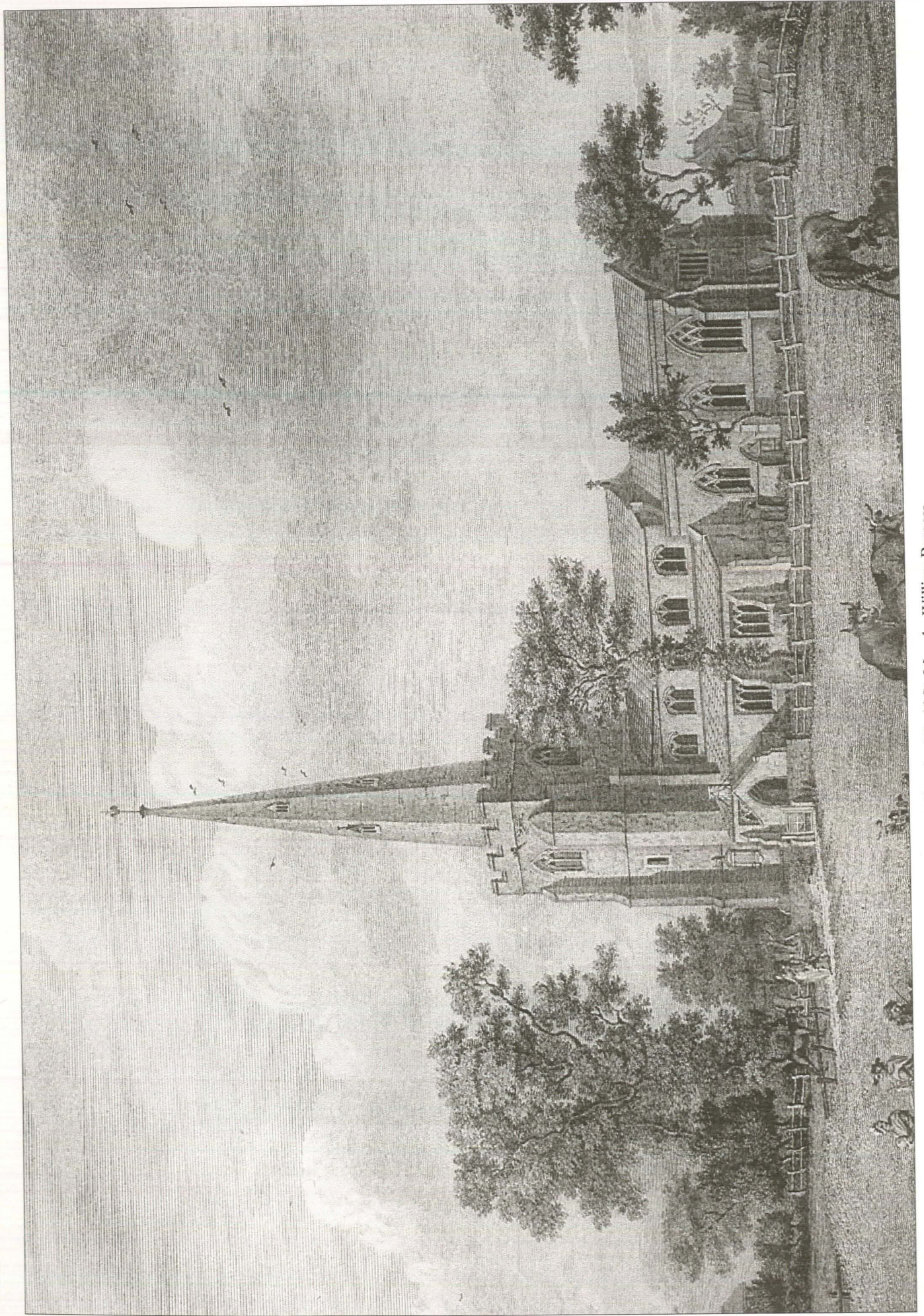


Figure 14 Church of Tydd St. Mary by William Burgess



Plate 1 General view of Tydd St. Mary conservation area,
looking east along Common Way



Plate 2 Area of proposed extension to conservation area at Tydd St. Mary,
looking west along Common Way



Plate 3 View of the field containing the probable medieval saltern earthworks, looking northwest



Plate 4 Tydd Gote conservation area showing the Primitive Methodist Chapel

Appendix 1

Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling Ancient Monuments - Extract from *Archaeology and Planning DoE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990*

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

- i *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.
- ii *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.
- iii *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.
- iv *Group value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.
- v *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.
- vi *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.
- vii *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.
- viii *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

Appendix 2

List of Aerial Photographs of Tydd St. Mary and Tydd Gote

<u>Collection</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Vertical/Oblique</u>	<u>Coverage</u>
Aerofilms	A102144	Oblique	Tydd St Mary
CUCAP	CAP 8007	Oblique	Tydd St Mary
CUCAP	CAP 5420/179 - 181	Vertical	Tydd Gote
CUCAP	CAP 5422/121 - 122	Vertical	Tydd Gote
NMR	254/4251 - 4253	Vertical	Tydd St Mary
NMR	8176/177 - 178	Vertical	Tydd Gote
NMR	10295/87 - 88	Vertical	Tydd St Mary
NMR	21271/91715 - 91716	Vertical	Tydd Gote

Appendix 3

Listed Historic Buildings at Tydd St. Mary and Tydd Gote

Tydd St Mary

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>
St. Mary's Church	Church Lane	Norman, Perpendicular and later
St Mary's Church lych gate	Church Lane	1919
Tysdale Hall	Common Way	16 th century
Roman Lodge	Mill Lane	Early 19 th century

Tydd Gote

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>
Greyfriars	Hannath Road	?14 th century and 17 th century

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bovate	A unit of land, usually between 15 to 40 acres, roughly equivalent to a typical peasant landholding.
Carucate	A unit of land, originally based on the amount that could be ploughed annually by a team of eight oxen. Generally taken to be about 120 acres.
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (<i>q.v.</i>) occupants of Britain.
Perpendicular	Division of English Gothic architecture in use from <i>c.</i> 1350 - <i>c.</i> 1530.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Of the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saltern	Site used for the manufacture or processing of salt
Saxon	Of the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
Turnpike Roads	Turnpike trusts were established for many principal roads. An Act of Parliament of 1663 allowed them to levy tolls to pay for their maintenance.

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