ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING ON LAND AT TYSDALE BARNS, COMMON WAY, TYDD ST MARY. LINCOLNSHIRE (TMTB21)

Work Undertaken For
Bright's Construction Services Ltd

August 2021

Report produced by
Kathryn Blythe BA (Hons) MA

National Grid Reference: TF 44369 18651
Museum Accession No: LCNCC:2019.190
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-427632

APS Report No: **28/21**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1. SUMMARY **1**

2. INTRODUCTION **1**

2.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND 1
2.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY 1
2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING 1

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES **2**

4. METHODS **2**

5. RESULTS **2**

6. DISCUSSION **3**

7. CONCLUSIONS **3**

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS **3**

9. PERSONNEL **3**

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY **3**

11. ABBREVIATIONS **4**

Appendices

1 Context Summary

2 Glossary

3 The Archive

4 OASIS Summary

List of Figures

Figure 1 General location plan

Figure 2 Site location plan

Figure 3 Location of building plots

Figure 4 Plan of groundworks

Figure 5 Sections 1 and 2

Figure 6 Sections 3 and 4

List of Plates

Plate 1 Section 1, looking west

Plate 2 Section 2, looking west

Plate 3 Section 3, looking west

Plate 4 Section 4, looking north

Plate 5 Rubble in subsoil (1002/2002)

Plate 6 Excavated foundation trenches, looking south

1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out during development groundwork on land at Tysdale Barns, Common Way, Tydd St Mary, Lincolnshire.

The site is archaeologically sensitive, located in an area of medieval remains including the church, a cross shaft and a former sea bank. Roman settlement has also been identified from cropmarks to the west of the village.

Previous archaeological monitoring to the immediate south of the site revealed a post-medieval rubbish pit.

The groundworks revealed a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil. Inclusions of modern rubble were present, which possibly indicated the demolition of a recent structure in the vicinity. No archaeological features were present. Finds (not retained) included late post medieval pottery and CBM.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Bright's Construction Services Ltd to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with the development of a site at Tysedale Barns, Common Way, Tydd St Mary, comprising two detached dwellings. The archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out on the 6th, 7th and 8th of July 2021.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Tydd St Mary is located 19km east of Spalding and 29km south of Boston, in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

Tysdale Farm is situated 225m northwest of the centre of the village, as defined by the parish church of St Mary, on the north side of Common Way, at National Grid Reference TF 44369 18651 (Fig 2).

The site is situated at a height of *c*. 3.5m AOD on the generally level ground of the Lincolnshire Fens. Local soils are of the Wisbech Series, typically coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils (Robson 1990). These soils are developed on a drift geology of marine alluvium which seals a solid geology of Jurassic Ampthill Clay (GSGB 1978).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

Tydd St Mary lies in area of Romano-British and later remains. Due to a series of marine and freshwater inundations no prehistoric material has been found in the vicinity.

While Romano-British pottery has been found at depth northwest of the village, no associated settlement has been identified although cropmarks further west indicate widespread occupation during the period.

Tydd St Mary is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of *c*. 1086. The name is derived from the Old English *titt*, meaning 'teat' and transferred in sense to a slight hill (Cameron 1998, 130). At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was held by the King, Ivo Taillebois and Guy de Craon and contained extensive arable land, 110 acres of meadow, a fishery and a church (Foster and Longley 1976).

Extant remains of the medieval period include the Grade I Church of St Mary (NHL 1204871; HER 22333) which was built in the 14th century but contains earlier, Norman, stonework (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 770). In the churchyard there

is a 14th century cross shaft (HER 22315). The earthworks of a medieval sea bank survive to the east of the village.

Three possible saltern mounds (salt works) have been identified to the southeast of the site: east of Mill Lane (HER 81196), south of Church Lane (HER 81197), and possibly beneath St Mary's Church (HER 20497).

A watching brief undertaken to the east of the site identified an undated posthole along with medieval and later pottery (Cope-Faulkner 1998).

A watching brief was carried out *c*. 10m to the south of the current site in 2019. This work revealed a post-medieval pit and a modern rubble filled pit (Peachey 2020).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the investigation was to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks.

The objectives of the investigation were to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features; and
- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

4. METHODS

The excavation of the development area was carried out by a 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. Following excavation, the base and sides of the trenches was examined for potential archaeological features.

Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled, and sections were drawn. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

5. RESULTS

Context numbers assigned in the field are listed and described below.

Southern Plot (Figures 3-5; Plates 1-2 and 5-6)

The earliest deposit in the southern building plot was a mid brown silt (1003). This layer was 0.34m thick, but continued beyond the limit of excavation (LOE). Overlying natural (1003) was subsoil (1002), a 0.36m thick loose mid brown silt with some inclusions of modern building rubble. Above this was topsoil (1001), a 0.17m thick loose dark brown silt, also with some inclusions of modern building rubble.

Northern Plot (Figures 3, 4 and 6; Plates 3-6)

The earliest deposit in the northern building plot was a loose mottled mid brown silt (2004). This layer was 0.4m thick, but continued beyond the LOE. Overlying natural (2004) was a 0.31m thick layer (2003), which comprised a mixture of natural (2004) with the overlying subsoil (2002). This was a mid brown silt with occasional rubble inclusions. Overlying (2003), subsoil (2002) was a 0.34m thick loose dark brown silt with some inclusions of modern

building rubble. Above this was topsoil (2001), a loose dark brown silt with some inclusions of modern building rubble, which measured 0.26m thick.

A sherd of black glazed pancheon, one piece of animal bone, and some CBM fragments, all late post medieval in date, were noted during the excavations but not retained.

6. DISCUSSION

The excavation revealed a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil. There were no features. Some modern rubble was evident in the excavated trenches, particularly on the east side of the site. Rubble was also evident in the topsoil and subsoil. The ground therefore appears to have been previously disturbed by construction/demolition of relatively recent date, likely former farm buildings. Finds comprised late post medieval pottery and CBM, and some animal bone.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during groundworks in advance of the construction of two houses on land at Tysedale Barns, Common Way, Tydd St Mary, Lincolnshire.

The site is archaeologically sensitive, located within the medieval village. Roman settlement has also been identified from cropmarks to the west of the village.

The groundworks revealed a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil, with some inclusions of modern rubble. No archaeological features were present. Finds (not retained) included late post medieval pottery and CBM.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge Bright's Construction Services Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Paul Cope-Faulkner, who also edited this report along with Mark Dymond. Greg Pickup kindly allowed access to the library and parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinators: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Site Staff: Ryan Godbold
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Kathryn Blythe
Illustration: Kathryn Blythe
Post-excavation Analyst: Kathryn Blythe
Archiving: Denise Buckley

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, English Place-Name Society Popular Series Vol. **1**

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1998 *An Archaeological Watching Brief of Development at Common Way, Tydd St Mary, Lincolnshire (TMC98)*, unpublished APS report **87/98**

Foster, CW, and Longley, T., (eds), 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society **19**

GSGB, 1972 *King's Lynn and the Wash: solid and drift edition*, 1:50 000 map sheet **145** with part of sheet **129**

Peachey, M., 2020 *Archaeological Monitoring and Recording on Land at Tysdale Farm, Tydd St Mary, Lincolnshire*

(TMTF19), unpublished APS report **32/30**

Pevsner, N, and Harris, J., 1989 *The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire.* Penguin Books (2nd edition)

Robson, JD, 1990 *Soils of the Boston and Spalding District (Sheet 131)*, Memoirs of the Soil Survey of Great Britain

11. ABBREVIATIONS

AOD At Ordnance Datum

HER Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record

NGR National Grid Reference

NHL National Heritage List

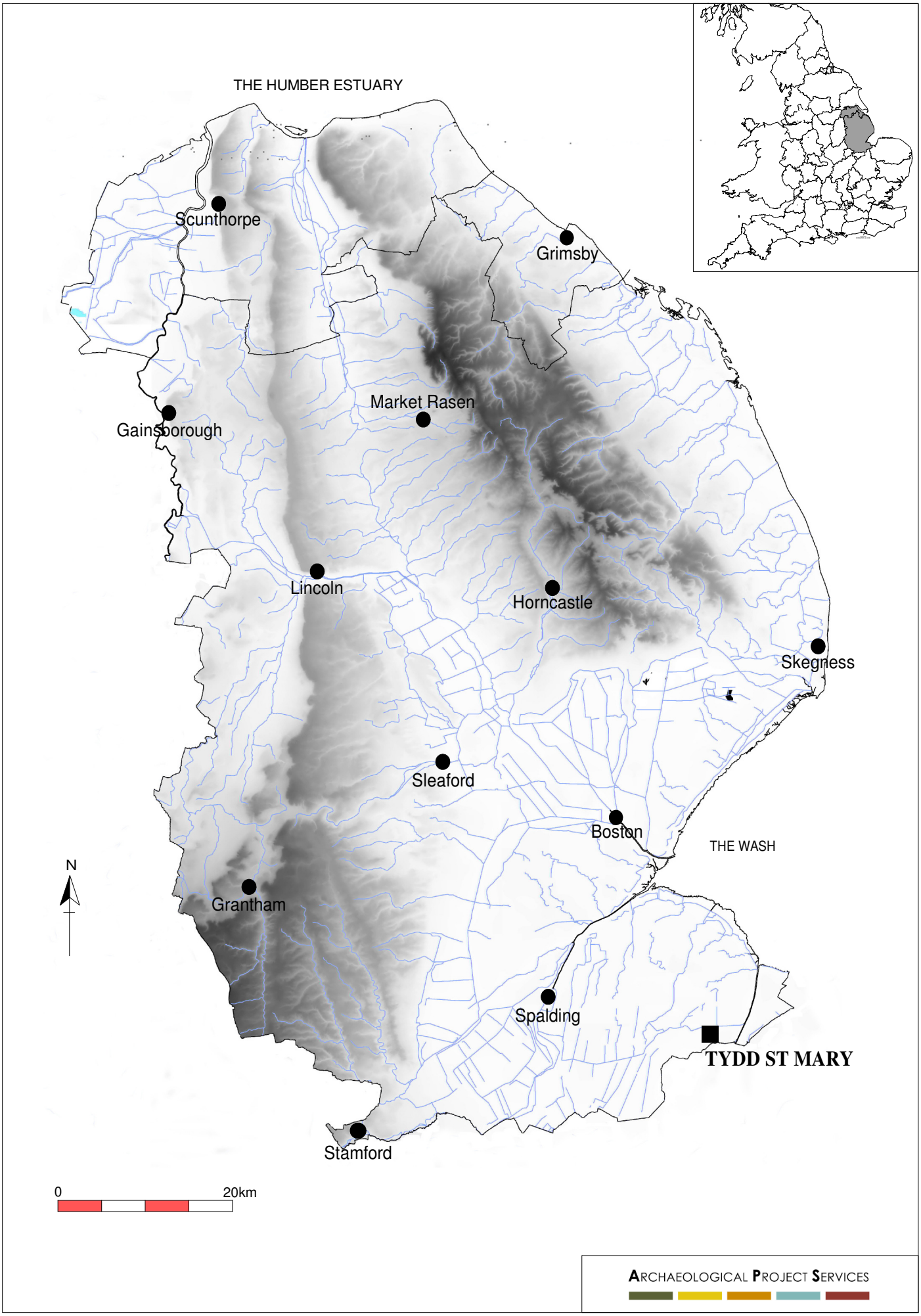
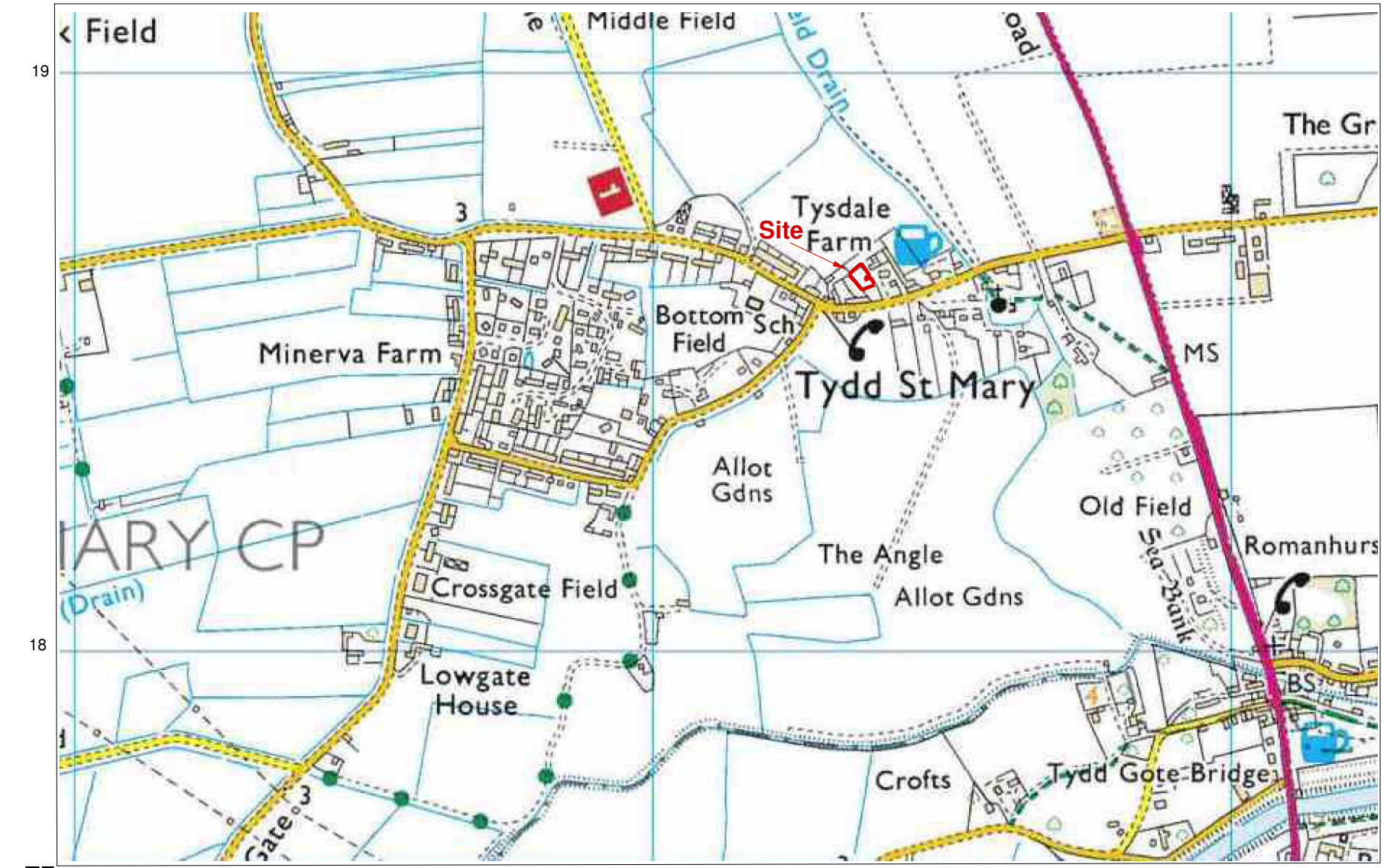


Figure 1 - General location plan



Crown Copyright © 2019. All Rights Reserved.
Licence No. 100020146

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES		
Project Name: Tysdale Barns, Tydd St Mary TMTF21		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: KLB	Report No: 28/21

Figure 2 Site location plan

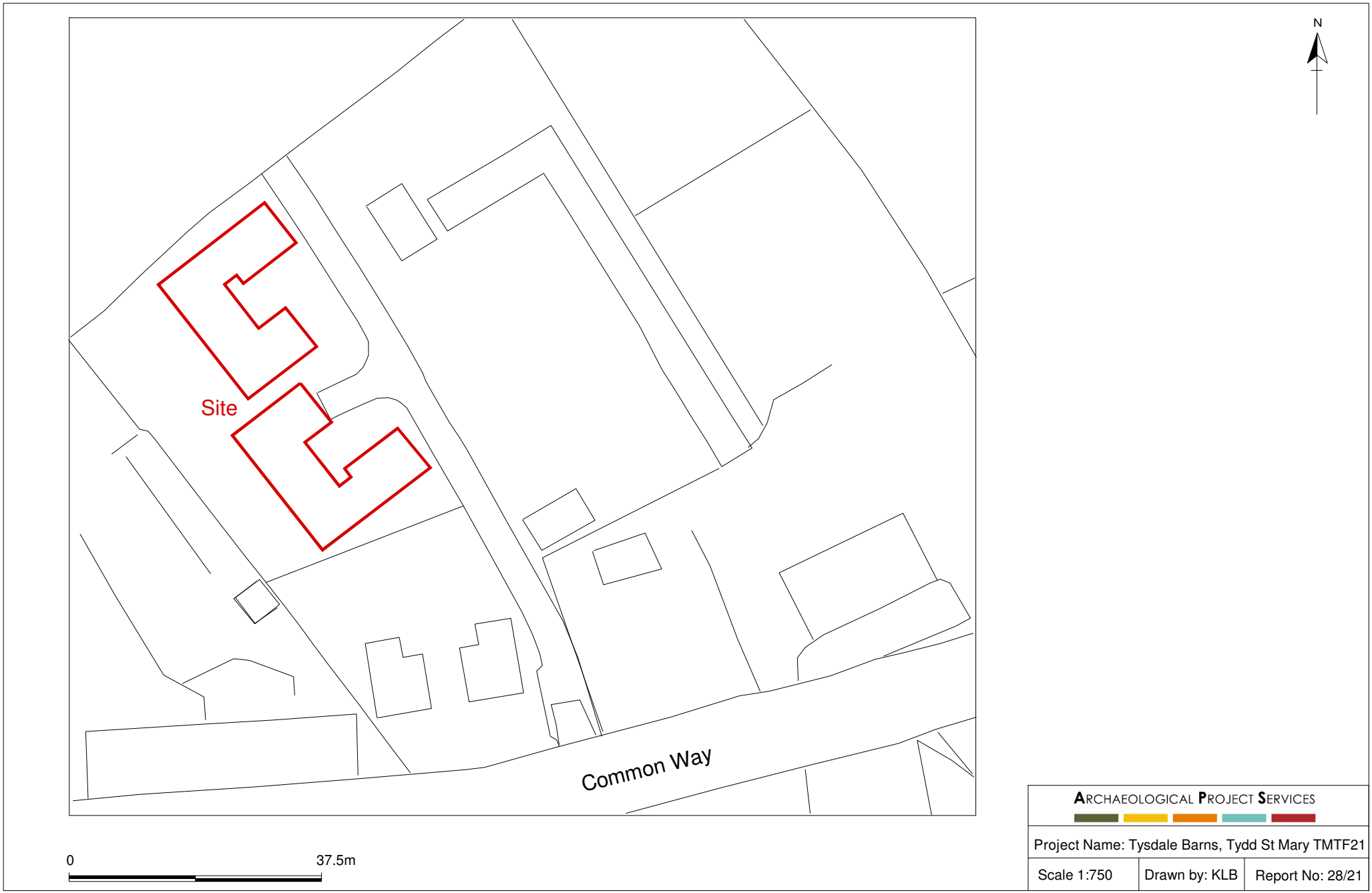


Figure 3 Location of building plots

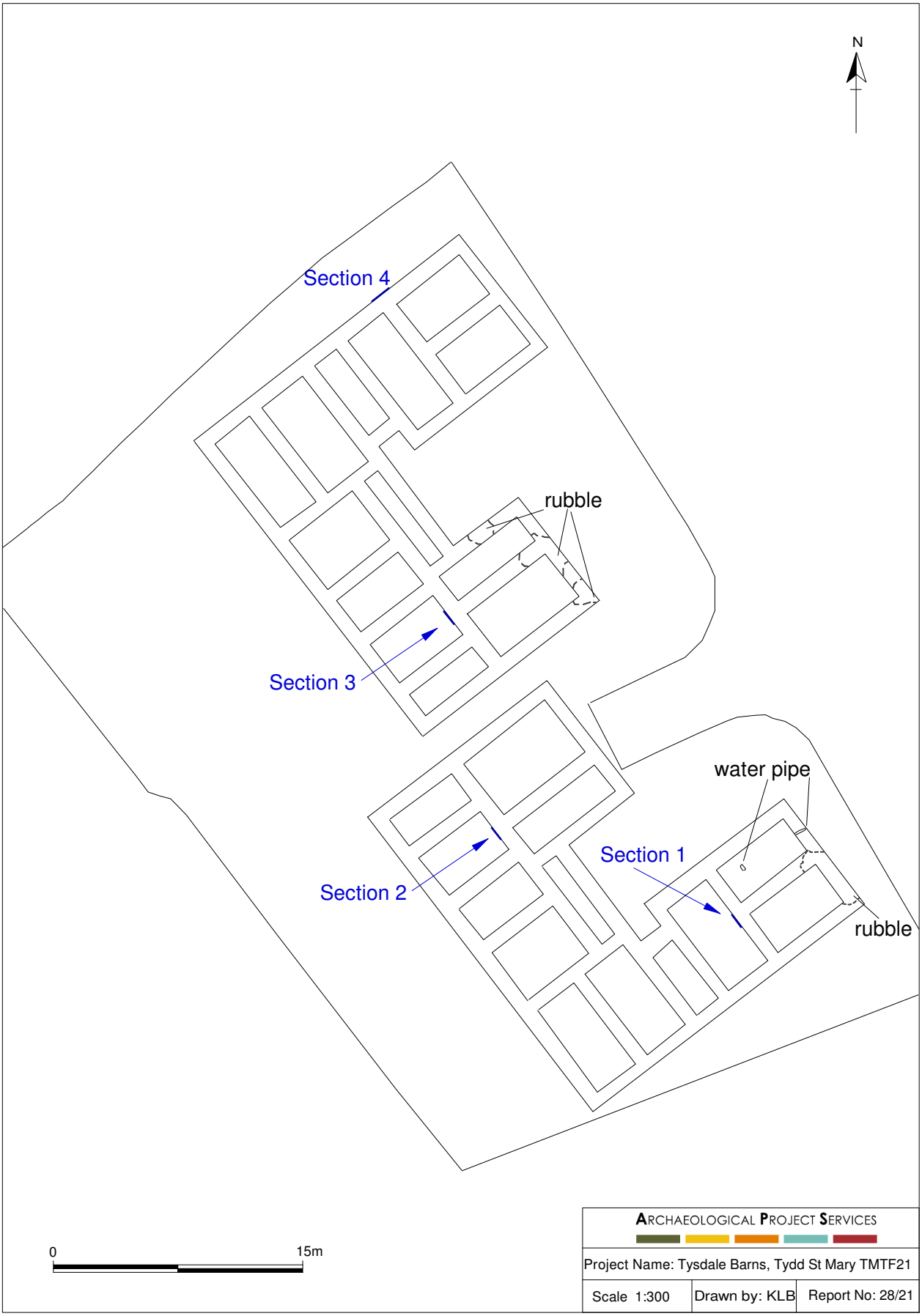
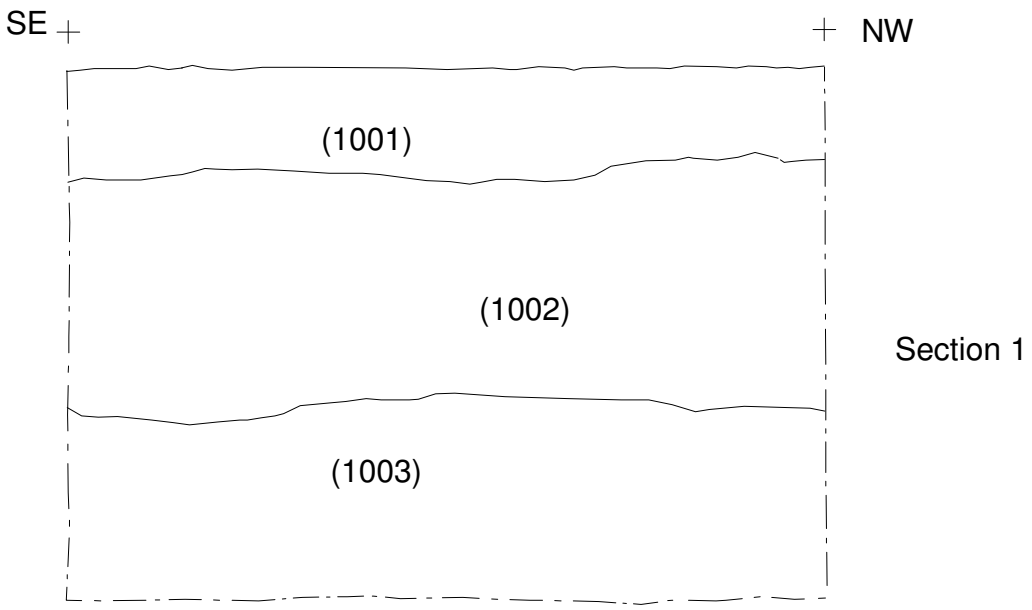
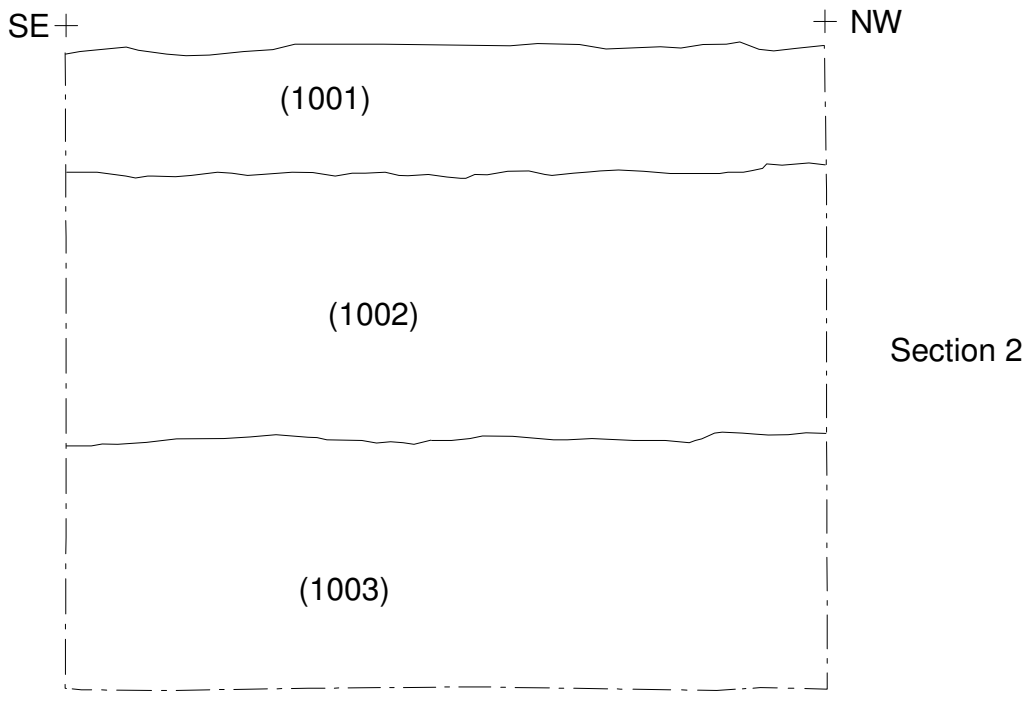


Figure 4 Plan of groundworks







ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES		
Project Name: Tysdale Barns, Tydd St Mary TMTF21		
Scale 1:10	Drawn by: KLB	Report No: 28/21

Figure 5 Sections 1 and 2

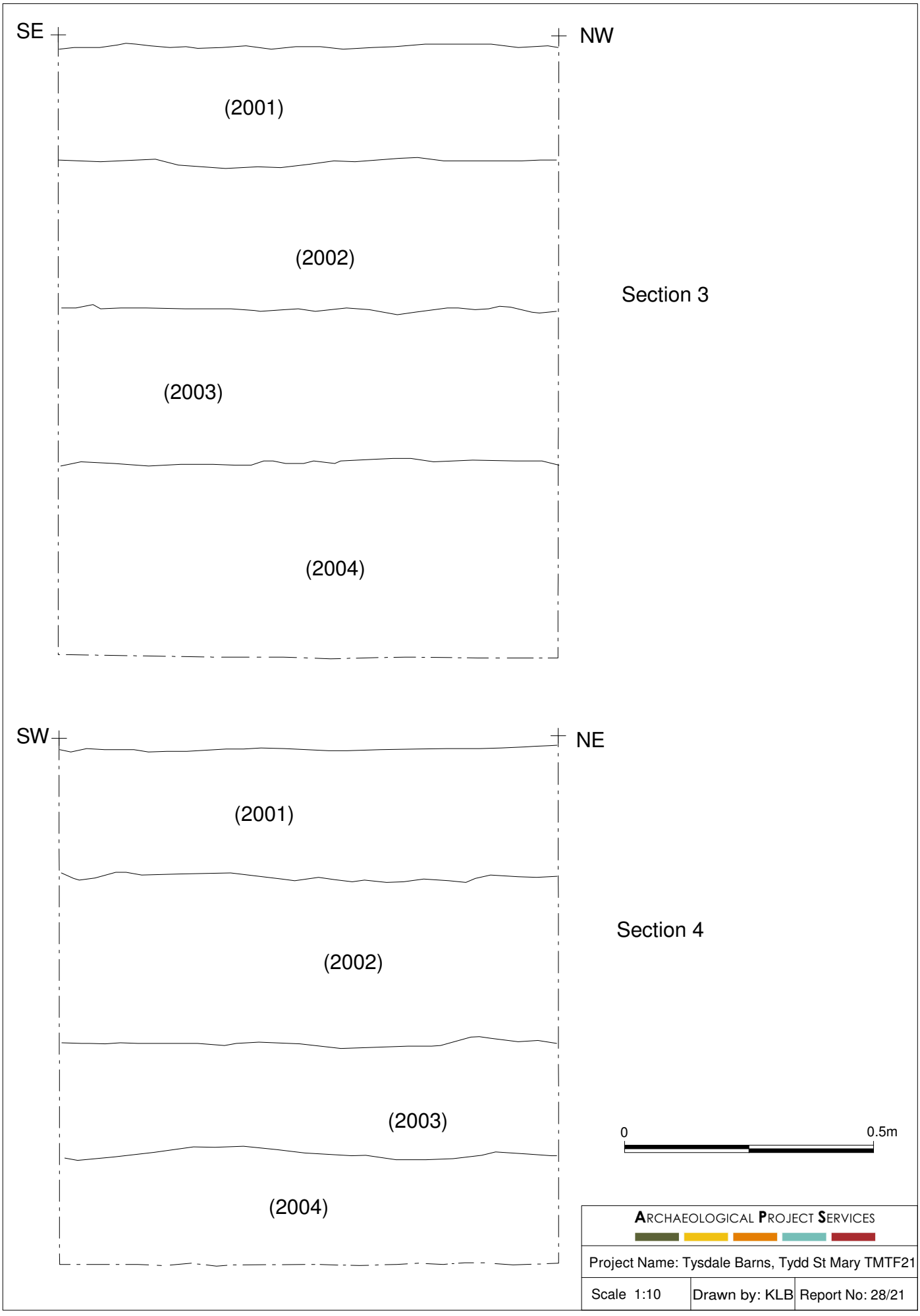


Figure 6 Sections 3 and 4



Plate 1 Section 1, looking west



Plate 2 Section 2, looking west



Plate 3 Section 3, looking west



Plate 4 Section 4, looking north



Plate 5 Rubble in subsoil (1002/2002)



Plate 6 Excavated foundation trenches, looking south

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
1001	1 and 2	Loose dark brown silty soil with some inclusions of modern building rubble. 0.17m thick.	Topsoil
1002	1 and 2	Loose mid brown silt with some inclusions of modern building rubble. 0.36m thick.	Subsoil
1003	1 and 2	Mid brown silt. 0.34m thick but extended beyond the LOE.	Natural
2001	3 and 4	Loose dark brown silt with some inclusions of modern building rubble. 0.26m thick.	Topsoil
2002	3 and 4	Loose dark brown silt with some inclusions of modern building rubble. 0.34m thick.	Subsoil
2003	3 and 4	Mid brown silt with occasional rubble disturbance. 0.31m thick.	Subsoil / natural interface
2004	3 and 4	Loose mottled mid brown silt. 0.4m thick but extended beyond the LOE.	Natural

Appendix 2

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, *e.g*. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, *etc*. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded**.**
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Norman	Architectural style current in the 11th-12th centuries. Also known as Romanesque.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (*q.v.*) occupants of Britain.
Pancheon	A large open bowl with a glazed interior and unglazed exterior. Traditionally used for bread making and for separating cream from milk.
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	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saltern	Saltmaking site where salt is obtained from sea water through evaporation.

Appendix 3

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
3	Daily record sheets
4	Sheets of scale drawings

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
The Collection
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number:	LCNCC: 2019.190
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	TMTB 21
OASIS Record No:	archaeol1-427632

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol1-427632

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording on Land at Tysedale Barns, Common Way, Tydd St Mary, Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out during development groundwork on land at Tysdale Barns, Common Way, Tydd St Mary, Lincolnshire. The site is archaeologically sensitive, located in an area of medieval remains including the church, a cross shaft and a former sea bank. Roman settlement has also been identified from cropmarks to the west of the village. Previous archaeological monitoring to the immediate south of the site revealed a post-medieval rubbish pit. The groundworks revealed a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil. Inclusions of modern rubble were present, which possibly indicated the demolition of a recent structure in the vicinity. No archaeological features were present. Finds (not retained) included late post medieval pottery and CBM.
Project dates	Start: 06-07-2021 End: 08-07-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TMTB21 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH HOLLAND TYDD ST MARY Tysdale Barns, Common Way, Tydd St Mary, Lincolnshire
Study area	0.1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TF 4438 1861 52.745437370687 0.139163180779 52 44 43 N 000 08 20 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 3.5m Max: 3.5m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services

Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Archaeological Project Services
Project director/manager	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Project supervisor	Ryan Godbold
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	The Collection
Digital Archive ID	LCNCC: 2019.190
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection
Paper Archive ID	LCNCC: 2019.190
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording on Land at Tysedale Barns, Common Way, Tydd St Mary, Lincolnshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Blythe, K
Other bibliographic details	APS Report no. 28/21
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Project Services
Place of issue or publication	Heckington
Description	A4 comb bound booklet

Entered by	Kathryn Blythe (info@apsarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	4 August 2021

OASIS: