

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH
PANTON, (EAST BARKWITH)
LINCOLNSHIRE
(PSA 02)



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH
PANTON, (EAST BARKWITH)
LINCOLNSHIRE
(PSA 02)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr B Haller**

February 2003

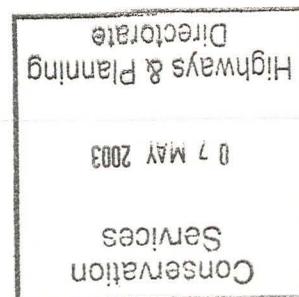
Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 1755 7894
Planning Reference: S/044/0623/99
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.408

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 43/03



Quality Control
St. Andrew's Church, Panton
PSA 02

Project Coordinator	Steve Malone
Supervisor	Rachael Hall
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
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Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

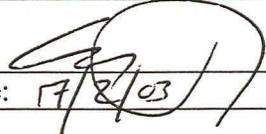
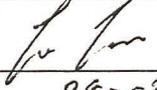
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 17/2/03	Date: 25-02-03

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during drainage works at St. Andrew's church, Panton, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of a trench and associated soakaway pit.

St. Andrew's church dates from c. 1770, and replaced an earlier church which was demolished prior to that date. A Late Saxon church, referred to in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086, may also have existed at the site.

The watching brief identified a short length of sandstone wall which may belong to an earlier church at the site. No artefacts were retrieved.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal program 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 maybe disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr B. Haller to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with drainage works at St. Andrew's church, Panton, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S/044/0623/99. The watching brief was carried out on the 28th August 2002, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services

(Appendix 1) and approved by the Historic Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Panton is located 20km east of Lincoln and 12km northwest of Horncastle, in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

St. Andrew's church is located at the centre of the village at National Grid Reference TF 1755 7894 (Fig. 2). The church lies at a height of c. 40m OD on a ridge that gently slopes down to the north, west and south.

Local soils are of the Beccles 1 Association, typically fine loamy over clayey soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 117). Beneath the soils are drift deposits of boulder clay which in turn seal a solid geology of clays of the Jurassic Ancholme Group (BGS 1980).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Panton is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Pantone* the name is derived from the Old English and means 'the village (*tūn*) in a depression (*panne*)' in a transferred topographical sense (Cameron 1998, 97).

At the time of Domesday the land was held by the Archbishop of York and Erneis de Burun and contained 57 acres of meadow and a church (Foster and Longley 1976). By the time of the subsequent Lindsey Survey of c. 1115 the land was held by the Archbishop of York and Geoffrey son of Payne (*ibid.*).

St. Andrew's church dates from c. 1770 and replaced the earlier church referred to in the Domesday Survey. It has undergone several restorations in 1905, 1925-30 and 1980 and is now a Grade II listed building (DoE 1986, 28).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as outlined in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their nature, function, date and origin.

4. METHODS

A trench and associated pit for a soakaway were excavated by machine. Selected portions of the trench were cleaned and the sides rendered vertical. Selected deposits were then excavated by hand to determine their nature. Every deposit encountered was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation the records were examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced.

5. RESULTS

Context numbers are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets refer to the context numbers assigned in the field.

The earliest deposit encountered, located within the soakaway pit, was a natural layer of brownish yellow sand and gravel (004), identified as the underlying drift geology. Developed upon this was a subsoil of brown silt (003) which measured up to 1.75m thick (Fig. 4, Sections 1 and 2).

Located slightly northeast of the church and set within the subsoil was a sandstone wall (001). Aligned north-south, this was

1.4m wide and over 0.2m high (Fig. 4, Section 1). No floor levels or foundation cut were observed in association with the wall.

Sealing all deposits was a 0.15m thick topsoil comprising brown silt (002).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of sand and gravel relate to the underlying drift geology of boulder clay (till). A subsoil had naturally developed upon this.

A short length of wall was identified adjacent to the present church. It is probable that this represents part of the former St. Andrew's church which was demolished to make way for the present structure prior to 1770. It is uncertain whether this is part of the church referred to in the Domesday Survey.

No artefacts were retrieved during this investigation.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at St. Andrew's church as the possibility existed of an earlier, perhaps Late Saxon, church being affected by drainage works.

The watching brief identified a short length of wall which is considered likely to be part of a former church, though not necessarily that mentioned in the Domesday Survey. No artefacts were recovered during the watching brief.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr B. Haller for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work

was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
Site Supervisor: Rachael Hall
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

BGS British Geological Survey
DoE Department of the Environment
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

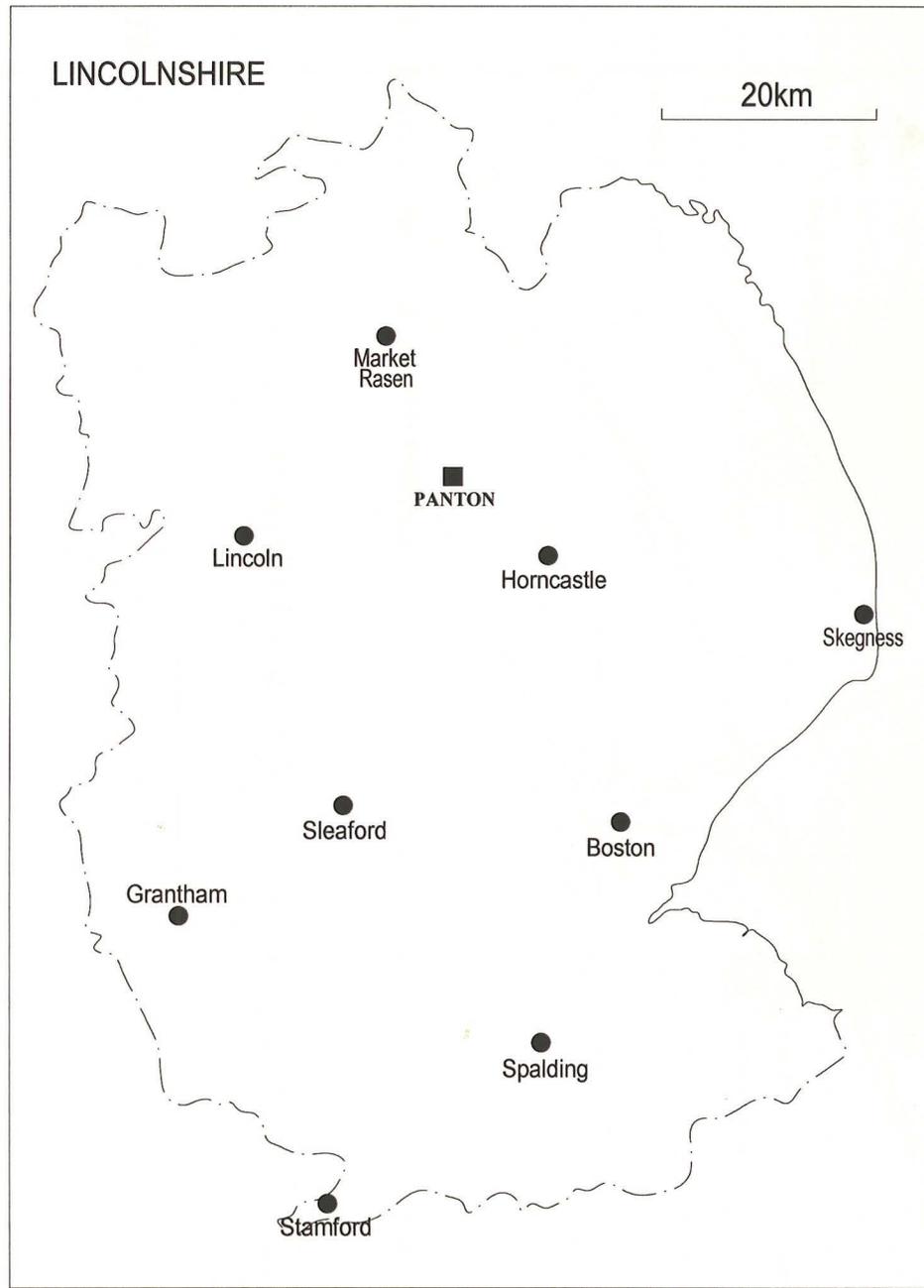
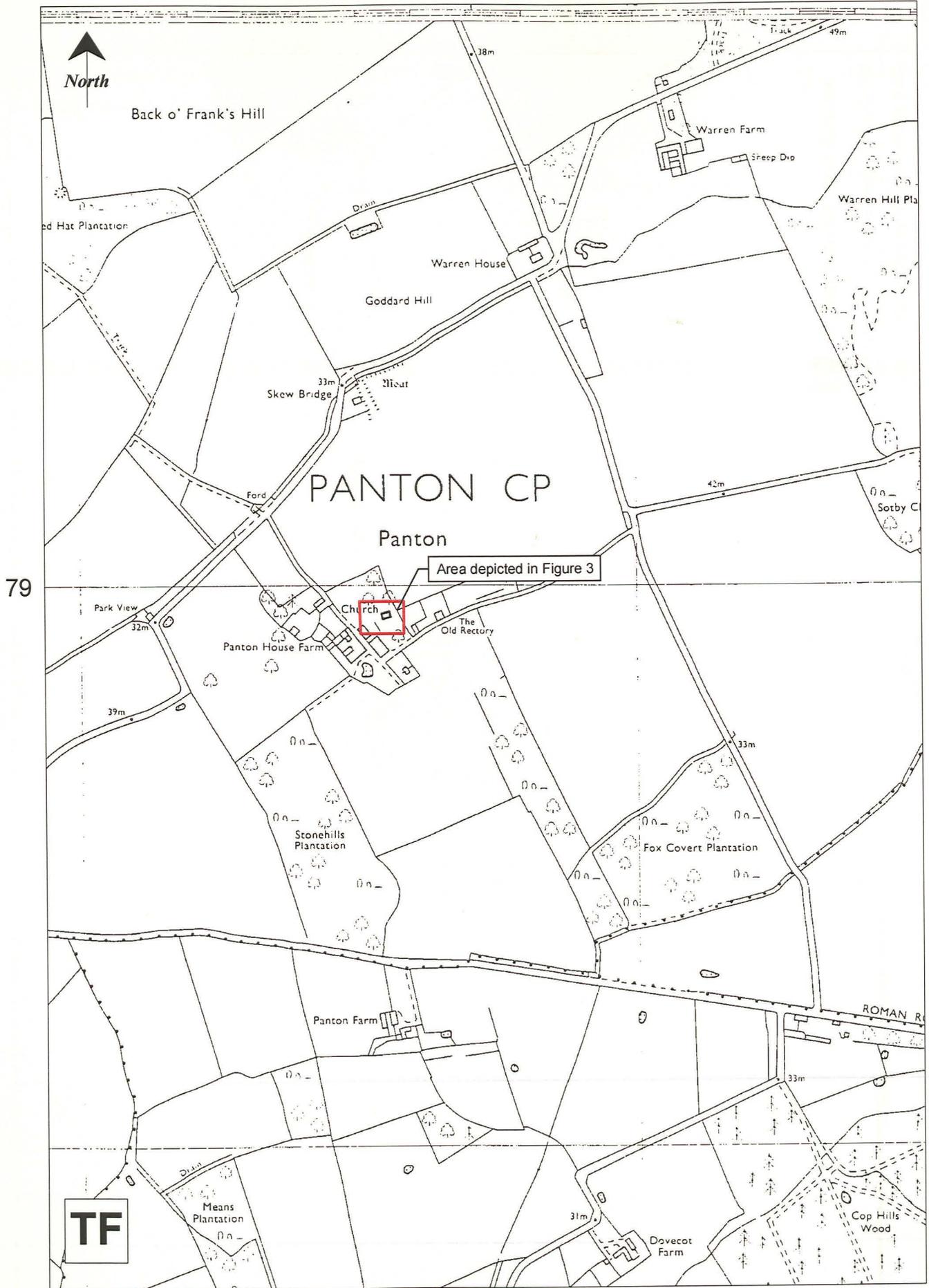


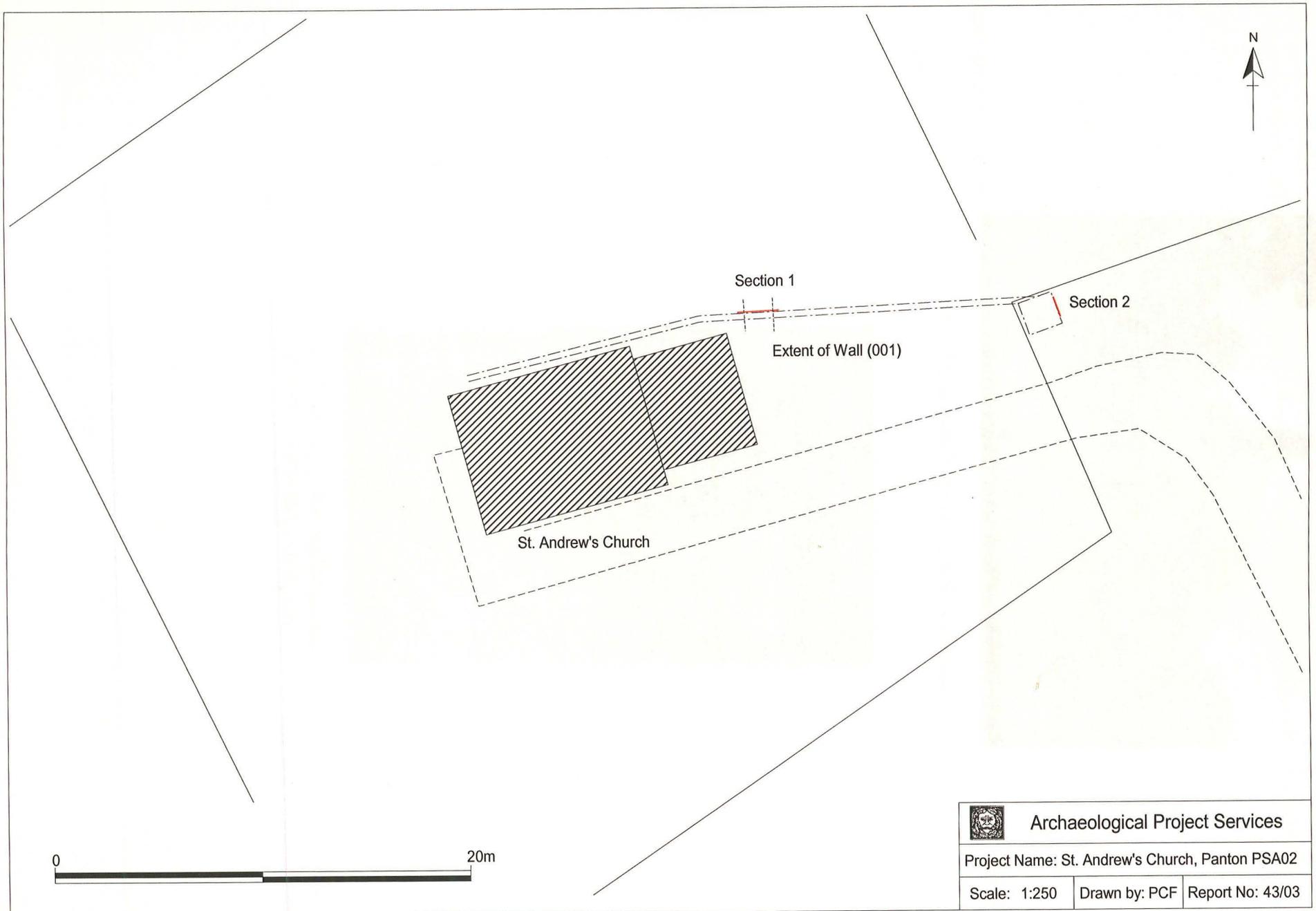
Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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Figure 2 - Site location plan



 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: St. Andrew's Church, Panton PSA02		
Scale: 1:250	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 43/03

Figure 3 - Plan showing drainage works and section locations



Plate 1 - St. Andrew's church, from the southwest

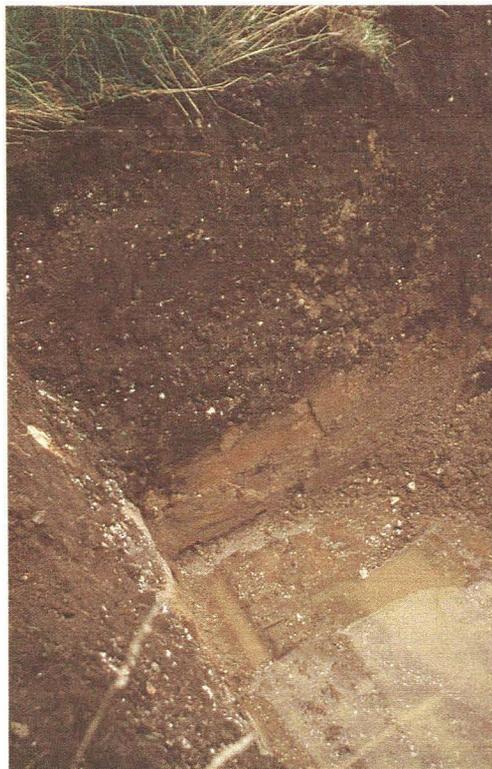
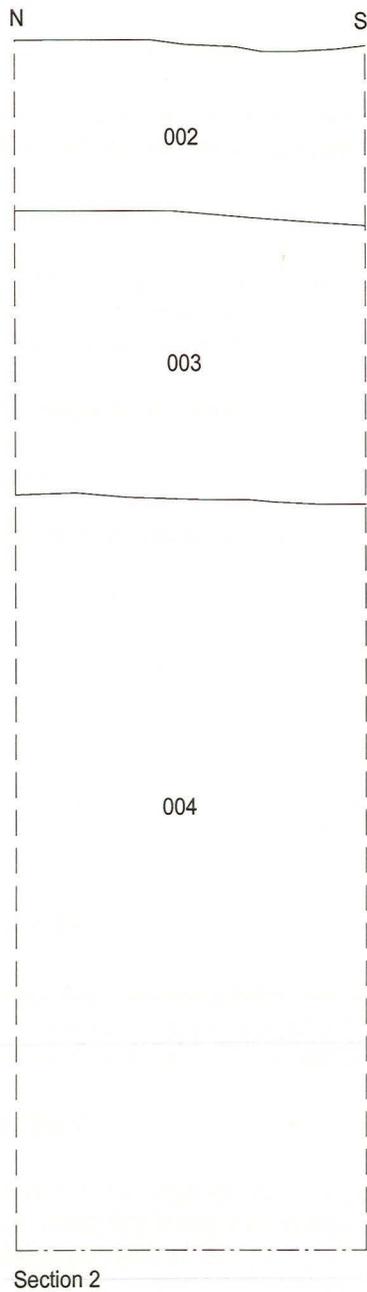
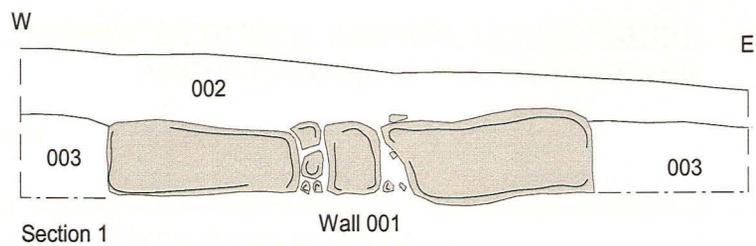


Plate 2 - Section 2 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking east



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: St. Andrew's Church Panton PSA02

Scale: 1:20

Drawn by:PCF

Report No: 43/03

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2

Appendix 1

LAND AT ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, PANTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during groundworks associated with the conversion of the redundant St Andrew's Church, Panton, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The church lies in an area of archaeological interest and potential, within the core of the former medieval settlement of Panton.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during groundworks on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the residential conversion of the redundant St Andrew's Church, Panton, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 1755 7894.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Panton is located 20km east of Lincoln and about 4km east of Wragby in the East Lindsey District of Lincolnshire. St Andrew's Church lies in the centre of the settlement at National Grid Reference TF 1755 7894.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S/044/0623/99) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for conversion of the redundant church to a holiday let. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Panton lies at 35m OD on a ridge between two small tributaries of the Barlings Eau and the River Witham. Local soils are fine loamy over clayey soils of the Beccles 1 Association developed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 117).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Panton is now a small hamlet consisting of little more than Panton House Farm, with a couple of

cottages, and the Old Rectory. St Andrew's Church is Georgian, restored in 1905. At the time of Domesday, however, Panton was a manor of the Archbishop of York with part, including a church, held as soke of the manor of Wragby. There is potential therefore for remains associated with medieval settlement, or with an earlier church, to be revealed by development works.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 Restoration works are largely internal but the provision of a new septic tank will involve excavation for the drain trenches and for the tank itself. Watching brief will be undertaken during this excavation
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
 - Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.

- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.4 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the East Lindsey District Council Planning Department; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given as much notice as possible, ideally seven days before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust
	Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist
	Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist
	Medieval and later - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 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.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of

same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Specification: Version 1, 19 August 2002

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Sandstone structure, aligned north-south, 1.4m wide and >0.2m high, no coursing and finishing visible	Foundation wall
002	Friable mid to dark brown silt with frequent gravel, 0.15m thick	Topsoil
003	Firm dark brown silt with frequent gravel, 1.75m thick	Subsoil/colluvium
004	Loose mid brownish yellow sand and gravel, >1m thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

- Boulder Clay** A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as till, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
- 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 interpretations 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).
- 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.
- Layer** A layer is a term to describe 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.
- Saxon** Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

4	Context records
1	Context register
2	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Daily record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds 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
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2002.408

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: PSA 02

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.