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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
AT ALL SAINTS CHURCH,
THEDDLETHORPE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(ASCT 03)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT LI 4663

SOURCE LI9236
LI9237

NEGATIVE

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
AT ALL SAINTS CHURCH,
THEDDLETHORPE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(ASCT 03)**

Work Undertaken For
Peter McFarlane
On behalf of the
Churches Conservation Trust

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

April 2004

National Grid Reference: TF ~~4197 88822~~
City and County Museum Accession No: 2004.4

S46360 388200



A.P.S. Report No: 61/04



1. INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Project Services were commissioned by Peter McFarlane, Architect, on behalf of the Churches Conservation Trust, to provide an archaeological presence during the rebuilding of a wooden seating platform at All Saints Church, Theddlethorpe, Lincolnshire. The observations were carried out on the 5th March 2004.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The earliest elements of the church can be found in the north wall of the nave, fragments of chevron and beakhead voussoirs and a polygonal shaft with capital dateable to the 12th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 754; DoE 1986, 28). The remaining elements of the church dates to between 1380-1400 with 17th century brick patching and minor 19th century repairs (*ibid.*).

The pews, which are supported by the wooden platform to be rebuilt, have 16th century poppy head ends or brattished back rails and blank ogee tracery (DoE 1986, 29).

All Saints church is now redundant and is maintained by the Redundant Churches Fund.

3. METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

The work undertaken involved removing the wooden seating platform, leaving the pews intact (Plate 2). This revealed the underlying timber support beams which rested upon a single course and width of brick plinths (Plate 3). Between the plinths was a very compacted stone rubble deposit which was not affected by the rebuilding works.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological observations were undertaken at All Saints Church, Theddlethorpe, as the possibility existed that the medieval fabric of the church may be affected by rebuilding work.

However, removal of a wooden seating platform revealed wooden floor joists, supported upon bricks, with a compacted rubble deposit. No archaeological features were identified and the works did not affect the fabric of the building.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr P. McFarlane who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

DoE, 1986, *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest: District of East Lindsey*

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989, *Lincolnshire, The Buildings of England* (2nd edition revised N. Antram)

7. ABBREVIATIONS

DoE Department of the Environment

8. THE ARCHIVE

The archive, comprising a dayworks sheet and a photographic record, 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 entitled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

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Archaeological Project Services Site Code: ASCT 03



Plate 1 - All Saints Church from the south



Plate 2 - Interior of the church showing the 16th century pews, looking southwest



Plate 3 - View showing the exposed timber floor joists and compacted rubble deposit



Plate 4 - View showing the exposed base of the nave/south aisle column