

**CHURCH OF ST MARY, BROUGHTON, NORTH LINCS.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION AND RECORDING**

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Planning ref. n/a
Faculty: 2582
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Site Code SMCB 09
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Report prepared for

D.J. Kitching Architect (on behalf of Broughton PCC)

by

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Contents

List of Figures and Plates

Summary	1
1.0 Introduction	2
2.0 Site Location and Description	3
3.0 Planning Background	3
4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background	3
5.0 Aims and Objectives	4
6.0 Methodology	4
7.0 Results	4
8.0 Conclusion	4
9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology	4
10.0 Acknowledgements	5
11.0 Archive	5
12.0 Bibliography	5

Appendix 1: Selected Photographs

Appendix 2: Context Summary

Fig. 1 Location of St Mary's Church, Broughton (based on the 2000 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer map, Sheet 281; reproduced at reduced scale. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCA Licence No. 100049278).

Fig. 2 Location of the monitored pipe duct.

Fig. 3a Plan showing the pipe duct (based on a plan supplied by the architect).

Fig. 3b Deposits visible in the south face of the re-excavated pipe duct.

PI. 1 Position of the monitored pipe duct (looking south towards the porch, with the east wall of the tower in the foreground, right. Scales 2m and 0.25m).

PI. 2 South face of the re-excavated duct, with the low walls of the concrete lined duct visible at the base of the excavation. The 19th century floor tiles have been laid above a layer of demolition material (101), which may extend behind the duct. (Looking south, scales 2m and 0.25m).

PI. 3 The pipe duct extended to the west wall of the nave. To the north (right), the abrupt change in the stonework is at the south-east corner of the earlier east wall of the tower (looking west, scale 2m).

Summary

- *Archaeological observation and recording took place at the Church of St Mary, Broughton, North Lincolnshire during excavations within a pipe duct inside the cross aisle, immediately to the southeast of the tower.*
- *The duct sides remained in place and there was no indication as to the nature or date of deposits through which it had been cut.*



Fig 1: Location of St Mary's Church, Broughton (based on the 2000 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer map, Sheet 281; reproduced at reduced scale. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCA Licence No. 100049278).

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by D.J. Kitching Architect, on behalf of Broughton PCC, to undertake archaeological observation and recording during the excavation of a duct to take pipework for a new heating system at St Mary's Church, Broughton, North Lincolnshire.

Linda Hamilton undertook the site monitoring works on 7/9/2009.

2.0 Site Location and Description (Figs. 1 & 2)

Broughton is approximately 10km south-east of Scunthorpe and 4km north-west of Brigg. The Church of St. Mary is situated to the south of the B1207 Scawby Road in the centre of the settlement (NGR: SE 960 086).

The church occupies an elevated area to the west of the Ancholme Valley, at about 35m OD. It is entered via a south porch, which leads into a cross aisle. To the west of the cross aisle is the west tower: to the east are north and south aisles flanking the nave, and the Anderson Memorial Chapel to the north of the chancel. An organ chamber is located in a small area to the south of the chancel.

The monitored works comprised the re-excavation of a pipe duct aligned west-east within the cross aisle, immediately to the south of the tower.

The drift deposits of the Broughton area are recorded as blown sands (BGS 1982).

3.0 Planning Background

Recent temporary works inside the church resulted in the backfilling of a duct below the wooden floor of the cross aisle at the west end of the nave. The monitored works comprised the re-excavation of that duct, in order to re-use the cavity for a new heating system. The archaeological monitoring was required, as the state of the backfilled duct was not known, and it was unclear how significant the adjacent stratigraphy might be.

The archaeological observation and recording was commissioned to fulfil a condition of the Faculty Certificate 2582. The monitoring works were conducted in accordance with the recommendations of the IFA *Code of Conduct* (Institute for Archaeologists, 2008) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (Institute for Archaeologists, 2008 *as revised*).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The village of Broughton is situated to the side of the Roman Ermine Street, a major long-distance route which crossed the River Humber at a ferry near to Winteringham. Some Roman material has been re-used in the church fabric. Pre-Roman activity was widespread on the light soils beside the Ancholme valley, and Neolithic burial mounds have been identified at Broughton Common, to the north-east of the village.

The church has a surviving 11th century tower, with a contemporary, almost circular, attached stone stair turret. Excavation inside the church in the 19th century identified

the foundation remains of a small square chancel, an arrangement described by Pevsner as similar to that at St Peter's Church, Barton on Humber (Pevsner and Harris 1990, 192-4).

A Norman nave and chancel were added, and the foundations of these survive below the present medieval building.

5.0 Aims and Objectives

The principal aims of the monitoring work were:

- To record and interpret the full deposit sequence exposed
- To ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks were examined, recorded, interpreted and reported using recognised conventions.

6.0 Methodology

The 0.28m wide internal area of a backfilled duct was re-excavated by contractors with archaeological attendance.

7.0 Results (Figs. 2 and 3)

A 0.34m thick deposit of modern backfill was removed from within the area of the duct section. This showed that the duct had been created with low concrete sides (102), probably supporting brick walls and a grille cover which had been removed at an earlier stage. The base of the duct was obscured by an existing pipe and a sand bedding layer (104) beneath.

To the south side of the duct was the modern church floor surface, of 19th century encaustic floor tiles (100), on a 0.03m thick mortar and cement bedding layer (103). The bedding layer covered a layer of brick and stone demolition material (101) which was at least 0.1m deep. A wooden block floor occupied the area to the north, and it was unclear whether both surfaces were contemporary.

As the concrete sides of the duct remained in situ, it was not possible to tell whether the duct had been cut through the demolition material, or whether it was constructed at the same time as a raising of the floor level, when the encaustic tiles were laid. That event may have been part of the installation of new pews during extensive repairs to the church between 1830 and 1833 (Trubridge c.1966).

At the west end of the trench, the duct abutted the stone foundation (105) of the west wall of the nave, offset from the adjacent east wall of the tower by 0.27m. The dressed limestone blocks in the foundation were recorded as 300mm x 200mm.

8.0 Conclusion

Archaeological monitoring of the re-excavated pipe duct demonstrated that the current works affected no significant archaeological deposits.

The existing duct had been formed using concrete, which obscured any earlier deposits to the sides and base.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

The methodology employed was sufficient to allow the investigation and recording of deposits and features affected by the groundworks.

10.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd would like to thank D.J. Kitching Architect, The Revd. John Cotton, and Broughton PCC for their interest and co-operation during the archaeological monitoring.

11.0 Archive

The documentary archive for this scheme is currently in the possession of Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. This will be deposited at North Lincolnshire Museum within six months. The NLM accession code for this project is BHAY.

12.0 Bibliography

BGS 1982 *British Geological Survey; England and Wales, Solid and Drift: Sheet 89 Brigg*. Scale 1: 50 000.

Pevsner, N., and Harris, J. 1990 *The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire*.

Trubridge, G.E.S. nd, c.1966 *St Mary's Church, Broughton, Lincolnshire*. Parish church history. 1990 reprint.

Appendix 2

Context Summary SMCB 09

Context No.	Type	Relationships	Description
100	Layer	Above 103	!9 th century or 20 th century encaustic floor tiles, to south of duct
101	Layer	Below 103; ?contemporary with 102	Brick and stone demolition rubble with sandy mortar.
102	Structure	?contemporary with 101	Concrete walls of pipe duct
103	Layer	Above 101, below 100	0.03m thick layer of mortar and concrete bedding for floor tiles
104	Layer	Above 102	Sand bedding for pipe in duct 102
105	Structure	Cut by 102; below 101	Foundation of west wall of nave