

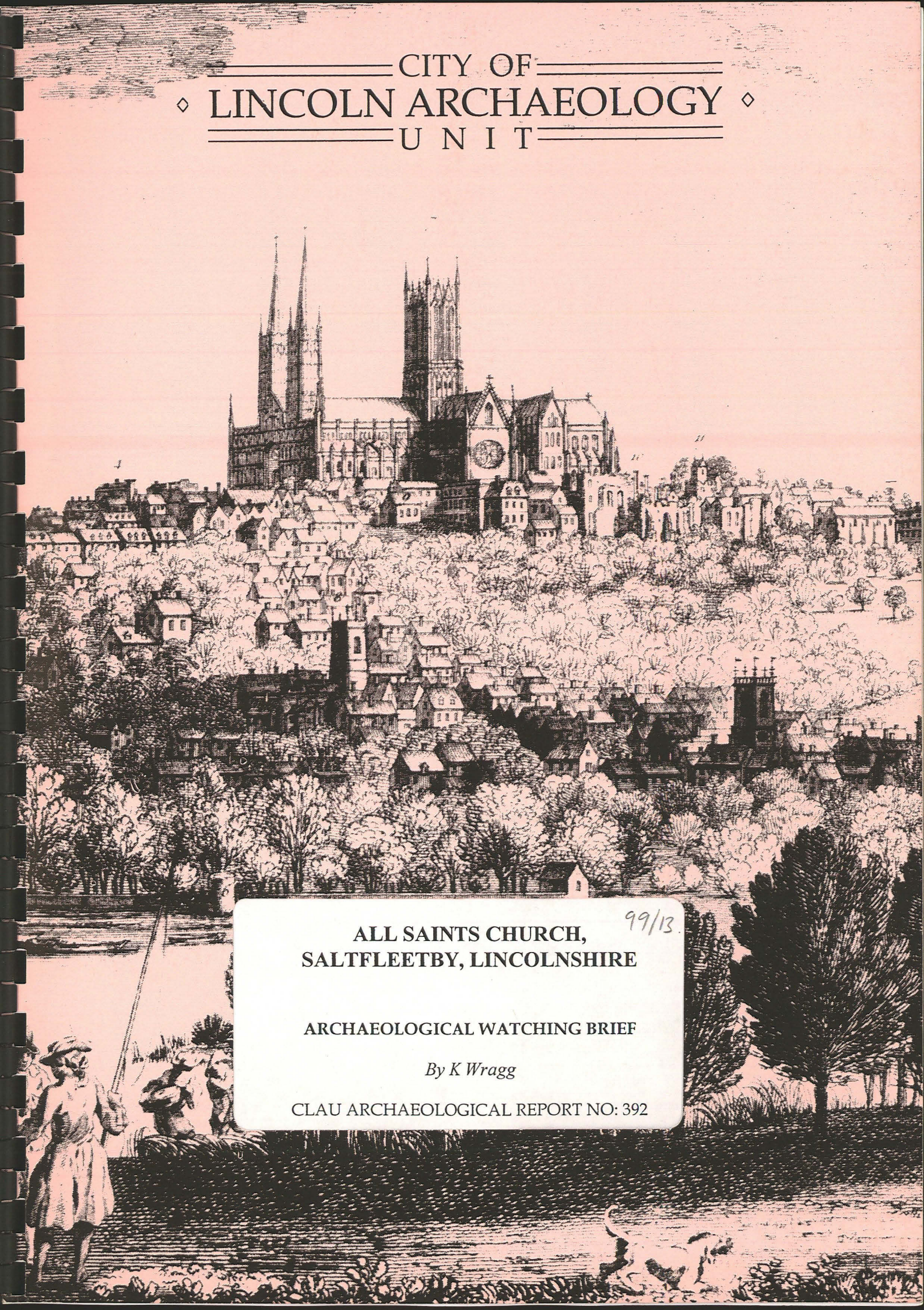
— CITY OF —
◇ LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY ◇
— U N I T —

99/13
**ALL SAINTS CHURCH,
SALTFLEETBY, LINCOLNSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

By K Wragg

CLAU ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT NO: 392





Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section
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acc 19/8/99

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L1264

A
Report to
The Churches Conservation Trust

August 1999

Prepared by

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Archaeological Watching Brief

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ALL SAINTS CHURCH, SALTFLEETBY, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

During February 1998, the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit was approached by the Churches Conservation Trust (formerly the Redundant Churches Fund) regarding underpinning works at the church of All Saints in Saltfleetby, Lincolnshire.

The church tower has apparently exhibited a serious 'lean' for a considerable period of time, but further cracking has been recorded over the last decade. In order to attempt to arrest this movement, the Trust decided to underpin the tower.

The underpinning itself involved machine-excavation (up to a nominal depth of 1m) around the north, south and west faces of the tower to expose the foundations of both the west tower and two existing 19th century buttresses. The excavations were contained within an area measuring approximately 10m (N-S) x 6m (E-W).

Following excavation, it was proposed to tunnel (by hand) beneath each of the buttresses to allow the insertion of steel-reinforced concrete 'needle-beams' (two per buttress). These would then be incorporated into the main reinforced concrete slab, which would cover the whole excavated area. The edges of the slab would also be 'keyed' into the surrounding masonry at appropriate locations.

Although existing burial plans do not indicate inhumations in the vicinity of the excavation, it was still considered possible that previously unidentified graves, and disarticulated human remains, might be disturbed by the work. In this eventuality it was proposed to record any burials prior to removal. In general, only those remains directly impacted by the groundworks would be removed, and then retained in the church for future reburial.

It was also possible that the tunnelling required beneath each buttress might reveal elements of the existing structure.

Therefore, in view of the likelihood of archaeological discoveries, it was considered important that works were monitored. As a result, the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit was commissioned by The Churches Conservation Trust to carry out an intermittent watching brief on the groundworks.

During the subsequent observations (carried out between November 1998 and February 1999), a total of nine graves was uncovered. Elements of earlier masonry were also revealed beneath the existing buttresses and below the raised 'mound' around the tower. The following interpretation of the various finds and features uncovered during the course of the groundworks has been made:

The stonework revealed beneath the existing tower buttresses during the 'needle-beam' insertion appears to represent elements of the original Norman structure.

This stonework exhibits high quality stonemasonry and incorporates several mouldings, including a string-course which can be seen to continue along part of the north wall of the Norman nave.

The majority of this stonework was obviously intended to be viewed, which gives us an indication that the likely ground level during the Norman period was probably around 1m lower than the present level.

The stratigraphic sequence proves that the existing, raised ground level around the tower predates the addition of the 1886 buttressing.

It is also very likely that the raising of the ground level had been completed before the construction of the buttresses on the north and south faces of the tower (adjacent to the nave and south aisle, respectively, & dated to the 15th century); this is suggested by the depth of the burials revealed in this location.

It is extremely unlikely that these inhumations occurred during the Norman period, which in view of the lower ground level would have left the graves virtually exposed on the surface.

The present ground level offers sufficient cover (the proverbial '6-foot under'), but several of the graves (Burials 1, 2 & 3) had been truncated by the 15th century buttressing, indicating that they must predate the construction of the buttresses.

This would suggest that the raising of the ground level was undertaken at, or around the time of, the construction of the south aisle, which on architectural grounds dates to the late 13th/early 14th century. Alternatively, it is possible that the rise in ground level was partly the result of soil displacement caused by burial taking place over several hundred years.

The few finds recovered from the graves indicate that the likely date of burial is also during the late 13th/early 14th centuries. It is probable, by association, that the majority of the remaining graves belong to this period.

Furthermore, it is possible that Burials 1-3, and Burials 4 & 6 represent family groups, a feature that is common in the present graveyard, with several such groupings in evidence. The presence of coffin 'furniture' in Burials 2 and 3, and the proximity to the (then) newly built south aisle could also suggest that these families/groups were more affluent or influential than their contemporaries.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, SALTFLEETBY, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1.0 INTRODUCTION

During February 1998, the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (C.L.A.U.) was approached by the Churches Conservation Trust (formerly the Redundant Churches Fund) regarding underpinning works at the church of All Saints in Saltfleetby, Lincolnshire (see Fig.1).

The church tower has apparently exhibited a serious 'lean' for a considerable period of time, but further cracking has been recorded over the last decade.

In order to attempt to arrest this movement, the Trust decided to underpin the tower with a concrete 'apron', as designed by the Trust's structural engineers, Alan Baxter & Associates (see Fig.2).

The underpinning itself involved machine-excavation (up to a nominal depth of 1m) around the north, south and west faces of the tower to expose the foundations of both the west tower and two existing 19th century buttresses. The excavations were contained within an area measuring approximately 10m (N-S) x 6m (E-W) (see Fig.3).

Following excavation, it was proposed to tunnel (by hand) beneath each of the buttresses to allow the insertion of steel-reinforced concrete 'needle-beams' (two per buttress). These would then be incorporated into the main reinforced concrete slab, which would cover the whole excavated area. The edges of the slab would also be 'keyed' into the surrounding masonry at appropriate locations.

Although existing burial plans do not indicate inhumations in the vicinity of the excavation, it was still considered possible that previously unidentified graves, and disarticulated human remains, might be disturbed by the work. In this eventuality it was proposed to record any burials (both graphically and photographically)

prior to removal. In general, only those remains directly impacted by the groundworks would be removed. All remains would then be retained in the church for future reburial.

It was also possible that the tunnelling required beneath each buttress might reveal elements of the existing structure. This did in fact prove to be the case, with original masonry revealed to a greater or lesser extent beneath each buttress. As a result of these discoveries, the underpinning procedure had to be modified, with a specialist core-drilling contractor engaged to drill through the foundations to allow insertion of the 'needle-beams'.

In view of the likelihood of archaeological discoveries, it was considered important that works were monitored by means of a watching brief.

As a result, on the 12th of November 1998, the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit was commissioned by The Churches Conservation Trust to carry out an intermittent watching brief on the groundworks. Observations were carried out on the site between the 20th of November 1998 and the 15th of February 1999.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. The Unit, its members and employees cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the terms of the Unit's Articles of Association, the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and *The Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage, 1991).

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2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The area surrounding Saltfleetby All Saints was once well-populated, with nearby Saltfleet a thriving medieval port at the mouth of the Withern Eau. In the reign of Edward III (1327-1377) Saltfleet is recorded as contributing two ships for the invasion of Brittany. Unfortunately, the port gradually silted up and the population dwindled. In the late 17th - late 18th centuries, however, the area enjoyed something of a renaissance, becoming well regarded as a bathing location.

Regarding the church itself, the nave, chancel, and possibly the lower parts of the tower, appear to be part of the original Norman structure.

The aisle to the south of the nave, the chapel at the south-east corner, and parts of the tower appear to date to the 13th and 14th centuries (exhibiting typical *Early-English* (E.E.) styling). The chapel probably replaced the original Norman structure.

Later additions (in the *Perpendicular* (Perp) style, dating to between the mid-14th and mid 16th centuries), include the upper part of the tower (which appears to have also necessitated the addition of buttresses to the west end of the aisle and the north-west corner of the nave), the south porch, the south window of the chapel, and the north front to the nave.

The nave roof itself was repaired in 1611, while the chancel was rebuilt in 1873. The tower was also repaired in 1886 by the architect R.J. Withers, with massive buttresses added to attempt to arrest its lean (probably caused in part by the weight of the E.E. and Perp additions).

Internal features of the church include both original fittings, and those donated (or indeed rescued) from other locations.

The former category includes: a 13th-14th century stone *Reredos* (a sculptured screen behind and above an altar) in the south aisle; a simple rustic pulpit, probably Elizabethan, near the chancel screen; an unusual font, comprising a late 13th century octagonal bowl, standing on a 14th century shaft, all set on another upturned bowl (in this case 14th

century); and two 15th century (*Perp*) screens to the north and west of the chapel.

The latter features include: bells and an altar table from Skidbrooke (c.5km to the north); an altar table from Theddlethorpe (2km to the south); stalls and a chancel screen from St. Andrews in Miningsby (c.30km to the south-west, near Horncastle), which was demolished in 1980; and finally, a tall ornate 17th century pulpit, which originated from Oriel College, Oxford, and was presented to Saltfleetby in 1935 (all refs - Pevsner *et al* 1989; & RCF 1989).

3.0 RESULTS

Owing to concerns regarding the structural stability of the tower it was proposed to undertake the underpinning groundworks in several phases, thereby limiting the disturbance (see Fig.2).

The basic approach involved dividing the area into two parts along an east-west axis. The southern half would then be attempted, with the northern half only proceeding after the underpinning was in place to the south.

The first element of the groundworks involved hand-excavation to expose the existing foundations and delineate the position of one of the two 'needle-beams'. This beam would then be completed before excavation was carried out for the second of the pair. Only after both beams were complete would excavation for the larger reinforced concrete apron take place (this time using a mechanical mini-excavator). The process would then be repeated for the northern half of the area.

During the course of these works several archaeological layers, finds and features were uncovered. Individual 'context' numbers (e.g., [100] etc.) were issued to identify each deposit or feature.

The interpretation of the stratigraphic sequence is as follows:

The earliest deposit revealed was [104], a moderate-well compacted mid brown clay containing only occasional small pieces of flint and chalk. This layer is assumed to represent the upper part of the natural (i.e., geological) strata, and, where undisturbed by later activity,

was at least 1.2m thick to the limit of excavation (L.O.E.).

This layer was then cut by the original structure of the church tower, and a series of eight graves.

The masonry of the tower, [135], was founded on a rough bedding of chalk & limestone pieces (c.200mm thick to L.O.E.). The buried elements comprised six courses of stonework, as follows (from base upwards, see also *Plates 1-3*): a 100mm thick course of roughly worked limestone blocks (each measuring between 200mm and 400mm in length), stepped out from the face of the remaining wall; a 200mm thick course of chamfered and faced blocks, which probably originally formed the base of the exposed wall; a 200mm thick course of faced limestone blocks with a half-round carved moulding along the lower edge; a moulded string-course, approximately 150mm thick (see Fig.3); and finally two courses of plain faced limestone blocks (identical to those present in lower parts of the exposed tower walls) (see *Plates 1-3*).

Graves were found in various locations across the excavated area, although most were concentrated in the southern half (see Fig.3).

Each of the graves was identified by a Burial number, with context numbers then issued for the grave fill, the skeletal remains, and the grave cut. In practical terms however, the individual fills and cuts were virtually indistinguishable from the surrounding strata (basically layer [104]), and therefore the identification is purely nominal.

All of the graves, with the exception of Burial 7, were oriented east-west (with the head to the west) and contained supine articulated human remains (to a greater or lesser extent). The exception (fill [123], human remains [124], cut [125]) appeared to represent a small charnel pit. This contained two skulls, two displaced jawbones and four miscellaneous long bones, and possibly represents material disturbed during a previous phase of extension or renovation (see *Plate 6*).

The first three 'proper' graves were revealed immediately to the south of the tower and comprised: Burial 1 (fill [105], skeleton [106], cut [107]), almost complete except for the feet; Burial 2 (fill [108], skeleton [109], cut [110]), an articulated torso, right arm and skull, partial

pelvis and left arm; and Burial 3 (fill [111], skeleton [112], cut [113]; see *Plate 4*), complete except for the lower legs. Each of the skeletons was between 900mm and 1.1m below the existing ground level, and each appeared to be an adult individual. The truncation of the skeletons was caused by the existing buttress [136] at the west end of the aisle, a feature apparently dating to the 15th century.

Dating evidence recovered from these graves included probable 13th century pottery and several late 13th/early 14th century 'clench' nails. The latter were similar to rivets (with a headed shaft and a retaining plate or 'rove') and were used in the construction of wooden coffins. These were only revealed in Burials 2 and 3, possibly indicating that remaining burials were simple earth graves without coffins.

Immediately to the west of this group of graves were Burials 4 and 6. The first of these, Burial 6 (fill [120], skeleton [121], cut [122]), was only revealed at a depth of c.1.35m. As it was not in danger of disturbance it was left in situ. While it was not fully cleaned, it did appear to represent a further adult.

Burial 4 was present directly above Burial 6, and comprised fill [114], skeleton [115] and cut [116]. The skeleton was again that of an adult and appeared complete, although only the skull, the left hand side of the torso and pelvis, and the legs were within the trench (see *Plate 5*). No dating evidence was recovered from these graves.

The next grave to be uncovered (Burial 5: fill [117], remains [118], cut [119]) was situated approximately at the mid-point of the west side of the excavated area, only partially within the trench. As a result, only the lower legs and feet of this individual were revealed.

The final two graves were located along the northern side of the site area, and provided the only complete skeletons uncovered during this project (see *Plates 7 & 8*).

The first of these, Burial 8 (fill [126], skeleton [127], cut [128]), was located at the north-east corner of the excavated area, present c.1m below the existing ground level. The second (Burial 9: fill [129], skeleton [130], cut [131]) was situated approximately 500mm to the

west, again at a depth of c.1m. Both appeared to represent adult individuals.

All of the grave fills, and the aforementioned 15th century buttress, [136], were then sealed by the prevailing topsoil deposit for the general area, [133]. This comprised a moderately compacted mid brown clayey silt, containing small pieces of chalk and flint, and bearing turf at its upper surface.

In the vicinity of the two 1886 buttresses, this layer was cut by the construction trench for the buttresses, [134] (see Fig.5), which was at least 500mm deep to L.O.E. It was filled by [103], a mixed mid-brown silty clay containing small-medium sized limestone and chalk pieces. Layer [103] appeared to form the (limited) foundations for the existing buttresses, [134].

A thin layer of construction debris was then in evidence, abutting the base of the [134]. This deposit, [102], comprised a moderate-loosely compacted layer of limestone and chalk fragments, mixed with 'pea-grit'/gravel, and probably represents the waste material generated by the final dressing of the stonework. This was overlain by [101], a layer of redeposited topsoil (context [133]), displaced by the 1886 construction.

4.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Based on the above results, the following interpretation of the various finds and features uncovered during the course of the groundworks may be made.

The stonework revealed beneath the existing tower buttresses during the 'needle-beam' insertion appears to represent elements of the original Norman structure (see Fig.3, and *Plate 3*).

This stonework exhibits a high quality stonemasonry and incorporates several mouldings, including a string-course (see Fig.3) which can be seen to continue along part of the north wall of the Norman nave.

The majority of this stonework was obviously intended to be viewed, which gives us an indication that the likely ground level during the Norman period was probably around 1m lower than the present level.

The stratigraphic sequence proves that the existing, raised ground level around the tower predates the addition of the 1886 buttressing.

It is also very likely that the raising of the ground level had been completed before the construction of the buttresses on the north and south faces of the tower (adjacent to the nave and south aisle, respectively, & dated to the 15th century): this is suggested by the depth of the burials revealed in this location.

It is extremely unlikely that these inhumations occurred during the Norman period, which in view of the lower ground level would have left the graves virtually exposed on the surface.

The present ground level offers sufficient cover (the proverbial '6-foot under'), but several of the graves (Burials 1, 2 & 3) had been truncated by the 15th century buttressing, indicating that they must predate the construction of the buttresses.

This would suggest that the raising of the ground level was undertaken at, or around the time of, the construction of the south aisle, which on architectural grounds dates to the late 13th/early 14th century. Alternatively, it is possible that the rise in ground level was partly the result of soil displacement caused by burial taking place over several hundred years.

The few finds recovered from the graves indicate that the likely date of burial is also during the late 13th/early 14th centuries. It is probable, by association, that the majority of the remaining graves belong to this period.

Furthermore, it is possible that Burials 1-3, and Burials 4 & 6 represent family groups, a feature that is common in the present graveyard, with several such groupings in evidence. The presence of coffin 'furniture' in Burials 2 and 3, and the proximity to the (then) newly built south aisle could also suggest that these families/groups were more affluent or influential than their contemporaries.

5.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit would like to thank the following for their assistance during this project: The Churches Conservation Trust, 89 Fleet Street, London, EC4Y 1DH for funding the watching brief; Miss S.Robinson MStructE, Chief Caseworker, of the Churches Conservation Trust; Mr L.Holmes BA (Hons) MA, Historic Buildings Consultant, of Lee Holmes Architectural Design & Conservation, 115 Waltham Road, Grimsby, Lincolnshire, DN33 2NF; Messrs. D.Wood (Project Manager) & A.Lows (Site Supervisor), of Arthur Wood & Sons (Builders), Commercial Road, Alford, Lincolnshire, LN13 9EY; Alan Baxter & Associates, Consulting Engineers, 14-16 Cowcross Street, London, EC1M 6DR; the Reverend Bridget Hill, The Rectory, Warren Road, Saltfleetby, Lincolnshire; Miss J.Logan, Secretary, Lincoln Diocesan Advisory Committee, Church House, The Old Palace, Lincoln, LN2 1PU.

6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Pevsner, N, Harris, J & Antram, N (eds) 1989 *Lincolnshire, The Buildings of England*, Penguin Books, London

Redundant Churches Fund 1989, *Saltfleetby All Saints Lincolnshire – a guide*, The Redundant Churches Fund, London

7.0 LHA NOTE/ARCHIVE DETAILS

7.1 LHA NOTE DETAILS

CLAU CODE: ASS98

PLANNING APPLICATION Nos.: n/a

FIELD OFFICER: K.Wragg

NGR: ~~TF 4550/9020~~

TF4549 9041

CIVIL PARISH: Saltfleetby All Saints

SMR No.: n/a

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 20/11/98 -
15/02/99

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Watching Brief

UNDERTAKEN FOR: The Churches Conservation Trust, 89 Fleet Street, London, EC4Y 1DH.

7.2 ARCHIVE DETAILS

PRESENT LOCATION: City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, Charlotte House, The Lawn, Union Road, Lincoln, LN1 3BL.

FINAL LOCATION: The City and County Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln.

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: 254.98

ACCESSION DATE: -

**APPENDIX A - ARCHIVE
DEPOSITION**

The archive consists of:

No.	Description
1	Site diary
1	Report
37	Context records
5	Scale drawings
1 set	Colour slides
1	Stratigraphic matrix

The primary archive material, as detailed above, is currently held by :

**The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit,
Charlotte House,
The Lawn,
Union Road,
Lincoln,
Lincolnshire,
LN1 3BL.**

It is intended that transfer to the City and County Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln, in accordance with current published requirements, under Museum Accession Number 254.98, will be undertaken following completion of this project.

APPENDIX B - COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1: View of exposed foundations of 15th century buttress (west end of aisle/south side of tower) - looking east



Plate 2: View of interface between original tower masonry (centre), 15th century buttress (left), and 1886 buttress (right) on north side of tower - looking south

APPENDIX B - COLOUR PLATES (continued)



Plate 3: View of original tower corner (and small buttress) exposed beneath existing 1886 buttressing - looking north-west



Plate 4: Overhead view of skeleton [112] (Burial 3), uncovered in south-east corner of excavated area - looking north

APPENDIX B - COLOUR PLATES (continued)

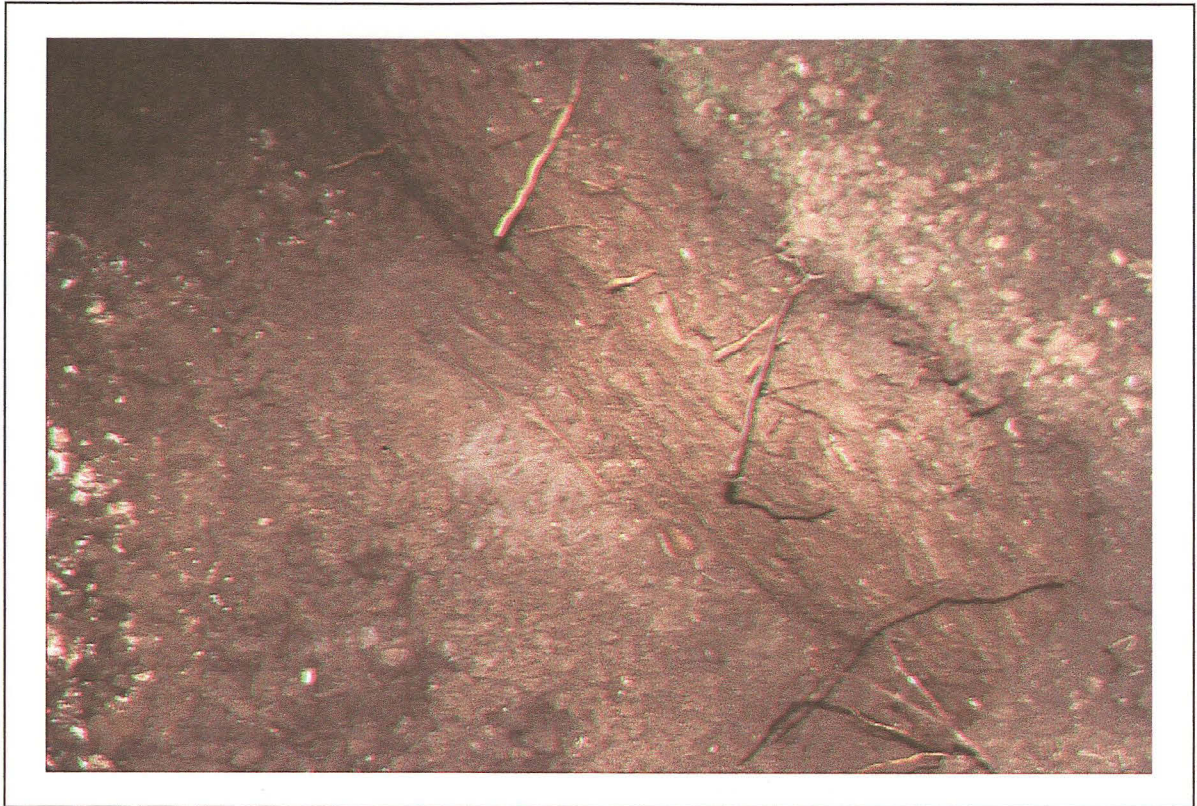


Plate 5: Overhead view of Skeleton [115] (Burial 4), revealed at southern edge of excavated area - looking south-east

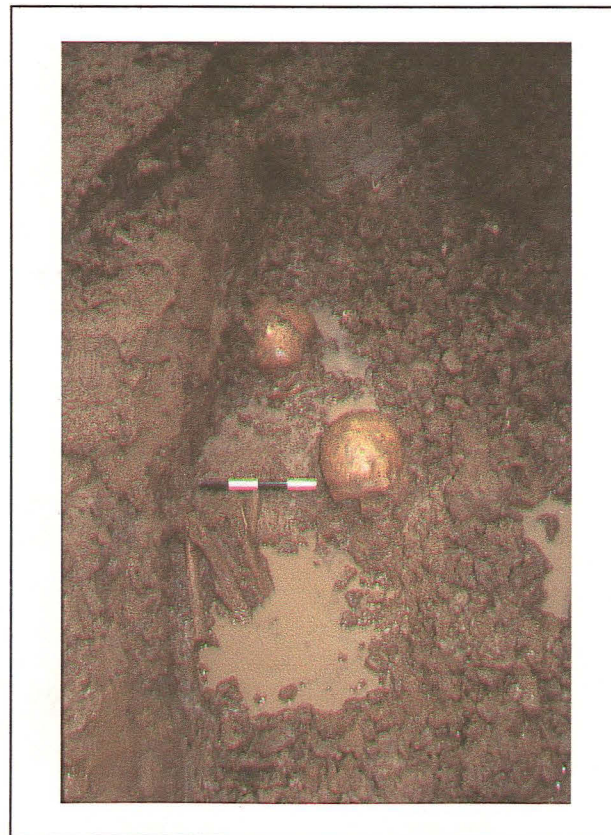


Plate 6: View of Burial 7, a charnel pit containing the (partial) remains of at least two individuals - looking west

APPENDIX B - COLOUR PLATES (continued)



Plate 7: Overhead view of skeleton [130] (Burial 8) on north side of tower - looking south



Plate 8: Overhead view of skeleton [127] (Burial 9), north side of tower - looking south

APPENDIX C - LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context No.:</i>	<i>Description:</i>
[100]	Unstratified finds
[101]	Topsoil (redeposited topsoil [133] mixed with clay [104])
[102]	Limestone & chalk pieces - 1886 construction debris?
[103]	Silty clay, limestone & chalk blocks/pieces - fill of construction trench/foundations for 1886 buttress
[104]	Mid brown clay
[105]	Grave fill - Burial 1
[106]	Skeleton - Burial 1
[107]	Grave cut - Burial 1
[108]	Grave fill - Burial 2
[109]	Skeleton - Burial 2
[110]	Grave cut - Burial 2
[111]	Grave fill - Burial 3
[112]	Skeleton - Burial 3
[113]	Grave cut - Burial 3
[114]	Grave fill - Burial 4
[115]	Skeleton - Burial 4
[116]	Grave cut - Burial 4
[117]	Grave fill - Burial 5
[118]	Skeleton - Burial 5
[119]	Grave cut - Burial 5
[120]	Grave fill - Burial 6
[121]	Skeleton - Burial 6
[122]	Grave cut - Burial 6
[123]	Grave fill - Burial 7
[124]	Human remains – Burial 7
[125]	Grave cut – Burial 7
[126]	Grave fill - Burial 8
[127]	Skeleton - Burial 8
[128]	Grave cut - Burial 8
[129]	Grave fill - Burial 9
[130]	Skeleton - Burial 9
[131]	Grave cut - Burial 9
[132]	Construction cut for 1886 buttresses
[133]	Topsoil layer
[134]	1886 buttressing
[135]	'Original' (?Norman?) tower structure
[136]	15 th century buttress (west end of aisle)

APPENDIX D - LIST OF FINDS

A) POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE

Horizon Dating

Context:	Earliest Horizon:	Latest Horizon:	Date Range:
[105]	MH4	MH6	Early 13 th - ?mid 14 th centuries
[114]	MH4	MH9	Early 13 th - mid 15 th centuries

Ware Types By Context

Context:	Ware:	Sherds:	Form:	Comments:
[105]	MEDLOC	1	Jug	Base sherd; fine orange fabric; amber glaze; probably 13 th century in date
[105]	MISC	1	?	Tiny fragment; soft fabric; either pottery or fired clay?
[114]	LSW2/3	1	-	Not positively identified – worn sherd; could possibly be a local medieval fabric type

Key to Ware codes:

LSW2	Glazed Lincoln ware (Early 13 th - ?mid 14 th centuries)
LSW3	Glazed Lincoln ware (?Late 13 th - mid 15 th centuries?)
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics
MISC	Undated miscellaneous fabrics

B) BULK FINDS

Context:	Category:	Count:	Weight:	Comments/ Date:
[111]	NAIL	4	-	-
[114]	NAIL	1	-	-

Key to Tile/Building Material Form codes:

NAIL	Iron nail
------	-----------


C) REGISTERED FINDS

Context:	Finds Number:	Material:	Type:	Comments/date:
[108]	1	IRON	NAIL	Medieval (late 13 th /early 14 th century); 18 pieces (heads & roves) total, 4 complete; Coffin nails/studs

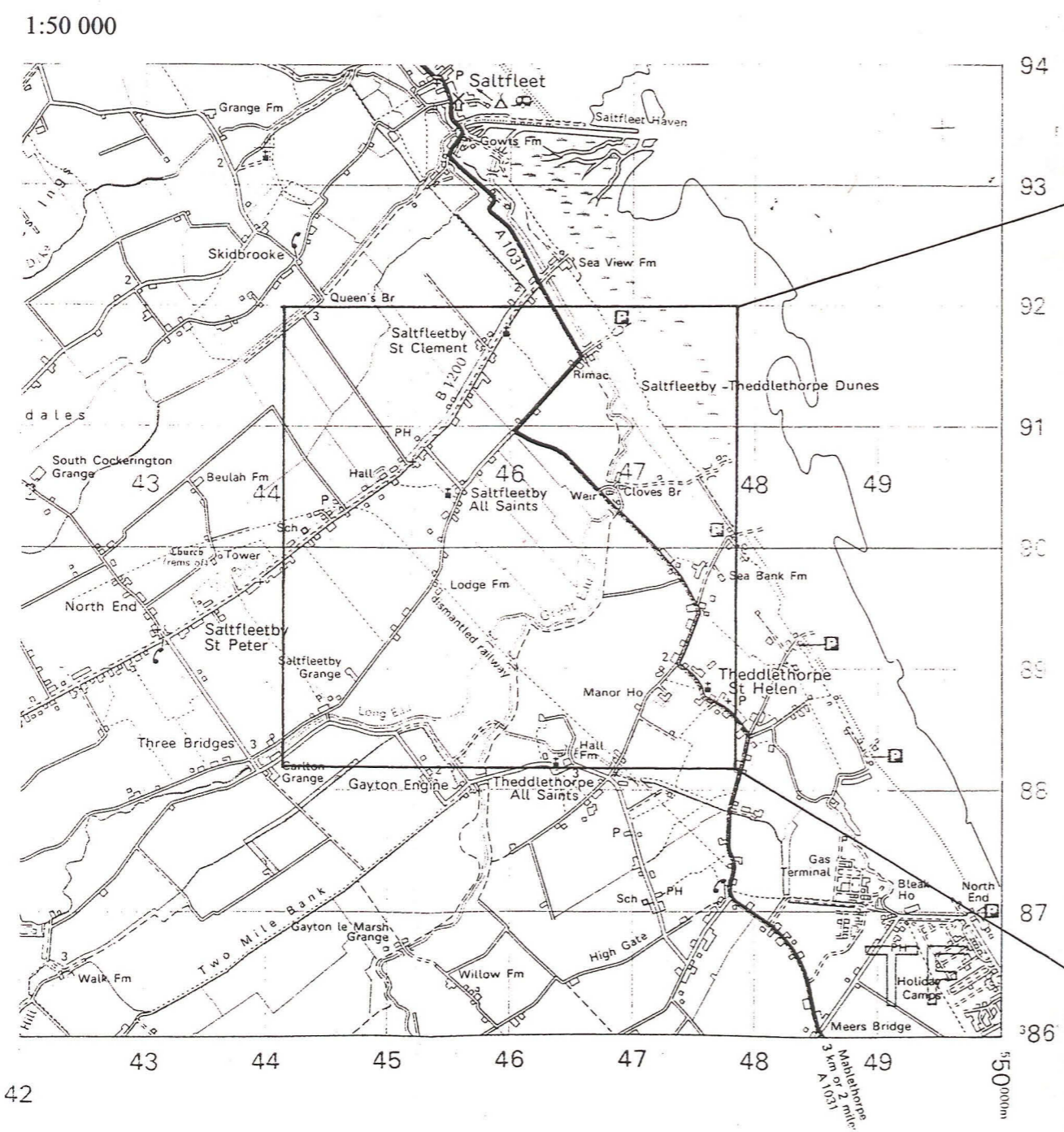
Key to Registered Finds Type codes & Glossary:

NAIL	Iron nail ('clench'-nail in this instance)
ROVE	Small metal plate (for rivet or clench-nail to pass through & be clenched over)



KEY
 Location of Site

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: ASS98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: The Churches Conservation Trust		
DESCRIPTION: Site Location Plan		
SCALE:	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 254.98		



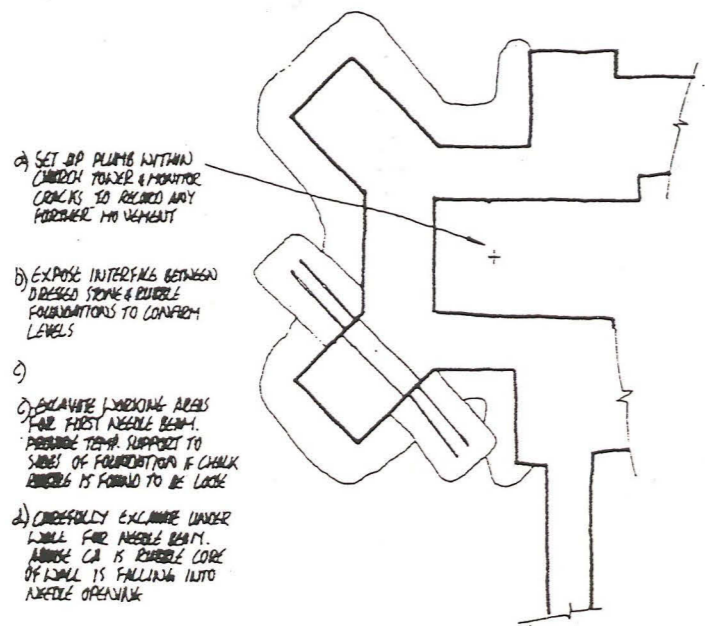
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Fig.1

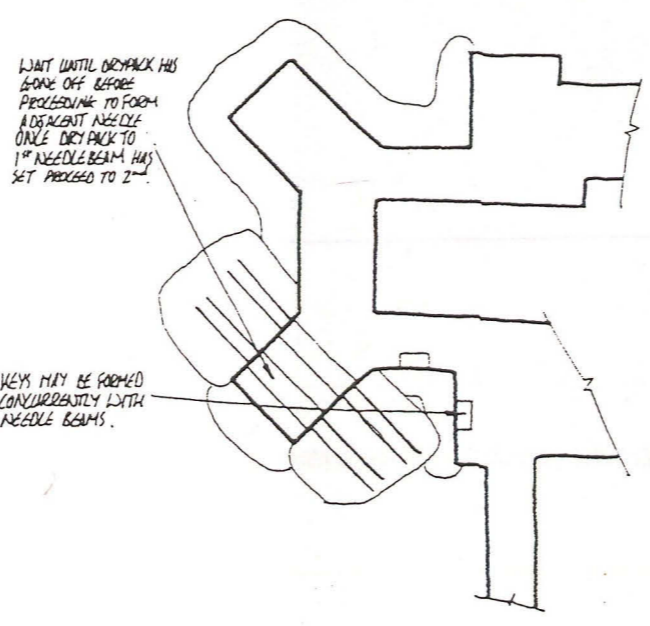
CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: ASS98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: The Churches Conservation Trust		
DESCRIPTION: Proposed Underpinning Methodology		
SCALE: N.T.S.	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: 254.98	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:		

1. FORM FIRST NEEDLE BEAM



- a) SET UP PLUMBS WITHIN CHURCH YARD & MONITOR CRACKS TO RECORD ANY FURTHER MOVEMENT
- b) EXPOSE INTERFALS BETWEEN DRESSED STONE & RUBBLE FOUNDATIONS TO CONFIRM LEVELS
- c) EXCAVATE WORKING AREAS FOR FIRST NEEDLE BEAM. PROVIDE TEMP. SUPPORT TO SLOPE OF FOUNDATION IF CHALK RUBBLE IS FOUND TO BE LOOSE
- d) CAREFULLY EXCAVATE UNDER WALL FOR NEEDLE BEAM. WHERE CA IS RUBBLE CORE OF WALL IS FALLING INTO NEEDLE OPENING

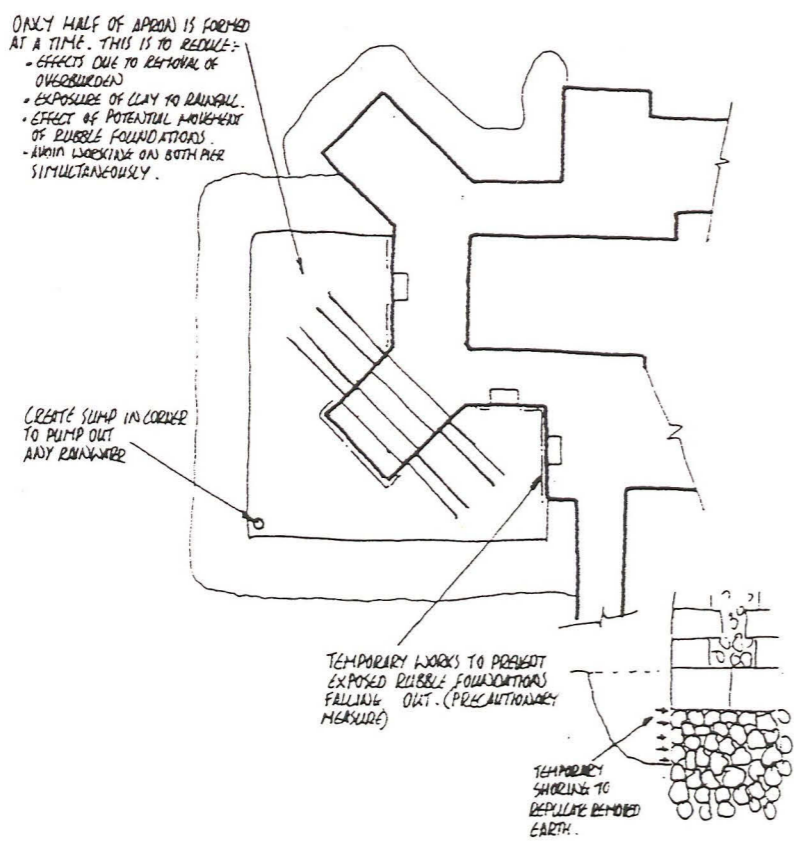
2. FORM SECOND NEEDLE BEAM AND KEYS



WAIT UNTIL DRYPACK HAS GONE OFF BEFORE PROCEEDING TO FORM ADJACENT NEEDLE. ONCE DRYPACK TO 1st NEEDLE BEAM HAS SET PROCEED TO 2nd.

KEYS MAY BE FORMED CONCURRENTLY WITH NEEDLE BEAMS.

3. EXCAVATE FOR FIRST HALF OF CONCRETE APRON



ONLY HALF OF APRON IS FORMED AT A TIME. THIS IS TO REDUCE:-

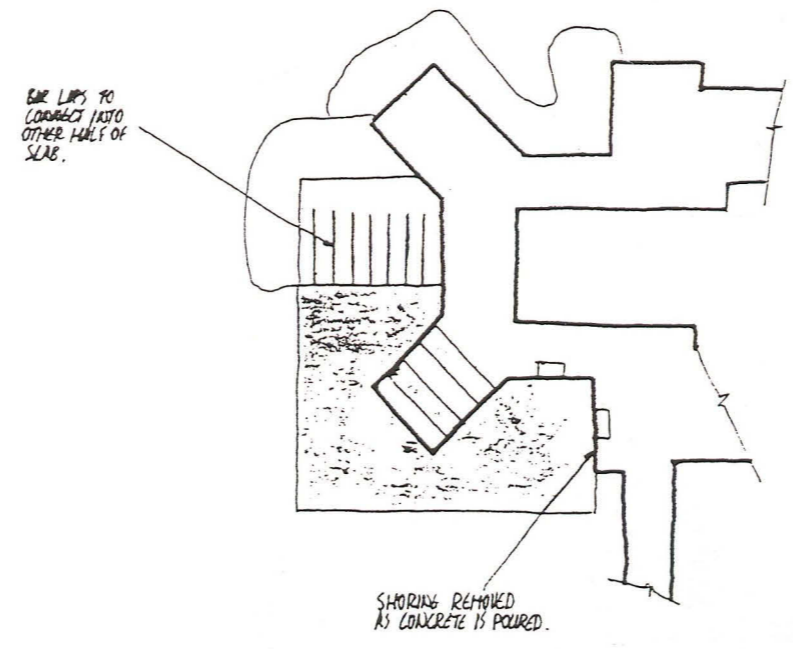
- EFFECTS DUE TO REMOVAL OF OVERBURDEN
- EXPOSURE OF CLAY TO DRAINAGE
- EFFECT OF POTENTIAL MOVEMENT OF RUBBLE FOUNDATIONS
- WITH WORKING ON BOTH PACE SIMULTANEOUSLY.

CREATE SUMP IN CORNER TO PUMP OUT ANY RAINWATER

TEMPORARY WORKS TO PREVENT EXPOSED RUBBLE FOUNDATIONS FALLING OUT. (PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE)

TEMPORARY SHORING TO BE REMOVED AS CONCRETE IS POURED.

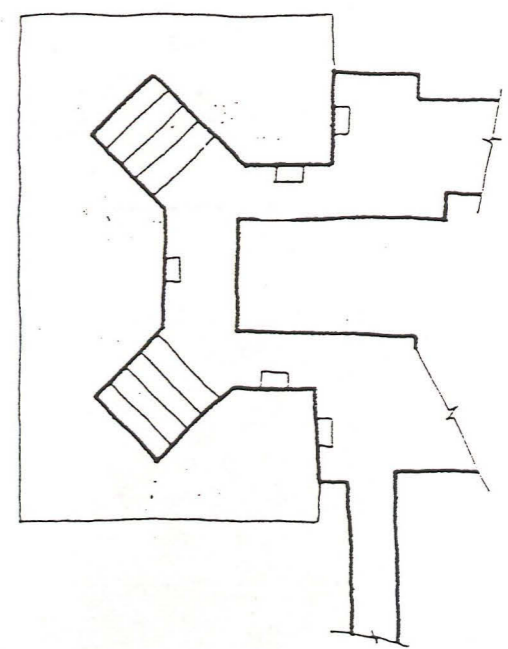
4. FORM FIRST HALF OF APRON



BAR LIPS TO CORRECT INTO OTHER HALF OF SLAB.

SHORING REMOVED AS CONCRETE IS POURED.

5. REPEAT FOR SECOND HALF.




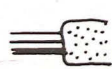
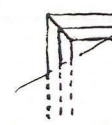
Based upon Alan Baxter & Associates drawing No. 761/42/02 Rev.A

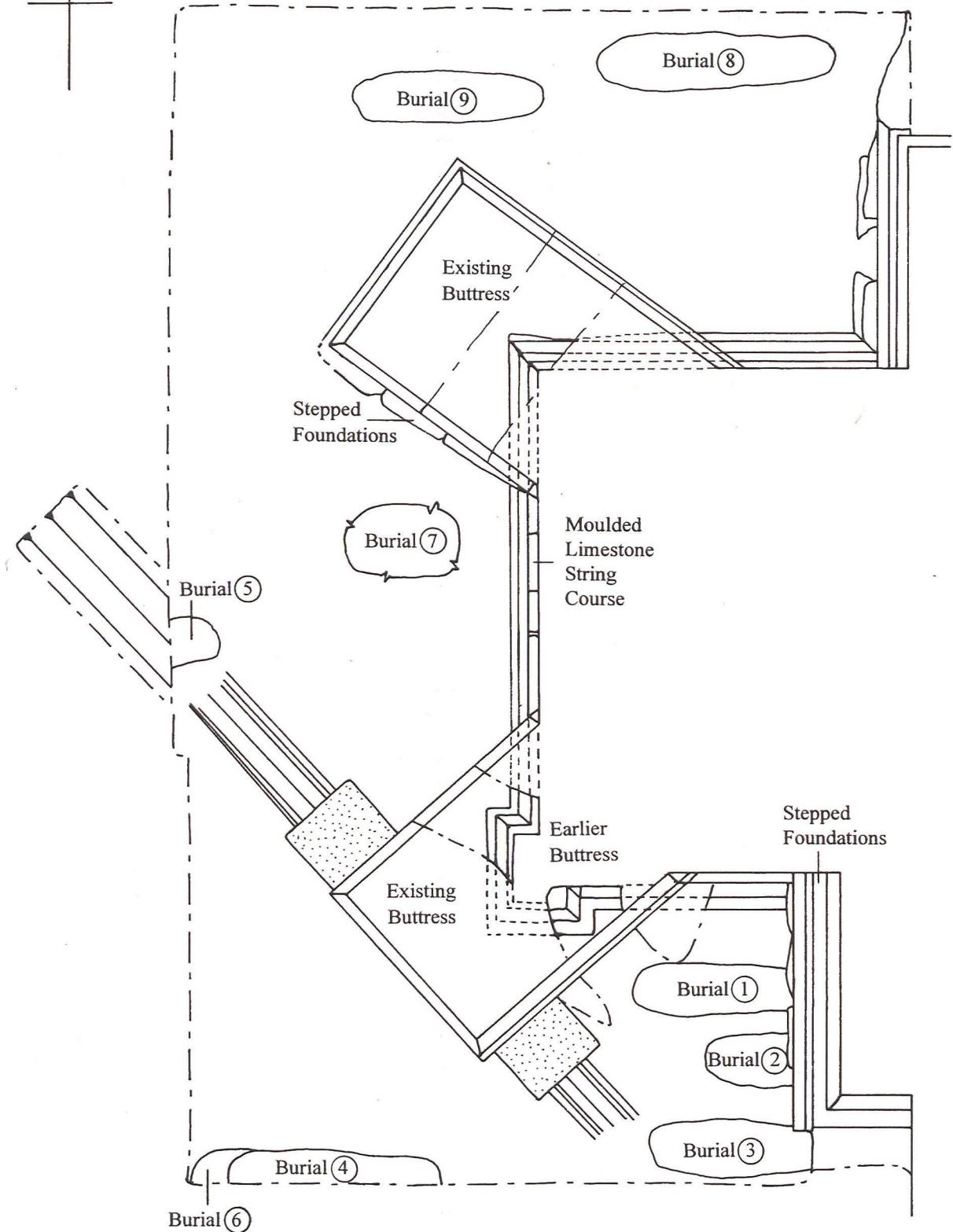
Fig.2

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: ASS98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: The Churches Conservation Trust		
DESCRIPTION: Plan of Excavated Area		
SCALE: 1:50	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 26/11/98
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 254.98		

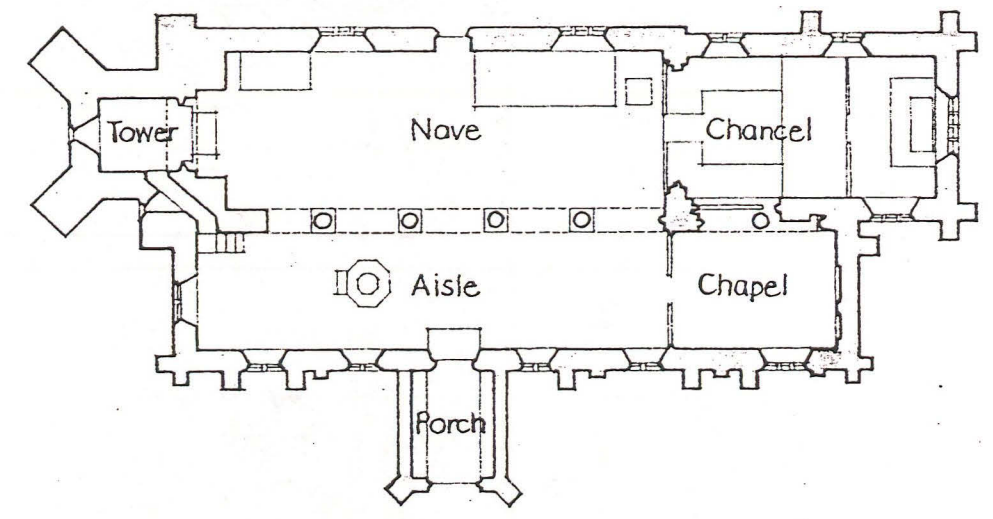


KEY

-  Approximate Grave Outline
-  Reinforced Concrete 'Needle-Beam'
-  Original Masonry Revealed by Excavation for 'Needle-Beams'



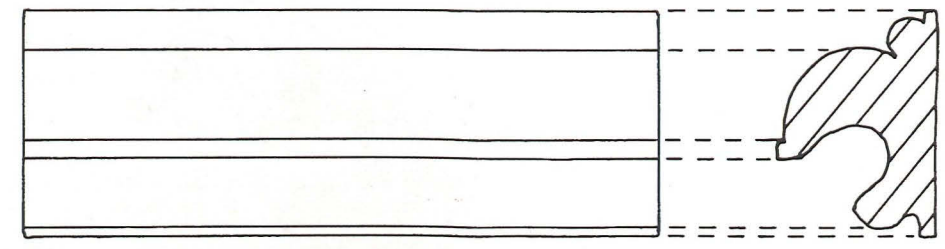
General layout plan of church



*Saltsfleetby All Saints Church. Based on plan (1886) in church.
Bond & Read Architects Grantham Nov. 1989
Not to a regular scale*

West-Facing Elevation


Cross-Section

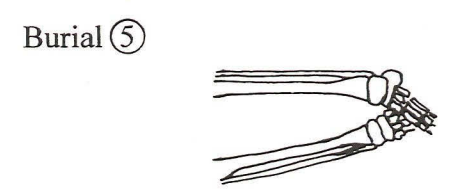
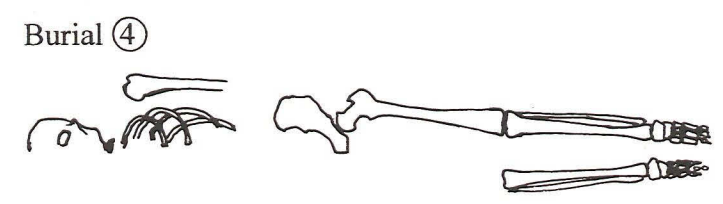
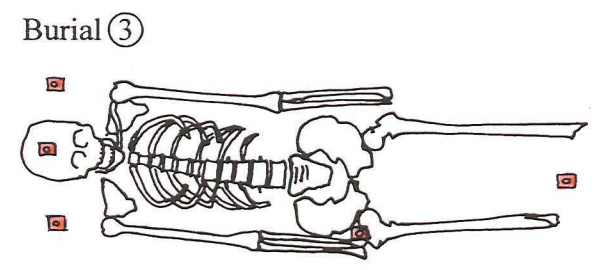
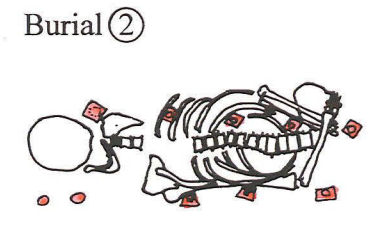
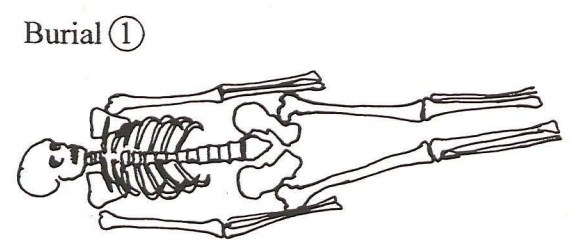


Detail of Moulded String Course 1:5



CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: ASS98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: The Churches Conservation Trust	DESCRIPTION: Plans of Individual Burial Arrangements	
SCALE: 1:20	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 254.98		

KEY
 Position of Iron Coffin Studs/Clench Nails



Burial ⑥ Not Excavated

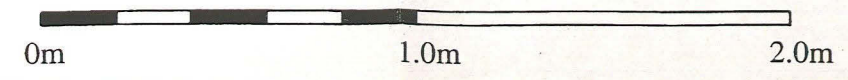
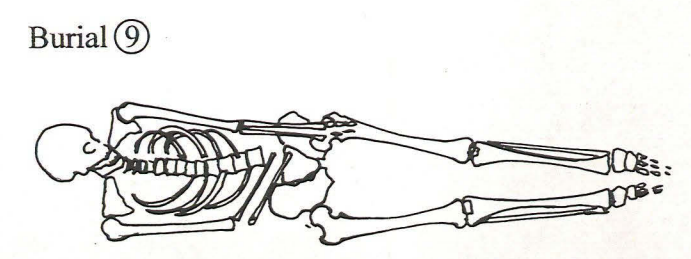
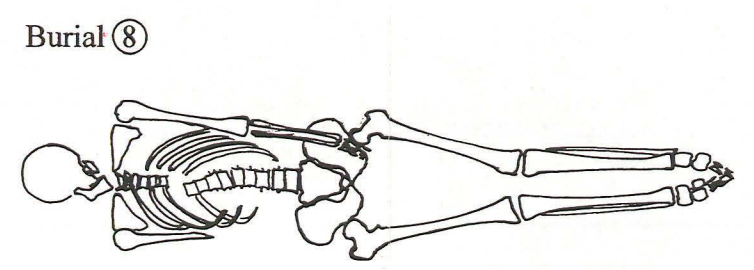
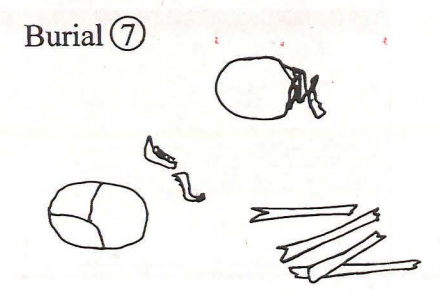



Fig.4

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: ASS98	PLANE/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: The Churches Conservation Trust		
DESCRIPTION: South West-Facing Section		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 20/11/98
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 254.98		

KEY

 Clay

 Limestone

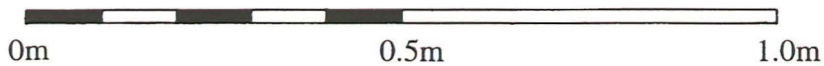
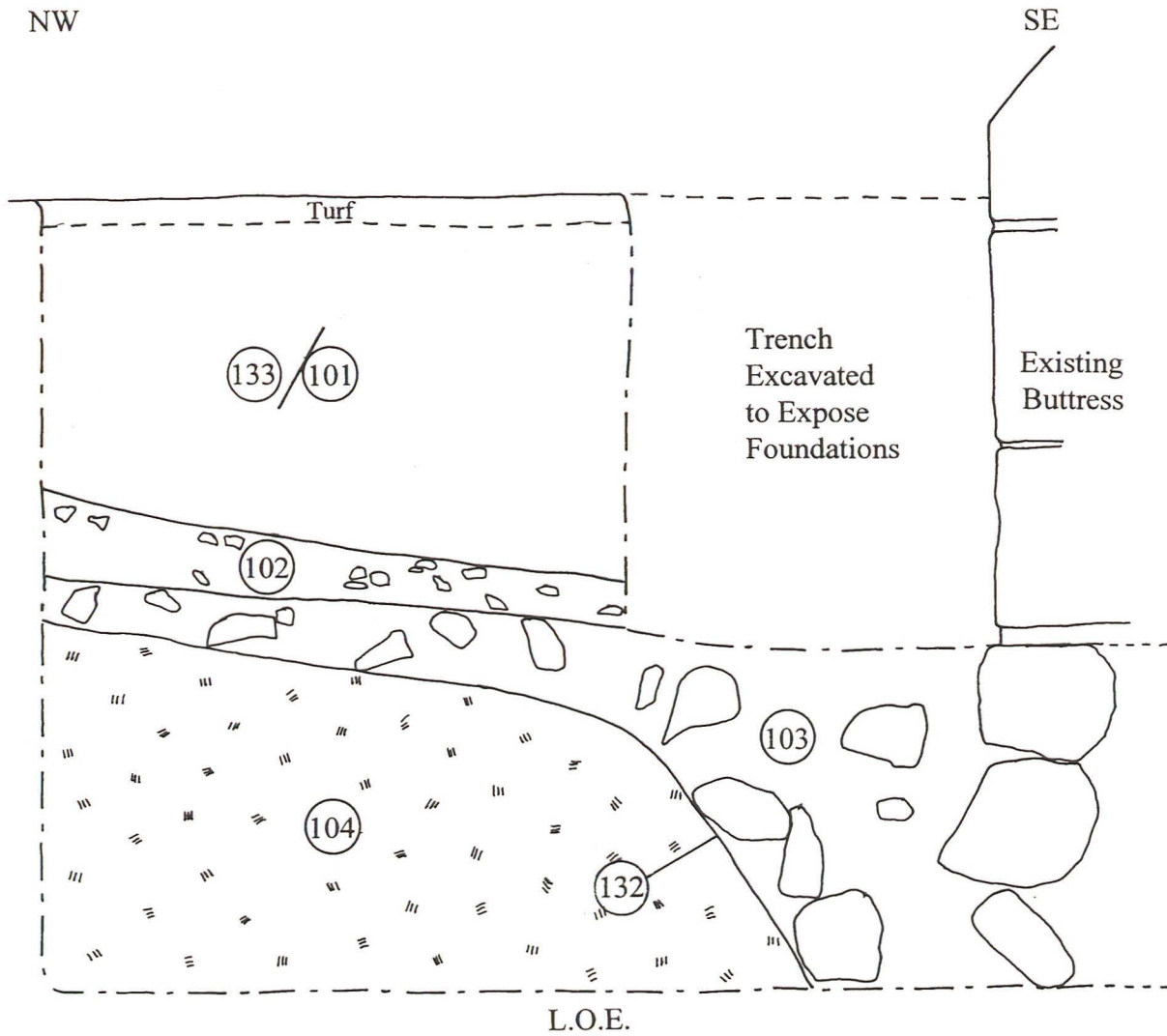


Fig.5