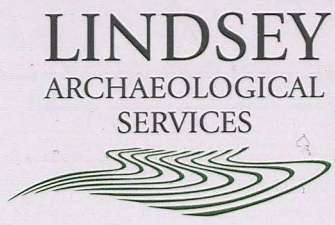


HER (BL)

M7/11



**All Saints Church Greetwell, Lincs.  
Archaeological Watching Brief  
NGR: TF014 716  
Site Code: GASC 06  
LCNCC Museum Accession No. 2006. 234**

**Report  
for  
Greetwell PCC**

**LAS Report No. 997  
September 2007**

25 West Parade · Lincoln · LN1 1NW  
Telephone 01522 544554 · Facsimile 01522 522211  
Email [info@linarch.co.uk](mailto:info@linarch.co.uk) · Website [www.linarch.co.uk](http://www.linarch.co.uk)

*acknowledged receipt of rept*

*20/9/07*

*JAO*

Conservation  
Services

26 SEP 2007

Highways & Planning  
Directorate

**Contents**

**List of Figures and Plates** ii

**Summary** 1

**Introduction** 1

**Site Location and Description** 1

**Planning Background** 1

**Archaeological Background** 1

**Aims and Objectives** 1

**Method** 2

**Results** 2

**Discussion** 4

**Conclusion** 4

**Acknowledgements** 4

**References** 5

**Contents of the Site Archive** 5

**Appendix 1: Context Summary**

**Appendix 2: Post Roman Pottery Archive by Jane Young**

**Appendix 3: Ceramic Building Material Archive by Jane Young**

**Appendix 4: OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) Summary**

**The Figures**

**The Plates**

Lincolnshire  
 County Council  
  
 26 SEP 2007  
  
 Planning &  
 Conservation

Postbook Ref:	254-158
Officer Dealing:	Mark
Date Reply Required:	—
Date Replied Via:	
CRM Transaction No.	

## **The Figures**

- Fig.1 Location of All Saints Church, Greetwell (C based on Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 Sheet TF 07 SW, revised 1964, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO © Crown Copyright. LAS Licence No. AL 100002165).
- Fig. 2 Location of the monitored French drain.
- Fig. 3 Archaeological remains recorded during the monitoring of the French drain.
- Fig. 4 Extent of the chancel as recorded in the churchyard.
- Fig. 5 Sections across the foundations of the church, see Fig. 3 for location

## **The Plates**

- Pl. 1 General view of All Saints Church, Greetwell, looking north-east.
- Pl.2 The east end of the church showing the Victorian apse
- Pl. 3 Location of the keyhole window in the south wall of the nave.
- Pl. 4 Detail of the keyhole window in the south wall of the nave.
- Pl. 5 Tower north wall footings, 002, looking east. Scale 1m.
- Pl. 6 Junction of the tower north wall footings, 002, and nave footings, 009, looking east. Scale 1m.
- Pl. 7 Nave north wall footings, 009, looking west. Scale 1m.
- Pl. 8 Nave north wall. Robbed out plinth course and foundations below, looking east. Scale 1m.
- Pl. 9 Blocked doorway and area of disturbance to the east in the north wall of the nave.
- Pl. 10 Detail showing robbed out plinth course beneath area of disturbance.
- Pl. 11 Junction of the nave north wall and chancel with apse built on top of chancel.
- Pl. 12 Apse footings overlying the chancel north wall foundations, 005, looking west. Scale 1m.
- Pl. 13 Drainage trench at south side of apse, looking north. Scale 1m.
- Pl. 14 Chancel south wall footings cut by drainage pipe, looking west. Scale 0.50m.

**All Saints Church, Greetwell, Lincs.  
Archaeological Watching Brief**

NGR: TF014 716

Site Code: GASC 06

LCNCC Museum Accession No.: 2006.234

**Summary**

*Excavation of a French drain at All Saints Church, Greetwell exposed the foundations along the north side of the tower and nave, and the apse. Those of the 19<sup>th</sup> century apse sit over the demolished medieval chancel, whose full extent was noted in the graveyard. It was of one build with the nave. A group of 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery was found in the trench at the east end of the nave and may have been associated with a phase of repair or alteration to the nave, or even the construction of the tower.*

**Introduction**

In June 2007 Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned by Scorer and Hawkins on behalf of Greetwell PCC to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the installation of replacement external drainage in the churchyard at All Saints Church, Greetwell. The project was conducted in accordance with a specification written by LAS adhering to the general requirements of the Archaeology Section of Lincolnshire County Council as set out in the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (August 1998). Work commenced 12<sup>th</sup> June 2007 and was completed 5<sup>th</sup> July 2007.

**Site Location and Description**

Greetwell church is situated 5km east of Lincoln overlooking the Witham valley. The church is located south of the main road from Lincoln to Cherry Willingham and the railway line between Lincoln and Market Rasen (Fig. 1). The monitoring was within an area approximately 540m<sup>2</sup>.

**Archaeological Background**

The settlement at Greetwell is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 when it was recorded that there was a church and priest. The village survives only as a series of earthwork remains and went into decline from at least the 15<sup>th</sup> century. It was finally abandoned in the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century; the remains are protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The church is situated on the west side of these remains to the south of Greetwell Hall and is not part of the scheduled area but is Listed Grade 1 (Pl. 1). The origins of the church lie in the pre-Conquest period. There is some 11<sup>th</sup> century fabric still surviving in the building such as the keyhole window in the south wall of the nave (Pls. 2 and 3).

**Aims and Objectives**

The aims of the watching brief were to identify, characterise and record any archaeological remains that were disturbed during the groundwork. It was not known if any earlier phases of the church might exist beneath the present building. It was important that any structural remains encountered during excavation of the trenches were fully recorded and that nothing was removed by the contractors.

## Method

The excavations of the French drains were monitored by the author and the archaeological layers were sample excavated and drawn where appropriate. The drainage trench, located against the tower and nave north walls and around the apse, measured 600mm wide and 660-750mm deep (Fig. 2). Connecting trenches to soakaways were dug to the west and to the south of the church but were not monitored beyond the limits of the church.

Location plans of the drain were supplied by the client. A full photographic record was made of the works on site. A context numbering system for archaeological remains based on MOLAS and CAS models, developed by LAS over the past 20 years, was used for recording purposes. Finds which were located in archaeological layers were numbered accordingly.

## Results

The topsoil (001) was a brown (4/3 10YR) moderately compact sandy loam that varied in depth from 0.15m to 0.19m.

### The North Side of the Tower (Fig. 3)

The tower (012) is believed to be of 13<sup>th</sup> century date (Stocker and Everson 2006, 165). Adjacent to the northern side of the tower (012) the topsoil lay above a brown (4/3 10YR) limestone fragment rich sandy silt (007). This, in turn, sealed a dark yellowish brown (4/4 10YR) sandy silt (008) interspersed with limestone and sandstone fragments. All three deposits abutted the tower's foundations (002). The chamfered plinth around the tower is one course in depth and is visible at ground level. It sits on a foundation, off-set in two stages. The upper stage comprises two courses of rough dressed limestone and sandstone blocks. Two courses of the lower off-set were recorded at the base of the excavated trench but its total depth is unknown. The junction of the tower and the nave north wall (Pl. 5) shows clearly that the tower footings 002 have been added to the earlier nave. This relationship was also seen in the standing fabric of the nave and tower (010 and 012). The only surviving piece of chamfered plinth on the nave wall was found at this north-west angle (Pl. 6). It lies one course below the level of the tower plinth. The remainder of this course, along the nave north wall has been completely robbed out (Pls 7 and 8).

### The Nave North Wall (Fig. 3,)

A thick deposit of dark yellowish brown (4/4 10YR) sandy clay 003 lay beneath the topsoil 001 on this side of the church. Within this deposit there was a moderate quantity of limestone and sandstone rubble. Both deposits butted up to the lower portion of the nave wall 011 and its off-set foundation 009 (Pls 7,8, 10). A large assemblage of medieval pottery fragments and peg tiles, dating to the early to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century, was recovered c.4m west of the north-east corner of the nave in deposit 003.

There is a blocked door in the nave north wall (010), opposite the present south entrance to the church (Pl. 9). The jambs and head are still present and are in keeping with a 12-13<sup>th</sup> century date.

Immediately east of the blocked door is a disturbed area in the wall fabric which may indicate a further door blocking, which would pre-date the outlined door (Pl. 9). Neither the blocked door nor the disturbed area to the east retained any evidence of a threshold (Pl. 10). It was also noted that the windows on this elevation have been replaced and are shorter than the original openings (Pl. 10).

### The Apse and Chancel (Fig. 3)

The original chancel was constructed at the same time as the nave and was still standing in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century as it was depicted on an engraving in 1792 (Stocker and Everson 2006, 165). It is not known when the chancel was demolished, but there is an undocumented story that it was replaced with a wooden apse before the present late 19<sup>th</sup> century stone built apse was constructed.

Most of this chancel was not exposed during the installation of the French drain but could be seen on the surface as a slight earthwork within the churchyard. An area of turf measuring 0.30m x 0.30m x 0.17m was lifted at the south-east corner of the earthwork and confirmed the presence of the south-east corner of the chancel. The raised area of ground measured 11.50m from the end of the nave and was 4.70m in external width.

The foundations at the junction of the nave east wall and the medieval chancel look identical and they may be contemporary (Pl. 11). The chancel foundations comprise rough-dressed sandstone and limestone blocks bonded with a creamy sandy mortar (005). The wall thickness measured 0.80m and survived to a height of 0.47m above the off-set. The apse footings (004) sit on top of these demolished walls (Pls 12 and 13). The apse (011), measures 4.60m in width x 3.70m in length. The trench for the French drain between the chancel walls was dug entirely within the backfill of the apse foundations which contained stone rubble with some tile and pottery fragments (006). One piece of diamond shaped glass of possible Georgian date and 3 darker pieces of medieval glass were recovered from this context. No floor surfaces associated with the medieval chancel were visible in the side of the French drain trench.

The apse walls (004) were constructed not as a semi-circle but as a curving footing which came to a point, suggesting that the footing was simultaneously being laid from the north and south side of the nave.

It had been intended to continue the French drain around the south side of the apse but in order to preserve the relationship of the apse foundations overlying the earlier chancel it was decided to divert the trench and reposition the soakaway. An earlier drain had already been positioned across the chancel wall, causing some damage to the foundations. The new French drain was dug through the same place so as to cause the minimum of new damage (Pl. 14). The drain did not cut through the chancel north wall but stopped on the north side of the apse (Pl. 12). The soakaway to the north west of the church drains the run along the nave and tower north walls. The soakaway to the south-east of the church drains the run around the remainder of the apse, which cuts through the south wall of the

chancel.

### **Discussion**

Excavation of French drains around the perimeter of a church, results in the isolation of the building from the surrounding ground deposits. It is therefore important to record that relationship and also the relationship of the different elements of the building to one another, which are not always evident above ground. At Greetwell the tower is clearly later in construction than the nave and this was confirmed below ground. It is of note that the plinth course of the nave, which had almost all been robbed, was one course lower than that around the tower. This course would have been visible above ground and reflects the higher ground levels at the west end of the church. At the east end of the nave the foundations appear to have been contemporary with those of the demolished chancel. The length of the chancel was established as being 11.50m, almost the length of the nave, which is 13m in length (Fig. 4). This is unusually long.

The presence of pottery in churchyards is common but material is usually sparse in quantity and varied in date. The presence of a tightly dated group of material is usually associated with a construction or repair episode in the life of a church (J. Young, pers. comm.) The early to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery from the east end the nave it (003) may have been associated with a phase of repair or alteration to the nave, or even the tower. Glass from this period was also recovered.

The French drain did not encounter any burials or related grave cuts although several were seen in the two soakaway pits and associated trenches.

### **Conclusion**

Monitoring of the French drain has revealed evidence for the demolished chancel and established that it was of one build with the nave.

Close collaboration with the architect and contractors ensured that the work was achieved with the minimum of damage to the below-ground fabric of the church, ensuring that important relationships between the phases of construction have been preserved.

### **Acknowledgements**

LAS is grateful to Phil Hawkins (Scorer & Hawkins) and the contractors for their assistance. The fieldwork was conducted by Kevin Trott and Naomi Field. The illustrations were prepared by Mick McDaid and the report edited and collated by Naomi Field.

Kevin Trott and Naomi Field  
September 2007



**References**

Pevsner, N, and Harris, D, 2002 *The Buildings of England Lincolnshire* Yale University Press (Second edition, revised N Antram).

Stocker, D, and Everson, P, 2006 *Summoning St Michael: Early Romanesque Towers in Lincolnshire* Oxbow Books.

**Contents of the Site Archive**

Context sheet: 14

Plans: 1

Sections: 5

Correspondence

Photographs: LAS film nos. 07/70/1-36 , 07/99 27 digital images

APPENDIX 1

## All Saints Church, Greetwell (GASC 07)

## Context List

Context No	Type	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
001	Layer	Compact brown sand loam with frequent limestone and sandstone fragments.	Topsoil	n/a	n/a	0.17m
002	Fill	Roughly dressed sandstone and limestone fragments measuring up to 0.60m in size, bonded by gritty white mortar.	Footings	c.4.5m	c.0.50m	n/a
003	Layer	Yellow brown silty clay with frequent limestone and sandstone fragments.	Former topsoil	n/a	n/a	0.57m
004	Fill	Roughly hewn limestone fragments measuring up to 0.60m in size, bonded by white mortar with brown sand inclusions.	Footings	c.5m	c.5m	n/a
005	Fill	Roughly hewn limestone fragments measuring up to 0.60m in size, bonded by cream sand mortar.	Footings	c.12m	0.75m	n/a
006	Fill	Very dark grey brown sand silt.	Fill of **	c.3m	2.80m	0.35m
007	Layer	Brown sand silt with limestone fragments.	Former topsoil	n/a	n/a	0.20m
008	Layer	Dark yellow brown sand silt with limestone and sandstone fragments.	Former topsoil	n/a	n/a	0.32m
009	Fill	Roughly dressed sandstone and limestone fragments measuring up to 0.70m in size, bonded by brown yellow sand.	Footings	c.14m	c.0.50m	n/a
010	Structure	Limestone, sandstone and ironstone blocks measuring up to 0.80m in size, bonded by white brown mortar.	The nave	c.14m	c.6m	n/a
011	Structure	Roughly hewn limestone ashlar blocks measuring up to 0.40m in size, bonded by off white mortar.	The apse	c.5m	c.3.5m	n/a
012	Structure	Limestone, sandstone and ironstone blocks measuring up to c.1m in size, bonded by white brown mortar.	The tower	c.5m	c.5m	n/a
013	Structure	Limestone and sandstone blocks measuring up to 0.32m in size, bonded by white brown mortar.	South porch	c.3.5m	c.3.5m	n/a
014	Structure	Comprising footings 005	Rectangular chancel	c.12m	c.5m	n/a

APPENDIX 2

# Pottery Archive for Greetwell Church, Greetwell (GASC06)

Jane Young

A small but interesting assemblage of pottery, ranging in date from the Roman to early modern periods, was recovered from the site. A single Anglo-Saxon sherd of 5th to 8th century date was found residually in context 006 (RQCL) and two Saxo-Norman vessels came from contexts 006 and 008. The small but cohesive group of pottery from context 003 is of early/mid 13th century date and is similar to material recovered from deposits at Lincoln Cathedral dating to about 1220-1230. Two of the vessels in this group are heavily burnt.

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
001	PEARL	Pearlware		jar	1	1	4	transfer printed	rim		
003	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug	1	1	9		BS		
003	TILE	Lincoln tile fabric		curfew	1	1	24		BS	internal soot	
003	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		shouldered jug	16	1	267	thumbled basal angle	base & BS	heavily burnt external glaze; internal deposit on base; strap handle	
003	MISC	Unidentified types	dull OX/R/OX; coar se sandy	CBM/vessel	1	1	8		BS	very abraded;? Date	
003	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug	1	1	5		BS	cu pocked glaze	
003	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug	1	1	3		BS	cu pocked glaze	
003	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug	1	1	7	horizontal rows of scales	BS	cu pocked glaze	

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
003	LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly		?	1	1	1		BS	soot	
003	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug	1	1	4	applied vertical strips	BS	cu pocked glaze	
003	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug	1	1	1		BS	cu glaze	
003	LSWA	Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A	fine fabric	jug	3	1	20		BS	pocked glaze cu specks	
003	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug	1	1	20		BS	heavily burnt	
006	RQCL	Central Lincolnshire Early to Mid Saxon Rounded Quartz Fabric	+ chaff	small jar/bowl	1	1	2		BS		
006	LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware		small jar	2	1	2		BS		
008	R	Roman pottery	Grey ware	jar	1	1	6	part burnished dec	BS		2nd to 3rd
008	ST	Stamford Ware	B	jar/pitcher	1	1	7		BS	glaze	

**APPENDIX 3**

# Tile Archive for Greetwell Church, Greetwell (GASC06)

Anne Boyle and Jane Young

A small but important group of tile was recovered from this site. Most of the fragments are examples of Lincoln produced mid 12th to mid 13th century tile types, including a near complete example of the earliest known Lincoln nib type (Type 1A). This tile has been removed to the Lincoln Tile Type Series held at the Collection, Lincoln. Three new late medieval to early post-medieval (late 14th to mid 16th century) nib types were also identified amongst the material recovered from this site (Types 7X, 7Y and 7Z). Fragmentary examples of these types have been noted elsewhere on sites in the Lincoln area, but this is the first time that enough of the tile has survived to enable a typology to be formed. Four of these later tiles have also been removed to the Lincoln Tile Type Series. It is notable that no examples of post-mid 13th century medieval tile types are present in the assemblage, possibly suggesting building activity in the mid 13th century with the replaced tiles remaining on the roof until modern times as at the Vicar's Court in Lincoln. A number of the medieval tiles have soot deposits, an unusual trait on medieval flat roof tiles.

context	cname	full name	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	ref no	description	date
001	NIBDISC	Nibbed tile (discarded)	very shaley fabric	7Y ?	1	1593		flat roofer; near complete; very rough upper surface where worn away; missing nib; 11mm x 190mm x 287mm; patchy mortar; bedded on sand	
001	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	7; oxidised		1	40		flat roofer; finger impressions; bedded on cloth and sand; strike/wipe marks	
001	NIB	Nibbed tile	vitriified	nib type 7X	1	1838		flat roofer; removed to tile type series; complete; hard orange fine fabric; 15-17mm x 172mm x 275mm; heavy mortar; strike marks; left hand sunken margin; bedded on sand and possibly cloth; finger impressions	



context	cname	full name	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	ref no	description	date
001	NIB	Nibbed tile	vitrified	nib type 7X	1	1679		flat roofer; complete; strike marks; mortar; sunken margin; trimmed edge; 17mm x 175mm x 282mm	
001	NIB	Nibbed tile	very shaley fabric;poor type 1 ?	nib type 7Y	1	1586	DR 2	flat roofer; complete; removed to type series;12-15mm x 185mm x 277mm; upper surface (nibbed side) very rough as worn away; bedded on cloth coarse inclusions and sand	
001	NIB	Nibbed tile	hard orange sandy fabric moderate fe	nib type 7Z	1	1839	DR 3	flat roofer; complete; removed to type series; possible batch mark on upper surface;12-15mm x 177mm x 290mm; mortar; strike marks; bedded on sand and cloth	
001	NIB	Nibbed tile	hard orange fine fabric	nib type 7X	1	1612	DR 1	flat roofer; complete; removed to type series;fabric includes common fine-medium fe;light firing margins;strike marks; mortar on edges; 15-17mm x 180-187mm x 269mm; sand bedded; possible finger impressions; trimmed edge	
001	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1		1	170		flat roofer; heavy mortar; wood impression from mould ?	
001	NIBDISC	Nibbed tile (discarded)	hard orange some light firing streaks mod fe	nib type 7Z ?	1	1535		flat roofer; near complete; 13-15mm x 182mm x 299mm; left hand sunken margin; strike marks; patchy mortar; sand bedded; nib missing	
001	RTIL	Roman tile			1	103		bedded on sand and cloth	
001	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	7; vitrified		1	52		flat roofer; mortar including over break; strike marks	
001	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1		1	70		flat roofer; corner; mortar/salt surfacing; strike marks; bedded on coarse sand/pebbles	
001	NIB	Nibbed tile	LSWA	nib type 1	1	976		flat roofer; near complete;removed to type series; salt surfaces/mortar; patchy soot including over break; 10mm+ x 185mm+ x 290mm+; rain pocked	mid/late 12th

context	cname	full name	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	ref no	description	date
001	BRK	Brick			1	2363		complete; 55mm x 111mm x 220mm; patchy mortar/salt surfaces; worn surface; some knife trimming; slop moulded	late 18th to early 20th
001	NIBDISC	Nibbed tile (discarded)	hard orange fine fabric	7X	1	1620		flat roofer; complete; missing part of nib; 14-16mm x 180mm x 285mm; patchy mortar; bedded on cloth	
003	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	7		1	9		flat roofer	
003	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	various		2	12		flakes; flat roofer	
003	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	1		1	81		flat roofer; mortar including over breaks; patchy soot	
003	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	7		1	53		strike marks; heavy mortar; cracked in firing; flat roofer	
003	GRID	Glazed ridge tile	7		1	78		abraded; bedded on sand and cloth; reduced green glaze	13th
003	RTILDISC	discarded Roman tile			1	53		flake; strike marks; patchy soot	
003	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	1/7		1	42		flat roofer; strike marks; overhang from mould	
003	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	7		1	160		corner; kiss marks; coarsely bedded; overhang from mould; probably early; flat roofer	
003	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	1		1	74		flat roofer; heavy patches of mortar; patchy soot including over break	
003	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	7; oxidised		1	137		flat roofer; thick; patchy mortar and soot; finger impressions	
003	GPNR	Glazed peg, nib or ridge	7		1	35		flat roofer; reduced green glaze with fe streaks	13th
003	RTIL	Roman tile			1	294		mortar over breaks; very coarsely bedded; strike marks; unusual reduced upper surface and oxidised lower	

context	cname	full name	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	ref no	description	date
003	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	7; vitrified		2	136		flat roofer; heavy mortar; thick; patchy soot	
003	NIB	Nibbed tile	7	nib type 2A	1	151		flat roofer; possible cloth impressions	
006	GRID	Glazed ridge tile	7		1	84		cu glaze; bedded on cloth	13th
008	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	poor 1		2	60		flat roofer; abraded	
008	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1 ?		1	96		sunken margin; mortar; strike marks; flat roofer	
008	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	7; vitrified		1	16		salt surfaces; flat roofer	
008	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	7		1	11		flake	

# Ceramic Dating Archive GASC06

Jane Young

<b>context</b>	<b>earliest horizon</b>	<b>latest horizon</b>	<b>probable horizon</b>	<b>date</b>	<b>comments</b>
001	PMH10	EMH		late 18th to mid 19th	
003	MH4	MH5	MH4	early/mid 13th	
006	MH4	MH6		13th	date on tile
008	MH4	MH6		13th	date on tile

APPENDIX 4

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

**OASIS ID: lindseya1-31791**

## Project details

Project name All Saints Church Greetwell, Lincs

Short description of the project Excavation of a French drain at All Saints Church, Greetwell exposed the foundations along the north side of the tower and nave, and the apse. Those of the 19th century apse sit over the demolished medieval chancel, whose full extent was noted in the graveyard. It was of one build with the nave. A group of 13th century pottery was found in the trench at the east end of the nave and may have been associated with a phase of repair or alteration to the nave, or even the construction of the tower.

Project dates Start: 12-06-2007 End: 05-07-2007

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes GASC 07 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes 2006.234 - Museum accession ID

Type of project Recording project

Monument type CHURCH Early Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Faculty jurisdiction

## Project location

Country England

Site location LINCOLNSHIRE WEST LINDSEY GREETWELL All Saints Church

Study area 540.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TF 014 716 53.2314566685 -0.480722793501 53 13 53 N 000 28 50 W Point

Height OD Min: 13.00m Max: 13.00m

## Project creators

Name of Organisation LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Project brief originator Contractor (design and execute)

Project design originator Naomi Field  
 Project director/manager Naomi Field  
 Project supervisor Kevin Trott  
 Type of sponsor/funding body Parochial Church Council  
 Name of sponsor/funding body Greetwell PCC

**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient LCNCC  
 Physical Archive ID 2006.234  
 Physical Contents 'Ceramics','Glass'  
 Digital Archive recipient Lindsey Archaeological Services  
 Digital Archive ID GASC 07  
 Digital Contents 'Ceramics'  
 Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Text'  
 Paper Archive recipient LCNCC  
 Paper Archive ID 2006.234  
 Paper Contents 'Ceramics'  
 Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Correspondence','Drawing','Miscellaneous Material','Photograph','Plan','Section'

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
 Title All Saints Church Greetwell, Lincs. Archaeological Watching Brief  
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Trott, K. and Field, N.  
 Other bibliographic details LAS Report 997  
 Date 2007  
 Issuer or publisher Lindsey Archaeological Services  
 Place of issue or publication Lincoln  
 Description A4 5pp + 5 Figs + 14 plates + Ceramic archive lists  
 Entered by Naomi Field (naomi@linarch.co.uk)  
 Entered on 24 September 2007

**OASIS:** Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice  
© ADS 1996-2006 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Friday 3  
February 2006  
Cite only: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/oasis/print.cfm> for this page



## THE FIGURES

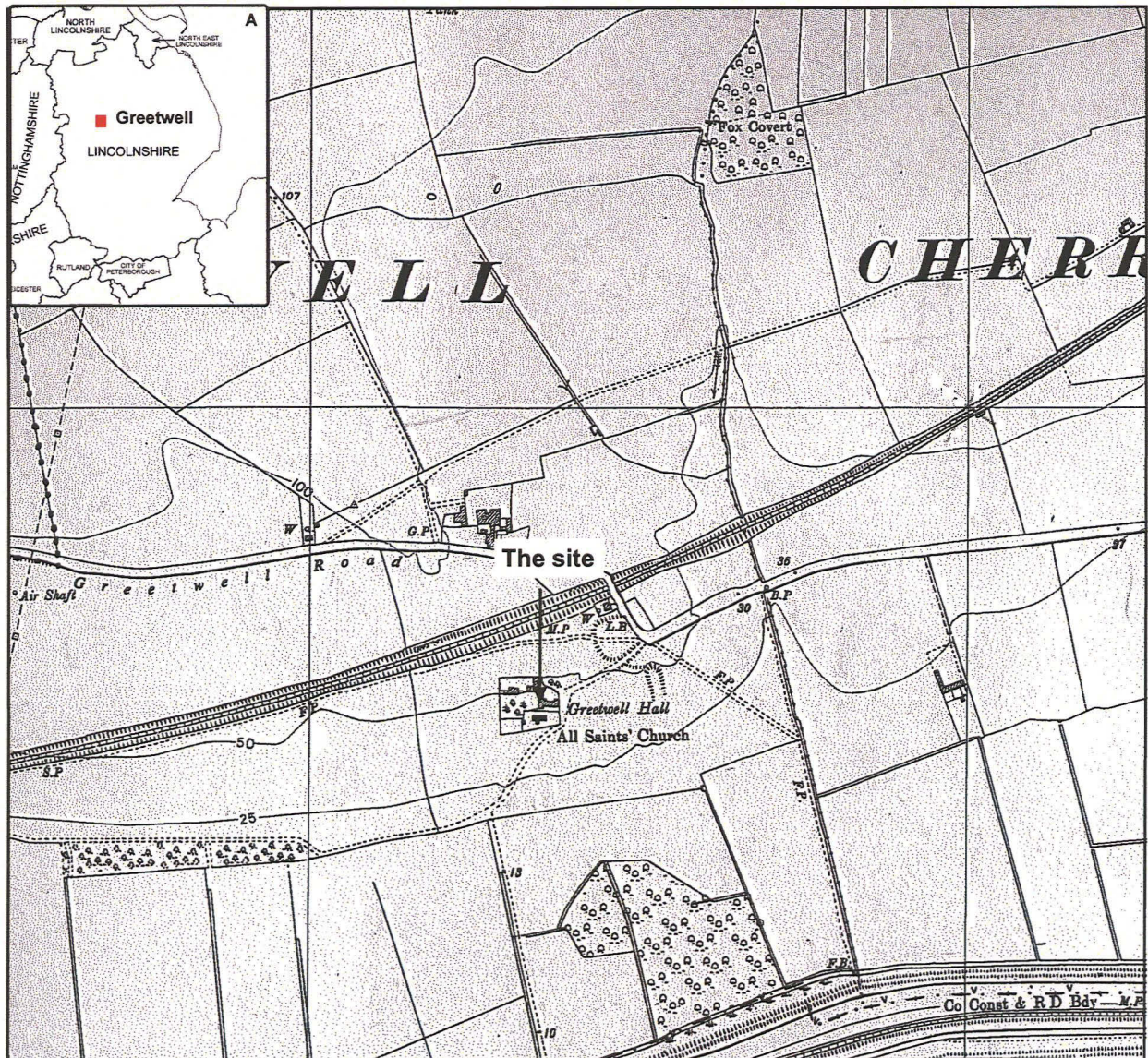
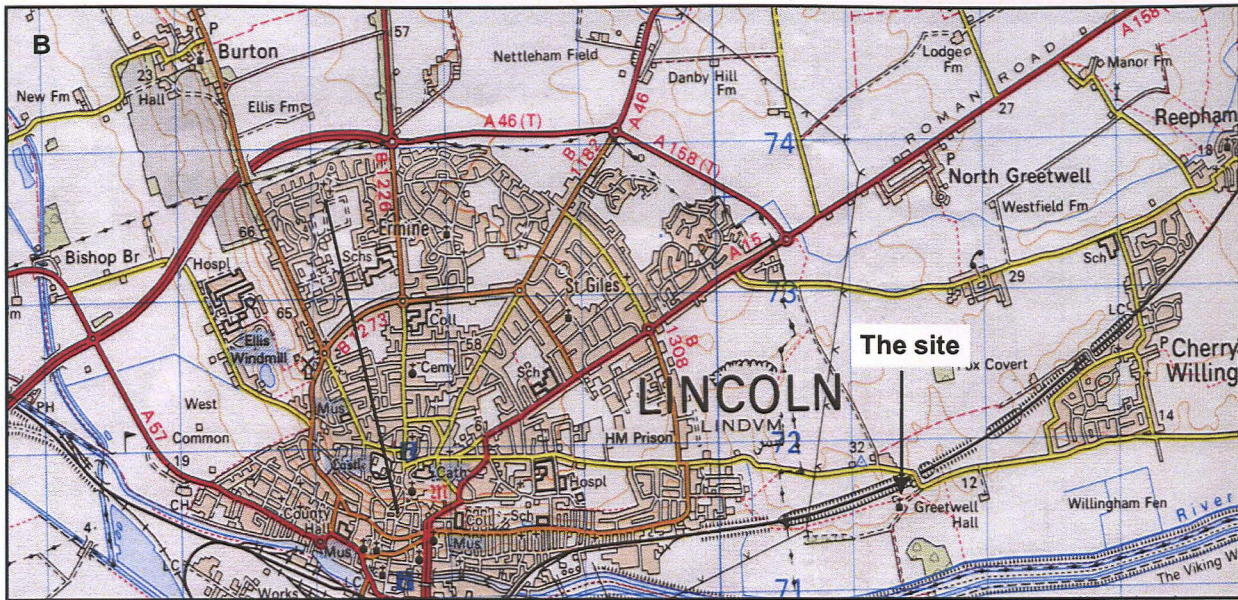


Fig.1 Location of All Saints Church, Greetwell (C based on Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 Sheet TF 07 SW, revised 1964, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO © Crown Copyright. LAS Licence No. AL 100002165).

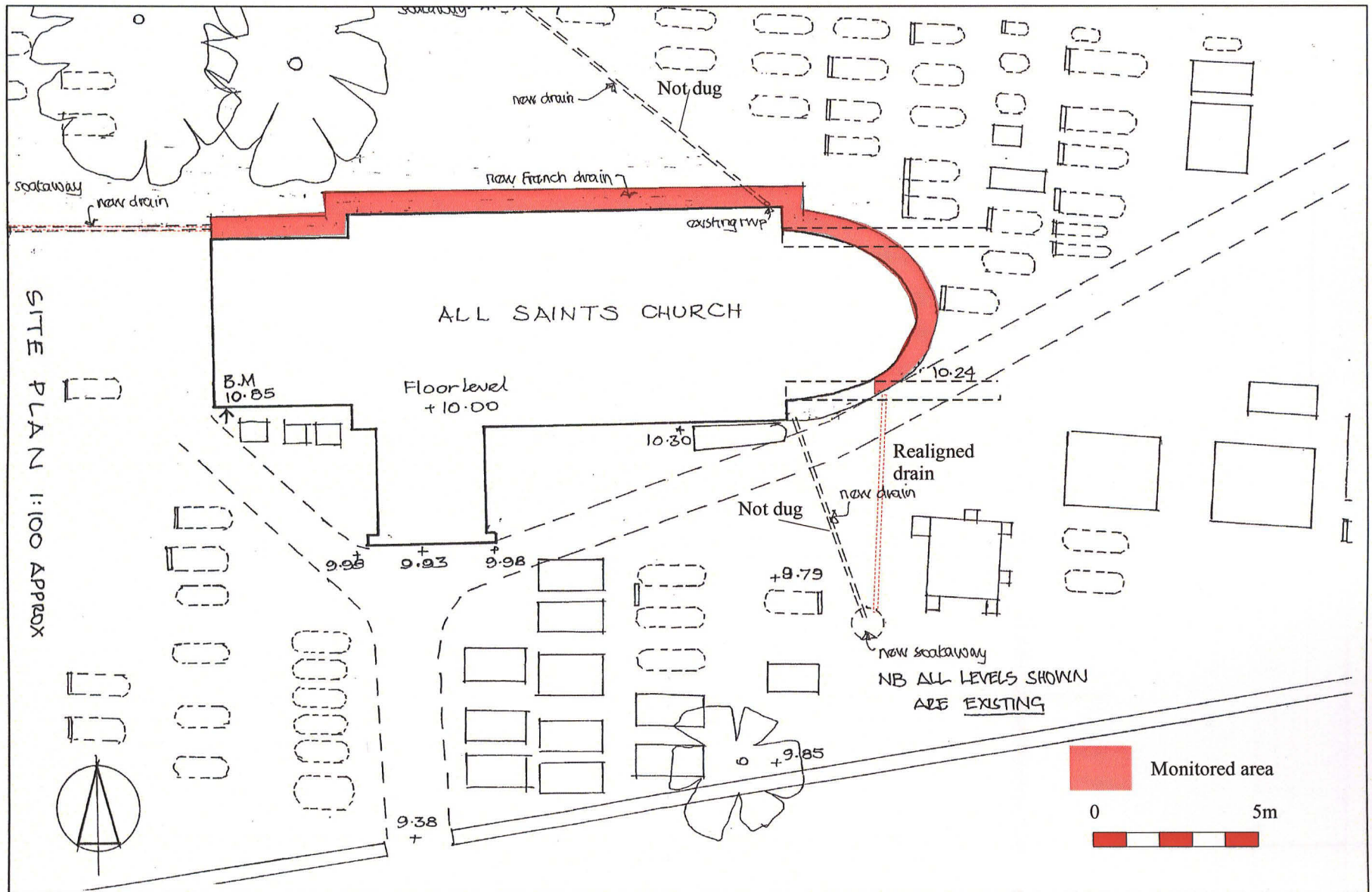


Fig. 2 Location of the monitored French drain.

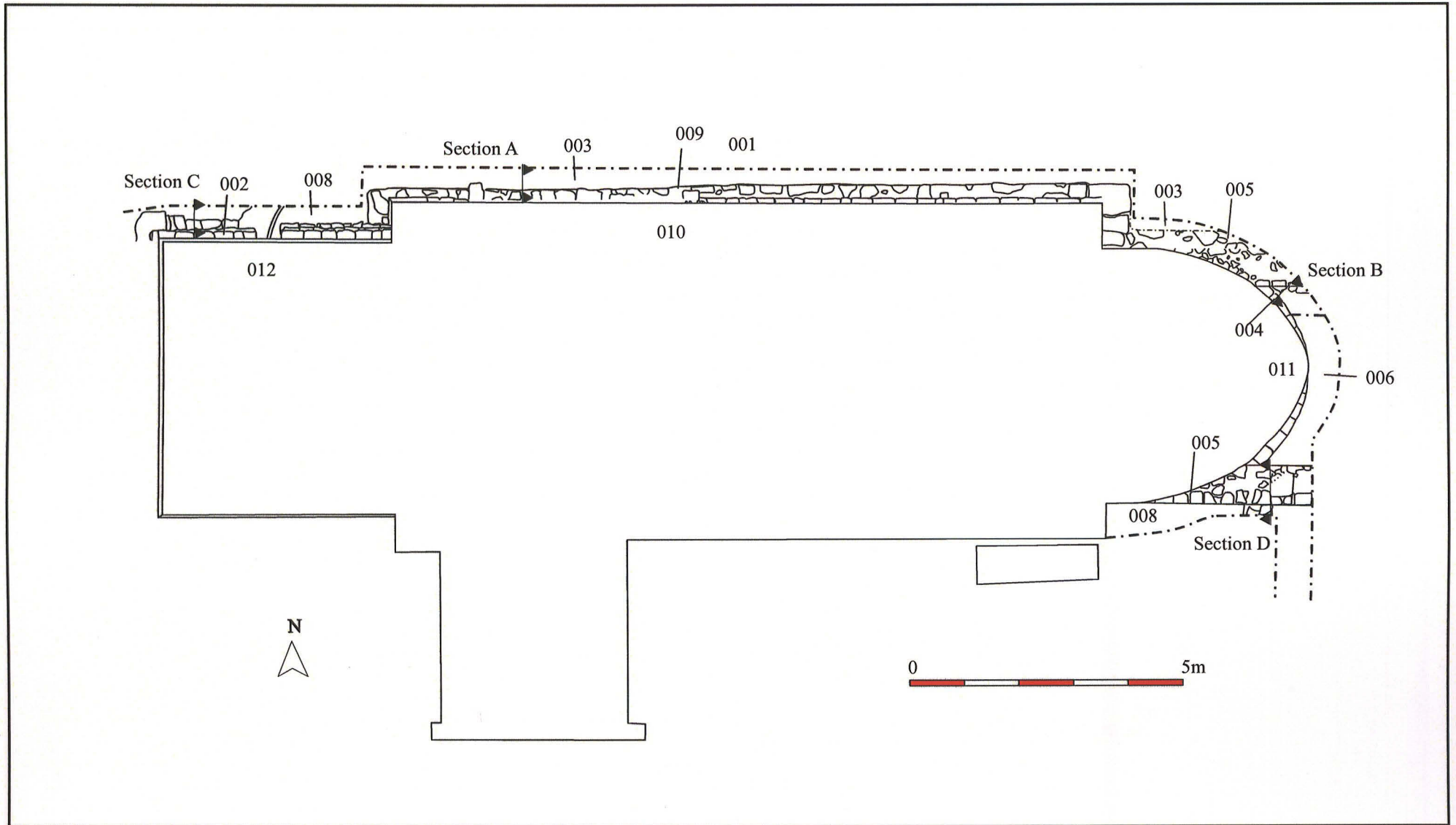


Fig. 3 Archaeological remains recorded in the French drain

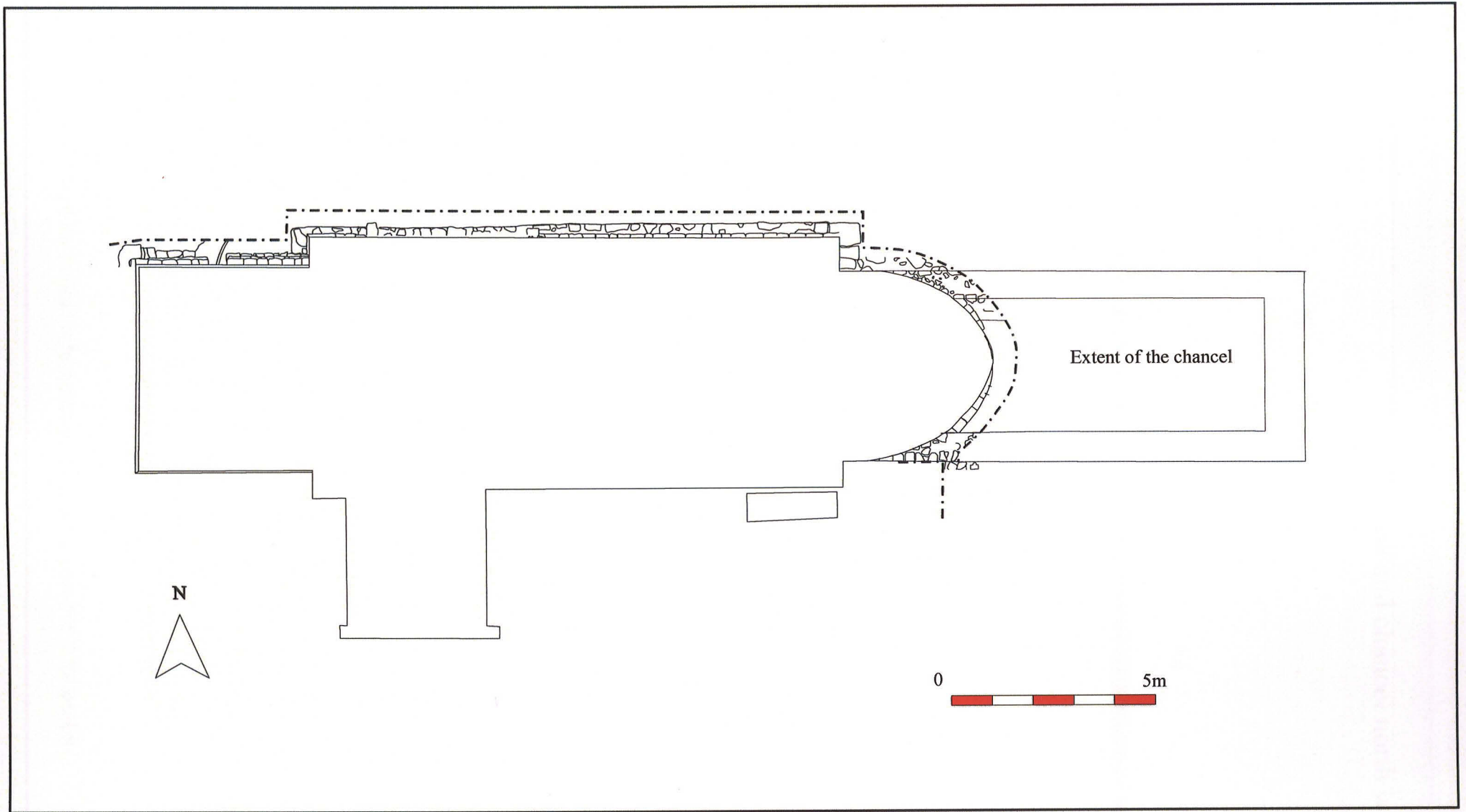
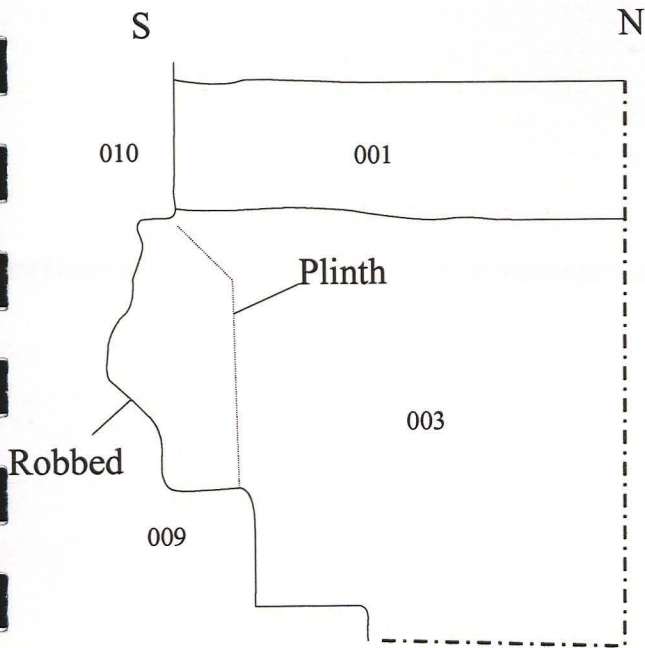
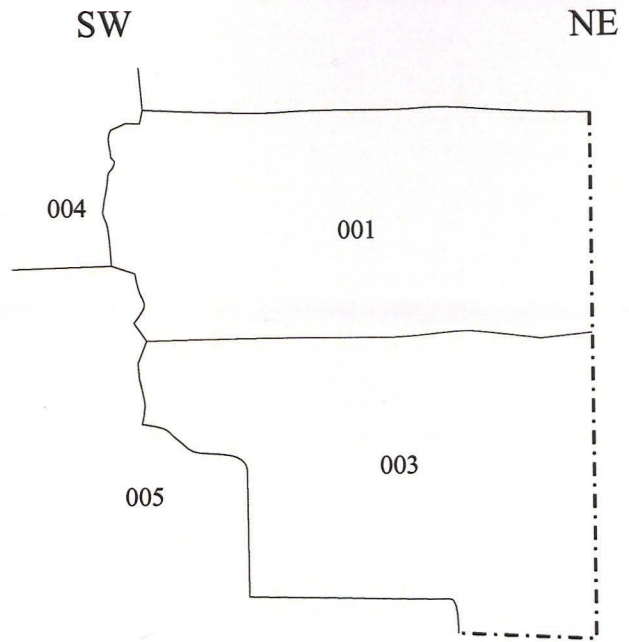


Fig. 4 Extent of the chancel as recorded in the churchyard

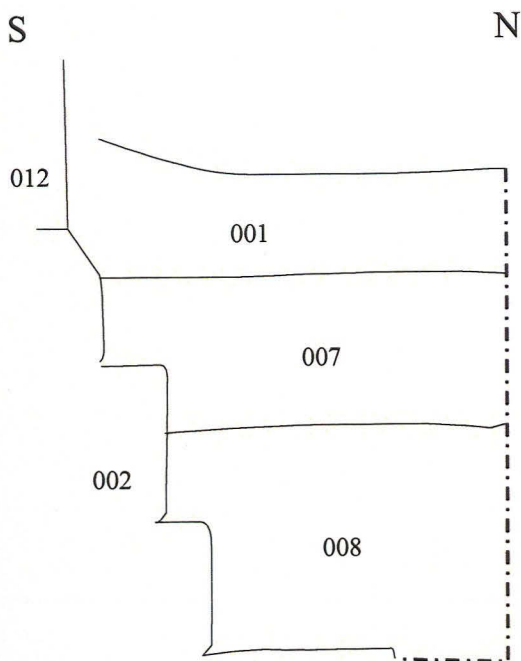
A Nave north wall



B Apse and chancel north wall



C Tower north wall



D Apse and chancel south wall

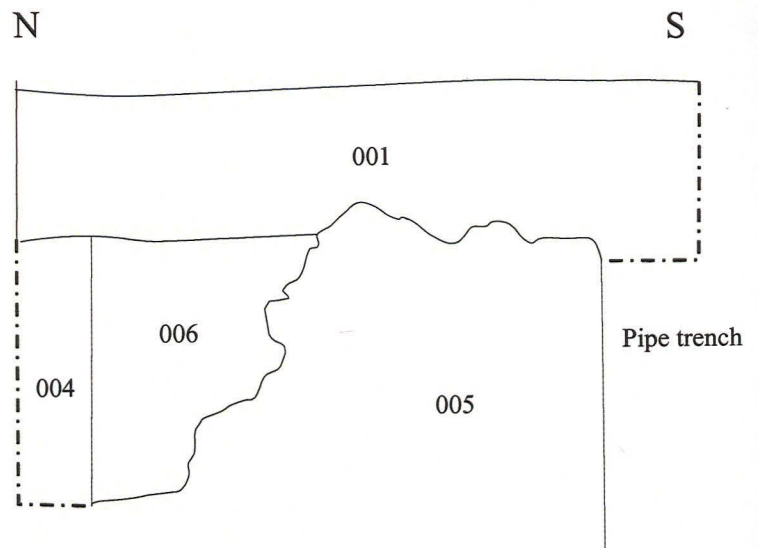


Fig. 5 Sections across the foundations of the church, see Fig. 3 for location

THE PLATES



Pl. 1 General view of All Saints Church, Greetwell, looking north-east.

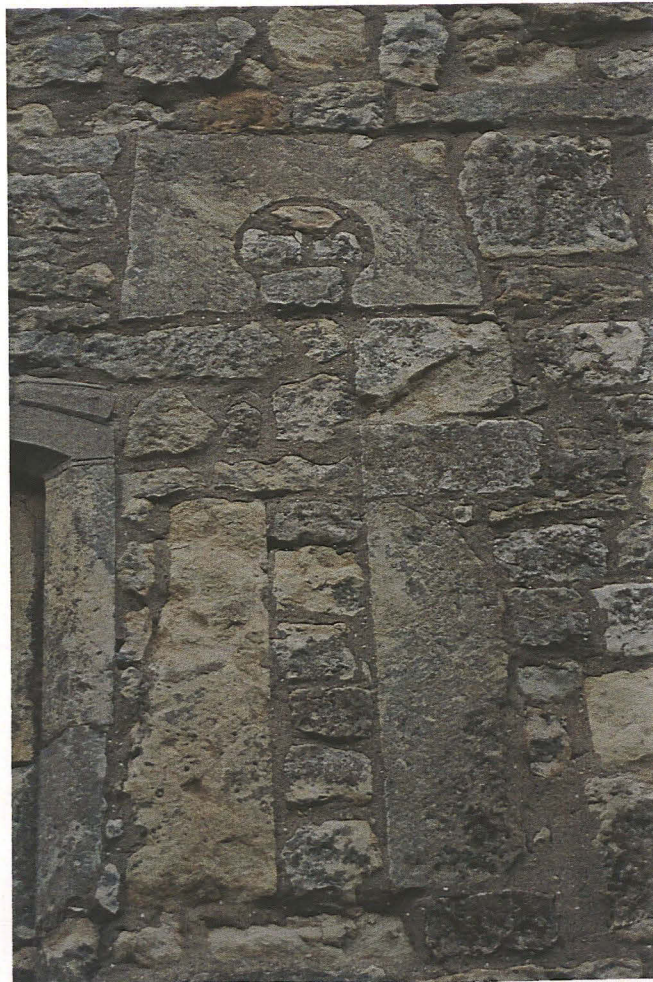


Pl. 2 The east end of the church showing the Victorian apse





Pl.3 Nave south wall, location of the keyhole window.



Pl. 4 Keyhole window in nave south wall



Pl. 5 Tower north wall footings,002, looking east. Scale 1m



Pl. 6 Junction of the tower north wall footings, 002, and the nave footings, 009, looking east. Scale 1m.



Pl. 7 Nave north wall footings, 009, looking west. Scale 1m.



Pl. 8 Nave north wall. Robbed out plinth course and foundations below, looking east. Scale 1m



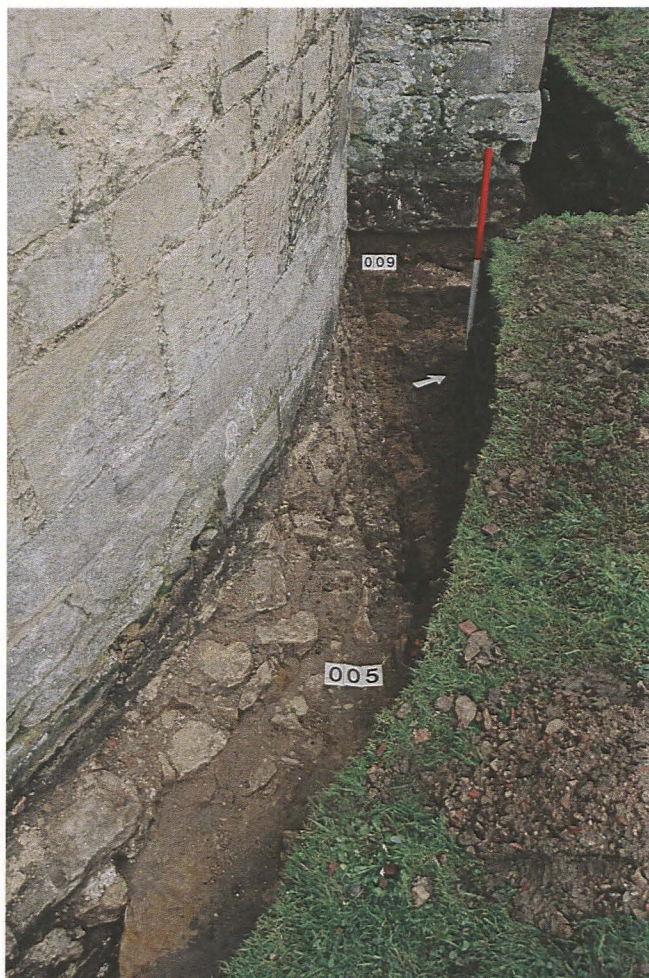
Pl. 9 Blocked doorway and area of disturbance to the east in the north wall of the nave.



Pl. 10 Detail showing robbed out plinth course beneath area of disturbance



Pl. 11 Junction of nave north wall and chancel footings with apse built on top of chancel



Pl. 12 Apse footings 004 overlying the chancel north wall foundations, 005, looking west. Scale 1m.



Pl. 13 Drainage trench at south side of apse, looking north, scale 1m



Pl. 14 Chancel south wall footings cut by drainage pipe, looking west. Scale 0.50m