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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT  
ST. PETER'S CHURCH, CHURCH LANE,  
SCOTTER, LINCOLNSHIRE.

**National Grid Reference: SE 8875 0082**  
**Site Code: PCSC14**  
**Accession No: LCNCC: 2014.65**

PREPARED FOR MR. LEE HOLMES OF LEE HOLMES ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN  
ON BEHALF OF HIS CLIENTS - THE PAROCHIAL CHURCH COUNCIL OF  
SCOTTER AND EAST FERRY

By

Neville Hall MIFA

April 2014

## **List of Contents:**

### **Summary**

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Site Location and Description**
- 3. Planning Background**
- 4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Watching Brief**
- 5. Archaeological and Historical Background**
- 6. Methodology**
- 7. Results**
  - 7.1 The Church Interior**
  - 7.2 The Churchyard**
- 8. Discussion and Conclusions**
- 9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating**
- 10. Acknowledgements**
- 11. Bibliography**

## **List of Figures:**

- Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000.
- Figure 2:** Plan of the Monitored Groundworks in the Church Interior at a scale of 1:50.
- Figure 3:** Plan of the Monitored Groundworks in the Churchyard at a scale of 1:100.
- Figure 4:** **Representative Sections 1-3** at a scale of 1:20.

## **Appendices:**

- Appendix 1:** Plates
- Appendix 2:** List of Contexts
- Appendix 3:** OASIS Summary Sheet

## **Summary**

*The archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to various internal and external works within and without the church of St Peter, Church Lane, Scotter, Lincolnshire was carried out by Neville Hall MIFA on the 13th of March and on the 2nd-3rd of April 2014.*

*Following the removal of the stone floor slabs at the western end of the nave, the monitored hand excavation of a new service trench here revealed an undated make-up deposit and an underlying and undated buried soil horizon from which a number of disarticulated human bones were recovered for eventual reburial.*

*The most significant discoveries from the monitoring of the groundworks within the nave consisted of an undated rammed chalk floor surface, an earlier floor to the nave and below this the remnants of an east-west orientated wall foundation. This foundation was of an earlier north wall to the nave. which preceded and predated the construction of the present early 13th century north arcade and later north aisle of the church and was on the line of this north arcade. It is very probable that this wall foundation is of 12th century origin.*

*Rendering had also been removed from the lower levels of the south wall of the nave (including by the south door) and also from the lower levels of the east wall of the west tower. This revealed the original wall fabrics and bonding materials of these walls;; those of the south wall of the nave being of 12th century origin.*

*The archaeological monitoring of the excavation of a further three service trenches and a manhole within the churchyard identified a simple deposit sequence of a very deep and substantial graveyard soil horizon and an underlying natural horizon, the latter of which was only observed at the base of the deeper excavations. A large number of disarticulated human bone fragments were recovered from the graveyard soils for eventual reburial. No in situ inhumation burials were identified during the course of this monitoring.*

*The groundworks in the churchyard also exposed the relatively shallow foundations of the south wall of the west tower.*

## **1. Introduction**

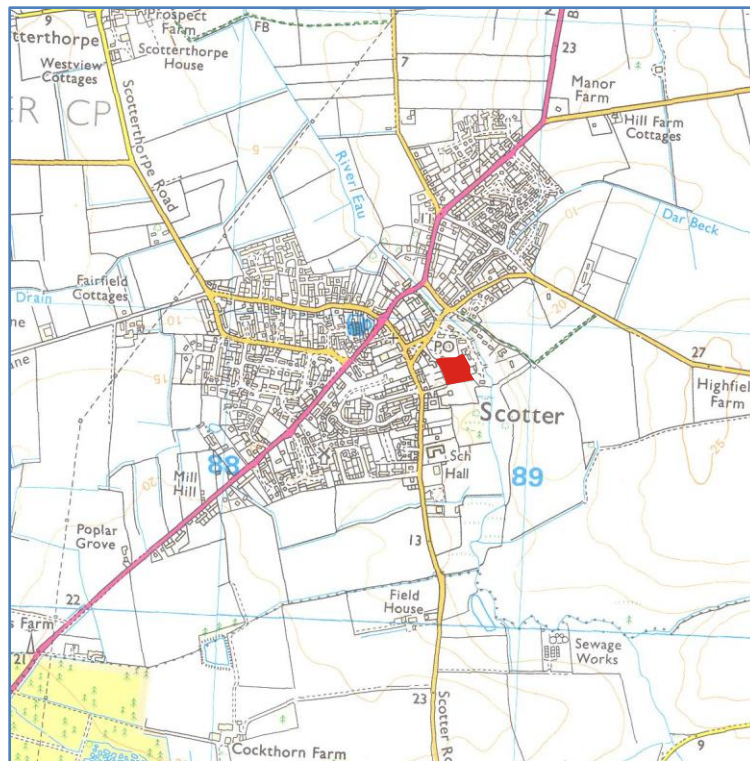
- 1.1 Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by Lee Holmes of Lee Holmes Architectural Design on behalf of his clients - the Parochial Church Council of Scotter and East Ferry - to undertake the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to various internal and external works within and without the Church of St. Peter, Church Lane, Scotter, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference SE 8875 0082. The archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at the site on the 13th of March and on the 2nd-3rd of April 2014.
- 1.2 The archaeological site work was carried out according to the requirements of a Faculty (Ref No.: 3756), which was issued by the Diocese of Lincoln. This report documents the results of this archaeological site work.
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, Ms Louise Jennings, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor, the Diocese of Lincoln, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

## **2. Site Location and Description**

- 2.1 The parish church of St. Peter is situated at the eastern end of Church Lane and on the eastern outskirts of the modern village of Scotter. The village of Scotter is located approximately 8km to the south of Scunthorpe and 5km to the west of Kirton in Lindsey. The site is situated at National Grid Reference SE 8875 0082, and at a height of approximately 15mAOD. The village of Scotter is situated within the parish of the same name, and in the administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire [**Figure 1**].
- 2.2 The site is located within an undulating upland area, which overlooks the valley of the River Eau to the immediate east. The site is situated on well drained sandy soils of the Crannymoor Series, which have developed on glaciofluvial drift deposits. These deposits in turn overlie Lower Lias limestones of the Lower Jurassic [BGS, 1982; Soil Survey, 1983].

## **3. Planning Background**

- 3.1 Following the granting of a Faculty (Ref No.: 3756), issued by the Diocese of Lincoln, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks pertaining to various internal alteration and external groundworks at the Church of St. Peter, Church Lane, Scotter, Lincolnshire.
- 3.2 A retrospective specification or a written scheme of works for this archaeological watching brief was submitted to and approved by Ms. Louise Jennings, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor during the course of the archaeological site works.
- 3.3 This report documents the results of the archaeological site monitoring and recording and will be submitted to the Diocese of Lincoln and to Ms. Louise Jennings, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor.



**Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

#### 4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Watching Brief

4.1 The aims of the project were the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which comprised various internal alterations within the church and external groundworks in the churchyard.

4.2 The objectives of the project were:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

4.3 The church of St Peter is of 12th century origin and includes much later additions and alterations. The groundworks within the church interior were considered very likely to reveal evidence of earlier structural activity. It was also considered that the groundworks within the churchyard would also probably recover fragments of disarticulated human bone and probably also *in situ* inhumation burials pertaining to the churchyard cemetery. The specific objectives of the project were to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with possible earlier structural remains within the church interior and to record and collect any possible *in situ* inhumation burials or fragments of disarticulated human bone for eventual reburial.

## **5. Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 5.1 A search of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and of the National Heritage List of England maintained by English Heritage was conducted within the immediate vicinity of the site.
- 5.2 The earliest parts of the fabric to the Grade I listed church of St Peter date to the 12th century. The church comprises a west tower, nave, a north aisle with a north arcade, a vestry, a chancel and a south porch (HER 50063).
- 5.3 The west tower is of Perpendicular date and is three staged with a moulded plinth and string courses and added ashlar angled buttresses. On the western side of the tower is a 16th century arched door with double concave moulded reveals and hood mould. The door has original decorative stile and hinges. On the first floor of the west tower is a three light 16th century west window with panel tracery and quatrefoils, double concave moulded reveals, hood mould and added label stops. The uppermost belfry stage of the tower has paired lights in each direction with cusped ogee heads, single chamfered reveals and hood moulds. Between the first and second stages of the tower on the western and northern sides are two black enamelled clock faces.
- 5.4 The western and eastern walls of the north aisle have restored three light 16th century windows. The partly plastered north aisle is of 16th century date and consists of five structural bays which are defined by stepped buttresses. Near the western end is an arched door with moulded reveals, hood mould and label stops. To the east are four, 16th century three light windows with four centred arched heads with hood moulds and label stops.
- 5.5 The clerestory in the nave has six paired lights with trefoil heads inserted into possibly earlier round headed openings with a later plain parapet. The south wall of the nave has several phases. Two 12th century pilasters were added to the south wall, At the eastern end of the south wall is a single late 13th century three light 'Y' tracery window with hood mould. To the west and at a high level are five, three light 16th century windows with four centred arches and concave reveals. The easternmost of these 16th century windows truncates an earlier blocked in window opening underneath. To the immediate east of the south porch is a second blocked in window opening with a four centred arched head, which is visible in the interior.
- 5.6 The north wall of the chancel has a tall 19th century two light window which truncates an earlier blocked in window opening to the east. The east wall of the chancel was rebuilt as part of the restoration of 1820, which included a two light 'Y' tracery window with ashlar quoins. The south wall of the chancel has a late 13th century two light pointed window with a quatrefoil single chamfer reveal and hood mould along with a heavily restored priests door with triangular head, hood mould and label stops. The quoin is dated to 1831. There are blocked door and window openings at the western end of the chancel.
- 5.7 The south porch is ashlar fronted and has a datestone of 1820 with iron gates. The south doorway is late 12th century in date with a flat head, weathered tympanum, single square order, a roll, lesser roll and a chamfered and originally decorated hood mould. There are in addition, debased Corinthian nook shafts with moulded and chamfered inposts. The south doorway is the main surviving element of the original Norman church.
- 5.8 Within the church interior, the double chamfered tower arch is 13th century in date. The five bay north arcade is early 13th century in date with quatrefoil piers with annular stiff leaf capitals and double chamfered arches with chamfered hood moulds and 19th century label stops. Two of the piers have statue brackets on their western sides and two further statue brackets are in the aisle. The easternmost pair of arches are separated by a

section of blank wall with the easternmost arch being lower than the rest, probably because it opened onto a former north transept. Similar evidence for the existence of a former and opposing south transept is visible on the south side of the nave at the same point.

- 5.9 At the eastern end of the nave is an angled doorway into the vestry. This was formerly a chapel with above a blocked access to the rood loft. The chancel arch is 13th century in date, is double chamfered with corbels, probably recut in the 19th century. In the south wall of the chancel is a 13th century piscina with a reset round head and an aumbry. On the northern side of the chancel is an ogee headed aumbry with a reset late medieval corbel with a carved human head. The upper part of the rood screen is 15th century in date with pierced panel decoration. The lower part of the rood screen is of 18th century panels. The octagonal panelled pulpit is of 18th century date. The font is of 15th century date and is an octagonal type with shields and roses in the upper panels. At the western end of the nave is a 19th century wooden gallery with arched balustrade.
- 5.10 To the immediate south of the churchyard is the Grade II listed Rectory, also on Church Lane (HER 55952). This was constructed in 1840 and has 20th century additions and alterations.

## 6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA at the site on the 13th of March and on the 2nd-3rd April 2014. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the various internal and external groundworks. The internal groundworks comprised the excavation by hand of a new service trench within the nave to accommodate new heating and plumbing. The external monitored groundworks consisted of the hand and mechanical excavation of three service trenches and a new manhole. The mechanical excavations were carried out by a 3-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 0.50m wide toothless bucket.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording, and the deposit sequence and the structures within and without the Church of St. Peter were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at a scale of 1:50 was compiled on site of the monitored groundworks within the nave of the church. This plan is reproduced at this same scale as **Figure 2** in this report. A second plan was also compiled on site of the external churchyard groundworks at a scale of 1:50. This is reproduced at a reduced scale of 1:100 as **Figure 3**. A total of three sections of the observed deposit sequence in the churchyard [designated as **Representative Sections 1-3**] were compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. These are reproduced at this same scale as **Figure 4**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which is reproduced as **Plates 1-56, Appendix 1**. A list of contexts recorded is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.
- 6.3 All work was carried out according to the approved retrospective Specification and to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

## 7. Results [Figures 2-4; Appendix 1, Plates 1-56]

### 7.1 The Church Interior

- 7.1.1 The internal groundworks that were the subject of this archaeological watching brief were concentrated at the western end of the nave [**Plate 1**]. Cement rendering had already

been removed on lower sections of portions of the south wall of the nave, of the east wall of the west tower and at the doorway to the south porch. This removal of rendering on the south wall of the nave and at the doorway to the south porch revealed courses of irregularly shaped and roughly faced limestone blocks, which were bonded by a friable, light orange brown sandy mortar with frequent inclusions of very small angular stones [Plates 2 and 4-7]. The removal of this rendering on the east wall of the west tower had revealed similar wall fabric, but a different bonding material, comprising a friable, light buff lime mortar [Plate 3].

- 7.1.2 The monitored groundworks within the church interior consisted of the hand excavation of a new service trench (for new plumbing and heating works), which extended from the south wall of the nave, across the floor of the nave and terminating at the west wall of the north aisle. Relevant stone floor slabs to facilitate this excavation (of some 0.07m-0.08m in thickness), had already been removed prior to arrival [Plates 8-9].
- 7.1.3 The removal of the stone floor slabs exposed an underlying undated make-up deposit (001). The hand excavation of this new service trench extended through this deposit and revealed an underlying and undated buried soil horizon (002). This deposit extended to the base of this excavation. A number of disarticulated human bone fragments were recovered from the deposit (002), and were collected for eventual reburial.
- 7.1.4 The trench was excavated to a length of approximately 8.0m, to widths of 0.25m-0.50m and to average depths of 0.30m below the floor levels of the nave. The first section of this trench extended from the south wall of the nave and terminated at a Victorian brick lined underfloor heating duct atopped with cast steel grills, which were set into the nave floor [Plates 10-14 and 16-17]. This duct extended to a depth of 1.12m below the nave floor levels [Plate 15]. Beyond this heating duct, the second section of trench extended northwards, to the immediate west of the base of the font, through an area of rotted wooden floor planking in the north aisle and thence westwards to terminate at the west wall of the north aisle. [Plates 18-23 and 28-29]. The same deposit sequence comprising the undated make-up deposit (001) and the undated buried soil horizon (002) were encountered throughout this excavation.
- 7.1.5 Of particular note, these excavations also revealed a layer of rammed chalk (003) of 0.04m in thickness, below the stone floor slabbing and the undated make-up deposit (001). This may represent the remnants of an earlier floor surface to the nave [Plates 24-28].
- 7.1.6 The earlier floor surface (003) in turn overlay the line of an east-west orientated wall foundation (004), which corresponded to and marked the original east-west orientated line of the north wall of the nave, albeit its truncated and surviving foundation. The foundation (004) was encountered at a relatively high level, (at a depth of 0.12m below the nave floor levels), such that this hand excavation extended through its fabric. This wall foundation undoubtedly pre-dated the construction of the north arcade and north aisle of the church. Up to two courses of the wall foundation (004) were revealed composed of several irregular and faced limestone blocks set within a friable, light orange brown sandy mortar. Included within this wall fabric was one reused circular shaped worked stone or possible capital stone or architectural stone fragment. There was no discernible construction trench for this earlier wall foundation apparent within this excavation [Plates 24-28].

## 7.2 The Churchyard

- 7.2.1 The monitored groundworks within the churchyard consisted of the excavation of three service trenches and a new manhole to connect to existing services in Church Lane. Prior to the start of these groundworks the monitored site consisted of a grassed area and a

modern pathway of crushed stone, which extended from the churchyard entrance to the south porch [Plates 30-33].

- 7.2.2 The monitored mechanical excavation of the first service trench commenced by the entrance to the churchyard and extended eastwards to a length of approximately 9.0m, to a width of 0.50m, and to depths of 1.30m-1.40m below ground levels [Plates 34-36, 38-41 and 43]. This excavation identified a simple deposit sequence which comprised a very deep and substantial graveyard soil horizon (005). A large number of disarticulated human bones were recovered from this deposit for collection and for eventual reburial. No *in situ* inhumation burials were identified and there were no other finds from this deposit. The graveyard soil horizon (005) overlay a natural horizon (006), which was only encountered at the very base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within this first service trench within **Representative Sections 1 and 2** [Plates 37 and 42]. One modern disturbance comprising a redundant electricity cable trench traversed the line of this new excavation at a depth of 0.55m below ground levels.
- 7.2.3 A second trench was excavated by hand across and just by the entrance to the churchyard and joined the first service trench at its western end by the churchyard entrance. This trench was excavated to a length of 2.70m, to a width of 0.40m and to an average depth of 0.70m below ground levels [Plate 45]. The purpose of this second excavation was to connect to existing services. This second excavation also extended across the line of the existing modern churchyard pathway of crushed stone, which was found to have a depth of 0.10m. This layer of crushed stone was in turn found to lay on a terram bed. Underlying this terram bed was a modern made ground deposit (007), which was probably associated with the construction of this pathway. The deposit (007) in turn overlay the graveyard soil (005), which extended to the base of this excavation. The deposit (005) did not yield any fragments of disarticulated human bone within this trench excavation.
- 7.2.4 The foundations on the southern side of the West Tower had already been exposed and a small section removed by the insertion of modern services (associated with the construction of new toilet facilities within the ground floor of the west tower). The foundations, which were observed to have a relatively shallow depth of 0.80m, was composed of two courses of thickness of shaped and faced limestone blocks, which were bonded by a light buff sandy lime mortar. Below this, and forming the remainder of the exposed foundations was an offset composed of one course of larger rectangular shaped limestone blocks, bonded by the same material. Above this exposed foundation was a layer of modern concrete of some 0.20m in thickness which comprised a curved drainage gully extending around the base of the west tower [Plate 44].
- 7.2.5 A third service trench was then excavated southwards from this exposed foundation and inserted modern services, initially by hand and then by mechanical means. This third excavation extended southwards to connect with the first service trench and a new manhole, was excavated to a length of approximately 10.0m.
- 7.2.6 The first section of this trench was hand excavated through the graveyard soil horizon (005), to a width of 0.90m and to a depth of 0.90m below ground levels, with this deposit extending to the base of this shallower excavation, which was hampered to some extent by the very dense root systems of an adjacent yew tree. The excavation of this first section of trench also necessitated the temporary removal of two *in situ* headstones, though the trench excavations did not go deep enough to disturb the associated burials. Several fragments of disarticulated human bone were recovered from this section of the third trench for eventual reburial.
- 7.2.7 Beyond the yew tree, the width of this third service trench was decreased to 0.60m, and was mechanically excavated to increased depths of 1.0m-1.20m below ground levels,

with the depth of this trench gradually increasing to the south [**Plates 46-50 and 52-53**]. The same deposit sequence of the very deep and substantial graveyards soils (**005**) overlying the natural horizon (**006**) was also encountered within this trench. The deposit (**006**) was only encountered towards the south at the deeper levels reached and only at the base of the excavation. This deposit sequence was recorded within a third **Representative Section 3** [**Plate 51**]. A high density of disarticulated human bone fragments were recovered from the deposit (**005**) for eventual reburial, though no *in situ* inhumation burials were encountered.

- 7.2.8 At the intersection of this third trench with the first service trench excavated, a new manhole was excavated by machine to a depth of 1.20m below ground levels [**Plates 54-56**]. The same deposit sequence was also found here along with a high density of disarticulated human bone fragments recovered from the deposit (**005**) for eventual reburial.

## **8. Discussion and Conclusions**

- 8.1 All of the groundworks pertaining to this project, which comprised the internal works within the church interior and external works within the churchyard were extensively monitored and recorded.
- 8.2 Following the removal of the stone floor slabs at the western end of the nave, the monitored hand excavation of a new service trench here revealed an undated make-up deposit and an underlying and undated buried soil horizon from which a number of disarticulated human bones were recovered for eventual reburial.
- 8.3 The most significant discoveries from the monitoring of the groundworks within the nave consisted of an undated rammed chalk floor surface, an earlier floor to the nave and below this the remnants of an east-west orientated wall foundation. This foundation was of an earlier north wall to the nave, which preceded and predated the construction of the present early 13th century north arcade and later north aisle of the church and was on the line of this north arcade. It is very probable that this wall foundation is of 12th century origin.
- 8.4 Rendering had also been removed from the lower levels of the south wall of the nave (including by the south door) and also from the lower levels of the east wall of the west tower. This revealed the original wall fabrics and bonding materials of these walls; those of the south wall of the nave being of 12th century origin.
- 8.5 The archaeological monitoring of the excavation of a further three service trenches and a manhole within the churchyard identified a simple deposit sequence of a very deep and substantial graveyard soil horizon and an underlying natural horizon, the latter of which was only observed at the base of the deeper excavations. A large number of disarticulated human bone fragments were recovered from the graveyard soils for eventual reburial. No *in situ* inhumation burials were identified during the course of this monitoring.
- 8.6 The groundworks in the churchyard also exposed the relatively shallow foundations of the south wall of the west tower.

## **9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating**

- 9.1 The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated the nature of the archaeological activity and of the nature of the deposit sequences and structures on this site; while providing

sufficient time to record the structures within the church interior and the deposit sequences observed. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to confirm both the nature of the archaeological activity and the nature of the deposit sequences present within the area of the site with a high degree of confidence.

## **10. Acknowledgements**

- 10.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. Lee Holmes of Lee Holmes Architectural Design and his clients – the Scotter and East Ferry Parochial Church Council for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Ms Louise Jennings, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor for her kind assistance.

## **11. Bibliography**

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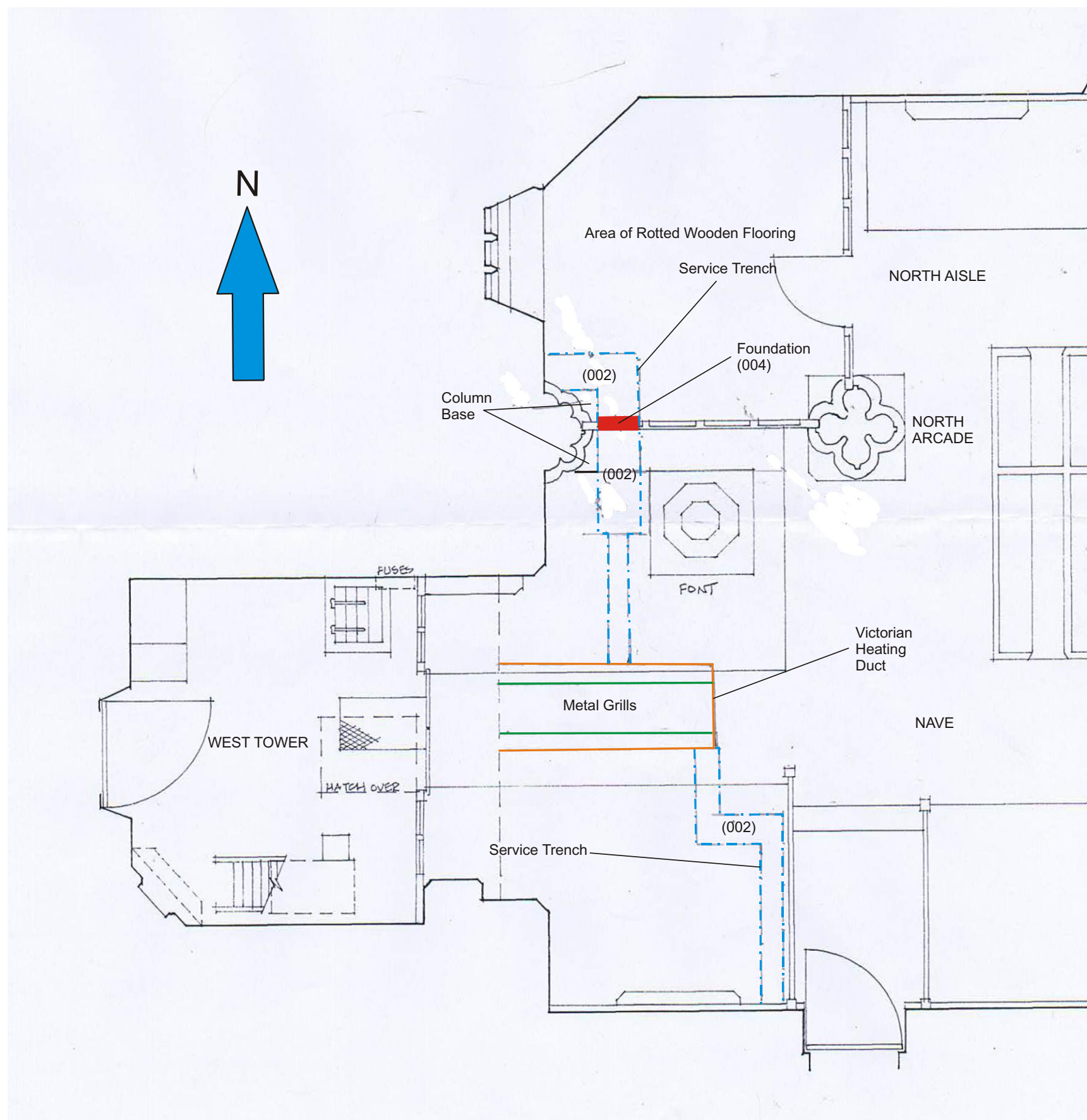
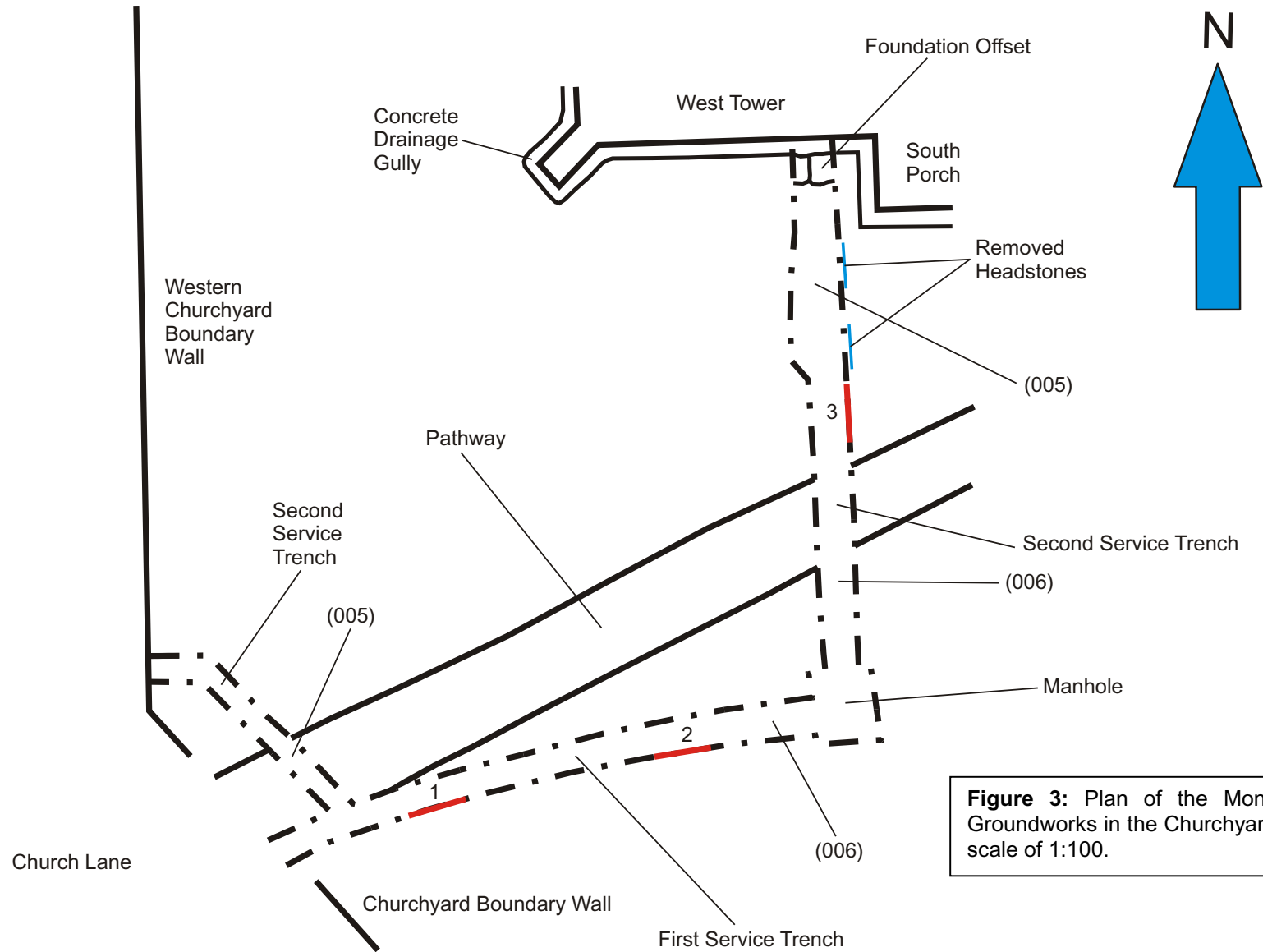
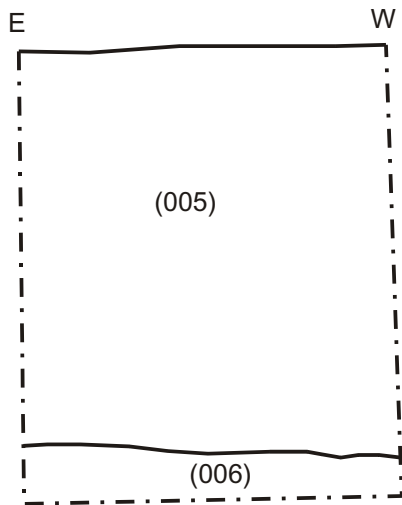


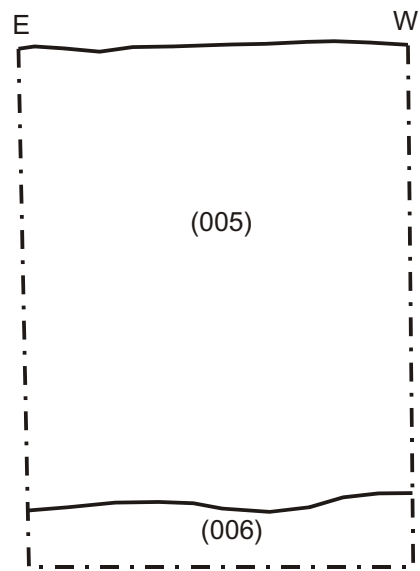
Figure 2: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks in the Church Interior at a scale of 1:50



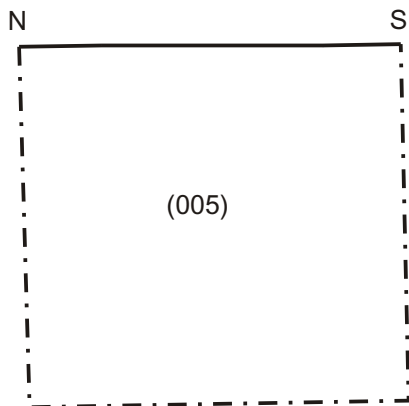
**Figure 3:** Plan of the Monitored Groundworks in the Churchyard at a scale of 1:100.



Representative Section 1,  
North Facing Section,  
scale 1:20



Representative Section 2.  
North Facing Section,  
scale 1:20



Representative Section 3, West  
Facing Section, scale 1:20

**Figure 4: Representative Sections  
1-3 at a scale of 1:20.**

## Appendix 1: Plates

### The Church Interior



**Plate 1:** Pre interior groundworks, from the north



**Plate 2:** Removed rendering from the south wall of the nave, from the north



**Plate 3:** Removed rendering from the east wall of the west tower, from the east



**Plate 4:** View of the south wall of the nave and the east wall of the west tower showing the area where the rendering has been removed, from the north-east



**Plate 5:** Detail: area of removed rendering from the area of the south doorway, from the east



**Plate 6:** Detail: area of removed rendering from the south wall of the nave, from the north



**Plate 7:** Detail: area of removed rendering from the east wall of the west tower, from the east



**Plate 8:** Floor area of the western end of the nave, showing the removal of stone floor slabs, from the north



**Plate 9:** As **Plate 8**, from the south



**Plate 10:** Hand excavation of a service trench within the nave, from the north



**Plate 11:** As **Plate 10**, from the north-west



**Plate 12:** As **Plate 10**, from the north



**Plate 13:** As **Plate 10**, from the north



**Plate 14:** As **Plate 10**, from the north



**Plate 15:** Detail: underfloor 19th century heating duct within the nave floor, from the west



**Plate 16:** As **Plate 10**, from the north



**Plate 17:** As **Plate 10**, from the north



**Plate 19:** As **Plate 10**, from the south



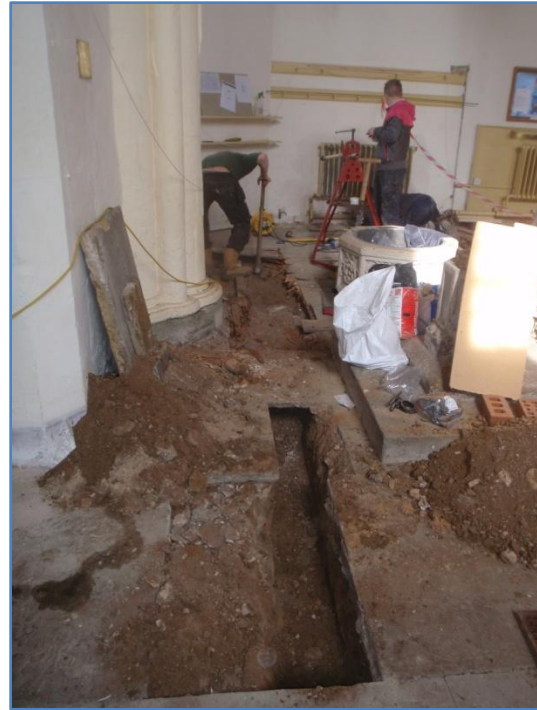
**Plate 18:** As **Plate 10**, from the south



**Plate 20:** As **Plate 10**, from the south



**Plate 21:** As **Plate 10**, from the south



**Plate 23:** As **Plate 10**, from the south



**Plate 22:** As **Plate 10**, from the south



**Plate 24:** View of the rammed chalk floor surface (003) and foundation (004), from the north



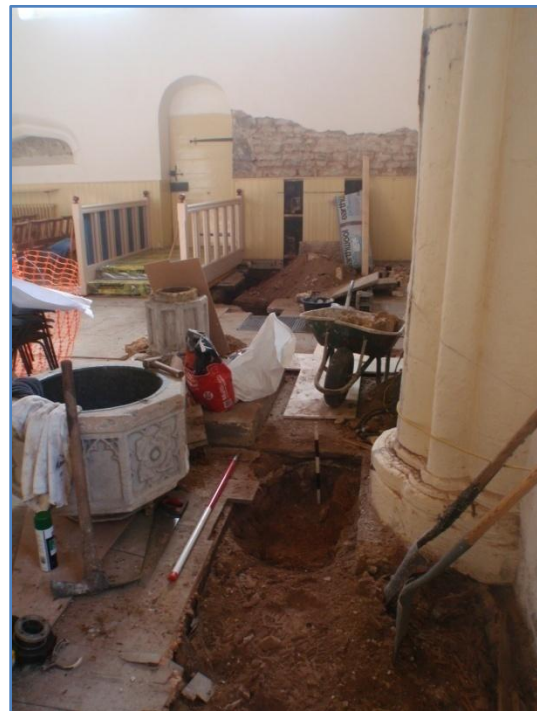
**Plate 25:** As **Plate 24**, from the north



**Plate 27:** Hand excavated service trench in the nave, from the north



**Plate 26:** As **Plate 24**, from the north



**Plate 28:** Hand excavated service trench in the nave, from the north



**Plate 29:** Hand excavated service trench in the nave and north aisle, from the north

## The Churchyard



**Plate 30:** Pre-groundworks, from the east



**Plate 31:** Pre-groundworks, from the east



**Plate 32:** Pre-groundworks, from the south



**Plate 33:** Pre-groundworks, from the west



**Plate 34:** Mechanical excavation of the first service trench, from the west



**Plate 36:** Mechanical excavation of the first service trench, from the west



**Plate 35:** Mechanical excavation of the first service trench, from the west



**Plate 37: Representative Section 1,** from the north



**Plate 38:** Mechanical excavation of the first service trench, from the west



**Plate 40:** Mechanical excavation of the first service trench, from the west



**Plate 39:** Mechanical excavation of the first service trench, from the west



**Plate 41:** Mechanical excavation of the first service trench, from the east



**Plate 42: Representative Section 2, from the north**



**Plate 44: Exposed foundations of the West Tower & inserted modern services, from the south**



**Plate 43: Mechanical excavation of the first service trench, from the west**



**Plate 45: Hand excavation of a service trench across the churchyard entrance, from the east**



**Plate 46:** Mechanical excavation of the third service trench from the West Tower, from the north



**Plate 48:** As **Plate 46**, from the north



**Plate 47:** As **Plate 46**, from the north



**Plate 49:** As **Plate 46**, from the south



**Plate 50:** As **Plate 46**, from the south



**Plate 51:** Representative Section 3, from the west



**Plate 52:** As **Plate 46**, from the south



**Plate 53:** As **Plate 46**, from the east



**Plate 54:** Hand excavation of a new manhole, from the east



**Plate 55:** As **Plate 54**, from the east



**Plate 56:** Completed service trench and manhole excavations, from the south

## Appendix 2: List of Contexts

### The Church Interior

- 001** Undated make-up deposit exposed by the removal of stone slabs in the floor at the western end of the nave. Friable, light grey brown sandy silt with frequent small-medium angular limestone fragments. Above **(002)** and **(003)**. Depth - 0.10m.
- 002** Undated buried soil horizon. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with small-medium angular stones and small-medium angular limestone fragments 1%. Below **(001)**. Depth - >0.20m.
- 003** Undated rammed chalk floor layer below **(001)** and the stone floor slabbing in the nave and above the wall foundation **(004)**. An earlier floor surface to the nave. Depth - 0.04m.
- 004** Earlier wall foundation of the north wall of the nave. Orientated from east-west and on the line of the present north arcade. Encountered at a depth of 0.12m below the nave floor levels. Undoubtedly pre-dated the construction of the north arcade and north aisle of the church. Up to two courses of the wall foundation **(004)** were revealed composed of several irregular and faced limestone blocks set within a friable, light orange brown sandy mortar. Included within this wall fabric was one reused circular shaped worked stone or possible capital stone or architectural stone fragment. There was no discernible construction trench for this earlier wall foundation apparent within this excavation. Below the rammed chalk floor surface **(003)**. Depth - >0.38m.

### The Churchyard

- 005** A very deep and substantial horizon of graveyard soils. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate small-medium angular stones and small brick/tile fragments. Several hundred fragments of disarticulated human bone were recovered from this deposit. Below **(007)** and above **(006)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-3**. Depth - 1.20m.
- 006** Natural horizon. Friable, mid orange brown sandy silt with small-medium angular limestone fragments 20%. Below **(005)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-3**. Depth - 0.15m.
- 007** Modern made ground deposit associated with the construction of the existing modern church pathway. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt matrix with frequent small-large limestone fragments and small-medium brick/tile fragments. Above **(005)**. Depth - 0.25m.

**Appendix 3: OASIS Summary Sheet**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## St Peter's Church, Church Lane, Scotter, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-177708

### Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall MIFA	nevillehallmifa@googlemail.com	25 April 2014

### Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

### Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

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