

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, WELLINGORE, LINCOLNSHIRE

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Archaeological Monitoring (Watching Brief)

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Northern Office 15 Beaumont Fee Lincoln LN1 1UH Tel: 01522 532621 Email: enquiries@netarch.co.uk		Southern Office 22 High Street Buckingham MK18 1NU Tel: 01280 816174 Email: enquiries@netarch.co.uk
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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological monitoring exercise (watching brief) was conducted by Network Archaeology during groundworks in the churchyard of All Saints Church, Wellingore, Lincolnshire, between November 2021 and February 2022.

The work involved monitoring the excavation of service trenches for the installation of water supply and waste removal for a new toilet, constructed within the north aisle of the church.

All works were undertaken in accordance with a Grant of faculty issued by the Diocese of Lincoln and an archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation that was prepared by Network Archaeology.

The watching brief recorded a total of 43 articulated skeletons and large quantities of disarticulated human bone. All the human remains were securely and discretely stored in the church at the end of each working day, as agreed with Rev. Godbold (Rector) and John Ridler (Church Warden). Following consultations with the church authorities, all the recovered remains were reburied within the churchyard.

Part of the foundations of the north and south aisles of the church were exposed by the excavation of the trench but were otherwise not impacted. Two medieval walls were discovered to the north of the church tower, possibly forming an early boundary of the churchyard.

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Report

This archaeological monitoring report is designed to inform the relevant parties (The Bishop of Lincoln's Registry; Carl Andrews, Soul Architects) of the extent of archaeological remains recorded during the Archaeological Monitoring (watching brief) at All Saints' Church, Wellingore, Lincolnshire.

1.2 Project Background

1.2.1 Proposed development and planning history

The proposed groundworks consisted of the excavation of a single service trench for the installation of a mains water supply to the church building, trenches for the installation of drains and inspection chambers and the excavation of a single drainage soakaway pit.

The proposed works are authorised by a Grant of Faculty from the Consistory Court of the Diocese of Lincoln (last amended 18th August 2021, Appendix 2).

1.2.2 Location, description, and natural environment

The site lies on the southern edge of the village of Wellingore, 10m east of Cliff Road, at SK 98221 56537. The site consisted of the historic churchyard; a sub-rectangular plot of land with an area of circa 4145 sqm. The churchyard was walled and bounded to the south by a grassed field, to the east by the grounds of Wellingore Hall to the north by Cliff Road, and to the west by the A607 Grantham Road. The church is still in use at the time of writing and includes numerous standing gravestones within a landscaped churchyard.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The settlement of Wellingore is first mentioned in the *Registrum Antiquissimum*, the Cartulary of the Cathedral Church of St Mary in Lincoln, which dates from 1070-1087. The document records the donation by King William I of his manor at Wellingore to the bishop of Lincoln (LTTP: 242976). Wellingore is also mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, at which time the village population was recorded as 43 and a church was already located within the village (Open Domesday). The name is derived from Old English, the second element meaning 'a promontory or a flat-topped ridge',

The village was enclosed in 1764 and the population in 1801 was 559. By the end of the 19th century the village was prosperous and boasted a wide range of local shops and craftspeople, including a chemist, four grocers, two boot repairers, a tailor, a blacksmith, a saddler, an ironmonger, two butchers, two carpenters, a wheelwright, a miller, a baker, two sweet shops and a cycle shop.

The prosperity of the village from the mid-18th century onwards is mirrored in Wellingore Hall, situated immediately to the east of All Saints Church. This building was built around 1750 for the Neville family and was extended in 1800 and 1878 to form a grand country house, together with landscaped grounds and extensive parkland to the south. The building incorporated a private chapel which is now a Roman Catholic Church. Following requisition by the RAF during the Second World War, the house was sold by the Neville family in 1946, the main house and outbuildings functioning as a business centre.

All Saints' Church is a Grade I listed building (List Entry No: 1308424) and stands on a prominent position at the top of Wellingore Hill. The church dates to the twelfth century and the building incorporates work from the late twelfth century to fifteenth century and was restored in 1881 (Historic England).

2 Results

2.1 Overview

Fieldwork consisted of monitoring the hand excavation of a series of service trenches and inspection chambers to the north, west and south of the church. All work was undertaken in compliance with a Written Scheme of investigation (WSI) that was prepared for the works (NAL 2021) and with the Grant of Faculty for the works (Appendix 2). The monitoring of excavations took place with three areas of the churchyard (figure 2).

The first of these areas was to the north of the church, where a 0.3m wide and 0.7m deep service trench was excavated for the installation of a water pipe. This trench originated at the north entrance to the churchyard and continued south, parallel to the footpath. It turned southwest 1.2m to the north of the church porch, before turning east and entering the west wall of the north aisle. The excavation followed the line of a pre-existing trench for both gas (now isolated and deactivated) and electrical services. The depth of this service trench varied between 0.5m and 0.6m in depth, meaning that only the very base of the newly excavated trench had the potential for undisturbed archaeological or human remains.

The second area of monitoring was to the west and southwest of the church and comprised the excavation of a 0.3m wide service trench and two inspection chambers for the installation of a waste pipe. The trench began at the west wall of the north aisle, where a hole had been made in the wall to accommodate the outflow from the toilet. The trench continued west to a rectangular inspection chamber (1m x 1.5m) before continuing south to a second inspection chamber. A trench ran directly east from this chamber to the west wall of the south aisle to carry waste from a newly installed sink. A second trench ran southeast from the chamber to carry waste to the trench arch drainage system. The depth of the trench varied along its length to facilitate a drop of 1:40 for the waste pipe. Where the trench met the west wall of the north aisle the trench was approximately 1.2m deep and fell to 1.5m at the southernmost end of the trench connecting to the arch drainage system.

The third area of monitoring took place during the excavation of the trench excavated for the installation of the trench arch drainage system. This trench was oriented north-south and was 1.2m wide and approximately 8m long. The excavation of this trench was monitored to a depth of 1.7m, at which level natural geology was encountered.

A total of 43 skeletons were excavated, recorded and removed for reburial during the monitoring. All of the burials were oriented roughly east-west and were arranged in a supine, extended position. The burials are summarised in Table 1.

2.2 Results

2.2.1 North of the Church

To the north of the church the pipe trench was 0.3m wide and 0.6m-0.65m deep (Photograph 1). Excavation revealed a layer, 104, of friable reddish brown sandy clay containing frequent angular limestone inclusions, which formed most of the churchyard soil. This layer was excavated to a depth of 0.35m and continued beyond the deepest limit of excavation. This layer was sealed by 103, a dark brown silty loam topsoil approximately 0.3m deep.

Burials 1 and 2

The service trench to the north of the church contained two burials (Figure 2). Skeleton 1 (Photograph 2) comprised the remains of an infant located approximately 1.5m north of the church porch and 0.2m north of where the trench turned southwest. It was found at a depth of 0.8m from the top of the trench (73.3m OD), at the base of a grave cut, 105, and overlain by grave fill 106. The remains of Skeleton 1 were recovered and reburied 0.3m deeper than the lowest point of the service trench, to keep them as close as possible to their original.

Skeleton 2 (Photograph 3) comprised the remains of an adult skull located approximately 9.4m from the north end of the trench. It was found at a depth of 0.7m from the top of the trench (73.4 OD), at the base of grave cut 107 and overlain by grave fill 108. The remains of Skeleton 1 were recovered and reburied 0.3m deeper than the lowest point of the service trench, to keep them as close as possible to their original burial location. Neither skeleton provided evidence that the burials were cofined.

2.2.2 Inside the North Aisle

Excavation within the northwest corner of the north aisle, to facilitate the installation of the waste pipe for the toilet, revealed a layer, 102, of mixed grey sand, brown loam, and mortar (Photograph 4). This layer likely formed the original preparation layer laid down before the construction of the aisle. It was excavated to a depth of 0.3m in the northwest corner of the aisle and continued deeper, below the level of excavation. This later was sealed by 101, a yellow sand used to create a level surface for the stone slabs, 100, which formed the floor of the aisle.

A hole, approximately 0.3m x 0.3m, was excavated through the west wall of the north aisle (photograph 5), aligned with the exterior east-west service trench.

2.2.3 West of the Church

Walls 109 & 110

The 0.3m wide north-south oriented trench connecting the water supply to the west wall of the north revealed a short portion of wall (Figure 3 - Photograph 6). The wall, 109, was 1m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.3m, continuing beyond the limit of excavation. The wall was constructed from limestone blocks, roughly dressed on the exterior faces, and filled between with limestone rubble, bonded with reddish yellow silty sand. The north-south oriented return of the wall (Photograph 7) was observed within the east-west trench running between the north aisle and the first observation chamber. This second wall, 110, was of identical construction to 109 and probably formed part of the same structure. The tops of both walls were recorded 0.55m below the top of the trench (73.8m OD).

It is likely that the walls represent a boundary wall to the church, predating the construction of the north aisle, which appeared to have been built over wall 109. The north-south return of the wall lined up with the west end of the church tower, which exhibited evidence of the removal of keyed stonework at the western limit, likely where wall 110 have once joined into the tower. Both walls were overlain by the same churchyard soil observed to the north of the church (104). It is possible that 104 had built up over time and comprised several layers, however, none were observed during the excavation.

Burials 3, 4 and 5

The excavation of the service trench to the west of the church tower (Photograph 8) revealed the remains of a further three skeletons. Skeleton 3 (Photograph 9) comprised the remains of an adult skull located approximately 2.2m south of the northwesternmost observation chamber. It was found at a depth of 1.1m from the top of the trench (73 OD), at the base of grave cut 124 and overlain by grave fill 125. Due to its location, the skull could be avoided by the pipe, and was therefore recorded and then reburied.

Skeleton 4 (Photograph 9) comprised the remains of an adult located 5.3m south of Skeleton 3. It was found at a depth of 1.2m from the top of the trench (72.9 OD), at the base of grave cut 126 and overlain by grave fill 127. A pair of femurs were observed crossing the 0.3m wide trench

and were removed for reburial as they were approximately 0.2m above the formation level of pipe trench. There was no evidence that either skeletons 3 or 4 were contained within coffins.

Skeleton 5 (Photograph 10) comprised the remains of an adult located within the inspection chamber to the southwest of the church tower. It was found at a depth of 1.15m from the top of the trench (72.95 OD), at the base of grave cut 128 and overlain by grave fill 129 and had been heavily disturbed by rooting from a nearby tree. The spine of the skeleton indicated the effects of disease or trauma, and spherical spurs of bone were observed on the middle vertebrae. Two iron handles and other coffin fittings were recovered from the grave, suggesting the body was originally buried within a coffin. Skeleton 5 was overlain by a mixed assemblage of human remains including the jaws of at least three individuals. It is likely that several earlier burials were disturbed when the grave for skeleton 5 was excavated and that these remains were placed on top of the coffin before it was backfilled.

2.2.4 South of the Church

A northwest-southeast aligned service trench to the southwest of the church was excavated to a depth of 1.3-1.45m. The trench connected two inspection hatches, the southeasternmost of which formed the junction with a north-west aligned drainage trench. Excavation of the service trench uncovered the remains of five burials.

Burials 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10

Skeleton 6 (Photograph 11) comprised the remains of an adult located 6m southeast of skeleton 5. It was found at a depth of 0.6m from the top of the trench (72.95m OD), at the base of grave cut 130 and overlain by grave fill 131. The upper 25% of the skeleton was visible within the trench and continued under the limit of excavation to the east. No evidence that the skeleton was confined were observed during excavation. Dental decay observed on the teeth may suggest a mature adult.

Skeleton 7 (Photograph 12) comprised the remains of an adult located 1.1m southeast of skeleton 6. It was found at a depth of 0.75m from the top of the trench (73.35m OD), at the base of grave cut 113 and overlain by grave fill 114. Only the upper half of the cranium (approximately 5%) was visible within the trench and the burial continued

beyond the limit of excavation to the east. No evidence that the skeleton was confined were observed during excavation.

Skeleton 8 (Photograph 13) comprised the remains of an adult located 0.2m southeast of Skeleton 7. It was found at a depth of 0.63m from the top of the trench (73.47m OD), at the base of grave cut 115 and overlain by grave fill 116. The upper 40% of the skeleton was visible within the trench and continued beyond the limit of excavation to the east. Iron coffin nails and fittings were observed during excavation and retained for reburial at the request of the church authority.

Skeleton 9 (Photograph 14) comprised the remains of an adult located 1.1m southeast of Skeleton 8. It was found at a depth of 0.66m from the top of the trench (73.44 OD), at the base of grave cut 117 and overlain by grave fill 118. The upper 0.05 of the skeleton was visible within the trench and continued beyond the limit of excavation to the east. No evidence that the skeleton was confined were observed during excavation.

Skeleton 10 (Photograph 15) comprised the remains of an adult located 6m southeast of Skeleton 5. It was found at a depth of 1.12m from the top of the trench (72.98 OD), at the base of grave cut 122 and overlain by grave fill 120. The sides of the cut were lined with limestone blocks (119) bonded by yellow clay. The top of the burial was covered by limestone slabs (121) 90mm thick.

2.2.5 Drainage trench to the South of the Church

The drainage trench to the south of the church was approximately 9.6m long, 1.2m wide. It was excavated by a mechanical excavator to a depth of between 1.5-1.7m at which level natural limestone bedrock was encountered. A total of 33 burials were excavated, recorded and removed for reburial.

Burials 11 to 26

Skeleton 11 (Photograph 16) comprised the remains of an adult located within the inspection chamber at the north end of the drainage trench. It was found at a depth of 0.79m from the top of the trench (73.31 OD), at the base of grave cut 130 and overlain

by grave fill 131. The upper 65% of the skeleton was visible within the trench and continued beyond the limit of excavation to the east.

Skeleton 12 comprised the remains of an adult located directly south of Skeleton 11. It was found at a depth of 0.8m from the top of the trench (73.3 OD), at the base of grave cut 134 and overlain by grave fill 135. The upper 35% of the skeleton was visible within the trench and continued under the limit of excavation to the east.

Skeleton 13 (Photograph 17) comprised the remains of an adult located 1.2m south of Skeleton 12. It was found at a depth of 1.5m from the top of the trench (72.6 OD), at the base of grave cut 136 and overlain by grave fill 137. The upper 30% of the skeleton was visible within the trench and continued under the limit of excavation to the east.

Skeleton 14 (Photograph 18) comprised the remains of an adult located 0.5m underneath skeleton 12. It was found at a depth of 1.3m from the top of the trench (72.8 OD), at the base of grave cut 138 and overlain by grave fill 139. The upper 60% of the skeleton was visible within the trench and continued under the limit of excavation to the east.

Skeleton 15 (Photograph 19) comprised the remains of an adult located 0.95m west of skeleton 13. It was found at a depth of 1.15m from the top of the trench (72.95 OD), at the base of grave cut 140 and overlain by grave fill 141. The lower 50% of the skeleton was visible within the trench and continued under the limit of excavation to the west. The sides of the grave were lined with irregular limestone blocks (170) and a single flat limestone block was found above the pelvis.

Skeleton 16 (Photograph 20) comprised the disturbed remains of a possible adult(?) located underneath Skeleton 12. It was found at a depth of 1.5m from the top of the trench (72.7 OD), at the base of grave cut 142 and overlain by grave fill 143. Only the right femur and humerus had survived, likely due to disturbance by the later burial of Skeleton 12.

Skeleton 17 (Photograph 21) comprised the remains of an adult located 0.9m south of skeleton 13. It was found at a depth of 1.3m from the top of the trench (72.9 OD), at the

base of grave cut 144 and overlain by grave fill 145. The upper 45% of the skeleton was visible within the trench and continued under the limit of excavation to the east.

Skeleton 18 (Photograph 22) comprised the remains of an adult located directly south of skeleton 17. It was found at a depth of 1.5m from the top of the trench (72.7 OD), at the base of grave cut 146 and overlain by grave fill 147. The pelvis and legs of the skeleton were visible within the trench and the burial continued under the limit of excavation to the east and west. The sides of the grave were lined with irregular limestone blocks. There was no evidence of limestone capping over the top of the burial.

Skeleton 19 (Photograph 23) comprised the remains of an adult located directly south and partially underneath skeleton 17. It was found at a depth of 1.04m from the top of the trench (73.16 OD), at the base of grave cut 151 and overlain by grave fill 152. Part of the skull and the right arm survived, having been truncated by the grave for skeleton 17. The burial continued under the limit of excavation to the east.

Skeleton 20 (Photograph 24) comprised the remains of an adult located directly south of skeleton 19. It was found at a depth of 1.0m from the top of the trench (73.2 OD), at the base of grave cut 153 and overlain by grave fill 154. Only the skull was visible within the trench and the burial continued under the limit of excavation to the east.

Skeleton 21 (Photograph 24) comprised the remains of an adult located directly west of skeleton 20. It was found at a depth of 1.22m from the top of the trench (72.98 OD), at the base of grave cut 155 and overlain by grave fill 156. The lower 35% of the skeleton, from the pelvis to the feet, was visible within the trench and continued under the limit of excavation to the west.

Skeleton 22 (Photograph 25) comprised the remains of an adult located directly north of skeleton 21. It was found at a depth of 1.43m from the top of the trench (72.77 OD), at the base of grave cut 157 and overlain by grave fill 158. The lower 40% of the skeleton, from the pelvis to the feet, was visible within the trench and continued under the limit of excavation to the west.

Skeleton 23 (Photograph 26) comprised the remains of an adult located 0.8m south of Skeleton 22. It was found at a depth of 1.14m from the top of the trench (73.06 OD), at the base of grave cut 159 and overlain by grave fill 160. The upper 45% of the skeleton, from the middle spine to the skull, was visible within the trench and continued under the limit of excavation to the east.

Skeleton 24 (Photograph 27) comprised the remains of a juvenile located directly north of Skeleton 23. It was found at a depth of 1.3m from the top of the trench (72.9 OD), at the base of grave cut 161 and overlain by grave fill 162. The upper 30% of the skeleton, from the ribcage to the skull, was visible within the trench and continued under the limit of excavation to the east.

Skeleton 25 (Photograph 28) comprised the remains of an infant located directly south of Skeleton 24. It was found at a depth of 1.19m from the top of the trench (73.01 OD), at the base of grave cut 163 and overlain by grave fill 164. The side of the cut was lined with irregular limestone blocks (165) placed upright. There was no evidence of stone covering the grave. The skull, upper right arm and ribcage were visible within the trench and the burial appeared to continue outside of the limit of excavation to the east. The southern half of the burial had been disturbed against eastern limit of excavation, possibly by a later grave located outside of the trench. No evidence that the skeleton was confined were observed during excavation.

Skeleton 26 (Photograph 29) comprised the remains of an adult located south of skeleton 25. It was found at a depth of 1.14m from the top of the trench (73.06 OD), at the base of grave cut 166 and overlain by grave fill 167. The upper 25% of the skeleton, from the skull to the ribcage, was visible within the trench and continued under the limit of excavation to the east.

Iron coffin nails and fittings were observed during excavation within burials 11, 12, 13, 17, 19, 23, suggesting that they were coffined when interred. Following excavation, the fittings were retained within the church, for later reburial at the request of the church authority.

Burials 27, 28 and 29

Skeletons 27, 28 and 29 were contained within a single grave (Photograph 30). The skeletons were located below burials 21, 24 and 26, 3m from the northern end of the drainage trench. The burials were found between 1.46m – 1.55m from the top of the trench (72.74 OD - 72.65 OD), at the base of grave cut 168 and overlain by grave fill 169.

Skeleton 27 comprised the remains of an adult located at the southern end of the grave. The upper 70% of the skeleton, from the skull to the bottom of the femurs, was visible within the trench and continued under the limit of excavation to the east.

Skeleton 28 comprised the remains of an infant located in the centre of the grave, between the two adults (Skeletons 27 and 29). The upper 80% of the skeleton, from the skull to the base of the femurs, was visible within the trench and continued under the limit of excavation to the east.

Skeleton 29 comprised the remains of an adult located at the northern end of the grave. Approximately 60% of the skeleton, from the clavicles to the top of the tibias, was visible within the trench and continued under the limit of excavation to the east and west.

Burials 30 to 43

Skeleton 30 (Photograph 31) comprised the remains of an adult directly south of Skeleton 27. It was found at a depth of 1.53m from the top of the trench (72.67 OD), at the base of grave cut 172 and overlain by grave fill 173. Approximately 55% of the

skeleton, from the ribcage to the bottom of the right femur and left tibia, was visible within the trench and continued under the limit of excavation to the east and west. The lower right leg had been truncated by a later grave, which was not excavated as it fell outside of the footprint of the trench.

Skeleton 31 (Photograph 32) comprised the remains of an adult located directly south of Skeleton 30. It was found at a depth of 1.37m from the top of the trench (72.83 OD), at the base of grave cut 174 and overlain by grave fill 175. The lower 55% of the skeleton, from the top of the pelvis to the bottom of the tibia, was visible within the trench and continued under the limit of excavation to the east and west.

Skeleton 32 (Photograph 33) comprised the remains of a juvenile located directly north of skeleton 31 and south of skeleton 25. It was found at a depth of 1.14m from the top of the trench (73.06 OD), at the base of grave cut 176 and overlain by grave fill 177. Approximately 20% of the skeleton, including the lower left arm, pelvis and right arm, was visible within the trench and continued under the limit of excavation to the east and west. The lower left leg burial had been disturbed by the grave for Skeleton 25.

Skeleton 33 (Photograph 34) comprised the remains of an adult located directly south of Skeleton 32. It was found at a depth of 1.44m from the top of the trench (72.76 OD), at the base of grave cut 178 and overlain by grave fill 179. The lower 15% of the skeleton, from the top of the tibias to the feet, was visible within the trench and continued under the limit of excavation to the west.

Skeleton 34 (Photograph 35) comprised the remains of an Adult located directly south of skeletons 31 and 33. It was found at a depth of 1.29m from the top of the trench (72.91 OD), at the base of grave cut 180 and overlain by grave fill 181. The upper 10% of the skeleton, from the skull to the bottom of the clavicles, was visible within the trench and continued under the limit of excavation to the east.

Skeleton 35 (Photograph 36) comprised the remains of an adult located south of skeleton 33 and underneath the skull of Skeleton 34. It was found at a depth of 1.38m from the top of the trench (72.82 OD), at the base of grave cut 182 and overlain by

grave fill 183. The upper 70% of the skeleton was visible within the trench and continued under the limit of excavation to the east.

Skeleton 36 (Photograph 37) comprised the remains of an adult located directly south of skeleton 35. It was found at a depth of 1.49m from the top of the trench (72.71 OD), at the base of grave cut 184 and overlain by grave fill 185. The lower 50% of the skeleton was visible within the trench and continued under the limit of excavation to the west.

Skeleton 37 (Photograph 38) comprised the remains of an Adult located directly north of and underneath Skeleton 36. It was found at a depth of 1.35m from the top of the trench (72.85 OD), at the base of grave cut 186 and overlain by grave fill 187. Most of the burial had been truncated by the grave for Skeleton 36 and only the long bones from the left arm survived in situ.

Skeleton 38 (Photograph 39) comprised the remains of an adult located south of and underneath Skeleton 36. It was found at a depth of 1.32m from the top of the trench (72.88 OD), at the base of grave cut 188 and overlain by grave fill 189. The left arm, hand, ribcage, the skull, spine, and pelvis survived, continuing under the limit of excavation to the east. The right arm and clavicle had been truncated by the grave of skeleton 37.

Skeleton 39 (Photograph 40) comprised the remains of an infant located north of skeleton 38 and underneath skeleton 36. It was found at a depth of 1.5m from the top of the trench (72.7 OD), at the base of grave cut 190 and overlain by grave fill 191. The lower 15% of the skeleton, from the top of the tibias to the feet, was visible within the trench and continued under the limit of excavation to the west.

Skeleton 40 (photograph 41) comprised the remains of an adult located south of Skeleton 38. It was found at a depth of 1.61m from the top of the trench (72.59 OD), at the base of grave cut 192 and overlain by grave fill 193. The skeleton was very poorly preserved and only the skull and long bones of the legs survived. The remains of coffin fittings were recovered from above the body, suggesting that the lid may have collapsed and damaged most of the bones.

Skeleton 41 comprised the remains of an adult located south of Skeleton 40. The burial was not recorded due to the risk of trench collapse. The bones were removed from the trench for reburial.

Skeleton 42 (Photograph 42) comprised the remains of an adult located south of Skeleton 41. It was found at a depth of 1.47m from the top of the trench (72.73 OD), at the base of grave cut 196 and overlain by grave fill 197. The upper-right 30% of the skeleton, including the skull, right arm, spine and right ribcage, was visible within the trench and continued under the limit of excavation to the east. The left arm, ribcage and clavicle had been truncated by the grave from Skeleton 43.

Skeleton 43 comprised the remains of an adult located directly south of skeleton 42. It was found at a depth of 1.66m from the top of the trench (72.54 OD), at the base of grave cut 198 and overlain by grave fill 199. The lower 20% of the skeleton, from the top of the femurs to the feet, was visible within the trench and continued under the limit of excavation to the west.

Iron coffin nails and fittings were observed during excavation within burials 31, 35, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 43, suggesting that they were coffined when interred. Following excavation, the fittings were retained for reburial at the request of the church authority.

Table 1: Burials found during excavation

Skeleton No.	Cut	Fill	Position	Level (mOD)	Depth (m)	Age	Coffin material
1	105	106	Supine extended	73.30m	0.8m	Infant	None
2	107	108	Supine extended	73.40m	0.7m	Adult	None
3	124	125	Supine extended	73.00m	1.1m	Adult	None
4	126	127	Supine extended	72.90m	1.2m	Adult	None
5	128	129	Supine extended	72.95m	1.15m	Adult	Nails / fittings
6	130	131	Supine extended	73.50m	0.6m	Adult	None
7	113	114	Supine extended	73.35m	0.75m	Adult	None
8	115	116	Supine extended	73.47m	0.63m	Adult	Nails / fittings
9	117	118	Supine extended	73.44m	0.66m	Adult	None
10	122	120	Supine extended	72.98m	1.12m	Adult	Cist

Skeleton No.	Cut	Fill	Position	Level (mOD)	Depth (m)	Age	Coffin material
11	130	131	Supine extended	73.31m	0.79m	Adult	Nails / fittings
12	134	135	Supine extended	73.3m	0.8m	Adult	Nails / fittings
13	136	137	Supine extended	72.6m	1.5m	Adult	Nails and wood
14	138	139	Supine extended	72.8m	1.3m	Adult	None
15	140	141	Supine extended	72.95m	1.15m	Adult	None
16	142	143	Supine extended	72.7m	1.5m	Adult(?)	None
17	144	145	Supine extended	72.9m	1.3m	Adult	Nails and wood
18	146	147	Supine extended	72.7m	1.5m	Adult	None
19	151	152	Supine extended	73.16m	1.04m	Adult	Nails / fittings
20	153	154	Supine extended	73.2m	1m	Adult	None
21	155	156	Supine extended	72.98m	1.22m	Adult	None
22	157	158	Supine extended	72.77m	1.43m	Adult	None
23	159	160	Supine extended	73.06m	1.14m	Adult	Nails / fittings
24	161	162	Supine extended	72.9m	1.3m	Juvenile	None
25	163	164	Supine extended	73.01m	1.19m	Infant	None
26	166	167	Supine extended	73.06m	1.14m	Adult	None
27	168	169	Supine extended	72.74m	1.46m	Adult	None
28	168	169	Supine extended	72.73m	1.47m	Infant	None
29	168	169	Supine extended	72.65m	1.55m	Adult	None
30	172	173	Supine extended	72.67m	1.53m	Adult	None
31	174	175	Supine extended	72.83m	1.37m	Adult	Nails / fittings
32	176	177	Supine extended	73.06m	1.14m	Juvenile	None
33	178	179	Supine extended	72.76m	1.44m	Adult	None
34	180	181	Supine extended	72.91m	1.29m	Adult	None
35	182	183	Supine extended	72.82m	1.38m	Adult	Nails / fittings
36	184	185	Supine extended	72.71m	1.49m	Adult	Nails / fittings
37	186	187	Supine extended	72.85m	1.35m	Adult	None
38	188	189	Supine extended	72.88m	1.32m	Adult	Nails / fittings
39	190	191	Supine extended	72.7m	1.5m	Infant	None
40	192	193	Supine extended	72.59m	1.61m	Adult	Nails / fittings
41	194	195	Supine extended	None	None	Adult	None
42	196	197	Supine extended	72.73m	1.47m	Adult	Nails / fittings
43	198	199	Supine extended	72.54m	1.66m	Adult	Nails / fittings

2.3 Photographs



Photograph 1: Service trench to the north of the church, facing north.



Photograph 2: Skeleton 1, facing south.



Photograph 3: Remains of Skeleton 2.



Photograph 4: Layers under stone slabs in north aisle (101/102), facing north.



Photograph 5: West wall of north aisle - hole excavated for west pipe, facing east.



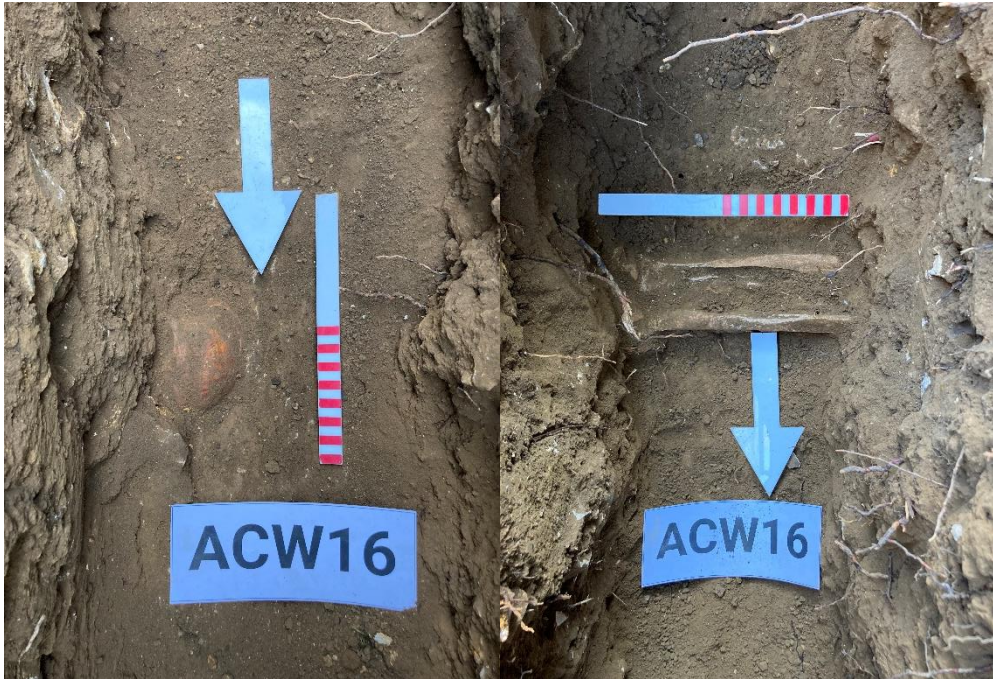
Photograph 6: Wall 109 to the west of the north aisle, facing south.



Photograph 7: Wall 110 to the west of the north aisle, facing south.



Photograph 8: General view of service trench west of tower, facing south.



Photograph 9: Skeletons 3 and 4, facing south.



Photograph 10: Skeleton 5, facing south.



Photograph 11: Skeleton 6, facing southwest.



Photograph 12: Skeleton 7, facing southeast.



Photograph 13: Skeleton 8, facing southwest.



Photograph 14 Skeleton 9, facing northwest.



Photograph 15: Skeleton 10, facing southeast.



Photograph 16: Skeleton 11, facing south.



Photograph 17: Skeleton 13, facing south.



Photograph 18: Skeleton 14, facing north.



Photograph 19: Skeleton 15, facing south.



Photograph 20: Skeleton 16, facing north.



Photograph 21: Skeleton 17, facing south.



Photograph 22: Skeleton 18, facing north.



Photograph 23: Skeleton 19, facing south.



Photograph 24: Skeleton 20 and 21, facing west.



Photograph 25: Skeleton 22, facing south.



Photograph 26: Skeleton 23, facing south.



Photograph 27: Skeleton 24, facing south.



Photograph 28: Skeleton 25, facing west.



Photograph 29: Skeleton 26, facing south.



Photograph 30: Skeletons 27, 28, 29, facing west.



Photograph 31: Skeleton 30, facing northeast.



Photograph 32: Skeleton 31, facing south.



Photograph 33: Skeletons 32 and 33, facing northeast.



Photograph 34: Skeleton 34, facing south.



Photograph 35: Skeletons 35, 36, 37, facing west.



Photograph 36: Skeleton 38, facing south.



Photograph 37: Skeleton 39, facing northwest.



Photograph 38: Skeleton 40, facing west.



Photograph 39: Skeleton 42, facing west.



Photograph 40: Completed drainage trench, facing north.

3 Conclusion

The watching brief revealed a ubiquitous cemetery soil covering the entirety of the churchyard (104). Large quantities of charnel or loose, disarticulated bones were recovered from deposit 104 during the groundworks. A further 43 articulated skeletons were recorded within the churchyard, fifteen of which had evidence of coffin fittings or coffin nails.

Most of the burials recorded during the monitoring works probably date to the post-medieval period and would have been interred within coffins. Four of the burials (skeletons 10, 15, 18 and 25) had evidence of stone lining surrounding and covering the skeletons. Skeleton 10 was located to the south of the church and was recorded 1.12m below the current ground level (72.98m OD), approximately 0.5m lower than the closest coffined burials. Skeletons 15, 18 and 20 were recorded within the drainage trench to the south of the church. Skeletons 15 and 18 did not cut any of the coffined burials and were found deeper within the cemetery soil. Skeleton 25 did not cut any of the coffined burial and was disturbed by a later grave.

The lack of evidence for the stone-lined graves cutting coffined burials suggests that they may belong to an earlier phase of burial within the cemetery. Similar burials have been recorded throughout Lincolnshire have been dated to the medieval period. This may be the case at Wellingore as parts of the church date to the twelfth century and would certainly be a focus of burial within this period.

Following consultations with the church authorities, Rev. Godbold (Rector) and John Ridler (Church Warden), these remains were reburied within the churchyard as close as possible to the church.

Part of the foundations of the north aisle of the church were exposed by the excavation of the trench but were otherwise not impacted. Two medieval walls were discovered to the north of the church tower, possibly forming an early boundary of the churchyard.

This Archaeological Monitoring report confirms that the full programme of archaeological monitoring (watching brief) works at All Saints Church, Wellingore, Lincolnshire were completed as stipulated in the WSI and the Grant of Faculty.

4 Archive

The archive will be offered to the Bishop of Lincolns' Registry for retention in the Parish archives.

Table 2: Archive Quantification

Archive component	Count
Context registers	6
Context sheets	243
Photographic registers	13
Digital colour photographs	489
Drawing permatrace sheets (A3)	2

5 Bibliography

5.1 Secondary sources

Reference	Year	Title	Published
AAF	2007	Archaeological Archives: A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation	
Lopez, R	2021	All Saints Church, Wellingore, Lincolnshire Written Scheme of Investigation: Archaeological Monitoring and Recording	
CifA	2007	Archaeological Archives: A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation	
CifA	2014a	Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology	
CifA	2014b	Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials	
CifA	2014c	Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation	
CifA	2014d	Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives	
Ferguson L.M. & Murray D.M.	1997	Archaeological Documentary Archives: Preparation, Curation and Storage, Paper 1,	Institute of Field Archaeologists' Manchester
Historic England	1991	Exploring Our Past	London
Historic England	1997	English Heritage Archaeology Division Research Agenda (Unpublished draft)	London
Historic England	2009	Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment and MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Excavation	London
Historic England	2011	Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation (second edition) (Centre for Archaeology Guidelines)	London
Museums & Galleries Commission	1992	Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections	London
Network Archaeology	2006	Health, Safety and Welfare Policy	
Society of Museum Archaeologists	1995	Towards an accessible archaeological archive - the transfer of archaeological archives to museums: guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales	Society for Museum Archaeologists, London
UKIC	2001	Excavated Artefacts and Conservation	United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines No. 1, revised
Walker, K.	1990	Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage.	United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Archaeology Section (London)
Watkinson, D & Neal A. V	1998	First Aid for Finds	Rescue Publications, Hertford

5.2 Website sources

Reference	Title	Link
ADS	Digital Archives from Excavation and Fieldwork: Guide to Good Practice Second Edition	http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/goodguides/excavation/ [Accessed 29/09/2017]
British Geological Survey, undated	Geology of Britain viewer	http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html [Accessed 29/09/2017]
Cranfield University	Soilscapes Viewer	https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/ [Accessed 29/09/2017]
Heritage Gateway	Heritage Gateway Online Viewer	http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results.aspx [Accessed 09/07/2021]
Historic England	List entry for Wellingore Church	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1308424 [Accessed 09/07/2021]
Lincs to the Past (LTTP)	Lincs to the Past – The Settlement of Wellingore – Record 242976	https://www.lincstothepast.com/Settlement-of-Wellingore/242976.record?pt=S [Accessed 09/07/2021]
Open Domesday	Open Domesday Viewer	https://opendomesday.org/place/SK9856/wellingore/ [Accessed 09/07/2021]

Appendix 1

Context listing

Context No.	Type	Fill of / filled by	Description
100	Masonry	-	Stone slabs removed within NW corner of N aisle
101	Layer	-	Sand layer under 100
102	Layer	-	Mixed sand, stone and loam under 101
103	Layer	-	Silty loam topsoil across site
104	Layer	-	Cemetery soil (same as 149)
105	Cut	106	Cut of grave for SK1
106	Fill	105	Fill of grave for SK1
107	Cut	108	Cut of grave for SK2
108	Fill	107	Fill of grave for SK2
109	Masonry	-	E-W wall projecting from NW corner of N aisle
110	Masonry	-	N-S wall N of tower (continuation of 104)
111	Layer	-	Layer of mixed rubble under 104 to W of N aisle
112	Layer	-	Natural limestone (same as 150)
113	Cut	114	Cut of grave for SK7
114	Fill	113	Fill of grave for SK7
115	Cut	116	Cut of grave for SK8
116	Fill	115	Fill of grave for SK8
117	Cut	118	Cut of grave for SK9
118	Fill	117	Fill of grave for SK9
119	Masonry	122	Cover of grave for SK10
120	Fill	122	Fill of grave for SK10
121	Masonry	122	Stone lining of grave for SK10
122	Cut	119, 120, 121	Cut of grave for SK10
123	Layer	-	Layer of soil under 104
124	Cut	125	Cut of grave for SK3
125	Fill	124	Fill of grave for SK3
126	Cut	127	Cut of grave for SK4
127	Fill	126	Fill of grave for SK4
128	Cut	129	Cut of grave for SK5
129	Fill	128	Fill of grave for SK5
130	Cut	131	Cut of grave for SK11
131	Fill	130	Fill of grave for SK11
132	Cut	133	Cut of grave for SK6
133	Fill	132	Fill of grave for SK6
134	Cut	135	Cut of grave for SK12

Context No.	Type	Fill of / filled by	Description
135	Fill	134	Fill of grave for SK12
136	Cut	137	Cut of grave for SK13
137	Fill	136	Fill of grave for SK13
138	Cut	139	Cut of grave for SK14
139	Fill	138	Fill of grave for SK14
140	Cut	141, 170	Cut of grave for SK15
141	Fill	140	Fill of grave for SK15
142	Cut	143	Cut of grave for SK16
143	Fill	142	Fill of grave for SK16
144	Cut	145	Cut of grave for SK17
145	Fill	144	Fill of grave for SK17
146	Cut	147	Cut of grave for SK18
147	Fill	146	Fill of grave for SK18
VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
149	Layer	-	Cemetery soil (same as 104)
150	Layer	-	Natural limestone (same as 112)
151	Cut	152	Cut of grave for SK19
152	Fill	151	Fill of grave for SK19
153	Cut	154	Cut of grave for SK20
154	Fill	153	Fill of grave for SK20
155	Cut	156	Cut of grave for SK21
156	Fill	155	Fill of grave for SK21
157	Cut	158	Cut of grave for SK22
158	Fill	157	Fill of grave for SK22
159	Cut	160	Cut of grave for SK23
160	Fill	159	Fill of grave for SK23
161	Cut	162	Cut of grave for SK24
162	Fill	161	Fill of grave for SK24
163	Cut	164, 165	Cut of grave for SK25
164	Fill	163	Fill of grave for SK25
165	Masonry	163	Stone lining of grave for SK25
166	Cut	167	Cut of grave for SK26
167	Fill	166	Fill of grave for SK26
168	Cut	169	Cut of grave for SK27, SK28, SK29
169	Fill	168	Fill of grave for SK27, SK28, SK29
170	Masonry	140	Stone lining of grave for SK15
171	Layer	-	Possible subsoil layer
172	Cut	173	Cut of grave for SK30
173	Fill	172	Fill of grave for SK30

Context No.	Type	Fill of / filled by	Description
174	Cut	175	Cut of grave for SK31
175	Fill	174	Fill of grave for SK31
176	Cut	177	Cut of grave for SK32
177	Fill	176	Fill of grave for SK32
178	Cut	179	Cut of grave for SK33
179	Fill	178	Fill of grave for SK33
180	Cut	181	Cut of grave for SK34
181	Fill	180	Fill of grave for SK34
182	Cut	183	Cut of grave for SK35
183	Fill	182	Fill of grave for SK35
184	Cut	185	Cut of grave for SK36
185	Fill	184	Fill of grave for SK36
186	Cut	187	Cut of grave for SK37
187	Fill	186	Fill of grave for SK37
188	Cut	189	Cut of grave for SK38
189	Fill	188	Fill of grave for SK38
190	Cut	191	Cut of grave for SK39
191	Fill	190	Fill of grave for SK39
192	Cut	193	Cut of grave for SK40
193	Fill	192	Fill of grave for SK40
194	Cut	195	Cut of grave for SK41
195	Fill	194	Fill of grave for SK41
196	Cut	197	Cut of grave for SK42
197	Fill	196	Fill of grave for SK42
198	Cut	199	Cut of grave for SK43
199	Fill	198	Fill of grave for SK43

Appendix 2

Grant of Faculty

IN THE CONSISTORY COURT OF THE DIOCESE OF LINCOLN
FORM 7 (RULE 7.4)
FACULTY

Parish of Graffoe
Church of All Saints, Wellingore

THE WORSHIPFUL MARK BISHOP One of Her Majesty's Circuit Judges Chancellor of the Diocese and Official Principal of the Right Reverend CHRISTOPHER Lord Bishop of Lincoln to The Reverend MICHELLE GODBOLD Rector of the Parish of Graffoe and JOHN RIDLER Churchwarden and ANNETTE BUTROID of that Parish: GREETING

COPY

A PETITION presented by you has been submitted to the Registry of this Court together with designs, plans, photographs or other documents requesting a Faculty authorising the works or other proposals specified in the Petition

A PUBLIC Notice was duly displayed giving an opportunity to all persons interested to object and give reasons why a Faculty should not be granted

THE PROCEEDINGS were unopposed and did not give rise to a question of law or of doctrine, ritual or ceremonial or relate to proposals that affect the legal rights of any person or body

THIS COURT now grants a Faculty authorising you to carry out the works or other proposals described in the Schedule in accordance with the designs, plans or other documents accompanying the Petition and subject to any conditions set out in the Schedule

THE WORKS must be completed within TWELVE months from the date below or such further period as this Court may allow and the Certificate of Practical Completion is to be sent to the Registry within the period allowed

A COPY of this Faculty is to be supplied by you to the architect or surveyor and contractors to be employed in respect of the authorised work before any work is commenced

THIS FACULTY is duly authenticated by the Seal of this Court

DATED the 12th day of August 2019



.....
REGISTRAR

F2019/84 (2018-027699)

SCHEDULE

The reordering of the Parish church, works to include the removal of five pews from the south aisle and a former pew platform from the east end of the south aisle, the removal of three radiators from the south aisle, the relocation of the vestry from the west end of the north aisle to the east end of the south aisle, the introduction of a servery at the west end of the south aisle, the removal of a pew platform from the east end of the north aisle, the introduction of an accessible toilet at the west end of the north aisle to include trench arch drainage, the introduction of a Flex-Step to the north door, the redecoration of the interior of the nave, chancel and north and south aisles, all to be in accordance with the Statement of Needs, Soul Architects Drawings Nos 9168-01 dated November 2016, 9168-20E, 9168-21D, 9168-22D, 9168-25C, 9168-26D and 9168-27D all dated July 2016, and 9168-23C and 9168-24C both dated November 2017, ONE annotated church plan and Axess 2 Limited Flexstep Product Specification Document, displayed at the parish church and lodged in the Diocesan Registry, and, Soul Architects Specification and Schedule Reordering 9168 dated December 2017 (revised January 2019), Church Buildings Council e-mail dated 26th June 2019, Historic England letter Ref E00216128 dated 22nd May 2019, The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings e-mail dated 28th June 2019, The Victorian Society e-mail dated 31st May 2019 and Anette Butroid e-mail dated 10th July 2019, lodged in the Diocesan Registry.

CONDITIONS

1. No works to commence or contracts to be agreed until the Parochial Church Council holds the funds or has them pledged thereto.
2. The works are to be in accordance with the amended specification from Soul Architects dated December 2017 (revised January 2019) and e-mailed to the Registry 10th July 2019.
3. The church's insurers are to be notified of the works, and if they have any requirements for the maintenance of the existing level of insurance cover, those requirements are to be met before work commences.

ADDENDUM

BY ORDER of the Chancellor dated 7th August 2021 the Faculty is hereby amended to include:

The temporary moving of the safe (until the completion of Phase III of the works) from the vestry to be placed under the tower steps in the ringing chamber, using the ringing chamber as a temporary vestry with the introduction of a free-standing desk and cloak stand, all to be in accordance with the Update on All Saints' Church, Wellingore's Access for All Project document (undated) and the Toni Butroid e-mails dated 4th, 7th, 17th June and 2nd August 2021, lodged in the Diocesan Registry.

The date for completion of the works is extended to 31st May 2022.

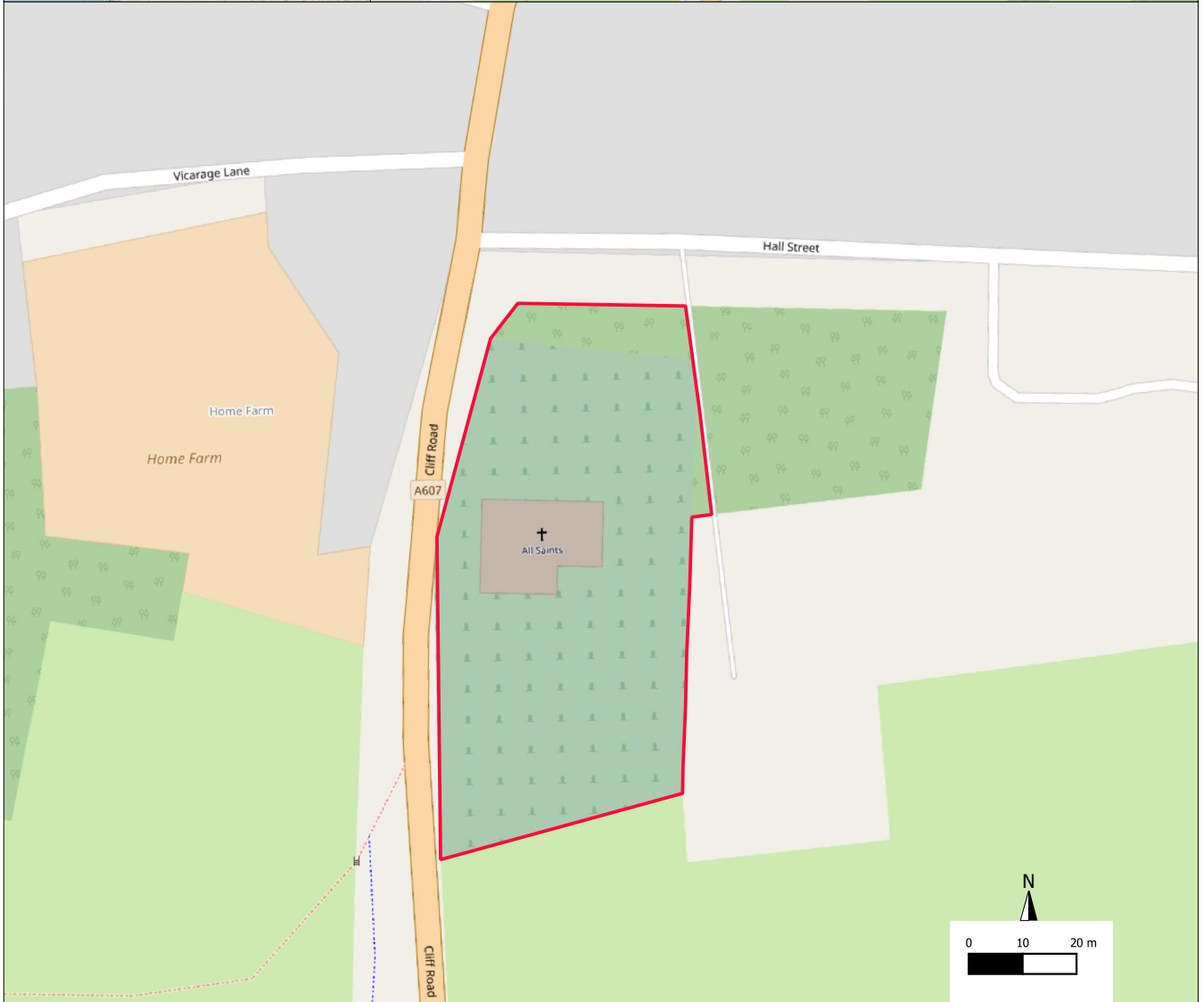
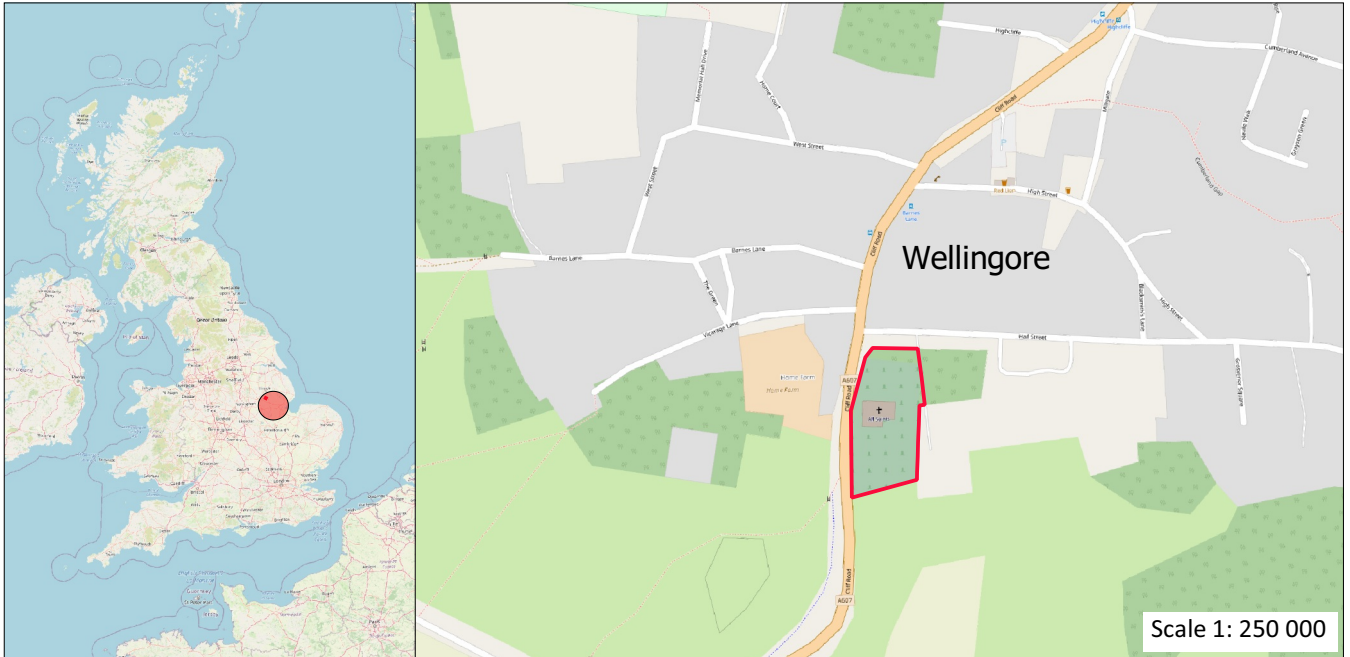
Dated: 18th August 2021



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REGISTRAR

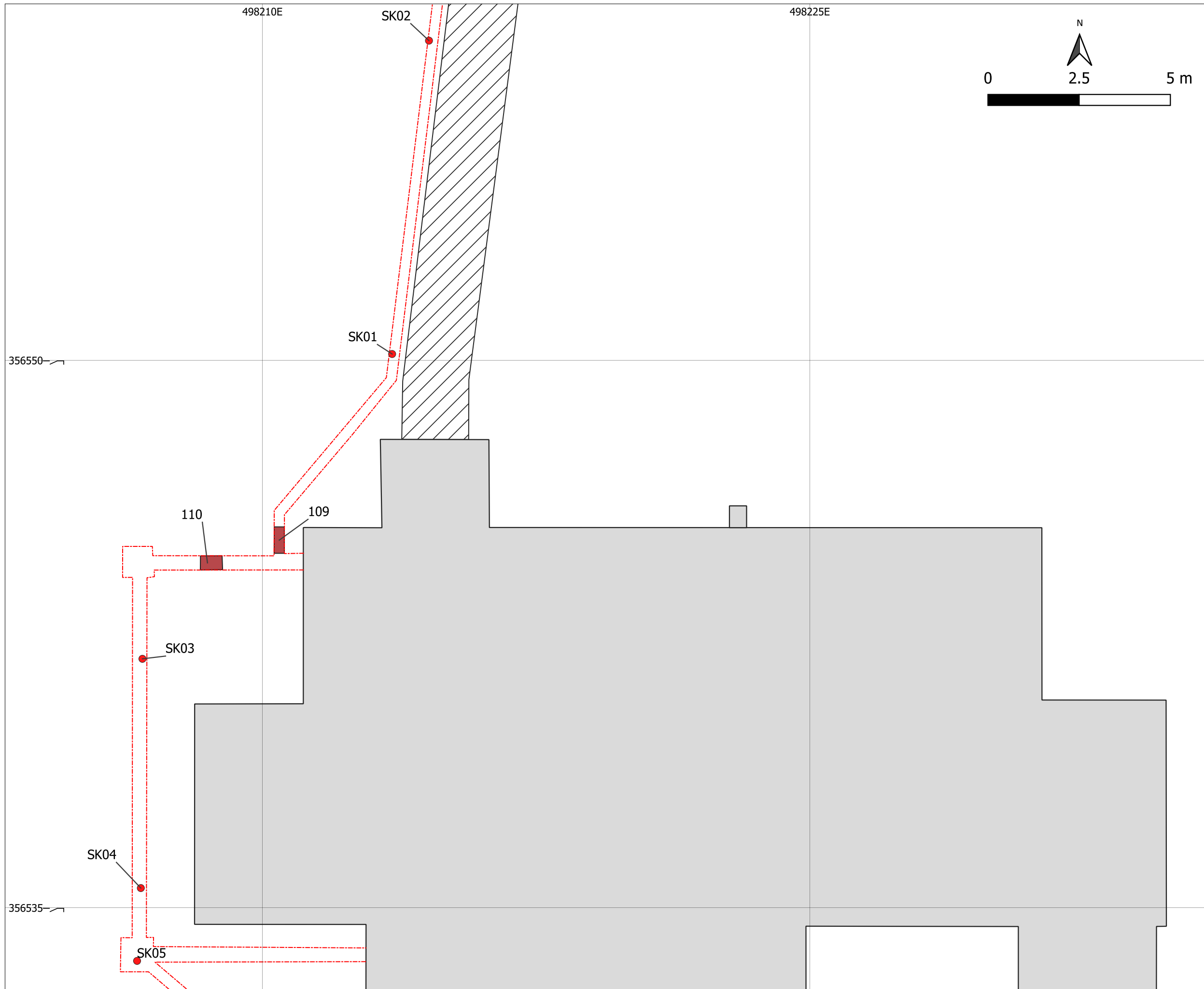
Appendix 3

Figures



Proposed development ★ Proposed development (Contains Ordnance Survey data @ crown copyright 2010)	1.0	07/09/20	First Issue	MW	MW	MW
	Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App

All Saints Church, Wellingore, Lincolnshire
 Figure 1 Location of proposed development
 Scale 1: 10, 000



- Church
- Path
- Excavated area
- Masonry
- Skeletal remains

(Contains Ordnance Survey data @ crown copyright 2010)

Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App
1.01	24/03/22	Second Draft	HT	PT	TQ
1.00	22/03/22	First Draft	HT	PT	TQ



All Saints Church, Wellingore, Lincolnshire
 Figure 2 Locations of skeletal remains
 Scale 1: 100 at A3

