

ST JOHN THE BAPTIST CHURCH,
PENISTONE, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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On behalf of

St John the Baptist PCC
c/o Mr Tony White
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF,
ST JOHN THE BAPTIST CHURCH, PENISTONE, SOUTH YORKSHIRE**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In October 2006, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by the Parochial Church Council (PCC), through their architect Mr Peter Gaze Pace, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a new drainage system at St John the Baptist Church, Penistone, South Yorkshire (NGR SE24600330). The watching brief was made a requirement of the drainage work by the Wakefield Diocesan Registry, and an EDAS methods statement was prepared and agreed prior to the work being carried out.

Despite the new drainage trench running for a distance of 26.00m through the churchyard, to a maximum depth of 1.70m below ground level (BGL) or 224.62m AOD, little of archaeological interest was revealed. A similar sequence of deposits, comprising turf and a black silty topsoil (001) and a firm mid-brown and relatively clean sandy silt (002) overlay a firm, clean, mottled orange/brown silty clay (003). Below this was the fractured surface of a greyish-orange sandstone bedrock (004).

The sandy silt (002) contained a small amount of disarticulated human bone, as well as two *in situ* burials. These burials (005 and 008) lay towards the east end of the trench, at depths of 0.70m and 0.90m below the existing ground level. No associated dating evidence was uncovered, and it is assumed that the burials are post-medieval in date. In both cases, the burials did not need to be further disturbed by the drainage trench, and they were left *in situ*.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In October 2006, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by the Parochial Church Council (PCC), through their architect Mr Peter Gaze Pace, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a new drainage system at St John the Baptist Church, Penistone, South Yorkshire.
- 1.2 The watching brief was made a requirement of the drainage work by the Wakefield Diocesan Registry, although no specific condition was placed on the Diocesan faculty issued on 17th May 2006. A methods statement was prepared by EDAS to outline the scope of the archaeological recording work and this document was approved by the Wakefield DAC archaeological advisor.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 St John the Baptist church occupies a prominent position between Shrewsbury Road and Church Road, in the centre of Penistone village, itself c.11km to the south-west of Barnsley (at NGR SE24600330) (see figures 1 and 2). A bench mark on the church has a value of 227.43m AOD.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 Although the internal works to the church were extensive, the majority of these took place from existing floor levels and so had no impact on any buried archaeological remains. The watching brief therefore focused on the creation of a kitchenette and toilet facilities at the west end of the north aisle. These required the provision of a new foul drainage system, running north from the toilet and passing through the base of the north aisle wall, just to the east of a buttress. A new inspection chamber was sited adjacent to the buttress, and the mechanically-excavated drainage trench ran west through the churchyard to the west boundary wall, increasing in depth to allow the required 1:60 fall. A second inspection chamber was excavated adjacent to the inside of the west boundary wall, and a connection was made to existing services in the market place.
- 3.2 In accordance with the EDAS methods statement (see Appendix 3), the aim of the archaeological watching brief was to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth, and significance of any archaeological features and deposits which may have been present on the site and which would be affected by the works. Work was undertaken in accordance to the general procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, in respect of archaeological watching briefs (IFA 1999), and in accordance with recently published guidance relating to archaeological work on churches and in churchyards (ADCA 2004; Church of England/English Heritage 2005).
- 3.3 The watching brief was achieved through the archaeological monitoring and recording of all below-ground excavations associated with the service trench, on 12th and 13th February 2007. Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual context number and detailed information was recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. A total of eight archaeological contexts were recorded; these are all described in the following text as three digit numbers (eg. 005). In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recording information was cross-referenced as appropriate.

- 3.4 The positions of all monitored groundworks were marked on a general site plan, and more detailed drawings were made of each area as necessary. A photographic record was also maintained using 35mm colour prints. In accordance with recent guidance (Church of England/English Heritage 2005, 33), and following discussions with the church architect, small quantities of disturbed disarticulated and/or *ex situ* bones were re-interred as soon as possible in a place near to where they were exposed, all of them within the excavation trench. Complete or partial skeletons were recorded but left *in situ*; no reason was found during the works monitored by the watching brief to remove complete or partial skeletons and re-bury them elsewhere within the churchyard.
- 3.5 With the agreement of the developer, the project archive, comprising written and photographic elements, has been deposited with Doncaster Museum (site code SJP 07). No artefacts were retained from the watching brief.

4 OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The church comprises a three-stage west tower, with diagonal buttresses, a 6-bay nave with 4-bay north and south aisles, single bay north and south transepts, a 2-bay chancel and sanctuary, a south-west porch, and a vestry on the north side of the chancel. The church is built of deeply-coursed, squared stone, although the chancel is of rubble. The roof is of lead. The church is a Grade I Listed Building of Special Architectural and Historic Interest (see Appendix 2). It has also been described by Pevsner (1967, 391) and is briefly discussed by Ryder in his study of South Yorkshire churches (Ryder 1982, 95).
- 4.2 The dimensions of the nave, its relatively thin walls, and the survival of a few herringbone courses at the east end of the north arcade, suggest that pre-Conquest or Overlap fabric may survive *in situ* in the church. A late Saxon carved stone cross is built into the north-east angle quoin of the nave. The nave arcades are 13th century in date, the chancel is c.1300, and the aisle, clerestory and the tower are later 14th or 15th century. The vestry is 19th century. The fine 15th century nave roof was heavily restored in 1932.
- 4.3 Internally, the church contains numerous items of interest, including late 17th and 18th century ledger stones in the aisles, 18th century memorials on the walls of the chancel, and two medieval oak chests in each aisle. The easternmost window on the south side of the clerestory contains an excellent example of enamelled glass dating from 1687. The nave arcades are formed by alternating circular and octagonal piers.
- 4.4 More recent works to the church include a new oak Priest's stall introduced in 1959, the re-glazing of the south chancel windows in the early 1970s, the removal of the organ from the north transept to form a vestry, the restoration of the nave roof in the early 1980s to remove the 1930s insulation to reveal the 15th century timbers, and subsequent re-glazing works.

5 RESULTS FROM OBSERVATIONS (see figure 3)

- 5.1 Prior to the ground works commencing, the area of the churchyard through which the drainage trench was to run was grassed, containing largely late 18th and 19th century gravestones; the route of the service trench was chosen so as to avoid any standing monuments, although it did pass between or close to several. The trench was mechanically excavated by a tracked 328 Bobcat mini-excavator equipped with a 0.30m wide toothless bucket. As stated above, the trench ran east from the west

boundary wall of the churchyard, crossing part of the churchyard and then running parallel to the north wall of the north aisle for a short distance. The trench returned to the south and passed through the aisle wall to connect with a toilet in the interior. Overall, the trench measured 26.00m long (east-west) with an average width of between 0.30m-0.40m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.70m below ground level (BGL) or 224.62m AOD. The excavation of the trench was observed in its entirety.

- 5.2 At the west end of the trench, adjacent to the west churchyard boundary wall, a pit for an inspection chamber was excavated within the general trench alignment. The pit measured a maximum of 1.45m in length (north-south) by 1.20m wide (east-west), and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.70m BGL or 224.62m AOD. The trench left the east side of the pit, passing between two grave slabs, a late 18th century example [A] to the north and a 19th century example [B] to the south. From here, the trench became shallower as it moved east, the base being only 0.60m BGL (225.39m AOD) at the point where the second inspection pit was excavated adjacent to the north aisle. The latter was of the similar dimensions to the first, but much shallower, being the same depth (0.60m) as the main trench at this point. An east-west aligned stone drain, 0.30m wide, was encountered adjacent to the buttress, just below the turf. A small hole was then made through the north wall of the aisle into the interior of the church. The associated excavation works within the aisle were very shallow, and uncovered no deposits of significance.
- 5.3 A similar sequence of deposits was observed along the whole length of the drainage trench. Beneath the turf and black silty topsoil (001), which averaged 0.50m deep, a firm mid-brown and relatively clean sandy silt (002) was exposed. This sandy silt contained a small amount of disarticulated human bone, as well as two *in situ* burials (see below). The sandy silt was on average 0.8m deep, and it continued to c.1.30m BGL in the inspection chamber adjacent to the boundary wall, where it overlay a deposit of firm, clean, mottled orange/brown silty clay (003). The clay was removed to reveal the fractured surface of a greyish-orange sandstone bedrock (004), the lowest deposit observed within the trench.
- 5.4 Excavation of the second inspection chamber adjacent to the north aisle showed that the external wall of the church continued for 0.30m below the lowest visible moulded course, and rested on rough stone footings projecting some 0.15m from the wall face above. These footings incorporated one stone which may have retained a very worn chamfered edge, but this was not certain.
- 5.5 As stated above, two *in situ* burials were partly exposed along the length of the service trench, both within the sandy silt (002) and both located towards its eastern end. The first burial (005) was set within a poorly defined rectangular cut (007), aligned approximately east-west, measuring c.1.0m long and c.0.40m wide, and backfilled with the same sandy silt (006) as it was cut into. The burial was relatively shallow, being only 0.90m BGL (c.225.20m AOD). It comprised an individual laying on their back with at least one arm set straight to the body. The head was located at the west end of the grave and was turned slightly to face southwards. Based on the exposed parts, the individual might be estimated to have had a total height of c.1.40m, perhaps suggesting an older child or teenager. No associated grave goods or evidence for the former presence of a coffin were observed, and the burial was left undisturbed and *in situ* in the bottom of the drainage trench. The second burial (008), comprising only a skull and a few vertebrae, lay just to the east and was visible in the south-facing section of the trench at a depth of 0.70m BGL (c.225.40m AOD). Again, there was no need to disturb this burial further and it was left *in situ*.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The watching brief uncovered no evidence for features associated with the medieval or earlier development of the site. The lack of burials in the western part of the drainage trench is surprising, whilst the relatively shallow depth of those in the eastern part may be explained by the level of the bedrock beneath, which may rise in the immediate area around the church. No dating evidence was uncovered with the two burials revealed here, and it is assumed that they are post-medieval in date.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

ADCA (Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists) 2004 *Archaeological Requirements for Works on Churches and Churchyards*

Church of England / English Heritage 2005 *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*

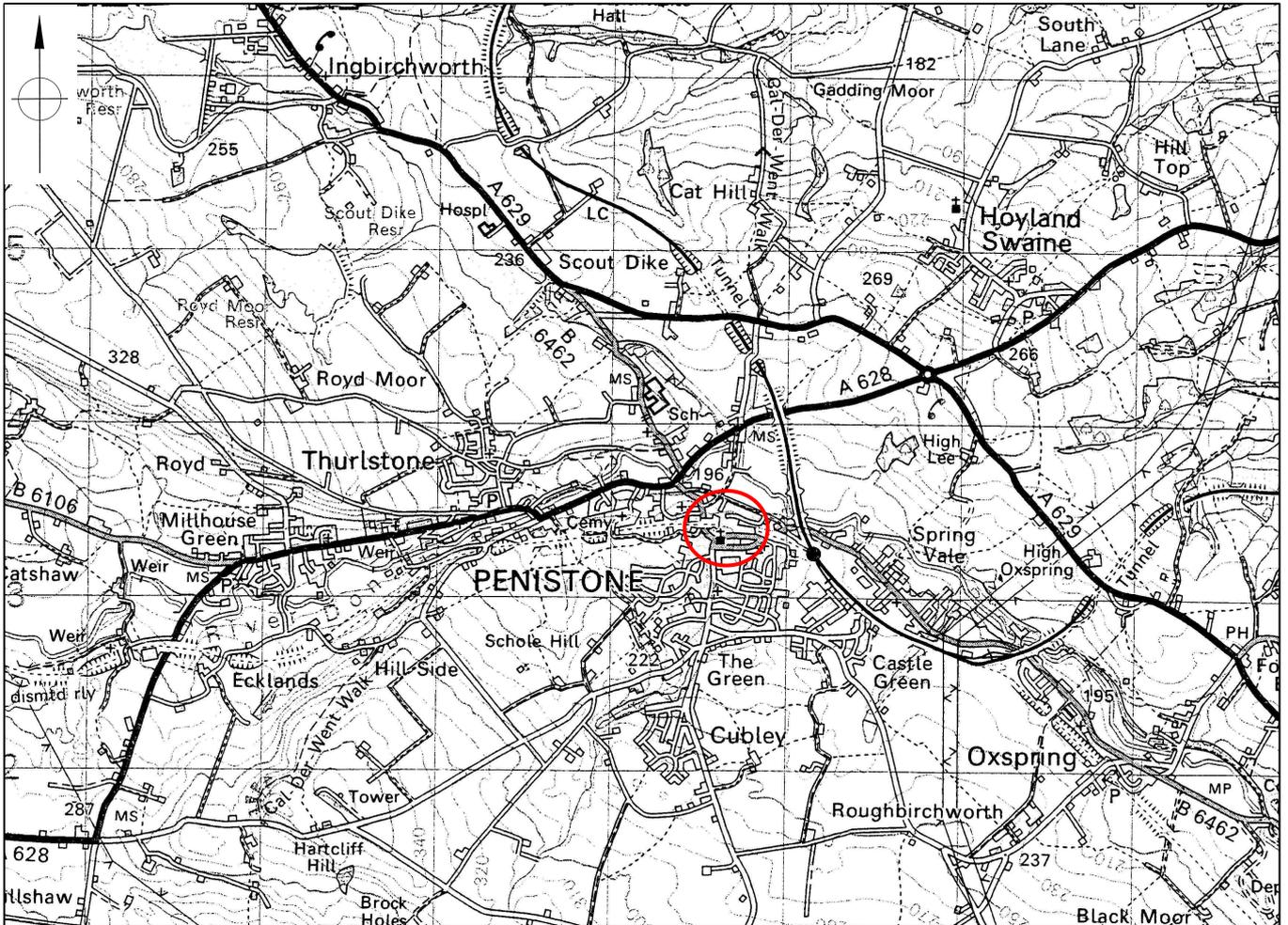
IFA (Institute of Field Archaeologists) 1999 *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (and subsequent revisions)

Pevsner, N 1967 *Buildings of England: Yorkshire West Riding*

Ryder, P 1982 *Saxon Churches in South Yorkshire* (South Yorkshire County Archaeology Monograph No 2)

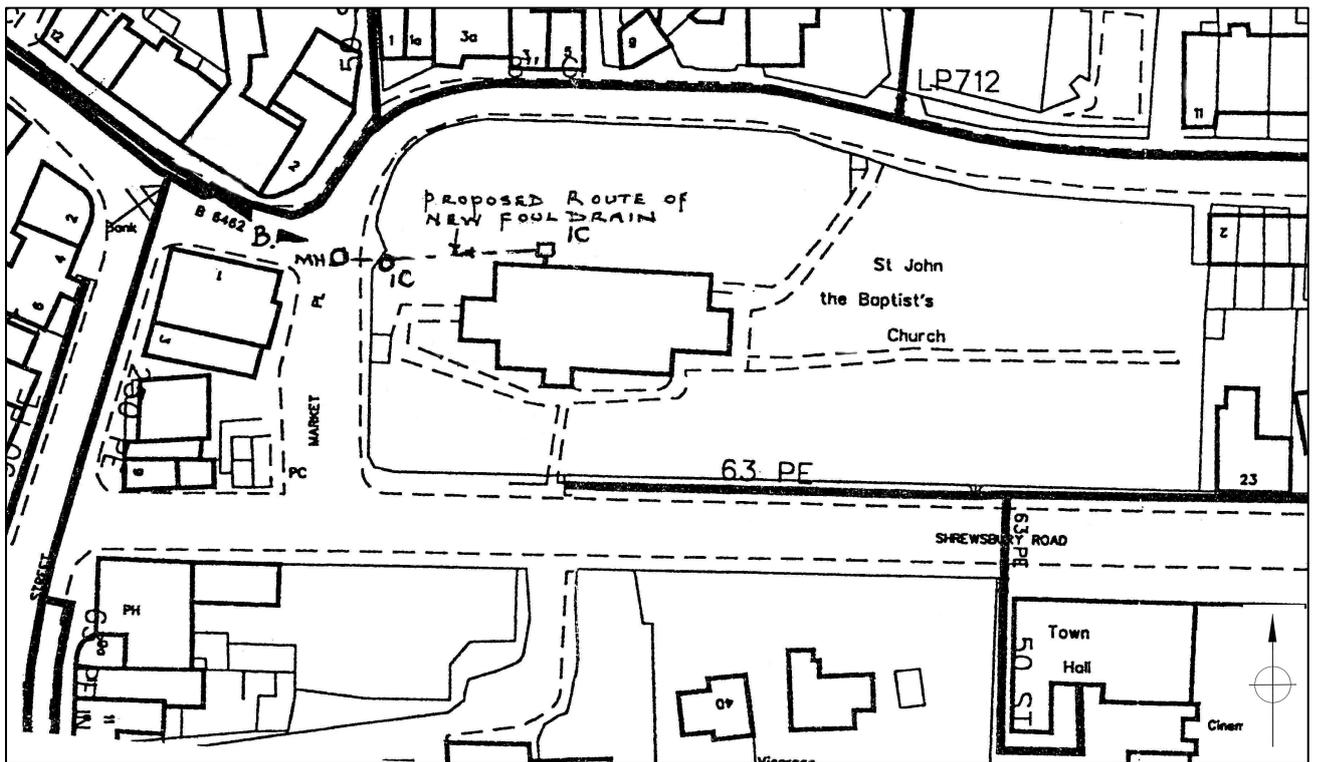
8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 The archaeological watching brief at St John the Baptist Church was commissioned by the church architect, Mr Peter Gaze Pace, on behalf of the Parochial Church Council. EDAS would like to thank all concerned, including the PCC, specifically Mr Tony White, and the contractors, Linton Construction, for their co-operation in carrying out the archaeological work.
- 8.2 The on-site recording was undertaken by Shaun Richardson, who also produced the fieldwork records and a draft report. The final report was produced by Ed Dennison, with whom the responsibility for any errors remains.



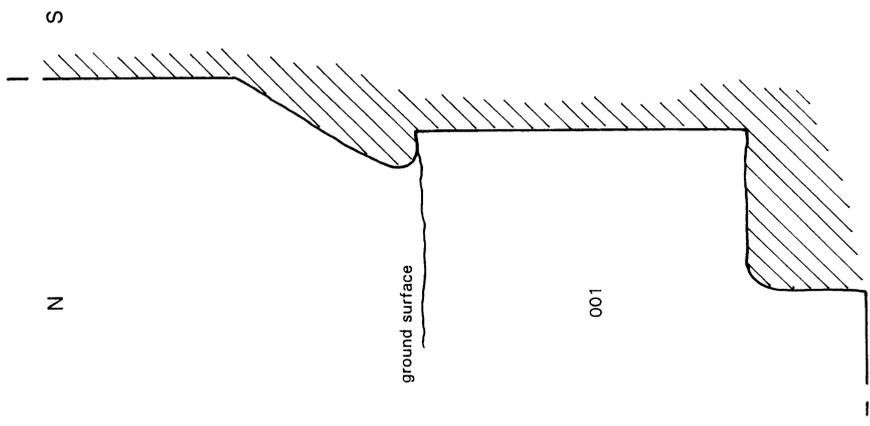
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| | | | |
|---------|------|-----------------------------|----------|
| PROJECT | | ST JOHN'S CHURCH, PENISTONE | |
| TITLE | | GENERAL LOCATION | |
| SCALE | NTS | DATE | JUN 2007 |
| | EDAS | FIGURE | 1 |

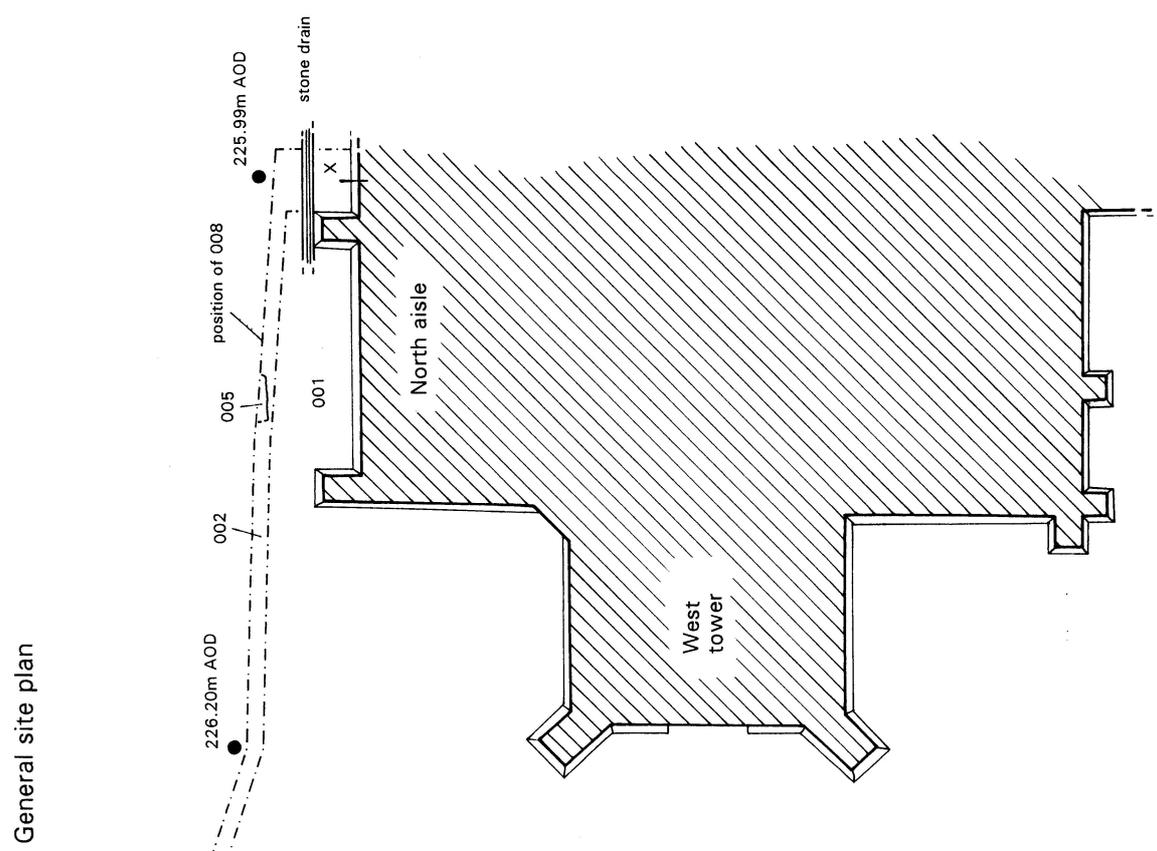


Plan provided by Peter Gaze Pace.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| PROJECT ST JOHN'S CHURCH, PENISTONE | |
| TITLE DETAILED LOCATION | |
| SCALE NTS | DATE JUN 2007 |
| EDAS | FIGURE 2 |

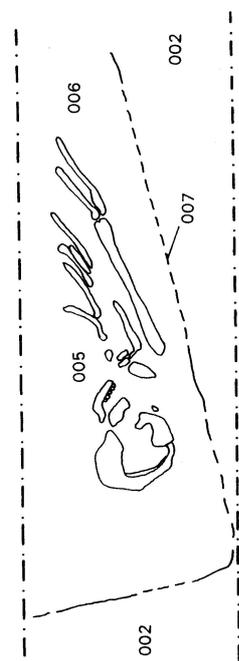


Profile through wall footings exposed at X



General site plan

Plan of burial 005



0 0.5m

| | | | |
|---------|-----------------------------|------|----------|
| PROJECT | ST JOHN'S CHURCH, PENISTONE | | |
| TITLE | RESULTS OF WATCHING BRIEF | | |
| SCALE | AS SHOWN | DATE | JUN 2007 |
| FIGURE | EDAS | | 3 |



Plate 1: Drainage trench under excavation, looking E.

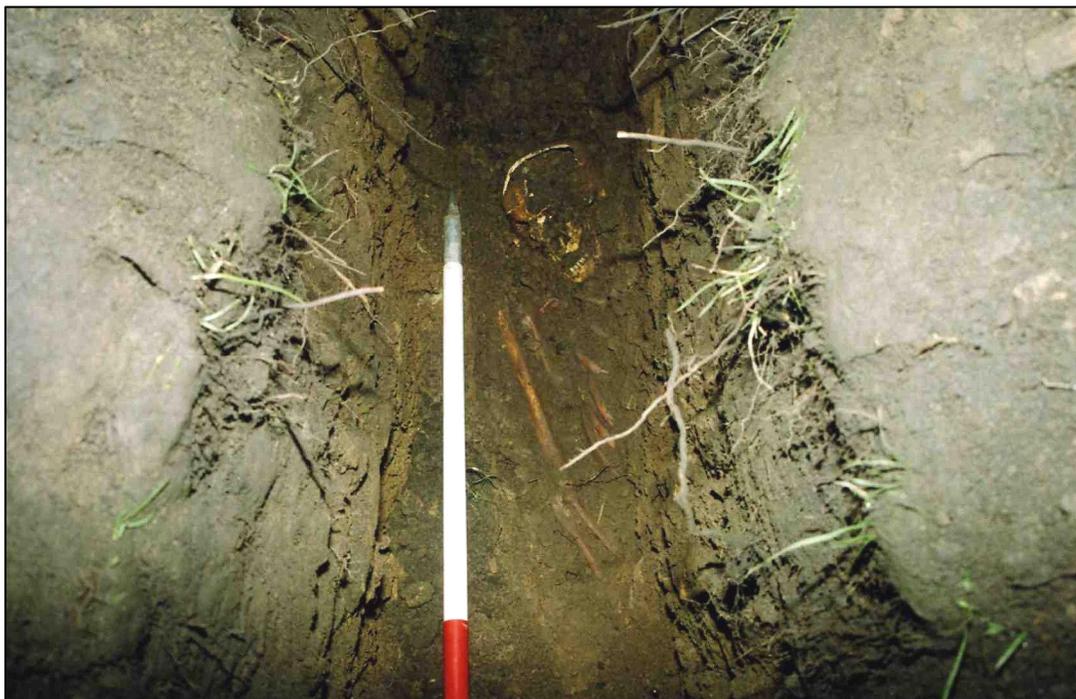


Plate 2: Burial (005) looking W.

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

- 001 Turf and firm black silty topsoil, average 0.50m thick.
- 002 Firm mid brown sandy silt, average 0.80m thick.
- 003 Clean, firm mottled orange/brown clay, average 0.040m thick – probable natural.
- 004 Hard greyish-orange sandstone – natural bedrock.
- 005 Human skeleton, in situ in base of trench.
- 006 Firm mid brown sandy silt - fill of grave cut 007.
- 007 Sub-rectangular cut for burial 005, c.1m long by c.0.40m wide.
- 008 Remains of human skeleton seen trench side.

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 2: LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTION

Location : CHURCH OF ST JOPHN, MARKET PLACE, (east side), PENISTONE, BARNSELEY,
SOUTH YORKSHIRE
IoE number : 334075
Date listed : 23 JUNE 1965
Date of last amendment : 23 JUNE 1965
Grade : I

SE20SW

PENISTONE

MARKET PLACE
(east side)

3/45

23.6.65

Church of St John

Church. Masonry in nave, possibly pre-Conquest, arcades C13, chancel c1300, aisles, clerestorey and tower later C14 or C15. Deeply-coursed, squared stone, rubble to chancel. Lead roof. West tower, 6-bay nave with 4-bay north and south aisles and south porch, 2-bay chancel with north and south single-bay chapels and north-east C19 vestry. Tall Perpendicular, three-stage tower with diagonal buttresses. Large west door with two orders of mouldings enriched with stars and masks. 3-light traceried window above. Transomed and traceried bell-chamber openings. Gargoyles, castellated parapets and crocketed pinnacles. Buttressed aisles with three 3-light windows to south and two 2-light windows to north. South porch has C20 roof. Castellated parapets. Five 3-light square-headed clerestorey windows, castellated parapets and crocketed pinnacles. The south chancel chapel is gabled and has a 3-light window with Perpendicular tracery. Pointed chancel door with 2-light window above and a 3-light window with intersecting tracery. Five-light east window (restored) with intersecting tracery. North chancel chapel similar to south. Interior: 6-bay arcades on alternate round and octagonal piers. Good nave roof, arched-braced to figure-head corbels and with elaborate bosses (c1375). Octagonal bowl-shaped font on square pedestal. Monuments in chancel, north side: 1708 shaped marble tablet with scrolled support and scrolled open pediment and bust flanked by the ox and oak trees of the Bosvile crest; 1714 marble tablet, draped, with gadrooned canopy and flaming urn again with ox and oak trees of the Bosvile crest, flanked by two putti (one is missing). South side: mid C18 tablet with scrolled support and putto with coat of arms at top, to West and Fenton families of Underbrook Hall; other more plain C18 and C19 tablets including one of 1855 "in memory of Wm. Fenton of Underbank Esq. only son of Samuel and Jessey Fenton who was barberously murdered by robbers at Algerciras in Spain. April 13th 1855. Aged 35". N. Pevsner, *The Buildings of England*, 1967.

Source: Images of England website (www.imagesofengland.org.uk)

APPENDIX 3

APPENDIX 3: EDAS METHODS STATEMENT

PROPOSED REORDERING WORK AT ST JOHN THE BAPTIST CHURCH, PENISTONE, SOUTH YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 A Diocesan Faculty has been granted for various reordering works at St John the Baptist Church in Penistone, South Yorkshire. As part of this work, it has been stipulated that an archaeological watching brief will be required during any ground excavations, either internal or external to the church, so that any archaeological finds or deposits can be recorded and reported upon.
- 1.2 Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) have been appointed by the Parochial Church Council (PCC), through their architect, Peter Gaze Pace, to undertake the watching brief, and this method statement has been prepared by Ed Dennison of EDAS to outline what work will be carried out. This document has been approved by the Wakefield DAC archaeological advisor.

2 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 St John the Baptist church occupies a prominent position between Shrewsbury Road and Church Road, in the centre of Penistone village, itself c.11km to the south-west of Barnsley (at NGR SE24600330). A bench mark on the church has the value of 227.43m AOD.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The church comprises a three stage west tower with diagonal buttresses, a 6-bay nave with 4-bay north and south aisles, single bay north and south transepts, a 2-bay chancel and sanctuary, a south-west porch, and a vestry on the north side of the chancel. The church is built of deeply-courses, squared stone, although the chancel is of rubble. The roof is of lead.
- 3.2 The church is a Grade I Listed Building of Special Architectural and Historic Interest. It has also been described by Pevsner (1967, 391) and is briefly discussed by Ryder in his study of South Yorkshire churches (Ryder 1982, 95).
- 3.3 The dimensions of the nave, its relatively thin walls, and the survival of a few herringbone courses at the east end of the north arcade suggest that pre-Conquest or Overlap fabric may survive in situ. A late Saxon carved stone cross is built into the north-east angle quoin of the nave. The nave arcades are 13th century in date, the chancel is c.1300, and the aisle, clerestory and the tower are later 14th or 15th century. The vestry is 19th century. The fine 15th century nave roof was heavily restored in 1932.
- 3.4 Internally, the church contains numerous items of interest, including late 17th and 18th century ledger stones in the aisles, 18th century memorials on the walls of the chancel, two medieval oak chests in each aisle, and the easternmost window on the south side of the clerestory contains an excellent example of enamelled glass dated 1687. The nave arcades are formed by alternating circular and octagonal piers.
- 3.5 More recent works to the church include a new oak Priest's stall introduced in 1959, the re-glazing of the south chancel windows in the early 1970s, the removal of the organ from the north transept to form a vestry, the restoration of the nave roof in the early 1980s to remove the 1930s insulation to reveal the 15th century timbers, and subsequent re-glazing works.

4 PROPOSED WORKS

- 4.1 Internally, the works involve the creation of a kitchenette and toilet facilities at the west end of the north aisle, the creation of a small meeting room in the former baptistery at the base of the tower (which will also involve the removal and re-siting of the font), the removal of the pews from the west end of the nave to provide a flexible space (including the addition of glazing and doors to the existing screen at the foot of the tower), various alternations to the screens in the north transept, and the provision of an access ramp and hand rail to the south door together with the creation of a display areas and children's area. All these works will take place from existing floor levels and no internal excavations are required.
- 4.2 However, the creation of new facilities at the west end of the north aisle will require the provision of a new foul drain. This will run north from the WC, to pass through the base of the north aisle wall, just to the east of a buttress, to connect with a new manhole and inspection chamber which will be located just outside the church. From here, a new trench will be excavated through the churchyard due west to a new inspection chamber which will be located against the inside of the west churchyard wall. A connection will then be made with the existing services in the market place. It is envisaged that the trench for the new foul drain will be 0.45m wide and up to 1.0m deep, the depth increasing to the west to allow for the required 1:60 fall.
- 4.3 Care has been taken by the church architect to avoid all marked graves within the churchyard, and the line of the foul drain runs through the "least line of archaeological potential". However, it is quite possible that unmarked graves will be disturbed by the works, while the excavation through the north aisle wall may also uncover structural and archaeological evidence relating to the architectural development of the building. The trench for the new foul drain, which will be c.30m long overall, will initially be excavated by the contractors by hand, although the use of a mini-digger with a toothless bucket may be appropriate once archaeological clearance has been obtained.

5 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological recording brief is to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth, and significance of any archaeological features and deposits which might be present on the site and which will be affected by the current proposals. Work will take place in accordance to the general procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, in respect of archaeological watching briefs (IFA 1999), and in accordance with recently published guidance relating to archaeological work on churches and in churchyards (ADCA 2004; Church of England/English Heritage 2005).
- 5.2 The recording will be achieved through the archaeological monitoring and recording of all below-ground excavations associated with the drainage/service trenches. This work will also extend to any other ground disturbing works, inside or outside the church, although none are currently planned. All these works will be undertaken under strict and direct archaeological supervision, to ensure the proper identification and recording of any archaeological material that might be uncovered.
- 5.3 The archaeological recording should not unduly delay the overall programme of site works, and much can be achieved through liaison and co-operation with the building contractor/developer. However, the contractor and the church architect should ensure that EDAS have sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this specification. It is likely that the watching brief will be accomplished through a number of separate site visits, the number and duration of which will be determined by the speed of the groundworks. Access to the site will therefore be afforded to EDAS at all reasonable times.
- 5.4 All archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the contractor's proposed timetable, unless agreed otherwise. Reasonable prior notice (minimum one week) of the commencement of development will be given EDAS, who will then inform the DAC

archaeological advisor and the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (the latter in their role of the local archaeological curators), so that they may attend or monitor if they so wish.

- 5.5 EDAS will view the groundworks as they are being excavated, and all excavations will be done under direct archaeological supervision, in accordance with the contractor's specification. Where structures, burials, features or finds of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed, EDAS will be allowed time to clean, assess, and quickly hand excavate, sample and record the archaeological remains as necessary and appropriate. In addition, if it becomes clear during the monitoring work that little of archaeological interest is likely to survive in specific parts of the site, the archaeological recording may be halted in that part of the site, in consultation with the DAC archaeological advisor and the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.
- 5.6 The actual areas of ground disturbance, and any features of archaeological interest identified within these areas, will be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, scale drawings and written descriptions as judged adequate by the archaeologist on site, using appropriate proforma record sheets and standard archaeological recording systems.
- 5.7 As the foul drain will pass through the churchyard, it is possible that human remains and/or in situ burials will be encountered during the course of the watching brief. Any human remains that are uncovered will be treated with due dignity. In accordance with recent guidance (Church of England/English Heritage 2005, 33), and following discussions with the church architect, the following course of action will be followed should burials be uncovered. Small disarticulated and/or disturbed bones will be re-interred as soon as possible in a place near to where they were exposed, most likely within the excavation trench. Complete or partial skeletons will, if at all possible, be left *in situ* but if this is not possible the affected parts will be recorded, lifted, and removed for storage until such time as reburial can be arranged in an alternative location within the churchyard; no attempt will be made to "chase" the full extent of any human burial beyond the limits of the excavation trench. The church authorities will be informed if any complete or partial skeletons are noticed, and they will arrange for the appropriate re-committal of the remains into the ground. Since the churchyard is still in use, a Home Office burial licence is not required. However, the removal of articulated burials may require an amendment to the existing faculty. The services of a suitably qualified and experienced osteologist may also be called on if the nature of any identified burials or human remains are considered to be worthy of further assessment or study; this decision will be made by the archaeologist on site but it is only likely to be enacted if *in situ* articulated burials are to be disturbed by the works.
- 5.8 All archaeological work on site will be carried out with due regard for all Health and Safety considerations. As the watching brief will be carried out at the same time as the main contractor's work, regard will also be made for any constraints or restrictions imposed by the main contractor.

6 UNEXPECTED SIGNIFICANT OR COMPLEX DISCOVERIES

- 6.1 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries are made that warrant more recording than is covered by this specification, immediate contact will be made with the church architect. This will allow appropriate amendments to be made to the scope of the watching brief, in agreement with all parties concerned. The possibility of temporarily halting work for unexpected discoveries has already been allowed for in the main contractor's specification. If necessary, the archaeologist on site may request a temporary halt to the site works, in consultation with the church architect.
- 6.2 The terms of the Treasure Act (1996) will be followed with regard to any finds which might fall within its purview. Any finds will be removed to a safe place, and recorded to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the Code of Practice. Where removal

cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

7 POST EXCAVATION WORK

- 7.1 EDAS would obtain the consent of the PCC for the deposition of any finds resulting from the project in the local registered museum (Doncaster Museum). EDAS would contact the museum at the start of the project to determine their requirements for the transfer and deposition of the project archive. EDAS would also adhere to any specific transfer and deposition requirements which the museum might impose; these are likely to include charges for the storage and long-term curation of the site archive.
- 7.2 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples taken will be processed and all finds cleaned, identified, assessed, spot dated, marked (if appropriate) and properly packaged and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. The level of post-excavation analysis would be appropriate to the quality and quantity of the finds recovered, and specialists would be consulted as necessary; no detailed analysis of any human bones is expected, unless the finds are of particular merit.
- 7.3 A fully indexed field archive would be prepared, following the guidance produced by English Heritage. The archive would consist of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive would also be prepared. Subject to the agreement of the church authorities, the site archive would be deposited with any finds in the appropriate registered museum. The name of the recipient museum would also be included in the project report.

8 REPORT PRODUCTION

- 8.1 Within six weeks of the completion of the fieldwork (unless otherwise agreed), a report detailing the watching brief will be produced.
- 8.2 It is expected that the report will include the following:
 - a summary of the works carried out;
 - background information including site code/project number and dates of fieldwork visits;
 - location of the site (including grid reference and location plan);
 - a written description and analysis of the methods and results of the watching brief, in the context of the known archaeology of the area;
 - a plan showing the areas monitored, indicating the location of any archaeological features;
 - section and plan drawings (where archaeological deposits are exposed), with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales;
 - photographs (a minimum 35mm format) where significant archaeological deposits are found;
 - a catalogue of finds, features and primary records;
 - specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary;
 - a full bibliography and a copy of this specification.
- 8.3 Four copies of the report will be supplied, to be distributed to the church architect, the PCC, the Secretary to the Diocesan Advisory Committee, and the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record.

9 REFERENCES

ADCA (Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists) 2004 *Archaeological Requirements for Works on Churches and Churchyards*

Church of England/English Heritage 2005 *Guidance for Best Practise for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*

IFA (Institute of Field Archaeologists) 1999 *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (and subsequent revisions)

Pevsner, N 1967 *Buildings of England: Yorkshire West Riding*

Ryder, P 1982 *Saxon Churches in South Yorkshire* (South Yorkshire County Archaeology Monograph No 2)

E Dennison, EDAS
20 November 2006