

# **The Minster Church of All Saints, Rotherham - Archaeological Test Pitting Report**

**For Thomas Ford and Partners  
On behalf of the PCC of Rotherham  
Minster**

**December 2023**


## Ecus Ltd


**Report to:** Thomas Ford and Partners on behalf of the PCC  
of Rotherham Minster

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Pitting

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**Originated By:** **Maria-Elena Tsigka-  
Giannakopoulou**  
**Project Archaeologist** Date: 17/11/2023

**Reviewed By:**   
**Andrew Norton**  
**Regional Director** Date: 28/11/2023

**Approved By:**   
**Zoë Richardson**  
**Archaeology Project  
Manager** Date: 12/12/2023

*Prepared by:*  
Brook Holt, 3 Blackburn Road, Sheffield, S61 2DW  
Tel: 01142 669 292

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## Executive Summary

Ecus Archaeology was commissioned by Thomas Ford and Partners on behalf of the PCC of Rotherham Minster to carry out a programme of archaeological test pits in advance of the restoration of the Minster Church of All Saints, Rotherham, South Yorkshire (hereafter 'the Site'), centred on National Grid coordinate (NGR) SK 42841 92876.

The work was carried out between 7th and 9th November 2023 and comprised the hand excavation of four test pits, each up to c. 1.25 m<sup>2</sup> and excavated to at least 600 mm to establish the level of pre-19th century deposits and floor levels within the Minster (Test pits 2, 7 and 9), and the nature of the external foundations of the north chapel wall and adjacent toilet block (Test pit 10).

The test pits revealed articulated human remains and a lead coffin in Test pits 2 and 9 at c. 35 m aOD (0.55 m below ground level). The graves were overlain by made ground associated with the raising of the Minster floor by George Gilbert Scott in the 1870s.

Probable sandstone bedrock was revealed in Test pit 7 at 34.8 m aOD and was overlain by a wall which extended to 35.19 m aOD (c. 0.45 m to 0.85 m below floor level). The wall was two courses high and truncated but aligned with the assumed location of the North Transept of the Norman church.

Test pit 10 identified the stepped foundations of the north wall of the Minster, but on site constraints meant that the foundations of the modern toilet block were not fully exposed. The Minster footings were seen to be cut into natural geology and continued beyond 33.06 m aOD.

The archive is currently stored at Ecus' Sheffield and Barnard Castle offices under project number 21584 and will be deposited with Rotherham Minster on completion of this work. An OASIS form (OASIS ID: ecusltd1-521213) has been uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service and a digital copy of this report submitted to the HER.

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Ecus was commissioned by Thomas Ford and Partners on behalf of the Parochial Church Council (PCC) of Rotherham Minster to carry out a programme of archaeological test pitting in advance of the restoration of the Minster Church of All Saints, Rotherham, South Yorkshire (hereafter 'the Site').
- 1.1.2 The archaeological test pits comprised of four hand dug test pits each measuring up to c. 1.25 m<sup>2</sup> and at least c. 600 mm deep, designed to establish the level of any graves or deposits likely to be disturbed by the construction of the new Nave floor and associated works. The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Ecus 2023) agreed in advance with the Client and Advisor to the Diocese of Sheffield.

## 1.2 Site description

- 1.2.1 The Site is located in the centre of Rotherham, South Yorkshire and is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 42841 92876. The Site sits on elevated land over the river and is surrounded entirely by pedestrianised streets – Church Street to the west, Upper Millgate to the north, and pedestrianised paths within the Church grounds accessed by steps to the south and east. The Minster offices are located opposite the Church to the south east at All Saints Centre, Vicarage Lane (Figure 1).
- 1.2.2 The Site's elevated location lies close to the banks of the River Don, which further to the south meets the River Rother at c. 31 m aOD. The bedrock geology of the Site consists of Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 318 and 309.5 million years ago during the Carboniferous period (BGS 2023).

## 2. Archaeological and Historical Background

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following summary is based upon the Conservation Management Plan prepared by Thomas Ford and Partners (Thomas Ford and Partners 2022).

### 2.2 Historic Baseline

#### *Prehistoric and Romano-British*

- 2.2.1 No prehistoric or Romano-British features have been recorded in this area.

#### *Early Medieval and Medieval*

- 2.2.2 It is thought that the earliest church on the site was constructed around 937 AD. The physical remains of it are limited to a part of a door jamb beneath the north west pier of the present Tower, along with a piece of a stone coffin lid at the west end of the North Aisle. The form of the Church is not known or established by archaeological record.
- 2.2.3 In the Domesday Book of 1086, a church is listed at Rotherham. This was most likely the Anglo-Saxon structure, which was replaced in the late 11th and early 12th centuries with a Norman church.
- 2.2.4 From c. 1272 the Abbeys of Rufford and Clairvaux were in possession of the Norman Church. The rebuilding started at the Chancel which was constructed 1300-50 and may have utilised some of the Norman stones in the walls.
- 2.2.5 During the mid-14th century, the reconstruction stopped potentially due to a shortage of funds, but also possibly due to the plague which arrived in 1348. The rebuilding of the Church started again around 1409 with the construction of the present Bell Tower which was completed in 1420.
- 2.2.6 From 1450-1512, the Norman Nave and Transepts were taken down, and the Church was rebuilt from the ground in these areas with taller roofs. The 14th Century Chancel was raised in height to match the new Nave and Transepts in 1508-12. Later additions to the Church in this period included the North Chapel constructed in 1505, with the adjacent Vestry added around 1530, as it is indicated by its early Tudor roof, windows, and doorway. At the same time as the Jesus Chapel was being constructed, work began on a bridge and attached chapel over the River Don to the north west of the parish church. This is one of only six surviving Bridge Chapels in the country after the Reformation and the Abolition of Chantries Acts 1545 and 1547.
- 2.2.7 The nearby medieval deanery and college precinct associated with the Church, was established in c. 963 AD and continued to function as such until 1547 when it was Dissolved and later destroyed by fire. Previous excavations in the area also suggest the possible survival of structural remains.

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***Post Medieval and Modern***

- 2.2.8 Nineteenth century views of the Parish Church in 1819 and 1854 show a very similar external appearance to what is seen now. In 1873 the Parish commissioned George Gilbert Scott, who was responsible for the repairs and internal reordering to the Church. The Church reopened after this two-year restoration on 17th April 1875.
- 2.2.9 The 20th century saw increasingly incremental alterations and repairs to the Church. Post WWI, the Jesus Chapel was restored in 1921 as a memorial to the local men who fell in the war effort.
- 2.2.10 In 2004, the Church of All Saints Rotherham was designated as a Minster Church by the Church of England. Twenty-first century alterations include remedial works to a tilting grave slab in the Chancel, which was damaging some of the timber seating in 2004, and in 2021 conservation work began on the deteriorated west window.



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## 3. Methodology

### 3.1 Standards

3.1.1 The project conforms to the current national guidance as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2020a); Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (ClfA 2020b); and Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (ClfA 2020c).

### 3.2 Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The specific aims of the test pitting were:

- To identify and record any archaeological deposits, structures or built fabric within the identified areas of interest;
- To determine the extent, condition, character, significance and date of any encountered or exposed archaeological remains;
- To recover artefacts disturbed by the site works;
- To prepare a comprehensive record of and report on archaeological observations during the site work; and
- To identify mitigation strategies to ensure the recording, preservation or management of archaeological remains within the Site.

3.2.2 The specific objectives of the project were:

- To preserve through record any archaeological remains impacted by the proposed works;
- To record the presence and extent of graves within the Minster and grounds and to recover disarticulated human remains for on-site assessment and future reburial;
- To record evidence for a late Saxon precursor to the Minster (graves, structural remains, floor surfaces etc);
- To record the developmental history of the Minster through an assessment of archaeological remains from each of the excavations, specifically to establish pre-19th century floor levels;
- To record evidence for the degree and extent of impacts to archaeological deposits from George Gilbert Scott's 19th century works;
- To secure the analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the Site; and

- To contribute to the understanding of the use and development of the Site.

### **3.3 Methodology**

#### ***General***

- 3.3.1 All work was undertaken by experienced Ecus staff who are corporate members of the ClfA or who demonstrably work to an equivalent standard for fieldwork.
- 3.3.2 The test pits were designed to establish the level of pre-19th century deposits and floor levels within the Minster (Test pits 2, 7 and 9) and the nature of the external foundations of the North Chapel wall and adjacent toilet block (Test pit 10).
- 3.3.3 The test pits were located to avoid likely voids and pipes associated with 19th century heating ducts. Once overlying ledger and flag stones were removed, test pits were hand excavated in accordance with standard industry guidelines. Each test pit was proposed to be c. 1.25 m<sup>2</sup> and to be excavated to a depth of c. 600 mm, the level of the proposed new floor, however, on-site constraints led to some variance in dimensions (Figure 1).
- 3.3.4 Test pit 2 was adjacent to an area of pews in the Nave, designed to establish the nature of deposits below 20th century paving slabs.
- 3.3.5 Test pit 7 was designed to establish the nature of deposits within the North Transept, currently the location of the Choir Room.
- 3.3.6 Test pit 9 was located in the North Chapel to the east and south of the organ, and designed to establish the nature of load bearing deposits for a new mezzanine floor.
- 3.3.7 Test pit 10 was located outside the Minster, to establish the depths of the foundations of the North Chapel wall and adjacent toilet block.
- 3.3.8 The trenches were located through triangulation off existing measured plans of the Minster to an accuracy of  $\pm 0.1$  m.

### **3.4 Evaluation Methodology**

- 3.4.1 Following removal of the existing floor surface by an external contractor (ledger stones, flag stones or concrete) the test pits were excavated by hand, by a suitably qualified archaeologist, to the depth of the first archaeological horizon. Test pits were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological features or deposits.
- 3.4.2 Archaeological features were only sampled sufficiently to characterise their date, nature, extent, in order to provide information to inform the design strategy.

### **3.5 Recording Methodology**

- 3.5.1 All archaeological deposits were recorded using a continuous numbered context system on a pro-forma recording system in accordance with industry standards. The written record was hierarchically based and centred on the context record. Each context record fully describes the location, extent, composition, and relationship of the subject and has been cross-referenced to all other assigned records. Written recording was undertaken in a digital format using the DiggIt application (<https://www.diggitarchaeology.com>).
- 3.5.2 The test pits as excavated and archaeological features were drawn at a scale of 1:10 in pencil on permanent drafting film.
- 3.5.3 A full photographic record was maintained, using a digital camera equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images are subject to managed quality control and curation processes that will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long-term accessibility of the image set. Output was in TIFF/JPEG format. Digital records created as part of the project comply with specific data standards (Historic England 2015).

### **3.6 Finds and Environmental Samples**

- 3.6.1 Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance (ClfA 2020b). The recovered artefacts were clearly of post-medieval date, and were noted, photographed and retained by the PCC of Rotherham Minster.
- 3.6.2 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were revealed.

### **3.7 Human Remains**

- 3.7.1 All work took place under a Faculty. Articulated human remains were left in situ and in the event of being discovered, the work ceased, the remains were recorded and covered with suitable sheeting (terram) prior to backfilling.
- 3.7.2 Disarticulated human remains recovered from the excavation and spoil heaps were bagged and retained for a Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) assessment prior to their reburial.

## 4. Trench Results

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section presents the results of the archaeological test pits. The context descriptions for recorded archaeological deposits are reproduced in Appendix 1. Finds were photographed and remain with the PCC of Rotherham Minster.

### 4.2 Test pit 2

4.2.1 Test pit 2 was located to the south of an area of pews in the Nave (Figure 2; Plates 1 and 2). An area of 20th century flagstones was removed (208) and 19th-century levelling deposits (201) associated with the raising of the existing floor excavated to a depth of c. 0.55 m below floor level (34.99 m aOD).

4.2.2 A grave cut (202) was revealed at the base of the southern section and was filled with a mixed sandy soil (204) containing disarticulated human remains, which was excavated to a depth of 34.66 m aOD. The ribs, right femur, and right humerus and ulna of an east west aligned inhumation (203) were exposed and overlain by an assumed ledger stone or stone flooring (205) of the pre-19th century Minster floor. There was no evidence of coffin fittings.

4.2.3 A brick wall (206) of the 19th-century heating system was constructed over the assumed ledger stone. Disarticulated human bones were revealed to the north of the grave and it is assumed that at least one additional inhumation lies at a deeper level.

4.2.4 All deposits were overlain by the 19th rubble filled levelling deposit (201), which also contained wood fragments, nails and decorative iron fragments of coffin furniture, sherds of glass, 19th century pottery and a large number of disarticulated human remains, representing an MNI of two.

### 4.3 Test pit 7

4.3.1 Test pit 7 was located in a changing room in the North Transept and measured 1.1 m by 0.8 m (Figure 3; Plate 3). A ledger stone (706) formed the existing flooring and, once removed, the test pit was excavated through rubble levelling deposit (704) to a depth of 0.85 m (34.78 m aOD). Excavation ceased when possible sandstone bedrock was reached (707). A sandstone wall foundation (701) was constructed on 707, the upper part of which lay at 54.3 m aOD. A section of 19th century brick wall and voids limited excavation to the east and west.

4.3.2 The assumed bedrock was overlain by wall 701, which was east west aligned, two courses high and bonded with a lime mortar. No joins or bonding could be seen in stone 707 but if not bedrock, feasibly the stone represented the lower part of wall 701.

4.3.3 Wall 701 was at least c. 0.5 m wide and over 0.7 m long, with the upper stone being c. 0.3 m high.

The wall was heavily truncated and assumed rubble in the southern section of the test pit could have represented continuation to the south and considerably wider wall. The wall may have formed part of the northern wall of the North Transept of the Norman Church or an internal division.

- 4.3.4 The levelling deposit (702) contained three iron coffin handles, fragments of iron decorative coffin furniture, iron nails, a clay pipe stem, and 19th century pottery. Redeposited human remains were also recovered including undiagnostic fragmented long bone shafts. A MNI of six individuals was calculated from two right adult femurs and four distinct sub-adult humerii.
- 4.3.5 Deposit 702 and wall 701 were truncated by a 19<sup>th</sup> century wall 703, that formed the western limits of a shaft containing electrical ducting.

#### **4.4 Test pit 9**

- 4.4.1 Test pit 9 was located in the north chapel to the south of the northern wall (Figure 4; Plates 4). The test pit measured 1.28 m by 1 m and was excavated through rubbly levelling deposits (904) to a depth of 35.19 aOD (0.73 m below floor level).
- 4.4.2 The levelling deposits overlay a mixed assumed grave soil cut by grave cut (902) containing the western end of a lead coffin (903). The coffin was aligned east to west and at least 0.8 m wide. Its full extent could not be determined.
- 4.4.3 The lower levels of the north chapel wall were revealed (906) with painted plaster evident (Plate 5). The wall contained irregular sized stones with the upper section of wall (907) being more regular; wall 906 and was most likely the foundations for 907 and was partly constructed from reclaimed masonry, although an earlier phase of wall must be considered.
- 4.4.4 A 19th-century brick footing (905) was revealed to the west of the grave and was of an uncertain function. The wall was a single skin and two courses high.
- 4.4.5 Levelling deposit 904 contained redeposited brick rubble, glass and fragmented disarticulated human remains.

#### **4.5 Test pit 10**

- 4.5.1 Test pit 10 was excavated against the external north chapel wall and measured 0.84 m by 0.8 m (Figure 5; Plate 6). Following the removal of a section of concrete path, excavation was carried out to a depth of c. 0.75 m below ground level (33.06 m aOD).
- 4.5.2 The foundations of the Minster's northern wall were seen to step out at c. 33.36 m aOD (1003) and again at the base of the test pit (1002). The foundations were trench built through natural reddy sandy clay (1001) and their full depth could not be ascertained. The north wall of the Minster (1004) was of a similar construction.

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- 4.5.3 A brick wall (1006) was revealed on the northern edge of the test pit and may be associated with a structure pre-dating the adjacent toilet block. The bricks were laid on a crude concrete foundation and were two courses high in a header bond.
- 4.5.4 The north wall and later structure were abutted and overlain by a mixed graveyard soil (1005) containing 19th century pottery, animal bone, clay pipe stems and disarticulated human remains. An MNI of two individuals was calculated.

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## 5. Human Remains

### 5.1 Skeleton 203

- 5.1.1 Skeleton 203 was partially exposed at the base of Test pit 2, with the individual largely survived beneath the section.
- 5.1.2 The right scapula, humerus and ulna were revealed, all with fused epiphyses and representing an adult. The right femur was also partially revealed, and vertebrae and ribs visible in section. The remains were disturbed and the ulna and right hand were not present.
- 5.1.3 A disarticulated adult left humerus and tibia were revealed on the same soil horizon.
- 5.1.4 The remains were not further recorded and remain in situ.

### 5.2 Disarticulated Bone

- 5.2.1 Disarticulated human remains were counted and a minimum number of individuals calculated for each test pit. These results are presented above in Section 4.

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## 6. Discussion and Conclusion

### 6.1 Summary

- 6.1.1 The test pits revealed articulated human remains and a lead coffin in Test pits 2 and 9 respectively at c. 35 m aOD (0.55 m below ground level). The graves were overlain by made ground associated with the raising of the Minster floor by George Gilbert Scott in the 1870s.
- 6.1.2 Sandstone natural deposit (707) was revealed at the base of Test pit 7 at 34.8 m aOD and overlain by a wall (701) which extended to 35.19 m aOD (c. 0.45 m below floor level). Wall (701) was aligned with the assumed location of the North Transept of the Norman Church, and, if not, the outer wall may have formed the base of an internal division. The confines of the test pit precluded further investigation. The wall was slightly askew, potentially due to truncation at its western and eastern ends and the top of the wall lay c. 0.20 m above the base of Gilbert Scott's work elsewhere in the Minster.
- 6.1.3 Test pit 10 identified the stepped foundations of the north wall of the Minster, but on site constraints meant that the foundations of the modern toilet block were not fully exposed. The Minster footings were seen to be cut into natural geology and continued beyond 33.06 m aOD.

### 6.2 Conclusion

- 6.2.1 No evidence of an earlier Minster floor was revealed in the three internal test pits, although a possible ledger stone or floor was seen in section above the inhumation in Test pit 2. However, as the stones did not continue throughout Test pit 2 it is considered likely that skeletal remains were previously revealed in the 1870s, and the stones placed over the individual so as not to further disturb the grave.
- 6.2.2 The current Minster floor is formed from reused ledger stones, which are likely to have originated from the pre 1870's floor. No ledger stone or floor was observed over the lead coffin in Test pit 9.
- 6.2.3 Elements of the Saxon Church are thought to lie beneath the north west pier of the present Tower and the west end of the North Aisle's footprint. The Norman Church is assumed to have re-used this pre-Conquest footprint prior to the rebuilding of the Church in the 15th century. The wall seen in Test pit 7, in the North Transept, was aligned with the assumed northern wall of the Norman North Transept (Figure 1), to the north of present North Aisle. The painted plaster seen in Test pit 9 may also originate from the Norman Church.
- 6.2.4 The assumed bedrock revealed in Test pit 7 was 1.6 m above the natural silty clay in Test pit 10, which although high is feasible considering the drop in ground level in the east of the



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Site.

- 6.2.5 A crude brick wall seen in Test pit 9 is likely to be associated with Gilbert Scott's work and a similar wall in Test pit 10 likely to be the base of a Victorian monument.

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## **7. Archive**

### **7.1 General**

7.1.1 The archive is currently stored at Ecus' Sheffield and Barnard Castle offices under project number 21584 and will be deposited with Rotherham Minster on completion of this work. An OASIS form (OASIS ID: ecusltd1-521213) has been uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service and a digital copy of this report submitted to the HER.

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## **8. Copyright**

### **8.1 Paper and Digital Archive**

8.1.1 The copyright and ownership of the paper and digital archive from the archaeological work will rest with Ecus. The originating body will deposit the material with the Rotherham Minster on completion of the contracted works, whereupon and to whom they will transfer title and/or licence the use of the records.

### **8.2 Report**

8.2.1 Full copyright of each report shall be retained by the originating body (the archaeological organisation undertaking the work) under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that the Client will be licensed: to use each report in all matters directly relating to the scheme; and to make each report available for public dissemination.

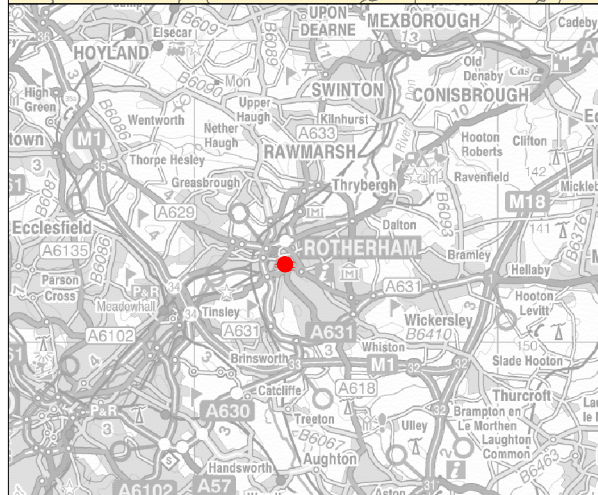
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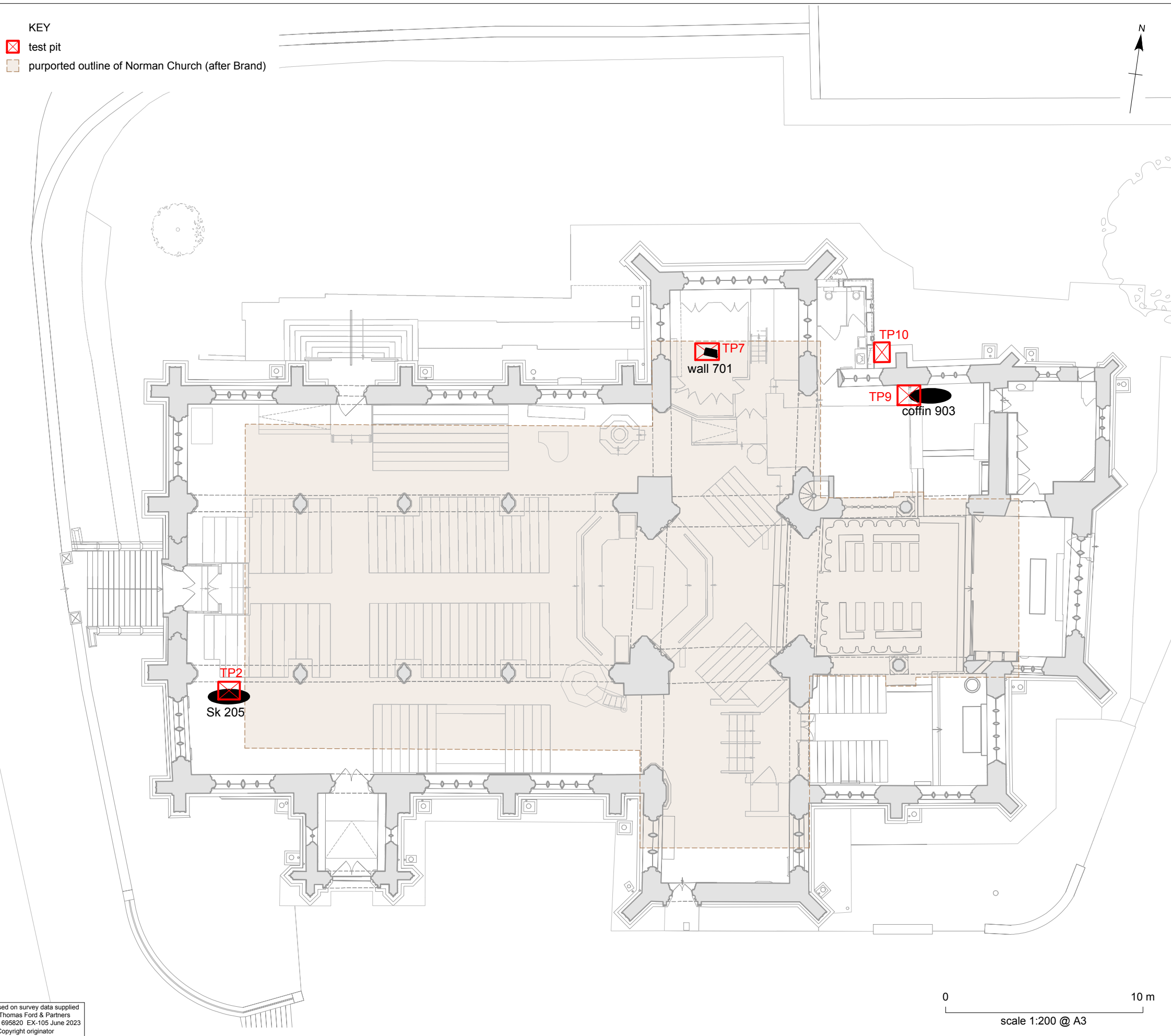
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## FIGURES



- KEY**
- X test pit
  - purported outline of Norman Church (after Brand)

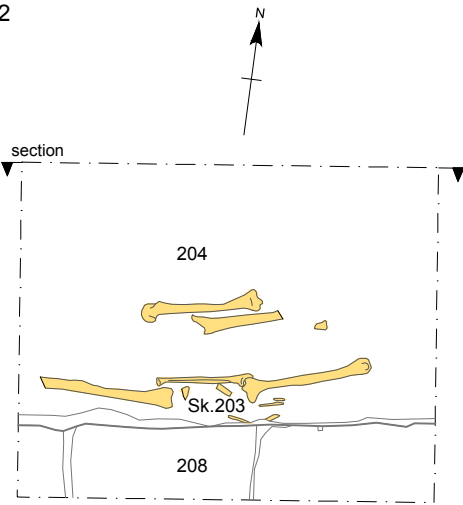


Rotherham Minster  
 Church Street  
 Rotherham  
 South Yorkshire  
 S60 1PD

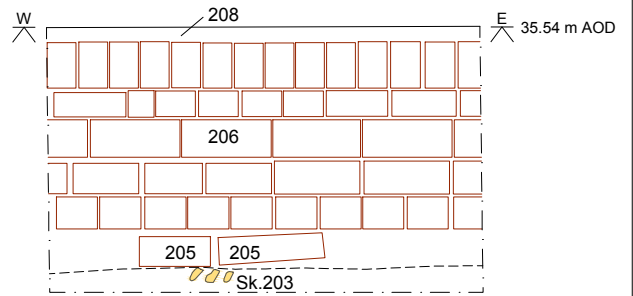
Figure 1: Site and test pit location

- KEY
- bone
  - stone
  - brick

Test Pit 2



South facing section, Test Pit 2



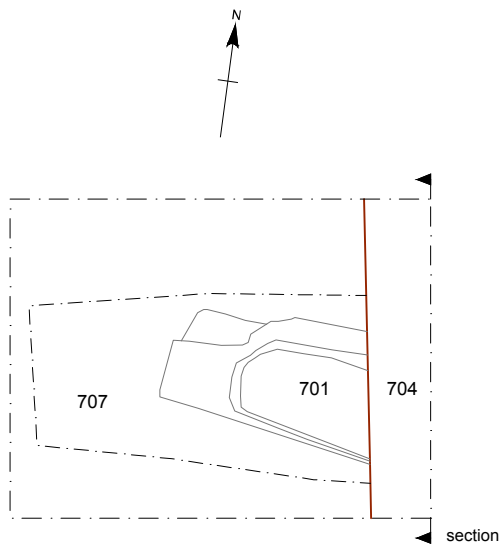
0 1 m  
plan and section scale 1:20 @ A4

Rotherham Minster: Test Pit 2 plan and section

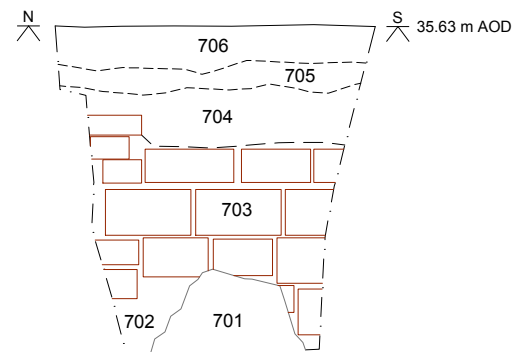
Figure 2

Test Pit 7

- KEY
- stone
  - brick



West facing section, Test Pit 7



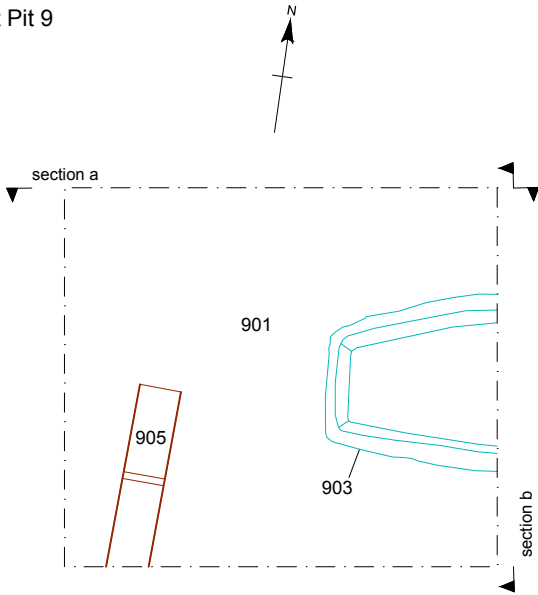
0 1 m  
plan and section scale 1:20 @ A4

Rotherham Minster: Test Pit 7 plan and section

Figure 3

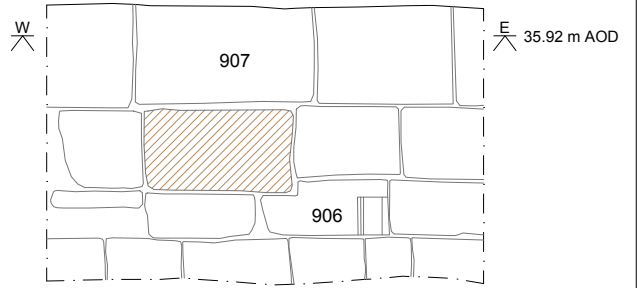
- KEY
- brick
  - lead coffin
  - painted plaster

Test Pit 9

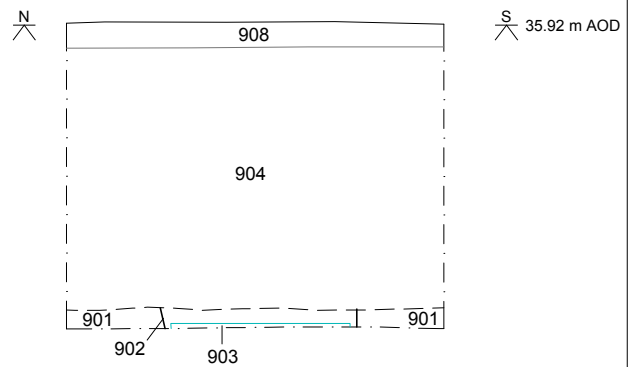


0 1 m  
plan and section scale 1:20 @ A4

a. South facing section



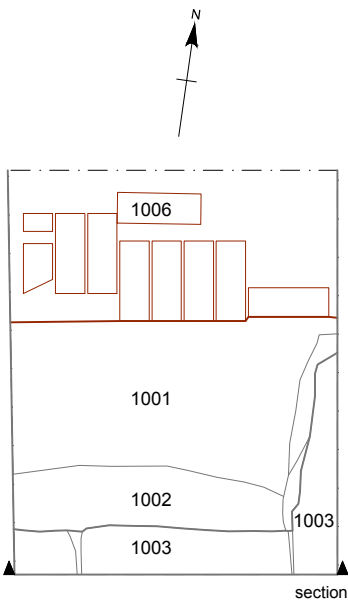
b. West facing section



Rotherham Minster: Test Pit 9 plan and sections

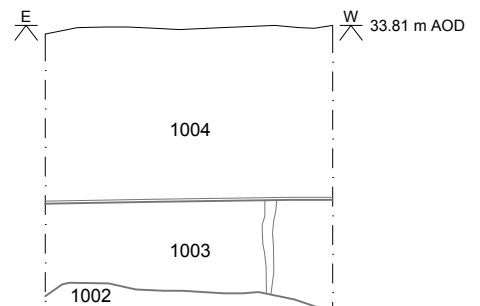
Figure 4

Test Pit 10



0 1 m  
plan and section scale 1:20 @ A4

North facing section



Rotherham Minster: Test Pit 10 plan and section

Figure 5



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## PLATES



© ECUS 2023

Test Pit 2 looking south

Plate 1



© ECUS 2023

Test Pit 2 looking east

Plate 2



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Test Pit 7 looking east

Plate 3



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Test Pit 9 looking east

Plate 4



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Test Pit 9 looking north

Plate 5



© ECUS 2023

Test Pit 10 looking east

Plate 6



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Coffin furniture

Plate 7



© ECUS 2023

Coffin furniture

Plate 8



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Artefacts

Plate 9

## Appendix 1: Context Descriptions

Context no.	Type	TP	Description	Interpretation	Bulk finds
201	Deposit	02	Rubble of Test Pit 2. Colour: brownish orange. Composition: fine silty sand. Inclusions: moderate medium sub-angular platy broken sand stone, evenly distributed.	Levelling deposit	
202	Cut	02	Grave cut of Test Pit 2. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: fine silty sand. Inclusions: h burial mod preservation.	Grave cut	
203	Skeleton	02	Adult skeleton		
204	Fill	02	Fill of grave of Test Pit 2. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: very dry, very loose.	Grave fill	
205	Deposit	02	Broken ledger stone of Test Pit 2. Colour: mid greyish white. Composition: solid lower floor surface.		
206	Structure	02	Victorian brick wall of Test Pit 2. Colour: dark reddish brown. Composition: brick wall.	Wall	
207	Deposit	02	Victorian rubble of Test Pit 2. Colour: dark reddish orange. Composition: brick surface.	Levelling deposit	
208	Deposit	02	18th century floor of Test Pit 2. Colour: light greyish white. Composition: stone surface.	Redeposited floor	
701	Structure	07	Stone wall	Wall	
702	Structure	07	Concrete foundation	Foundation	
703	Structure	07	19 <sup>th</sup> century brick wall for heating ducts	Wall	
704	Deposit	07	19 <sup>th</sup> century rubble filled levelling layer	Levelling deposit	

705	Structure	07	Concrete bedding layer	Concrete	
706	Structure	07	Sandstone ledger stone	Floor	
707	Deposit	07	Possible natural sandstone bedrock	Natural	
901	Deposit	09	Ruble deposit of Test Pit 9. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: very dry, loose. Inclusions: loose sand + stone rubble.	Mixed grave soil	
902	Deposit	09	Grave cut of Test Pit 9. Colour: dark orangey brown. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: very loose. Inclusions: frequent medium sub-angular platy stone build rubble, h bone, evenly distributed.	Mid most layer above the lead coffin, contains a mixture of stone building materials, red brick, possible medieval sheet glass, ceramic material and human bone. Highly disturbed layer of mixed materials. Most likely affected by ground movement and the 1870s restoration work	Bone, Glass, CBM
903	Deposit	09	Lead coffin of Test Pit 9. Colour: greyish white.	Coffin	
904	Deposit	09	Redeposited rubble of Test Pit 09. Colour: mid brown. Composition: sandy silt. Inclusions: moderate sub-angular stone rubble and brown sand.	Levelling deposit	
905	Structure	09	Victorian wall of Test Pit 9. Colour: orangey red. Composition: brick.	Wall	
906	Structure	09	Minster wall foundations	Wall	
907	Structure	09	Minster wall foundations	Wall	
908	Deposit	09	19th century floor of Test Pit 9.	Floor	
1001	Deposit	10	Natural of Test Pit 10. Colour: mid pinkish red. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.	Natural deposit	
1002	Structure	10	Foundation wall of Test Pit 10.	Offset foundation	
1003	Structure	10	Footing of Test Pit 10.	Foundation footing	
1004	Structure	10	Minster wall of Test Pit 10.	Minster wall	



1005	Fill	10	Placed deposit of Test Pit 10. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: occasional rubble, evenly distributed.	Fill of construction trench (not seen) with inclusions of rubble and old building material. In the fill was found pottery shreds, animal bones, clay pipes and disarticulated human remains( fibula, tibia, tarsal, metatarsal, phalanx and 1st rib) possible of more than one individual. MNI 2.	Pot, Bone, Clay pipe, Metal, Wood, Worked stone
1006	Deposit	10	18th-19th wall	Post medieval brick wall	

