

TODWICK MANOR HOUSE, TODWICK,
ROTHERHAM, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number 13231

Archaeological Evaluation





**TODWICK MANOR HOUSE, TODWICK, ROTHERHAM,
SOUTH YORKSHIRE,
SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT NO. 13231**

Archaeological Evaluation

Prepared for:

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QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	78360	ACCESSION CODE	-	CLIENT CODE	-
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.		NGR	449810 384247		

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*** I= INTERNAL DRAFT E= EXTERNAL DRAFT F= FINAL**

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Archaeological Evaluation

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Clarke to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Todwick Manor House, Manor Drive, Todwick, Rotherham, South Yorkshire ('the Site', NGR 449810 384247). The Manor House lies wholly within the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) boundary of Todwick Manor House moated site (SAM no. 13231). The programme of archaeological works was required to assess the impact of a proposed two-storey and single-storey rear extension and was undertaken under the terms of Scheduled Monument Consent.

The Site is located to the north of Manor Drive on a moated medieval site within Todwick. The 'old manor house' was retained on the site until 1947 when it was demolished. Remains relating to a medieval manorial complex are thought to underlie the present house and gardens.

The area of the proposed extension is covered by hard paving, positioned to the north and east of the main house and garage. Two trenches measuring 3m x 2m and 4m x 1.5m were excavated within the area to investigate the presence or absence of archaeology in the footprint of the proposed extension.

Trench 1, located in the northern area of the proposed extension, identified the foundations of a stone wall. This wall appears to be the western extent of a northern range of the 'old manor house', depicted on the 1892 OS map. The wall lay 1.06m below ground level and was insubstantial, suggestive of a later phase post-medieval extension or lean-to against the west of the north range. The remainder of deposits recorded within Trench 1 were of 19th century in date.

Trench 2, located in the south-eastern area of the proposed extension, revealed an earlier 20th-century surface of bricks overlying 18th- to 19th-century deposits. The latter deposits overlay possible medieval or early post-medieval activity, 0.8m below ground level (bgl), with a small pit or post-hole, containing 15th- to 16th-century Coal Measures Purple ware, cut through a shallow rubble deposit.

In trenches 1 and 2 sterile clay deposits were observed at the base of the trenches, probably upcast material from the construction of the moat, or natural geology.

Given that the foundations of the proposed development will impact down to at least 1m bgl it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief be carried out during groundworks so that any further archaeological remains within the Site can be accurately recorded. The scope of any further works will be determined by English Heritage and agreed with SYAS. The archive from the evaluation work will be deposited with Rotherham Museum in due course.

The archive from the works is currently retained by Wessex Archaeology and will be deposited with Rotherham Museum in due course.

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Archaeological Evaluation

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Mr and Mrs D Clarke for commissioning the project. Jim McNeil of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, Keith Miller and Dr Andy Hammon both of English Heritage are thanked for their help and advice.

Richard O'Neill managed the project for Wessex Archaeology. The fieldwork was directed by Lucy Dawson. Analysis and report compilation was by Lucy Dawson and Grace Corbett with illustrations by Chris Breeden.

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Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Clarke (hereafter 'the client') to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Todwick Manor House, Manor Drive, Todwick, Rotherham, South Yorkshire ('the Site', NGR 449810 384247) (Figure 1). The work was required to assess the impact of a proposed two storey and single storey rear extension.

1.1.2 The strategy for the archaeological evaluation was set out within a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Wessex Archaeology (Wessex Archaeology, 2011) and approved by Keith Miller and Dr Andy Hammon of English Heritage and Jim McNeil of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS). Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) was granted for the work by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport.

1.2 The Site, location and geology

1.2.1 The Site (centred on NGR 449810 384247) is located within Todwick, 11 miles east-south-east of Sheffield. The Site lies to the north of Manor Drive, north-east of the Church of St Peter and St Paul, on a moated medieval site (SAM No. 13231).

1.2.2 The underlying geology is Pennine middle coal measures with interbedded grey mudstone, siltstone, pale grey sandstone and coal seams (British Geological Survey, Sheet 100 - Sheffield).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were to:

- determine, as far as reasonable possible, the extent, nature, date, chronology and significance of surviving archaeological remains within the Site;
- to contribute to the assessment and understanding of the results of the 1999 fieldwork;
- to inform the Client's future proposals for building an extension.

2.2 Objectives

2.2.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to:

- to identify and record the complete stratigraphic sequence from topsoil down to natural deposits (if practicable);
- to identify and previously identified deposits or structures that may be further investigated using current archaeological techniques;
- to prepare a deposit model (with heights OD).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Trial Trenching

3.1.1 Evaluation works were carried out according to the methodology below, the principles of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct, current industry best practice (Institute for Archaeologists 2008) and recent English Heritage (2011) guidelines on moats, ponds and ornamental lakes in the historic environment.

3.2 Evaluation Areas

3.2.1 Two areas were proposed for evaluation, shown on **Figure 1**.

Trench	Size	Rationale
1	6m ² 3m x 2m	To investigate the presence/absence of archaeology in the footprint of the proposed extension
2	6m ² 4m x 1.5m	To investigate the presence/absence of archaeology in the footprint of the proposed extension

3.2.2 All excavations were directly supervised by a suitably experienced professional archaeologist from Wessex Archaeology. The excavation areas were set out using GPS. The trenches were machine excavated down to the first archaeological horizon. Thereafter all excavation was by hand.

3.2.3 Written and drawn records were made of the stratigraphy of the trenches. Full written and drawn records of all excavated contexts were made in accordance with best archaeological practice.

3.2.4 All archaeological features were related to the Ordnance Survey Datum. Survey was undertaken using a GPS system. All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. Each excavated context appears on at least one detailed plan at 1:20 scale and one section at 1:10 and coordinated onto the overall site plan. A full photographic record was maintained using both colour transparencies and black and white negatives (on 35mm film) and digital media. The photographic record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features.

3.3 Copyright

3.3.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual

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4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Introduction

Prehistoric and Roman

- 4.1.1 Possible Iron Age or Roman boundary and enclosure ditches visible as cropmarks on air photographs are known to the north of Todwick. Two Roman coins are also recorded as having been found in the Todwick area.

Anglo-Saxon

- 4.1.2 Todwick is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as 'Tatewic', where the Saxon lord, Ragnaldr, had no less than 12 carucates. Parts of the present Grade II* listed church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul date back to the 11th century, including the red sandstone nave (Ryder 1982).

Medieval (1066-1499)

- 4.1.3 After the conquest, Todwick was given to the Earl of Mortain and in 1086 it was held of the Earl by Richard. There were 11 villeins, 2 freemen and 5 smallholders sharing 5½ plough teams. In 1284 the villa of Todwick was held by John de Horbury from Thomas Furnival, John's father having obtained the estate from the previous lords, the Tortemaynes.
- 4.1.4 By 1303, Sir Edmund Wasteneys was holding Todwick from Thomas Furnival. The resident lords of Todwick were the St. Paul family who seem to have taken their name from the dedication of Todwick church. A chantry chapel of Our Lady of Todwick was founded within the church in 1328 by George Westeneys to pray for the soul of Sir Edmund Wasteneys. Hardolf Wasteneys of Hedon was made a baronet by James I and his grandson, Sir Edward Wasteneys, sold Todwick to Thomas Osborne, the first Duke of Leeds, in 1677. A relative of the Wasteneys family continued to live in Todwick and in 1743 two families of this name are recorded as living in the cottage upon the waste. The line died out with the death of Thomas Wasteneys in 1902.
- 4.1.5 The current development Site sits on a moated medieval site (SAM No. 13231) to the north-east of the church. A medieval manor house is thought to have existed here. Map evidence (1854-1947) identifies this as a long rectangular building to the northeast of the present Manor House building, with smaller buildings to the east. However, there may be further structural remains beneath the current modern residence. The rectangular building was demolished in the mid-20th century. The present building first appears on the Ordnance Survey 1892 map and has retained its form since then. The island itself measures c.80m along the east, west and south sides and c. 50m along the north. Surrounding the island is a largely water-filled moat, filled in and partially built over to the west and south-west on the 1892 and later mapping. This widens from c. 15m to c. 20m in the north-east corner where it

is thought to have included an integral fishpond. The original entrance may have been across the centre of the south arm of the moat. Two wells are associated with the site, one on the island, south-east of the present house, and one in the field east of the monument.

- 4.1.6 The site of the medieval Abbots House is now occupied by Old Hall Farm, which dates from the 17th century, to the north of Todwick.
- 4.1.7 Roche Abbey had a grange at Todwick, land having been given to the abbey soon after its foundation by Ralf Tortemaynes. His son William gave the monks a wood at Todwick and confirmed their right to pasture 80 sheep on the common. The abbey also received grants of land at Todwick from Nicholas de St Paul and his son William.
- 4.1.8 Ordnance Survey mapping shows a distinctive pattern of wide strip fields radiating west from the historic core of Todwick probably resulting from the post medieval piecemeal enclosure of a former open field.

Post-medieval (1500-1800) and Modern (1801 to date)

- 4.1.9 At the dissolution of the monasteries (1536-1541) the grange was valued at £5 10s 8d [£5.53] a year. Todwick Grange and the Abbot's House were sold to William Ramsden and others who in turn sold the estate to Sir Arthur Darcy of Aston. The Darceys held it until 1776 when the Earl of Holderness sold the grange to William Fox. The grange remained in the hands of the Colton-Fox family until the Second World War. After the war the house was used for a time as administrative headquarters by the National Coal Board. It was then purchased by Sheffield City Council for use as a care centre for teenagers, but closed in 1990.
- 4.1.10 In 1743 the rector recorded that there were 32 families in the parish. In 1801 the population of Todwick stood at 177. There was no school at Todwick until 1868 when the rector prevailed upon the Duke of Leeds to give ½ acre as the site for a school. The present school was erected in 1968 and the original became the village hall, which was completely refurbished in 1991. By the end of the century the population of Todwick had risen to 311 and by 1961 it had reached 398. As a result of the building of new houses in the parish, the population more than quadrupled to 1,557 in 1971 and 1,661 in 1981, but then fell slightly to 1,639 in 1991.

4.2 Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.2.1 Previous archaeological monitoring during groundworks for a conservatory on the current Site revealed 19th to 20th-century layers overlying undated deposits thought to represent up-cast from construction of the moat (Allen 1999).
- 4.2.2 Geophysical survey and excavation work carried out on a site to the south-east of the church in 1997 identified three field boundary ditches containing 12th-century to 14th-century pottery, ridge and furrow earthworks and a 16th-century ore roasting hearth (SYAS 1999).

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Trench locations are shown on **Figure 1**. The location of the trenches differs slightly from those set out in the WSI (WA 2011); trenches were moved due to the presence of services and excavation machine manoeuvrability restrictions. Trench 1 was located to the north of the area, and excavated in an east north east to west south west orientation. Trench 2 was positioned in a northwest-southeast orientation to the southeast of the area.

5.1.2 The following sections provide a summary of the information held in the site archive. Observed features and contexts for each trench are contained in **Appendix 2**, and referred to in the text as bold numbers.

5.2 Results

Trench 1 (Figure 2, Plate 1)

5.2.1 A stone surface consisting of patio slabs **1000** lay above yellow bedding sand **1001**. A further concrete layer **1004** was observed below this, which lay above a sandstone rubble layer **1005** and a layer of clinker **1006**. A lead pipe **1002** was observed at 0.3m below ground level (bgl) and was associated with a backfill deposit **1009** and further bedding sand **1003**.

5.2.2 A dark brown silty clay deposit **1007** contained tile, rubble and animal bone and was located 0.5-0.9m bgl. A compact demolition layer **1010** was found beneath this consisting of pink sandstone rubble.

5.2.3 Positioned within the northeast corner beneath **1010**, running in a north-south alignment, were the foundations of a sandstone wall **1011**, 1.06m bgl. This wall appears to be the western extent of a northern range of the 'old manor house', depicted on the 1892 OS map. No bonding material was observed and only one course survives bedded in sterile clay, 1.7m in length north to south. The wall was insubstantial, suggestive of a later phase extension or lean-to against the west of the north range.

5.2.4 The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.2m bgl at which sterile yellow clay **1012** was encountered, either redeposited natural upcast from the moat construction or natural geology.

Trench 2 (Figure 3, Plate 2)

5.2.5 A stone surface consisting of patio slabs **2000** lay above yellow bedding sand **2001**. A further concrete/tarmac layer **2002** was observed below this, which lay above dark, silty clay soil **2003** at 0.18-0.30m bgl.

5.2.6 An earlier 20th-century surface of bricks **2004** and associated bedding layer **2005** was located approximately 0.20m bgl, within the south-eastern half of the trench. This consisted of machine made, frogged red bricks. Below this were 18th -19th-century deposits, similar to those in trench 1, including an orange sandstone rubble layer **2006** and dark silty clay soil **2007** with inclusions of brick, tile and pottery at 0.52-0.80m bgl.

- 5.2.7 A sub-circular lens of red sand **2008** was identified through which a circular feature **2011** was cut. The feature was v-shaped in profile, 0.15m deep and filled with mid brown silty clay **2012** with several sherds of 15th- to 16th-century Coal Measures Purple ware pottery. The lens of sand lay within a shallow layer of compacted disturbed natural and pink sandstone rubble **2009**.
- 5.2.8 The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.14m; at 0.88m bgl layer 2009 overlay yellow grey clay **2010**, either redeposited natural upcast from the moat construction or natural geology.

6 FINDS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Ceramics (35 fragments) and animal bone (125 fragments) were recovered from the evaluation works. The animal bone was mostly cattle bone from a relatively recent 19th-century context (**1007**) and was therefore quantified only.

6.2 Ceramics by Dr C. Cumberpatch

- 6.2.1 The pottery assemblage from the archaeological evaluation at Todwick consisted of thirty-five sherds of pottery weighing 472 grams and represented a maximum of eight vessels. The data are summarised in **Appendix 2**.
- 6.2.2 Only one sherd of pottery was recovered from Trench 1. This was a small piece of Cane Coloured ware of 19th century date. It was accompanied by a fragment of roof tile which appeared to be of a similar date.
- 6.2.3 In Trench 2, Context 2012 produced the earliest sherds in the assemblage, parts of the base of a jar or jug in the local Coal Measures Purple fabric. Coal Measures ware was manufactured in at least two potteries in South Yorkshire located at Rawmarsh near Rotherham and at Firsby Hall Farm. Details of the sites and the pottery have been published elsewhere (Hayfield and Buckland 1989, Cumberpatch 2004) and the vessel from Todwick is an excellent example of the type of pottery produced at these sites during the 15th and 16th centuries. These robust utilitarian wares occur on a wide variety of sites throughout Yorkshire and Lincolnshire and appear to have complemented the tablewares produced in the Humberware potteries of eastern Yorkshire. They form part of the shift away from traditional medieval style wares and are a recognisable part of the post-medieval tradition which emerges from c.1450. The precise date range of the transition between the earlier Coal Measures Whiteware and the later Coal Measures Purple ware has yet to be established with any precision but it certainly occurred at around the time of the emergence of Cistercian ware and the first Midlands Purple wares. A discussion of the nature and significance of this transformation in pottery styles can be found elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2003).
- 6.2.4 Unstratified material from Trench 2 included a small group of mid-18th to later 19th century sherds including a fragment of Creamware and possible sherds of Pearlware.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Summary of presence and survival within the Site

- 7.1.1 Two evaluation trenches excavated within the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) boundary of Todwick Manor House moated site (SAM no. 13231) identified archaeological activity dating from at least the 15th-16th century onwards.
- 7.1.2 In trenches 1 and 2 sterile clay deposits were observed at the base of the trenches, probably upcast material from the construction of the moat, or natural geology.
- 7.1.3 Late medieval or early post-medieval activity was represented by a small pit in trench 2, located at 0.80m bgl, and a rubble deposit through which it was cut. The pit contained 15th -16th century Coal Measures Purple ware ceramics.
- 7.1.4 In trench 1 the foundations of a stone wall, of probable post-medieval date, lay outside of the footprint of the proposed house extension. This wall appears to be the western extent of a northern range of the 'old manor house', depicted on the 1892 OS map. The wall appeared to be insubstantial, suggestive of a later phase extension or lean-to against the west of the north range.
- 7.1.5 Within both trenches were rubble and backfill layers containing 18th- to 20th-century material including bricks, tile and ceramics. An earlier 20th-century surface of bricks, located approximately 0.20m bgl, lay within the south-eastern half of trench 2.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Statement of impact

- 8.1.1 The foundations of the proposed development will impact down to at least 1m bgl. Late medieval or early post-medieval archaeological remains have been identified from 0.80m bgl therefore further archaeological remains may be encountered during the development. These remains may include further evidence relating to the original manor house and later development and settlement of the Site.
- 8.1.2 The section of foundation wall exposed during the evaluation is located outside the footprint of the proposed extension; this does not however preclude associated evidence being located within the footprint.

8.2 Recommendations

- 8.2.1 The evaluation has confirmed the presence of late medieval or early post-medieval remains on Site as well as later demolition and made ground layers. The wall footing identified in Trench 1, 1.06m bgl, corresponds with the western extent of a northern range of the 'old manor house', depicted on the 1892 OS map.
- 8.2.2 It is considered that, in accordance with regional and national planning policy, further archaeological work will be required. Given that the foundations of the proposed development will impact down to at least 1m bgl it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief be carried out during groundworks so that any further archaeological remains within the Site can be accurately recorded.

- 8.2.3 The scope of any further works will be determined by English Heritage and agreed with SYAS. The archive from the evaluation work will be deposited with Rotherham Museum in due course.

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9.2 Cartographic Sources

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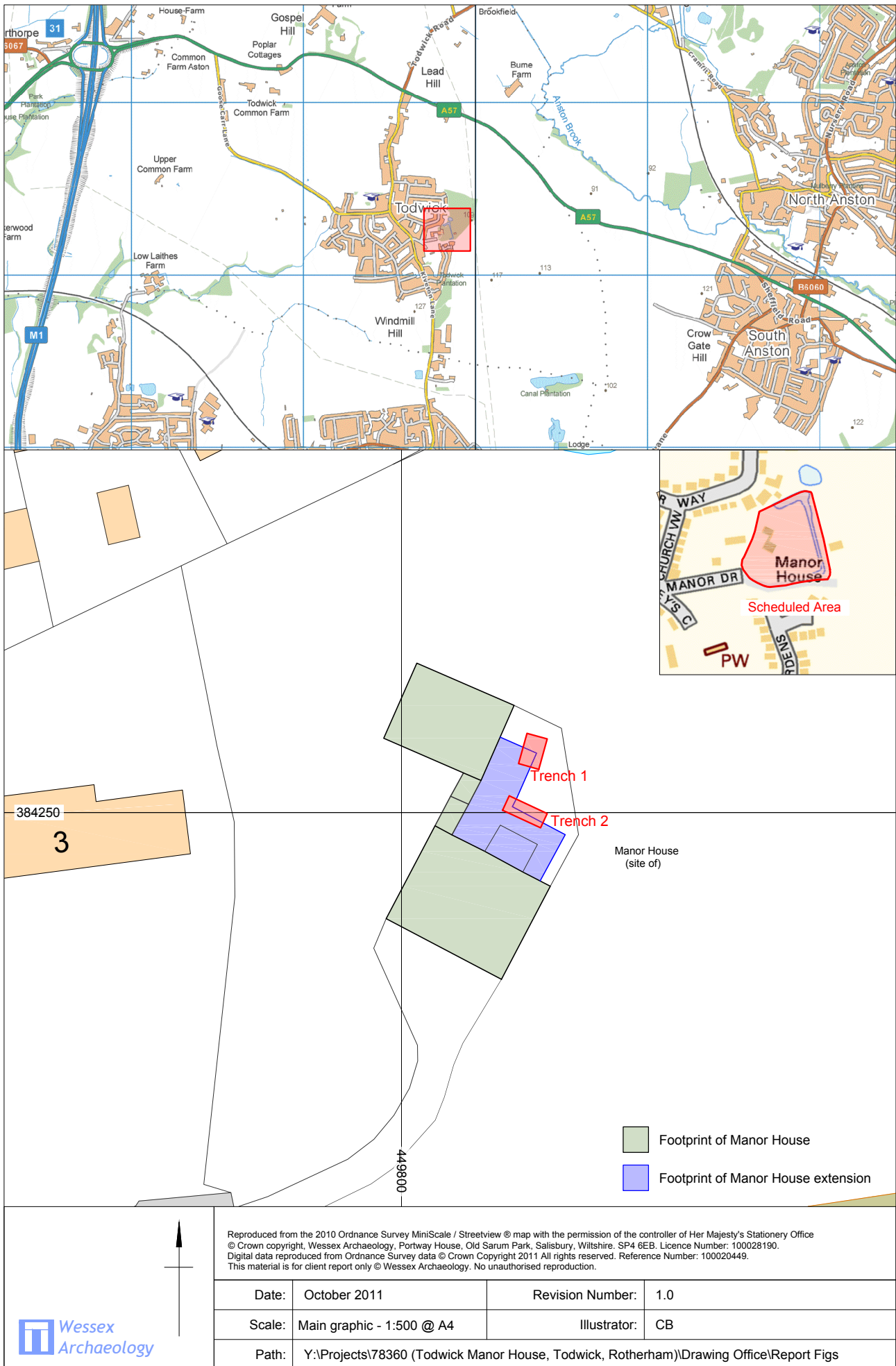
10 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1 (3m x 2m)			
Depth (m) bgl	Context	Description	Interpretation
0-0.05	1000	Patio slabs	Surface
0.05-0.1	1001	Yellow sand	Bedding layer
0.3	1002	Lead pipe running NE-SW	Pipe
0.2-0.4	1003	Bedding sand around lead pipe	Bedding layer
0.1-0.24	1004	Concrete layer	Surface
0.24-0.42	1005	Sandstone rubble	Rubble
0.42-0.5	1006	Clinker	Clinker
0.5-0.9	1007	Dark brown silty clay with rubble, tile, animal bone, pottery	Made ground
0.42-0.7	1008	Cut for lead pipe	Cut
0.42-0.64	1009	Backfill of [1008]	Backfill
0.9-1.14	1010	Pink sandstone rubble, very compact	Demolition layer
1.06-1.2	1011	Pink sandstone wall running N-S across E corner of trench, no mortar	Wall
1.2+	1012	Yellow clay	Redeposited natural or geology

Trench 2 (4m x 1.5m)			
Depth (m) bgl	Context	Description	Interpretation
0-0.05	2000	Patio slabs	Surface
0.05-0.1	2001	Sand bedding	Bedding layer
0.1-0.2	2002	Concrete/tarmac layer	Surface
0.18-0.3	2003	Dark silty clay	Made ground
0.2-0.3	2004	Brick surface, machine made, frogged bricks	Surface
0.3-0.36	2005	Clinker bedding	Bedding layer
0.36-0.52	2006	Orange sandstone rubble	Rubble
0.52-0.8	2007	Dark silty clay with bricks, tiles and pottery	Made ground
0.78-0.84	2008	Red sand lens in 2009	Shallow lens
0.80-0.88	2009	Compacted yellow-grey silty clay with pink sandstone	Layer of redeposited natural and sandstone fragments
0.88-1.14	2010	Yellow-grey silty clay with sandstone gravel	Redeposited natural or geology
0.8-0.95	2011	V-shaped cut of pit, circular in plan	Cut of small pit
0.8-0.95	2012	Mid-brown silty clay containing several ceramic sherds	Fill of [2011]

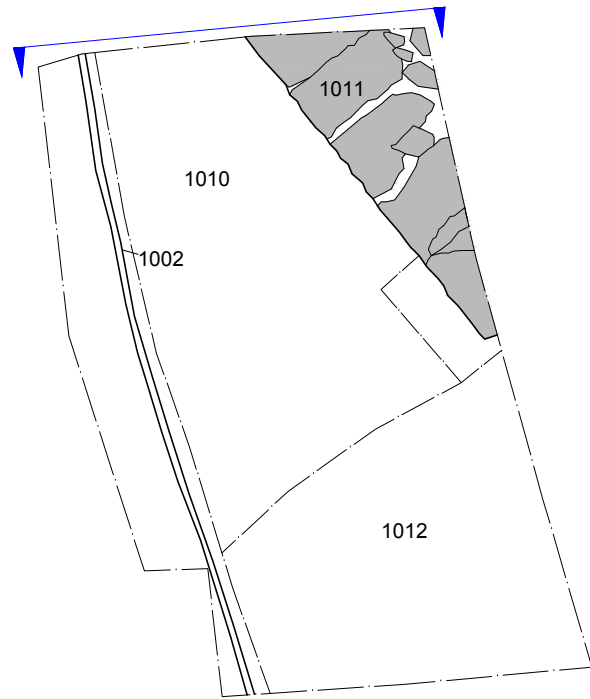
APPENDIX 2: POTTERY

Trench	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	1007	Cane Coloured ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1	1007	Roof tile	1	74	1	Fragment	Roof tile	U/Dec	Recent	
2	2012	Coal Measures Purple ware	27	368	1	Base & body	Jug/jar	Patchy purple glaze ext	C15th – C16th	Typical CMP vessel; freshly broken
2	U/S	?Pearlware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
2	U/S	BSGSW	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped star motifs ext	C19th	
2	U/S	Creamware	1	7	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
2	U/S	TP Whiteware	2	6	1	Rim	Hollow ware	TP Chinese landscape	MC19th	Fine quality TP design int & ext; could be a late Pearlware
2	U/S	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Grey-green printed design ext	M – LC19th	
		Total	35	472	8					

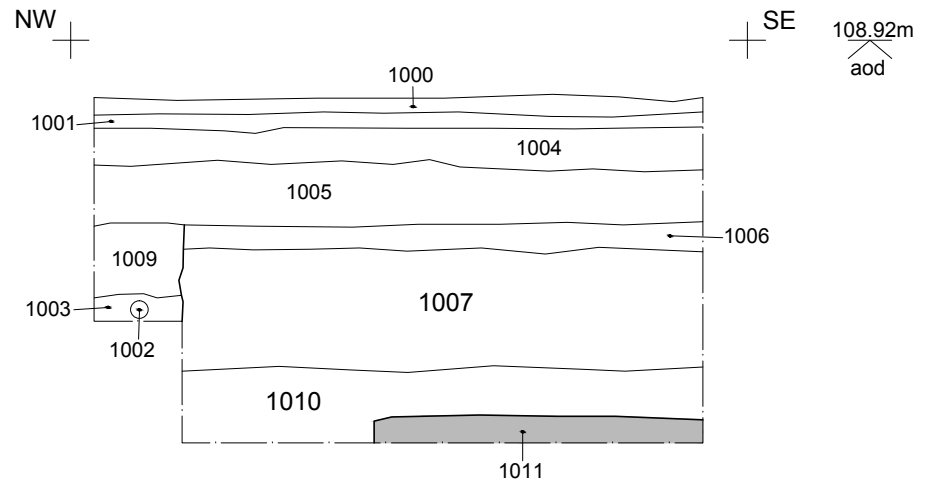


Site location

Figure 1



Plan of trench 2 1:40



South-east facing section along north-west edge of trench 1 1:25

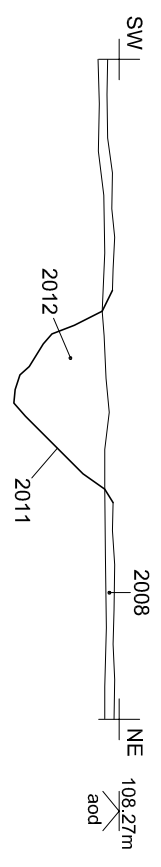


North facing photograph of north-west end of trench 1

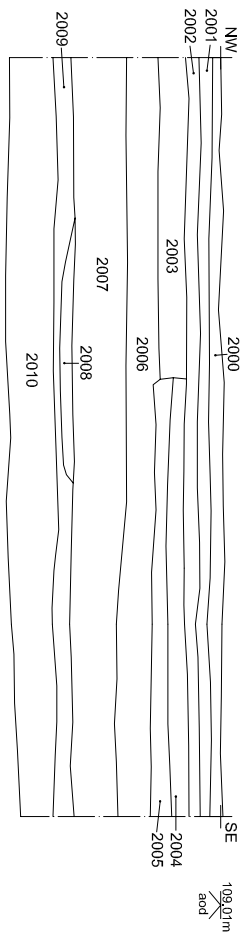


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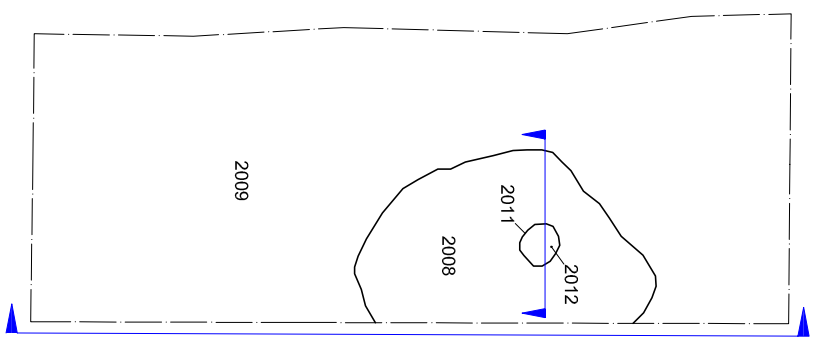
Date:	October 2011	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	As described @ A4	Illustrator:	CB
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South-east facing section through feature 2011 1:10



South-west facing section along north-east edge of trench 2 1:25



Plan of trench 2 1:40



North-west facing photograph of feature 2011 and deposit 2008



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