



# The Minster Church of All Saints Rotherham, South Yorkshire

Structural and Archaeological Watching Brief



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## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Walker Cunnington Architects, on behalf of the Minster Church of All Saints, to carry out a structural and archaeological watching brief at the Minster Church of All Saints, Rotherham, South Yorkshire. The watching brief was undertaken to monitor works associated with the proposed installation of new heating pipes running from the Boiler House, located under the Clergy Vestry, through a series of under floor ducts dispersed throughout the Minster.

A series of significant structural and archaeological features were identified and recorded during the watching brief including possible remains of a Saxon doorway beneath the north-east pier of the crossing/tower. This feature had already been recorded in various documents including the Corpus of Romanesque Sculpture in Britain and Ireland's database. The database comprises other evidence of the Norman Church within the present structure including a bevelled plinth, also recorded during the watching brief, within the south wall of the Chancel.

The watching brief also identified architectural fragments, possibly of the Norman Church, reused as foundation of the North Chapel/Organ Chamber. Moreover, a possible column drum was recorded acting as part of the foundation of the south-east pier of the crossing/tower.

Evidence of the external east wall of the 15th century Perpendicular North Chapel/Organ Chamber was identified within a brick blocking wall of the Boiler House, albeit with substantial truncation.

Two reused fragments of post-medieval ledger stones were identified within the base of a heating duct which was built in the 1870s. Of note was an intact burial barrel vault which was incorporated into the construction of the ducts. This vault may date to the late 18th or early 19th century.

An interesting stone wall was identified within the Chancel although its character and date was not ascertained. Nevertheless, the wall extends further east beyond the exposed duct and may have been standing up from a former lower ground level.

Five disarticulated human bones were recovered from within the ducts which were recorded on site. All recorded bones have been retained by the Minster for future reburial. The presence of the disarticulated bones was due to previous disturbance, most likely during the 1870s restoration work.

The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield under the project code 118450. The archive deposition is to be confirmed in due course with Clifton Park Museum and Rotherham Archives, and an OASIS form will be submitted at the time of deposition.

## Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork was directed by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano. This report was written by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano and edited by Lucy Dawson. The project was managed by Lucy Dawson on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



# The Minster Church of All Saints Rotherham, South Yorkshire

## Structural and Archaeological Watching Brief

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Walker Cunnington Architects, on behalf of the Minster Church of All Saints (hereafter 'the Client'), to carry out a structural and archaeological watching brief at the Minster Church of All Saints, Rotherham, South Yorkshire (hereafter 'the Site'), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 442841, 392879 (**Figure 1**). The Minster Church of All Saints is a Grade I listed building (National Heritage List Entry (NHLE) No. 1132733).

1.1.2 The watching brief was recommended by the Diocese of Sheffield to monitor both structural and below-ground works associated with the proposed installation of new heating pipes running from the Boiler House, located under the Clergy Vestry, through a series of under floor ducts dispersed throughout the Minster (**Figure 2**).

1.1.3 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2017) which was based on current Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and Historic England guidance (CIfA 2014a-e; Historic England 2015 and 2016). The WSI was submitted to and approved by Walker Cunnington Architects and the Archdeacon or the Diocesan Advisory Committee of the Diocese of Sheffield prior to the commencement of works.

1.1.4 The watching brief was undertaken over intermittent visits between 5th December 2017 and 11th April 2018.

#### 1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, to interpret the results within their local and regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

#### 1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The Site is situated in the centre of the town of Rotherham, South Yorkshire, and surrounded by garden areas which in turn are bounded by buildings along Bridgeway and All Saints' Square to the north, High Street to the south, College Street to the east and Church Street to the west. The Site lies at an overall height of 30 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.3.2 The underlying geology comprises sedimentary Mexborough Rock – Sandstone bedrock which was formed approximately 309 to 310 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period (British Geological Survey).

## 1.4 Archaeological and historical context

### *General*

- 1.4.1 The name of Rotherham derives from the British 'Celtic' term *rother*, meaning 'chief river', and the Old English *ham*, meaning a village or homestead (English Place-name Society). The town appears to have been established during the early medieval period and was recorded as *Rodreham* in the 1086 Domesday survey. Rotherham developed as a market town during the medieval period, with a typical street plan of the period, featuring a long 'burgage plot' of land behind a narrow street frontage. The boundaries of many of these remained extant throughout the post-medieval period and were shown along Doncaster Gate on the 1774 Map of Rotherham Town Centre.
- 1.4.2 Comprehensive historic account is provided within the Rotherham Town Centre Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council (RMBC) 2006).

### *The Minster Church of All Saints*

- 1.4.3 The following is a brief summary of the history of the Minster, taken from the Church of England website (<http://www.rotherhamminster.co.uk/index.htm>).
- 1.4.4 The Parish Church began as a small Saxon church in the 10th century, and progressed to a larger Norman structure, before developing into the present Perpendicular Church in the 15th century.
- 1.4.5 The interior of the Minster has undergone many alterations throughout its history, however, the return stalls of the medieval Chancel remain with poppy heads depicting the major characters of the Annunciation and the Nativity. The organ retains the case, and some of the pipework of the 1777 John Snetzler instrument, whilst the early Jacobean pulpit is a prominent feature of the Nave.
- 1.4.6 The Nave roof was restored in the early 1990s, during which time each of the individual 77 bosses were re-gilded. The Chancel roof still bears its original early 16th century decoration based around the Union or Tudor rose.
- 1.4.7 The clerestory windows of the Chancel and the Nave give a light and spacious feeling, enhanced in the Nave by the slender diamond shaped pillars of the arcades and the adjacent aisles.
- 1.4.8 Monuments inside the Minster include one for the Masbrough Boat Accident, where fifty young people died at the launch of a vessel. This stands across from a memorial to Samuel Buck, carved by John Flaxman. Flaxman served Wedgewood as the head of his Rome studio and later became professor of Sculpture at the Royal Academy. Beneath the Chancel Sanctuary were interred the organs of Jane, Duchess of Norfolk, in 1694. The Earls of Effingham also have their memorials in the Chancel. The present high altar and its accompanying furniture was a gift of the Earl and Countess as part of the extensive Gilbert Scott restoration in the 1870s.
- 1.4.9 The Minster Church of All Saints was first listed at Grade I in 1951 (NHLE no. 1132733). Its listing description is included in Appendix 1. The Church was granted Minster status in 2004.



## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

### 2.1 General

2.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and as defined in the ClfA' *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were:

- *to identify and record any archaeological or structural features exposed during works associated with installation of new heating pipework;*
- *to recover any artefactual evidence during the works;*
- *to identify any previously unknown archaeological or structural remains of the Minster and define their location, extent, date, function and form;*
- *to make recommendations for the level of reporting required and the need for any further work; and*
- *to deposit the Site archive and make available the results of the investigation.*

## 3 METHODS

### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). Wessex Archaeology monitored both structural and below-ground works associated with the proposed installation of new heating pipes running from the Boiler House, located under the Clergy Vestry, through a series of underfloor ducts dispersed throughout the Minster. All monitoring was carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist. The methods employed are summarised below.

### 3.2 Recording

3.2.1 An archaeological record (written, drawn and photographic) was carried out of structural elements of the interior of the Boiler House located beneath the Clergy Vestry, and any additional standing structures within the Minster, as well of any significant fixtures and fittings, that were revealed during the removal of any historic fabric.

3.2.2 The slabs were initially photographed prior to the commencement of the work to assist with their subsequent reinstatement. The floor slabs of the Church over the pipework ducts were lifted, using hand tools, under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist.

3.2.3 Where structures, features or finds of archaeological interest were exposed or disturbed by the works, the archaeologist was given the opportunity to observe, clean, assess and, where appropriate, hand excavate, sample and record these features and finds.

3.2.4 Surfaces and structural elements were cleaned as necessary to allow inspection and to define the extent of any archaeological features and deposits.

3.2.5 Written and drawn records were made of the Site's stratigraphy. Full written and drawn records of all excavated contexts were made in accordance with best archaeological practice.

3.2.6 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

### 3.3 Human remains

3.3.1 In the event of encountering disarticulated human remains, these were recorded, collected, analysed in line with the specifications detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017). All works were undertaken in accordance with the Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England *et al.* 2017).

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The watching brief was carried out to monitor both structural and below-ground works associated with the installation of new heating pipes running from the Boiler House, located under the Clergy Vestry, through a series of under floor ducts dispersed throughout the Minster. These ducts were covered with cast-iron grilles inserted within the flagstone floor which included reused ledger stones (**Plate 1**). A plan of the Site has been prepared showing the location of significant structural and archaeological features identified during the watching brief (**Figure 2**).

### 4.2 Boiler House

4.2.1 The Boiler House is located underneath the Clergy Vestry within one of the existing brick-built barrel-vaulted chambers. The historical fabric and architectural style of the vaults fall into the 18th/19th century. The vaulted chambers may have originally acted as a later crypt to keep coffins and other religious relics. The Boiler House and associated heating pipes appear to have been installed during the 1870s restoration of the Church. The vaulted chamber housing the boiler includes an inserted opening in the west wall with brick blocking demarcating the division between the Clergy Vestry and the North Chapel or Organ Chamber (**Plate 2**). The lower section of the brick wall concealed two vertical cast-iron pipes up to a crudely fashioned chamfered edge to a recessed brick panel where the pipes returned towards a brick-lined duct to the west extending into the Church. Additional cast-iron pipes were also positioned higher up piercing the recessed brick panel. Despite substantial truncation, the west wall had retained original 15th century masonry including a plinth with a flat chamfered top and a higher moulded string course composed of an upper Torus over an ogee with full bullnose base (**Plate 3**). The architectural style is equivalent to other external walls of the Perpendicular Church, indicating that this section of the wall, with the chamfered plinth and moulded string course, would have once been an external feature prior to 1540 when the Clergy Vestry was constructed.

4.2.2 Structural work within the brick blocking involved making a hole through the recessed panel and removing the former pipes to install new ones through and into the ducts (**Plate 4**). The overall dimension of the hole was 0.75 m of height and 0.55 m of width. The bricks removed to create the hole consisted of reused bricks of standard size, some hand-made types and others machine-made with frogs with the 'Rotherham' name stamp. The recessed panel was of two skins of bricks with an overall thickness of 0.23 m.



### 4.3 Brick-lined ducts

- 4.3.1 The pipes of the heating system were located within brick-lined ducts which extended throughout the Church. The ducts measured 0.45 m in width and 0.50 m in depth (**Plate 5**), except for the branch that emanates from the Boiler House and extended to the Organ Chamber, which measured 1.1 m in depth (**Plate 6**). The brickwork was predominantly of late 19th century date bonded with course dark grey mortar. Later brick repairs were also identified as well as sections of modern blockwork. The brickwork sometimes laid over reused flagstone fragments, laid fairly irregularly, which acted as the base of the ducts. There were areas where the brickwork extended further down and flagstone fragments were placed between the brick walls. The base of the ducts also contained occasional bricks including small fragments utilised to fill gaps between the flagstones.
- 4.3.2 The duct along the doorway of the Clergy Vestry revealed two dressed architectural fragments reused as foundations of the present 15th century North Chapel/Organ Chamber built in the Perpendicular Gothic style. Architectural fragment (101) was found directly to the north of the doorway's threshold (**Plate 7**) and architectural fragment (102) was located adjacent to (101) within the north wall of the Organ Chamber forming the north-east corner (**Plate 8**). Both fragments were positioned at 0.25 m below the ground level (bgl) and consisted of native sandstone; probably Rotherham Red which outcrops at Moorgate near Rotherham, and also in a long strip from Rotherham to Harthill. Each architectural fragment contained an ornamental profile with a quirk roll moulding or Torus, typical of Norman architecture. This type of moulding is absent amongst the existing Perpendicular Church. However, the internal arch of the West Porch consists of a round arch with roll moulding along the edge comparable to the ones within the architectural fragments (**Plate 9**). The existing doorway contains a Gothic pointed arch which appears to have been a later modification of the round arch which may be of Norman origin. It is unknown whether the round arch of the West Porch is in its original position as the Norman cruciform plan of the Church, based on random excavations during the 1870s restoration, does not extend to the present west wall of the Church.
- 4.3.3 The remains of a stone wall (103) were identified along the northern side of the east to west aligned duct within the northern area of the Chancel (**Plates 10 and 11**). The wall was built with coursed roughly hewn sandstone blocks bonded with coarse lime mortar. A maximum of four courses were identified towards the eastern section as well as a step-out foundation extending beyond the base of the duct. The masonry extended further east although it was obscured by the later brickwork of the duct that abutted it. Some of the stones had discrete tooling marks. Later bricks of the extant duct were overlying the masonry of wall 103 which in turn supported a ledger stone of the floor. Although the position of this wall approximately matches the putative outline of an earlier Saxon Church, the character of the construction, with possibly reused masonry, may indicate otherwise. The character and date of wall 103 is unknown. This wall may instead be associated with a tomb, whose outline may be demarcated by the dog-leg configuration of the duct within this area indicating that the duct was built around the possible tomb to avoid its disturbance. Nevertheless, the south face of wall 103 appears to have been designed to stand above the ground and the step-out foundation below it. Thus, the structure would have been raised from a former ground level.
- 4.3.4 The duct running north-south across the Chancel included a brick paving basal area partially disturbed by voids underneath, which may be caused by burial decomposition with resulting ground movement (**Plate 12**). Additional subsiding to the base of the duct was also observed within the north-south section across the South Aisle adjacent to the South Porch.
- 4.3.5 Towards the southern end of the duct across the Chancel it was noticed that the brickwork ran directly underneath the base of south-west pier of the Sanctuary (**Plate 13**). It is

suggested that a step-out foundation block of the pier would have been removed during the construction of the brick-lined duct enabling a straight line for the pipes. This singularity occurs along all the piers affected by the course of the duct. The duct within the Jesus Chapel/South Chapel runs underneath a font indicating that this sculpture is not in its original location (**Plate 14**).

- 4.3.6 On the south side of the Chancel and within the south-eastern pier of the crossing/tower there were traces of earlier Norman masonry. The dismantlement of the wooden floor over the duct immediately against the pier revealed an *in situ* bevelled plinth (104) with a quirk roll moulding (**Plate 15**). The plinth is built with dressed local sandstone and corresponds to the exterior of the Norman Chancel wall which would have extended eastwards prior to the construction of the Jesus Chapel/South Chapel in the 15th century. This architectural element is also recorded within the Corpus of Romanesque Sculpture in Britain and Ireland's database as the masonry would have been partially visible prior to the construction of the present raised wooden floor.
- 4.3.7 The database comprises other evidence of the Norman Church within the present structure including written and photographic records of Norman capitals used as foundations of the Perpendicular piers of both four-bay arcades of the Nave.
- 4.3.8 A possible column drum (105) or similar architectural element was identified adjacent to plinth (104), which acts as part of the foundation of the pier under the wall of the Jesus Chapel / South Chapel (**Plate 15**). The architectural fragment was barely exposed although it consisted of a local dressed sandstone of circular shape with an approximate diameter of 0.40 m (**Plate 16**).
- 4.3.9 A ledger fragment (106) was identified within the base of the east-west duct along the South Aisle (**Plate 17**). The ledger was made of sandstone and contained the inscription of the year '1763' amongst other illegible writing.
- 4.3.10 Along the southern east-west duct within the Nave another fragment of a ledger stone (107) was observed whose inscription read 'JOHN SAXT... BURIED THE... OF JULY 16...' (**Plate 18**). Immediately to the south of the ledger stone and along the southern wall of the duct, a burial brick vault (108) was identified (**Plate 19**). The vaulted chamber extended further down as only the arched head and later brick infill between the intrados and the flagstone base were exposed in the duct. The chamber was composed of an elliptical barrel vault built with hand-made bricks. The vault appeared to be earlier than the brick-lined duct. The primary arched head contained two courses of bricks although most of them had been removed and replaced with the extant brickwork of the duct (**Plate 20**). The bricks blocking the small aperture between the arch intrados and the base of the duct were loose; thus, some of them were temporarily removed to inspect the interior of the chamber revealing that it was lime washed and mostly full of debris (**Plate 21**). This burial vault appeared to have been built in the late 18th or early 19th century, and was later incorporated within the pipes duct. It measured approximately 2 m in length and 1 m in width.
- 4.3.11 The north face of the north-west pier of the crossing/tower was exposed along the duct of the North Aisle. This included mostly brickwork underneath the base of the pier suggesting that a step-out foundation block of the pier would have been removed during the construction of the brick-lined duct (**Plate 22**). However, this face also included architectural remains (109) of a possible doorway thought to be of an earlier Saxon Church. The remains of this putative Saxon doorway are recorded on the Corpus of Romanesque Sculpture in Britain and Ireland's database as they would have been partially visible from the grille of the



duct. The remains consisted of dressed sandstone blocks one of them with a rebate corresponding to a door jamb (**Plate 23**).

## 5 HUMAN REMAINS

### 5.1 Summary

5.1.1 Five disarticulated human bones (**Plates 24 – 28**) were found within the ducts which were recorded on Site. These are to be reburied within the Church in due course. The recorded bones had been previously disturbed during the 1870s restoration work which involved the construction of the ducts to house heating pipes.

5.1.2 The bones were assessed by Kirsten Egging Dinwiddy, Senior Osteoarchaeologist of Wessex Archaeology, using the photographic and written record made on Site. The bones were given unique numerical ID codes preceded by the initials DB (disarticulated bone) and consisted of the following:

DB1 left 4th or 5th metacarpal - adult

DB2 left 3rd metacarpal - adult

DB3 right 3rd metatarsal - adult

DB4 left femur - adult probable male

DB5 proximal half of a robust left femur featuring a large hypertrochanteric fossa (a non-metric trait) - adult

5.1.3 No gross pathology was observable in the photographs. The surface of the bones appeared to be in good condition (grade 0-2), although there were both old and recent breaks/damage, consistent with re-deposition. There was also some iron staining and mould on the left femur DB4. Minimum number of individuals 3.

## 6 CONCLUSIONS

### 6.1 Summary

6.1.1 A structural and archaeological watching brief was carried out to monitor both structural and below-ground works associated with the proposed installation of new heating pipes running from the Boiler House, located under the Clergy Vestry, through a series of underfloor ducts dispersed throughout the Minster.

6.1.2 A series of significant structural and archaeological features were identified and recorded during the watching brief. The location of these features are plotted on a plan of the Church (**Figure 2**). The features are discussed below chronologically.

### 6.2 Discussion

#### *Saxon*

6.2.1 Little is known of the former Saxon or even the later Norman Church. The watching brief identified the possible remains of a Saxon doorway (109) under the north-west pier of the crossing/tower. This feature had already been recorded on the Corpus of Romanesque Sculpture in Britain and Ireland's database.

### *Norman*

- 6.2.2 Identified remains of the Norman Church largely comprise the cushion capitals reused as foundations for the new Nave pier in the 15th century which are recorded with illustrations in the aforementioned database. A glimpse of one of these capitals can be seen through a worn glass plate in the floor of the Church. The database comprises other evidence of the Norman Church within the present structure including the bevelled plinth (104) identified in the watching brief within the south wall of the Chancel.
- 6.2.3 The watching brief also identified architectural fragments 101 and 102 possibly of the Norman Church, reused as foundation of the North Chapel/Organ Chamber. Moreover, a possible column drum (105) was recorded acting as part of the foundation of the south-east pier of the crossing/tower.

### *Medieval*

- 6.2.4 A new Gothic Perpendicular Church replaced the former Norman structure in the 15th century. Construction and re-construction work continued throughout the 15th century concluding with the completion of the Nave. The height of the Chancel was increased by the insertion of the clerestory between 1508 and 1512, and the final addition was the Clergy Vestry in around 1540. Evidence of the former external east wall of the North Chapel/Organ Chamber was identified within an inserted opening with brick blocking in the Boiler House.

### *Post-medieval*

- 6.2.5 Beneath the Clergy Vestry, and part of the Sanctuary, there is a basement with brick vaulted chambers possibly created in the 18th/19th century as a possible later crypt. Further post-medieval evidence includes two fragments of ledger stones (106) and (107) which were reused as flagstones for the base of the duct. Of note was an intact burial barrel vault (108) which was incorporated into the construction of the duct, although the chamber might have been disturbed as it was found covered with a substantial amount of debris. The vault may date to the late 18th or early 19th century.
- 6.2.6 A Boiler House was installed within a vaulted chamber of the basement which involved blocking an inserted opening to the west truncating significantly the external wall of the North Chapel/Organ Chamber. The brick vaults appear to date to the 18th/19th century. The work associated with the Boiler House, including the inserted opening with brick blocking to the west which substantially truncated part of the 15th century masonry of the external east wall of the North Chapel/Organ Chamber, was conducted in the 1870s.

### *Undated*

- 6.2.7 Wall 103 was identified within the Chancel and its character and date was not ascertained. It is possible that wall 103 may represent *in situ* remnants of a tomb predating the 1870s brick-lined duct. However, if such an interpretation is correct, the tomb may have stood up from a lower former ground level as indicated by its foundation positioned at the level of the base of the duct; and the resulting south face of wall 103 would have been exposed rather than buried.
- 6.2.8 Five disarticulated human bones were found within the ducts which were recorded and retained on Site. These are to be reburied on Site in due course arranged by the Minster. The bones had been previously disturbed, most likely during the 1870s restoration work.



## **7 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **7.1 Museum**

7.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield under the project code 118450. The archive deposition is to be confirmed in due course with Clifton Park Museum and Rotherham Archives, and an OASIS form will be submitted at the time of deposition.

### **7.2 Selection policy**

7.2.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

### **7.3 Security copy**

7.3.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

### **7.4 OASIS**

7.4.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

## **8 COPYRIGHT**

### **8.1 Archive and report copyright**

8.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

8.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.



## 8.2 Third party data copyright

- 8.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



## REFERENCES

### Bibliography

- Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England, Historic England and The Church of England, 2017. *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*
- Brown, D H 2011 *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (revised edition). Archaeological Archives Forum
- CIfA 2014a *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
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- Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council (RMBC) 2006 Rotherham Town Centre Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan
- SMA 1993 *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- Wessex Archaeology 2017 *The Minster Church of All Saints, Rotherham, South Yorkshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for Structural and Archaeological Watching Brief*. Unpublished report ref. T23171.01

### Consulted online sources

- British Geological Survey (BGS) 2017: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/>
- Church of England: <http://www.rotherhamminster.co.uk/index.htm>
- English Place-name Society: <http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/research/groups/epns/>
- Historic England: <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1132733>
- The Corpus of Romanesque Sculpture in Britain and Ireland: <http://www.crsbi.ac.uk/site/12/>



## **APPENDICES**

### **Appendix 1: Listing entry**



Historic England

# CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS

## List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS

List entry Number: 1132733

## Location

CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, CHURCH STREET

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Rotherham

District Type: Metropolitan Authority

Parish:

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 19-Oct-1951

Date of most recent amendment: 19-Feb-1986

# Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 335635

## Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

## List entry Description

### Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

### Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

### History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

### Details

SK4892 CHURCH STREET (east side) 9/4 Church of All Saints 19.1 (formerly listed under Church Street) GV I Church. C14 chancel heightened in C16, early C15 tower, rest completed late C15 and early C16; C18 and C19 restorations principally that by George Gilbert Scott of 1873-75. Ashlar sandstone, lead roofs. Cruciform plan : 4-bay aisied nave with south porch, crossing tower and transepts, chancel with north and south chapels and north vestry.

Perpendicular : intersecting and panel tracery, embattlements with crocketed pinnacles. Nave : chamfered plinth, angle buttresses and buttresses between bays. 3 moulded bands beneath transomed 4-light aisle windows with crocketed and finialled hoodmoulds. Gabled porch to bay 2 has diagonal buttresses and miniature buttresses with pinnacles flanking door. Unrestored



south door within porch has angel corbels to crocketed hood. North aisle: less restored and with well-carved hoodmoulds depicting shepherds and their flocks. West door flanked by miniature pinnacled buttresses and beneath blind panels. Transomed 7-light west window flanked by buttresses and transomed 4-light aisle windows. 8 clerestorey windows of 3- lights with hoodmoulds; buttresses with gargoyles and pinnacles between each window. Transepts : 6-light windows to north and south, 3-light windows to east and west, south door. Tower : pinnacled angle buttresses flank paired 4-light belfry openings each with king mullion and 2 transoms, blind panels beneath louvres. Gargoyles flank clock on each face. Recessed octagonal spire with crocketed arrises and pinnacled shafts rising from corner faces, gilded weather-vane. Chancel : south chapel has two 4-light windows with uncusped lights, small 3-light window to eastern-most bay of chancel. North chapel has triangular arches to treble-chamfered windows. Four clerestorey windows each with 3- Tudor-arched lights beneath pointed arch. Buttresses flank transomed 7-light east window with carved busts to hoodmould stops; gable niche and cross. Interior : nave arcades have lozenge-shaped piers with 3 attached shafts to nave and aisle sides; capitals with carved foliage and hidden faces beneath embattled band; moulded arches. Heavily-moulded crossing arches with carved capitals to the attached shafts. Earlier arcades to chapels have octagonal piers and double-chamfered arches. Sedilia with 3 ogee-headed recesses, one with squint into south chapel. Excellent C15 roof to nave with moulded members and carved bosses. Early C16 roofs to chancel and south chapel. Early C15 fan-vaulting to crossing. Fittings : excellent octagonal pulpit of 1604 with C18 sounding board with cherubs and corona with dove. Font in south aisle c1879 has spire cover. C12 font in north aisle, weathered. Organ by Snetzler 1777 in north transept, restored 1890. Excellent choir stalls with 2 misericords and figure-carved bench ends depicting the Annunciation; also some freestanding benches with traceried end panels. C15 canopied parclose screen with partitions south chapel from transept; another restored section in north chapel arcade (both probably from original rood screen). Monuments : numerous wall monuments in south transept including that to Samuel Buck d.1806, by Flaxman; another to 50 victims of a boat disaster at Masborough in 1841 by Edwin Smith of Sheffield. Dresser tomb in north chapel with excellent brass to Robert Swift (d.1561) and Anne (d.1539). Many C17 and C18 brasses attached to piers of chancel and crossing. Glass : east window by Clayton and Bell, designed by Scott. Other windows by A. Gibbs, Camm Bros., Heaton, Butler and Bayne and James Bell (Pevsner, p420). N. Pevsner, BOE, 2nd Ed. 1967, pp 418-420.

# Selected Sources

## Books and journals

Pevsner, N, Radcliffe, E, The Buildings of England: Yorkshire: The West Riding, (1967), 418-20

National Grid Reference: SK 42840 92879

## Map



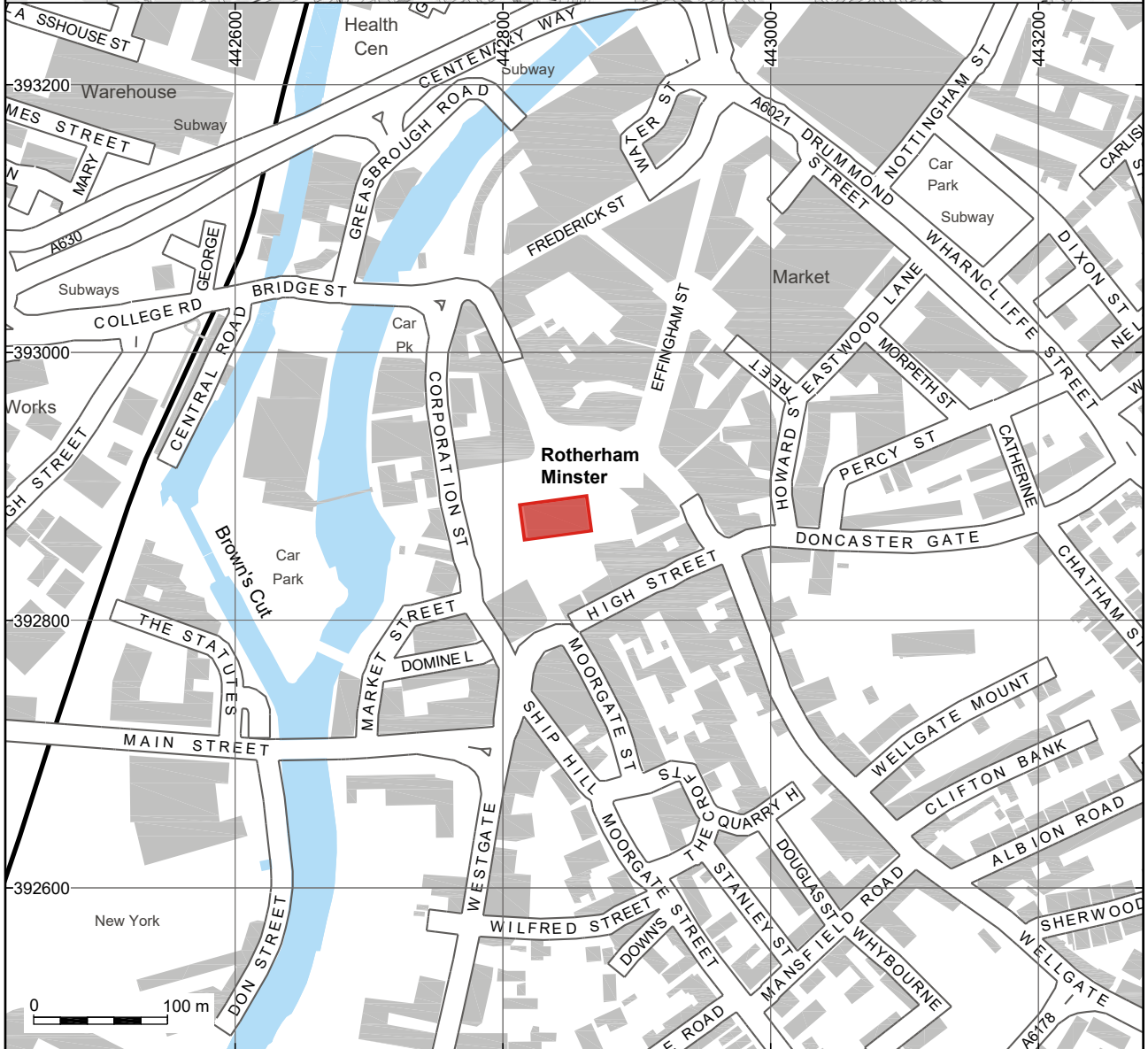
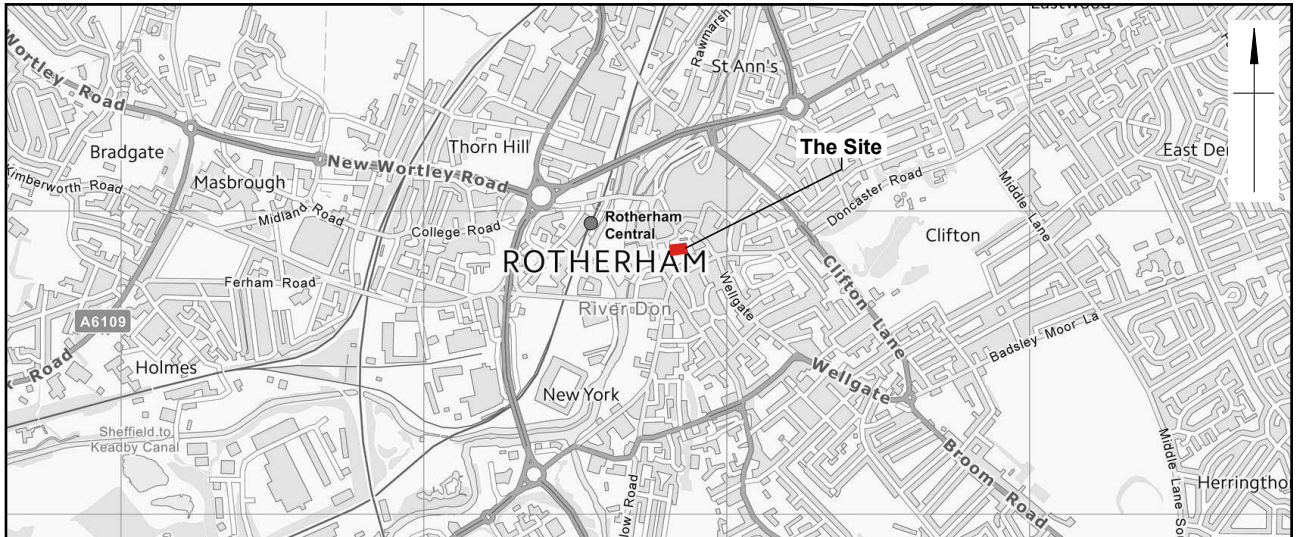
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 Rotherham Minster (Site)

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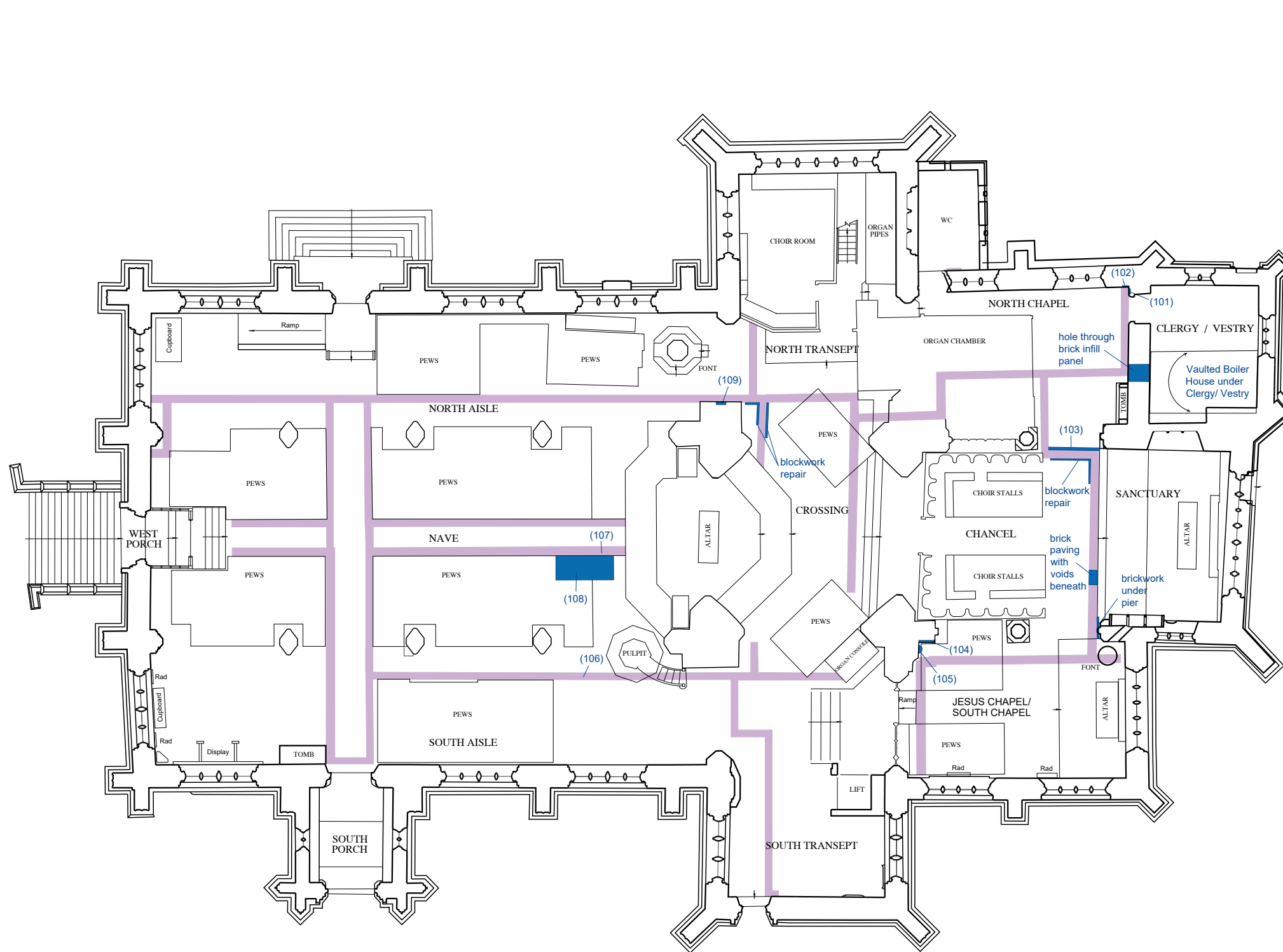


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Site location

Figure 1





- Archaeological feature
- Brick-lined duct

0 5 m



Floor plan provided by client.  
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Plan of Rotherham Minster showing the location of observed archaeological features

Figure 2



Plate 1: General internal view of Rotherham Minster showing the floor with ducts covered with cast-iron grilles



Plate 2: Vaulted Boiler House with inserted wall to the west


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Plate 3: Detail of truncated 15th century external wall with moulded string course



Plate 4: Detail of hole through the inserted brick wall to the west of the Boiler House


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Plate 5: General view of the brick-lined duct with flagstone base and cast-iron grille



Plate 6: Duct emanating from the boiler house with hole through the inserted wall


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Plate 7: Architectural fragment (101) beneath the doorway of the Clergy Vestry



Plate 8: Architectural fragment (102) adjacent to (101) acting as foundation of the north-east corner of the north chapel/organ chamber


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Plate 9: Internal face of the West Porch's doorway with round arch decorated with roll moulding edge



Plate 10: Stone wall (103), looking north-west


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Plate 11: Stone wall (103) abutted by the brick-lined duct across the Chancel



Plate 12: Brick paving with void beneath the floor within the duct across the Chancel


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Plate 13: Brickwork of the duct running beneath the south-west pier of the Sanctuary



Plate 14: Duct running under the font within the north-east corner of the Jesus Chapel/ South Chapel


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Plate 15: External Norman plinth (104) on the south side of the Chancel and architectural fragment (105) reused as foundation of the pier under the wall of Jesus Chapel/South Chapel

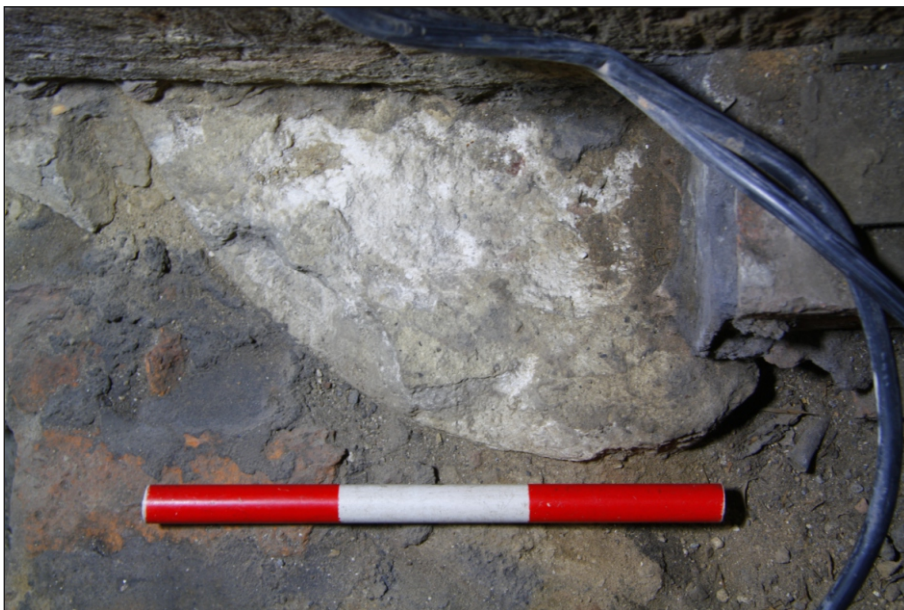


Plate 16: Detail of architectural fragment (105)


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Plate 17: Ledger stone fragment (106) within the duct along the South Aisle



Plate 18: Ledger stone fragment (107) within the southern duct along the Nave


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Plate 19: Burial vaulted chamber (108) adjacent to ledger stone (107) incorporated into the brick-lined duct



Plate 20: Arched head of the vaulted chamber (108) with later brickwork above


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Plate 21: Internal view of the burial vaulted chamber



Plate 22 Architectural remains (109) of a possible Saxon doorway under the north-west pier of the crossing/tower


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Plate 23: Detail of (109) with a rebated doorway jamb of a possible Saxon Church


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Plate 24: Disarticulated bone DB1 - left 4th or 5th metacarpal - adult



Plate 25: Disarticulated bone DB2 - left 3rd metacarpal - adult



Plate 26: Disarticulated bone DB3- right 3rd metatarsal - adult



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Plate 27: Disarticulated bone DB4 - left femur - adult probable male



Plate 28: Disarticulated bone DB5 - left femur - adult

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