

CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS,
WATH UPON DEARNE, ROTHERHAM,
SOUTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd
18 Springdale Way
Beverley
East Yorkshire
HU17 8NU

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Authors: Shaun Richardson & Ed Dennison

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd
18 Springdale Way
Beverley
East Yorkshire
HU17 8NU

On behalf of

All Saints Church PCC
c/o Revd S Hobley
The Vicarage
Church Street
Wath upon Dearne
South Yorkshire S63 7RD

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING,
CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, WATH UPON DEARNE,
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In January 2015, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by All Saints Church Parochial Church Council (PCC), through their architects Wiles & Maguire, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of a soakaway and drainage system at All Saints Church, Wath Upon Dearne, Rotherham, South Yorkshire (NGR SE 43248 00885). There was no condition attached to the Diocesan Faculty requiring the archaeological recording, but the project architects requested the monitoring of the groundworks in case unrecorded burials and other items of archaeological significance were uncovered.

The new drainage works took place adjacent to the north aisle of the church, and the watching brief was carried out on 14th January 2015. An existing alignment of drains was replaced by a new drainage trench, running north from the north aisle to an inspection chamber, then north-west to terminate in a new soakaway pit (Trench 1). A second drainage run adjacent to the Lady Chapel was created by replacing an existing drain on the same line (Trench 2).

The excavation of the soakaway pit at the north-west end of Trench 1 encountered three in situ and articulated burials, presumed to be adults. There was a noticeable lack of disarticulated human remains within the pit above a depth of 1.50m BGL (34.11m AOD), suggesting that there were no shallow burials within this area of the churchyard, or that there has been much subsequent disturbance since the burials that were encountered took place. All three burials were placed at a depth of between 1.50m-1.60m BGL (34.01m-34.11m AOD). The uppermost burial (004) had been placed within a pine coffin, and appeared to disturb the other two adjacent burials (005 and 006). No dating evidence was recovered, but it is thought probable that all the burials were either 18th or 19th century in date, and comprised part of several north-south rows of burials in this area of the churchyard, as reflected by the disposition of the surviving standing monuments.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In January 2015, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by All Saints Church Parochial Church Council (PCC), through their architects Wiles and Maguire, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of a soakaway and drainage system in the churchyard of All Saints Church, Wath Upon Dearne, Rotherham, South Yorkshire. There was no condition requiring archaeological recording attached to the Diocesan Faculty, granted by the Diocese of Sheffield on 4th June 2014, but the project architects requested the monitoring of the groundworks in case unrecorded burials and other items of archaeological significance were uncovered.
- 1.2 The scope of the recording work was governed by a 'Written Scheme of Investigation' produced by EDAS and approved by all parties prior to the start of works (see Appendix 2).

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 All Saints Church is located within the north-east part of the settlement of Wath upon Dearne, near Rotherham, South Yorkshire (NGR SE 43248 00885), on the north side of Church Street (see figures 1 and 2). The surrounding churchyard extends to the north, east and south, although the majority of the gravestones have been cleared, with few monuments remaining standing.
- 2.2 The church is a Grade I Listed Building, and the Listed Building description reads: "Church. C12 north arcades within earlier walling, lower part of tower also C12; nave and chancel rebuilt and added to in C13 and C14; tower heightened C14 or C15; nave re-roofed 1540; spire replaced 1714 restored and enlarged 1868 and 1920; C20 addition to north-east corner. Sandstone rubble to lower part of tower and to north chapel, otherwise ashlar. Lead roof to nave; tiles to chancel and aisles; stone slates to north chapel. West tower; 3½-bay aisled nave with south porch; 3-bay chancel with south organ chamber; north chapel with west aisle all roofed at right angles to main axis, north vestry. Tower: door on south side dated 1868. Band rises over door; stone clock face to right. Offset band and string course beneath clock. Blocked, round-arched, 2-light former belfry openings. 2-light Perpendicular belfry openings. Corner gargoyles and renewed, embattled parapet with crocketed pinnacles. Recessed octagonal spire. Nave: south porch: chamfered plinth and wave-moulded bandy buttresses flank double-quadrantmoulded doorway; raking parapet; rib-vaulted roof. Aisle has chamfered plinth and buttress between two 2-light windows with Y-tracery and hoodmoulds. Embattled parapet. Clerestorey: four 2-light windows all double-chamfered and square-headed. Embattled parapet. North aisle: plinth and wave-moulded band; buttresses between bays; two square-headed windows with ogee-headed lights; doorway to right. Chancel: C19 and C20 organ chamber breaks forward, has two 2-light Y-tracery windows; embattled parapet. Chancel south wall has lancet within rubble walling. East end of chancel rebuilt c1920: snecked wallstone; 5-light east window in Perpendicular style; coped gable with cross. North chapel: buttresses to angles and beneath north window. East wall has lancets flanking 2-light Y-tracery window, all with hoodmoulds. North window of 4 lancets beneath quatrefoil, hoodmould. Doorway and lancet to north end of west aisle; diagonal buttress to right. Interior: double-chamfered, pointed tower arch on semicircular responds with moulded capitals. North arcade: circular piers, scalloped capitals, cross shaped abaci and round arches with single step. Restored doorway at east end with blocked rood door over. South arcade pointed and double-chamfered with ½ arch at west end. Splendid roof of 1540: cambered tie beams, bosses now painted and

gilded. Chancel arch double-chamfered. 2-bay arcade to north chapel as nave north arcade; piscina in eastern respond. North chapel: west arcade with quatrefoil pier and keeled north respond. Fittings: C19 benefactions board beneath tower. In nave: 2 brass chandeliers dated 1810, gift of Thomas Tuke. Chancel north wall: 1728 wall monument to George Ellis (d.1712). North chapel: 5 reused bench ends with running inscription including name 'John Saville' and dated 1576. Baluster shaped font of 1726 with acanthus carving and Greek palindrome; turned-wood cover with iron handle and dove finial. Brass of 1767 on north wall. C14 parish chest. Other fittings mostly C19 including stone reredos of 1870 depicting Christ and two disciples in ogee-headed niche. Stained glass of 1892 by Clayton and Bell in north aisle and east windows of chapel. C. Ibbetson, *The Story of the Church and Parsons of the Ancient Parish of All Saints Wath upon Dearne, 1979*" (<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/Details/Default.aspx?id=335551&mode=quick>).

- 2.3 The history of both the parish and church have been the subject of detailed accounts (Keble Martin 1919; Ibbetson 2002), and so is not repeated in detail here. In summary, the church is thought to have pre-Conquest origins, possibly with some fragmentary structural remains surviving to the interior, and to have comprised a nave and chancel. The north nave aisle and Lady Chapel were added in 1145-50, and the tower in 1175. The chancel was extended in 1230, replacing an apsidal end with a square end, and the Lady Chapel was enlarged in 1290-95. The south nave aisle was built between 1305-20, with further small additions, principally the south porch and vestry, at the end of the 14th century; at the same time as the latter, the top part of the tower and a short spire were built. The present spire was added in 1714, when the first clock was installed in the tower. An organ chamber was built on the south side of the chancel in 1868, during a major restoration of the church (Ibbetson 2002, 5-6 & 92-93). Following a fire in 1917, further restoration took place in 1920 when the organ chamber and choir vestry were enlarged and a clergy vestry added. More recently, in 1975, the tower was restored, while in 1990- 91 the roof of the Lady Chapel and eroded stonework were repaired. A restoration of the Baptistry was carried out in 1998 (<http://wathparishchurch.co.uk/heritage-2/>).
- 2.4 The building is currently on English Heritage's "Heritage at Risk Register" for 2014 (Category F - repair scheme in progress and (where applicable) end use or user identified; functionally redundant buildings with new use agreed but not yet implemented) (English Heritage 2014, 91). The roofs, high level masonry and rainwater goods have been repaired under the current scheme of works, and EDAS previously recorded the graffiti on the nave and south aisle roofs prior to these repairs (Richardson & Dennison 2014).

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The watching brief was defined by the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (see Appendix 2). Additional guidance published by the Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists (ADCA 2004), English Heritage and the Church of England (EH/CoE 2005), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2014) was also followed. The aim of the archaeological work was to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth, and significance of any archaeological features and deposits which might be affected by the proposed drainage works, more specifically evidence relating to any earlier church structures on the site, and potentially unrecorded post-medieval or earlier burials.

- 3.2 The proposed drainage works were to take place adjacent to the north aisle of the church, as shown on the project architect's drawing dated December 2013 (ref WAT:02/300). On the west side of this area, opposite the north aisle, the existing alignment of drains was to be replaced by a new drainage run, running first north to an inspection chamber, then north-west, finally terminating in a new soakaway pit (Trench 1). On the east side of the area, adjacent to the Lady Chapel, a second drainage run was to be created by replacing an existing drain on the same line (Trench 2).
- 3.3 The trenches were subject to direct archaeological monitoring as they were being dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered were immediately identified and recorded. All the excavations were undertaken using a tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with either 0.30m or 0.60m wide scraper buckets. When structures, features or finds of archaeological interest were exposed or disturbed, time was allowed for the archaeologist to clean, assess, and quickly hand excavate, sample and record the archaeological remains, as necessary and appropriate according to the nature of the remains.
- 3.4 A written, drawn and photographic record of all deposits and material revealed during the course of the watching brief was made. A general site plan showing all areas of ground disturbance was produced at a scale of 1:50, together with a larger 1:10 scale plan of the archaeological deposits exposed within the soakaway pit. An Ordnance Survey benchmark on the south-east corner of the church tower (value 36.96m AOD) was used to obtain spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum; all levels were taken using a dumpy level. No small finds were recovered from the excavations.
- 3.5 All articulated human remains that were encountered during the course of the groundworks were screened from view and recorded appropriately. If the remains were to be disturbed by the drainage works, the remains were carefully excavated, lifted, bagged (individual burials kept separate) and removed for safe storage until such time as reburial can be arranged by the church authorities in an alternative location within the churchyard. In accordance with current advice (EH/CoE 2005, 23), articulated burials were not 'chased' beyond the limits of the excavation. Any small disarticulated and/or disturbed bones that were recovered were bagged together and again handed to the church authorities for later reburial.
- 3.6 Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual context number and detailed information was recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. A total of six archaeological contexts were recorded; these are described in the following text as three digit numbers (e.g. 005) (see also Appendix 1). In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. A photographic record was also maintained using a digital camera. Details of the age, sex, stature and pathology of the articulated skeletons were also collected where possible, although it should be noted that no human remains were taken off site. The watching brief commenced and finished on the 14th January 2015.
- 3.7 Two hard copies of the final report were supplied, for the PCC (client) and the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record. A hard copy of the final report was also included within the site archive, which comprised primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs (EDAS site code ASW 14). This was combined with the archive from the previous graffiti recording (Richardson & Dennison 2014),

and deposited with South Yorkshire Archives in Sheffield on completion of the project.

4 RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF (see figure 3)

Trench 1

- 4.1 Trench 1 was excavated from a point just to the east of the second buttress from the west end of the north aisle, below an existing downpipe (see plate 1). The trench was aligned virtually north-south for 3.40m, before diverting to the north-west, at the point where an inspection chamber was installed. From here, the trench was aligned north-west/south-east for a distance of 5.30m, crossing a modern north-south orientated flagstone path, before reaching the soakaway pit. The trench averaged 0.40m wide throughout, and was 0.30m below ground level (BGL) at the south end (35.61m AOD), increasing to 0.70m BGL (34.91m AOD) at the north-west end. The soakaway pit was aligned north-west/south-east, and measured 2.30m long by 1.60m wide (see plate 2); it was to contain plastic crates wrapped in a permeable membrane and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.75m BGL (33.86m AOD).
- 4.2 Where the trench was excavated against the north aisle wall, the wall was revealed to extend vertically for 0.30m below the lowest visible plinth, although no other architectural features were exposed. Within the main body of the trench and the soakaway pit, the uppermost context encountered was a compact black silt topsoil and turf (001), which had an average thickness of 0.25m. This overlay a compacted orange silty sand (002) with frequent inclusions of angular stone rubble up to 0.10m across. This silty sand extended to a maximum depth of 0.48m BGL in the soakaway pit. After the trench had turned to the north-west, a number of services were encountered within the upper two contexts. At the south-east end, a redundant 0.11m diameter metal pipe, aligned north-west/south-east, was set just below the turf. Moving north-west, two electrical cables, neither with the correct protective covering, were present at 0.10m BGL and 0.25m BGL respectively. Finally, just before the trench entered the soakaway pit, a 0.18m diameter cast-iron pipe with flanged joints was exposed. The pipe was aligned north-east/south-west, with the top set 0.40m BGL (at c.35.21m AOD). The flagstone path crossed by the trench was observed to have no substantial bedding.
- 4.3 Beneath the orange silty sand (002), the lowest deposit encountered in the trench and the soakaway pit was a friable mid-brown sandy silt (003), with frequent inclusions of angular stone rubble up to 0.15m across; the mid-brown sandy silt continued below the base of the soakaway (33.86m AOD).
- 4.4 All the articulated burials and disarticulated human remains observed during the watching brief came from this context, and only from within the soakaway pit. Within the pit, only relatively small amounts of disarticulated human remains were recovered above a depth of 1.50m BGL (34.11m AOD). Three articulated burials were observed in the base of the soakaway pit, all within context 003, although none had clearly visible grave cuts. The uppermost burial (004) extended into the south-east side of the pit, at a depth of 1.55m BGL (34.06m AOD). The extended, supine and articulated skeleton was in a poor condition, and aligned north-west/south-east. A decayed, fragmentary skull was recovered from the north-west end, but this appeared to result from later disturbance, as decayed extended left and right legs were excavated below, with the feet towards the north-west. The individual, an adult, had been placed within a coffin; the decayed vertical pine board forming the north side remained visible, and a number of rusted iron nails

were also present. The coffin projected into the soakaway pit for c.1.00m, and appeared to be some 0.40m wide.

- 4.5 The uppermost burial (004) may have partly truncated a second burial (006) located to the north-west. This extended, articulated, adult skeleton was in relatively good condition, and lay at a depth of 1.50m BGL (34.11m AOD). The skeleton was aligned approximately east-west, with the feet to the east; the pelvis, and both legs were turned to the north, so that the left leg was resting on the ground (see plate 3). Both feet were missing, apparently truncated by burial 004 to the south-east. The latter appeared also to have partly disturbed a second burial (005), placed immediately to the south, at a depth of 1.60m BGL (34.01m AOD), causing damage to the head and chest area. The extended, articulated, supine adult skeleton was aligned north-west/south-east, with the head to the north-west; it continued beneath the south-eastern edge of the soakaway pit.
- 4.6 Once these three burials had been removed, it was noted that, as the excavation of the soakaway pit continued below c.1.60m BGL (34.01m AOD), the proportion of disarticulated human remains within the pit increased significantly. It was possible that some of these may have represented further articulated burials which were disturbed by the mechanical excavator. Due to the increasing amount of human remains, levels were again taken by the main contractor on the drainage run, and it was found that an adequate fall had been achieved to allow the soakaway to function correctly. Excavation of the pit therefore ceased at a maximum of 1.75m BGL (33.86m AOD), without further disturbance to human remains.

Trench 2

- 4.7 Trench 2 was excavated from the corner of the church where the north aisle and Lady Chapel meet, below an existing downpipe. The trench was aligned virtually north-south for 6.00m, as far as the projecting end of the angle buttress at the north-west corner of the Lady Chapel (see plate 4). At the south end of the trench, adjacent to the north aisle, the ground level was 35.93m AOD; the trench was excavated to a depth of 0.30m BGL here (35.63m AOD). At its northern end, the ground level was set at 35.53m AOD and the excavation reached a maximum depth of 0.40m BGL (35.13m AOD). The trench averaged between 0.40m-0.50m wide.
- 4.8 For the whole of its length, the trench followed an existing drainage run. The same two uppermost contexts, (001 and 002), as described in Trench 1 above were encountered, mixed with gravel from a French drain. No disarticulated human remains were recovered from the trench. Where the church walls were revealed, they were seen to extend vertically beneath the lowest visible plinth, although no other architectural features were exposed.

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 The excavation of the soakaway pit at the north-west end of Trench 1 encountered three *in situ* and articulated presumed adult burials. There was a noticeable lack of disarticulated human remains within the pit above a depth of 1.50m BGL (34.11m AOD), suggesting that there were no shallow burials within this area of the churchyard, or that there has been much subsequent disturbance since the burials that were encountered took place. All three burials were placed at a depth of between 1.50m-1.60m BGL (34.01m-34.11m AOD). The uppermost burial (004) had been placed within a pine coffin, and appeared to disturb the other two adjacent burials (005 and 006). No dating evidence was recovered, although it is

thought probable that all the burials dated to either the 18th or the 19th centuries, and comprised part of several north-south rows of burials in this area of the churchyard, as reflected by the disposition of the surviving standing monuments.

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Secondary Sources

ADCA (Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists) 2004 *Guidance Note 1: Archaeological Requirements for Works on Churches and Churchyards*

CIFA (Chartered Institute of Archaeologists) 2014 *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Watching Brief*

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Electronic Sources

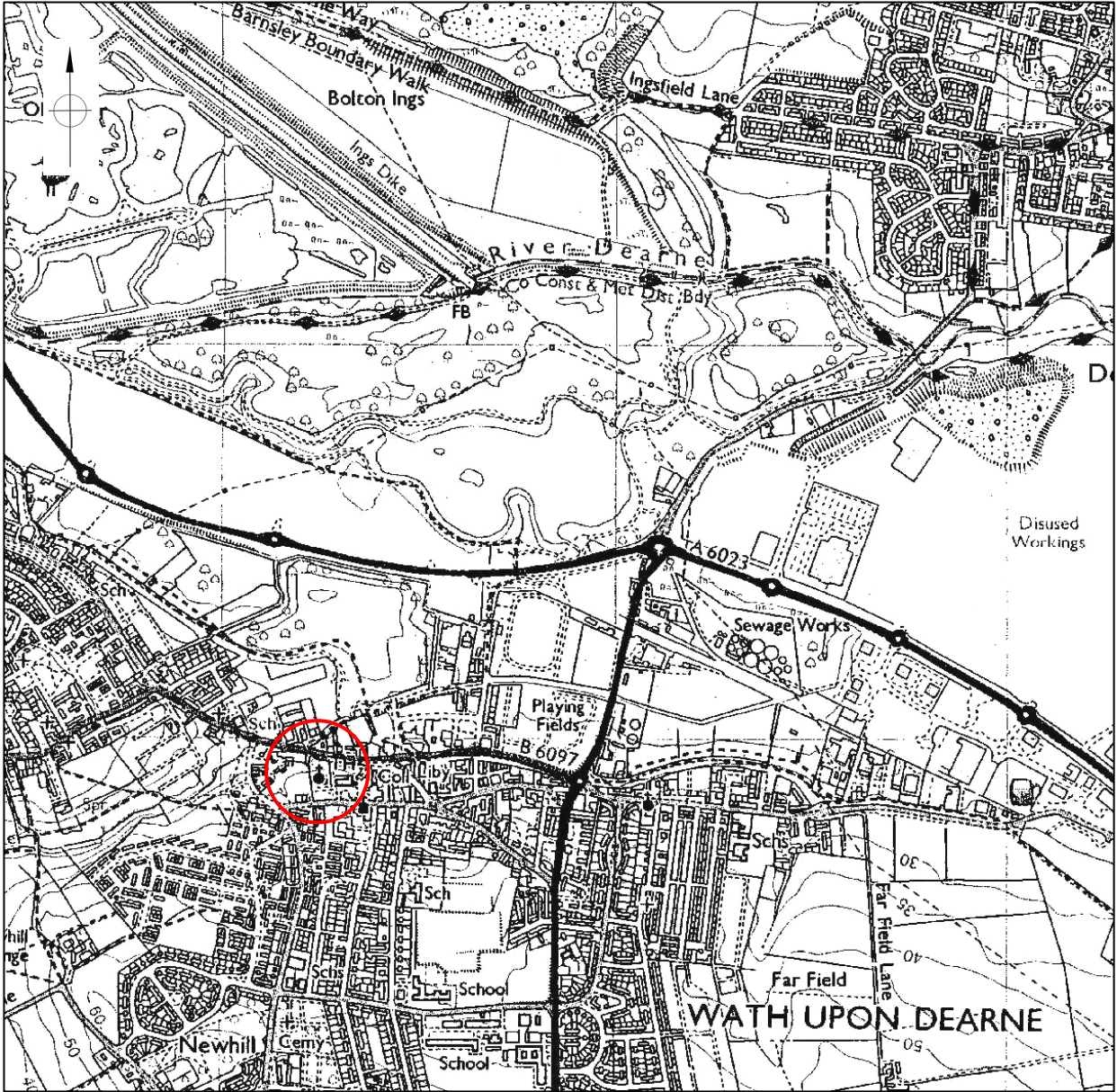
<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/Details/Default.aspx?id=335551&mode=quick> - Images of England, Listed Building Description for All Saints Church

<http://wathparishchurch.co.uk/heritage-2/> - All Saints Parish Church, Wath upon Dearne: History

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

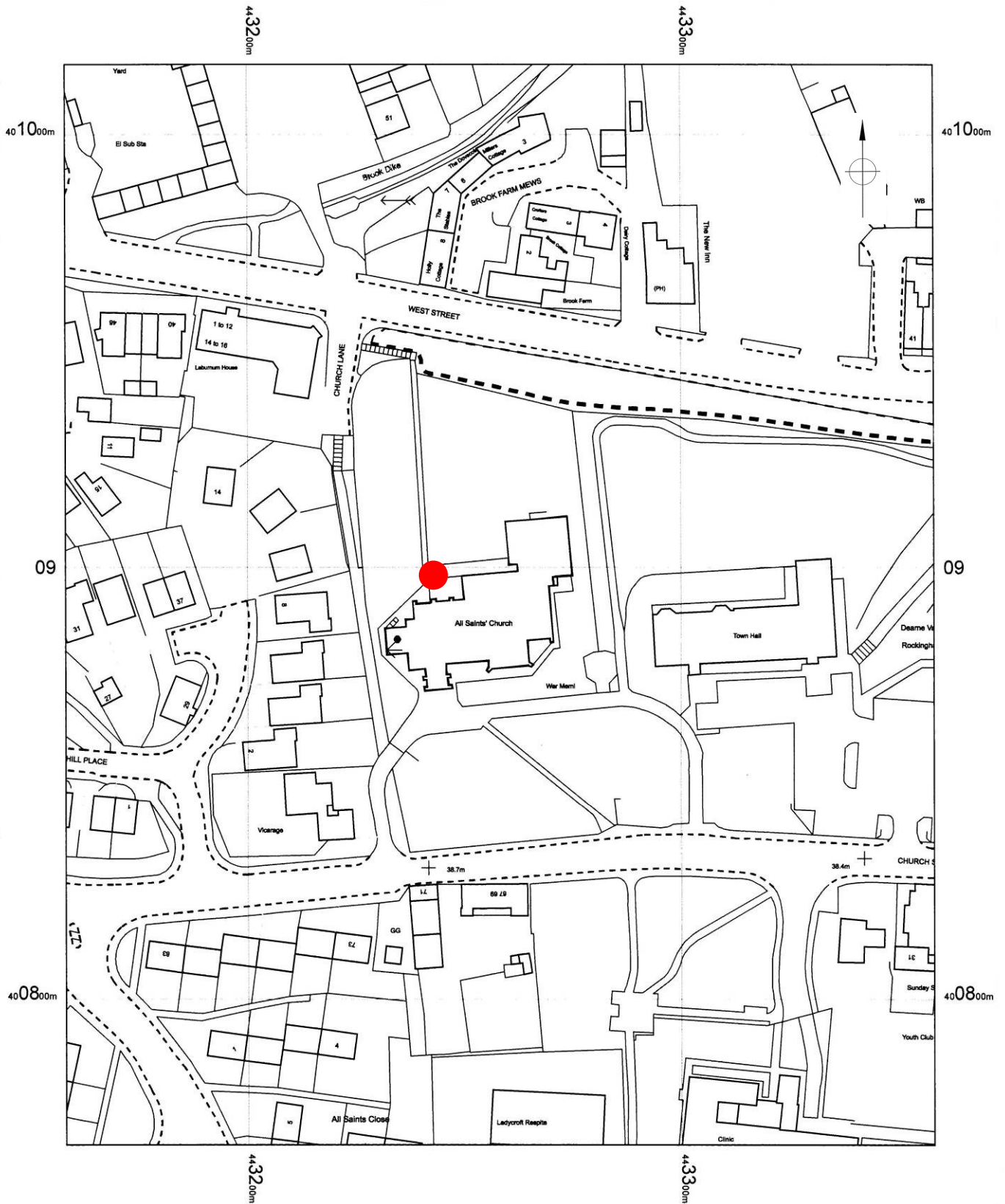
7.1 The archaeological watching brief was funded by All Saints Church PCC through the project architects Wiles and Maguire. EDAS would like to thank the Revd Sue Hobley and Andrew Wiles for their help in carrying out the work, as well as the main contractors (Bridgett Conservation of Tickhill) who were especially helpful and co-operative during the site work.

7.2 The site recording was undertaken by Shaun Richardson, who also produced the fieldwork records. Ed Dennison produced the final report and drawings, and the responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies remains with him.



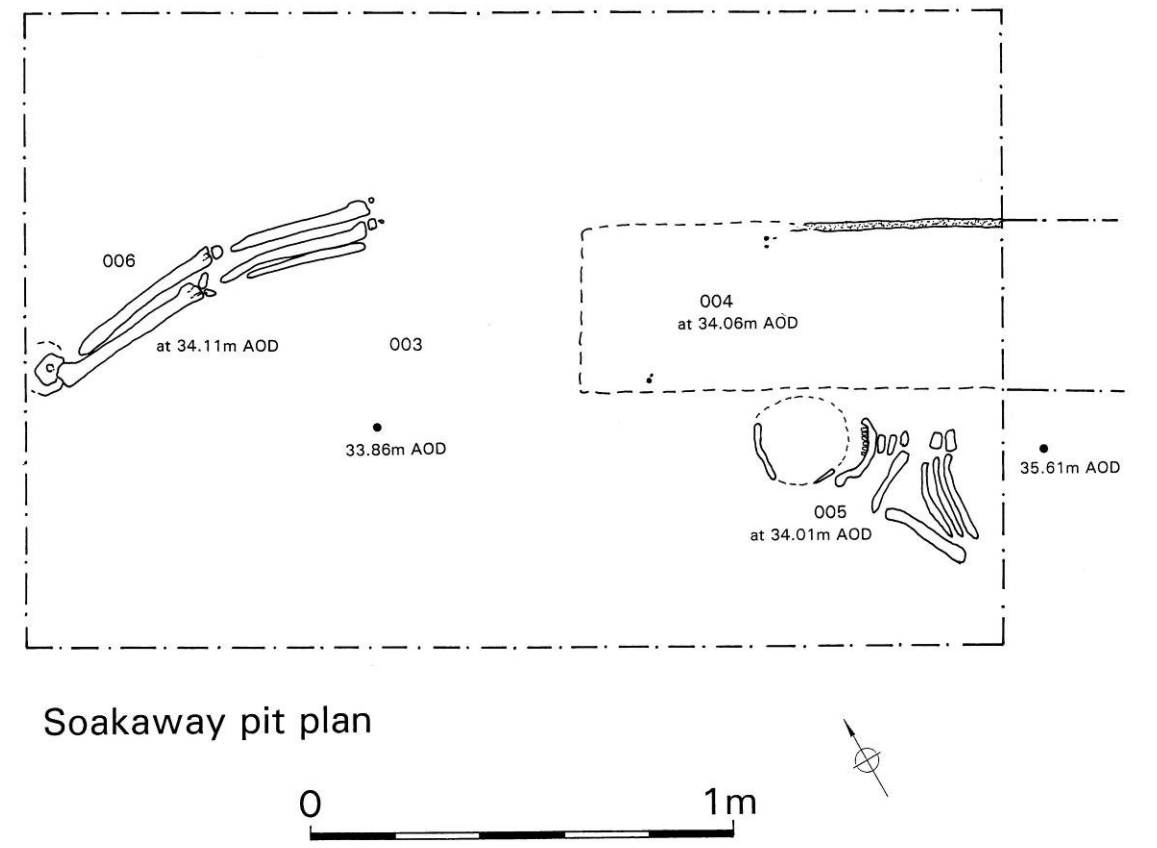
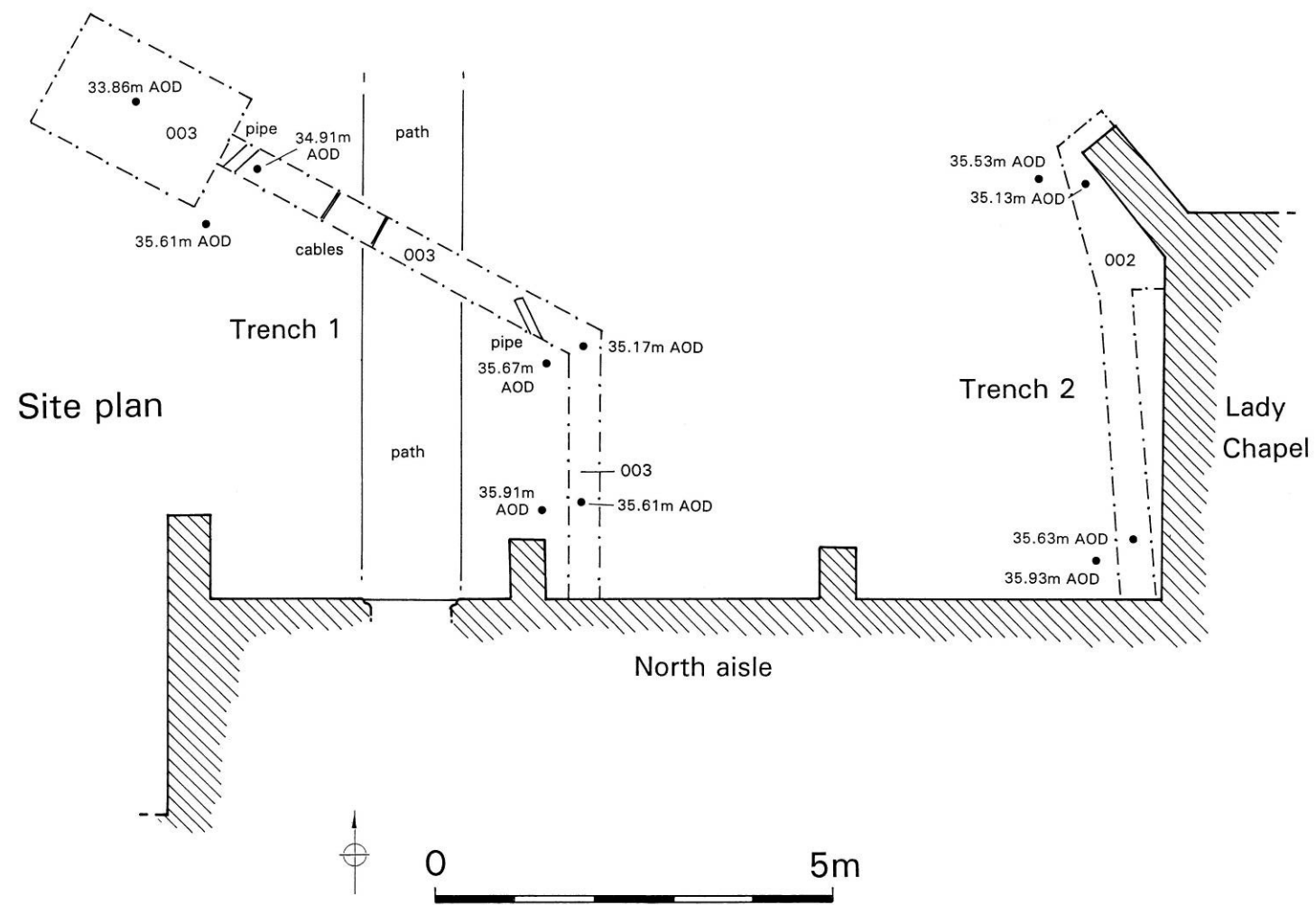
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PROJECT		ALL SAINTS CHURCH, WATH	
TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	FEB 2015
EDAS		FIGURE	1



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PROJECT		ALL SAINTS CHURCH, WATH	
TITLE		DETAILED LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	FEB 2015
EDAS		FIGURE	2



PROJECT		ALL SAINTS CHURCH, WATH	
TITLE		WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	FEB 2015
EDAS		FIGURE	3



Plate 1: Excavation of Trench 1 in progress, looking S.



Plate 2: Soakaway pit after excavation, looking S.



Plate 3: Burial 006 in west side of soakaway pit, looking N.



Plate 4: Trench 2 after excavation, looking SE.

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Area of site</i>
001	Turf and compact black silt topsoil, average 0.25m thick, no inclusions.	Trench 1 & 2
002	Compact orange silty sand, average 0.23m thick, with frequent inclusions of angular stone rubble up to 0.10m across.	Trench 1 & 2
003	Friable mid-brown sandy silt, up to 1.25m thick, with frequent inclusions of angular stone rubble up to 0.15m across.	Trench 1
004	Adult burial extending into SE side of pit, at 1.55m BGL. Extended, supine and articulated skeleton in poor condition, aligned NW/SE. Fragmentary skull ex situ. Placed within pine coffin, 0.40m wide.	Trench 1
005	Adult burial, partly disturbed by 004, at 1.60m BGL, extending into SE side of pit. Extended, articulated, supine skeleton aligned NW/SE, with the head to NW.	Trench 1
006	Adult burial, partly truncated by 004, at 1.50m BGL. Extended, articulated, supine skeleton aligned c.E-W, with feet (missing) to E.	Trench 1

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 2: EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

EXTERNAL DRAINAGE WORKS, ALL SAINTS CHURCH, WATH UPON DEARNE, SOUTH YORKSHIRE: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) that will be carried out during groundworks associated with an external drainage scheme at All Saints Church, Wath upon Dearne, South Yorkshire (NGR SE 43248 00885). This WSI has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS).

2 SITE LOCATION, DESCRIPTION AND DESIGNATIONS

- 2.1 All Saints Church is located within the north-east part of the settlement of Wath upon Dearne, South Yorkshire (NGR SE 43248 00885), on the north side of Church Street. The surrounding churchyard extends to the north, east and south, although the majority of the gravestones have been cleared, with few monuments remaining standing.
- 2.2 The church is a Grade I Listed Building, and it lies within Wath upon Dearne Conservation Area, which was designated in February 1977. The Listed Building description reads: *Church. C12 north arcades within earlier walling, lower part of tower also C12; nave and chancel rebuilt and added to in C13 and C14; tower heightened C14 or C15; nave re-roofed 1540; spire replaced 1714 restored and enlarged 1868 and 1920; C20 addition to north-east corner. Sandstone rubble to lower part of tower and to north chapel, otherwise ashlar. Lead roof to nave; tiles to chancel and aisles; stone slates to north chapel. West tower; 3½-bay aisled nave with south porch; 3-bay chancel with south organ chamber; north chapel with west aisle all roofed at right angles to main axis, north vestry. Tower: door on south side dated 1868. Band rises over door; stone clock face to right. Offset band and string course beneath clock. Blocked, round-arched, 2-light former belfry openings. 2-light Perpendicular belfry openings. Corner gargoyles and renewed, embattled parapet with crocketed pinnacles. Recessed octagonal spire. Nave: south porch: chamfered plinth and wave-moulded bandy buttresses flank double-quadrant- moulded doorway; raking parapet; rib-vaulted roof. Aisle has chamfered plinth and buttress between two 2-light windows with Y-tracery and hoodmoulds. Embattled parapet. Clerestory: four 2-light windows all double-chamfered and square-headed. Embattled parapet. North aisle: plinth and wave-moulded band; buttresses between bays; two square-headed windows with ogee-headed lights; doorway to right. Chancel: C19 and C20 organ chamber breaks forward, has two 2-light Y-tracery windows; embattled parapet. Chancel south wall has lancet within rubble walling. East end of chancel rebuilt c1920: snecked wallstone; 5-light east window in Perpendicular style; coped gable with cross. North chapel: buttresses to angles and beneath north window. East wall has lancets flanking 2-light Y-tracery window, all with hoodmoulds. North window of 4 lancets beneath quatrefoil, hoodmould. Doorway and lancet to north end of west aisle; diagonal buttress to right. Interior: double-chamfered, pointed tower arch on semicircular responds with moulded capitals. North arcade: circular piers, scalloped capitals, cross-shaped abaci and round arches with single step. Restored doorway at east end with blocked rood door over. South arcade pointed and double- chamfered with ½ arch at west end. Splendid roof of 1540: cambered tie beams, bosses now painted and gilded. Chancel arch double-chamfered. 2-bay arcade to north chapel as nave north arcade; piscina in eastern respond. North chapel: west arcade with quatrefoil pier and keeled north respond Fittings: C19 benefactions board beneath tower. In nave: 2 brass chandeliers dated 1810, gift of Thomas Tuke. Chancel north wall: 1728 wall monument to George Ellis (d.1712). North chapel: 5 reused bench ends with running inscription including name 'John Saville' and dated 1576. Baluster-shaped font of 1726 with acanthus carving and Greek palindrome; turned-wood cover with iron handle and dove finial. Brass of 1767 on north wall. C14*

parish chest. Other fittings mostly C19 including stone reredos of 1870 depicting Christ and two disciples in ogee-headed niche. Stained glass of 1892 by Clayton and Bell in north aisle and east windows of chapel. C. Ibbetson, The Story of the Church and Parsons of the Ancient Parish of All Saints Wath upon Dearne, 1979.

- 2.3 The history of both the parish and church has been subject to a detailed accounts (Keble Martin 1919; Ibbetson 2002), and so is not repeated in detail here. In summary, the church is thought to have pre-Conquest origins, possibly with some fragmentary structural remains surviving to the interior, and to have comprised a nave and chancel. The north nave aisle and Lady Chapel were added in 1145-50, and the tower in 1175. The chancel was extended in 1230, replacing an apsidal end with a square end, and the Lady Chapel was enlarged in 1290-95. The south nave aisle was built between 1305-20, with further small additions, principally the south porch and vestry, at the end of the 14th century; at the same time as the latter, the top part of the tower and a short spire were built. The present spire was added in 1714, when the first clock was installed in the tower. An organ chamber was built on the south side of the chancel in 1868, during a major restoration of the church (Ibbetson 2002, 5-6 & 92-93). Following a fire in 1917, further restoration took place in 1920 when the organ chamber and choir vestry were enlarged and a clergy vestry added. More recently, in 1975, the tower was restored, while in 1990-91 the roof of the Lady Chapel and eroded stonework were repaired. A restoration of the Baptistry was carried out in 1998 (<http://wathparishchurch.co.uk/heritage-2/>).
- 2.4 The building is on English Heritage's "Heritage at Risk Register" for 2014 (Category F - repair scheme in progress and (where applicable) end use or user identified; functionally redundant buildings with new use agreed but not yet implemented) (English Heritage 2014, 91). The roofs, high level masonry and rainwater goods are to be repaired under the current scheme of works, and EDAS previously recorded the graffiti on the nave and south aisle roofs prior to the repair programme (Richardson & Dennison 2014).

3 DIOCESAN FACULTY

- 3.1 A Diocesan Faculty was granted on 4th June 2014 for the current programme of repairs. These include: (1) the repair of historic lead sheet roofing to the nave; (2) the reinstatement of historic sand-lined parapet gutters; (3) the repointing of stonework to the south clerestory including selected stone replacement; and (4) the renewal of rainwater goods to the north aisle.
- 3.2 There were no conditions attached to the Diocesan Faculty requiring any archaeological recording, although the project architect was of the opinion that some monitoring of the drainage excavations in the churchyard was necessary in case unrecorded burials and other items of archaeological significance were uncovered.

4 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT

- 4.1 The new drainage works are to take place adjacent to the north aisle of the church, as shown on the project architect's drawing dated December 2013 (ref WAT:02/300) (see attached figure). On the west side of this area, the existing L-plan alignment of drains will be dug out and replaced with a new drainage run, together with a new inspection chamber at the change of direction; a length of 7.5m is envisaged to be excavated. This new drainage run will terminate in a new soakaway, estimated to be 600mm square by 600mm deep. On the east side of this area, a new 2.5m length of drain will be laid to serve the Lady Chapel roof, and will be connected into the existing drainage system.

5 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

Aims of the Project

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological recording is to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth, and significance of any archaeological features and deposits which might be affected by the proposed new drainage works. It is possible that the below-ground excavations will uncover evidence relating to any earlier church structures on the site, as well as potentially unrecorded post-medieval or earlier burials.

On-site Fieldwork

- 5.2 The scale and scope of the archaeological fieldwork will be determined by this Written Scheme of Investigation. Additional guidance published by the Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists (ADCA 2004), English Heritage and the Church of England (EH/CoE 2005), and the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA 1999) will also be followed.
- 5.3 Any trenches or other below-ground excavations will be subject to direct archaeological monitoring as they are being dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be immediately identified and recorded. If mechanical excavators are used, these should be fitted with toothless buckets.
- 5.4 If it becomes clear during the monitoring work that little of archaeological interest is likely to survive in specific areas, the recording work may be halted in that part of the site. However, if structures, features or finds of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed, time will be allowed for the archaeologist to clean, assess, and quickly hand excavate, sample and record the archaeological remains, as necessary and appropriate according to the nature of the remains, to allow the archaeological material to be sufficiently characterised. Excavators will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until those remains have been recorded, and the archaeologist has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.
- 5.5 A full written, drawn and photographic record of all deposits and material revealed during the course of the excavations will be made, irrespective of results. A general site plan showing areas of ground disturbance will be produced at 1:50/1:20 (as appropriate), as well as larger scale (1:20/1:10) hand-drawn plans or sections of any exposed archaeological features as necessary. All sections, plans and elevations will include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places.
- 5.6 Any small finds will be recorded three dimensionally. Bulk finds will be collected by context. All non-modern artefacts recovered will be retained and removed from the site for processing and analysis as appropriate. Non-modern artefacts will be collected from the excavated topsoil and subsoil, where practicable. Finds material will be stored in controlled environments. All artefacts recovered by the investigations will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines laid out in the IFA Guidelines for Finds Work. Conservation, if required, will be undertaken by approved conservators and UKIC guidelines will apply (UKIC 1990).
- 5.7 All excavated archaeological contexts will be recorded by detailed written records giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, and cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts, in accordance with best industry practice and in accordance with current recording guidelines. All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them, will be given unique identifying numbers. A full digital colour photographic record will also be kept.

- 5.8 The scale and nature of the proposed investigations suggest that a soil-sampling programme for the recovery of carbonised and waterlogged remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material will not be necessary for this project.
- 5.9 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries are made that warrant more recording than is covered by this WSI, immediate contact will be made with the client and project architect. This will allow appropriate amendments to be made to the scope of the recording work, in agreement with all parties concerned; these amendments might, for example, include the requirement to sample archaeological and/or environmental deposits, and/or detailed excavation of specific structures. The possibility of temporarily halting work for unexpected discoveries will be discussed with the project architect in advance of the development, and sufficient time and resources will be made available to ensure that proper recording is made prior to any removal.
- 5.10 If articulated human remains are encountered during the course of the groundworks, they will be screened from view and recorded. If the remains are likely to be disturbed by the works, the remains will be carefully excavated, lifted, bagged (individual burials kept separate) and removed for safe storage until such time as reburial can be arranged by the church authorities in an alternative location within the churchyard. In accordance with current advice (EH/CoE 2005, 23), articulated burials will not be 'chased' beyond the limits of the excavation. Any small disarticulated and/or disturbed bones will be re-interred as soon as possible in a place near to where they were exposed. All human remains that are uncovered will be treated with due dignity.
- 5.11 The terms of the Treasure Act (1996) will be followed with regard to any finds which might fall within its purview. Any such finds will be removed to a safe place, and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the Code of Practice. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will also be discussed and agreed with the client in advance of the project commencing.

Reporting

Project archive

- 5.12 On completion of the archaeological fieldwork, any samples taken will be processed and any finds will be cleaned, identified, assessed, dated, marked (if appropriate), and properly packaged and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. The level of post-excavation analysis will be appropriate to the quality and quantity of the finds recovered, and specialists would be consulted as necessary.
- 5.13 A fully indexed and ordered field archive will be prepared, in accordance with published guidance (e.g. MGC 1994) and the requirements of the recipient museum. The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive. With the exception of human remains and finds of treasure (as defined under the 1996 Treasure Act) (see above), all finds are the property of the landowner. However, it is generally expected that the finds will also be deposited with the site archive. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will be agreed in advance of the project commencing, and this will include contingency arrangements for artefacts of special significance. Any recording, marking and storage materials will be of archival quality, and recording systems will be compatible with the recipient museum.
- 5.14 Subject to the agreement of the church authorities, and depending on the number and type of any recovered artefacts, a site archive will be deposited with any finds with an appropriate registered museum.

Reporting

- 5.15 All of the artefacts, ecofacts and stratigraphic information recovered from the site investigations will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis. If necessary, a post-excavation assessment will be undertaken, which will conform to the requirements defined by English Heritage (1991); if further post-excavation work is recommended, an outline research design will be prepared and costed.
- 5.16 Within four weeks of the completion of the site work, a report on the site investigations will be produced. This report will include the following (as appropriate):
- A non-technical summary;
 - Site code/project number;
 - Dates for fieldwork visits;
 - National grid reference;
 - A location plan, with scale;
 - Sections and plan drawings with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales;
 - General site photographs, as well as photographs of any significant archaeological deposits or artefacts that are encountered;
 - A written description and analysis of the methods and results of the archaeological investigations, in the context of the known archaeology of the area;
 - Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary.
- 5.17 Four copies of the final report will be supplied, for distribution to the PCC (client), the Diocesan Advisory Committee, the Diocesan Registry and the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record. A copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive.

Other Considerations

Attendance

- 5.18 The archaeological recording work should not cause undue delay to the overall programme of site works, and much can be achieved through liaison and co-operation with the main contractor. However, the main contractor and client will ensure that EDAS has sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this WSI. It is likely that the archaeological recording will be accomplished through one or more separate site visits, the number and duration of which will be determined by the speed of the development and/or excavations. Access to the site will therefore be afforded to EDAS at all reasonable times.

Health and Safety

- 5.19 EDAS and any sub-contractors will comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the work. A full copy of their Health and Safety Policy will be made available on request. All archaeological work on site will be carried out with due regard for all Health and Safety considerations, and Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Due regard will be made for any constraints or restrictions imposed by the main contractor. The proposed nature of the works means that a formal Risk Assessment is not required.
- 5.20 The archaeologists undertaking the investigations will be equipped with a mobile phone that will be switched on at all times during fieldwork operations to enable contact to be made between the site and other interested bodies.

Insurance

- 5.21 The site is privately owned and EDAS would indemnify the landowner in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or damage to property arising on site in

connection with the recording brief, to the extent of their Public Liability Insurance Cover (expected to be £5,000,000).

6 REFERENCES

ADCA (Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists) 2004 *Guidance Note 1: Archaeological Requirements for Works on Churches and Churchyards*

English Heritage 2014 *Heritage at Risk 2013: Yorkshire* (available at <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/har-2014-registers/yorks-HAR-register-2014.pdf>)

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

English Heritage 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects 2*

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

Ibbetson, C 2002 *The Story of the Church & Parsons of the Ancient Parish of All Saints Wath Upon Dearne*

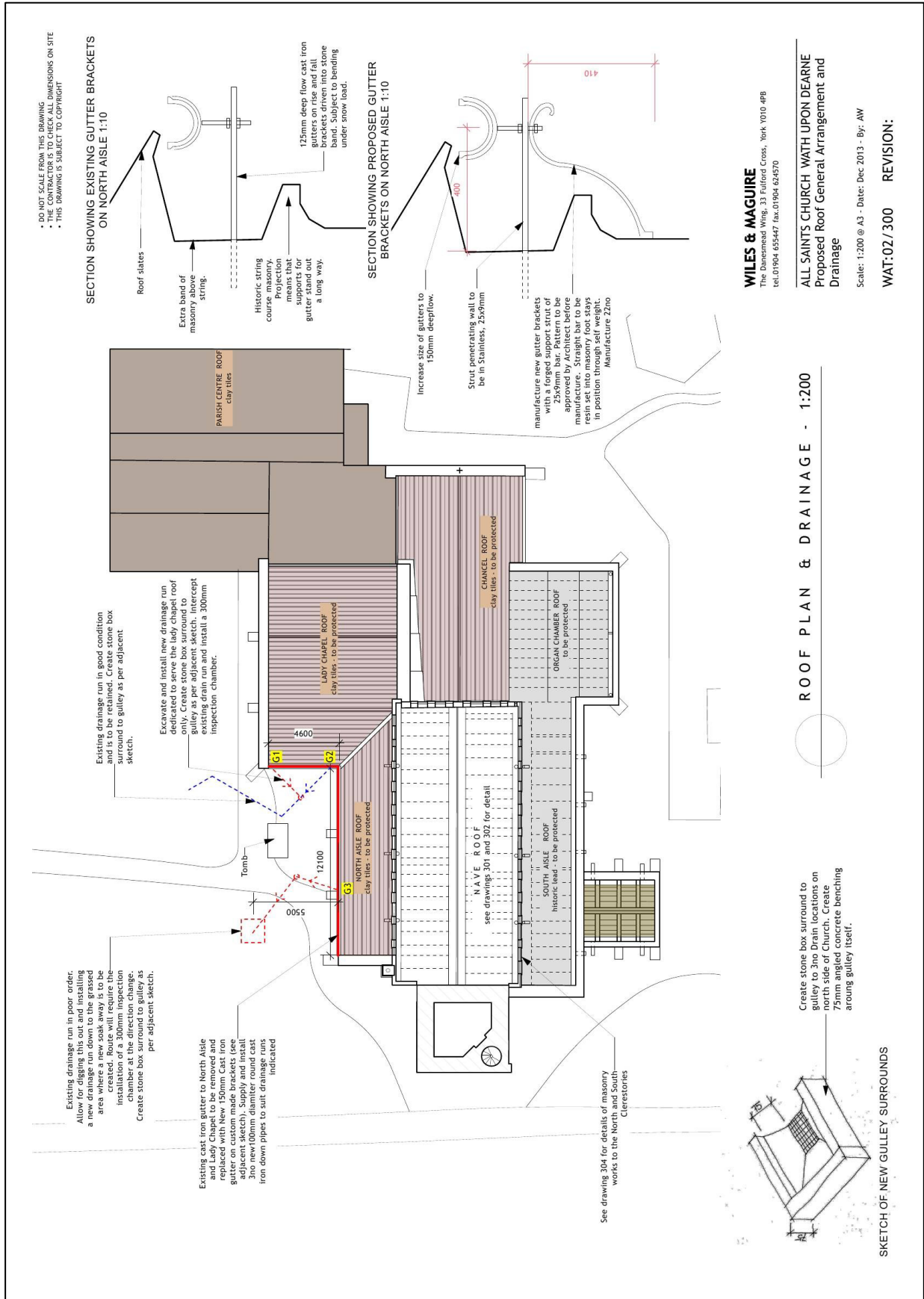
Keble Martin, Rev W 1919 *History of the Ancient Parish of Wath-upon-Dearne*

MGC (Museum and Galleries Commission) 1994 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*

Richardson, S & Dennison, E 2014 *Church of All Saints, Wath upon Dearne, Rotherham, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Recording of Graffiti* (unpublished EDAS report 2013/452.R01 for All Saints Church PCC)

UKIC (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation) 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage*

Ed Dennison, EDAS
12th January 2015



WILES & MAGUIRE
 The Drummond, Wing, 33 Fairfield Cross, York YO10 4PB
 tel: 01904 655447 fax: 01904 624570

ALL SAINTS CHURCH WATH UPON DEARNE
 Proposed Roof General Arrangement and Drainage

Scale: 1:200 @ A3 - Date: Dec 2013 - By: AW

WAT:02/300 REVISION:

FIGURE 1: PROPOSED DRAINAGE WORKS
 (Plan supplied by Wiles and Maguire, Project Architects)