

EXTERNAL DRAINAGE WORKS,  
CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST,  
WADWORTH, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,  
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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On behalf of

St John the Baptist Church PCC  
c/o Revd Alun Price  
The Vicarage  
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South Yorkshire DN11 9AN

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING,  
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*In April 2015, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by the Parochial Church Council (PCC) of St John the Baptist Church, through Peter Gaze Pace Chartered Architects, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with external drainage works at St John the Baptist Church, Wadworth, South Yorkshire (NGR SK 56880 397066 centred). The archaeological recording, which was made a condition of a Diocesan Faculty issued by the Diocese of Sheffield on 4th September 2014, was carried out between 26th May to 1st June 2015.*

*Three trenches were excavated in the churchyard to the west of the church, the largest for the Trench Arch worm bed drainage system (Trench 1) measuring 6.50m long by between 0.90m-1.00m wide and up to 0.89m deep. Natural deposits were not exposed in any of the trenches. In Trench 1, four previously unknown/unrecorded burials were exposed within a deposit representing made-ground, although no evidence for any associated grave cuts or coffins was encountered. These burials lay in close proximity to each other, within a localised part of the trench only 1.20m long, at varying depths of between 0.57m-0.82m below existing ground level; two of the skeletons appeared to be juvenile while two were adults. No dating evidence for any of the burials was noted, and it was not possible to conclusively determine whether they were in their original positions of interment, or whether they had been re-buried as a result of or during later landscaping/ground-raising works. It is of note that, although there are no headstones in this area, the burials roughly respected the alignment of marked graves to the west, suggesting they may lie in their original positions. A large number of disarticulated bone fragments was also recovered from all three trenches.*

*Later groundworks in the immediate area comprised the laying of metal earthing straps for a lightning protection system for the church (seen in Trench 2), and the re-interment in the topsoil of skeletal remains (seen in Trench 3) which were probably originally encountered during the installation of an earlier French Drain along the west wall of the church.*



## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In April 2015, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by the Parochial Church Council (PCC) of St John the Baptist Church, through Peter Gaze Pace Chartered Architects, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with external drainage works at St John the Baptist Church, Wadworth, South Yorkshire (NGR SK 56880 397066 centred). The archaeological recording was made a condition of a Diocesan Faculty, issued by the Diocese of Sheffield on 4th September 2014 (see Appendix 3).

## 2 SITE LOCATION AND OUTLINE ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 Wadworth is located c.6km to the south of Doncaster, in South Yorkshire (see figure 1). St John the Baptist Church lies in the village, on the east side of Church Road (see figure 2). It is located in a Conservation Area, which was designated in July 1991; no Conservation Area appraisal has yet been carried out. The main historic axis of the settlement was east-west along the curving course of Main Street, High Street and Carr Lane which, together with the listed buildings, form the basis of the conservation area. The character of the Conservation Area derives from the traditional small-scale random rubble limestone agricultural and residential buildings, sometimes rendered, and the narrow lanes bounded with high random coursed rubble limestone walls. Roofs are generally clay pantile on these buildings with some examples of stone slabbed eaves courses. These traditional buildings tend to date from the 17th and 18th centuries. As with many villages in this part of South Yorkshire, the historic core has been subjected to infill development and surrounded by modern developments particularly of cul-de-sac form (Doncaster MBC 2015).
- 2.2 The church consists of a west tower, a 3-bay nave with north and south porches and aisles which overlap the tower, a 2-bay chancel with a separately-roofed south chapel (now a meeting room) and an organ chamber and vestry to the north (see figure 3). The church has very good architectural qualities, both internally and externally. Externally, the most important points are the 15th century west tower, the late 15th century clerestory to the nave with its string courses and pinnacles, the late 15th century south front to the south porch, the 15th century south wall, a series of 14th century windows in the south chapel (of which the south-east window in the south wall and the east window are of the greatest interest and importance), the east window of the chancel, and the various older stones built into the external walls, some of which are incised with crosses or other forms of decoration and so may originally have been coffin lids. Internally, the items of note include the 15th century roofs to the nave, south chapel, and north and south aisles, the 14th century south arcade to the nave, the transitional north arcade, a Norman window in the west wall of north aisle, a 15th century door to the Priest's vestry (including some original ironwork), and many 17th and 18th century ledger stones. The church underwent a restoration in 1829, when a new roof was put on the nave and north transept, the pinnacles and battlements were repaired, the windows re-glazed, and the arch between the nave and the chancel was raised to correspond with the tower arch; this is of interest as, when the nave roof was restored in 1970's, many of the timbers were found to be of 15th century date (Pace 2012).
- 2.3 The church is a Grade I Listed Building, first listed on 5th June 1968 (National Heritage List for England (NHLE) entry 1151504). The Listed Building description reads: "*Church. C12, C13, C14 and C15. Ashlar and rubble magnesian*

limestone, slate roofs. West tower, 3-bay nave with north and south porches and aisles which overlap the tower; 2-bay chancel with separately-roofed south chapel and north organ chamber in overlap of aisle. Tower: Perpendicular; chamfered plinth and moulded band. Diagonal west buttresses flank pointed 3-light west window with hoodmould; north and south clocks beneath belfry stage having pairs of transomed 2-light windows with blind, cusped panels below louvres and shared hoodmoulds. String courses below and above traceried frieze; gargoyles beneath embattled parapet with 8 crocketed pinnacles. Nave: south porch has semi-octagonal responds to double-chamfered arch with hoodmould; later embattled ashlar parapet with pinnacles and cross. South door, within porch, has roll-moulded pointed arch with nailhead decoration and hoodmould with carved-head stops; to each side are low benches and round-arched arcading set on detached shafts. Aisle to left, has lancets in south and west walls. Aisle to right has hollow-chamfered plinth, moulded band and offset buttress between 2-light windows with hollow-chamfered surrounds, 2-centred arches and hoodmoulds. String course beneath plain ashlar parapet. Clerestory: late Perpendicular; 2 square-headed 2-light windows in moulded surrounds; cavetto oversailing course beneath embattled parapet with crocketed pinnacles. North side has ashlar porch with double-chamfered arch, hoodmould, gable copings and cross; north door within has round-arched head. Offset buttresses to rubble-walled aisle having Decorated 2-light, pointed-arched window on right of porch and 2 square-headed 2-light windows on its left; west lancet. Clerestory, heightened in ashlar, has plainer windows than those to south. Aisle and nave parapets as south. Chancel: remodelled c1300 with chamfered plinth and quoins to rubble walling. 5-light east window with intersecting tracery and hoodmould with weathered head-carved stops. North aisle has 2-light Y-tracery windows to north and east. Clerestory windows in ashlar walling are of 4 Tudor-arched lights; ashlar parapet and coped east gable with corner pinnacles and gargoyles. Separately-roofed C14 south chapel has chamfered plinth, moulded band and offset diagonal buttresses; another buttress between pointed south windows of 2 and 3 lights with reticulated tracery and hoodmoulds. Unusual pointed 4-light east window with mouchettes nodding to centre and transom beneath apex quatrefoil (Pevsner, plate 9b). Ashlar parapet; east gable cross. Interior: tall double-chamfered tower arch; lower arches in same style to north and south. Pointed, hollow-chamfered arches at ends of south aisle have half-octagonal responds and moulded capitals. Double-chamfered arches to ends of north aisle. North arcade: 3 bays, cylindrical piers and square capitals of c1200; matching responds with crocketed capitals; later double-chamfered arches. South arcade: keeled responds, octagonal piers with moulded capitals, arches as north. In south aisle wall is a 6-bay arcade of round-arched recesses with detached shafts; trefoil-headed recess within eastern arch. Nave roof: Perpendicular with moulded tie beams, purlins and ridge; restored aisle roofs have archbraces set on shield corbels. Chancel arch: of 1829, double-chamfered with corbelled inner order and hoodmould with head-carved stops. 2 double-chamfered arches into south chapel, that on west larger and with corbelled inner order. North wall: trefoil-headed piscina on left of larger segmentally-arched recess. Chancel roof similar to nave, its principals set on short posts which rise from shield corbels. South chapel: sedilia and piscina with cusped ogee heads. Font: C15, octagonal with quatrefoils beneath the rim. Monuments: semi-effigial, twin grave cover to west of font has heads and crossed hands carved in sunken recesses. Beneath east arch into south chapel is a fine alabaster table tomb to Edmund Fitzwilliam (d.1465) and wife Katherine: knight with head on helm and feet on dog set to right of his wife whose head rests on a tasseled cushion, angels with shields to the side panels. To its south another semi-effigial slab with carved recesses showing head and feet beneath ogee canopies. Against south wall of chapel another effigial slab of huntsman with sword and horn, probably C14. Table

*tomb with inscription to Edmund Fitzwilliam (d.1486) and Katherine (d.1435); its sides have quatrefoils with shields. Various early C19 wall monuments in south chapel; one on east wall has urn and drooping palm tree. Brass: on south respond of chancel arch to John Pierrepont (d.1653). N. Pevsner, B.O.E, 1967 P. E. Routh, Medieval Effigial Alabaster Tombs in Yorkshire 1976, p.129".*

### 3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The archaeological recording was defined by an EDAS 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (see Appendix 4), which included general advice produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (ClfA 2014), by English Heritage/Church of England in relation to the treatment of human remains (EH/CoE 2005), and by the Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists in relation to work in churchyards (ADCA 2004). Other information contained in the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service's 'Model Brief for Archaeological Monitoring' was also followed.
- 3.2 The aim of the archaeological recording was to monitor the below-ground excavations associated with the external drainage works, in order to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth and significance of any archaeological features which might be present and damaged by the scheme. All excavated material was also visually inspected for any finds.
- 3.3 The watching brief was carried out over seven days, between 26th May to 1st June 2015. Three trenches were excavated by hand by the drainage contractors around the west end of the church; Trench 1 comprised the excavation for a Trench Arch worm bed drainage system which was offset at an angle from the west wall of the tower (see plate 8), and narrower drainage trenches ran from either end back towards the north-west and south-west corners of the two aisles (Trenches 2 and 3 respectively) (see figure 4). All trenches were monitored throughout their excavation, and spoil was searched for artefacts.
- 3.4 The full range of alterations and improvements at St John the Baptist Church were detailed in a specification of work produced by the church architect (Pace 2014). In addition to the drainage works outlined above, other external works comprised the resurfacing the churchyard paths to the south of the church, the provision of a level access into the south porch, and the demolition of a redundant brick flue to the old boiler house by the south porch. However, discussion with the church architect established that these works would only involve minimal ground disturbance (e.g. lifting and replacing the existing surface of the paths), and so it was also decided not to monitor these works as part of the watching brief. A number of other internal works were also to be carried out, including the formation of an accessible toilet at the west end of the north aisle, the modification of the existing kitchenette at the west end of the south aisle, and the removal of the pews at the west end of both the north and south aisles and the reforming of the floors. Once again, these works would not have required any significant ground disturbance, and so they were not subject to archaeological monitoring.
- 3.5 Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual three digit context number and detailed information was recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. A total of 15 archaeological contexts were recorded (see Appendix 1), which are referred to in the following text as three figure numbers (e.g. 102); the first digit refers to the specific trench excavation - deposits or layers are identified by the use of round brackets while cuts are signified by square brackets. In-house recording and

quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. The positions of the monitored groundworks were marked on general site plans at 1:100, 1:50 and 1:20 scales, and appropriate sections of the excavated trenches were also made at 1:20 and 1:10 scales. A photographic record was maintained, comprising digital shots, and 35mm black and white and colour transparencies. Levels AOD were taken from an Ordnance Survey benchmark located on the church (59.52m AOD).

- 3.6 A small assemblage of pottery, animal bone and ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from the excavations; specialised reports are contained in Appendix 2 and none were considered worthy of retention. A large assemblage of disarticulated human remains was also recovered during machining, as well as five articulated and partially articulated burials - these remains were recorded, photographed, bagged and returned to the PCC for re-interment. Arrangements for the deposition of the remaining project archive, comprising site notes, plans and photographs etc, are currently ongoing (EDAS site code SJW 15).

## 4 RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF

### Trench 1: Trench Arch Drain

- 4.1 Trench 1 measured 6.50m long (north-east/south-west) by between 0.90m-1.00m wide and up to 0.89m deep BGL, and was excavated at an angle off the west wall of the tower (see figure 4 and plate 1). There were no marked or known graves in this area.
- 4.2 Natural deposits were not exposed. The earliest deposit, encountered at c.0.24m BGL (58.59m AOD) at the north-east end of the trench and falling slightly to c.0.36m (58.57m AOD) at the south-west end, was a loose mid-light brown sandy silt (103) over 0.54m thick containing a small clay component and frequent fragments of unworked chalk and small stones (see Section 1 on figure 4). A moderate assemblage of disarticulated bones, including some animal bone, and six iron nails were recovered from the deposit.
- 4.3 There were no discernable grave cuts in the trench, but within deposit 103, four skeletons (104, 105, 106 and 107) were recorded.
- 4.4 Skeleton 1 (104) was located 1.60m from the north end of the trench, at 0.57m BGL (58.36m AOD); no grave cut was distinguishable. The partial remains of the upper and a lower leg - femur, tibia and possible fibula (left or right side not determinable) - of an adult were exposed, continuing beyond the east section of the trench (see plate 2). No evidence of the upper body was encountered either within the trench or the opposing section. Due to the paucity of the remains, the type or position of the burial (e.g. extended, supine) could not be determined, although it was probably east-west. The bones were in good condition and no associated coffin or coffin fittings were evident.
- 4.5 Skeleton 2 (105) was located c.2.60m from the north end of the trench, at 0.68m BGL (58.25m AOD). During excavation, the fragile fragmentary remains initially appeared to be disarticulated as they were interspersed by fragments of chalk; the skull was exposed last. The burial was not clearly defined and only partially protruded into the trench from the east section. The remains comprised the skull, mandible, a few ribs, scapula, clavicle (left or right side not determinable) and vertebrae of a juvenile (an infant?), possibly lying in a supine position; the interpretation of a juvenile burial is supported by the very thin skull fragments. Only

those remains which were to be disturbed by the drainage excavations were recovered, with those (if any) running beyond the trench section were left in situ. There was no associated grave cut, coffin or coffin fittings.

- 4.6 Skeleton 3 (106) was located c.2.30m from the north end of the trench, between 0.77m-0.79m BGL (58.14m-58.16m AOD). The east-west orientated burial was in a supine position with the hands over the pelvic area. The upper part of the burial continued beyond the west section of the trench and the lower extremities continued beyond the east (see plate 3). The legs bones (femora, tibiae, fibulae), pelvis, vertebrae, right arm (humerus, radius, ulna) and lower left arm (radius and ulna) were exposed. The sizes of the bones would suggest a juvenile or child burial, and the bones of skeleton 2 (105) were alongside or close to the feet area. The condition of the bones was good and no associated grave cut, coffin or coffin fittings were present.
- 4.7 Skeleton 4 (107) was an adult, located c.2.15m from the north end of the trench and lay directly below skeleton 3 (106), at 0.82m BGL (58.11m AOD). Only the articulated remains of the upper and lower leg bones - femur, tibia, fibula (left or right side not determinable) - and a fragment of sacrum were present (see plate 4). It is possible that the burial was orientated east-west, but this could not be confirmed with so few remains visible. There was no associated grave cut, coffin or coffin fittings.
- 4.8 Overlying the loose mid-light brown sand silt (103) and all the skeletons (104, 105, 106 and 107), was a c.0.10m-0.15m thick layer of loose mid grey-brown sandy silt (102) representing made-ground, which contained c.50% small and medium size irregular unworked chalk fragments. This deposit was encountered 0.14m BGL (58.79m AOD) at the north end of the trench, falling to 0.22m BGL (58.61m AOD) at the south end. A small assemblage of disarticulated human remains, animal bone, one sherd of 19th-early 20th century creamware pottery, seven fragments of 18th-19th century brick, a fragment of 18th-19th century land drain, and an iron nail were recovered from layer 102.
- 4.9 Overlying the loose mid grey-brown sandy silt (102), and forming the current ground surface at c.58.83m-58.93m AOD, was a layer of very loose mid-dark grey loamy sandy silt topsoil (101) up to 0.22m thick. One fragment of post-medieval brick and a fragment of late 18th-early 19th century brick were recovered from this topsoil.

### **Trench 2: Sewage Drain**

- 4.10 Trench 2 was dog-legged in plan and ran for a distance of 2.20m west from the north end of the church's west wall and its associated French Drain, and then continued south-west for 2.10m, where it joined the north-east end of Trench 1; the trench was 0.40m wide and 0.55m-0.65m deep BGL (see figure 4). There were no known or marked graves in this area.
- 4.11 Natural deposits were not exposed. The earliest deposit, encountered 0.54m BGL (58.36m AOD) at the east end of the trench and rising to 0.32m BGL (58.58m AOD) at the west end, was a loose light-mid brown sandy silt (203) over 0.33m thick, representing made-ground, with a small clay component containing small stones. A small assemblage of disarticulated human remains was recovered from the deposit.

- 4.12 Overlying deposit 203 was a 0.13m-0.30m thick loose mid grey-brown sandy silt layer (202) also representing made-ground (see Section 2 on figure 4). It was encountered at 0.24m BGL (58.66m AOD) and contained c.50% small to medium sized unworked chalk fragments. Adjacent to the west wall of the church, the metal earthing-straps for the church lightning protection system ran throughout deposit 202 (see plate 5). A small assemblage of disarticulated bones was recovered from this area and a disarticulated human long bone was exposed in the north side of the trench (see Section 3 on figure 4 and plate 6).
- 4.13 Overlying layer 202 and forming the current ground surface at 58.90m AOD was a 0.24m thick layer of very loose mid-dark grey loamy sandy silt topsoil (201). One iron nail was recovered from this deposit. There were no other archaeological features recorded within this trench.

### **Trench 3: Waste Water Drain**

- 4.14 This trench was orientated south-east/north-west and ran for 8.40m from near the south-west corner of the church, joining the east side of Trench 1 towards its south-east end (see figure 4 and plate 3). The trench was 0.30m-0.40m wide and 0.44m deep BGL. There were no known or marked graves in this area, although research of historical records by Revd. Alun Price shows potential grave markers adjacent to the church wall.
- 4.15 The earliest deposit was a loose light-mid brown sandy silt (303) over 0.16m thick, with a small clay component containing frequent small chalk fragments (see Section 4 on figure 4); it represented made-ground and was encountered at 0.30m BGL (58.59m-58.63m AOD). Overlying this deposit was a further 0.11m thick layer of made-ground, of loose mid grey-brown sandy silt (302) containing c.50% small to medium sized unworked chalk fragments. It was encountered at 0.19m BGL (58.70m-58.74m AOD) and a small assemblage of disarticulated bones was recovered from the deposit.
- 4.16 Overlying layer 302, and forming the current ground surface at 58.89m-58.93m AOD, was a layer of 0.19m thick very loose mid-dark grey loamy sandy silt topsoil (301). A small assemblage of disarticulated bones, two fragments of early post-medieval brick and two fragments of early 19th century pantile was recovered from this topsoil, from various areas along the trench.
- 4.17 Recorded within the topsoil (301), at the east end of the trench, was a localised assemblage of human remains (Skeleton 5 - 304). The remains comprised a partial skull that overlay a small assemblage of disarticulated bones including a pelvis, vertebrae, ribs, long bones (including an ulna and tibia), together with one fragment of clay pipe stem, of c.19th century appearance (see plate 9). Research by Revd. Price indicates the presence of two grave markers in this area, prior to the insertion of the French drain along the west wall of the church, and it is possible that these localised remains represent the re-interment of a burial disturbed by the earlier drainage works. No other archaeological features were recorded within this trench.

### **Summary of the Finds Assessments**

- 4.18 The following represents a summary of the results obtained from the various finds assessments - full, more detailed, reports can be found in Appendix 2. No further work is recommended on any of the artefacts, and they are not considered to be worthy of retention.

### *Pottery*

- 4.19 A single sherd of a creamware bowl was recovered from the loose mid grey-brown sand silt (102) in Trench 1. The rim/body sherd had a weight of 4gms and a date range between the early 19th to early 20th century.

### *Clay Pipe*

- 4.20 A single clay pipe stem was noted within the assemblage of human bones from burial 304 in Trench 3 - it was c.19th century in appearance.

### *Metalwork*

- 4.21 Nine iron nails were recorded from deposits 102 (1), 103 (6), 201 (1) and 202/203 (1). All appeared to be in poor condition with concretions adhering to surfaces obscuring details. They are probably coffin nails, although they could also have served a structural function. They were retained with the human bone for subsequent reburial by the PCC.

### *Animal Bone*

- 4.22 Five fragments of animal bone were noted, three from deposit 102 (a tooth and two ribs), and two teeth from deposit 103. All were from a large domestic species such as horse or cattle (*Equus* or *Bos*).

### *Disarticulated Human Bone*

- 4.23 Approximately 413 disarticulated pieces of human bone were recovered from made-ground deposits 102, 103, 203, 202/203, 302 and topsoil 301. Not surprisingly, the majority of the assemblage (83%) was recovered from Trench 1. Estimating the number of individuals was not attempted although, for the most part, the remains appear to represent adults with the occasional remains of juvenile(s) (infant/child). The remains ranged from fair to poor condition. A variety of adult bones were identified but fragments of ribs, skull and long bones were mainly present. The juvenile bones comprised a long bone recovered during the lifting of Skeleton 1 (104) and fragments of skull, vertebrae and ribs from deposit 103. The remains from deposit 103 could be parts of the juvenile (infant) skeleton 2 (105) which was recovered from around the same area.

### *Ceramic Building Material*

- 4.24 An assemblage of 14 fragments, with a combined weight of 1699gms, was recovered from deposits 101, 102 and 301. No complete examples were recorded. Two part-bricks, which retained both their width and thickness dimensions, can be dated to the late 18th century-early 19th century, but the remainder can only be tentatively dated to between the early and late post-medieval periods. The fragments of pantile and land-drain are probably of a 19th-20th century date.

## **5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 5.1 No natural deposits were exposed in any of the trenches excavated for the external drainage works at St John the Baptist Church. In the largest of the three trenches, Trench 1, excavated for the Trench Arch worm bed drainage system, four previously unknown/unrecorded burials were exposed within a deposit representing made-ground, although no evidence for any associated grave cuts or

coffins was encountered. These burials lay in close proximity to each other, within a localised part of the trench 1.20m long, at varying depths of between 0.57m-0.82m BGL; two of the skeletons appeared to be juvenile while two were adults. No dating evidence for the burials was recovered, and it was not possible to conclusively determine whether they were in their original positions of interment, or whether they had been re-buried as a result of or during later landscaping/ground-raising works. A large number of disarticulated human bone fragments was also recovered from the trench. It is of note that, although there are no headstones in this area, the burials roughly respected the alignment of marked graves to the west, suggesting they may lie in their original positions.

- 5.2 Later groundworks in the immediate area comprised the laying of metal earthing straps for the lightning protection system for the church (seen in Trench 2), and the re-interment in the topsoil of skeletal remains (seen in Trench 3) which were probably originally encountered during the installation of an earlier French Drain along the west wall of the church.

## 6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## 7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

7.1 The archaeological watching brief was commissioned and funded by St John the Baptist Church PCC, and EDAS would like to thank Dr Duncan Mackenzie and Martin Lord (PCC), the Revd Alun Price, Peter Pace (architect), and the contractors (Keystone) for their help and cooperation whilst carrying out the archaeological recording.

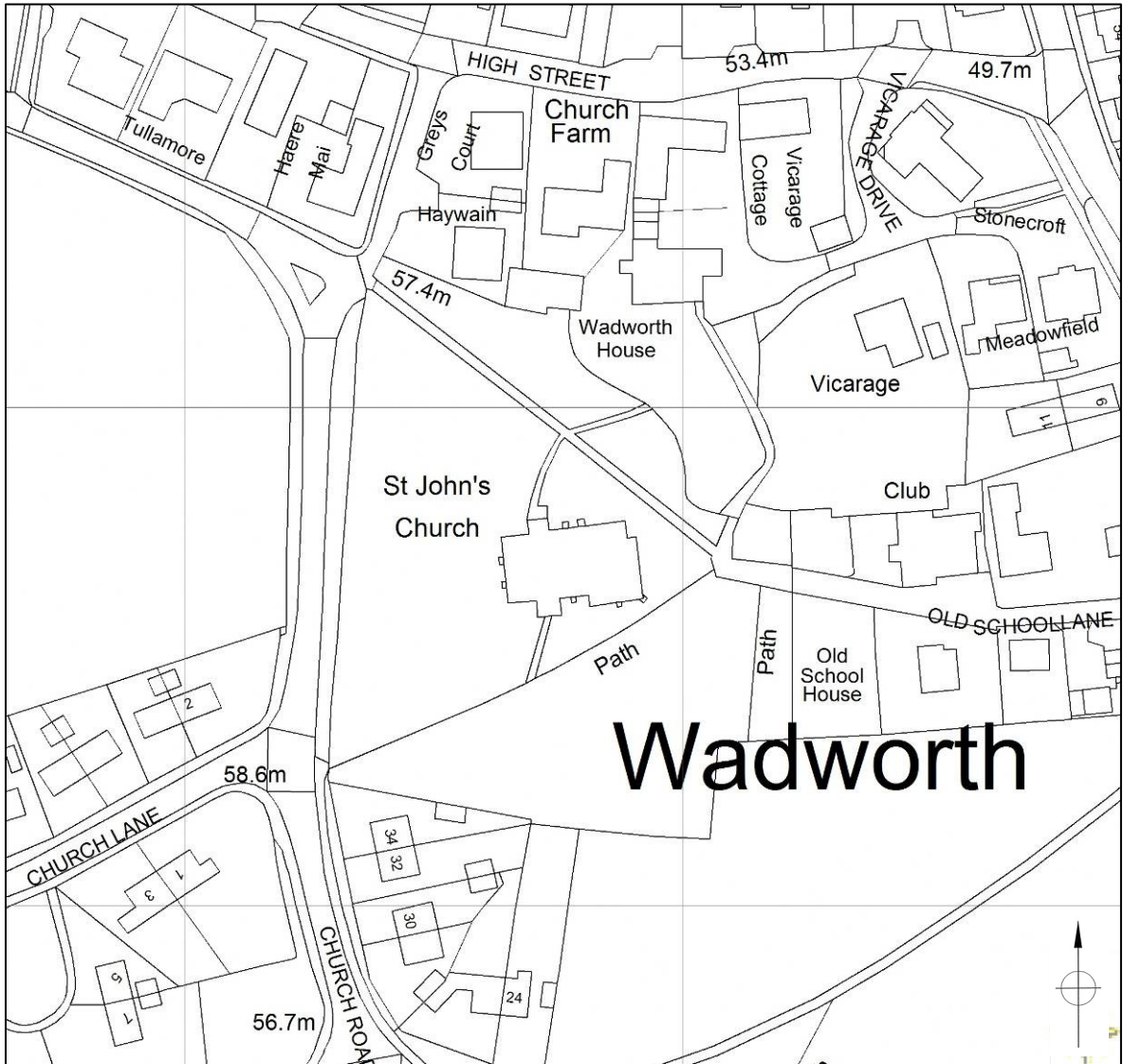
7.2 The site recording was undertaken by Richard Coates with the assistance of Sophie Tibbles of East Riding Archaeology, on behalf of EDAS, and Richard Coates produced the fieldwork records. Thanks are also due to Sophie Tibbles and John Tibbles for their specialist reports. The final report and drawings were produced by Ed Dennison, and the responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies remains with him.





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PROJECT		ST JOHN'S CHURCH, WADWORTH	
TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	NOV 2015
EDAS		FIGURE	1

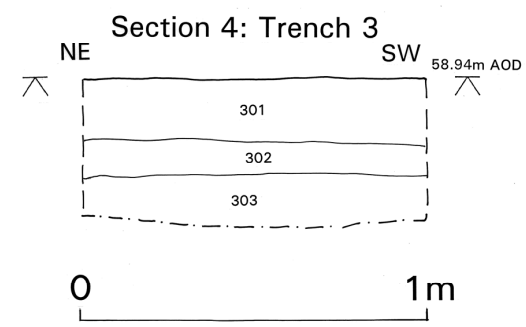
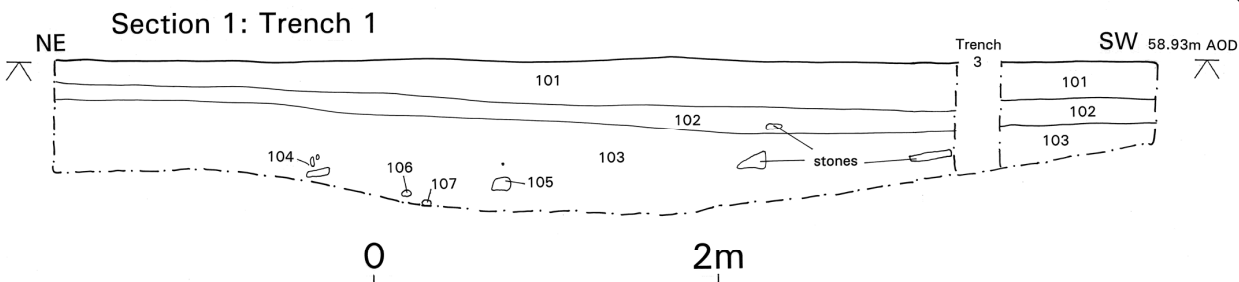
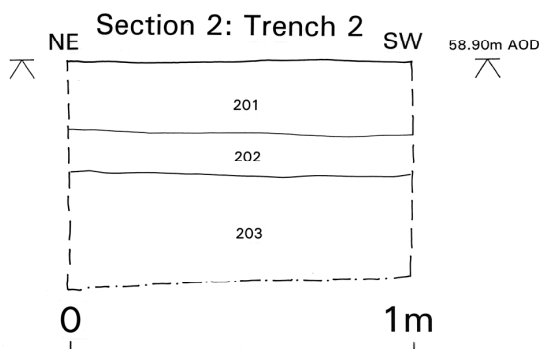
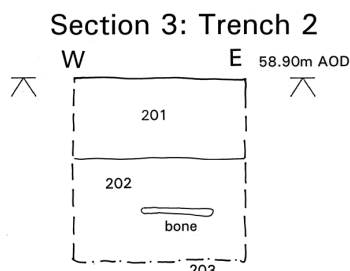
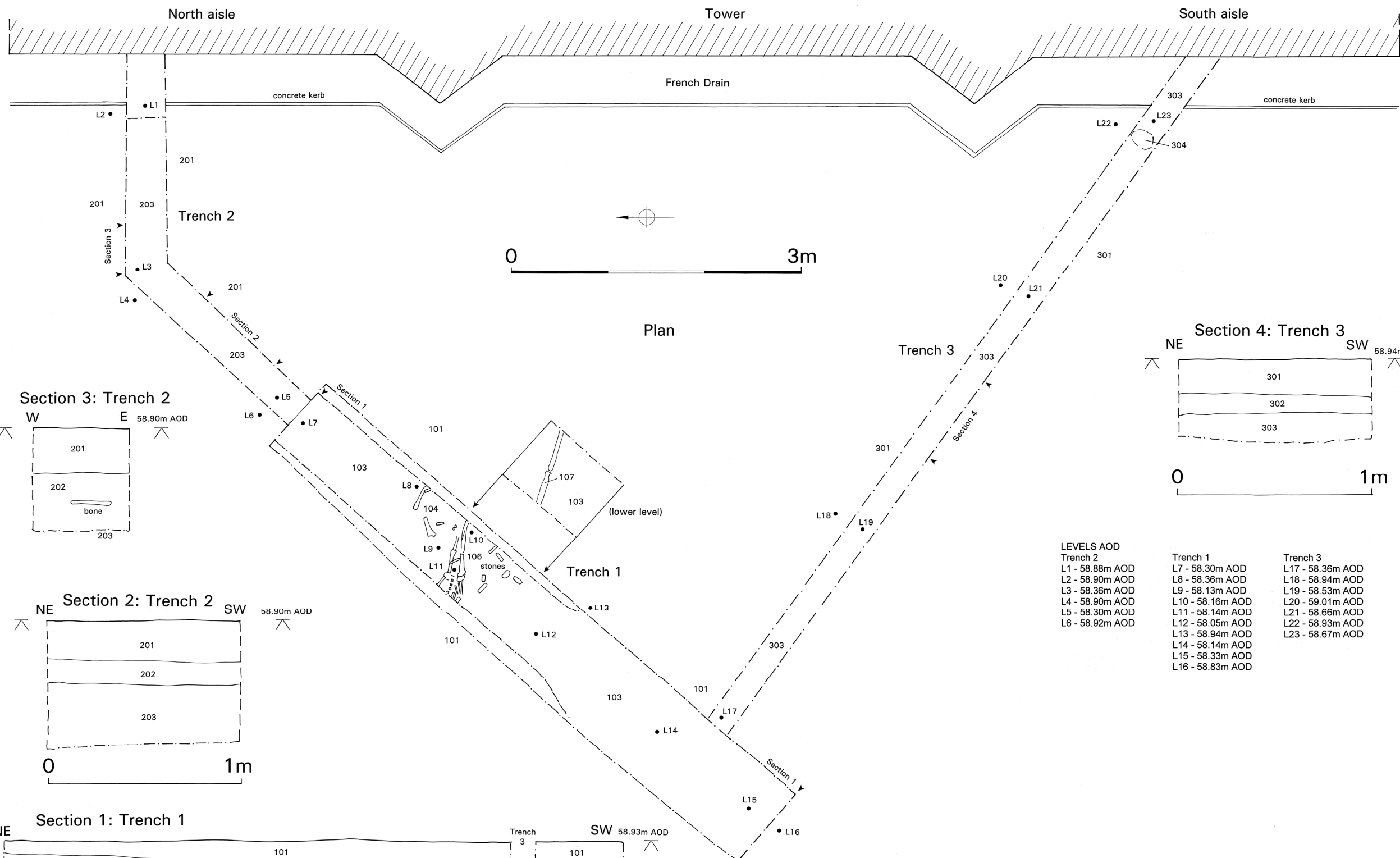


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PROJECT		ST JOHN'S CHURCH, WADWORTH	
TITLE		DETAILED LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	NOV 2015
	EDAS	FIGURE	2







- LEVELS AOD**
- |                 |                  |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| <b>Trench 2</b> | <b>Trench 1</b>  | <b>Trench 3</b>  |
| L1 - 58.88m AOD | L7 - 58.30m AOD  | L17 - 58.36m AOD |
| L2 - 58.90m AOD | L8 - 58.36m AOD  | L18 - 58.94m AOD |
| L3 - 58.36m AOD | L9 - 58.13m AOD  | L19 - 58.53m AOD |
| L4 - 58.90m AOD | L10 - 58.16m AOD | L20 - 59.01m AOD |
| L5 - 58.30m AOD | L11 - 58.14m AOD | L21 - 58.66m AOD |
| L6 - 58.92m AOD | L12 - 58.05m AOD | L22 - 58.93m AOD |
|                 | L13 - 58.94m AOD | L23 - 58.67m AOD |
|                 | L14 - 58.14m AOD |                  |
|                 | L15 - 58.33m AOD |                  |
|                 | L16 - 58.83m AOD |                  |

PROJECT <b>ST JOHN'S CHURCH, WADWORTH</b>	
TITLE <b>TRENCHES 1 TO 3</b>	
SCALE <b>AS SHOWN</b>	DATE <b>NOV 2015</b>
<b>EDAS</b>	FIGURE <b>4</b>





Plate 1: General view of excavated Trench 1 (Trench Arch Drain), looking S.



Plate 2: Skeleton 1 (104) in Trench 1 - long bones in situ in east side of trench, looking SE.





Plate 3: Skeleton 3 (106) in Trench 1, looking NW.



Plate 4: Skeleton 4 (107) (long bones) in Trench 1, looking SE.





Plate 5: Trench 2 under excavation, showing metal-earthing straps, looking E.



Plate 6: Disarticulated long bone exposed in north side of Trench 2, looking NE.





Plate 7: Trench 3 under excavation, looking SE.



Plate 8: Construction of Trench Arch drain in Trench 1, looking SW.



Plate 9: Skull of skeleton 5 (304) in Trench 3, looking SW.



## APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

## LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Trench</i>
100	Unstratified.	T1
101	Very loose mid-dark grey loamy sand silt with few small stones, c.0.22m thick - topsoil. Same as 201 and 301.	T1
102	Loose mid grey-brown sandy silt containing abundant small and medium sized stones, c.0.15m thick - made ground. Same as 202 and 302.	T1
103	Loose light-mid brown sandy silt with a small clay component, containing frequent chalk fragments and small stones, more than 0.54m thick - made ground. Same as 203 and 303.	T1
104	Skeleton 1: probably supine E-W probable articulated burial, with only upper femur, upper tibia and part of fibia present. Adult. At 0.57m BGL. Good condition. No grave cut and no evidence for coffin or fittings. Protruded from east section of trench.	T1
105	Skeleton 2: some thin skull fragments, mandible, ribs, scapula and some vertebrae but other elements not clearly distinguishable due to small size and position of burial in east section of trench. At 0.68m BGL. Probable small infant/baby. Close proximity to 106 and 107.	T1
106	Skeleton 3: supine east-west articulated burial, head not present (in section of trench), majority of right and left side present. Good condition. Between 0.77m-0.79m BGL. Infant burial 105 alongside/close to feet. No grave cut, coffin or fittings. Lies directly above 107. Probable juvenile burial.	T1
107	Skeleton 4: only large part of femur and complete tibia and partial fibia present - unsure which leg. East-west aligned and very good condition. At 0.82m BGL, directly below/under 106. No grave cut, coffin or fittings. Probable adult.	T1
201	Very loose mid-dark grey loamy sand silt, with some small stones, c.0.24m thick - topsoil. Same as 101 and 301.	T2
202	Loose mid grey-brown sandy silt containing abundant small and medium sized stones, 0.13m-0.30m thick - levelling layer or made ground. Same as 102 and 302.	T2
203	Loose light-mid brown sandy silt with a small clay component, containing small stones, more than 0.33m thick - made ground. Same as 103 and 303.	T2
301	Very loose mid dark-grey loamy sand silt, with some small stones, c.0.19m thick - topsoil. Same as 101 and 201.	T3
302	Loose mid grey-brown sandy silt containing abundant small and medium sized stones, 0.11m thick - levelling layer or made ground. Same as 102 and 202.	T3
303	Loose light-mid brown sandy silt with a small clay component, containing small stones, more than 0.16m thick - made ground. Same as 103 and 203.	T3
304	Skeleton 5: partial remains of skull and associated many other bones arranged vertically below and next to skull. Fair condition. Not articulated. Adjacent to French Drain - re-interred burial following disturbance from previous excavation of drain.	T3

## APPENDIX 2: SPECIALIST REPORTS

**St John the Baptist Church, Wadworth, South Yorkshire**  
**EDAS Site Code: SJW 15**

**The Finds and Human Remains**

Sophie Tibbles.

***Aims and Objectives***

This assessment aims to identify the archaeological potential of the finds assemblage recovered from the archaeological investigation at St John the Baptist Church, Wadworth, South Yorkshire, in keeping with the specific aims of the written scheme of investigation (Dennison 2015) and the requirements of MoRPHE, 'PPN3: Archaeological Excavation' compliant with MAP2 requirements (English Heritage 2008; 1991).

***Introduction and Methodology***

The finds assemblage comprised six material categories: pottery, clay pipe, ceramic building material, metalwork, animal bone and human remains, recovered from made-ground (102=202=302), (103=203) and topsoil (201=301).

The pottery and ceramic building material was retained, subject to basic quantification by count and weight and appropriately packed for long term storage. The disarticulated human remains were recorded on-site (digitally photographed), bagged and re-buried at the church as per the methodology set out in the WSI (Dennison 2015) and English Heritage/ Church of England guidelines (2005). Notes on the human remains and animal bone are included within this assessment as part of the site records, the identifications and comments based on the digital photographs only.

The metalwork, clay pipe and animal bone – the animal bone and clay pipe identified during post-excavation – were also recorded on-site (digitally photographed) and retained by the church for re-burial. Notes on these artefacts are included within this assessment.

***Condition of the Assemblage***

The pottery, clay pipe and ceramic building material were in good condition, the ironwork was in poor condition. The condition of the human remains and animal bone ranged from poor to fairly good (based on digital photographs).

***Catalogue by Material Type***

***Pottery***

A sherd of a creamware bowl was recovered from (102). The rim/body sherd had a weight of 4g and a date range between the early 19th to early 20th century.

### *Clay Pipe*

A single clay pipe stem was noted within the assemblage of human bones SK (304) (digital photograph). The stem was c. 19th century in appearance.

### *Metalwork (from digital photographs) (retained by the church for re-burial)*

Nine iron nails were recorded from (102), (103), (201) and (202 + 203), 1, 6, 1 and 1, respectively. All appeared to be in poor condition with concretions adhering to surfaces obscuring details. The nails are possibly coffin nails although they could also have served a structural function.

### *Animal Bone (notes based on the digital photographs)*

Five fragments of animal bone were noted, three from (102) – a tooth and 2 ribs – and 2 teeth from (103) (Table 3). All were from a large domestic species such as horse or cattle (*Equus* or *Bos*).

### *Human Remains (Notes based on the digital photographs)*

Approximately four hundred and thirteen disarticulated human bones were recovered from made-ground (102) (103) (203) (202+203) and (302) and topsoil (301) (Table 4). The majority of the assemblage, 83%, was recovered from Trench 1. The number of individuals was not attempted. For the most part, the remains appear to represent adults with the occasional remains of juvenile(s) (infant/child).

The remains ranged from fair to poor condition. A variety of adult bones were identified (Table 4) but mainly fragments of ribs, skull and long bones were present. The juvenile bones comprised a long bone recovered during the lifting of SK1 (104) and fragments of skull, vertebrae and ribs from (103) c. 4m from the northern end of Trench 1. The remains from (103) could be aspects of the juvenile (infant) burial SK2 (105) recovered from around the same area.

### *The Ceramic Building Material – J. Tibbles*

A visual scan of the building material assemblage recorded a total of 14 fragments, with a combined weight of 1699g (Table 5). It should be noted that the diversity of size and colour within brick and tile caused during the manufacturing process must be taken into consideration when comparing examples within collected assemblages and local typologies. The varying sizes and colours can be attributed to the variation in the clays used, shrinkage during drying, firing within the kiln or clamp and the location of the brick/tile within the kiln. The dating of ceramic building material can therefore be highly contentious due to its re-usable nature.

No complete examples were recorded. Within the assemblage, the two part bricks which retained both their width and thickness dimensions, can be placed within a date range of between the late 18th century and the early 19th century (Hartley

1974, 75-76). The remainder of the assemblage can only tentatively dated to between the early/late post-medieval periods. The fragments of Pantile and land-drain are probably of a 19th-20th century date.

### ***Discussion and Recommendations***

The size of the assemblage is small providing little material for detailed interpretation.

The assemblage of disarticulated humans remains recovered from Trench 1 are likely to be associated with the burials encountered, however, it should also be considered that some of the remains may also reflect ground disturbance within the area of the churchyard, e.g. from the insertion of French drain and instillation of the earthing straps. Disturbance may also have occurred during the excavation of later graves. N.B. Due to the fragmentary and disarticulated nature of the human remains, there is the potential of further animal bone fragments within the assemblage.

No evidence of coffins or coffin fittings were noted during the investigation, which could suggest that the iron nails recovered from Trenches 1 and 2 were more likely to serve a structural function, although use as coffin fitting has not been discounted.

The remainder of the finds assemblage, pottery, clay pipe, ceramic building material and animal bone reflect casual deposition within the area.

No further work is recommended on the retained artefacts. If the landowner does not request their return, the ceramic building material and pottery can be discarded.

## **Tables**

**Table 1: The pottery & clay pipe**

<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Trench 1: Made-ground (102)	1	4	Rim/body sherd of creamware (CREAM) bowl. Early 19th/early 20th century.
Trench 3: Topsoil (301) – associated with SK5 (304)	1	N/A	A clay pipe stem fragment. c. 19th century (recorded from digital photograph).

**Table 2: The metalwork**

<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Trench 1: Made-ground (102)	1	Small iron nail. Concretions obscuring surface details (recorded from digital photograph).
Trench 1: Made-ground (103) – Area A c.1m from N end of T1	2	Iron nails. Concretions obscuring surface details (recorded from digital photograph).
Trench 1: Made-ground (103) – Area C1 c.3m from N end of T1	1	Iron nail. c. 8mm in length. Concretions obscuring surface details (recorded from digital photograph).

Trench 1: Made-ground (103) – Area E c. 6m from N end of T1	1	Iron nail. Shank curved. Concretions obscuring surface details (recorded from digital photograph).
Trench 1: Made-ground (103) – East central area	2	Iron nail. c. 8mm in length. Concretions obscuring surface details (recorded from digital photograph).
Trench 2: Topsoil (201)	1	Iron nail. c. 8mm in length. Concretions obscuring surface details (recorded from digital photograph).
Trench 2: Made-ground (202 + 203) – Earthing strap area	1	Iron nail. c. 8mm in length. Concretions obscuring surface details (recorded from digital photograph).

**Table 3: The animal bone**

<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Trench 1 : Made-ground (102)	1	Tooth ( <i>Equus</i> or <i>Bos</i> ).
	2	Rib fragments ( <i>Equus</i> or <i>Bos</i> ).
Trench 1: Made-ground (103) – South of SK3 (106)	1	Tooth ( <i>Equus</i> or <i>Bos</i> ).
Trench 1: Made-ground (103) – Area D c.5m from N end of T1	1	Tooth ( <i>Equus</i> or <i>Bos</i> ).

**Table 4: The human remains**

*(Adults unless otherwise stated)*

<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Comments</i>
SK1 (104) – additional bones when burial lifted	1	<i>Adult</i> Metatarsal? (toe?)
	1	<i>Juvenile (infant)</i> Long bones – not identifiable. Un-fused epiphysis
Trench 1 : Made-ground (102)	2	Skull (cranium) fragments
	1	Vertebra?
	1	Pelvis fragment (ischium?)
	1	Femur? – proximal end
	1	Long bone – ?tibia. Proximal end broken
	1	Phalanx (toe/finger)
	5	Metacarpals/metatarsals/ (fingers/toes)
	10	Long bone fragments – not identifiable
	c.13+	Unidentifiable fragments
Trench 1: Made-ground (102) – SW end of T1.	4	Skull (cranium) fragments
	6	Ribs
	2	Pelvis fragments (sacrum)
	2	Metatarsals (toes)
	1	Long bone fragment – not identifiable
	5+	Unidentifiable fragments
Trench 1: Made-ground (103) – South of SK3 (106)	2	Pelvis fragments
	3	Ribs
	7	Long bone fragments – not identifiable
	11	Unidentifiable
	3	<i>Juvenile (infant)</i> Long bones – not identifiable. Un-fused epiphysis
Trench 1: Made-ground (103) – Area SK3 (106)	4	Unidentifiable
Trench 1: Made-ground (103) – NE end of T1	1	Scapula? fragment
	5	Unidentifiable fragments
Trench 1: Made-ground (103) – Area A c.1m from N end of T1	6	Skull (cranium) fragments
	6	Ribs
	1	Femur – proximal end
	2	Metacarpals/metatarsals (fingers/toes)

<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Comments</i>
	3	Phalanges (fingers/toes)
	5	Long bones – not identifiable
	5	Unidentifiable fragments
Trench 1: Made-ground (103) – Area B c.2m from N end of T1	1	Radius – proximal end
	4	Ribs
	1	Phalanx (finger/toe)
	3	Long bone fragments – not identifiable
	5	Unidentifiable fragments
Trench 1: Made-ground (103) – Area C1 c.3m from N end of T1	19+	Skull (cranium) fragments
	1	Vertebra
	3	Ribs
	1	Clavicle
	1	Femur – proximal end
	1	Metatarsal (toe)
	3	Long bone fragments – not identifiable
	11	Unidentifiable
Trench 1: Made-ground (103) – Area C2 c.4m from N end of T1	6	Skull (cranium) fragments
	1	Vertebra
	6+	Ribs
	1	Ulna – proximal end
	1	Metacarpal (finger)
	2	Phalanges (fingers/toes)
	28	Unidentifiable
	5	<i>Juvenile (infant)</i> Skull (cranium)
	2	<i>Juvenile (infant)</i> Vertebrae – un-fused epiphysis
	2	<i>Juvenile (infant)</i> Ribs
Trench 1: Made-ground (103) – Area D c.5m from N end of T1	7	Skull (cranium) fragments
	1	Rib
	1	Long bone fragment – not identifiable
	5	Unidentifiable
Trench 1: Made-ground (103) – Area E c.6m from N end of T1	4	Skull (cranium) fragments
	1	Vertebra
	13+	Ribs
	1	Radius – proximal end
	1	Radius? – distal end
	3	Pelvis fragments including innominate (hip bone) & sacrum
	1	Femur fragment
	1	Metatarsal (toe)
	2	Metacarpals/metatarsals (finger/toe)
	2	Long bone fragments – not identifiable
	18+	Unidentifiable
Trench 1: Made-ground (103) – Area F c. 7m from N end of T1	12	Ribs
	1	Humerus – distal end
	2	Phalanges (fingers/toes)
	6	Unidentifiable
Trench 1: Made-ground (103) – East central area of T1	8	Skull (cranium ) fragments
	2	Vertebrae?
	1	Pelvis fragment
	2	Metacarpals (fingers)
	1	Metatarsal (toe)
	1	Long bone – not identifiable
	5	Unidentifiable



<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Trench 1: Made-ground (103) – West central area of T1	1	Skull (cranium) fragment
	3	Ribs
	1	Phalanx? (finger/toe)
	5	Unidentifiable
Trench 2: Made-ground (203) – Section 2	1	Femur – proximal end broken
	1	Miscellaneous fragment – not identifiable
Trench 2: Made-ground (203) – SW end of T2.	1	Vertebra
	2	Miscellaneous fragments – not identifiable
Trench 2: Made-ground (202+203) – Earthing strap area	2	Ribs
	1	Femur – proximal end
	4	Metatarsals (toes)
	1	Phalanx (toe)
	1	Metacarpal/metatarsal (finger/toe)
	2	Phalanges (fingers/toes)
	5	Long bone fragments – not identifiable
	15	Miscellaneous fragments – not identifiable
Trench 3: Made-ground (301)	c.10+	Skull (cranium) fragments
	2	Ribs
	2	Femur fragments
	2	Long bone fragments – not identifiable
	7	Unidentifiable
Trench 3: Made-ground (302)	2	Ribs
	1	Fibula? – distal end
	6	Long bone fragments – not identifiable
	4	Unidentifiable

**Table 5: The ceramic building material**

<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Trench 1: Topsoil (101)	1	1145g	Part brick with dimensions of: ?mm x 110mm x 64mm (?” x 4½” x 2½”). Stacking impression. Residual lime-wash on stretcher surface. Mortar over break suggesting re-use. Very late 18th-early 19th century.
	1		Non-diagnostic brick fragment with residual mortar. Hard fabric. Post-medieval.
Trench 1: Made-ground (102)	1	486g	Part brick with dimensions of: ?mm x 110mm x 64mm (?” x 4½” x 2½”). Mortar over break suggesting re-use. Very late 18th-early 19th century.
	6		Non-diagnostic brick fragments. 18th-19th century.
	1		Non-diagnostic fragment of modern land drain(?). 15mm thick. 19th-20th century.
Trench 3: Topsoil (301)	2	68g	Non-diagnostic brick fragments displaying residual mortar stains. Early post-med?
	2		Non-diagnostic pantile fragments with residual mortar. 19th century.

## References

Dennison, E., 2015

*External drainage works, St John the Baptist Church, Wadworth, South Yorkshire: written scheme of investigation for a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording* (unpublished)

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*PPN3: Archaeological Excavation (MoRPHE)*

English Heritage, 1991

*Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*

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*Guidance for Best Practise for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England.*

Hartley, L. S., 1974

*A Typology of Brick*

## APPENDIX 3: DIOCESAN FACULTY

**Form 6**  
(Rule 6.4)

**FACULTY**

**5375**

**5375**

**In the Consistory Court of the Diocese of Sheffield**

**Parish of Wadworth**

**Church of St John the Baptist**

**Her Honour Judge Sarah Louise Singleton QC, Deputy Chancellor of the Diocese of Sheffield**

**To The Revd Alun Price of The Vicarage, Vicarage Drive, Wadworth, Doncaster DN11 9AN**  
**and Mr Martin Lord of 19 Church Road, Wadworth, Doncaster DN11 9BT**  
**and Dr Duncan MacKenzie of Maypole Villa, Main Street, Wadworth, Doncaster DN11 9AZ**

A petition presented by you has been submitted to the Registry of this Court together with designs, plans, photographs or other documents, requesting a Faculty authorising the works or other proposals specified in the petition.

A public notice was duly displayed giving an opportunity to all persons interested to object and give reasons why a Faculty should not be granted.

The proceedings were unopposed and did not give rise to a question of law or of doctrine, ritual or ceremonial or relate to proposals that affect the legal rights of any person or body.

This Court now grants a Faculty authorising you to carry out the works or other proposals in accordance with the designs, plans or other documents accompanying the petition and subject to the conditions set out in the Schedule below.

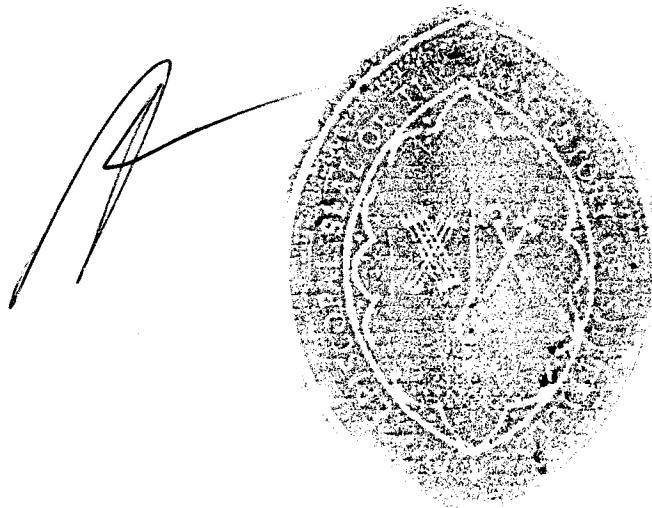
The works must be completed within **12** months from the date below or such further period as this Court may allow and the certificate of practical completion is to be sent to the Registry within the period allowed.

A copy of this Faculty is to be supplied by you to the architect or surveyor and contractors to be employed in respect of the authorised work before any work is commenced.

This Faculty is duly authenticated by the seal of this Court.

Dated: 4 September 2014

Signature of Registrar:

The image shows a handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be 'A. Price', written over a circular official seal. The seal is embossed and contains a central emblem surrounded by text, though the details are somewhat faded. The signature is written in a cursive style.

**SCHEDULE**  
**Wadworth St John the Baptist**

1. To form an accessible toilet at west end of north aisle, with worm-bed foul water treatment system
2. To modify the existing kitchenette at west end of south aisle
3. To construct a storage cupboard on north wall at west end of north aisle
4. To construct a display unit on south wall at west end of north aisle
5. To remove the font from ground stage of tower and reset close to south door in south aisle
6. To remove pews at west end of both north and south aisles to front of nave and choir stalls to chancel and reform floors in these areas in stone paving to line flush with gangways.
7. To modify floor levels to assist with access and provide platform at east end of nave at same height as chancel step
8. To resurface the churchyard paths to south of church and provide level access into south porch
9. To repair damaged pinnacles to nave clerestory and repoint/grout movement to south porch
10. To repaint and gild clock faces
11. To paint the rainwater goods
12. To demolish the redundant brick flue to the old boiler house by south porch
13. To install roof detection and alarm system
14. To install induction loop system

**WITH THE PROVISIO THAT:**

- (1) Excavation associated with the installation of drainage and utilities or other ground works are subject to a watching brief in accordance with the specifications provided by the DAC archaeologist**
- (2) All wiring and associated equipment for the hearing loop, roof detection, and alarm systems are to be installed in a neat and discreet manner in accordance with the architect's directions**

The above works to be in accordance with any plans or specifications submitted with the faculty petition.

## APPENDIX 4: EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

# EXTERNAL DRAINAGE WORKS, ST JOHN THE BAPTIST CHURCH, WADWORTH, 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 external drainage works at St John the Baptist's Church, Wadworth, North Yorkshire (NGR SK 56880 397066). This WSI has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) on behalf of their clients, St John the Baptist Church Parochial Church Council (PCC).

## 2 SITE LOCATION, DESCRIPTION AND DESIGNATIONS

- 2.1 St John the Baptist Church lies in Wadworth village, on the east side of Church Road (see figure 1). Wadworth is located c.6km to the south of Doncaster, in South Yorkshire.
- 2.2 The church consists of a west tower, a 3-bay nave with north and south porches and aisles which overlap the tower, a 2-bay chancel with separately-roofed south chapel and north organ chamber in overlap of aisle.
- 2.3 The church is a Grade I Listed Building, first listed on 5th June 1968 (National Heritage List for England (NHLE) entry 1151504). The Listed Building description reads: "*Church. C12, C13, C14 and C15. Ashlar and rubble magnesian limestone, slate roofs. West tower, 3-bay nave with north and south porches and aisles which overlap the tower; 2-bay chancel with separately-roofed south chapel and north organ chamber in overlap of aisle. Tower: Perpendicular; chamfered plinth and moulded band. Diagonal west buttresses flank pointed 3-light west window with hoodmould; north and south clocks beneath belfry stage having pairs of transomed 2-light windows with blind, cusped panels below louvres and shared hoodmoulds. String courses below and above traceried frieze; gargoyles beneath embattled parapet with 8 crocketed pinnacles. Nave south porch has semi-octagonal responds to double-chamfered arch with hoodmould; later embattled ashlar parapet with pinnacles and cross. South door, within porch, has roll-moulded pointed arch with nailhead decoration and hoodmould with carved-head stops; to each side are low benches and round-arched arcading set on detached shafts. Aisle to left, has lancets in south and west walls. Aisle to right has hollow-chamfered plinth, moulded band and offset buttress between 2-light windows with hollow-chamfered surrounds, 2-centred arches and hoodmoulds. String course beneath plain ashlar parapet. Clerestorey: late Perpendicular; 2 square-headed 2-light windows in moulded surrounds; cavetto oversailing course beneath embattled parapet with crocketed pinnacles. North side has ashlar porch with double-chamfered arch, hoodmould, gable copings and cross; north door within has round-arched head. Offset buttresses to rubble-walled aisle having Decorated 2-light, pointed-arched window on right of porch and 2 square-headed 2-light windows on its left; west lancet. Clerestorey, heightened in ashlar, has plainer windows than those to south. Aisle and nave parapets as south. Chancel: remodelled c1300 with chamfered plinth and quoins to rubble walling. 5-light east window with intersecting tracery and hoodmould with weathered head-carved stops. North aisle has 2-light Y-tracery windows to north and east. Clerestorey windows in ashlar walling are of 4 Tudor-arched lights; ashlar parapet and coped east gable with corner pinnacles and gargoyles. Separately-roofed C14 south chapel has chamfered plinth, moulded band and offset diagonal buttresses; another buttress between pointed south windows of 2 and 3 lights with reticulated tracery-and hoodmoulds. Unusual pointed 4-light east window with mouchettes nodding to centre and transom beneath apex quatrefoil (Pevsner, plate 9b). Ashlar parapet; east gable cross. Interior: tall double-chamfered tower arch; lower arches in same style to north and south. Pointed, hollow-chamfered arches at ends of south aisle have half-octagonal responds and moulded capitals. Double-chamfered arches to ends of north aisle. North arcade: 3 bays, cylindrical piers and square capitals of c1200; matching responds with crocketed capitals; later double-chamfered arches. South arcade: keeled responds, octagonal piers with moulded capitals, arches as north. In south aisle wall is a 6-bay arcade of round-arched*

*recesses with detached shafts; trefoil-headed recess within eastern arch. Nave roof: Perpendicular with moulded tie beams, purlins and ridge; restored aisle roofs have archbraces set on shield corbels. Chancel arch: of 1829, double-chamfered with corbelled inner order and hoodmould with head-carved stops. 2 double-chamfered arches into south chapel, that on west larger and with corbelled inner order. North wall: trefoil-headed piscina on left of larger segmentally-arched recess. Chancel roof similar to nave, its principals set on short posts which rise from shield corbels. South chapel: sedilia and piscina with cusped ogee heads. Font: C15, octagonal with quatrefoils beneath the rim. Monuments: semi-effigial, twin grave cover to west of font has heads and crossed hands carved in sunken recesses. Beneath east arch into south chapel is a fine alabaster table tomb to Edmund Fitzwilliam (d.1465) and wife Katherine: knight with head on helm and feet on dog set to right of his wife whose head rests on a tasseled cushion, angels with shields to the side panels. To its south another semi-effigial slab with carved recesses showing head and feet beneath ogee canopies. Against south wall of chapel another effigial slab of huntsman with sword and horn, probably C14. Table tomb with inscription to Edmund Fitzwilliam (d.1486) and Katherine (d.1435); its sides have quatrefoils with shields. Various early C19 wall monuments in south chapel; one on east wall has urn and drooping palm tree. Brass: on south respond of chancel arch to John Pierrepoint (d.1653). N. Pevsner, B.O.E, 1967 P. E. Routh, Medieval Effigial Alabaster Tombs in Yorkshire 1976, p.129".*

### **3 DIOCESAN FACULTY**

- 3.1 A Diocesan Faculty was granted on 4th September 2014 for a number of alterations and improvements to the church. These include: (1) to form an accessible toilet at the west end of the north aisle, with worm-bed foul water treatment system; (2) to modify the existing kitchenette at the west end of the north aisle; (3) to construct a storage cupboard on the north wall at west end of the north aisle; (4) to construct a display unit on the south wall of the west end of the north aisle; (5) to remove the font from the ground stage of the tower and reset close to the south door in the south aisle; (6) to remove pews at the west end of both the north and south aisles to the front of the nave and choir stalls to the chancel and reform floors in these areas in stone paving to line flush with gangways; (7) to modify floor levels to assist with access and provide a platform at the east end of the nave at the same height of the chancel step; (8) to resurface the churchyard paths to the south of the church and provide level access into the south porch; (9) to repair damaged pinnacles to the nave clerestory and repoint/grout movement to the south porch; (10) to repaint and gild clock faces; (11) to paint the rainwater goods; (12) to demolish the redundant brick flue to the old boiler house by the south porch; (13) to install roof detection and alarm system; (14) to install induction loop system. These alterations and improvements were detailed in a specification of work produced by the church architect (Pace 2014).
- 3.2 One of the conditions of the Diocesan Faculty relates to archaeology, and it states that:
- (1) Excavation associated with the installation of drainage and utilities or other ground works are subject to a watching brief in accordance with the specifications provided by the DAC archaeologist.

### **4 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT**

- 4.1 Discussions with the project architect has established that the archaeological watching brief will be confined to the external drainage and footpath improvement works (see figures 2 and 3). The internal re-ordering works will not require little or no below-ground excavation, and so this work will not be subject to archaeological monitoring.
- 4.2 The external drainage works comprise the excavation of a new north-south aligned Trench Arch worm bed sewage system parallel to the west side of the church, in an area of the churchyard which does not contain any marked burials. This drain will have concrete sides and top, and will be placed in a trench 1.10m wide by 0.50m deep by c.6.5m long, and will be connected to a new foul water drain excavated from the north-west corners of the north and south aisles (WC and kitchen respectively), via two inspection chambers of uncertain dimensions. The position of the excavations has been designed to avoid burials, but they can be moved from the location shown on the drawing to avoid disturbance if



necessary. It is understood from the project architect that the condition of the ground varies, but it generally comprises a thin layer of topsoil c.350mm deep over loose fragmented bedrock.

- 4.3 The footpaths on the south side of the church will be broken up and a new surface created, over a combined distance of c.100m by 1.7m wide. This will require an excavation of c.200mm below existing ground level.

## **5 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY**

### **Introduction**

- 5.1 A 'Model Brief for Archaeological Monitoring (Watching Brief)', produced by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) has been provided by the DAC archaeologist. However, this is a generic document, and so this project-specific 'Written Scheme of Investigation' has been produced by EDAS to detail the work that will be carried out as part of the watching brief; it will determine the scale and scope of the archaeological fieldwork and reporting. This document incorporates information contained in the SYAS model brief, and 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 2014a) will also be followed.

### **Aims of the Project**

- 5.2 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 new churchyard excavations. It is possible that these excavations may uncover evidence relating to any earlier structures on the site, as well as potentially unrecorded post-medieval or earlier burials.

### **On-site Fieldwork**

- 5.3 All trenches or other below-ground excavations in the churchyard 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. It is envisaged that the excavations will be achieved using small mechanical excavators, which should be fitted with toothless buckets to facilitate the archaeological recording.
- 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 1:100/1:50 (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 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.

- 5.7 A full photographic record will also be kept. This will comprise 35mm black and white film and 35mm colour slide film. Digital photography will also be utilised, although this will not be primary archive.
- 5.8 The location of any small finds will be recorded. 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, and will be treated in accordance with current English Heritage guidance (e.g. English Heritage 2008). All artefacts recovered by the investigations will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines laid out in the ClfA Guidelines for Finds Work. Conservation, if required, will be undertaken by approved conservators and UKIC guidelines will apply (UKIC 1990).
- 5.9 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.
- 5.10 If articulated human remains/burials are encountered during the course of the groundworks, they will be appropriately screened from view and recorded. If the remains are 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; if there is a significant quantity of disarticulated material, it may be appropriate to collect and bag them, and remove them for safe storage until such time as reburial can be arranged by the church authorities in an alternative location within the churchyard. All human remains that are uncovered will be treated with due dignity. As noted above, the position of the groundworks has been designed to avoid burials, but they can be relocated to avoid disturbance to a large number of burials if necessary. No human remains are expected to be removed from site for further assessment etc.
- 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.
- 5.12 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 (e.g. significant number of burials within the trench arch excavations), 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.

## **Reporting**

### *Project archive*

- 5.13 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.

- 5.14 A fully indexed and ordered field archive will be prepared, in accordance with published guidance (e.g. MGC 1994; ClfA 2014b); 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.
- 5.15 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 (Doncaster Museum). The museum will be contacted prior to the start of the project to discuss its archiving procedures, including any requirements regarding the completion of project initiation, mid-point review and project completion forms, in accordance with the current region-wide guidelines (Turnpenney 2012).

#### *Reporting*

- 5.16 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 significant further post-excavation work is recommended, an outline research design will be prepared and costed.
- 5.17 Within six 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.
- 5.18 Four copies of the final report will be supplied, for distribution to the PCC (client), the Diocesan Advisory Committee, the Diocesan Registry and the SYAS Historic Environment Record. A copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive.

#### **Other Considerations**

##### *Attendance*

- 5.19 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.

- 5.20 Reasonable prior notice (minimum one week, ideally two weeks) of the commencement of development will be given to EDAS, who will then inform the local archaeological curator, so that they may attend or monitor the recording work if they so wish.

*Health and Safety*

- 5.21 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.
- 5.22 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*

- 5.23 The site is privately owned and EDAS and any sub-contractors would indemnify the church authorities in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or damage to property arising on site in connection with the archaeological watching brief, to the extent of their Public Liability Insurance Cover (£5,000,000).

## 6 REFERENCES

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

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

CIFA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*

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*

English Heritage 2008 *Investigative Conservation: Guidelines on how the Detailed Examination of Artefacts from Archaeological Sites can shed light on their Manufacture and Use*

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*

Pace, P G 2014 *St John the Baptist Church, Wadworth, Diocese of Sheffield: Specification for Internal Improvements and Alterations*

Turnpenny, M 2012 *Archaeological Archive Deposition Policy for Museums in Yorkshire and the Humber*

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



FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION





