



ArcHeritage



LAND ADJACENT TO 12 DONCASTER GATE, ROTHERHAM

EVALUATION REPORT

by J.M. McComish

Report Number 2010/46



ArcHeritage

ArcHeritage is a trading name of York Archaeological Trust. The Trust undertakes a wide range of urban and rural archaeological consultancies, surveys, evaluations, assessments and excavations for commercial, academic and charitable clients. It can manage projects, provide professional advice and monitor archaeological works to ensure high quality, cost effective archaeology. Its staff have a considerable depth and variety of professional experience and an international reputation for research, development and maximising the public, educational and commercial benefits of archaeology. Based in York and Sheffield its services are available throughout Britain and beyond.



ArcHeritage, Campo House, 54 Campo Lane, Sheffield S1 2EG

Phone: +44 (0)114 3279793 Fax: **+44 (0)114 3279793**

Email: abadcock@yorkat.co.uk Internet: <http://www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk>

© 2010 York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited

Registered Office: 47 Aldwark, York, UK, YO1 7BX

York Archaeological Trust is a Registered Charity No. 509060

A Company Limited by Guarantee Without Share Capital Registered in England No. 1430801

CONTENTS

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	III
KEY PROJECT INFORMATION	III
1 INTRODUCTION	4
2 METHODOLOGY	4
3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY	5
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	6
5 RESULTS	8
5.1 Phase 1 - naturally occurring deposits	8
5.2 Phase 2 - modern cut	10
5.3 Phase 3 – construction of Cinema House, 1913-1914	11
5.4 Phase 4 - demolition of Cinema House, 2007	15
6. DISCUSSION	20
LIST OF SOURCES	20
Bibliography	20
APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE	21
APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST	24
APPENDIX 3: TRADE DIRECTORIES	25
APPENDIX 4: ARCHIVE CONTENTS FOR MUSEUM DEPOSITION	28
THE SITE ARCHIVE	28
APPENDIX 4 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE	30

Figures

Figure 1: Site location map

Figure 2: Location of the trench (based on the site plan in the WSI)

Figure 3: Plan of the excavated features (red=fissures in the bedrock; black=context outlines)

Plates

Cover: View of site

Plate 1: Cinema House, Doncaster Gate, c.1920

Plate 2: Context 1005, showing the natural slope of the bedrock and the two areas of machine damage to either side of the scale, facing south

Plate 3: Context 1007, facing south

Plate 4: Context 1004, facing east

Plate 5: Context 1003 continuing beneath the concrete slab, facing south
Plate 6: Contexts 1010-11, facing north
Plate 7: Context 1010, facing west
Plate 8: Context 1006, beneath scale, facing south
Plate 9: Context 1009, facing east
Plate 10: Context 1001-2, facing south
Plate 11: Detail of the upper surface of Context 1001, facing west
Plate 12: Detail of Context 1002, facing south
Plate 13: Context 1000 within the cellar fronting onto Doncaster Gate, facing north
Plate 14: Bricks from Context 1000, scale 0.5m
Plate 15: The trench upon completion, facing north

Tables

Table 1: Digital photographic register
Table 2: B/W photographic register
Table 3: Context list
Table 4: Trade directories pre-dating 1850
Table 5: Trade directory information from 1850-1911
Table 6: Index to Archive

Abbreviations

YAT	York Archaeological Trust
aOD	above Ordnance Datum
OS	Ordnance Survey
BGL	Below Ground Level
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

Non-technical Summary

In June 2010, ArcHeritage undertook an archaeological evaluation on behalf of Great Places Housing Group on land adjacent to 12 Doncaster Gate, Rotherham, South Yorkshire (NGR SK 43040 92840). An evaluation trench c.25x2m was excavated in advance of the redevelopment of the site for a block of flats with underground car parking. The evaluation showed that the construction of a cinema in 1913-‘14 had resulted in the removal of all earlier deposits down to natural bedrock. No features of archaeological interest were present.

Key Project Information

Project Name	Doncaster Gate, Rotherham
ArcHeritage Project No.	5354
Report status	Full Report for Submission
Type of Project	Evaluation Report
Planning Application No.	RB 2004/1084 (FUL)
NGR	443043, 392838
OASIS Identifier	yorkarch1-78577
Author	J.M. McComish
Illustrations	J.M. McComish
Editor	Martin Stockwell, Anna Badcock, Mark Stenton
Report Number and Date	2010/46 – 21.07.10

1 INTRODUCTION

In June 2010, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to 12 Doncaster Gate, Rotherham, South Yorkshire (NGR SK 43040 92840; Figure 1). Outline planning permission (Planning Reference RB2004/1084(FUL)) had been granted for the redevelopment of the site for housing, and the archaeological evaluation was required as part of the planning consent. The work was undertaken by ArcHeritage and was commissioned by Great Places Housing Group. The evaluation was monitored by Mr. J. McNeil of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

The archaeological evaluation aimed to assess the impact of the proposed redevelopment on any archaeological remains present and the placement of the trench (Figure 2) was designed to give a cross-section of the site from the street frontage to the rear of the property. The site lies on a major road, close to the centre of the medieval town of Rotherham. Mid-19th-century Ordnance Survey maps indicate that the street frontage of Doncaster Gate was intensively developed by that period. The evaluation aimed to uncover evidence for earlier land use along the street, and to determine if cellars were present within the site. Following excavation, all remains above natural bedrock were deemed to be of modern date.

All archaeological recording was undertaken using ArcHeritage standard procedures and the report has been compiled in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' standards and guidance for field evaluation (IFA 1994, updated 2008). The site archive is currently stored at YAT under the project code 5354; it will be eventually deposited at Clifton Park Museum, Rotherham (accession code pending; as the museum is currently rearranging its storage facilities, accessioning the material cannot take place immediately).

2 METHODOLOGY

A single trench was excavated. This was intended to be 22 x 2m in size, but the presence of a large concrete slab at the rear of the site precluded the excavation of the southernmost 2m of the intended trench. In order to ensure that the correct area was excavated, the trench was extended in area by 2 x 2m on the eastern side (immediately to the north of the concrete slab).

All groundworks were undertaken using a mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision. Following removal of the uppermost deposits by machine, all remaining archaeological features were excavated by hand. A selection of black-and-white film photographs and digital colour photographs were taken of the trench and features. The trench

was planned at a scale of 1:20. No artefacts were recovered. The trenches were inspected by Mr. J. McNeil of SYAS on 16th June 2010.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The site is located in Rotherham town centre and is currently vacant land. The site is bounded by Doncaster Gate at the north, buildings to the west, an area of trees to the south and by a plot of open land containing an electricity sub-station to the east. Sections of a former boundary wall survive on the south and east sides of the site. Ground level within the site slopes downwards from south-east to north-west. The ground surface on the street frontage varies between 35.33-36.91m aOD and rises to between 38.05-38.51m aOD at the southern site boundary. The site is approximately 700m².

The solid geology of the area comprises Upper Coal Measures deposits of Carboniferous age, consisting of mudstone, sandstone and siltstone with horizons of coal. There is no drift cover (British Geological Survey Sheet 100, Sheffield, 1:5000 Solid and Drift Editions 1974).

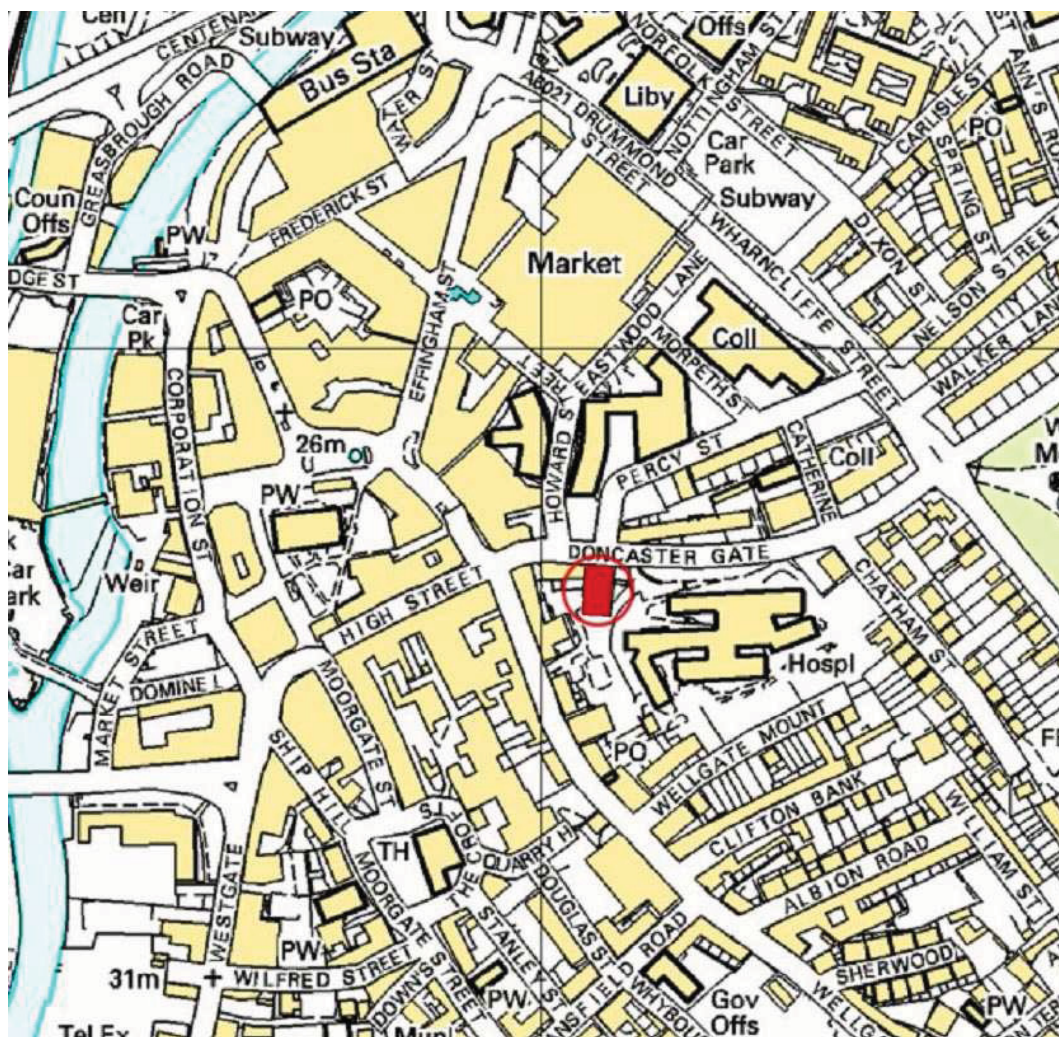


Figure 1: Site location map

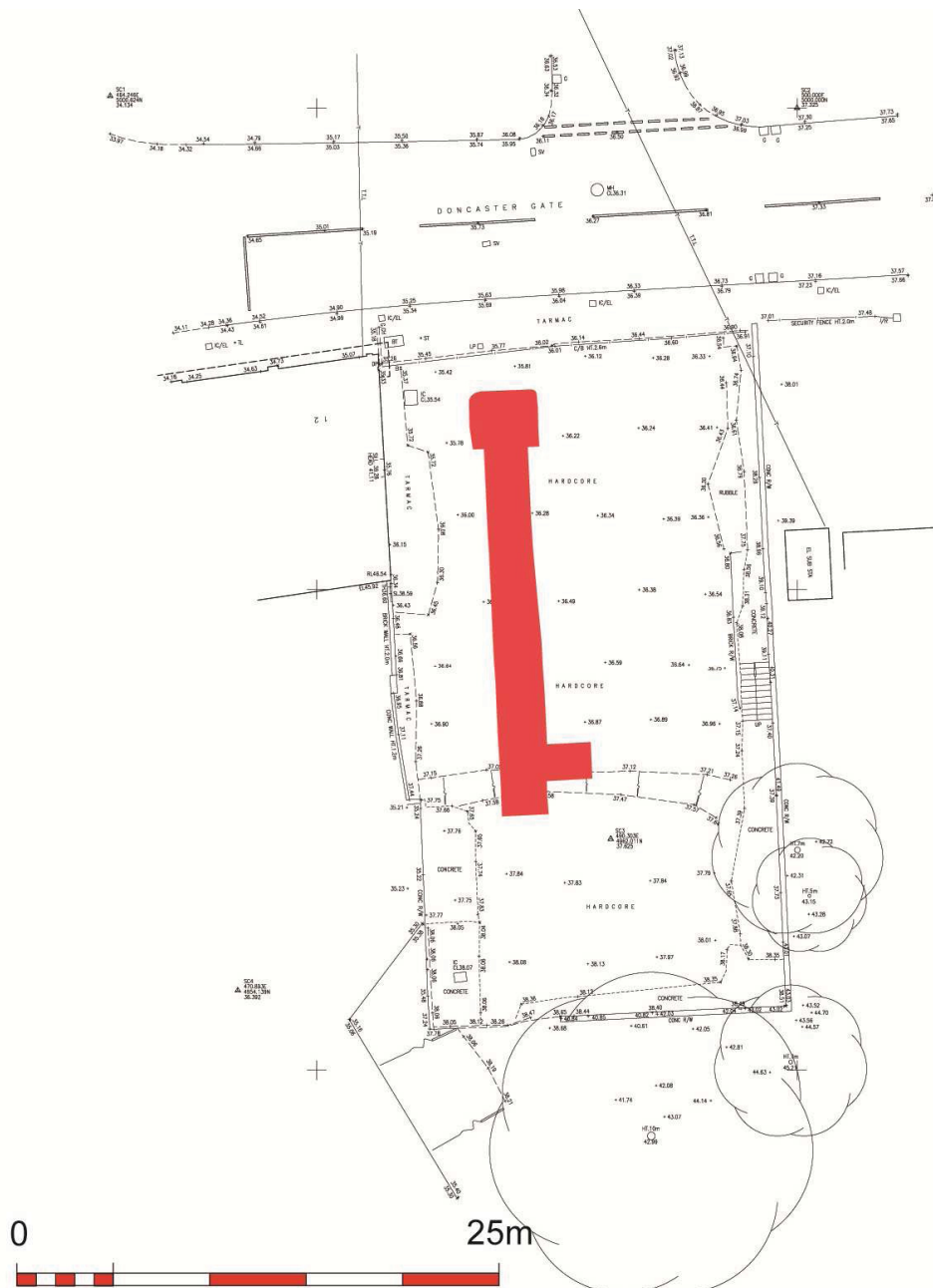


Figure 2: Location of the trench (based on the site plan in the WSI)

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Rotherham derives its name from the British ('Celtic') term *rother*, meaning 'chief river', and the Old English *ham*, meaning a village or homestead (English Place-name Society). The town appears to have been established during the early medieval period and was recorded as *Rodreham* during the 1086 Domesday survey.

Rotherham developed as a market town during the medieval period, with a typical street plan of the period, featuring long 'burgage plots' of land behind narrow street frontages. The

boundaries of many of these plots remained extant throughout the post-medieval period and were shown along Doncaster Gate on the 1774 B. Rotherham plan of Rotherham.

Rotherham underwent rapid growth during the Industrial Revolution, mainly through the presence of the iron and coal industries. The site is in the likely zone of influence of a coal seam at a depth of 320m; it is not clear if this seam, which was last worked in 1889, runs beneath the site or is located nearby (Coal Authority 2007, 1).

The 1854 Ordnance Survey map demonstrated that the Doncaster Gate street frontage had been heavily re-developed by that date. Nineteenth-century trade directories indicate that numerous trades and professions were represented by the street's occupants during this period. These include ale, wine and spirit merchants; a basket maker; boot- and shoe-makers; a butchers; a cabinet-maker; and a chimney sweep. Retail outlets on Doncaster Gate included a clothes shop; a confectioner; a draper; greengrocers; public houses; and a tobacconist.

Cinema House, a 900-seat cinema and Grand Cafe/Tea Room, was constructed on the site between 1913 and 1914 (ArchHeritage 2010, 1 and Plate 1). The cinema was designed in the Moresque style by W.G. Beck of Sheffield and opened on 7th March 1914.



Plate 1: Cinema House, Doncaster Gate, c.1920

The cinema closed on 31st May 1964. The building re-opened subsequently as a bingo hall, eventually becoming the Coral Bingo and Social Club. The latter closed in 2004. The building remained standing in March 2007 but had been demolished by January 2008.

Geotechnical investigations were conducted within the site in March 2007 (Capita Symonds Structures 2008a). Four narrow-diameter probe-holes were excavated to depths of between 1.2-4.45m BGL. These showed that a layer of concrete 0.4-0.8m in depth was present above a 0.2-0.3m layer of made-ground comprising gravelly clay with fragments of brick, wood, concrete and metal. The concrete was interpreted as the former floor of the cinema.

Weathered sandstone bedrock was present at 0.4-1m BGL. Only one probe penetrated the sandstone; this encountered weak mudstone at depths between 1.2-4.45m BGL (Capita Symonds Structures 2008a, 1 and Symonds Structures 2008b, 16).

5 RESULTS

5.1 Phase 1 - naturally occurring deposits

The natural bedrock comprises red sandstone, the upper surface of which was degraded and cracked, with narrow fissures (Context 1005). The bedrock slopes downwards from south to north.

During machining, the bucket of the machine caught on two of the fissures, which caused the machine to remove large fragments of sandstone, thereby damaging the upper surface of the bedrock.

The sandstone was partially sealed by a thin layer of dark brown-red clay, 1.2m in width, which occurred approximately mid-way along the length of the trench (Context 1007). This was naturally occurring deposit, resulting from the weathering of the sandstone surface.



Plate 2: Context 1005, showing the natural slope of the bedrock and the two areas of machine damage to either side of the scale, facing south

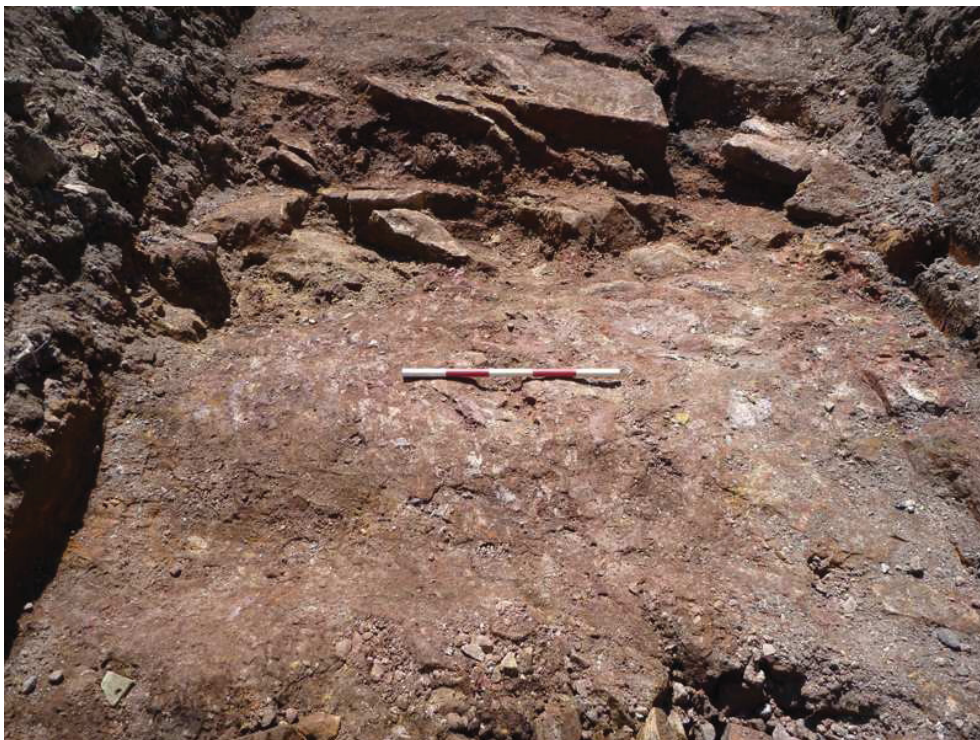


Plate 3: Context 1007, facing south

5.2 Phase 2 - modern cut

A roughly circular cut was present at the southernmost end of the site (Context 1004). The cut was approximately 1.5m in diameter, in excess of 0.8m in depth, and was cut directly into the underlying bedrock. The cut ran beneath a later concrete slab on the south side. The base of the cut was not sought during the excavation, in order to avoid undermining the concrete slab.



Plate 4: Context 1004, facing east

The cut was infilled with loose brick rubble (Context 1003), which appeared to derive from machine-made bricks that are likely to have been early 20th-century in date. It is possible that the cut was associated with a cellar or the construction of the cinema; however, this is speculative and the cut's date and function are unclear.



Plate 5: Context 1003 continuing beneath the concrete slab, facing south

5.3 Phase 3 – construction of Cinema House, 1913-1914

The majority of the contexts related to Cinema House, a cinema constructed on the site between 1913 and 1914. Prior to the cinema's construction, the site appears to have been stripped to the underlying bedrock.

A cellar was constructed subsequently along the Doncaster Gate street frontage. The rear wall of the cellar was located approximately 5m south of, and parallel with, the street with the front wall being situated beyond the limit of excavation. The lower part of the rear cellar wall comprised a concrete wall approximately 0.7m in width (Context 1011), above which two courses of brick wall survived (Context 1010). The early 20th-century bricks in this wall measured 235 x 115 x 70mm and were bonded with black mortar. The depth of the cellar was in excess of 1.78m, extending to a depth of 34.23m aOD. The material that had been used to backfill the cellar was so loose that it collapsed repeatedly during machining, making it unsafe to excavate. The full depth of the cellar thus could not be determined.



Plate 6: Contexts 1010-11, facing north



Plate 7: Context 1010, facing west

To the south of the cellar wall, two patches of levelling deposits were located directly above and embedded into the natural bedrock. The southernmost levelling deposit (Context 1006) was a pitch or tar-like material, while the northernmost levelling deposit (Context 1008) was a dark grey to black silty-sand. These thin levelling deposits may have been designed to seal the

bedrock prior to the laying of the cinema floor. The remains of a concrete floor (Context 1009), 0.1m in depth was present towards the northern end of the site.



Plate 8: Context 1006, beneath scale, facing south



Plate 9: Context 1009, facing east

A large concrete slab (Context 1001) and a related wall (Context 1002) were present at the southern end of the site. The northern elevation of these contexts was parallel to, and approximately 23m south of, the street frontage.

The concrete slab extended beyond the limits of excavation on the south, west and east sides. The slab was 0.35m in depth with variable thickness along the upper surface. A central strip 0.86m in width sloped downwards to the north and was bordered to either side by shallow grooves 0.16m in width. The latter were aligned north-south and contained small wooden beams 0.1m in width. To either side of these beams, the upper surface of the concrete slab was flatter, although it continued to slope downwards slightly towards the north. A third shallow groove was present on the upper surface of the concrete slab near the westernmost limits of excavation. This groove was 0.16m in width and was infilled with gravel. Traces of dark red paint were present on the concrete surface.



Plate 10: Context 1001-2, facing south

The northern edge of the concrete slab was faced by a brick wall with a concrete foundation. The concrete foundation was 0.35m in depth and the surviving brick wall had one footing course which was stepped out 0.06m from two courses of walling above. The wall was made of early 20th-century bricks laid in header-bond and was bonded with dark grey cement-based mortar. The bricks measured 235 x 110x 75mm and had a rectangular frog on one bed. The bricks were all laid with the frog facing downwards.



Plate 11: Detail of the upper surface of Context 1001, facing west



Plate 12: Detail of Context 1002, facing south

5.4 Phase 4 - demolition of Cinema House, 2007

An extensive dump of demolition rubble (Context 1000) covered the entire site and infilled the cellar on the street frontage. This deposit was typically 0.5-0.7m in depth, but was

considerably thicker within the infilled cellar and thinner above the concrete slab at the south end of the site. The demolition material consisted mainly of whole and broken bricks but also included mortar, plaster, concrete fragments, lead pipe fragments, iron pipe fragments, scrap metal, occasional plastic fragments, fragments of linoleum and fragments of wooden batons.

The bricks in the backfill were of early 20th-century date. Seven different designs were recorded on site (Plate 13), although none were retained. The early 20th-century date of the bricks suggests that all of the demolition rubble derived from the demolition of Cinema House, rather than from the demolition of any earlier Victorian buildings. This suggests that when the cinema was built, all the earlier buildings on the site had been demolished and the resultant material removed in order to provide a 'clean' site. The demolition of the cinema was undertaken so thoroughly that there was an almost total lack of surviving walls or floors relating to this structure.



Plate 13: Context 1000 within the cellar fronting onto Doncaster Gate, facing north



Plate 14: Bricks from Context 1000, scale 0.5m

Description of the bricks within Context 1000 (described in relation to the rows of bricks seen in Plate 14; top left to bottom right):

Brick 1: machine-made; 230 x 114 x 73mm, with an oval frog on one bed, 172 x 60 x 8mm in size. Two circular impressions 22mm in diameter, relating to manufacture, on the opposing bed.

Brick 2: machine-made; 224 x 109 x 75mm, with a frog 177 x 60 x 6 on one bed with the stamp 'ARMITAGE' in letters 12mm high. Rectangular frog on the opposing bed, 175 x 55 x 4mm in size with gently sloping ends and two circular impressions, relating to manufacture, 22mm in diameter and one 13mm in diameter.

Brick 3: machine-made; 236 x 110 x 81mm, with a frog 195 x 70 x 10mm on one bed. Two-line stamp, the upper line of which read 'THE MIDLAND IRON CO' and the lower line 'ROTHERHAM', all in letters 10mm high, with two circular impressions 16mm in diameter which related to manufacture.

Brick 4: machine-made; 227 x 110 x 73mm, with a rectangular frog 170 x 60 x 7mm on one bed, the frog having gently sloping shorter ends and two circular impressions, relating to manufacture, 7mm in diameter within the frog.

Brick 5: machine-made; 235 x 115 x 76mm, with a frog 177 x 60 x 6mm on one bed with a two-line stamp, the upper line of which read 'G. ROBINSON' and the lower line 'MASBRO', all in

letters 11mm high. Two circular impressions 15mm in diameter and two 7mm in diameter inside the frog and four 17mm in diameter outside the frog, all of which related to manufacture. A similar circular mark, 15mm in diameter, was present on the opposing bed of the brick. This was by far the commonest brick seen in the demolition rubble.

Brick 6: machine-made; no complete length seen but the remaining dimensions were 106 x 73mm, with a frog 60 x 10mm on one bed. Two-line stamp, the upper line of which read 'D&S CLARKE' and the lower line 'RUTHERHAM', all in letters 15mm high. It was not clear if the 'U' was a malformed 'O', in which case the stamp would have read 'Rotherham'.

Brick 7: machine-made; 220 x 101 x 74mm, with a frog 175 x 60 x 7mm on one bed with a central ridge bearing the stamp 'IRONI' and a stamp to either side: one saying 'W2' and the other '2S'. The 'W' and 'S' were 30mm high, the '2's were 13mm high and the 'IRONI' letters 12mm high. The opposing bed also had a frog, 170 x 50 x 3mm in size, with gently sloping ends and two circular impressions relating to manufacture 20mm in diameter.

Brick 8: same as Brick 5 but overfired.

Brick 9: same as Brick 6.



Plate 15: The trench upon completion, facing north

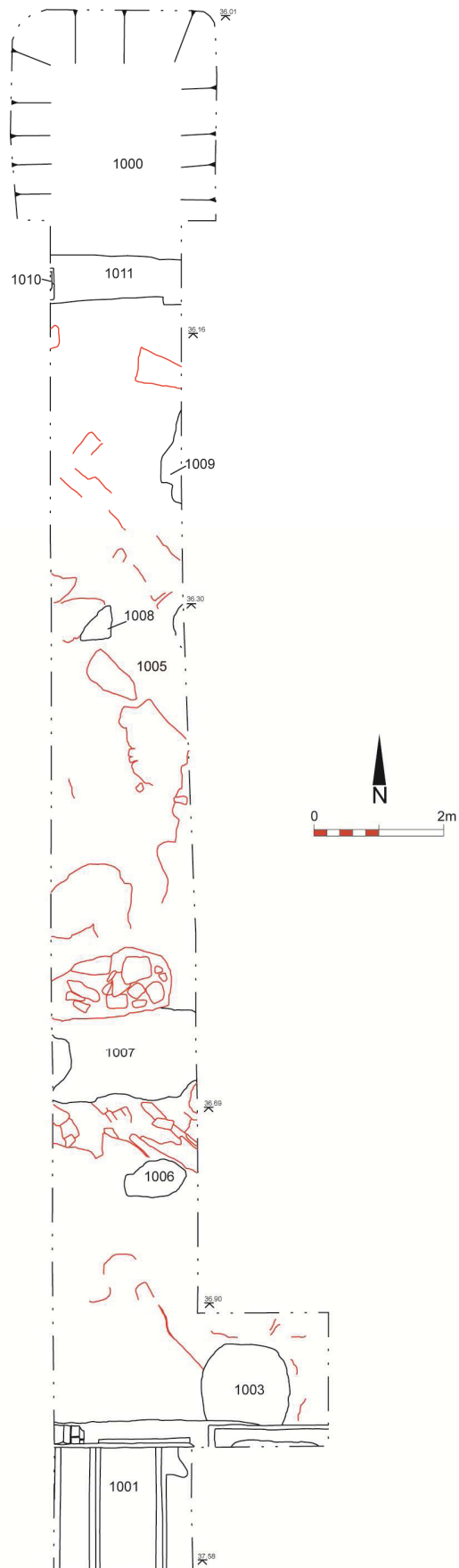


Figure 3: Plan of the excavated features (red=fissures in the bedrock, black=context outlines)

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest feature was a cut at the south end of the site. This cut was infilled with early 20th-century bricks and may thus relate to the construction of Cinema House between 1913 and 1914. The site appears to have been scoured down to bedrock in order to provide a suitable foundation for the building. This process removed all traces of pre-20th-century deposits.

The cinema had in turn had been demolished thoroughly, with few traces surviving beyond a cellar wall close to the street frontage and a concrete slab with associated brick wall at the rear of the site. It is unclear if this concrete slab conceals a cellar or sits directly upon bedrock.

Although pre 20th-century deposits did not survive within the site, such deposits may survive in the adjacent properties. Given the destruction of any earlier remains on the site due to the construction of the cinema, the site has little, if any, potential for further research.

LIST OF SOURCES

Bibliography

ArcHeritage. 2010. *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation Adjacent to 12 Doncaster Gate, Rotherham*. Unpublished ArcHeritage report.

Capita Symonds Structures. 2008a. *Interim Summary Report Doncaster Gate, Rotherham*. Unpublished report no.SS016618/SR-1.

Capita Symonds Structures. 2008b. *Phase 1 and 2 Geo-Environmental Investigation and Assessment, Doncaster Gate, Rotherham*. Unpublished report.

English Place-name Society:
<http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/~aezins/kepnp/detailpop.php?placeno=14342>).

Hey, David. 1979. *The Making of South Yorkshire*. Moorland: Ashbourne.

Institute for Archaeologists. 1994. *Standards and Guidance: Field Evaluation* (updated October 2008).

Coal Authority. 2007. *Ground Stability Report Ref 00123127-07*. Unpublished report.

Historic Maps

1764 J. Kelk map of Rotherham

1774 B. Rotherham map of Rotherham

1854 Ordnance Survey map

Trade Directories

Gell: 1825; Kelly: 1881.

White: 1849, 1856, 1862, 1879, 1905, 1911

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

The following digital photographs were taken in jpg format and are stored as such in the project archive. In order to comply with the accessioning policy of Clifton Park Museum, they are stored as tiff files within the deposited archive.

Digital photo no.	Description
1	The site prior to excavation, facing south-west
2	The site prior to excavation, facing north-west
3	The site prior to excavation, facing north-west
4	The site prior to excavation, facing north
5	The site prior to excavation, facing south-east
6	The site prior to excavation, facing south
7	The site prior to excavation, facing south
8	Context 1000 infilling a cellar adjacent to the street frontage, facing north
9	Context 1000 infilling a cellar adjacent to the street frontage, facing north
10	Context 1000 infilling a cellar adjacent to the street frontage, facing west
11	Contexts 1001-2, facing south
12	Detail of Contexts 1001-2, facing south
13	Recording 1001-2, facing south
14	Surface of 1001, facing west
15	General view of excavations, facing north
16	General view of excavations, facing north
17	Contexts 1001-4, facing south
18	Contexts 1003-4, facing east
19	Contexts 1003-4, facing east
20	Detail of Contexts 1001-3, facing south
21	Detail of Context 1002, facing south
22	Detail of Contexts 1001-3 facing south
23	Detail of Context 1005, facing south
24	Detail of Context 1006, facing south
25	Context 1005 in the central portion of the trench, facing south
26	Context 1005 in the central portion of the trench, facing south
27	Context 1005 in the central portion of the trench, facing south
28	Context 1007, facing south
29	Context 1007, facing south
30	Context 1005 in the central portion of the trench, facing south
31	Context 1005 in the central portion of the trench, facing south
32	Context 1008, facing south
33	General view of the trench, facing south
34	Context 1009, facing east
35	Context 1010, facing west
36	Context 1010, facing west
37	Contexts 1010-11, facing south
38	General view of the trench on completion, facing south
39	General view of the trench on completion, facing south
40	General view of the trench on completion, facing south
41	The cellar at the street frontage following partial infilling, facing west
42	The cellar at the street frontage following partial infilling, facing west
43	The cellar at the street frontage following partial infilling, with Contexts 1010-11 in background, facing south
44	The trench on completion of excavation, facing south
45	The trench on completion of excavation, facing south
46	A selection of bricks from Context 1000
47	A selection of bricks from Context 1000

48	Hoarding on the southern limits of the site, facing south
49	General view of site on completion of excavation, facing north-west
50	General view of site on completion of excavation, facing north-west
51	General view of site on completion of excavation, facing north-west
52	Southern end of the site, facing west
53	General view of site, facing north
54	General view of trench on completion of excavation, facing south
55	General view of trench on completion of excavation, facing south
56	Contexts 1001-4, facing south-east
57	Contexts 1001-4, facing south-east
58	Contexts 1003-4, facing east
59	General view of trench on completion of excavation, facing south-east
60	General view of trench on completion of excavation, facing south-east
61	General view of trench on completion of excavation, facing south-east
62	General view of trench on completion of excavation, facing south
63	General view of trench on completion of excavation, facing south
64	Eastern boundary wall of the site, facing east
65	Eastern boundary wall of the site, facing south
66	Eastern boundary wall of the site, facing south
67	Contexts 1003-4, facing south-west
68	Contexts 1003-4, facing south-west
69	Contexts 1010-11, facing south
70	Contexts 1010-11, facing south
71	Contexts 1010, facing west
72	General view of a section through Context 1000, facing west
73	General view of a section through Context 1000, facing west
74	General view of a section through Context 1000, facing west
75	General view of a section through Context 1000, facing west
76	General view of a section through Context 1000, facing west
77	General view of the infilling of the site
78	General view of the infilling of the site
79	General view of the infilled site
80	General view of the infilled site
81	The fenced site on leaving, facing south

Table 1: Digital photographic register

The following black and white photographic prints were taken with a 35mm negative format.

B&W photo no.	Description
1	The site prior to excavation, facing north
2	The site prior to excavation, facing north-west
3	The site prior to excavation, facing north-east
4	The site prior to excavation, facing south-east
5	The site prior to excavation, facing south-west
6	Context 1000 infilling a cellar adjacent to the street frontage, facing north
7	Context 1000 infilling a cellar adjacent to the street frontage, facing north
8	Context 1000 infilling a cellar adjacent to the street frontage, facing west
9	Context 1000 infilling a cellar adjacent to the street frontage, facing west
10	Contexts 1001-2, facing south
11	Detail of Contexts 1001-2, facing south
12	Surface of 1001, facing west
13	Surface of 1001, facing north
14	General view of excavations, facing north

15	Contexts 1001-4, facing south
16	Contexts 1003-4, facing east
17	Contexts 1003-4, facing east
18	Detail of Contexts 1001-3, facing south
19	Detail of Context 1002, facing south
20	Detail of Context 1005, facing south
21	Detail of Context 1005, facing south
22	Context 1005 in the central portion of the trench, facing south
23	Detail of Context 1005, facing south
24	Context 1005 in the central portion of the trench, facing south
25	Context 1005 in the southern half of the trench, facing south
26	Context 1008, facing south
27	Context 1009, facing east
28	Context 1010, facing west
29	Contexts 1010-11, facing south
30	General view of excavation on completion, facing north
31	Partially infilled cellar at northern end on site facing west
32	Partially infilled cellar at northern end on site facing south
33	General view of excavation on completion, facing south
34	A selection of bricks from Context 1000
35	General view of the site prior to backfilling, facing north-west
36	General view of the site prior to backfilling, facing north-east

Table 2: B/W photographic register

APPENDIX 2 – Context List

Context no.	Description
1000	Demolition material mainly comprised whole bricks and broken bricks, but also included mortar, plaster, concrete fragments, lead pipe fragments, iron pipe fragments, scrap metal, occasional plastic fragments, fragments of linoleum and fragments of wooden batons
1001	A concrete slab which extended beyond the limits of excavation on the western southern and eastern sides, The slab was 0.35m thick and the upper surface was at varying levels; there was a central strip 0.86m wide which sloped downwards to the north, bordered to either side by shallow grooves 0.16m wide, aligned north-south, which contained small wooden beams 0.1m wide. To either side of these beams the upper surface of the concrete slab was flatter, though it still sloped downwards slightly towards the north. A third shallow groove 0.16m wide infilled with gravel was present on the upper surface of the concrete slab near the westernmost limits of excavation. There were traces of red paint on the concrete surface
1002	Brick wall with a concrete foundation. The concrete foundation was 0.35m thick and the brick walling had one footing course with two surviving courses of walling above. The footing stepped out 0.06m wider from the wall above. The wall was laid in header-bond, bonded with dark grey cement based mortar and was of early 20 th -century bricks which measured 235x110x75mm in size and had a frog on one bed. The bricks were all laid with the frog facing downwards.
1003	Light red-brown sandy silt with copious quantities of broken and whole bricks of early 20 th -century date and mortar fragments
1004	Sub-circular cut 1.5m in diameter extending beyond the limit of excavation and beneath a concrete slab on the southern side. Excavated to 0.8m in depth, but excavation had to be abandoned for safety considerations. Edges uneven reflecting the nature of the bedrock into which the cut was excavated.
1005	Natural bedrock. Slopes gently down from south to north. Upper surface degraded with deep fissures in places.
1006	Thin deposit of black tar embedded onto the surface of the underlying natural bedrock.
1007	Dark red-brown naturally occurring silty-clay in a localised strip 1.2m wide across the trench
1008	Dark grey-black silty sand a few millimetres thick
1009	Concrete surface 0.1m thick
1010	A rear cellar wall comprising a concrete wall c. 0.7m wide
1011	Brick wall two courses high above Context 1011. Rear cellar wall. The early 20 th -century bricks in the walling measured 235x115x70mm in size and were bonded with black mortar

Table 3: Context list

APPENDIX 3: Trade Directories

1825	1833	1849
W. Heathcote Carrier, p.212	J. Coward Wheelwright,p.367	J. Aldred Chemist, p.324
T. Howden Tailor, p.212	E. Fletcher Corn factor, p.363	J. Atkinson Farmer, p. 325
J. Unwin Wheelwright, p.214	T. Johnson China/glass dealer, p.363	W. Dearing Chimneysweep, p.330
R. Wilkinson Wheatsheaf pub, p.214	W. Whitton Boot and shoe maker, p.362	T. Gillott Carrier, p.330
E. Wilkinson Carrier, p.214		H. Norman Chemist, p.329
B. William Packhorse pub,po.210		A. Jackson Shopkeeper, p. 333
		J. Leyland Stay maker, p.334
		S. Ludlam Straw hat maker, p.334
		R. Mason Watchmaker, p.334
		T. Taylor Tailor, p.334
		L. White Tailor, p.334
		W. Woodger Chain maker, p.329

Table 4: Trade directories pre-dating 1850

In all cases, the person was listed as being resident on Doncaster Gate, but no property number was given. The name of the person is listed first, followed by the occupation, followed by the page reference number within the directory concerned.

Property no. where known	1856	1862	1879	1881	1905	1911
1 & 3	G. Kent Beerhouse p.446	W.Dearing Kings Arms pub p.376		D. Gilmour Ale and porter merchant, 1622	D. Gilmour Wines and spirits, p.12	D. Gilmour Wines and spirits p.761
3	J. Mason Watchmaker, p. 449	J. Gill Butcher, p.385	F. Schonhut Pork butcher, p.159		A. McDonald Manager, p.712	H. Forbes Manager, p.761
4				D. Wilson Bill poster, p.104		
5			T. Webster Rope maker, 825 J. Eyre tent and marquee maker, p.872	F. Schonhut Pork butcher, p.948	F. Schonhut Pork butcher, p.712	F. Schonhut Pork butcher, p.761
7	O. James, Basket maker, p.441	T. France Clothes broker, p.377	L. Senior Baby linen and ladies clothes, p.664	G. Smith Shoemaker, p.948	S. Booth Tobacconist, p.712	L. Knifton Tobacconist, p.761
9		J. Leake Shopkeeper, p.390	G. Taylor Grocer, p.766	H. Gillott Grocer, p.968	J. Jarvis Butcher, p.712	J. Wilkinson Butcher, p.761
10		W. Bell Shoemaker, p.375		G. Williams Herbalist, p.948		
11		E. Hird Wheastsheaf pub p.388	G. Lister Wheastsheaf pub p.156	W. Peace Wheastsheaf pub p.126	J. Fletcher Wheastsheaf pub, p.712	J. Hancock Wheastsheaf pub p.761
13			W. Scales Greengrocer, p.159	G. Athey Grocer, fruiterer and poulterer, p.124	E. Oldfield Confectioner p.762	
15		F. Watson Plumber, p.383	H. Watson Plumber, p.818	H. Watson Resident, p.101	W. Watson Plumber, p.712	H. Kenyon Confectioner, 761 W. Watson Plumber, p.761
17	H. Spurr Plasterer, p.447	J. Moorhouse Cattle dealer, butcher, horse and gig letter p.385 and p.387		Wimpeney Brown Tailor, p.948	E. Bell Draper, p.712	E. Bell Draper, p.712
18		E. O'Niel Resident, 380				

Property no. where known	1856	1862	1879	1881	1905	1911
19	J and S Ludlam Straw hat maker, p.449			G. Stother Foreman printer, p. 948	R. Thickett Butcher, p.712	R. Thickett Butcher, p.712
21 & 23				M. Leyland Dressmaker, p.948	C. Kelley Carver, p.712	C. Kelley Picture framer, p.712
23		W. Cocker Cowkeeper, p.76	M. Savage Stay maker, p.159			
25			W. Pearce Surgeon, p.865	J. Adams China/glass dealer, p.948	Cobb and French Dressmakers, p. 712	
27	T. Brown Tailor, p.449	B. Thomas Tailor, p.375	E. Brown Dressmaker, p.150	E. Brown Dressmaker, p.948	G. Wooliscroft Painter, p.712	
Doncaster Gate	H. Taylor Tailor, p.449	J. Haukrigg Packhorse pub, p.388	T. Jackson Packhorse Pub, p.155	T. Jackson Packhorse Pub, p.970		A. Hollands Resident, p.815
Doncaster Gate	J. Athey Cabinet maker, p.443	J. Athey Resident, p.374	J. Boler Boot maker, p.678			
Doncaster Gate	L. White Tailor, p.449	J. Atkinson Gentleman, p.74				
Doncaster Gate	T. Dawson Resident, p.442	J. Payne Resident, p.381				
Doncaster Gate	E. Jackson p.438	W. Gray Boat owner, p.384				
Doncaster Gate	W. Woodger Chain maker, p. 443					
Doncaster Gate	W. Dearing Chimney Sweep, p.443					

Table 5: Trade Directory information from 1850-1911

APPENDIX 4: Archive contents for museum deposition

The archive was prepared in compliance with 'Rotherham Museums, Galleries & Heritage Service, Archaeological Archive Policy, Procedures for the Preparation and Deposition of Archaeological Archives 2005-2010' (Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council). The index numbers listed below relate to the headings listed on pages 10-12 of the aforementioned guidance policy and act as a contents page for the archive.

THE SITE ARCHIVE

Rotherham Museum index no 1.1 Project design/planning

1.1.1 A copy of the signed agreement between ArcHeritage and Great Places Housing Group relating to the work (commercially sensitive costing removed)

1.1.2 A copy of the planning permission documentation

A copy of the WSI for the site covering all the planning for the site is given in the evaluation report see section 2.1

Rotherham Museum index no 1.2 Documentary research

1.2.1 A copy of 'Ground Stability Report, Land at Doncaster Gate, Rotherham S65 1DJ', The Coal Authority, 2007

1.2.2 A copy of 'Sitecheck Assessment Report for land at Doncaster Gate, Rotherham, South Yorkshire', SiteCheck 2007

1.2.3 A copy of 'Interim Summary Report Doncaster Gate, Rotherham', Capita Symonds, 2008

Rotherham Museum index no 1.3 – 1.5 Site Survey records, original site notebooks, and original site records from field walking – not applicable

Rotherham Museum index no 1.6 Original site context records

1.6 Eleven pro-forma context cards

Rotherham Museum index no 1.7 Site records for standing buildings – not applicable

Rotherham Museum index no 1.8 Original site matrix

1.8 Single sheet of A4 paper

Rotherham Museum index no 1.9-1.13 Small finds records, bulk finds records, sample records, skeleton records and finds and sample lists – not applicable

Rotherham Museum index no 1.14 Photographic index

A copy of the photographic index is given in the evaluation report see section 2.1

Rotherham Museum index no 1.15 Photographic images

1.15.1 Black and White photographic prints and negatives

1.15.2 CD of 81 digital images as Tiff files

Rotherham Museum index no 1.16 Illustrations index lists – not applicable

Rotherham Museum index no 1.17

1.17.1 Five adjoining sheets of permatrace c. 0.3x0.3m in size. These depict the results of the excavation from south to north across the site planned at a scale of 1:20. Reduced levels AOD are written on the plan.

1.17.2 A4 paper sheet with sketches of early 20th-century bricks on the site.

1.17.3 Five sheets of A2 paper listing the levels AOD for the plans in 1.16.1.

Rotherham Museum index no 1.18-9 Interim reports and correspondence – not applicable

THE RESEARCH ARCHIVE

2.1 A copy of the site evaluation report which contains the information required for Index numbers 2.3 analytical context records, 2.4 phasing/matrices, 2.13 photographic catalogues, 2.15 analytical drawings, 2.16 analytical reports and 2.17 full report where no publication is intended.

Index numbers 2.2 amended field-waking records, 2.5 analytical small find records, 2.6, conservation records, 2.7 x-radiographs, 2.8 analytical bulk find records, 2.9, analytical sample records, 2.10 analytical human bone records, 2.11 analytical animal bone records, 2.12 integrated analytical data, 2.14 drawing catalogues, 2.19 publication report and 2.19 ancillary publications were not applicable to this project.

It should be noted that an electronic version of the final report together with the digital images from the site are also archived at YAT under the project code 5354.

Appendix 4 – Index to Archive

Item	Number of items
Context sheets	11
Photographic register	2
Original drawings	6
Digital photographs	1xCD
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

Table 6: Index to archive