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THE CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND ST LAWRENCE
FEWSTON
NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING



JB Archaeological Services

On behalf of

WASHBURN HERITAGE GROUP

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Contents

Summary

1.0	Introduction	2
2.0	Background	2
	Location	
	Geology and Soils	
	Topography and Land Use	
3.0	Aims and Objectives	3
4.0	Methodology	3
5.0	Results	4
6.0	Finds	10
7.0	Discussion and Conclusions	11
	References and Acknowledgements	13
	Appendix I Context Summary	14
	Appendix II Finds Catalogue	15

Illustrations

Front Cover: Tomb of John Brerey 1613 with reused medieval cross marked grave slab as side panels.

Figures

Figure 1. Location of Trial Trenches and unmarked graves.

Plates

Plate 1. Northern end Trench 1 showing grave cut running vertically from edge of sondage. Scales 1m.

Plate 2. Edge pitched stone blocks. Scale 0.2m.

Plate 3. Sondage in northern end of Trench 2 showing grave 009 below large void at left hand end of scale. Scales 0.5m.

Plate 4. Close up of coffin nails at foot of grave 009. Scale 0.10m

Plate 5. Trench 3 excavated to natural geology. Scales 1m.

Plate 6. Trench 4 excavated showing ?grave cut 015 at southern end. Scales 0.5m.

Plate 7. Trench 5 excavated to 100, abandoned grave visible at far end. Scales 0.5&1m.

Plate 8. Brick lined shaft of Lister vault (Trench 6). Scales 1m.

Plate 9. Re-used 12/13th century cross marked grave slab in bell tower. Scale 0.5m.

Plate 10. Foot of medieval cross marked grave re-used in Hearse House wall.

Plate 11. Head of cross slab reused on east end of John Brereys tomb. Scale 0.5m.

Plate 12. Foot of cross slab reused on north side of John Brereys tomb. Scale 0.5m.

Plate 13. Head of cross slab reused on south side of John Brereys tomb. Scale 0.5m.

Plate 14. Foot of cross slab reused on west end of John Brereys tomb. Scale 0.5m.

Plate 15. Large, rectangular slab in north chancel wall – possibly re-used grave marker.

**THE CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND ST LAWRENCE
FEWSTON, NORTH YORKSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING

Summary

A series of six evaluation trenches of varying sizes were excavated in November 2008 within the building footprint of the proposed development at St Lawrence's Church, Fewston. The aim of the evaluation was confirm or otherwise the presence of archaeological remains, including unmarked graves, between the graves currently visible. It was also intended to locate the burial vault of the Lister family.

The results of the evaluation showed that there are at least seven unmarked graves present within the proposed build area and that the Lister vault is located directly beneath their memorial monument. From the definite and possible graves recorded in the trial trenches it appears that there are at least seven unmarked burials within the building footprint if the grid pattern of burials is followed, giving a total of c.16 graves.

The evaluation also showed that the majority of the area appears at some time to have been a small quarry, probably for the 1697 rebuild of the church, which had subsequently been backfilled with the quarry and stone working waste. This seems to have limited the use of this area for burials until the 19th century.

Although not part of the evaluation, local information led to the recording of the remains of four medieval cross marked grave slabs within and around the church and cemetery.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In advance of the submission of a planning application for the construction of a Heritage Centre attached to the church of St Michael and St Lawrence at Fewston (hereafter St Lawrence's church) (SE 1947 5411), a staged archaeological investigation was undertaken into the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the building footprint. This follows the guidelines as recommended in Annexe S2 of *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (English Heritage, 2005). The investigations were in order to try to establish the potential for, and significance of, any buried archaeological remains, including the known burials that may lie within the proposed site. The first part of the staged approach was the production of a desk based assessment (DBA) into the historic and archaeological potential of the site (JBAS, 2008a).
- 1.2 In addition to the known burials, the DBA identified the potential for additional burials dating back to the origins of the church in or before the 14th century. It also identified a lesser potential for the survival of the remains of any earlier buildings within the site.
- 1.3 The next stage of the process was to carry out target trial trenching based on the results of the DBA in order to obtain a better understanding of the numbers and density of burials and the potential for other types of buried remains. This work was carried out to a previously prepared written scheme of investigation (WSI) (JBAS, 2008b). This report presents the results of that investigation.

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Location

- 2.1 The proposed development site is immediately adjacent to the north-western corner of the church tower of St Lawrence's Church which itself is towards the south-eastern end of the main part of the settlement of Fewston (SE 1947 5411). Fewston lies in its own civil parish in Harrogate District and is located c. 11km to the west of Harrogate and c. 8.5km to the north of Otley in North Yorkshire.

Geology and soils

- 2.2 The underlying geology of Fewston and the surrounding area is Namurian millstone grit of the Upper Carboniferous (British Geological Survey, 2001). Overlying this the quaternary geology has not been classified by the British Geological Survey (British Geological Survey, 1977). The soils, which have developed from these deposits, are the Rivington 1 Association which are well drained coarse loamy soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983).

Topography and land-use

- 2.3 The site is at an average height of c. 172mOD with a steep slope running north-

south and a less steep one running west-east. The north-south slope has a drop of c.3m over the 20m (approx. 1 in 6), whilst the west-east slope is shallower at just under 1m over 14m.

- 2.4 The site lies in the church yard which in the past has been extensively used for inhumations, with the last occurring some 112 years ago when the graveyard was closed in 1896. In association with the burials there are a wide range of size and style of grave markers, mostly dating from the 19th century, though there are several good examples of the different styles of 17/18th century grave markers at the eastern end of the churchyard (e.g. front cover).
- 2.5 To the north and east of the site lies the minor road which runs through this part of the dispersed settlement. To the west there is a small area of trees and a gravel car park adjacent to where the vicarage once stood, whilst to the south the ground slopes rapidly down through woodland to the northern shore of Swinsty Reservoir.

3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The principle aim of the targeted archaeological investigation was confirm or otherwise the presence of archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed Heritage Centre in the churchyard. Secondary aims were to determine whether or not there were additional, unmarked graves between those currently visible.
- 3.2 The specific objectives of the evaluation were to:
- investigate a number of the blank spaces between the known graves following the possible grid pattern in order to determine the presence/absence of further graves
 - determine, where possible, the presence/absence of other archaeological features related to either the church or earlier buildings
 - recover information relating to the depth and degree of preservation of any archaeological remains
 - investigate the area of the proposed septic tank/oil tank in the car park for buried features.
- 3.3 At the time of the trial trenching the relevant permissions for the trench to assess the location of the septic tank/oil tank had not been finalised and this phase of the work has been held over to a later date.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 Originally the trial trenching was to take the form of four 2x1m trenches located as per the WSI in order to determine the density of burials etc. within the

proposed development area. However, as a result of a review of the area of the trenches it was decided to re-orientate the direction of the trenches in order to cross the possible line of any unmarked burials to maximise the potential for encountering any burials (see Figure 1).

- 4.2 As a result of Trench 2 not locating the putative vault, it was decided to excavate an additional trench (Trench 4) closer to the monument recording the vault's presence. When this too failed to locate the vault, a final trench (Trench 6) was dug within the kerbing of the monument which revealed the top of the brick lined structure – now assumed to be the vault referred to on the monument.
- 4.3 With the additional trenches, the total area of the evaluation within the building footprint was 10m² which is c.20% of the proposed development area. See Figure 1 for revised trench locations.
- 4.4 The trenches were all excavated by hand to a maximum depth of 1.45m below ground level or to the top of any stratified archaeological remains encountered. Only one trench at a time was excavated and each trench was opened, recorded and backfilled in the same day. The trial trenching was carried out between 18th and 22nd November 2008.
- 4.5 Each trench and any stratified archaeological remains were recorded as follows:
 - Drawings were produced of the trenches and archaeological features encountered at a scale of 1:20. All drawings were levelled to a height above sea level derived from an Ordnance Survey datum on the adjacent church tower.
 - Photographically the deposits/features were recorded on 35mm colour slide and black and white print film and digitally at 5m pixel resolution. 1m and 2m bi-coloured poles were used as scales and a north pointer for orientation. For the detailed photography smaller bi-coloured scales were used.
 - A written record of any deposits was made using a series of pre-printed pro formas.

5.0 RESULTS

In the text below context numbers for each archaeological deposit or feature are given as 001, 014 etc. and relate to each discrete stratigraphic unit, a summary of which can be found in Appendix I at the end. The detailed descriptions and original drawings, photographs etc. have all been cross-referenced and form the site archive which will be deposited appropriately at the end of the project.

Trench 1 (Figure 1; Plates 1 & 2)

- 5.1 Trench 1 was located towards the southernmost end of the proposed building footprint to the west of the church. The trench measured 1x2m and was orientated

north-south in order to intercept any unmarked east-west aligned graves.

- 5.2 Covering the area of the trench was Context 001 - turf and topsoil. This material was found throughout the entire churchyard and comprised a compact, locally very organic, humic, dark grey, sandy silt with patches of coal ash. This topsoil supported rough grass and typical grassland weeds e.g. *Ranunculus* (buttercup). There was a large amount of root (tree and herbage) concentrated in localized areas within this context, largely, it appears because of the impenetrability of the underlying strata. The topsoil layer varied between 0.10 and 0.18m deep depending on location and degree of soil creep due to the slope.
- 5.3 Underlying the topsoil was a well developed subsoil - Context 002. This subsoil had developed below the topsoil (001) and above (006). The subsoil was a moderately compact, yellowish brown sandy silt with small (0.01-0.04m diameter) rounded weathered sandstone fragments.
- 5.4 Directly below 002 lay context 006 which appeared to be well weathered, re-deposited natural geology. In this trench context 006 comprised a minimum depth of 1.15m of compact yellowish grey brown, mixed-clay lumps, sandy silt and angular shattered sandstone chips, sandstone blocks and flagstone fragments and as such had all the appearances of weathered rock head (Plate 1). However, the presence of fragmented human bone throughout the deposit showed that this was not a natural deposit. When 006 was compared with the undoubted naturally weathered bedrock encountered in Trenches 3 and 5 it could be clearly seen that 006 was the same material but re-deposited, hence the occurrence of human bone.
- 5.5 Due to the restricted depth of the excavation it was impossible to determine with certainty at what depth the undisturbed natural geology was in this area. However, in comparison to the other trenches and the information from the geotechnical survey, it is almost certain to lie at c.1.6m below ground level (170.74mOD) as indicated in the borehole data (Rogers Geotechnical Services Ltd., 2008).
- 5.6 The larger flagstone fragments and blocks were randomly orientated with many at unnaturally high angles to the horizontal (Plate 2), there were also frequent voids. The context also contained small (0.01-0.05m) weathered fragments of human bone (both skull and long bone) mixed throughout it along with occasional fragments of pottery and glass (see below for more detail). The most likely explanation for this material is that it is the product of the backfilling a void (possibly a small quarry pit or scoop) with quarrying and stone dressing waste material.
- 5.7 On the northern side of the trench a ragged near-vertical grave cut (004) had been dug on an east-west orientation. This was sealed by 001 but cut through 002 and 006. Only the south-western corner of the cut was detected within the trench with the remainder lying beyond to the north and east. The exposed edges were 0.72m long and 0.22m wide and were defined to the south and west. The grave cut 004

extended deeper than the 1.15m (170.93mOD) of the trial trench (presumably to 1.60m) and contained fill 005.

- 5.8 Grave fill 005 was the fill of grave 004 and comprised a 1.15m deep, loosely compacted, greyish yellow brown, sandy clay silt with 40% angular sandstone slab fragments and chips with some voids and roots. Fragments of iron, glass and human bone were recovered. This fill appears to be a mixture of topsoil (001) and weathered fill 006.
- 5.9 Trench synopsis. This trial trench recorded the presence of one east-west oriented, unmarked grave at its northern end, the bottom of which was not exposed. The grave appears to have been cut through a deep layer of 'made ground' which contained fragments of human bone. This 'made ground' has the appearance of small scale quarrying waste.

Trench 2 (Figure 1; Plates 3 & 4)

- 5.10 Located 6m to north of Trench 1 and to the north-west of the church this trench was also oriented on a north-south axis. The location of this trench was on an area of slightly flatter ground in order to try to confirm or otherwise the presence of a vault referred to on an obelisk type memorial to George Lister located to the north. Failing that, it would possibly intercept any unmarked graves in this area. As with Trench 1 this was initially 1x2m but was extended 0.4m to the south in order to determine if a possible change in context encountered under the topsoil was the top of a grave cut/fill or not.
- 5.11 The topsoil 001 (see Trench 1) covered whole trench to a depth of between 0.08-0.10m. It sealed a small square, stone lined 'socket' 008, which was partially visible on the surface. The 'socket' was a 0.44x0.68m and 0.35m deep cut (007) which was packed with small sandstone blocks of various sizes with an internal void filled with loose brown medium sand. The feature lay directly over fill 006. The socket appears to be of very recent origin and was perhaps used to support a Christmas tree, outdoor crucifix or similar. No subsoil was observed within this trench.
- 5.12 Layer 006 (see Trench 1) formed the substrate into which graves 009 and 012 were dug as well as the base of the excavated trench. Grave cut 009 was located in the northern third of the trench. The east-west cut had been dug into layer 006 and its edges were near vertical and irregular. The easternmost (foot) end of the grave appeared to be represented by the 0.30m wide area exposed at the base of the sondage. Cut 009 was filled by grave backfill 010 which also sealed the remains of a coffin and its fill (011). Grave fill 010 was composed of re-deposited fill layer 006. As before the sandstone inclusions were orientated at high angles and the fill contained numerous voids as well as a small number of human bone fragments, pottery and glass shards. Below fill 010 were the remains of a coffin and its fill (context 011). The wooden coffin had decayed leaving five corroded iron nails forming a right angle and indicating the position of the north-east corner of the

coffin. Not enough of the grave was exposed to indicate its full dimensions but it is assumed that it would run some 6 feet (1.83m) westwards. The nails were of cut type, flat shafted with a single projecting tang at the head. They were set 0.03-0.05m apart they were the only evidence found to indicate coffin use. The base of the sondage/top of the coffin nails was at a height of 172.43mOD, or 0.63m below ground level.

- 5.13 At the southern edge of Trench 2 a second east-west orientated grave cut 012 was encountered but only a 0.08m strip was recorded across the 1m width of the trench. The grave cut (012) was filled by backfill 013 which was a loosely compacted form of 006 with numerous air voids. The grave fill was first tentatively identified just under the topsoil at the extreme southern end of the trench. The decision was then made to extend the trench 0.4m southwards in order to try to confirm the grave's presence. The presence of the grave was only fully confirmed 0.27m below ground level (172.73mOD). Unfortunately due to the narrow nature of the section exposed, it was not possible to excavate any deeper into the grave to determine if a coffin were present or not.
- 5.14 Trench synopsis. This trial trench contained two east-west aligned graves cut into the made ground 006. From the presence of the iron nails one of the graves could be seen to contain the remains of a decayed coffin. The location of this trial trench was to attempt to confirm the presence of the vault associated with the memorial to the north. In the event no evidence for a vault was encountered so it was decided to excavate a further trial trench, this time 1m², closer to the memorial – Trench 4. See below for details.

Trench 3 (Figure 1; Plates 5)

- 5.15 Trench 3 was located just to the north of the Hearse House which itself is built onto the north-west corner of the church. The trench was orientated north-south and measured 1x2m and like the others was located to intercept any unmarked graves in this apparently blank area.
- 5.16 The previously seen topsoil and turf 001 covered the area of the trench, but here there was a high concentration of roots in the topsoil. Directly below the topsoil an irregular edged layer 014 covered the southern half of the trench. This layer was composed of 70% sandstone rubble flagstone fragments with small cobble and white, sandy mortar lumps set in loose, dark greyish brown silt-sand. The layer thickened southward from 0.08m at its northern edge to the southern trench edge where it measured 0.15m thick, the base of which was at 171.84mOD. This layer appears to be part of the revetted vehicular entrance and surfacing to the Hearse House.
- 5.17 Below rubble layer 014 was layer 006 (the compact sandstone and broken flagstone layer) which had been seen across the rest of the site. No cut features were detected in this trench.

- 5.18 Trench synopsis. The remains here appear to be related to the construction of the later Hearse House and its associated access/platform. There were no graves recorded within this trench and as the underlying natural geology was encountered at a shallow level (c.0.4m below ground level) it would seem that there are no burials in this area.

Trench 4 (Figure 1; Plate 6)

- 5.19 Trench 4 was a 1m² trench located north of Trench 2 on a flat patch of ground immediately to the south of George Lister's monument. It is this monument which notes the presence of a vault. This trench was an additional excavation as the earlier trench (Trench 2) to locate the vault failed to do so.
- 5.20 Context 006 was found over the northern half of the trench below topsoil and turf 001, whilst the nature of the deposit in the southern part was slightly different (context 015) and was initially thought to represent the backfill of the construction cut for the vault. A sondage was excavated in the southern half of the trench to determine if the vault was present. Context 015 was a soft, fawnish yellow brown, silty sand with 25% angular sandstone and broken flagstone up to 0.25m diameter and was excavated to a depth of 172.52mOD. The fill also contained soft human bone fragments, pottery and glass shards. No clear edges could be found or evidence of a vault so it is considered that the context probably represents a grave fill. No cut number was allocated as no edge could be determined in the small excavation area. No evidence for a vault was found.
- 5.21 Trench synopsis. This additional trial trench was excavated to try to ascertain the location of the vault associated with Lister memorial, but no evidence was found. However, a possible grave running parallel to the Lister memorial was recorded.

Trench 5 (Figure 1; Plate 7)

- 5.22 This trench was located to east of Trench 2 and north-west of Trench 3. The trench was 1x2m and located on southward sloping ground just under the edge of the canopy of the nearby tree in order to avoid the majority of its root system.
- 5.23 Topsoil and turf 001 were removed to a depth of 0.20m and in doing so encountered the greatest concentration of tree roots due to the proximity of the trees. The removal of this layer revealed a weathered angular sandstone spread, directly derived from the natural bedrock 100 which lay immediately below. An east-west linear cut 017 had been dug for a minimum width of 0.30m and to a depth of 0.55m (172.23mOD). The cut continued beyond the limits of the excavation at the northern end of the trench. The cut had vertical edges and a flat base and was filled with 016. This fill was a loose to moderately compacted, orange-yellow fawn, silty sand loam mixed with sandstone fragments, slabs and cobbles with charcoal pieces – very similar to 006. Fill 016 had definitely been excavated at some point though no dateable material was recovered. It is possible that this cut represents an attempted grave cut abandoned and backfilled after the digger could not reach a suitable depth. Natural bedrock (context 100) was

recorded in Trench 5 and was a brownish grey, weathered sandstone with tabular slabs at its surface inter-bedded with brownish ochre, splintered siltstone.

- 5.24 Trench synopsis. This trench, like Trench 3, encountered the top of the underlying natural geology at a shallow depth (172.23mOD). A depth which would seem to preclude the possibilities of any unmarked graves being present and would explain the cut feature as an attempt at a grave cut.

Trench 6 (Figure 1; Plate 8)

- 5.25 As no evidence for a vault was detected in Trenches 2 and 4 and George Lister's monument is explicit in the presence of a vault ("*In this vault lies...*" is inscribed on the monument) a further trial trench was excavated. It was decided to carry out a small excavation within the kerbing of the Lister grave to the east of and at the foot to his monumental obelisk.
- 5.26 The turf and 0.10m of backfill was removed from within the grave kerb to reveal the part of a coffin shaped brick edging (Plate 8). The brick edging was built from second-hand frogged bricks and was bonded in courses - at least two courses were present. This appears to represent a brick lined shaft into which family coffins could be lowered. No further investigations were undertaken as it is now understood that 'vault' in this usage appears to mean brick lined shaft and there is no underground vaulted chamber. Lister's monumental obelisk has been erected over the western half of the grave shaft.

Medieval Grave Markers (Plates 9-14)

- 5.27 During the course of the evaluation, attention was drawn by one of the members of the Washburn Heritage Group to the presence of a carved stone re-used in the wall of the ringing chamber within the church tower. The stone was examined and appears to be a 12/13th century cross marked grave marker in very good condition (Plate 9). The marker is very similar in design to the other cross marked slab which is on display in the chancel, which had been salvaged after its reuse as a lintel within the nearby vicarage.
- 5.28 The discovery of a second medieval grave marker prompted a rapid search of both the fabric of the church and surrounding churchyard for evidence of any others. The search recorded three further re-used cross marked grave slabs along with two further possible ones.
- 5.29 The first re-used slab was the re-used stone with a Y shaped design, which was noted on the north-eastern part of the Harse House in the earlier DBA (Plate 10). Discussions with Dr McCarthy confirmed its origins as a medieval (probably 12-14th century) cross marked grave slab, the Y shape being the base of the shaft of the cross.
- 5.30 The two further re-used markers had both been used to support the slab for the Grade II Listed chest tomb of John Brerey, dated 1613. The listing description

records this as:

'A massive slab with cavetto moulded edges supported by four blocks set on edge. The centre of each supporting block has a large inscribed equal-armed cross. An inscription along the south edge of the top slab: "IHON BREREY DIED 1613", the N reversed'.

- 5.31 The four supporting blocks with the inscribed crosses were actually two medieval grave slabs which had been cut in half and then re-used to support the 17th century slab. Examination of the four blocks showed that the carving on the west end (base) and south side (cross head) blocks were of the same dimensions. The north side (base) and east end (cross head) also matched each other (Plates 11-14).
- 5.32 The western block from the tomb was the base of the cross but when it had been re-used an attempt had been made to make it look like a cross. This had been done by adding two additional lines from what would have been the foot of the cross to the edge of the slab. No attempt had been made on the other cross foot (north side) as the base seemed to be too close to the edge of the block to fit it in.
- 5.33 The crosses were much simpler in design and execution than the ones within the church. The reasons for this could be that they were either early examples of a style before the skills and designs were refined, or that they were locally produced copies of the more elaborate ones produced at a lower cost. These two were similar to the one recorded on the Hearse House and may have been contemporary.
- 5.34 The possible re-used slabs were two stone blocks which were of larger dimensions comparable to the known slabs. They were noticeably different to the other material used within the surrounding structure. The first was the large slab at the foot of the steps into the church on the south side and the second was a rectangular block in the north wall of the chancel (Plate 15). It was by no means certain that these were re-used grave slabs but they were of a comparable size and it is possible that the decorated portion has been hidden during re-use.

6.0 FINDS

- 6.1 Overall the finds assemblage was very small and typical of what would be expected from a graveyard. The majority of the material was 19th century and probably represents the remains of vessels for holding flowers to place on graves. The occurrence of fragmented human bone from earlier burials disturbed by later ones is as would be expected.
- 6.2 However, within the overall assemblage there were two items of potential interest. The first was the single piece of externally sooted, medieval pottery from context 006. The external sooting shows that it was from a domestic cooking pot and as

such was not the sort of item that would normally be expected to be found discarded in a cemetery. The second were the fragments of early 18th century Staffordshire or Yorkshire white slipware from 001 and 006. Although a provisional date of early 18th century has been given to these fragments, this type of slipware is widely used from the end of the Civil War into the early 18th century. This could mean that this pottery is close in date to the rebuild of the church after the fire at the end of the 17th century and may represent the remains of the refuse from the workforce. It must be stated that this is a very tentative interpretation and can only be confirmed with the recovery of more diagnostic pieces.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 As can be seen from the results described above, the evaluation area for the proposed development contains in addition to the known 19th century burials a number of unmarked graves. The trial trenching recorded up to five additional graves which appear to follow the approximate grid pattern suggested in the DBA.
- 7.2 The evaluation did not encounter any evidence for inter-cutting graves, which suggests that the unmarked graves that were recorded may also be 19th century in date and have lost their grave markers. It is known that in the past many of the gravestones were either laid flat or removed for safety reasons and this could be the reason that they are currently unmarked.
- 7.3 The encountering of the underlying natural geology at a shallow depth in Trenches 3 and 5 at the eastern side of the building footprint, coupled with the steep slope to the north of these two trenches, strongly suggests that the burials end in a line with the western end of the church tower.
- 7.4 Great difficulty was experienced in identifying the edges of the grave cuts due to the highly disturbed nature of the main deposit (006) within the area. As already discussed above, this deposit appears to be re-deposited quarry and stone working waste. Its loosely compacted nature would mean that when digging graves it would be difficult to maintain a vertical edge. Hence the grave cuts would have wide cuts at the surface and may be more of a V shape with ragged edges, as seen in Trench 1.
- 7.5 If context 006 is indeed quarry waste, the obvious question is why it is in the churchyard. Currently the most plausible explanation would seem to be that the area around the north-western end of the church was the source of at least some of the building material used in the rebuilding of the church after the fire in 1696/7.
- 7.6 The evidence for this comes in several strands. Firstly, the nature of the deposit itself, which is a well weathered, highly disturbed version of the underlying natural geology with numerous voids and erratically arranged stone fragments –

all typical of quarry waste. Secondly, the DBA identified several small scale quarries within 1km of the church, so there is other evidence for suitable stone readily available locally. Finally, the results of the trial trenches and borehole surveys showed that the underlying natural geology was very shallow (between 0.4 and 0.7m below ground level) at the eastern side of the area but rapidly dropped away to c.1.6m at the western side. This suggests that the area has been quarried out and then backfilled, with the eastern side representing the original levels and the western side lying within the quarry itself. Bearing this in mind, if the rest of the area around the north and north-west of the church is looked at again it may be possible to see the various hollows and slumps as the result of the settling of the back filled ground.

- 7.7 The presence of the highly fragmented, degraded human bone found within 006 may well represent the remains of earlier burials disturbed when the quarry area was excavated for the late 17th century re-building. It is also possible that this rebuild caused the removal and re-use of the medieval grave markers now found within the rebuilt church, a process that seems to have started in the early 17th century with John Brerey's tomb.
- 7.8 If the area is a backfilled quarry then this would explain the lack of pre-19th century burials at this end of the churchyard as, presumably, it would have been remembered during most of the 18th century that this area had been quarried and thus avoided. This could also explain the greater density at the eastern end compared with the western end and the lack of any inter-cutting of graves.
- 7.9 The expected vault to the south of the Lister memorial was not located and instead it seems as if the vault is a much humbler affair and more akin to a brick lined grave shaft located directly beneath the monument.
- 7.10 Overall the evaluation demonstrated that there were fewer burials than the potential initially indicated and that these burials are probably all 19th, or at the earliest late 18th century in date. From the definite and possible graves recorded in the trial trenches it appears that there are at least seven unmarked burials within the building footprint if the grid pattern is followed, giving a total of c.16 graves. The area used for burials seems to end in line with the western end of the church tower as this marks the edge of the quarry probably used as a source of material for the 1697 rebuild.
- 7.11 The vault associate with the Lister memorial appears to be located directly below the monument itself and there does not appear to be any other buried archaeological features apart from graves within the area.

References

- English Heritage (2005) *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*. English Heritage. Swindon.
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APPENDIX I

CONTEXT SUMMARY

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>
001	Topsoil: Humic, dark grey loam covering whole site
002	Subsoil: Brownish yellow sandy silt, only present at southern end of site
003	Not used
004	Grave cut: Filled by 005 in Trench 1
005	Grave Fill: Fill of 004 in Trench 1
006	Re-deposited quarry backfill
007	Cut for posthole socket in Trench 2
008	Fill of posthole socket in Trench 2
009	Grave cut filled by 010 in Trench 2
010	Grave fill of grave cut 009 in Trench 2
011	Coffin fill of grave 009 in Trench 2
012	Grave cut filled by 013 in Trench 2
013	Grave fill in 012 in Trench 2
014	Rubble layer in Trench 3
015	Grave fill in Trench 4
016	?Grave fill of 017 in Trench 5
017	Grave cut filled by 016 in Trench 5
100	Natural weathered bedrock

APPENDIX II

FINDS CATALOGUE

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>
001	1x fragment Welsh roofing slate 1x pig femur 1x iron washer 2x lumps of sandy mortar 5x sherds 19 th century Bermantoft Blackware (1 jar plus 1 other fragment) 5x 19 th century white enamelled earthenware 7x early 18 th century Staffordshire or Yorkshire white slipware 1x machine moulded land-drain 1x human bone 6x flat, float glass – window glass
006	23x human long bone fragments 15x human skull fragments 11x human other fragments 1x worn incisor – mature human adult 2x flat float glass – window glass 3x 18 th century Staffordshire or Yorkshire white slipware – 1x jar frag 1x weathered, sooted (exterior) coarse medieval (northern gritty type) pot 1x clay tobacco pipe stem 1x clay tobacco pipe bowl - plain 3x 19 th century Bermantoft Blackware 1x hand blow crown glass sherd 2x 19 th century white earthenware salt glazed 1x 19 th century white on red slipware 2x brick/tile fragments 1x hand cut iron nail 1x flat iron plate fragment – possible coffin fitting/hinge fragment
011	9x iron nail fragments, hand cut flat nails with top flange – coffin nails
014	1x partial human radius 8x various lumps, sandy mortar – limestone + lime + coarse sand one with lath impressions 1x lump burnt limestone
015	3x 19 th century white salt glazed earthenware 1x 19 th century Bermantoft Blackware 2x narrow necked vessel glass (medicine type bottle) 1x blown crown glass, pale green, window glass 4x human long bone fragments 1x small lump lime/sand mortar

1x stoneware, salt glazed, narrow necked vessel
1x early 19th century machine moulded brick corner (cf Lister tomb)
1x handmade sandy brick fragment
1x 18/19th century internally green glazed red earthenware platter base
sherd

