

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

**ASSESSEMENT REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EXCAVATION**



JB Archaeological Services

On behalf of

WASHBURN HERITAGE GROUP

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Skull of Elizabeth Dibb showing possible autopsy

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

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

Summary

The final part of staged archaeological investigations into the building footprint of the new development at St Lawrence's Church, Fewston was an open area excavation and the recovery of all the burials and their associated remains. The aim of this excavation was not only to identify, record and remove all the human remains but was also to identify, record and excavate any other archaeological features found. This would then leave the site cleared for the subsequent construction works. The main phase of the excavation was carried out in April and May 2009 with the recovery of additional remains in March and April 2010.

The results of the excavation were that 163 sets of human remains were recorded, of which 155 represented discrete burials. Of these 155 burials, 99 of them had been interred in some form of coffin. 80 of the coffins had handles and many others had additional forms of decoration. Unusually three coffins had glass plates which would have allowed the occupant to be seen prior to interment. The majority of the coffins had almost completely decayed, with the exception of that of Richard Gill whose coffin had become waterlogged and was intact.

As would be expected within the graves, there was a range of items that had been buried with the deceased. The commonest item was pins that had been used for shrouds/winding sheets or side sheets depending on the type of burial. A range of different sizes and types of buttons was also recovered, indicating a range of clothing used for burial. Additional information on clothing in the form of belt or braces, buckles and possible boot buttons was also recorded. A small collection of jewelry was encountered which included a possible pair of copper alloy brooches, copper alloy and two gold finger rings. The latter rings are the engagement and wedding bands of Grace Hutton. A single George III silver half crown was recovered from one of the graves.

Of the 155 discrete burials 64 skeletons were analysed fully, with the remaining 88 being briefly assessed. The analysis of the human remains recovered showed that the burial population comprised an even number of, predominantly mature, male and female adults. A third of the population was made up of non-adults, with a high proportion of adolescents. The youngest age groups (neonates and infants) were underrepresented. The males were taller than average for the period whilst the females were of average height. Evidence for childhood stress was observed in the form of enamel defects in the teeth and healed childhood rickets. At least one infant

had been suffering from scurvy. Infectious disease was common, and included inflammatory changes to the legs and respiratory infections (both lung infections and sinusitis).

Over half the male adults had experienced traumatic injuries, including fractures, soft tissue injuries, and a healed blade injury. One female had fractured a vertebra in her neck. The amount and type of joint disease was consistent with a generally older population and the spine, hips and jaws were particularly affected. Joint disease was more common among the males, and different patterns of joint involvement between the sexes were observed. Some evidence was found for the wearing of corsets and pipe-smoking. At least one male had probably suffered from Paget's disease and a female had probably been autopsied. Dental health was poor, with high levels of tooth decay and ante-mortem tooth loss, consistent with the consumption of a diet high in refined sugars and processed carbohydrates.

A range of material not directly associated with the burials was also recovered. The majority of this material came from the backfill of the graves and the commonest find was fragments of pottery. The pottery ranged in date from Roman to late 19th/early 20th century. The Roman pottery was a single abraded sherd from which little can be inferred apart from the fact that there was Roman activity somewhere in the area. A modest assemblage of 12-14th century domestic pottery indicated the proximity of the settlement to the church. Other material recovered from the graveyard included a single piece of struck prehistoric flint and the bowl of a clay pipe – presumably belonging to a 19th century grave digger.

Although not recovered as part of the excavation, the general archaeological investigation into the site recovered and/or located a number of carved stones. In total 25 fragments of re-used architectural and ecclesiastical stone were recorded. The architectural stones included a number of fragments of a probable 12-14th century belfry opening, along with pieces of columns and a possible blind arcade, whilst the ecclesiastical stones were fragments of cross marked grave slabs. In total there is now evidence for elements of 10 medieval slabs of this type in and around the church.

This report is an assessment of the non-skeletal material recorded during the excavation along with some discussion and interpretation of the assemblage. The report also makes various recommendations as to the potential of the assemblage and for further investigations that could be undertaken on the material in order to produce a fuller report on the site.

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) (Figure 1), a staged archaeological investigation was undertaken into the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the building footprint. This followed 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 might 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, density and survival 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). A series of six evaluation trenches of varying sizes were excavated in November 2008 within the building footprint. 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.
- 1.4 The results of the evaluation showed that there were at least seven unmarked graves present within the proposed build area as well as the 13 marked ones. It also established that the Lister vault was located directly beneath their memorial monument. In addition the evaluation interpreted the ground conditions as being the result of unrecorded quarrying, probably associated with the rebuild of the church in 1697 (JBAS 2008c).
- 1.5 Following the previous stages of assessment, a full excavation was carried out of the building footprint apart from around the base of the tower and under the area of the hearse house. These areas were to be excavated later during the early phase of the construction of the new building. During the main excavation phase it was found that the highly disturbed ground was not quarry waste but the result of repeated burials cutting into the top of the underlying bedrock.

2.0 GENERAL BACKGROUND

Location

- 2.1 The 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.
- 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 AIM AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE EXCAVATION

- 3.1 The aim of the archaeological excavation was to expose, record and recover all the burials and any other archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed Heritage Centre in the churchyard.
- 3.2 The circumstances were such that the new building would completely remove any burials and any other archaeological remains within the building footprint.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The main excavation was carried out in three sections; the first section was the area to the north of the north aisle of the church in line with the western end of the aisle as far east and north as the limit of the new building. The second area was immediately to the west of the first, in line with the northern side of the northern aisle as far out as to the northern and western limits of the new building. The final area was to the west of the tower south to the southern limit of the new building and associated paved area. As each was excavated in turn, the soil arising from that excavation was stored on site for re-instatement at the end of the excavation. The area of the development totalled a little over 300m².
- 4.2 The three were all excavated in the same manner with the turf and topsoil being removed by a 3 tonne mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket under direct archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation ceased once the first significant archaeological remains were encountered and the remainder of the excavation of each grave was carried out entirely by hand. The spoil from each area was temporarily stockpiled adjacent to the excavation for the duration of the excavation and reinstated once the excavation had been completed. The main excavation was carried out in April and May 2009.
- 4.3 Due to the unexpectedly high number of burials, discussions were held with Dr M McCarthy (Diocesan Archaeological Consultant) and Dr M Holst (specialist osteo-archaeologist) and a slightly modified, quicker methodology for recovery and recording was agreed.
- 4.4 All graves were recorded as follows:
- A written description of each grave and its contents was made with the appropriate context numbers on a pro forma sheet
 - Context numbers were assigned as follows: one for the grave cut, one for the grave fill and one for the skeleton
 - Any significant artefacts from the burials were numbered separately (Recorded Find number) so that it would be possible to relate them to the original grave and their location within the grave
 - Every grave was located in three dimensions from known datum points on the church and related to height above sea-level from the Ordnance Survey datum on the western wall of the tower
 - Every grave was recorded photographically both in 35mm black and white print film and digitally at 5m pixel resolution. 1m and 2m bi-coloured poles were used as scales along with a north pointer for orientation
 - In addition features/finds of particular significance were also recorded on 35mm colour slide
 - Where possible the details of coffin construction were also recorded
- 4.5 All remains were recovered under the Pastoral Measures Act 1983 and no material was encountered that required the Human Tissue Act 2004.

- 4.6 All archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct for Archaeological Excavation (1999).
- 4.7 The archaeological advisor to the Diocese of Bradford was kept informed of the excavation timetable and visited the site on a number of occasions. Similarly the Development Control Archaeologist of the Heritage Unit of NYCC and the Planning Officer for Harrogate Borough Council were kept apprised of the progress of the works. Neither was able to visit the site.
- 4.8 An area approximately 2m wide was left unexcavated around the base of the tower and hearse house in order to maintain the stability of those structures. These areas were excavated in March/April 2010 after the hearse house had been demolished and during the early stages of the ground works for the new building. All remains were excavated as per the methodology described above in points 4.2 – 4.6.
- 4.9 An additional archaeological intervention was carried out in order to recover human remains that were exposed during a series of major collapses of the excavation face during construction along northern edge of the site. Except for three of the graves exposed along this face, it was not possible to carry out any form of systematic archaeological recording. This was due to the extremely dangerous nature of the site (Plate 1). In order to try to recover as much data as possible, displaced bones were collected from the machine bucket and spoil heap and an attempt was made to try to relate them to the graves seen in section. This final stage of work was carried out over a period of 10 days in April 2010.
- 4.10 An area *c.*7x10m to the south-west of the main church gate was excavated concurrently with the main excavation. This was excavated down to the undisturbed underlying geology with a deeper pit in the south-western corner to allow for the finds to be reburied (Figure 3). The aim of this excavation was to record and recover any burials or other archaeological features in order to provide an area suitable for the eventual re-burial of all of the human remains from the development area. The excavation was carried out with a tracked 6 tonne mini-digger under direct archaeological supervision at all times. No human remains or archaeological features were encountered. A small number of unstratified late 19th century artefacts were noted along the inside of the churchyard wall. These seem to be the result of disposing of material from the now demolished public house (The Smith Arms) which formerly stood on the opposite side of the road.

5.0 THE CHURCHYARD

Location

- 5.1 The area of the new development is located immediately adjacent to the north-western corner of the church tower of St Lawrence's Church, Fewston. The development occupies an area of some 300m² and extends *c.*17m north and *c.*7m west of the church. The church itself is situated at 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.

Condition

5.2 The condition of the burials was very variable and was dependent upon a number of diverse factors. Overall the majority of the burials were in a fair to slightly poor condition, a few were exceptionally well preserved and a significant number were in a poor or very poor condition. The factors affecting the condition of the burials were:

- *Ground conditions.* The burial environment was adverse to the preservation of bone and any cultural material generally. The general sedimentary sequence of the graveyard consisted of a humic topsoil of between 0.1 and 0.3m thick which overlay a layer of poorly developed subsoil (up to 0.4m thick) derived from the underlying solid geology. This sub-soil was a very gritty, sandy sediment with numerous, angular stones ranging in size up to *c.*0.25m. Due to the nature of the underlying geology the sediments were generally acidic.
- *Burial conditions.* The graves themselves fell into two categories; firstly, those burials that had only been dug down to the top of the underlying solid geology. In some places this was as shallow as 0.4m below ground level; secondly, those burials that had been cut into the underlying solid geology. The latter category was the larger of the two though many of the burials had only been cut a few centimetres into the underlying rock, due both to the difficulty of excavation and problems with ground water flooding the open graves. The backfill of all of the graves was, obviously, the same material that had been excavated. In the case of the rock cut burials this often consisted of large pieces of stone (in some cases up to 0.5m across) which had caused immediate damage to either the body or the coffin.
- *Burial practice.* The burials could be broadly divided into two groups; firstly were the earth-fast burials i.e. no coffin or other container and secondly those that were coffined in some way. In both of these groups there were some burials that had also been placed within a brick and stone built vault as part of a family group. As would be expected, the better preserved remains came from the coffined burials that had been contained within a vault and the coffined burials generally were better preserved than the earth-fast ones. In the case of many of the earth-fast burials the presence of trees or shrubs meant that their root systems had often almost completely destroyed any remains.
- *Age at death.* As would be expected, the mature adult skeletons were generally better preserved than the juvenile and infant remains. These bodies had denser and more robust bones which withstood better the conditions of the burial environment. It should be noted that the burials of those people considered to be in their 'old age' also tended to be less well preserved due to the onset of such conditions as osteoporosis.

Catalogue of Human Remains (see also Appendix I)

5.3 A summary grave-by-grave catalogue of all of the articulated burials recovered during the archaeological works is given in Appendix I. The

descriptions follow a standardised format based on the context *pro formas* completed on site during the excavation. This format is:

Skeleton number
Description
Length in grave
Associated finds and their location in the grave
Coffin/coffin parts
Depth OD

The condition of the remains is described in the accompanying osteology report.

5.4 A total of 163 sets of human remains were recorded and excavated during the various archaeological works, of which 155 represented articulated burials of which 145 survived as physical remains (Figure 2). An initial, rapid analysis of the archaeological record shows that many had evidence for:

- the use of some form of coffin
- burial practice in the form of a shroud or winding sheet
- burial practice in the form of clothing and jewellery

This can be summarised as follows:

- Of the 155 individual burials, 100 had some form of coffin (65%)
- 80% of the coffined burials had handles
- A total of 389 coffin handles were recovered covering nine broad types
- 26 of the coffins had breast plates, of which 15 were legible
- Three coffin burials had a glass pane in the lid (83, 186 and 319)
- c.20 burials contained clothing (based on presence of buttons, buckles and clothing fragments)
- Three burials were with rings
- One burial was with a coin
- One burial was with a pair of brooches
- One burial was with a wig

Disarticulated

5.5 A relatively modest amount of disarticulated material was recovered during the archaeological works. As would be expected, the majority was recovered in the backfill of the graves where the last burials had cut through one or more earlier ones. In some cases it was possible to suggest which earlier body the disarticulated material had originated from. A small amount of disarticulated material was recovered from the topsoil during the initial site stripping. This was not unexpected as there has been a church (and presumably burials) on the site since the 12th century. Overall 10 medium sized bags of disarticulated human remains were recovered.

Summary of Specialists Report on the Human Remains

Anwen Cafell and Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd.)

5.6 York Osteoarchaeology Ltd was commissioned to carry out the osteological analysis of 145 skeletons recovered during archaeological excavations in 2009

and 2010 of the churchyard of St Michael and St Lawrence, Fewston, North Yorkshire (SE 1947 5411). A total of 64 skeletons were analysed fully, with the remaining 88 being briefly assessed. This report is a draft report on the initial osteological findings and forms a separate volume. The remaining 88 skeletons will be fully recorded by MSc Palaeopathology students of the University of Durham in 2011 and the results will be combined into a full report on the complete osteological assemblage from Fewston.

- 5.7 The human remains were recovered from an area to the north of the church, which was used for burial in the post-medieval period. However, some remains may have been medieval in date, particularly those burials thought to have been shrouded. All were buried extended and supine, predominantly on a west-east alignment. Twenty-six named individuals were identified either by coffin plate or associated monument inscription, the majority of whom had died in the late nineteenth century. The churchyard was closed for burial in 1896.
- 5.8 Osteological analysis revealed that the burial population comprised an even number of male and female adults, who were predominantly of a mature age. A third of the overall population was made up of non-adults, with a high proportion of adolescents. The youngest age groups (neonates and infants) were underrepresented. The males were taller than average for the period, and the females were of average height. Evidence for childhood stress observed in the form of enamel defects and *cribra orbitalia*, and healed childhood rickets was present among the adults. At least one infant had been suffering from scurvy. Infectious disease was common, and included inflammatory changes to the legs and respiratory infections (both lung infections and sinusitis).
- 5.9 Over half the male adults had experienced traumatic injuries, including fractures, soft tissue injuries, and a healed blade injury. One female had fractured a vertebra in her neck. Other traumatic lesions were also observed. The amount and type of joint disease (degenerative changes and osteoarthritis) was consistent with a generally older population and the spine, hips and jaws were particularly affected. Again joint disease was more common among the males, and different patterns of joint involvement between the sexes were observed. One mature female probably had osteoporosis, another condition associated with advancing age. Some evidence was found for the wearing of corsets and pipe-smoking. At least one male had probably suffered from Paget's disease and a female had probably been autopsied. Dental health was poor, with high levels of tooth decay and ante-mortem tooth loss, consistent with the consumption of a diet high in refined sugars and processed carbohydrates.

STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL - BURIALS

Anwen Cafell and Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd.)

- 5.10 The excavated remains relating to the burials from St Lawrence's Church represent a very good dated and, in several cases, named rural assemblage. This assemblage is directly comparable with previously excavated rural and urban assemblages of the same date range – for example Christ Church,

Spittlefields (Reeve and Adams, 1993) and St Marylebone Church (Miles *et al.*, 2008) both in London. This would allow a direct osteological comparison to be made to look at such things as diet and disease within a particular time period and between rural and urban populations. It would also allow comparison with assemblages from different periods to be made which would then help elucidate changes in the population, diet, stature etc. over longer periods of time.

5.11 To this end it is recommended that the assessed skeletons from Fewston are analysed in full, with the results of analysis incorporated with the existing body of data. This would expand the sample size and would allow better understanding of disease patterns in the population. The results also need to be placed into context through documentary and historical research, and through comparison with other post-medieval populations. Particular attention should be paid to the potential to explore urban versus rural differences in health. The opportunity to apply techniques such as radiography, histology, geometric morphometrics, and isotope analysis should also be considered where such methods would answer specific research questions.

5.12 Potential general avenues of further research include, but are not limited to:

- Evaluation of non-adult health and nutritional deficiencies
- Examination of patterns of joint disease in greater detail
- Radiographic and/ or histological analysis of individuals with suspected Paget's disease
- Radiographic analysis of fractured bones and research into the causes of the types of fractures seen
- Research into differential diagnoses for unidentified pathological conditions
- Examination of the possibility that some of the adolescents had migrated to urban areas, died there, and been returned to Fewston for burial (isotopic analysis of teeth and hair/ bone samples?)
- Use of geometric morphometrics in assessing rib shapes to establish the degree and type of rib deformation with greater accuracy
- Use of geometric morphometrics to identify bowed long bones, particularly when such changes are subtle and less likely to be obvious during macroscopic observation
- Sampling of individuals with rib lesions (plus control sample) to test for the presence of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
- Evaluation of the possibility that intermarriage within families increased the frequency of developmental anomalies in the bones and teeth
- Potential for limited testing of ageing and sexing methods using the sample of named individuals

5.13 Student projects could be designed to examine specific hypotheses, comparing data from Fewston with that from other post-medieval populations. A pilot study of the potential link between skull shape and inheritance is already being carried out by a PhD student at Durham University (Charlotte King), and Dr Charlotte Henderson intends to record muscle attachment sites to investigate

whether or not occupation can play a role in enlargement of these sites.

- 5.14 Incorporating future research carried out by students into the final report will not be a straightforward task, particularly since the entire population was not recorded in full initially. There is a real risk that data recorded by other individuals will not be consistent with the data already recorded by the main author (ACC), meaning that the data collected from the remaining 88 skeletons may not be comparable with the data from the 64 already analysed. If different students record the same data independently of each other then conflicts may arise that will be difficult to resolve, e.g. skeletons assigned to different age or sex groups. Issues such as these could make the production of a meaningful and unified end report a challenge. It is difficult to envisage how some of these problems will be resolved whilst at the same time allowing students the freedom to design and follow research questions that interest them, and to formulate their own responses to deal with methodological issues. However, integration of the results obtained by the students from further analysis of the remains from Fewston will be undertaken once their work has been completed in the autumn of 2011.

6.0 FINDS

- 6.1 The majority of the finds encountered and recovered related directly to the burials and burial practices of the era. In addition a number of other significant discoveries were made relating to the church and its evolution along with evidence for other activity in the vicinity of the church.
- 6.2 Those finds relating to the burials ranged from a single well preserved coffin through to the numerous small pins used for securing shrouds/winding sheets. In addition there were many items relating to clothing and personal possessions such as rings, possible brooches and a coin.
- 6.3 The finds relating to the history of the church were predominantly fragments of architectural and ecclesiastical stonework. The architectural stonework included parts of a louvered opening from a medieval belfry, possible column fragments and part of a possible medieval window. In terms of the ecclesiastical stonework these were all parts of cross marked medieval grave markers or slabs. See Appendix II for a full list of all the finds and the accompanying disc has photographs of the significant finds.
- 6.4 As with the human remains discussed above, the overall potential of the excavated finds does not lie within the individual items but is in the assemblage as a whole. The excavated items from the graves at St Lawrence's Church, Fewston represent a good, often dated, rural assemblage which is directly comparable to other collections of a similar date range. This would allow comparisons to be made concerning burial practices, wealth and status, as well as considering such areas as manufacturing methods and the supply of raw materials (e.g. wood for coffins and textiles).

- 6.5 Alongside the items from the burials, a range of archaeological material was recovered from the backfills of the many of the burials. This material included pottery spanning c.900 years, glass, flint and other objects.
- 6.6 Below is an outline of the different categories of finds that were recovered followed by an assessment of their potential for further research and the justification for this. In some cases additional work has already been undertaken and these results are also reported below. The criteria for undertaking additional works was
- if the amount of recovered material was small and could be incorporated in the existing budget eg the flint
 - if the additional work was offered for no charge eg the pottery
 - if the assemblage was of significance and would be lost eg the cutting down and re-use of the stonework to clad the new building.

Burial Related Material

Coffins

- 6.7 A single intact, well preserved coffin was recovered from the grave of Richard Gill [339]. This appeared to be made from oak (*Quercus* Sp.) but unfortunately no sample was taken for specialist identification before it was discarded. The coffin was drawn to scale (see disc) and photographed in detail (Plate 2).
- 6.8 In addition to the intact coffin, many of the graves contained the remains of coffin handles, breast plates and decorative sheeting and studs (Plate 3). A rapid catalogue of the different types of coffin handles was made which produced a site typology of nine main different types of which some had up to six sub-divisions. Of the 99 burials that were coffined, 80 of them had handles varying from one to eight depending upon size and status of the burial. In total 385 coffin handles were recovered. The simplest arrangement of handles was one at either the foot or head end – presumably to help remove the coffin from the bier. The next arrangement was a handle on either end, again presumably to help in sliding from a cart or hearse but in the case of the baby or small child coffins possibly for carrying by one person. An arrangement of four handles (two on each side) was seen, as was five with the fifth on the head or foot. Six handles were normally arranged three each side though some had two on each side and then one at each end. The largest (with the exception of [101]) and most decorated coffins had eight handles, three each side and one at each end. Two of the handle types were noted to have had lettering in the pressed backing plates - one was the words ‘*God is Love*’ [135] and the other the letters ‘*IHS*’ [307]. In both cases the remains were very fragile pressed iron sheets and only the ‘*IHS*’ backing plate survives. A third backing plate was noted to have the image of a weeping angel or cherub. Unfortunately this too was too fragile to recover. An example of each of the different types of handle was photographed and is on the accompanying disc.
- 6.9 As well as the coffin handles, many of the coffins originally had breast plates with details of the deceased. Of the total of 26 burials which had breast plates, 11 were too decayed to read and one was partially legible. Of the 17 that were recovered, 14 were legible. All the breast plates were photographed and gently

cleaned in order to try to determine the identity of the deceased to assist in the osteological analysis. The recovered breast plates fall into five broad types with two of the types having subtle subdivisions. Shield shaped plates were commonest with eight examples, followed by six broadly rectangular ones with only two oval ones. The majority were copper alloy with a number having been plated in either tin or zinc to make them reflective. The two oval plates were of iron. The dates on the plates ranged from 1847 to 1895 with the majority dating from the 1880s. All of the plates had been painted with the name of the deceased, date of death and age. This was usually in brown or black paint with one example in white [100]. It is assumed that the paint would be lead based at this date. Several different styles of writing can be seen across the plates and further examination may enable them to be grouped together and assigned to a particular (un-named) individual at the undertakers. A number of the plates were highly decorated with either an embossed pattern formed as part of the manufacturing process or engraved at a later date. A full list of the breast plates can be found in Appendix II and images of them all are the accompanying disc.

- 6.10 In three of the graves which had once contained coffins, the broken remains of glass panes of varying size and thickness were recorded. These had originally been located over the face of the deceased. As well as the glass panes fragments of textile and leather were recovered from the decayed remains of coffin [229]. The fragment of leather was from the decoration on the exterior of the coffin indicating a higher status burial. Coffin [224] also had additional decoration in the form of a band of an alternating oak leaf and sun pattern along a metal (?copper alloy) band around the coffin.

Pins

- 6.11 Numerous pins were recovered from the burials which on initial recording seemed to fall into a number of discreet sizes. Of all the pins recovered one in particular was noticeably larger and more robust ([228] RF64). This pin was the only one which could be described as a shroud pin; the others were all dress-making type pins.
- 6.12 The use of pins to secure shrouds and winding sheets is well known. However the time span of the change from winding sheets to side sheets, pins being used more extensively to secure the latter, is less well recorded. Similarly the type of pins used (wire wound or cast heads) is also less well understood.

Buttons

- 6.13 A range of different sized buttons made from various materials was recovered, including ceramic, bone, mother of pearl and copper alloy. The latter, often being a shank form button, which was cloth covered. As with the other elements of clothing found, further study of these would help identify the type of clothing worn at burial. This would help elucidate burial practice and status.

Buckles

- 6.14 A number of iron buckles were recovered from the graves of skeletons [087] and [192]. The location and size of these buckles would seem to indicate that they came from braces, a belt and a pair of shoes.

Textiles including the wig

- 6.15 A number fragments of various types of textile along with a complete pair of knitted socks were recovered. In addition many small fragments of textile had been preserved by partial mineralisation due to their proximity to copper or iron objects in the ground. This material represented both the remains of clothing and shrouds along with fragments of coffin lining.
- 6.16 The recovery of a largely intact wig from the skeleton of Richard Gill [339] who died in February 11th 1884 not only reflected his wealth and status but is also directly comparable to those found on other sites (e.g. Reeve and Adams, 1993, 109). Further research may shed light on possible manufacturers.

Jewellery including the coin

- 6.17 Several items of jewellery and possible jewellery were recovered. These included two gold finger rings from the skeleton of Grace Hutton, context [96] RF324. These were both hallmarked Birmingham 1888. One was 18ct and decorated though somewhat worn, and the other was 22ct and plain. The rings had been chamfered so that the plain one partially fitted inside the decorated one and as such they appear to represent wedding and engagement bands. In addition three other rings were recovered, all of copper alloy. These were from burial [027] RF121, burial [159] RF43 who has been tentatively identified as Hannah Bramley and burial [44] RF155. The latter of these rings was too small for a finger ring and may be the remains of either a piece of jewellery or a fastening for clothing. Only further research would be able to determine which it is. The ring from [027] was of an 'expanding' type i.e. the ends were not joined. The ring from [159] had the appearance of a signet ring with a possible cartouche. This however would need to be confirmed by x-radiography.
- 6.18 Other copper alloy objects which appeared to be jewellery were the two brooch like objects recovered from either side of the neck of burial [116] – RFs33 and 34. These were in a very fragile condition and only x-radiography would be able to determine if there was any surviving structure.
- 6.19 A single, black lozenge shaped bead was recovered from burial [283] RF84. As only a single bead was recovered it is uncertain if this bead was associated with the burial or had become incorporated during the burial process.

Coin – S Tomson BA Dip. S.M. Arch. AIfL

- 6.20 A single coin was recovered during the excavations from burial [087] RF16. The coin was a George III silver half crown of 1818. The catalogue entry describes this as being 'with a small king's head'. The stamp 'WWP' is for William Wellesley Pole the mint master, and W. Thomas Wyan was the engraver (Hawkins, 1876 and Spink, 2007).

Non Burial Related Material

- 6.21 As already mentioned above, a range of archaeological material of varying degrees of significance was recovered during the various stages of excavation. The largest group of material was fragments of pottery ranging in date from the Roman period to the early 20th century. Glass was also recovered which probably spans a range of c.12th to early 20th centuries. A small range of other items was also recovered which are all covered in more detail below.

Pottery – Dr M McCarthy BA, PhD, FSA, FSA Scot

- 6.22 Excavations in the churchyard of St. Lawrence, Fewston, yielded 79 pottery sherds. All the sherds occurred in ground that had been heavily disturbed by grave digging. The fabrics have been classified only on the basis of visual inspection. Because of the small sample size and the nature of the contexts, no attempt has been made to relate the pottery to the published literature or other museum collections. The full report is given in Appendix I with extracts reproduced here.
- 6.23 A total of 14 different types of pottery fabric were identified covering a range of up to c.1800 years. The oldest material was a sherd of Roman flagon, the most recent being 19/20th century material. As would be expected the majority of the material dates from the 12th century onwards.
- 6.24 The ceramic assemblage from the churchyard was too limited in quantity to offer any useful comments. The single Roman sherd was not of itself significant. The range of medieval wares represented (38) was typical of a long-lived settlement such as Fewston with medieval wares comparable with some of those from nearby sites such as York, Kirkstall Abbey and Fountains Abbey. No conclusions can be drawn from such an assemblage because, coming from a graveyard, it represented neither domestic nor industrial activity. It is noteworthy, however, that all the examples of Northern Gritty ware showed unmistakable signs of wear and have clearly been subjected to much weathering over a prolonged period. The post-medieval assemblage was also fairly typical of sites with activity spanning the 16th to 20th centuries. Once again, it was a very small sample from which conclusions about presences/absences cannot be drawn.
- 6.25 The most that can be said is that the people of Fewston were equipping their homes with a range of wares drawn from local production centres, as well from others at a greater distance. The medieval vessels included both 'cooking pots' i.e. coarse domestic wares, and highly decorated jugs represented by the occasional fragment of decoration. Post-medieval vessels include some imported from a greater distance i.e. the salt-glazed vessel (Fabric 10) and the tin-glazed earthenware (Fabric 11), whilst some of the other vessels may have come from Staffordshire or the Leeds potteries.

Glass

- 6.26 A total of ten fragments of glass were recovered from eight burials, of these five were from vessels and five were window fragments. The vessel fragments were all modern whilst the window glass fragments appear to contain two examples of medieval stained glass – contexts [034] and [458]. The other

examples of window glass [240], [333] and [365] all appear to be 18/19th century. The majority of the window glass appears to have been stained glass possibly from an earlier church.

Flint – S Toase HND BSc MA

- 6.27 During the excavation a single piece of flint was found which was 26mm long by 21mm wide and 10mm thick. This was a fragment of translucent flint which has been broken. The striking platform was absent. It seems to have terminated in a hinge fracture, though this was also broken. It was a secondary flake with approximately 30% cortex present on the left hand of the dorsal surface. On the right hand side of the dorsal surface there was some significant patination. There were a series of small scars suggesting a number of removals after the patination had occurred. There was another removal scar at the bottom right hand side of the dorsal surface, through the patination.
- 6.28 Due to the nature and location of damage it was difficult to establish a date for this flint fragment. It was clearly part of a reduction sequence, most likely relating to the preparation of a core. This is significant due to the absence of naturally occurring flint on the site and suggests that flint knapping was happening within the vicinity. The cortex was smooth and this suggests that the flint was taken from a river cobble rather than flint won from the chalk in the Yorkshire Wolds or Lincolnshire.
- 6.29 The patination had occurred over an area of the dorsal surface which shows evidence for the earlier removal of the cortex here. The surface had subsequently been exposed to the atmosphere and/or rainwater. At a later date the flint had been reworked, probably associated with the preparation of a core. No further study is proposed for the flint.

Clay Pipe

- 6.30 A total of 13 fragments of clay pipe stem along with a single intact bowl were recovered from nine burials. All of the material appears to be of late 18th or more likely 19th century date. The bowl was simply decorated with a pattern of paired leaves along mould line up the front of the bowl. The pipe had a small foot and no markers mark, both indicative of a later date. The bowl was found in the backfill near the bottom of a grave cut and was probably a broken pipe discarded by a grave digger. No further study is proposed for the clay pipe remains.

Slate Items

- 6.31 Two slate objects were recovered, a fragment of roof slate [288] which was slightly unusual as there is no slate present in the roofs or as a damp course in any of the surrounding buildings. However, this may be related to the other slate item recovered – a fragment of a slate pencil [182] used for writing on a slate board and commonly used in the 19th and early to mid 20th century. No further study is proposed for the slate items.

Architectural and Ecclesiastical Stone Work

- 6.32 A total of 25 re-used architectural and ecclesiastical stone fragments were recorded during the various stages of the investigations into the Church of St

Lawrence. Several of these stones remain within the fabric of the current church and a tabular grave in the churchyard. The remainder were recovered during the various demolition and excavation works. In order to be able to describe the various stones they have been divided into two groups; the first being architectural stones – that is those that were once part of a building. The second group are those with an ecclesiastical function, that is those stones with religious symbolism in the form of an incised cross on them. Though this latter group are probably all grave markers this identification is not absolute. A basic catalogue of the stones appears in Appendix II below along with photographs and/or drawings of each stone on the accompanying disc.

Architectural Stone Work

6.33 Of the 25 stones identified, 12 fall within this category. These can then be further sub-divided into six categories:

Belfry Opening

6.34 Six of the stones (numbers 6, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 14) appear to be the remains of part of one or more openings in belfry tower. This initial identification (confirmed by S Harrison) was based upon the presence of oblique grooves cut into one or both of the sides of the stones. These grooves would have held the wooden louvers allowing the sound of the bells out but preventing rain from getting in. Of these stones 9 and 11 (Plate 4) were hexagonal pillars with grooves on opposite sides indicating that they came from the centre of the opening. Stones 6, 7, 13 and 14 only had grooves on one side which show that they were from the sides of the opening.

Pillars

6.35 Stones 8 and 12 were the remains of two different pillars. From the size of stone 8 it appears to be from the base of a pillar whilst stone 12 would seem to be from the top of a feature such as a blind arcade. Alternatively stone 12 could be the base of a large scale relief cross set against a wall.

Window

6.36 Whilst stone 23 is still set within the inner core of the western wall of the northern aisle, its identification cannot be certain. However, it appears to be part of a window mullion.

Piscinea

6.37 As with the probable window stone above, the possible piscinea (stone 24) is still within the fabric of western wall of the northern aisle. This is a hollowed out trough like structure located high up within the wall where detailed examination was not possible.

Door Pivot

6.38 One of the two stone door pivots for the 18th/19th century hearse house was recovered after its demolition viz stone 15.

Architectural Fragment

- 6.39 A possible architectural fragment was recovered from the backfill of burial 377 (RF111). This stone appears to be partially dressed and moulded and may represent working waste or debris from re-working rather than an intact piece.

Ecclesiastical Stone Work

- 6.40 A total of 13 stones were identified as falling into this category and, although only three of them were near complete, it is possible to identify what part of the slabs they came from. For some of the stones a probable date has been suggested along with some stones which appear to be joining fragments.

Stone 1

- 6.41 This was the very eroded remains of the cross shaft and the lower portion of the cross head. However it is possible that what appeared to be the underside of the arms of the cross was actually the top of the steps of the base.

Stone 2

- 6.42 Stone 2 was a small section of the middle of a slab with part of the shaft of a cross and what appears to be the round pommel of a sword. Although it is not certain as to the symbolism of the sword on grave markers the most likely interpretation is that it denotes a male burial (Ryder, 1991, 61 and Anon, 1871, 46) and the possibility that the deceased had the right to bear arms (Ryder, 1991, 61). The sword in this case was to the right of the cross. Ryder (ibid) argues that a sword in this position possibly indicates a left-handed person as the weapon would be on the right hand side of a supine body. Although a sword is the commonest secondary emblem on slabs it is by no means certain that this is a sword. Comparison with other marked slabs indicates that it could also be the top of a key or, less likely, a pair of shears (Ryder, 1991, 64) (Plate 5).

Stones 3, 4 and 5

- 6.43 Stone 3 was a section of the right hand side of the mid shaft of a cross. Stone 4 was the right hand arm of the cross head and stone 5 was the left hand arm (Plate 6).

Stone 10

- 6.44 This was the triangular mount of the base of a cross. Ryder (1991, 29) dates this style to the 15th or 16th century.

Stones 16 and 17

- 6.45 These two stones appear to have been the two halves of a single slab which had been cut in two to form the western and southern sides of the chest tomb of John Brerey, dated 1613. Examination of the dimensions of the carving on the west end (cross base) and south side (the cross head) blocks showed that they were of the same dimensions. The style of the step of the base dates this slab to the 12th century (Ryder, 1991, 27). 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.

Stones 18 and 19

- 6.46 As with the two stones above these were also cut down from a single slab. The dimensions of the cross on the north side (cross base) and east end (cross head) matched each other. As with the previous slab, the style of the base dates it to the 12th century (ibid).

Stone 20

- 6.47 The existence of this slab was provided by one of the bell ringers. It was located in the western wall at floor level within the ringing chamber and thus the floor partly obscured the design. The design of the head of this cross was a simple cross paté within a circle, a style which Ryder dates to the 12th century (1991, 25).

Stone 21

- 6.48 Like stone 20, this was still located within the fabric of the bell tower, but in this case externally. The stone was positioned on the north-east corner of the tower *c.*1.5m above the join of the buttress on that corner. Stylistically this was similar to stone 20 with a simple cross paté in a circle dated to the 12th century (Coatsworth, *et al*, 2005, 23 and Ryder, 1991, 25).

Stone 22

- 6.49 This stone was located *c.*1.5m below stone 21 and forms part of the join of the buttress to the main body of the bell tower. This stone was difficult to see due to its height from ground level and overhanging stonework. It appears that this slab was of either the shaft and lower portion of the cross head or it is possible that what appeared to be the underside of the arms of the cross was actually the top of the steps of the base. If it was the latter then this slab dates to the 12th century (Ryder, 1991, 27).

- 6.50 Over all it can be seen that there was a substantial collection of architectural and ecclesiastical stone work associated with the church. From a rapid examination of some of the readily available literature it has been established that this collection of elements of nine previously un-recorded cross marked slabs is amongst the largest known in both North and West Yorkshire. Including the already known example in the main body of the church this brings the total number of cross marked slabs now associated with the church to 10. Within the body of the church and tower several large stone slabs were noted and photographed as they appear to be very similar in size to the already identified cross marked slabs and may well be further examples.

- 6.51 The above descriptions and dating is the result of a very brief comparison with a few references. A much more detailed analysis by a stone specialist would be required to determine the full significance of the assemblage of both the architectural and ecclesiastical stones.

7.0 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL – FINDS

- 7.1 Below is an outline of the different categories of finds that were recovered along with an assessment of their potential for further research and the

justification for this. The statements have been standardised for ease of presentation and in order to prevent a high degree of repetition it is only the more specific requirements for each category that have been present. Unless otherwise stated, it is assumed that overall significance of the assemblage is in its comparison with other similarly dated assemblages, particularly urban ones. The excavated items from the graves at St Lawrence's Church, Fewston represent a good, generally well dated rural assemblage which is directly comparable to other collections of a similar date range (e.g. Christ Church, Spittlfields (Reeve and Adams, 1993) and St Marylebone Church (Miles *et al*, 2008) both in London). This would allow comparisons to be made in burial practices, wealth (with possible zoning within the cemetery) and status as well as looking at such areas as manufacturing methods and the supply of raw materials (e.g. wood for coffins and textiles).

7.2 Alongside the items from the burials a range of archaeological material was recovered from the backfills of the many of the burials. This material included pottery spanning nearly *c.* 1,800 years, glass, flint and other objects. As already mentioned above, a large collection of archaeologically significant worked stone fragments was recovered from the various works to the fabric of the church. The study of these would shed light on the nature and form of the earlier church. In addition a number of re-used stones were recorded still in use both in the church and in one of the monuments in the cemetery. The location of the medieval pottery within the churchyard may also indicate a possible source and thus the location of the earlier settlement.

Burial Related Material
Coffin and coffin furniture

<i>Aim of Analysis</i>	<i>Nature of Analysis</i>	<i>Justification</i>	<i>Conservation for: Display/Identification Illustration</i>
Identification of wood species of coffin	Microscopic identification	Type of wood used relating to supply and status	Possibly for display
Identification of construction technology of coffin	Examination of tool marks	Understanding 18/19 th century technology`	None required
Dating and naming of currently un-named and un-dated graves	Comparison of excavated remains of coffin furniture in relation to manufacturers catalogues to try to determine their place of origin/date also compare with similar remains found on sites of a similar date	This would possibly allow some of the currently un-named burials to be dated more closely and then by comparison with the parish records it may be possible to suggest a name for the remains	Possibly to prevent further decay whilst comparisons are made Display Illustration
Identify source and date of coffin furniture	As above	Help to provide a chronology for the burials and indication of status	As above
Establishing names on breast plate	X-radiography	X- radiography should be able to determine the lead paint from the copper alloy or iron background	Possibly for display

Pins

<i>Aim of Analysis</i>	<i>Nature of Analysis</i>	<i>Justification</i>	<i>Conservation for: Display/Identification/Illustration</i>
Refining date, status and burial practice	Comparing the form of the excavated remains and their locations within the grave with those found in sites of a similar date and with Victorian catalogues for pins	Understanding status and burial practice	Possibly for display

Buttons

<i>Aim of Analysis</i>	<i>Nature of Analysis</i>	<i>Justification</i>	<i>Conservation for: Display/Identification/Illustration</i>
Establish date range, types of clothing, burial practice and thus status of the buttons	Comparison with other assemblages and catalogues Location of buttons on burial	Type of clothing used, burial practice and status	Possibly for display

Buckles

<i>Aim of Analysis</i>	<i>Nature of Analysis</i>	<i>Justification</i>	<i>Conservation for: Display/Identification/Illustration</i>
Establish date range, types of buckle, burial practice and thus possibly status	Comparison with other assemblages and catalogues Location of buckles on burials X-radiography	Type of clothing used, burial practice and status	Possibly for display Identification

Textiles including the wig

<i>Aim of Analysis</i>	<i>Nature of Analysis</i>	<i>Justification</i>	<i>Conservation for: Display/Identification/Illustration</i>
To further understand the range of fabrics used in the burial practices	Comparison with other assemblages and catalogues Location of textiles on burials	Type of clothing used, burial practice and status	Possibly for display Identification

Jewellery including the coin

<i>Aim of Analysis</i>	<i>Nature of Analysis</i>	<i>Justification</i>	<i>Conservation for: Display/Identification/Illustration</i>
Determine possible cartouche on ring RF43	X-radiography	To see if initials are present to determine identity	Possibly for display Identification
Identification of objects RF33 & RF34	X-radiography	Identification	Possibly for display Identification

Coin

No further action required

Non Burial Related Material

Pottery – Dr M McCarthy

Apart from a short publication standard text based on the analysis no further action is required.

Glass

<i>Aim of Analysis</i>	<i>Nature of Analysis</i>	<i>Justification</i>	<i>Conservation for: Display/Identification/Illustration</i>
Confirm date of possible medieval window glass	XRF	To understand the nature of the earlier church	Possibly for display

Flint

No further action required

Clay Pipe

No further action required

Slate Items

No further action required

Architectural and Ecclesiastical Stone Work

<i>Aim of Analysis</i>	<i>Nature of Analysis</i>	<i>Justification</i>	<i>Conservation for: Display/Identification/Illustration</i>
Confirm & refine initial identifications and date	Specialist study	Further understand the nature and form of the earlier church	None required

8.0 ILLUSTRATIONS

Drawings

8.1 In order to complete a suitably thorough archive report it is considered that the follow items should be drawn in addition to the basic photographed record that has already been made. It is felt that this is particularly important as, at the current point in time (August 2010), it is the intended course of action of the Parochial Church Council that all the excavated finds are reburied along with the human remains. As such they would not then be accessible for further study or research.

8.2 In general terms the items that should be drawn include the ‘one off’ items such as rings and brooches along with at least one example of each type of the multiple finds – for example the coffin handles, buttons, pins etc.

<i>Item/Description</i>	<i>Context number(s)</i>
Breast Plates	101, 119, 121, 130, 224, 238, 299, 307, 309, 324, 339, 368, 363, 366, 378, 407
Coffin handle Type 1a	316
Coffin handle Type 1b	316
Coffin handle Type 2	176

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<i>Item/Description</i>	<i>Context number(s)</i>
Coffin handle Type 3a	083
Coffin handle Type 3b	137
Coffin handle Type 3c	137
Coffin handle Type 3d	084
Coffin handle Type 3e	288
Coffin handle Type 4a	131
Coffin handle Type 4b	224/359
Coffin handle Type 4c	122
Coffin handle Type 5	173
Coffin handle Type 6a	119
Coffin handle Type 6b	362
Coffin handle Type 6c	155
Coffin handle Type 6d	146
Coffin handle Type 7	339
Coffin handle Type 8a	185
Coffin handle Type 8b	100
Coffin handle Type 8c	377
Coffin handle Type 8d	266
Coffin handle Type 8e	141
Coffin handle type 8f	182
Coffin handle Type 9a	116
Coffin handle Type 9b	152
Coffin handle Type 9c	307
Coffin handle Type 9d	179
Textile (coffin lining)	100 RF35
Textile (coffin lining)	229
Textile (coffin lining)	366 RF104
Textile (pair of socks)	408
Button	87 RFs11, 17-19 & 32
Button	180 RF49
Button	278 RF87
Button	307 RF91
Button	339 RF122
Buckle	87 RFs12-14
Buckle	192 RFs54 & 55
Brooch	116RFs33 & 34
Ring	121 RF27
Ring	155 RF44
Ring	159 RF43
Ring	324 RF96 x2 rings
Bead	283 RF84
Pin	192 RF56
Pin	228 RF64
Wig (to recorded manufacturing method)	339
Leather coffin decoration	224
Copper alloy decoration	224
Clay pipe	369
Medieval window glass	034, 458

- 8.3 Of the various fragments of architectural and ecclesiastical stonework identified, those elements that are accessible have all been drawn.

Photographs

- 8.4 A basic photographed record that has already been made of examples of all the different types of finds groups. However, these photographs are merely a basic

record of what was recovered and better quality images would have to be produced if further publication was being considered.

9.0 DISCUSSION and PUBLICATION OPTIONS

Discussion

- 9.1 Although little in the way of analysis of the material culture recorded from the various investigations has been undertaken, it is still possible to establish some trends and areas of potential. Probably the area of greatest potential regarding the burials lies in establishing a more comprehensive framework of dates for the remains. This could be achieved through dating of such items as coffin handles, and possibly the brooches, by their styles. This could then also be supported by looking at burial practices (shroud or clothes) which in turn may be refined by the use of side cloths rather than the a full shroud. It may be possible to tell the difference between these by the distribution of pins within the coffin. By establishing a better dating framework it may be possible to determine if any of the remains come from the earlier (medieval) period of the church's history. At the moment it is currently thought that all the burials date to the 18/19th century. Due to both the generally poor preservation conditions and re-use of the churchyard, it would seem that none of the earlier burials survive. However the six burials that are on an ENE-WSW alignment may represent the remains of the earlier layout of the cemetery.
- 9.2 If a dating framework can be established the archaeological value of the whole assemblage becomes more significant. This is because it would then allow the comparison of many more remains with other dated assemblages, both rural and urban. The importance of this lies in being able to see how the changes in people's lifestyles and diets etc. were affected by increasing urbanisation linked to the rapid industrialisation of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It would also allow an opportunity to determine if there are specific diseases, injuries and occupational strains associated with a primarily poor rural community. The presence of named individuals would allow the opportunity to potentially obtain biographical data to allow the refinement of investigative techniques into such areas as aging, sexing and disease/injury recognition.
- 9.3 With a more complete profile of the buried population and their associated objects it would then be possible to start to look at a demographic for this part of the cemetery and compare it with the grave markers in other parts of the churchyard. For example in the area to the east of the main gate into the churchyard there are many surviving 18th century tombs which would allow a direct comparison to be made. It may also be possible to look for zoning within the burials depending upon family groups, age, sex and status. This would be based not only on the physical information from the skeletons along with the biographic data from the named individuals but also on the type of burial (coffin, shroud and clothing), associated artefacts (rings, coin and brooches).
- 9.4 In addition to the burials and their associated remains an unexpected discovery was the significant number of re-used architectural and ecclesiastical stone

fragments. Although not entirely unexpected in a church of this age what was unusual was the number, range and condition of the pieces. The assemblage included elements of much earlier belfry openings and other architectural fragments. Documentation encountered during the production of the initial desk based assessment (JBAS, 2008a, 15) showed that parts of the tower had been rebuilt between 1806-1810. This means that the material recorded here probably dates from the original tower thought to have been built around the 14th century. A more detailed analysis of the recovered stonework and the tower itself along with comparison with the 19th century accounts may well be able to establish a chronology for the tower and the various works upon it.

- 9.5 The ecclesiastical stonework, primarily in the form of medieval cross marked slabs, clearly shows that the church was of at least a modest status during the 12-15th centuries as time, money and effort had gone into the production of the slabs. Although the slabs are not what could be considered high quality, it would still have been a significant investment of resources to have them produced. Production was probably local with the style being copied from other higher status slabs. It would be interesting to determine if the stone was from a local quarry or had been bought in from a distance. The survival of 13 fragments representing nine slabs forms a significant collection within North and West Yorkshire as a whole.
- 9.6 As would be expected within a cemetery, only a small amount of pottery was recovered. However, what is interesting about the assemblage is that it covers a time span of some 1,800 years from the Roman period to the 20th century. The initial desk based assessment for the project did not identify any Roman sites within the study area (JBAS, 2008a, 4) though there is a major Roman road some distance to the north. Although very little weight can be placed on a single sherd of pottery, there has to be a source for it to have come from. It is felt that this source should be within the general vicinity of the church as (unlike the situation often found in urban areas) it is unlikely that soil had been bought in from any distance for levelling which could have transported the pottery a greater distance.
- 9.7 The assemblage has a relatively large number of sherds dating from the medieval period which, as already stated in the specialist report, shows a long lived domestic settlement. This would seem to be quite close to the church as material has found its way into the churchyard and was most likely located in the area to the west and north-west of the current graveyard. The abraded nature of the pottery is a result of repeated disturbance during grave digging over many centuries.
- 9.8 Overall the range and, in some cases, the quality of the archaeological material recovered from the excavation and associated works gives a clear picture of many aspects of the development of a rural community and its associated church from at least the 12th century onwards. Further research into the various material groups and particularly the human remains would shed further light and detail not only onto the community of Fewston and its surrounding area but would also allow the direct comparison of rural and urban communities of the 18th to early 20th centuries.

Publication options

9.9 There are a number of options for further dissemination and/or publication of the results of this significant site. At the most basic level a full, detailed analysis of the assemblage should be undertaken and be lodged with the North Yorkshire County Council Historic Environment Record – this is often otherwise known as a ‘grey literature report’. In conjunction with this the following should be considered in increasing levels of cost and complexity:

- a paper in the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal describing the more significant aspects of the results
- a local interest publication – either a leaflet or ‘glossy’ pamphlet
- full academic monograph comparing the site with others of the same date/type

9.10 In conjunction with this, detailed consideration should be given to mounting a permanent display based on the results of the work in the new Heritage Centre. In addition a further method of dissemination would be by either public displays or talks.

10.0 ARCHIVE

10.1 It is currently intended to pass all of the artefactual material and the entire site archive (paper records, photographs, drawings and digital records) to the Washburn Heritage Group to form the basis of the collection in the new Heritage Centre at St Lawrence’s Church, Fewston.

11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

11.1 As a minimum it is recommended that further analysis is undertaken on the entire assemblage, as detailed above, and the results used to produce a detailed narrative of the site and its material culture – the ‘grey literature’ report.

12.0 COSTS (based on August 2010 rates)

12.1 Unfortunately between the end of the excavations and recovery of additional material during construction, there has been insufficient time to arrange for all the relevant specialists to look at the various collections in order to provide a figure for analysis. However, based on previous experience, the figures below are considered to be a reasonable estimate to carry out the additional analysis:

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| • Human Remains (remaining 88 skeletons) | £13-15,000 |
| • Coffin fittings | £1,500-2,000 |
| • Pins/ buttons/buckles | £1,500 |
| • Textiles | £1,000-1,200 |
| • Jewellery | £1,000 |
| • Coin/pottery/glass/flint/clay pipe/slate | £250 |

• Architectural/ecclesiastical stone (to include material not yet recovered in the north aisle)	£1200
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>£19,450-22,150</i>

12.2 As well as the analysis the costs for publication standard drawing and photography are estimated to be £5,000. In addition to this the results of all the various specialists will need to be synthesised into a suitable text and the results compared with other site. These costs are estimated to be around £5,000-£7,000 for a monograph type publication, less for a 'glossy' type publication.

Total **£26,450-34,150**

12.3 These costs do not include any of the type setting and printing costs.

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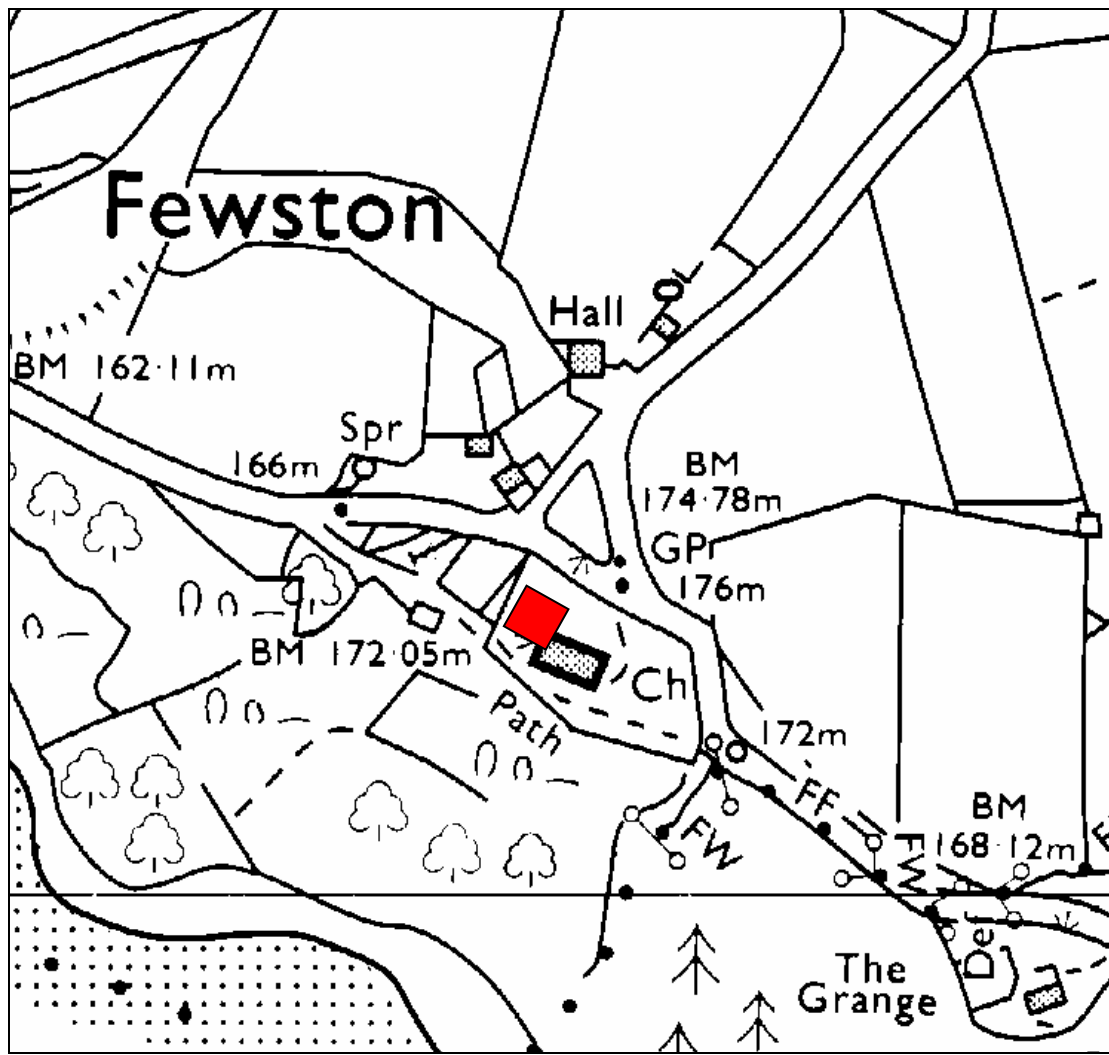
Acknowledgements

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A little difficulty in recovering Mr George Lister

ILLUSTRATIONS



Not to Scale

Figure 1. Location of St. Lawrence's Church, Fewston and Development Site.

KEY



Development site

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Figure 2a. Plan of Graves in the Northern part of the Graveyard.

Figure 2b. Plan of Graves in the Southern part of the Graveyard.

Figure 3. Location of Reburial Trench.



Plate 1. Skull exposed after collapse along northern edge during construction phase.



Plate 2. Coffin of Richard Gill who died in 1884.



Plate 3. Example of a well preserved coffin handle. Type 8d from the grave of John Renton Newsome, died 1892, aged 76. Scale in cms.



Plate 4. Stone 11, central hexagonal column from belfry opening. Scale 0.3m



Plate 5. Stone 2, fragment of mid shaft of a cross with either sword pommel or key emblem to the right. Scales 0.3 & 0.5m.



Plate 6. Stones 3, 4 & 5 forming part of cross marked slab. Scales 1 & 0.5m.



Plate 7. Breast plate for Sarah Gill. Died November 13th 1889, aged 54.

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

**ASSESSEMENT REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EXCAVATION**

Volume 2 – Grave and Finds Catalogues



JB Archaeological Services

On behalf of

WASHBURN HERITAGE GROUP

August 2010

APPENDIX I

Grave By Grave Catalogue

Below is a summary catalogue of all of the articulated burials recovered during the archaeological works. The descriptions follow a standardised format based on the context *pro formas* completed on site during the excavation. This format is:

Skeleton number
Description
Length in grave
Associated finds and their location in the grave
Coffin/coffin parts
Depth OD

The condition of the bone is recorded in detail in the accompanying osteology report.

Unless otherwise stated all the burials are in an extended position with the skull facing straight ahead and the arms extended by the body

Skeleton 006	
Description	Only the upper part of a burial, remainder under eastern balk, skull to left, upper arm by side
Length in grave	Not recorded as fragmentary
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	170.99m

Skeleton 009	
Description	Skull only, looking to right, no post cranial remains, very crushed and fragmentary
Length in grave	Not recorded as fragmentary
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	173.79m

Skeleton 012	
Description	Remains of a skull re-deposited in a later, deeper grave [015]
Length in grave	Not recorded as fragmentary
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	172.36m

Skeleton 015	
Description	Later burial cutting away [012]
Length in grave	Not recorded as fragmentary
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Present but decayed
Depth OD	172.91m

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Skeleton 018	
Description	Shallow burial, stone slab over face – probably accidental in backfilling
Length in grave	1.3m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	173.69m

Skeleton 021	
Description	Little surviving, only tops of arms and skull
Length in grave	Not recorded as fragmentary
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Present but decayed
Depth OD	172.08m

Skeleton 024	
Description	Not a full inhumation, a shallow E-W aligned trench with charnel material
Length in grave	Not recorded
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	172.03m

Skeleton 028	
Description	Burial WNW-ESE with arms crossed over pelvis
Length in grave	1.25m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	172.22m

Skeleton 031/453	
Description	Initially excavated as the distal end of legs/feet as under central balk, remainder recovered at end of excavation. V crushed remains as machine had tracked over it repeatedly. Little recoverable.
Condition	Poor
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	172.22m

Skeleton 034	
Description	Number given to a mixture of adult and baby bones from the backfill of a grave
Length in grave	N/A
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	N/A

Skeleton 037	
Description	Right hand side cut away by machine, body lying on the top of the solid rock
Length in grave	1.65m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	171.26m

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Skeleton 040	
Description	Largely intact, lying WSW-ENE, skull looks to right, no teeth
Length in grave	1.61m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	171.26m

Skeleton 044	
Description	Largely intact child in coffin (RF002) covered with decorated ?lead or tin sheet or alloy in fragile condition. Six coffin decayed handles, pair either side of head and lower legs and one at each end of coffin.
Length in grave	0.93m, coffin 1.03m
Associated finds & location	Pin on top of head with textile fragments - RF001 and copper alloy button on sternum RF003.
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	171.68m

Skeleton 047	
Description	Arms crossed over pelvis, skull crushed, graved included loose skull [046]
Length in grave	1.82m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	170.85m

Skeleton 050	
Description	Skull only, rest of grave cut under eastern balk, north side of grave cut by [045]
Length in grave	N/A
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	170.82m

Skeleton 053	
Description	Largely intact burial protected by stone slabs - though probably not deliberate. Left arm over pelvis, right arm straight
Length in grave	1.80m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	170.51m

Skeleton 056	
Description	Largely intact, teeth not worn, skull looks slightly to right
Length in grave	1.23m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	170.85m

Skeleton 059	
Description	Rock cut grave, left side removed by later burial [060]
Length in grave	Partially under eastern balk
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	170.99m

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Skeleton 062	
Description	Rock cut grave, legs under eastern balk, coffin ?tin sheathed RF004
Length in grave	Not recorded
Associated finds & location	Copper alloy button (RF005) in heart area, second button (RF006) on left ilium
Coffin/coffin parts	?tin sheathed, iron nailed wooden coffin with three handles (RF004) seen in excavated area, pair either side of head and one on head end of coffin
Depth OD	172.08m

Skeleton 065	
Description	Narrow rock cut grave, very soft fragmentary remains, no teeth in mandible, hands over pelvis
Length in grave	1.6m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	171.17m

Skeleton 068	
Description	Very soft fragmentary remains
Length in grave	1.68m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	171.33m

Skeleton 071	
Description	?tin plate decorated wooden coffin, legs under east balk, deeper, later burial
Length in grave	Not recorded as only partial body
Associated finds & location	Copper alloy button on left ilium (RF010)
Coffin/coffin parts	?tin plate decorated wooden coffin with iron nails, with handles (RF007)
Depth OD	171.13m

Skeleton 074	
Description	Disturbed burial, lots of roots, legs semi flexed
Length in grave	Not recorded as only partial body
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	173.01m

Skeleton 077	
Description	Arms crossed over pelvis
Length in grave	1.70m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	171.13m

Skeleton 078	
Description	Child in ?tin plated coffin, with iron handles, in line with [044] another baby and possibly contemporary
Length in grave	0.82m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	?tin plated coffin, with iron handles
Depth OD	171.84m

Skeleton 080	
Description	Child in ?tin plated coffin, with iron handles, in line with [044] another baby and possibly contemporary
Length in grave	0.82m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	?tin plated coffin, with iron handles
Depth OD	171.84m

Skeleton 082	
Description	What appears to be remains of a single body recovered from the backfill of grave [079], some ribs recovered as if still articulated
Length in grave	Unknown
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Glass plate (RF123) from coffin over face
Depth OD	N/A

Skeleton 085	
Description	Arms crossed over pelvis
Length in grave	1.48m
Associated finds & location	Copper alloy pin (RF113) recovered during washing
Coffin/coffin parts	Traces of wooden coffin ?no handles
Depth OD	171.82m

Skeleton 088	
Description	Deeper, rock cut grave with coffin body dressed in clothing from other finds, no feet.
Length in grave	1.70m
Associated finds & location	Button (RF030) from right ribs; small iron buckles (RF012 & 014) from waist area ?braces; large iron buckle (RF013) ?belt from waist, 'fly' type button (RF011) from groin area; copper alloy button (RF036) from right knee area; silver coin (RF016) from right knee area; mother of pearl buttons (RF017-019 & RF020-021) from left and right shins ?button boots/gaiters. Sherds Mocha pottery
Coffin/coffin parts	?tin plated coffin, with handles
Depth OD	171.06m

Skeleton 090	
Description	'empty' (i.e. decayed) child coffin
Length in grave	Coffin 0.72x 0.33x0.07m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Traces of wooden coffin
Depth OD	172.72m

Skeleton 093	
Description	Arms crossed over pelvis, appears to be associate with child burials to north and south
Length in grave	1.65m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	172.39m

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Skeleton 094	
Description	Child burial to north of [093], very poor condition, possibly contemporary
Length in grave	1.10m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	172.39m

Skeleton 095	
Description	Child burial to south of [093], very poor condition, possibly contemporary
Length in grave	0.20m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	172.39m

Skeleton 098	
Description	Arms folded on chest, no evidence of clothing
Length in grave	1.69m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	?tin plated wooden coffin (0.32m at widest), with six handles
Depth OD	172.28m

Skeleton 101	
Description	Child in well made/decorated wooden coffin, with eight copper alloy handles, in line with [044] another baby and possibly contemporary
Length in grave	0.44m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Well made/decorated wooden coffin, with eight copper alloy handles on plates (RF022) with hand painted copper alloy breast plate (RF021) which reads – Roland Marjerison Died 4 th December 1895 Aged 10 Months
Depth OD	171.88m

Skeleton 104	
Description	Very close to ground level, left leg and feet only
Length in grave	0.80m surviving leg only
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	173.54m

Skeleton 107	
Description	Poor preservation, no ribs etc. left
Length in grave	1.51m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	171.74m

Skeleton 110	
Description	Poor preservation, very little left, possibly part of a family group
Length in grave	Not recorded
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	172.45m

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Skeleton 113	
Description	ENE-WSW alignment, head end partially under balk
Length in grave	0.88m in grave
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Iron coffin nail
Depth OD	172.52m

Skeleton 116	
Description	Deeper rock cut burial in coffin
Length in grave	1.53m
Associated finds & location	Two copper alloy ?brooches (RF033 & 034) at neck
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin with handles
Depth OD	172.70m

Skeleton 119	
Description	Coffined burial with corroded iron/tin breast plate
Length in grave	1.65m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin with ?gilded drop handles, plate displaced to RHS reads – Mathew Marjerison 25 th February 1890 Aged 38 years
Depth OD	172.48m

Skeleton 122	
Description	Good preservation in good quality coffin, arms crossed over pelvis
Length in grave	1.48m
Associated finds & location	Copper alloy ring on finger (RF027), three buttons (RF028)
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin with eight handles, tin/zinc breast plate (RF026) which reads – John Marjerison Died ?27 th February ???? Aged 25 Years
Depth OD	171.74m

Skeleton 123	
Description	Disarticulated fragments originally thought to be a burial from cut [124]
Length in grave	N/A
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	N/A

Skeleton 125	
Description	Fragments of frontal maxilla lose in backfill of George Lister vault, probably belong to either [250] or [256] as these are cutaway by the vault
Length in grave	N/A
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	N/A

Skeleton 129	
Description	Feet only of a coffined burial protruding into excavation area
Length in grave	N/A
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	172.31m

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Skeleton 130	
Description	Excellent preservation in remains of good quality coffin, in brick and stone vault, wire for flowers still over chest and leg areas, knitted textile around feet area - ?socks
Length in grave	1.85m
Associated finds & location	Twisted wire for holding flowers on top of coffin, crumbled away on recovery
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin with eight copper alloy handles, pressed, shield shaped, copper alloy breast plate (RF040) which reads – George Lister Died July 19 th 1882 Aged 66 Years. Domed/conical copper alloy studs around edge of coffin
Depth OD	171.71m

Skeleton 132	
Description	Feet only protruding into excavation area
Length in grave	N/A
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	171.89m

Skeleton 135	
Description	Feet only of a coffined burial protruding into excavation area
Length in grave	N/A
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	One cast handle with iron plate with words 'God is Love' in pressing, disintegrated on lifting
Depth OD	172.25m

Skeleton 138a & b	
Description	Two bodies one on top of each other, upper body [138a] had had top of head sawn off post mortem. Appear to be Elizabeth and James Dibb [138b]. Excavator alleges both bodies in one coffin.
Length in grave	Not recorded
Associated finds & location	Lower body had copper alloy button (RF042) at neck
Coffin/coffin parts	Excavator alleges both bodies in one coffin with single attachment point handles
Depth OD	170.47m

Skeleton 141	
Description	Feet and lower right leg only of a coffined burial protruding into excavation area, would seem to be a one legged person as right leg in good enough condition for the other to survive if it was present
Length in grave	0.74m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	One cast handle with plate
Depth OD	172.01m

Skeleton 144	
Description	Feet only of a coffined burial protruding into excavation area, in line with the grave of Hannah Holmes
Length in grave	N/A
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	One cast iron handle at foot end
Depth OD	172.32m

Skeleton 147	
Description	Arms folded on chest, left leg appears to have moved in grave (flooded) with knee on right knee but left ankle to outside forming a letter K. appears to be one of a group of three burials forming a family plot for the Bramley/Robinsons
Length in grave	1.40m
Associated finds & location	Copper alloy pin (RF114) recovered during washing
Coffin/coffin parts	Traces of wooden coffin
Depth OD	170.89m

Skeleton 150	
Description	Deeper burial
Length in grave	1.70m
Associated finds & location	Mother of pearl button over sternum
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin with handles over cloth cover. Iron/tin/zinc breast plate – unreadable. Eight handles, one sherd of pot in backfill
Depth OD	171.88m

Skeleton 153	
Description	Coffined, good condition burial
Length in grave	1.70m
Associated finds & location	Sherd of northern gritty ware from backfill
Coffin/coffin parts	Traces of wooden coffin
Depth OD	171.63m

Skeleton 156	
Description	Deeper, rock cut coffined burial, arms crossed over pelvis, cut by [168]
Length in grave	1.63m
Associated finds & location	Copper alloy ring (RF044) at chest level
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin with plate fittings
Depth OD	171.83m

Skeleton 159	
Description	Possibly member of Bramley group, appears that large rocks were placed to weigh coffin down due to water in the grave,
Length in grave	1.50m
Associated finds & location	Copper alloy ring (RF043) ring ringer left hand
Coffin/coffin parts	Coffin with resin in base and handles
Depth OD	171.89m

Skeleton 162	
Description	Possibly part of Bramley group, under [145], cut by [145] & [157]
Length in grave	Coffin length 1.80m
Associated finds & location	Sherd northern gritty ware
Coffin/coffin parts	Traces of wooden coffin
Depth OD	172.25m

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Skeleton 165	
Description	Arms folded on chest, base of grave cut slopes W to E
Length in grave	1.82m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Traces of wooden coffin
Depth OD	171.59m

Skeleton 168	
Description	Cut in NW corner by [172]
Length in grave	1.17m
Associated finds & location	Copper alloy pin (RF046) at throat Sherd northern gritty ware
Coffin/coffin parts	Traces of wooden coffin with handles
Depth OD	171.86m

Skeleton 171	
Description	Shallow (0.20-.025m deep), ?early burial, no coffin
Length in grave	0.90m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	171.92m

Skeleton 174	
Description	Coffined burial cut by [168]
Length in grave	1.70m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin with eight handles and iron breast plate - unreadable
Depth OD	171.65m

Skeleton 177	
Description	Deepish burial
Length in grave	1.70m
Associated finds & location	Copper alloy button (RF047) at navel
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin with eight handles
Depth OD	171.38m

Skeleton 180	
Description	Lies below [159]
Length in grave	1.65m
Associated finds & location	Copper alloy pins on skull, three hole bone button at left cuff (RF049) and mother of pearl four hole button at collar (RF050) Sherd northern gritty ware
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin with eight handles and unreadable breast plate
Depth OD	171.68m

Skeleton 183	
Description	Arms and legs only of a coffined burial protruding from western balk, heavily rooted
Length in grave	Not recorded as fragmentary
Associated finds & location	19 th century green glazed pot sherd
Coffin/coffin parts	Traces of wooden coffin
Depth OD	172.44m

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Skeleton 186	
Description	Hands crossed over pelvis
Length in grave	1.73m
Associated finds & location	Buttons (RFs053 & 119) copper alloy stud (RF118) location not noted Northern gritty ware pot sherd
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin with glass window over face, copper/?tin breast plate – too corroded to read, resin lining, gilded copper alloy handles
Depth OD	171.86m

Skeleton 189	
Description	Almost totally dissolved baby burial
Length in grave	0.68m long coffin
Associated finds & location	19 th century green glazed pot sherd
Coffin/coffin parts	Traces of wooden coffin, six small handles, resin lined
Depth OD	172.28m

Skeleton 192	
Description	Arms and legs only of a coffined burial protruding from western balk, heavily rooted
Length in grave	1.88m
Associated finds & location	Buckle (RF055) over right knee; buckle (RF054) at left ankle; copper alloy pin (RF056) right shoulder (matching green stain on left); copper alloy pin (RF057) at throat; green stain at waste
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin with six handles with decayed, unreadable, breast plate
Depth OD	171.94m

Skeleton 195	
Description	Arms crossed at pelvis, skull moved by water in grave
Length in grave	1.56m
Associated finds & location	19 th century slip, northern gritty ware pot sherds, clay pip stem fragment
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin with eight handles
Depth OD	171.60m

Skeleton 198	
Description	Feet only as rest outside excavation area
Length in grave	Not recorded as fragmentary
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Traces of wooden coffin, resin lining
Depth OD	172.13m

Skeleton 201	
Description	Baby burial, head end under balk, skeleton totally decayed
Length in grave	Coffin 0.81m long
Associated finds & location	Ceramic button (RF058) at chin/chest
Coffin/coffin parts	Traces of wooden coffin with small handles to side and large one on head end
Depth OD	172.25m

Skeleton 204	
Description	Cutaway by adjoining graves at head and feet ends, aligned ESE-WNW
Length in grave	Not recorded as fragmentary
Associated finds & location	19 th century green glazed pot sherd
Coffin/coffin parts	Traces of wooden coffin
Depth OD	172.21m

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Skeleton 205	
Description	Cutaway by adjacent graves, aligned ESE-WNW
Length in grave	Not recorded as fragmentary
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	172.24m

Skeleton 208	
Description	Child burial
Length in grave	Coffin 1.27x0.35m
Associated finds & location	Northern gritty ware pot sherd
Coffin/coffin parts	Traces of wooden coffin with handle at head end
Depth OD	172.22m

Skeleton 211	
Description	Aligned slightly ESE-WNW
Length in grave	Left femur 0.44m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	172.22m

Skeleton 214	
Description	Arms crossed at pelvis, shallow burial
Length in grave	1.34m
Associated finds & location	Five copper alloy pins (RF059) left side of skull, copper alloy pin (RF060) at feet, Northern gritty ware pot sherd
Coffin/coffin parts	Traces of wooden coffin with resin, no handles
Depth OD	172.33m

Skeleton 217	
Description	Aligned ENE-WSW
Length in grave	1.37m
Associated finds & location	Copper alloy pin (RF061) from top of skull and copper alloy pin (RF115) recovered during washing
Coffin/coffin parts	Traces of wooden coffin with handle on each end
Depth OD	172.29m

Skeleton 220	
Description	Arms folded on chest, feet cut by [223]
Length in grave	1.34m without feet!
Associated finds & location	Northern gritty ware pot sherd
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	172.29m

Skeleton 223	
Description	Arms crossed at pelvis, child burial cuts [220]
Length in grave	1.03m
Associated finds & location	11 copper alloy pins around casket – pins to hold sheet on as no lid? Or side sheets?
Coffin/coffin parts	Traces of wooden coffin with one handle at head end
Depth OD	172.29m

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Skeleton 226	
Description	Intact, well preserved burial, bad joint disease on pelvis
Length in grave	1.80m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Copper alloy studded (c.100) wooden coffin with handles, pressed copper alloy breast plate reads – David Lister Died 16 th April 1888 Aged 84 Years
Depth OD	171.80m

Skeleton 229	
Description	Arms crossed at pelvis, small pins 6 inches (0.15m) apart
Length in grave	1.29m
Associated finds & location	Numerous copper alloy pins all around casket (RF064) from waist down – pins to hold sheet on as no lid? Or side sheets? Copper alloy pin (RF065) at waist
Coffin/coffin parts	Traces of wooden coffin, no handles
Depth OD	172.44m

Skeleton 232	
Description	Arms crossed at pelvis, cuts [229]
Length in grave	1.24m
Associated finds & location	Copper alloy pins (RF066) at left side head, left shoulder, groin, left femur and left knee
Coffin/coffin parts	Traces of wooden coffin, no handles
Depth OD	172.34m

Skeleton 235	
Description	Arms crossed at pelvis, cuts [232] and [229], v decayed
Length in grave	1.67m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin, handles, hexagonal iron breast plate was unreadable
Depth OD	171.70m

Skeleton 238	
Description	Arms crossed at pelvis, cut away by [199]
Length in grave	1.63m
Associated finds & location	Copper alloy pins (RF066) at left side head, left shoulder, groin, left femur and left knee
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin, eight handles and copper alloy studs around the edge, copper alloy breast plate (RF124) – reads [unreadable]beth [unreadable]emaine, Died ? April 1888 aged 49 years, resin in base of coffin
Depth OD	171.99m

Skeleton 241	
Description	Arms folded on chest, deep rock cut grave
Length in grave	Not recorded, partially under balk
Associated finds & location	Ceramic button (RF076) on base of sternum, button (RF0078) top of sternum
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin
Depth OD	172.22

Skeleton 244	
Description	Baby sized coffin, cut into [240] and [237] grave tops
Length in grave	0.82m
Associated finds & location	Copper alloy pins (RF067) on skull, torso and feet
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin with iron handles at either end and each side
Depth OD	172.58m

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Skeleton 247	
Description	Truncated at mid thigh by [236]
Length in grave	Surviving length of tibia 0.50m
Associated finds & location	Copper alloy pins (RF068) at left shin and feet
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin, iron handles on left side and foot end
Depth OD	172.34m

Skeleton 250	
Description	Very decayed, cut away by [130]
Length in grave	1.30m
Associated finds & location	Stain of copper alloy pins at left upper arm and right side of chin
Coffin/coffin parts	Stain of wooden coffin
Depth OD	172.60m

Skeleton 253	
Description	Very decayed, arms crossed over pelvis, cut away at mid thigh downwards
Length in grave	1.40m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	172.52m

Skeleton 256	
Description	Shallow, head cut away by [130] – no recoverable remains
Length in grave	Not recorded
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	Not recorded

Skeleton 259	
Description	Right femur truncated at mid shaft
Length in grave	Not recorded
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Stain of wooden coffin
Depth OD	172.34m

Skeleton 262	
Description	Decayed
Length in grave	1.52m, femur 0.37m
Associated finds & location	Stain of copper alloy pins at left upper arm and right side of chin
Coffin/coffin parts	Stain of wooden coffin
Depth OD	172.40m

Skeleton 265	
Description	Very decayed, cut away by [130]
Length in grave	Not recorded
Associated finds & location	Copper alloy pins (RF077) at feet and upper right arm
Coffin/coffin parts	Remains of wooden coffin, two handles
Depth OD	172.81m

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Skeleton 268	
Description	Very decayed by roots
Length in grave	Not recorded
Associated finds & location	Number of very decayed unrecoverable copper alloy pins along the upper edge of the coffin for cloth as no lid? Copper pin with textile (RF079) from left thigh
Coffin/coffin parts	Stain of wooden coffin
Depth OD	172.38m

Skeleton 271	
Description	Shallow coffined burial
Length in grave	1.32m, femur 0.48m
Associated finds & location	Copper alloy pins – RF081 from left shoulder; RF082 from right of sternum; RF083 from right cheek
Coffin/coffin parts	Stain of wooden coffin
Depth OD	172.84m

Skeleton 274	
Description	Truncated from top of femurs upwards
Length in grave	Not recorded
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	173.12m

Skeleton 277	
Description	Very decayed
Length in grave	1.60m
Associated finds & location	Copper pin (RF080) from chin
Coffin/coffin parts	Stain of wooden coffin
Depth OD	173.04m

Skeleton 279	
Description	Infant burial, hands crossed over pelvis
Length in grave	0.82m, femur 0.16m
Associated finds & location	Two copper alloy pins (RF086) at waist, three ceramic buttons (RF087) also from waist area
Coffin/coffin parts	Stain of wooden coffin, copper alloy breast plate unreadable and unrecoverable
Depth OD	172.90m

Skeleton 280	
Description	Located over the Dickenson grave, though some confusion over the numbering
Length in grave	Not recorded
Associated finds & location	Not recorded
Coffin/coffin parts	Not recorded
Depth OD	Not recorded

Skeleton 283	
Description	Adjacent to the Lister vault
Length in grave	1.63m, femur 0.47m
Associated finds & location	Bead (RF084) from left knee
Coffin/coffin parts	Stain of wooden coffin
Depth OD	172.56m

Skeleton 286	
Description	Very decayed cut away by burials on most sides, nothing recoverable
Length in grave	1.53m, femur 0.41m
Associated finds & location	Number of very decayed unrecoverable copper alloy pins along the upper edge of the coffin for cloth as no lid? Copper pin with textile (RF079) from left thigh
Coffin/coffin parts	Stain of wooden coffin
Depth OD	172.66m

Skeleton 289	
Description	Deeper rock cut grave, cuts [292]
Length in grave	1.82m, femur 0.46m
Associated finds & location	Some textile around skull
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin with eight handles
Depth OD	171.94m

Skeleton 292	
Description	Only right arm, leg and foot surviving, cut away by grave [287]
Length in grave	Femur 0.40m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Coffin handle
Depth OD	172.44m

Skeleton 295	
Description	Shallow burial with foot end higher than rest, hands crossed over pelvis
Length in grave	1.62m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Stain of wooden coffin and nails
Depth OD	172.46m

Skeleton 297	
Description	Very decayed, nothing recoverable
Length in grave	0.95m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Stain of wooden coffin and nails
Depth OD	172.09m

Skeleton 300	
Description	Rubble filled, slab sealed brick built vault. Two burials one over the other – Joseph and Mary Darnbrook, hands crossed over pelvis
Length in grave	1.55m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Partly decayed wooden coffin with oval iron breast plate (RF089) (unreadable), eight handles, weeping angles in back plates of handles, resin in base
Depth OD	171.19m

Skeleton 303	
Description	Shallow burial slightly ENE-WSW aligned, hands crossed over pelvis
Length in grave	1.57m, femur 0.42m
Associated finds & location	Green stain on spine
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	173.11m

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Skeleton 306	
Description	Cut by grave [277] and head by [308], hands crossed over pelvis
Length in grave	1.53m minus skull, femur 0.43m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Stain of wooden coffin and nails
Depth OD	172.89m

Skeleton 307	
Description	Second body in Darnbrook vault ?Joseph, hands crossed over pelvis
Length in grave	1.60m, femur 0.445m
Associated finds & location	Bone button (RF091) at neck
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin with iron oval breast plate (RF090), eight handles with IHS on backing plates
Depth OD	170.77m

Skeleton 310	
Description	Waist upwards under the western balk, hands crossed over pelvis
Length in grave	Femur length 0.41m
Associated finds & location	Metal button (RF095) at feet
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin with cone shaped studs around edge, copper alloy breast plate which reads – Mary Dickenson Died 6 th March 1888 Aged 66 years, five handles on portion in excavation.
Depth OD	Not recorded

Skeleton 313	
Description	Contents of coffin completely decayed, cuts [316]
Length in grave	N/A
Associated finds & location	Northern gritty ware sherd
Coffin/coffin parts	Stain of wooden coffin measured 1.36m long 0.40-0.85m wide, six handles
Depth OD	172.24m

Skeleton 316	
Description	Cut by grave [311], grave 0.45m deep
Length in grave	1.76m femur 0.43m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Stain of wooden coffin, handles and nails
Depth OD	172.71m

Skeleton 319	
Description	Deep, rock cut grave ?Sarah Darnbrook, arms crossed over pelvis, Glass plate in coffin lid
Length in grave	1.60m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin with eight handles, resin and tin sheet lining
Depth OD	171.29m

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Skeleton 322	
Description	Child burial NW of Lister vault [130] which cuts SE corner
Length in grave	1.08m
Associated finds & location	Copper alloy pin (RF092) over navel
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin, handles and nails
Depth OD	172.99m

Skeleton 325	
Description	Arms crossed over pelvis, in brick and stone vault flowers in stomach area
Length in grave	Not recorded
Associated finds & location	Pair of gold rings (wedding and engagement) (RF096)
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin, handles and copper alloy breast plate reads – Grace Hutton Born 23 rd November 1847 Died 3 rd April 1921
Depth OD	170.35m

Skeleton 328	
Description	Poor condition child grave, arms crossed at pelvis
Length in grave	1.53m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin with small handles
Depth OD	173.22m

Skeleton 331	
Description	Slightly ENE-WSW alignment
Length in grave	1.30m
Associated finds & location	Copper alloy pin (RF100) on right upper arm
Coffin/coffin parts	Stain of wooden coffin, plated handles at head and foot
Depth OD	173.06m

Skeleton 334	
Description	Arms crossed over pelvis, slightly ENE-WSW alignment, cut by several graves
Length in grave	1.32m
Associated finds & location	Copper alloy pins (RF101) on right middle ribs and right pelvis
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin, handles at head and foot, black painted breast, unrecoverable
Depth OD	172.74m

Skeleton 335	
Description	Isolated skull on the edge of the excavation area
Length in grave	N/A
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	Not recorded

Skeleton 338	
Description	Truncated child burial, cut by [130], adult skull also in grave
Length in grave	0.45m
Associated finds & location	Line of three buttons down centre of chest (RF099)
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	172.55m

Skeleton 339	
Description	Lies below Grace Hutton – Richard Gill, water in grave has caused bones to move around, flowers/leaves in coffin
Length in grave	Not recorded
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin, eight handles, pressed copper alloy breast plate reads – Richard Gill Died May 18 th 1883 Aged 78 Years
Depth OD	169.76m

Skeleton 342	
Description	Arms crossed over pelvis, rock cut burial
Length in grave	1.67m
Associated finds & location	Bone button (RF102) at throat
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin, eight handles, copper alloy painted breast plate, unrecoverable but read Bentley Darnbrook before crumbling
Depth OD	170.94m

Skeleton 345	
Description	Feet appeared to be on a pillow stone according to excavator but was this in the coffin?
Length in grave	1.25m
Associated finds & location	Possibly pins in hair on skull
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin, no metal fittings apart from corroded iron breast plate – unrecoverable
Depth OD	172.99m

Skeleton 348	
Description	Shallow burial in good condition
Length in grave	1.41m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	173.15m

Skeleton 351	
Description	Skull in balk, possibly John Dickinson as next to Mary Dickinson
Length in grave	1.50m without skull
Associated finds & location	Copper alloy pins (RF101) on right middle ribs and right pelvis
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin, eight handles, no plate
Depth OD	172.37m

Skeleton 354	
Description	Shallow burial, cut by others
Length in grave	1.09m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden nailed coffin
Depth OD	172.92m

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Skeleton 357	
Description	Part of the grave was covered in rough sandstone slabs and supported on either side by similar slabs, deliberately lined and sealed with the stones, body completely dissolved
Length in grave	0.89m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden nailed coffin with four handles on the sides and one at each end, also decorative panels at foot end of lid, iron name plate unreadable and unrecoverable, tar/pitch along bottom edge and base
Depth OD	171.02m

Skeleton 360	
Description	Hands on thighs
Length in grave	1.76m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden nailed coffin, copper alloy studs along top edge of lid, copper alloy breast plate reads – Gill Wigglesworth Died 24 th April 1886 Aged 67 Years
Depth OD	170.94m

Skeleton 363	
Description	Hands on thighs
Length in grave	1.64m
Associated finds & location	Green stain on right wrist and just above left knee
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden nailed coffin, copper alloy studs (with square section on top of stud) along top edge of lid, copper alloy breast plate (RF129) reads – Sarah Gill Died November 15 th 1889 Aged 54 Years
Depth OD	170.62m

Skeleton 366	
Description	Well preserved coffin and body
Length in grave	1.73m
Associated finds & location	Green stain on chin; buttons (RF103) at throat, (RF105) top of sternum and (RF107) bottom of sternum; textile (RF106) next to left arm; copper alloy pin (RF108) just above right shoulder
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden nailed coffin, non studded, copper alloy breast plate (RF129) reads – John Renton Newsome Died 3 rd February 1892 Aged 76 years
Depth OD	170.59m

Skeleton 369	
Description	Poorly preserved coffin and body, root damage, feet cut away, arms cross over chest
Length in grave	1.22m to knees, femur 0.42m
Associated finds & location	Copper alloy pin (RF109) base of sternum
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden nailed coffin, iron handles
Depth OD	170.68m

Skeleton 372	
Description	Truncated at knees, aligned ENE-WSW, fragments of burnt bone in grave
Length in grave	Not recorded
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	171.36m

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Skeleton 375	
Description	V poorly preserved coffin
Length in grave	1.14m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	170.95m

Skeleton 378	
Description	Well preserved body
Length in grave	1.52m femur 0.39m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden nailed coffin, non studded, copper alloy handles and breast plate (RF110) reads – Elina Wigglesworth Died 27 th February 1895 Aged 34 years
Depth OD	170.51m

Skeleton 381	
Description	V poorly preserved body, stain of baby coffin
Length in grave	Length of coffin 0.70m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Only fragments of handle left
Depth OD	171.06m

Skeleton 384	
Description	V poorly preserved body and coffin
Length in grave	Not recorded as too decayed
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin with unreadable iron breast plate
Depth OD	170.47m

Skeleton 387	
Description	Remains of truncated burial at notably different alignment (NE-SW) to others and possibly in feature to NW of Hearse House but ground too disturbed to be certain. Directly below [372] with little soil between them
Length in grave	Not recorded
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	171.17m

Skeleton 390	
Description	Fragmented skull, rest under balk, renumbered from fill [377]
Length in grave	N/A
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	171.29m

Skeleton 393	
Description	Only coffin stain survives below [384]
Length in grave	Coffin length 1.73m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin stain only
Depth OD	170.46m

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Skeleton 396	
Description	Head facing right, knees slightly bent
Length in grave	1.53m femur 0.41m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin with small handle at head
Depth OD	170.58m

Skeleton 399	
Description	Hands possibly folded on chest, head cut away by another burial
Length in grave	1.44m femur 0.34m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin stain
Depth OD	170.36m

Skeleton 402	
Description	Poorly preserved body
Length in grave	1.65m femur 0.40m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin stain
Depth OD	169.96m

Skeleton 405	
Description	Very poorly preserved body
Length in grave	1.42m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	169.77m

Skeleton 408	
Description	Remains of fabric and decoration
Length in grave	1.73m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin with leather decoration on lid and breast plate (RF127) reads – Richard Gill Died May 18 th 18??; textile from within coffin as well – lining?
Depth OD	169.90m

Skeleton 411	
Description	Very poorly preserved baby burial only coffin stain left
Length in grave	Coffin length 0.62m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin stain only left
Depth OD	171.05m

Skeleton 414	
Description	Legs truncated by the Gill vault
Length in grave	Not recorded as partial body
Associated finds & location	Copper alloy pin (RF112) on frontal bone
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin stain
Depth OD	170.50m

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Skeleton 417	
Description	Feet and lower legs truncated in the past
Length in grave	Surviving length to knees 0.80m femur 0.53m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	170.60m

Skeleton 420	
Description	Very poorly preserved burial, feet lost to bad machining
Length in grave	To knees 0.68m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	170.77m

Skeleton 423	
Description	Very poorly shroud burial
Length in grave	1.58m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	171.61m

Skeleton 426	
Description	Largely complete coffined burial revealed by section collapse during ground works, right lower leg initially lost but re-located in U/S material. Excavated from ladders as access very poor and unsafe
Length in grave	Not possible to record
Associated finds & location	Copper alloy pin (RF116) recovered during washing
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin with handles
Depth OD	1.30m below ground level c. 172.92m

Skeleton 429	
Description	Skull only found re-deposited with burial [432] on RHS of body next to legs. Remains exposed by section collapse during ground works, rapid excavation as access was very poor and unsafe
Length in grave	N/A
Associated finds & location	none
Coffin/coffin parts	N/A
Depth OD	Not recorded

Skeleton 432	
Description	RHS of body exposed by section collapse during ground works, rapid excavation as access was very poor and unsafe. Recovered in two stages due to poor access
Length in grave	To ankles 1.46m, femur 0.38m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	Wooden coffin, appears to be no handles
Depth OD	Not recorded

Skeleton 435	
Description	Skull only in small pit with fragments of coffin – ?truncated charnel pit – found after machine had cut an unsupervised access ramp.
Length in grave	N/A
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	N/A
Depth OD	Not recorded

Skeleton 438	
Description	Elements of body(ies) recovered from section collapse during ground works, too dangerous to access to recover properly
Length in grave	N/A
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	N/A
Depth OD	Not recorded

Skeleton 438	
Description	Elements of body(ies) recovered from section collapse during ground works, too dangerous to access to recover properly
Length in grave	N/A
Associated finds & location	Copper alloy pin (RF117) recovered during washing
Coffin/coffin parts	N/A
Depth OD	Not recorded

Skeleton 441	
Description	Skull only recovered as it fell out of section after large collapse, rest of body mixed with other remains, appeared to be from under headstone for Daniel Fox
Length in grave	N/A
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	N/A
Depth OD	1.5m below ground level c.173.26m

Skeleton 444	
Description	Skull recovered during collapse of section during ground works,
Length in grave	N/A
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	Not recorded

Skeleton 447	
Description	Remainder of body for which feet were recovered as [390]
Length in grave	Length to ankles 1.23m, femur 0.415m
Associated finds & location	Medieval pottery
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	1.71.28m

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Skeleton 450	
Description	Feet truncated previously, very fragmented and crushed by machine running over it
Length in grave	Shoulder to pelvis 0.41m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	171.23m

Skeleton 453	
Description	Very degraded body crushed by machine running over it feet previously recovered as [031]
Length in grave	N/A
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	N/A
Depth OD	171.47m

Skeleton 456	
Description	Very decayed and fragmented burial on top of the rock head, also flattened by machine activity, legs truncated by soakaway for the tower
Length in grave	Top of head to knees 1.08m, femur 0.33m
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	170.58m

Skeleton 459	
Description	Flattened by machine activity, right hand on pelvis, left alongside
Length in grave	1.82m, femur 0.50m
Associated finds & location	Pottery and glass
Coffin/coffin parts	None
Depth OD	171.18m

Skeleton 460	
Description	Number assigned post excavation to majority of a body identified during analysis from material recovered during the collapse of the north section face during ground works
Length in grave	N/A
Associated finds & location	None
Coffin/coffin parts	N/A
Depth OD	N/A

APPENDIX II

Finds Catalogues

Recorded Finds – these are finds that are considered to be of particular note or merit

RF No.	Context	Material	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Condition
1	044	Cu alloy	Complete pin, textile/hair present	29.5x1, head 2 diameter	Poor
2	044	?pine	Decayed baby coffin, unsure why number was assigned		Disintegrated
3	044	Cu alloy	?Shanked cloth covered button	13 diam., 2.5 thick	Poor
4	062	Iron, copper	Coffin handles		Poor
5	061	Cu alloy	?two hole button	14 diam., 2.5 thick	Poor
6	062	Mother of Pearl	?two hole button	12 diam., 2.5 thick	Poor
7	069	Iron	Coffin handles		Poor
8	069	Cu alloy	Complete pin, much thicker than the others seen	35x1.5, head 2.5 diameter	Poor
9	Unused	-	-	-	-
10	069	Cu alloy	?Shanked cloth covered button	14.5 diam., 3 thick	Poor
11	087	Cu alloy	Two 4 hole patterned buttons, traces of black ?paint on rear of them: 17 diameter, 4 thick 17.5 diameter, 4.5 thick	See previous column	Poor
12	087	Iron	Rectangular iron buckle – probably from braces or similar	26x20x4	Poor, corroded
13	087	Iron	Rectangular iron buckle – probably belt	42x37x6	Poor, corroded
14	087	Iron	Rectangular iron buckle – probably from braces or similar	24x19x4.5	Poor, corroded
15	088	?bone	Button – disintegrated	-	Disintegrated
16	087	Silver	George III ½ crown, dated 1818	32 diameter 2 thick	Good
17, 18, 19	087	?Mother of Pearl	3 four hole buttons, from left leg, ?gaiters/plus fours 15 diameter, 3.5 thick 15 diameter, 3 thick 13.5 diameter, 2.5 thick	See previous column	V poor
20/21	087	?Mother of Pearl	2 four hole buttons, from right leg, ?gaiters/plus fours 16 diameter, 2.5 thick 11 diameter, 1.5 thick (fragmenting)	See previous column	V poor
22	101	Cu alloy	Coffin name plate	See separate list	Fair
23	116	Cu alloy	Button at neck now disintegrated	-	Disintegrated
24	116	Cu alloy	?brooches at neck		Poor
25	119	Cu alloy	Coffin name plate	See separate list	Poor
26	122	Cu alloy	Coffin name plate	See separate list	Poor
27	121	Cu alloy	Finger ring, not joined with 3mm overlap. Metal of ring is 1.5x0.75mm	9.5 diameter	Poor

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<i>RF No.</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions (mm)</i>	<i>Condition</i>
28	122	Cu alloy	3 buttons	-	Disintegrated
29	122	Cu alloy	Coffin name plate/handles	See separate list	Poor
30	087	Cu alloy	?Shanked cloth covered button	18 diam., 1 thick	Poor/fair
31	088	Cu alloy	Incomplete 4 hole button found at wrist	17 diam., 3.5 thick	Poor
32	087	Bone	Button – four hole ‘trouser’ type, from pelvis area	19.5 diam 4 thick	Poor/fair
33	116	Cu alloy	Elaborate button or more likely brooch or even a locket. Remains of organic material adhering and obscuring one side	27 diameter, ?5 thick	V poor
34	116	Cu alloy	Elaborate button or more likely brooch or even a locket. Remains of organic material adhering	28 diameter, 7 thick	V poor
35	100	?steel	Incomplete pin, textile adhering.	33x1, head 1.8 diameter	Poor
36	087	Cu alloy	?Shanked cloth covered button	18 diam., 1 thick	Poor
37	119	?Mother of Pearl	Two hole button, from throat area	10 diam., 1.5 thick	V poor
38	119	Cu alloy	?Shanked cloth covered button	13.5 diam., 4 thick	Poor
39	119	Cu alloy	Cloth covered button	13 diam., 4 thick	Poor
40	119	Cu alloy	?Shanked cloth covered button	9.5 diam., 1.5 thick	V poor
41	131	Cu alloy	Coffin name plate – George Lister	See separate list	Fair/Poor
42	137	Cu alloy	Three ?shanked cloth covered buttons, 12 diameter, 1.5 thick 11 diameter, 2 thick 13 diameter, 3 thick Pin – 1.5 head, 12 long	See previous column	Poor
43	159	Cu alloy	Complete ring, with ?cartouche. Metal is 6x3mm, ?cartouche 17x11mm	23.5 diameter	Poor
44	155	Cu alloy	Small wire ring, ?from jewellery	11.5 loop, wire 1 thick	Poor
45	Unused				
46	168	Cu alloy	2 pins, 1 complete, 1 broken Complete pin 19x1, head 2 diameter Incomplete pin 22x0.8	See previous column	Poor
47	176	Cu alloy	?Shanked cloth covered button	14 diam., 2 thick	Poor
48	149	?Mother of Pearl	Four hole ‘shirt’ type button, from sternum area	Too decayed to measure	V poor
49	180	Bone	Complete 3 hole ‘shirt’ type button from left cuff	11 diam., 2 thick	Good
50	180	?Mother of Pearl	Four hole ‘shirt’ type button, from neck area	Too decayed to measure	V poor
51	185	Glass	Window in coffin	220.2x280x6	Good
52	194	Cu alloy	Complete pin, slightly bent, possibly silvered	29x1, head 1.8 diameter	Poor

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<i>RF No.</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions (mm)</i>	<i>Condition</i>
53	185	?Mother of Pearl Cu alloy	2 two hole 'shirt' type buttons, from chest area 9 diameter, 2 thick 9.5 diameter, 3 thick 1 copper alloy ?4hole button 13.5 diameter, 2.5 thick	See previous column	V poor
54	192	Iron	Rectangular iron buckle – possibly from shoe	27x19x3	Poor, corroded
55	192	Iron	Rectangular iron buckle – possibly from shoe	26.5x18x4	Poor, corroded
56	192	Cu alloy	Complete pin, slightly bent matches a stain on the opposite side of the body	33.5x1, head 2.5 diameter	Poor
57	192	Cu alloy	Complete pin, bent. Appears a match to RF56	35x1, head 2 diameter	Poor
58	200	Ceramic	Complete 4 hole plain 'shirt' type button	11.5 diam., 3 thick	Good
59	213	Cu alloy	5 pins, 3 complete pin, with textile. Complete 30x1, head 2 diameter 29.5x1, head 2 diameter 30.5x1, head 2 diameter Incomplete 11x1, head 2 diameter 18.5x1, head 2 diameter	See previous column	Poor
60	214	Cu alloy	Complete pin, some textile adhering, found at feet	26x1, head 1.8 diameter	Poor
61	217	Cu alloy	5 pins, 1 complete, hair on 1 pin. Complete pin 26x1, head 1.8 diameter, 22x1, head 1.8 diameter, with hair 17.5x1, head 2 diameter 8x1, head 1.8 diameter Incomplete pin 5x1	See previous column	Poor
62	222	Cu alloy	10 pins, 5 complete, in 2 sizes, with textile. Complete 26.5x1, head 1.8 diameter 27x1, head 1.8 diameter 27x1, head 2 diameter 22x1, head 1.8 diameter 22.5x1, head 2 diameter Incomplete 22x1, head 2 diameter 12.5x1, head 2 diameter 12x1, head 2 diameter 20.5x1 8.5x1	See previous column	Poor
63	224	Cu alloy	Coffin name plate – David Lister	See separate list	Poor
64	226	Cu alloy	Complete shroud pin, unlike the other pins which appear to be dress making ones this is substantial	51x2, head 4 diameter	Poor

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<i>RF No.</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions (mm)</i>	<i>Condition</i>
65	228	Cu alloy	14 pins, none apparently complete. Were along the upper edge of the coffin from waist to feet. 23.5x1, head 1.8 diameter 26x1, head 1.8 diameter 20x1, head 2 diameter 19x1, head 1.8 diameter 8.5x1, head 2 diameter 12.5x1, head 2 diameter 11.5x1, head 2 diameter 14x1, head 2 diameter 17x1 24.5x1 29x1 16.5x1 12.5x1	See previous column	Poor
66	231	Cu alloy	Incomplete pin, textile adhering, found in groin area, too covered in textile to measure	See previous column	Poor
67	243	Cu alloy	11 pins, 1 complete. Complete 32x1, head 1.8 diameter 29x1, head 1.8 diameter 20x1, head 2 diameter 14x1, head 1.8 diameter 12x1, head 2 diameter 9x1, head 2 diameter 8.5x1, head 2 diameter 21x1 28.5x1 15x1 10.5x1	See previous column	Poor
68	246	Cu alloy	2 incomplete pins, with textile and adhering to coffin fragment. 24.5x1, head 2 diameter 20.5x1, head 2 diameter, attached to coffin fragment	See previous column	Poor
69	250	Cu alloy	Incomplete pin, some textile adhering	25x1, head 2 diameter	Poor
70	250	Cu alloy	Fragmented pin	Too fragmented to measure	Poor
71	238	Cu alloy	Three ?shanked cloth covered buttons 17 diameter, 4 thick 12 diameter, 3.5 thick 13.5 diameter, 4 thick	See previous column	Poor
72	238	Cu alloy	?Shanked cloth covered button	12 diam., 3.5 thick	Poor
73	238	Cu alloy	?Shanked cloth covered button	13 diam., 4 thick	Poor
74	238	Mother of Pearl	Button with remains of cu alloy pin – 9mm long, 2mm diameter	16 diam., 4 thick	Poor
75	262	Cu alloy	Incomplete pin, some textile/hair	17.5x1, head 1.5 diameter	Poor
76	241	Ceramic	Complete 4 hole plain 'shirt' type button	8.5 diam., 2.5 thick	Good
77	265	Cu alloy	Complete pin, with textile	25.5x1, head 2 diameter	Poor

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<i>RF No.</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions (mm)</i>	<i>Condition</i>
78	241	Ceramic	Complete 4 hole plain 'shirt' type button	11 diam., 3.5 thick	Good
79	268	Cu alloy	3 incomplete pins, with textile, some parts of pins still in textile and un-measurable 14x1, head 2 diameter 21.5x1, head 2 diameter 13x1, head 2 diameter Shaft fragment 8x1	See previous column	Poor
80	277	Cu alloy	Pin in two pieces, not complete, some textile adhering	13x1 & 20.5x1, head 2 diameter	Poor
81	271	Cu alloy	2 complete pins, one broken. Unbroken pin 28x1, head 2 diameter Broken pin 27.5x1, head 2 diameter	See previous column	Poor
82	271	Cu alloy	Complete pin, slightly bent	28x1, head 2 diameter	Poor
83	271	Cu alloy	2 pins, one broken, some textile/hair Intact pin 31.5x0.8, head 2 diameter Broken pin 12x1, head 2 & 8x0.8	See previous column	Poor
84	283	?ebony	Cylindrical black bead black	17x10, narrowing to 5. Bore 3	Good
85	296	Cu alloy	?two hole button, only ½ survives	18 diam., 1.5 thick	Poor
86	278	Cu alloy	5 pins, 4 complete and ?silvered/steel Complete 28x1, head 2 diameter 30.5x1, head 2 diameter 31.5x1, head 2 diameter 31.5x1, head 2 diameter Shaft fragment 8x1	See previous column	Poor
87	278	Ceramic	3 complete 4 hole 'shirt' type buttons, 2 plain: 11.5 diam., 3 thick 11 diam., 3.5 thick one patterned with radiating diagonal grooves: 10.5 diam., 2.5 thick	See previous column	Good
88	289	Cu alloy	Two ?shanked cloth covered buttons, both 13 diam., 3.5 thick	See previous column	Poor
89	299	Cu alloy	Coffin name plate – Joseph Darnbrook	See separate list	Poor
90	299	Cu alloy	Coffin name plate – Mary Darnbrook	See separate list	Poor
91	307	Bone	Button – four hole type, from neck area	10.7 diam 3.5 thick	Fair/good
92	322	Cu alloy	Incomplete pin, point end	11x1	Poor
93	318	Glass	Window in coffin	150.2x200.3 x2.5	Good
94	325	Cu alloy	Coffin name plate – Grace Hutton	See separate list	Poor
95	309	Cu alloy	?Shanked cloth covered button	Too damaged to record	V poor

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<i>RF No.</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions (mm)</i>	<i>Condition</i>
96	324	Gold	Two finger rings, both hallmarked Birmingham 1888, one decorated but worn 18ct the other plain and 22ct. The rings have been chamfered so that the plain one partially fits inside the decorated one. ?Wedding and engagement bands.	Plain: 3.5x1.5x18.5 diameter Decorated: 4x1x19 diameter	Good
97	309	Cu alloy	Coffin name plate – Mary Dickinson	See separate list	Poor
98	339	Cu alloy	Coffin name plate – Richard Gill	See separate list	Poor
99	337	?Cu alloy	Fragmentary remains of 3 buttons	Too damaged to measure	V poor
100	330	Cu alloy	Broken complete pin	17x1, head 2 diameter	Poor
101	333	Cu alloy	Incomplete pin, with textile	23x1, head 2 diameter	Poor
102	342	Ceramic	Complete 4 hole plain 'shirt' type button	11 diam., 3 thick	Good
103	366	Ceramic	Complete 4 hole plain 'shirt' type button	10 diam., 3.5 thick	Good
104	366	Cloth	Cloth fragment ?felt		V poor
105	366	Ceramic	Complete 4 hole plain 'shirt' type button	9.5 diam., 2.5 thick	Good
106	366	Cloth	Cloth fragment ?felt	Not recorded	V poor
107	366	Ceramic	Complete 4 hole plain 'shirt' type button	11 diam., 3 thick	Good
108	366	Cu alloy	Complete pin, some textile adhering	30.5x1, head 2 diameter	Poor
109	369	Cu alloy	Fragment of mid shaft of pin	9.5x0.8	Poor
110	378	Cu alloy	Coffin name plate – Elina Wigglesworth	See separate list	Poor
111	377	Gritstone	?architectural fragment	See separate list	Good
112	412	Cu alloy	Pin - disintegrated	-	Disintegrated
113	085	Cu alloy	Complete pin, some textile adhering, from lower left leg, recovered during bone washing	28x1, head 2 diameter	Poor
114	147	Cu alloy	Complete pin, recovered during bone washing	20x1, head 2 diameter	Poor
115	217	Cu alloy	Complete pin, textile adhering making it impossible to measure, recovered during bone washing	See previous column	Poor
116	426	Cu alloy	Incomplete pin, recovered during bone washing	18x1	Poor
117	438	Cu alloy	Complete pin, recovered during bone washing	32x1, head 2 diameter	Poor
118	186	Cu alloy	Two ?shanked cloth covered buttons: 13 diam., 1.5 thick 13 diam., 2.5 thick	See previous column	Poor

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<i>RF No.</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions (mm)</i>	<i>Condition</i>
119	185	Cu alloy	Four ?shanked cloth covered buttons: 13 diam., 4 thick 13 diam., 4 thick 13 diam., 5 thick 13 diam., 4.5 thick	See previous column	Poor
120	165	Cu alloy	Cloth covered button	11.5 diam., 2 thick	Poor
121	339	Cu alloy	Cloth covered button, on right shoulder blade	9 diam., 2.5 thick	Poor
122	339	Cu alloy	?shanked cloth covered button, by left arm	15 diam., 4.5 thick	Poor
123	083	Glass	Window in coffin over face	198x267x1. 5	Fair
124	238	Cu alloy	Coffin plate [unreadable]beth [unreadable]emaine, Died ? April 1888 aged 49 years	See separate list	Poor
125	366	Cu alloy	Coffin plate John Renton Newsome Died 3 rd Feb 1892 aged 76 years	290x400x0. 5	Poor
126	360	Cu alloy	Coffin plate Gill Wigglesworth Died 24 th April 1886 aged 67 years	250x370x1	Poor
127	407	Cu alloy	Coffin plate Richard Gill Died May 18 th 18??	250x370x1	Poor
128	408	Leather	Fragment of decoration from coffin lid	Not recorded	Poor
129	334	Cu alloy	Fragment of pin, no head	13.5 long, 1 diameter	Poor

Additional buttons and pins recovered during osteological analysis

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions (mm)</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Condition</i>
192	1x copper alloy button, survives only as a ring 1x unknown ?tin alloy button	12.2x2.4mm 10.3x2.5mm	?19 th century	Poor
223	Copper alloy pin in textile	16.5x0.8mm head 2mm diam	?19 th century	Poor
226	1x copper alloy button, with textile	11.5x3mm	?19 th century	Poor
363	?iron pin	29x2.5mm	?19 th century	Poor
426	1x unknown ?tin alloy button and pin fragments	11.5x2mm	?19 th century	poor

Non-Recorded Finds

As well as the above finds associated with the human burials other archaeological material was recovered from within the graves and from part of the fabric of the church.

Pottery

Excavations in the churchyard of St. Lawrence, Fewston, yielded 79 pottery sherds, a fragment of glass and slate. All the sherds occurred in ground that had been heavily disturbed by grave digging. The fabrics have been classified only on the basis of visual inspection. Because of the small sample size and the nature of the contexts no attempt has been made to relate the pottery to the published literature or other museum collections.

Fabrics/Types

1. Roman

Fine, oxidized ware. Uncertain source

2a. Northern Gritty Wares

Fairly hard, very gritty wares. Many quartz grits. Some oxidized surfaces and reduced core. Mostly handmade

Comment: this is a generic description of domestic wares commonly occurring across northern England and attributed to the 12th-13th centuries. Forms include cooking pots and jugs.

2b. Northern Gritty Wares

Very hard, sandier oxidised wares than 2a above. Wheelthrown. Probably a slightly later version of 2a – 13th-14th centuries.

3. Blackwares

Fine oxidized fabric coated with black glaze.

Comment: In Yorkshire blackwares are first produced as so-called 'Cistercian Wares' from the late 15th or early 16th century at a number of production sites including Potovens and Wrenthorpe. The blackware tradition continued through to modern times and was frequently used on domestic wares (e.g. butter pots). Distinctions are made where possible and highlighted in the table below. The phrase 'utility wares' refers to kitchen wares as opposed to cups or table wares.

4. White wares

Fine, white fabric with tin-glaze. Some sherds have traces of a red-brown slip.

Comment: This is a generic term for late 17th to mid 18th century domestic wares used for cups, posset pots, plates and chargers and other vessels. The fabric is often associated with Staffordshire kilns, but other kilns, possibly supplying an expanding local market have recently (2008-09) been discovered at Lazencroft, near Seacroft, Leeds. The Fewston sherds cannot be linked with a specific production centre.

5. Fine, white-pale orange fabric with lead glaze

Comment: no visible features apart from a clear internal lead glaze. Undatable.

6. Very hard, dull red fine fabric with many white inclusions. Internal black glaze.
18th to 19th century utility ware.

7. Hambleton-type ware

Fine, buff to weak red ware with light quartz inclusions and internal copper-green lead glaze.

Comment: Found widely in North Yorkshire including Fountains and Rievaulx, Wharram Percy, York

8a. Brown ware

Thin, fine wares with brown glaze inside and outside.

Comment: sherd too small for comment – but it looks like a tankard similar to 18th century Nottingham stonewares - source uncertain.

8b. Brown ware

Thin, fine red fabrics covered with glaze and with line of white slip on inside of rim.
Comment: sherds too small for comment – but it looks like a small table ware – not a tea pot. One sherd has brown and white slipped stripes on inside - source uncertain, but probably 19th century.

9. China

White fabric covered with thick white glaze.
Comment: 19th century. Sherds too small for comment - source unknown

10. Salt glaze.

A single small chip from a globular vessel. 18th century - source unknown.

11. Tin-glazed earthenware

A single small sherd with internal blue stripe. 17th century - source unknown.

12. Late Medieval Grey Ware

Hard, sandy reduced ware with dull green external glaze.
Comment: The sherds are too small for detailed comment, but the fabric is consistent with 14th to 15th century vessels found widely over northern Britain. Could be jugs or cisterns.

Table 1: pottery by context

SLF	Context	Fab	No.	Date	Comments
08	Trench 3: 001	3	1	16-17 th	Body sherd – could be a tyg/cup
		3	1	16-17 th	Strap handle – could be cup/mug
08	Trench 2: 006	2a	1	12-13 th	Body sherd. Sooted externally and rolled
		4	1	Late 17 th - mid 18 th	Small body sherd. Slip-trailed dec externally
		4	1	Do	Basal sherd. Traces red slip externally. Clear internal tin glaze
09	097	5	1	?	
09	115	6	1	18 – 19 th	
09	123	1	1	Roman	Flagon rim. Too small for sourcing.
09	146	2a	1	12-14 th	Jug.? Same pot as 158
09	149	3	1	17-18 th	Rim – utility ware
09	158	2a	1	12-14 th	? jug. Same pot as 146?
09	179	2a	2	12-13 th	2 x sherds heavily worn. Jugs, one with applied pellet.
09	182	7	1	15-16 th	
09	194	2a	1	?12-14 th	Heavily rolled
		1	1	18 th	Pie-crust rim of plate/charger
		8a	1	?18 th	
		8b	4	19 th	Includes rim
09	213	2a	1	12-13 th	Rim with internal lid seat. Small cooking pot. Rolled
09	216	9	2	19-20 th	Chips – footring base.
09	219	2a	1	12-13 th	Body sherd. V.coarse. Handmade
09	237	8b	1	19 th	
		9	2	19-20 th	

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SLF	Context	Fab	No.	Date	Comments
09	240	8b	1	19-20 th	
		2a	5	12-13 th	Heavily rolled, very coarse body sherds. Handmade
09	288	2a	2	12-13 th	One cooking pot rim. Heavily rolled and very coarse
		3	2	?18-19 th	Utility ware
		9	4	19-20 th	
09	294	2a	1	12-13 th	External slip. ?traces lead glaze. Heavily rolled
09	309	3	1	18-19 th	Basal angle utility ware
		2a	1	12-14 th	Body sherd. Rolled.
09	312	2a	1	12-13 th	Large rim. External sooting. Rolled
09	321 grave fill	3	1	19 th	Basal angle
09	333	9	2	19-20 th	Includes rim
09	341	2b	2	13-14 th	
09	350	6	1	18-19 th	
09	365	4	1	17-19 th	
09	372	2a	7	12-13 th	Incl cooking pot rim. One small sherd has white slip
		2b	3	13-14 th	Incl one rim. One sherd has applied pellets and lead glaze
09	383	8a	1	?18 th	? tankard
		10	1	18 th	
		11	1	17 th	
09	401	2a	1	13-14 th	Very rolled strap handle – jug.
09	404	4	2	17-19 th	
		4	1	17-18 th	Slip trailed with white strip and black dots
		8b	1	19 th	
09	446	2b	1	13-14 th	
09	449	2a	1	12-13 th	A white gritty ware - glazed
		12	1	15 th	
09	458	12	3	15 th	
		?8b	1	18-19 th	

Comment

The ceramic assemblage from the churchyard is too limited in quantity to offer any useful comments. The single Roman sherd is not of itself significant. The range of medieval wares represented (38) is typical of a long-lived settlement such as Fewston with medieval wares comparable with some of those from nearby sites such as York, Kirkstall Abbey and Fountains Abbey. No conclusions can be drawn from such an assemblage because, coming from a graveyard, it represents neither domestic nor industrial activity. It is noteworthy, however, that all the examples of Northern Gritty ware show unmistakable signs of wear and have clearly been subjected to much weathering over a prolonged period. The post-medieval assemblage is also fairly typical of sites with activity spanning the 16th to 20th centuries. Once again, it is a very small sample from which conclusions about presences/absences cannot be drawn.

The most that can be said is that the people of Fewston were equipping their homes with a range of wares drawn from local production centres, as well from others at a greater distance. The medieval vessels include both 'cooking pots' – coarse domestic wares, and highly decorated jugs represented by the occasional fragment of decoration. Post-medieval vessels include some imported from a greater distance – the salt-glazed vessel (Fabric 10) and the tin-glazed earthenware (Fabric 11), whilst some of the other vessels may have come from Staffordshire or the Leeds potteries.

Initial Pottery Catalogue from Excavation

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Condition</i>
097	1x fragment body sherd, traces yellow glaze internally		Post-medieval	Good
115	1x body sherd		18/19 th black coarseware	Good
123	1x fragment of rim of ?small jug, no glaze	6cm diameter & 20% complete	?medieval/ Roman	Good
146	1x fragment body sherd near base, no glaze	16cm diameter & 12%complete	Medieval ?Northern Gritty Ware	Good
149	1x fragment rim, internal and external glaze	20cm diameter, <10% complete	18/19 th black coarseware	Good
158	1x fragment body sherd ?near base, no glaze		Medieval ?Northern Gritty Ware	Good
179	2x fragments body sherd, one with some splash glaze on. ?Fine vessel.		Medieval ?Northern Gritty Ware	Good
182	1x fragment body sherd, green glazed internally		Post-medieval	Good
194	1x fragment body sherd, no glaze		Medieval ?Northern Gritty Ware	Good
194	1x fragment of 'pie crust' type rim, internal cream glaze	26cm diameter, <10% complete	?Staffordshire Ware	Good
194	7x fragments of 19 th century stoneware and creamware		19 th century	Good
213	1x fragment rim, no glaze, possibly seated for a lid	10cm diameter, <10% complete	Medieval ?Northern Gritty Ware	Good/ abraded
216	2x fragments glazed footring white/creamware		19 th century	Good
219	1x fragment body sherd, no glaze		Medieval ?Northern Gritty Ware	Good
237	3x fragments of 19 th century stoneware and creamware		19 th century	Good
240	6x fragments body sherds, no glaze		Medieval ?Northern Gritty Ware	Good/ abraded
240	1x fragment body sherd, slip glaze decoration internally		?Staffordshire Ware	Good
288	1x fragment rim 1x fragment body sherd 2x fragments body sherd	18cm diameter <12% complete	Medieval ?Northern Gritty Ware 18/19 th black coarseware	Good Good, abraded Good

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	4x body sherds white china ?same vessel		19 th century	Good
294	1x fragment of body sherd, no glaze		Medieval ?Northern Gritty Ware	Good/ abraded

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Condition</i>
309	1x fragment body/base sherd 1x fragment body sherd NGW		18/19 th black coarseware Medieval ?Northern Gritty Ware	Good Abraded
312	1x fragment of rim and part of body seated for a lid	22cm diameter 15% complete	Medieval ?Northern Gritty Ware	Good
321	1x fragment base, internal black glaze	6cm diameter, 20% complete	18/19 th black coarseware	Good
333	2x joining fragments white china, rim of ?plate	24cm diameter, <10% complete	19 th century	Good
341	2x fragments, 1 base/side, 1 body sherd		Medieval ?Northern Gritty Ware	Good
350	1x fragment ?base, internal black glaze		18/19 th black coarseware	Good
365	1x fragment ?base, internal black glaze		18/19 th black coarseware	Good
372	2x joining fragments, 3x rim fragments of different pots; 5x body sherds 1 with splash glaze	20cm diameter plate, internal glaze 16cm diameter, seated for lid	Medieval ?Northern Gritty Ware	Good
383	1x body sherd brown glazed stoneware 1x body sherd light blue glazed chine 1x body sherd white glazed china		19 th century	Good
401	1x fragment of strap handle, no glaze		Medieval ?Northern Gritty Ware	Good
404	2x sherds body of blackware; 1x sherd slip decorated brown glazed stoneware; 1x sherd internally slip glazed/decorated		18/19 th black coarseware 19 th century stoneware ?Staffordshire Ware	Good
446	1x fragment of body sherd, no glaze		Medieval ?Northern Gritty Ware	Good/ abraded
449	2x fragments of body sherds, 1 piece splash glazed, other green glazed		Medieval ?Northern Gritty Ware	Good
458	1x fragment ?rim, internal slip glaze decoration		?Staffordshire Ware	Good
458	3x fragments, externally green glazed body sherds		Medieval/Post- medieval	Good

Additional pottery recovered during osteological analysis

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions (mm)</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Condition</i>
149	1x black coarseware pottery 1x white china	30.5x15x4mm 16.5x13x3mm	?18/19 th century	Good
203	2 joining sherds of black coarseware	115x32x13.5mm	?19 th century	Good
259	1x brown glazed pottery	20x18x4mm	?19 th century	Good
432	1x brown glazed rim sherd	28x25x5mm	?19 th century	Good
435	1x roulette decorated stoneware	17.5x13x3mm	?1C9/20 th	Good

Clay Pipes

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions (mm)</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Condition</i>
024	1x fragment of stem	24x6, bore 2	?19 th century	Good
149	2x fragments of stem	29.5x7, bore offset 3 26x8, bore offset 2.5	?19 th century	Good
176	1x fragment of stem	33.3x7.5, bore 3	?19 th century	Good
185	1x fragment of stem	29.5x9, bore offset 3.5	?18 th century	Good
194	4x fragments of stem	14x7, bore offset 2.5 24.5x8, bore3 34x7, bore offset 2.5 38.5x9, bore 3.5	?19 th century ?19 th century ?19 th century ?18 th century	Good
234	1x fragment of stem	42x6, bore 2.5	?19 th century	Good
240	2x fragments of stem	25x9, bore offset 2.5 28x8, bore offset 2.5	?18 th century ?18 th century	Good
302	1x fragment of stem	40.5x9, bore offset 3.5	?18 th century	Good
369	1x bowl with part of stem. Small foot, no markers mark and simple decoration of a line of paired leaves along mould line of bowl	Bowl 17.5x28, stem 6.5 diameter, bore 2.5	?19 th century	Good

Glass

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions (mm)</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Condition</i>
034	1x fragment of window glass, ?float glass	35x18x1	?medieval	Poor, laminating badly
237	1x fragment of light blue window glass	22.5x14x1.5	Modern	Good
283	1x fragment of rim of vessel glass, green	19x10x2.5	Modern	Good
369	2x fragments of probably same clear glass jar	43x33x3 53x44x3	Modern	Good
240	2x fragments of stem	25x9, bore offset 2.5 28x8, bore offset 2.5	?18 th century ?18 th century	Good
333	1x fragment of window glass, appears to be corner of piece of stained glass, light blue	18.5x17x1.5	?post-medieval	Fair/Poor
365	1x fragment green window glass, float glass. ?stained window	50.5x25x3	?18 th century	Good
458	1x fragment of window glass, appears to have been cut to forma square or diamond ?float glass	25.5x24.5x2	?medieval	Poor, laminating

Architectural Stone

<i>Stone No. or Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Max Dimensions (mm)</i>	<i>Condition</i>
6	Sandstone	Part of side of louvered opening for a belfry ?C12-14 th	420x900x350	Good
7	Sandstone	Part of mullion of louvered opening for a belfry ?C12-14 th	400x251x270	Good
8	Sandstone	?pillar fragment	700x450x550	Good
9	Sandstone	Part of head of a central hexagonal column from a louvered opening for a belfry ?C12-14 th	400x570x340	Good
11	Sandstone	Part of a central hexagonal column from a louvered opening for a belfry ?C12-14 th	190x460x180	Good
<i>Stone No. or Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Max Dimensions (mm)</i>	<i>Condition</i>
12	Sandstone	Part of head of a from ?blind arcade or ?bas relief cross	420x490x160	Good
13	Sandstone	Part of side of louvered opening for a belfry ?C12-14 th	470x270x270	Good
14	Sandstone	Part of side of louvered opening for a belfry ?C12-14 th	370x230x350	Good
15	Gritstone	Basal door pivot for doors to hearse house C18/19 th	350x270x200	Good
23	Sandstone	?window mullion	Not accessible	Good
24	Sandstone	?piscinea	Not accessible	Good
25/377	Sandstone	RF no. 111. Possibly an architectural fragment recovered from grave backfill.	310x50x200	Good

Grave Markers

<i>Stone No.</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions (mm)</i>	<i>Condition</i>
1	Sandstone	Part of cross marked slab, either steps or underside of arms of cross	305x560x150	Good
2	Sandstone	Section of mid shaft of cross marked slab with sword pommel/shears/key	450x220x150	Good
3	Sandstone	Section of mid shaft of cross	230x520x200	Good
4	Sandstone	Part of right hand arm of cross slab	240x550x200	Good
5	Sandstone	Part of left hand arm of cross slab	230x550x200	Good
10	Sandstone	Part of triangular mount of cross base C15-16 th	400x450x200	Good
16	Sandstone	Base of cross slab re-used in later grave, joins to stone 17, C12 th	350x at least 150x?	Good
17	Sandstone	Top of cross slab re-used in later grave, joins to stone 16, C12 th	370x at least 270x?	Good
18	Sandstone	Base of cross slab re-used in later grave, joins to stone 19, C12 th	350x at least 120x?	Good
19	Sandstone	Top of cross slab re-used in later grave, joins to stone 18, C12 th	350x at least 140x?	Good
20	Sandstone	Incomplete simple cross paté slab re-used in wall of ringing chamber C12 th	390x1540x?	Good
21	Unknown	Incomplete simple cross paté re-used in NE exterior corner of bell tower C12 th	Not accessible	Good
22	Unknown	Part of cross marked slab, either steps or underside of arms of cross	Not accessible	Good

Other

<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions (mm)</i>	<i>Condition</i>
182	Slate	Fragment of slate pencil	26x5.5	Good
288	Slate	Fragment of roof slate	45x90x7	Good
337	Flint	Probably part of the reduction sequence from a core.	26x21x10	Good
339	?horse hair	Wig from burial		Fair
365	?chalk	Truncated triangular shaped piece of chalk, very like a tailors chalk but for masonry?	64x44x11	Good

Breast Plates

<i>Context</i>	<i>RF No.</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions width x length x thickness Max. (mm)</i>	<i>Condition</i>
101	22	Copper alloy, with lettering in white paint	Slightly trapezoid rectangular shape coming to a point in the centre of the top and bottom edges, foliate corners containing fleur-de-lys style decoration, raised margin around edge. Roland Marjerison Died 4 th December 1895 Aged 10 Months	200x260x1	Good/fair
119	25	Copper alloy, possibly zinc or tin plated with lettering in black paint	Pressed plate, slightly trapezoid rectangular with fleur-de-lys corners. Mathew Marjerison Died 25 th February 1890 Aged 38 Years	315x395x2	Poor
121	26	Copper alloy, possibly zinc or tin plated with lettering in black paint	Slightly trapezoid rectangular shape coming to a point in the centre of the top and bottom edges, fleur-de-lys corners, decorated margin around edge and engraved band across top third. John Marjerison Died ?27 th February ???? Aged 25 Years	320x400x0.5	V poor
130	41	Copper alloy, with lettering in black or brown paint	Pressed plate, shield shaped. George Lister Died July 19 th 1882 Aged 66 Years	260x380x0.5	Fair/good
224	63	Copper alloy, with lettering in black or brown paint	Pressed plate, shield shaped. David Lister Died 16 th April 1888 Aged 84 Years	300x370x0.5	Poor/fair
238	124	Copper alloy, zinc or tin plated with lettering in black paint	Pressed plate, shield shaped with decorated edges. [unreadable]beth [unreadable]emaine Died ? April 1888 49 years	250x290x2	V poor

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<i>Context</i>	<i>RF No.</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions width x length x thickness Max. (mm)</i>	<i>Condition</i>
299	89	Iron	Pressed plate, oval, too decayed to read. From the location of the grave of Joseph Darnbrook	370x290x1.5	V poor
307	90	Iron	Pressed plate, oval, too decayed to read From the location of the grave of Mary Darnbrook	350x300x3	V poor
309	97	Copper alloy, zinc or tin plated with lettering in black paint	Pressed plate, shield shaped with elaborately decorated edges and relief band across the top third. Mary Dickenson Died 6 th March 1888 Aged 66 years	340x280x2.5	Poor
324	94	Copper alloy with lettering in black paint	Pressed plate, slightly trapezoid rectangular with raised margin. Grace Hutton Born 23 rd November 1847 Died 3 rd April 1921	320x420x1	Poor
339	98	Copper alloy, with lettering in black or brown paint	Pressed plate, shield shaped. [unreadable] 11 th February 1884 [unreadable] From the location of Richard Gill's headstone	250x370x1	V poor
360	126	Copper alloy, with lettering in black or brown paint	Pressed plate, shield shaped. Gill Wigglesworth Died 24 th April 1886 Aged 67 Years	250x370x1	Fair/good
363	128	Copper alloy, with lettering in black or brown paint	Pressed plate, shield shaped. Sarah Gill Died November 15 th 1889 Aged 54 Years	300x370x0.5	Fair/good
366	125	Copper alloy, with lettering in black paint	Slightly trapezoid rectangular shape coming to a point in the centre of the top and bottom edges, fleur-de-lys corners, decorated margin around edge and engraved band across top third. John Renton Newsome Died 3 rd February 1892 Aged 76 years	290x400x0.5	Poor/Fair
378	110	Copper alloy, with lettering in black paint	Slightly trapezoid rectangular shape coming to a point in the centre of the top and bottom edges, fleur-de-lys corners, Elina Wigglesworth Died 27 th February 1895 Aged 34 years	300x400x1	Poor/Fair
407	127	Copper alloy, with lettering in black or brown paint	Pressed plate, shield shaped. Richard Gill Died May 18 th 1883 Aged 78 Years	300x370x0.5	Poor/fair
?	?	Copper alloy, with lettering in	Pressed plate, shield shaped. Too corded to read	300x250x1	V poor

		black or brown paint			
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Coffin Handles

Nine basic different types of coffin handle were identified and within these nine main types up to five sub-types were also recognised. Further research into handles found on other dated sites and contemporary catalogues would be required to establish the possible manufactures and dates. The handles from [100] had the number 158582 cast in the rear of them, this could be a patent number. The handles have been grouped as follows:

Type 1a – all iron except 316 one of which is copper alloy

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
043	5	197	1	282	1
061	3	216	2	285	1
069	1	222	1	289	2
083	6	228	3	292	1
087	6	237	1	294	1
132	3	243	3	316	2 iron & 1 copper alloy
144	3	246	1	328	3
158	5	249	3	330	1
164	7	264	2	333	3
167	3	276	2	347	2
191	2	278	1	356	6
194	5	279	1	369	4
				383	7

Type 1b – iron

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
141	3
278	1
318	8

Type 2 – iron ?tin/zinc plated

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
065	1
176	8
440	9

Type 3a – iron ?tin/zinc plate

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
083	8

Type 3b – iron ?tin/zinc plated

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
137	6

Type 3c – iron ?tin/zinc plated

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
137	4

Type 3d – iron ?tin/zinc plated

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
084	5
312	5

Type 3e – iron ?tin/zinc plated

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
088	8

Type 4a – iron handle on copper plate

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
097	8
131	8
135	1
192	7
194	8
219	7
246	1
350	1

Type 4c – iron tin/zinc plated

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
121	2
122	7
135	1
309	5

Type 4b – copper alloy

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
224	8
234	8
359	8
416	3

Type 5 – iron

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
173	8

Type 6a – iron ?tin/zinc plated

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
118	5
119	2

Type 6b – copper alloy

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
362	8

Type 6c – iron ?tin/zinc plated

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
155	7

Type 6d – iron ?tin/zinc plated

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
146	8
318	4

Type 7 – copper alloy

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
324	6
339	2

Type 8a – copper alloy ?tin/zinc plated

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
185	8
237	8

Type 8b – copper alloy

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
100	8

Type 8c – copper alloy ?gilded

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
377	8

Type 8d – copper alloy

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
366	8

Type 8e – iron

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
141	8

Type 8f – iron

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
182	5

Type 9a – iron

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
115	7
116	1

Type 9b – iron

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
152	8

Type 9c – iron

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
307	8

Type 9d – iron

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of handles</i>
179	8

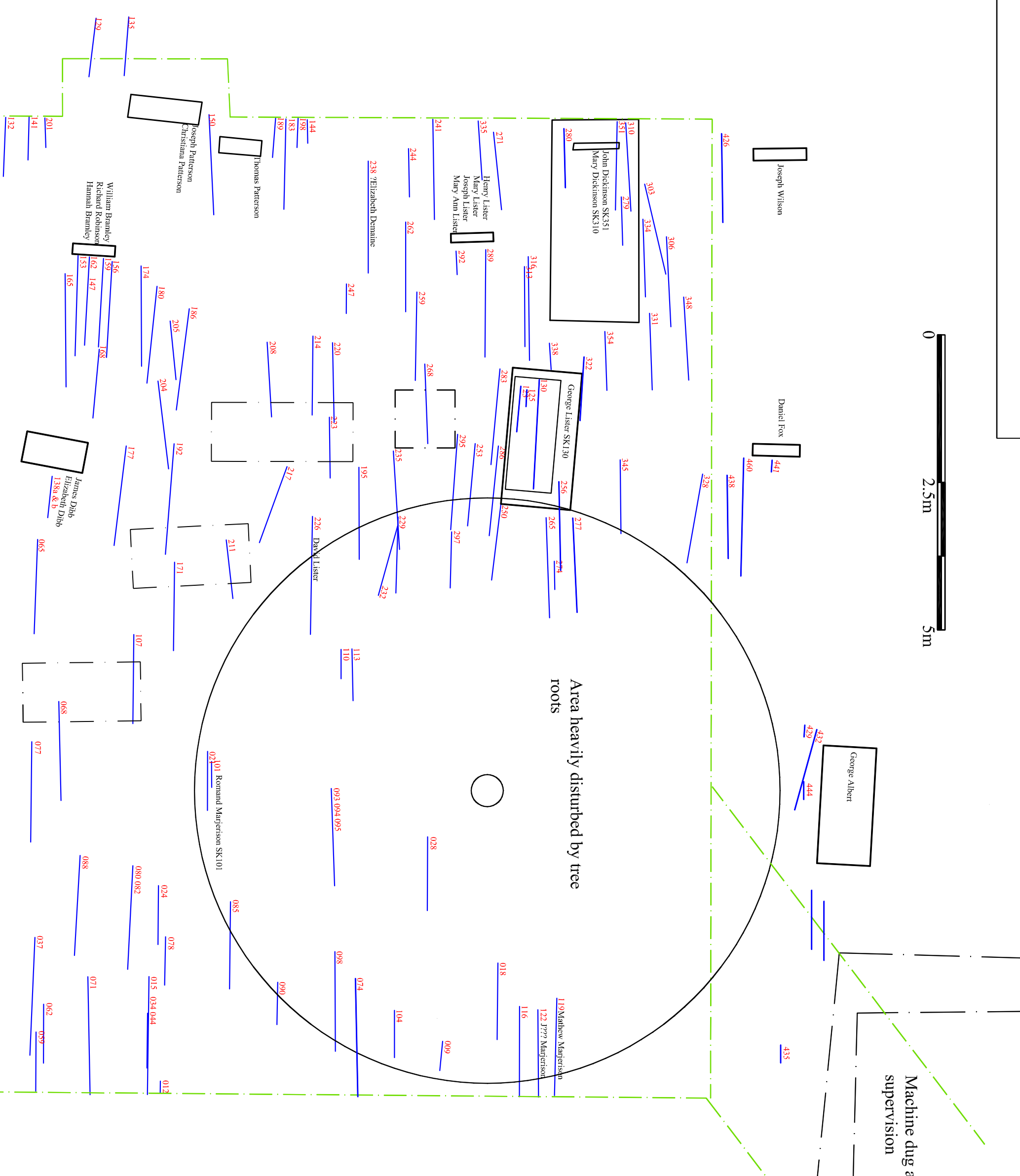
Additional coffin handles etc. recovered during osteological analysis

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions (mm)</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Condition</i>
278	2x coffin handles, probably child's coffin	Type 1a – 59.5x7.5mm Type 1b – 79x11mm (complete)	?19 th century	Poor/fair
279	1x coffin handle, probably child's coffin	?Type 1a – 82x?	?19 th century	Poor
294	Coffin handle, probably child's coffin	Type 1a – 54x5mm	?19 th century	Poor
307	Iron frag, possibly part of coffin decoration	21x18x1.5mm	?19 th century	Poor

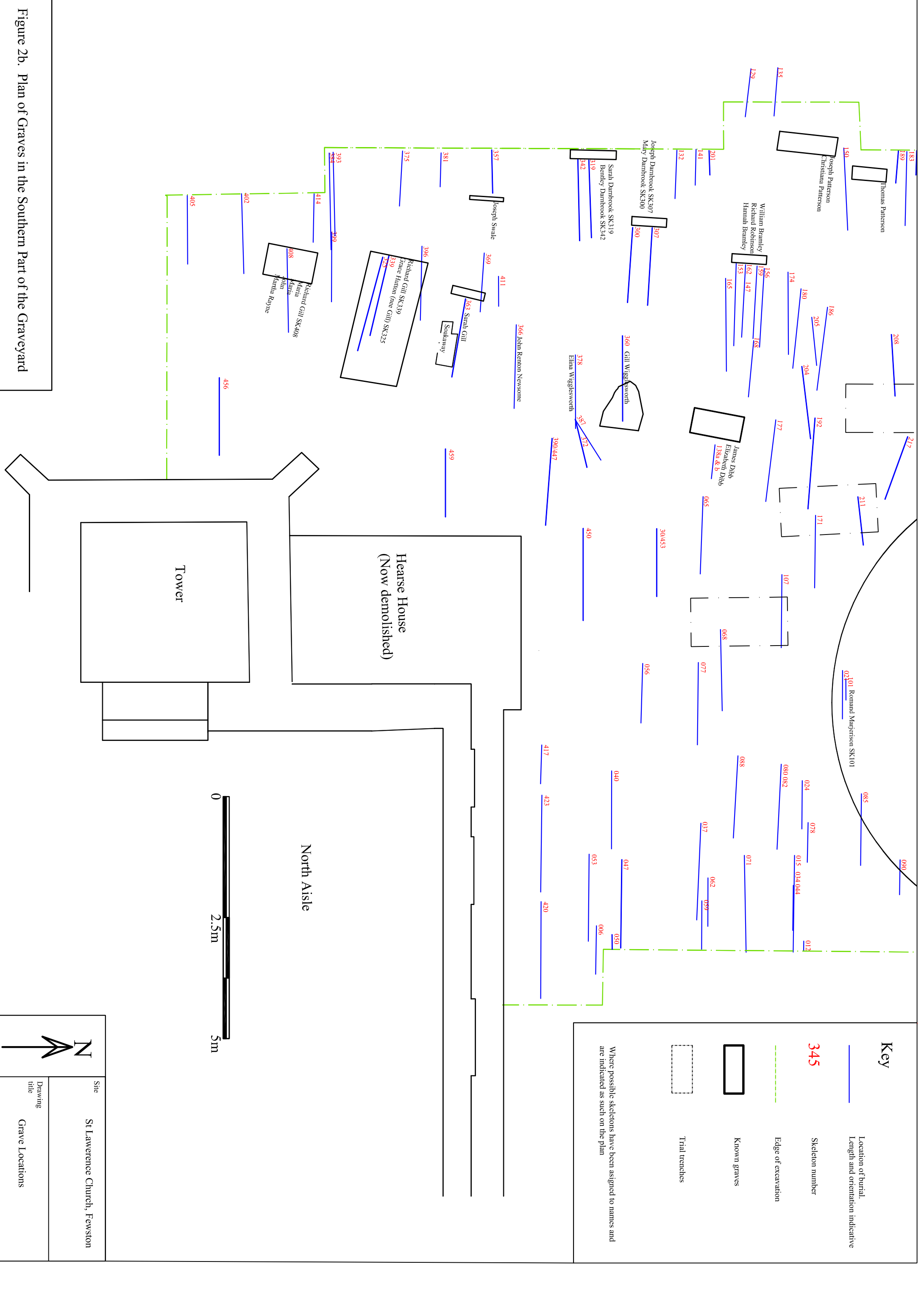
Additional finds recovered during osteological analysis

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions (mm)</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Condition</i>
119	Possible flowers from grave		?19 th century	Fair
122	Textile fragment	25x16x1mm	?19 th century	Poor
138a&b	Mineralised textile fragments	37x35x5mm	?19 th century	Poor/fair
186	Textile and possible flowers from grave	44x15x1mm	?19 th century	Poor
339	Leaves from flowers in grave?		?19 th century	Poor

Figure 2a. Plan of Graves in the northern part of the Graveyard



<p>Site</p> <p>St Lawrence Church, Fewston</p>	<p>Drawing title</p> <p>Grave Locations</p>
	<p>North arrow</p>



Key

- Location of burial. Length and orientation indicative
- 345 Skeleton number
- - - Edge of excavation
- Known graves
- Trial trenches

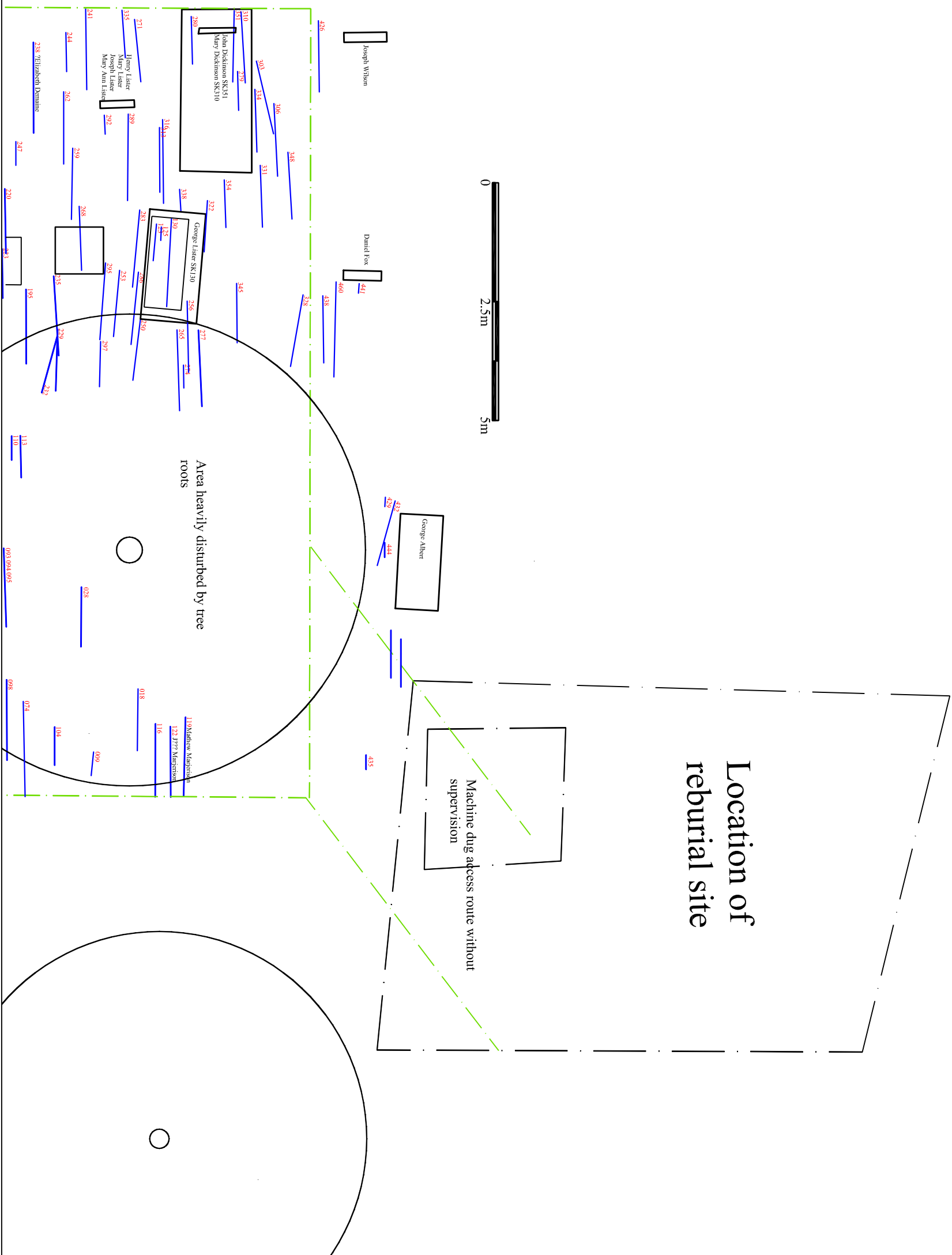
Where possible skeletons have been assigned to names and are indicated as such on the plan

Figure 2b. Plan of Graves in the Southern Part of the Graveyard

Site
St Lawrence Church, Fewston

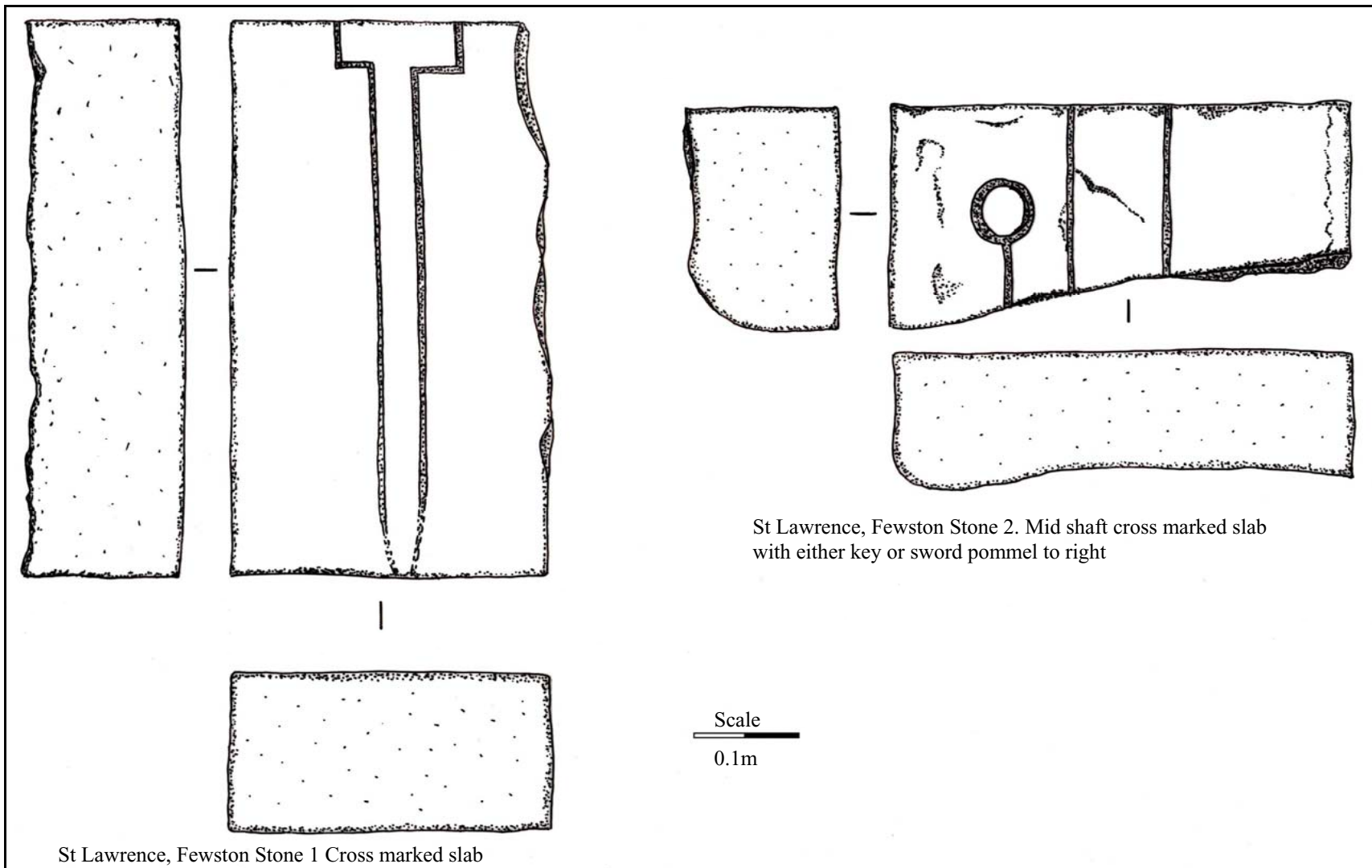
Drawing title
Grave Locations

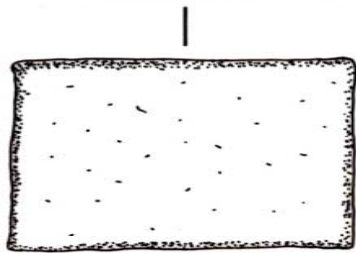
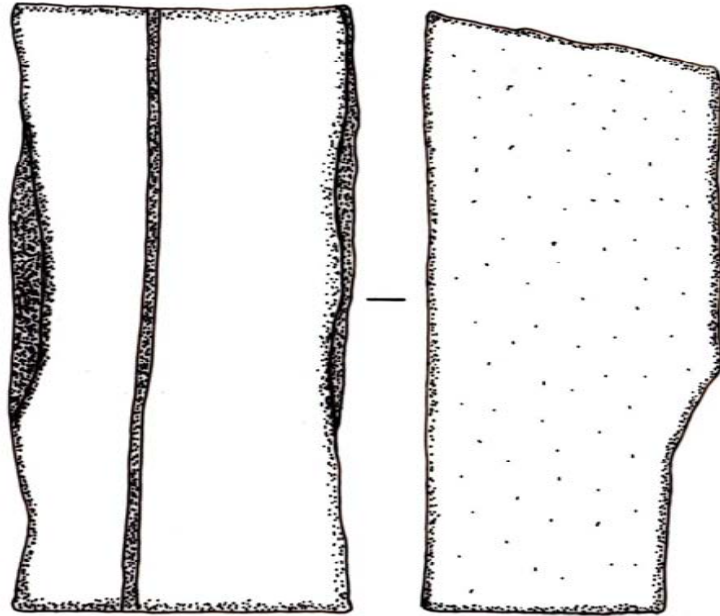
Figure 3. Location of Reburial Trench



Key	
	Location of burial. Length and orientation indicative
345	Skeleton number
	Edge of excavation
	Known graves
	Trial trenches
	Area of reburial
Where possible skeletons have been assigned to names and are indicated as such on the plan	

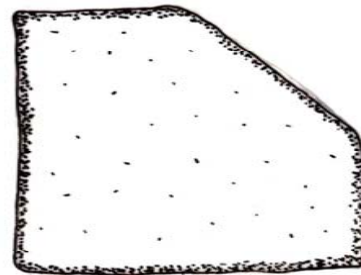
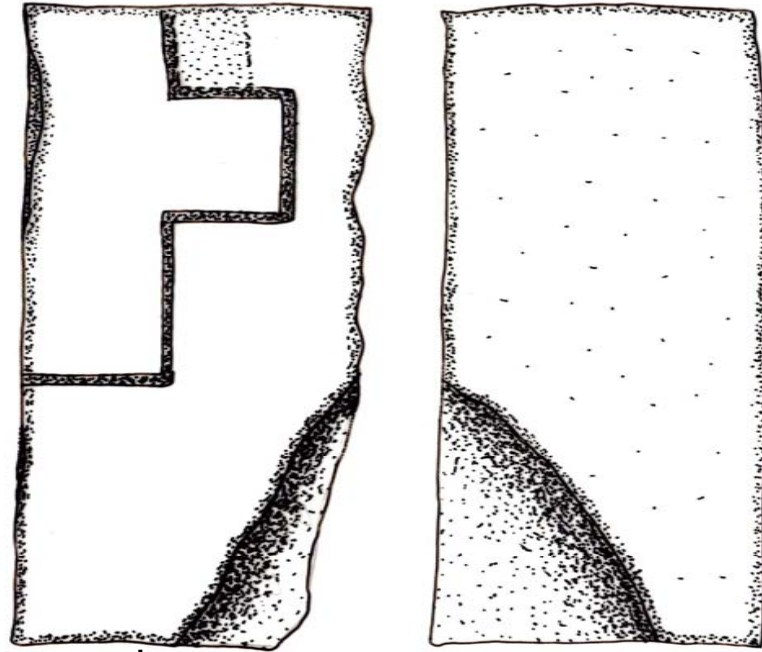
Site	St Lawrence Church, Fewston
Drawing title	Reburial location



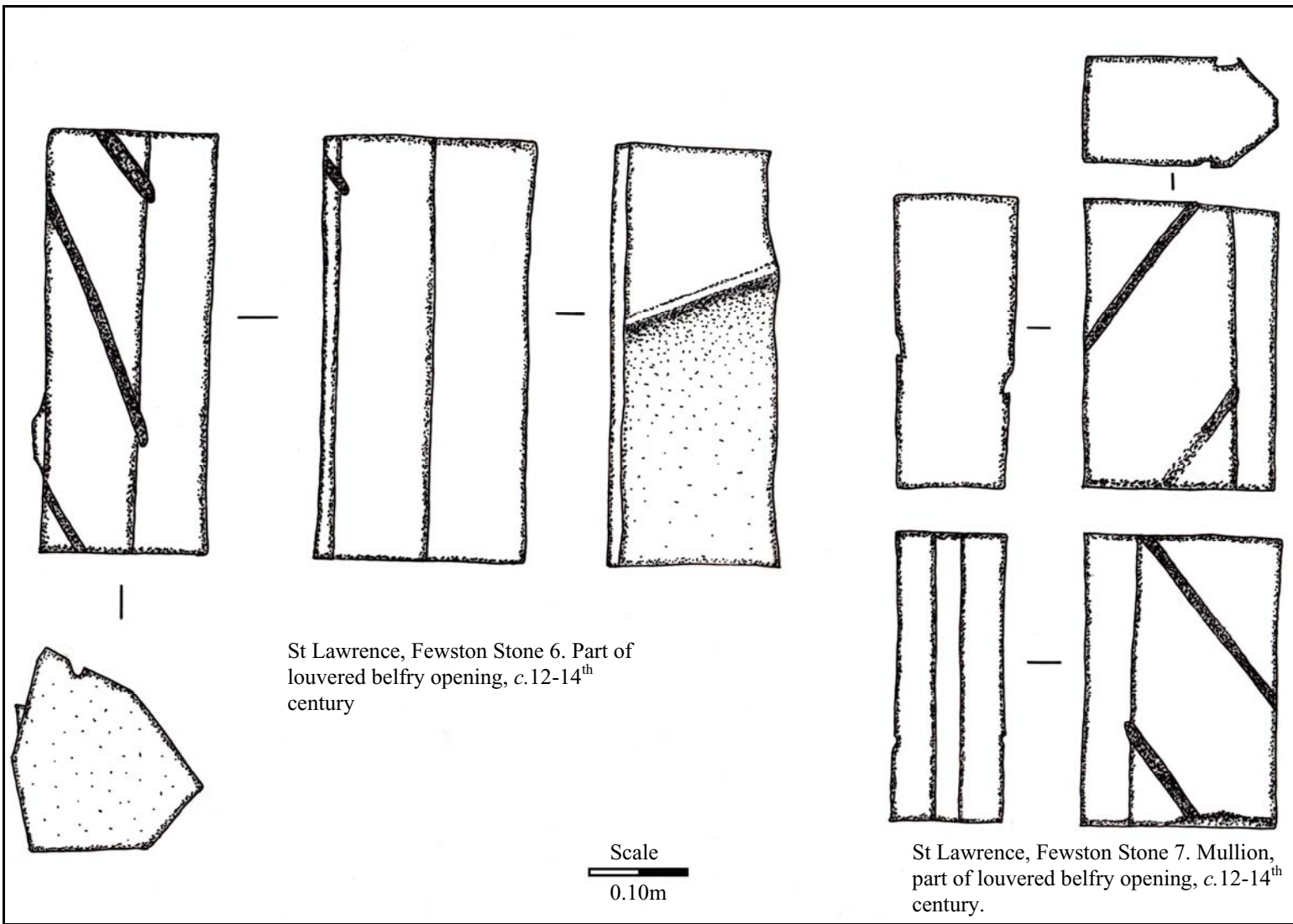


Scale
0.10m

St Lawrence, Fewston Stone 3. One side of mid shaft cross marked slab

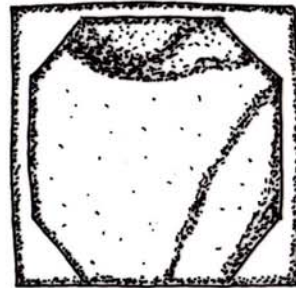
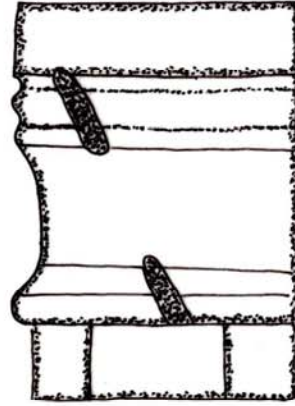
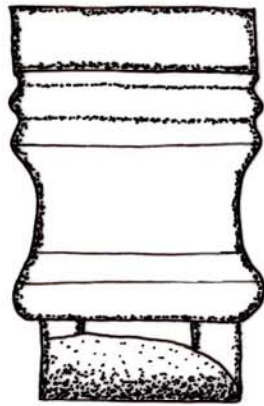
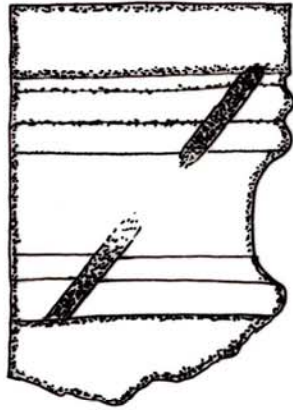


St Lawrence, Fewston Stone 4. Head of cross on cross marked slab

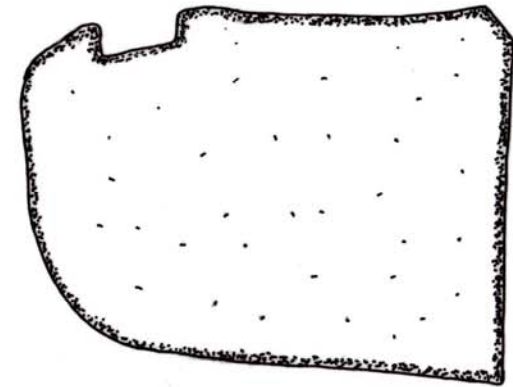
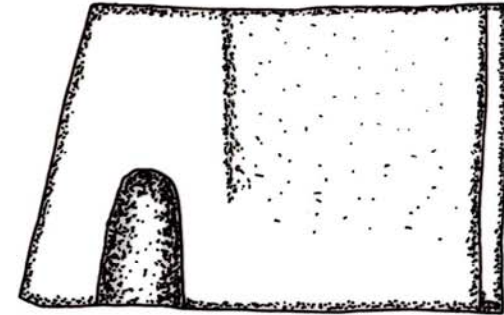


St Lawrence, Fewston Stone 6. Part of louvered belfry opening, c.12-14th century

St Lawrence, Fewston Stone 7. Mullion, part of louvered belfry opening, c.12-14th century.



St Lawrence, Fewston Stone 8. Possible column fragment.

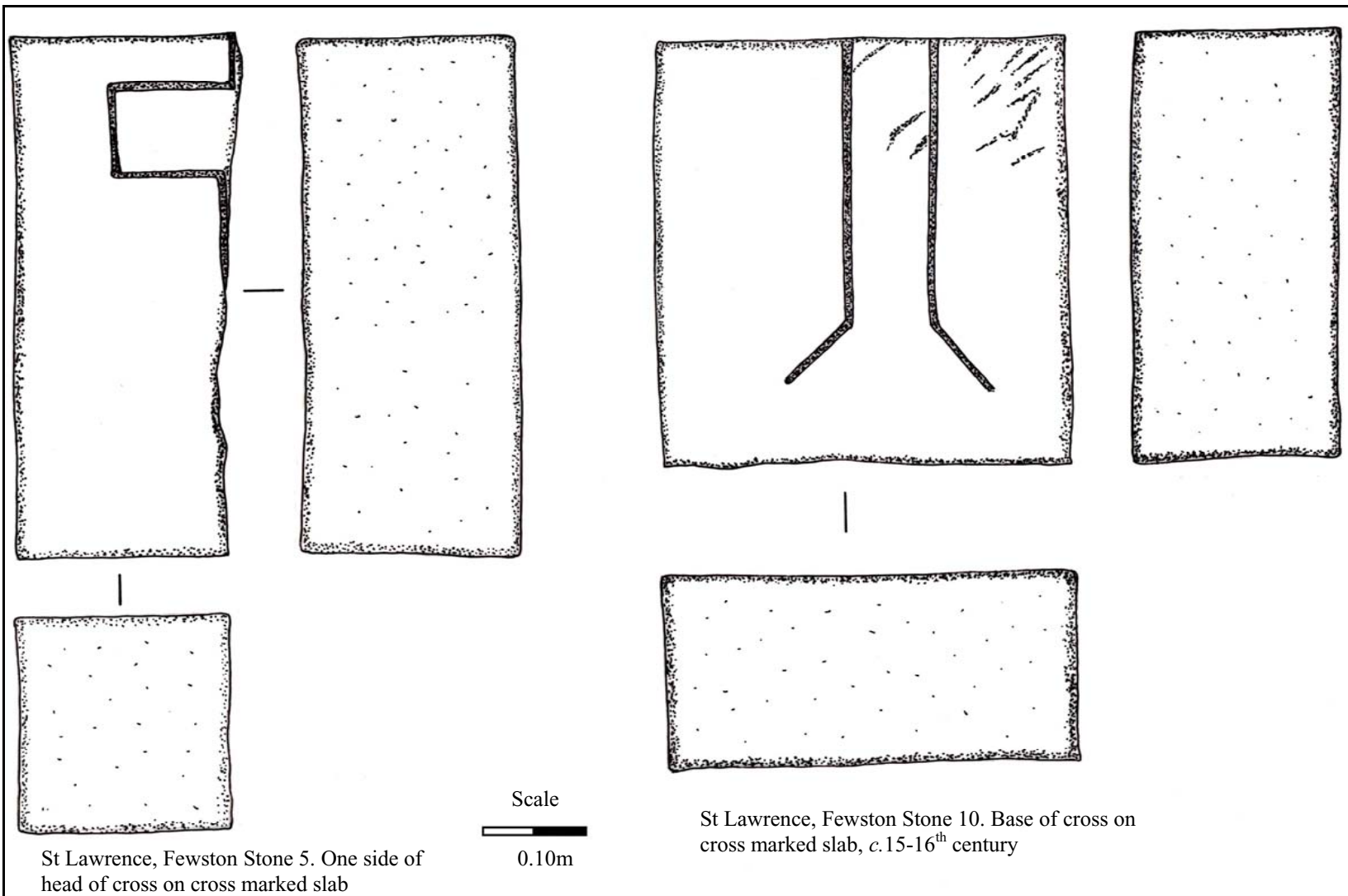


St Lawrence, Fewston Stone 9. Part of central column of louvered belfry opening, c.12-14th century

Scale

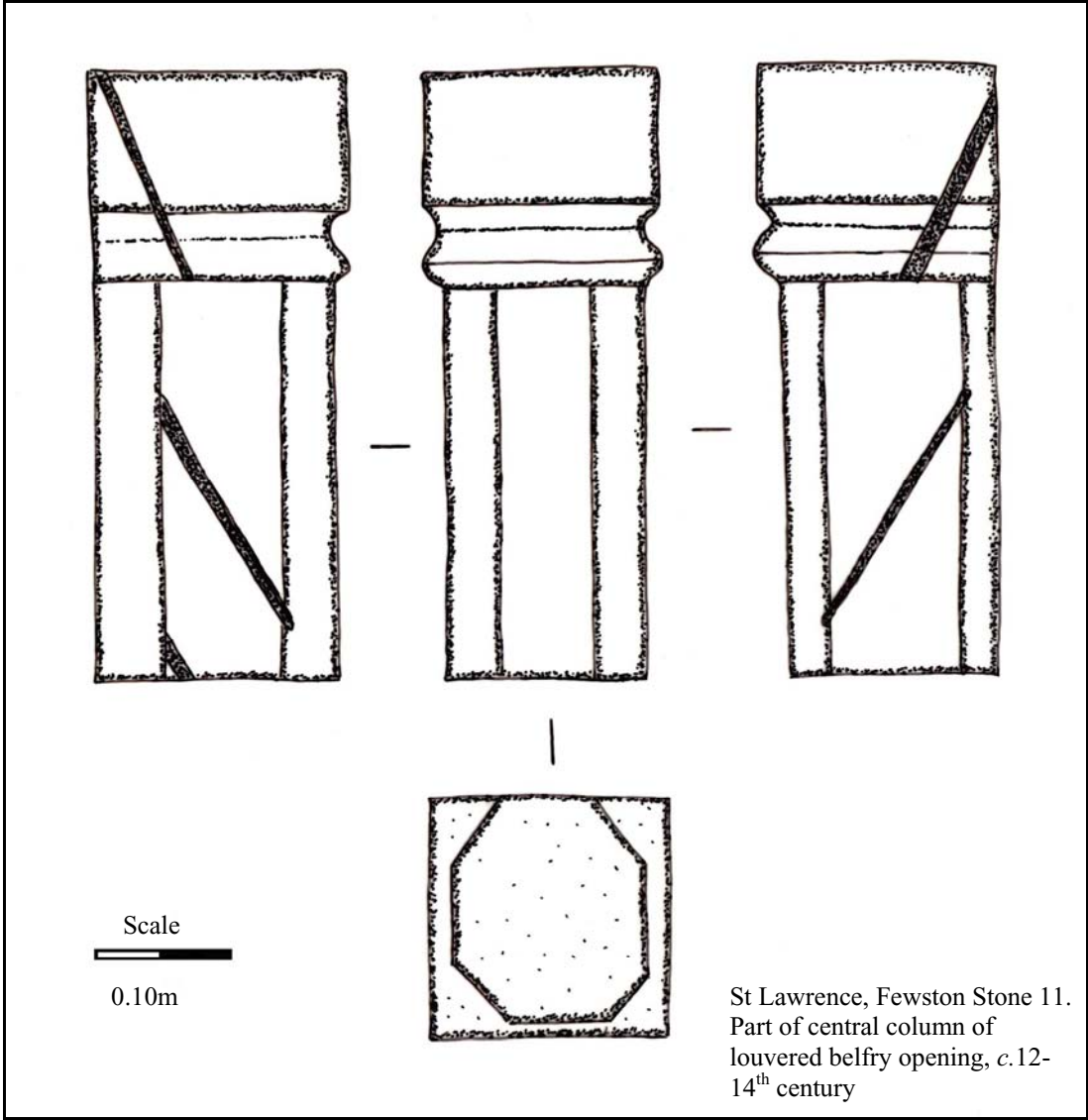


0.10m

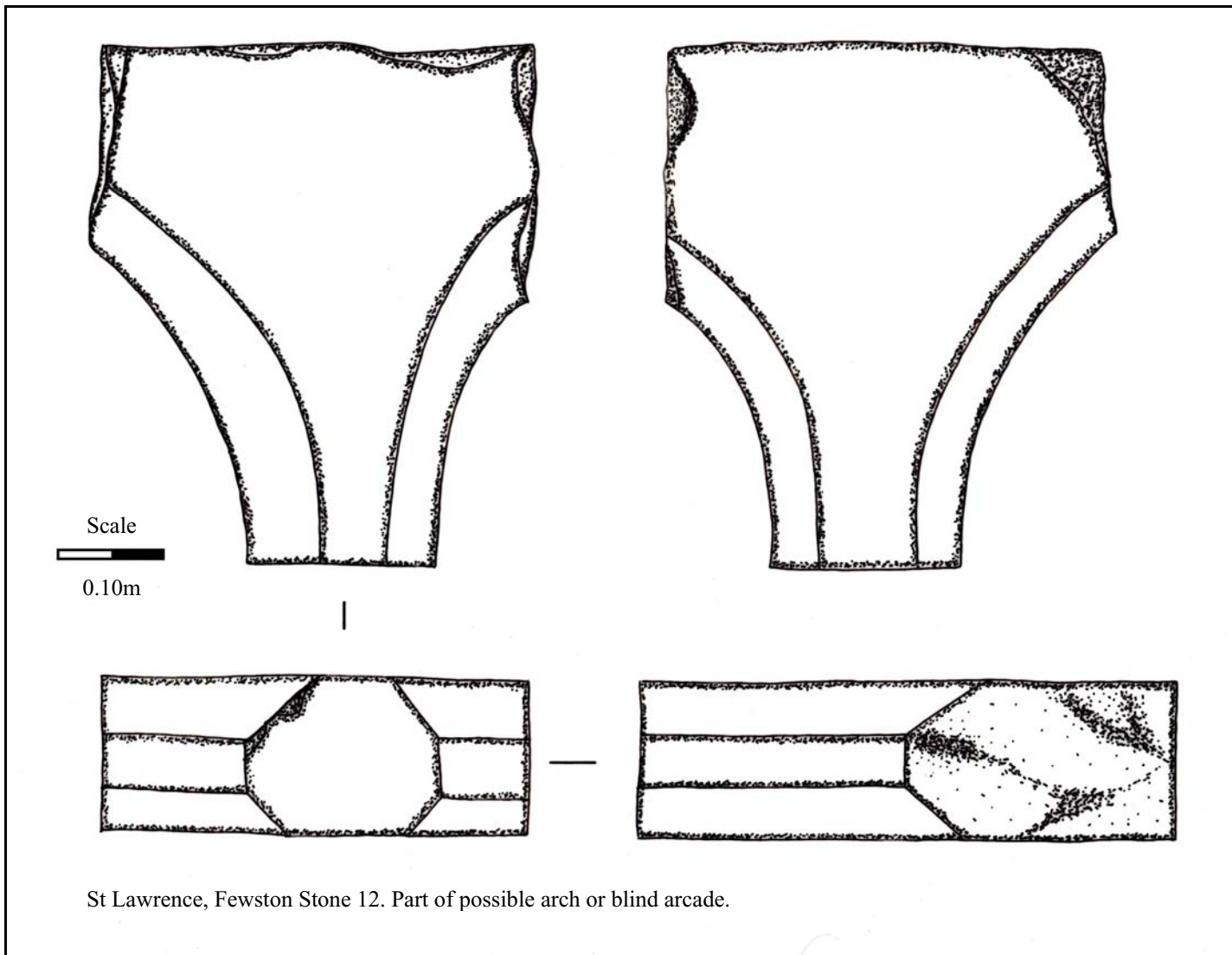


St Lawrence, Fewston Stone 5. One side of head of cross on cross marked slab

St Lawrence, Fewston Stone 10. Base of cross on cross marked slab, c. 15-16th century

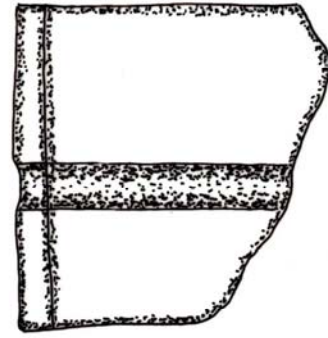
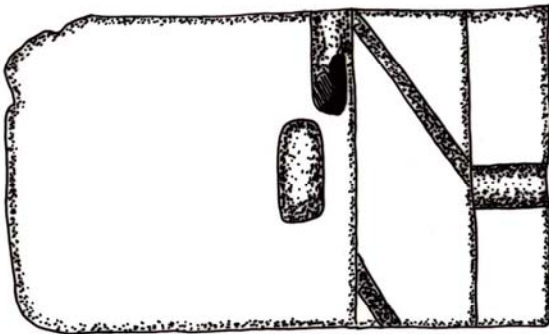
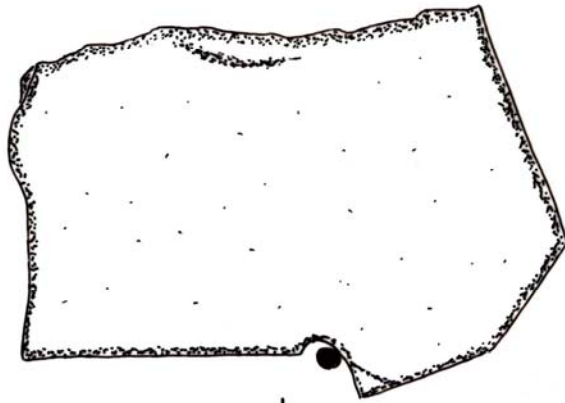


St Lawrence, Fewston Stone 11.
Part of central column of
louvered belfry opening, c. 12-
14th century



St Lawrence, Fewston Stone 12. Part of possible arch or blind arcade.

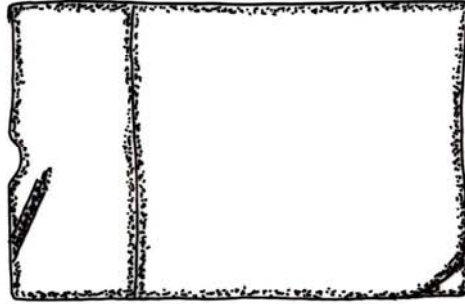
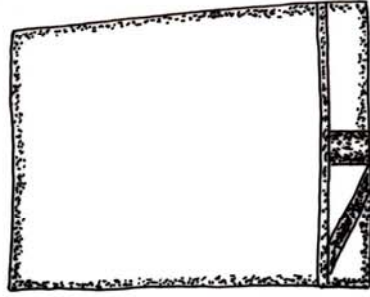
St Lawrence, Fewston Stone 11.
Part of louvered belfry opening,
c.12-14th century



Scale

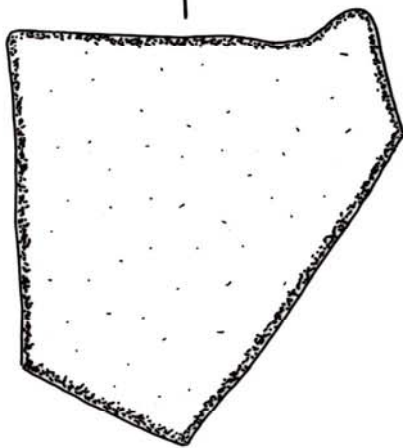


0.10m



St Lawrence, Fewston Stone 14.
Part of louvered belfry opening,
c. 12-14th century

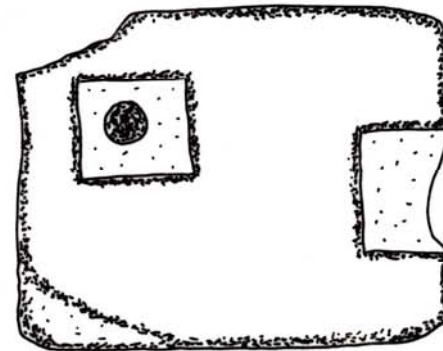
St Lawrence, Fewston Stone 25, context
377 RF111. Architectural fragment.



Scale




0.10m

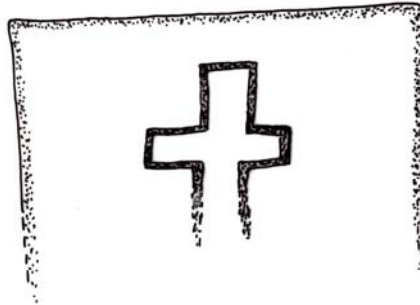


St Lawrence, Fewston Stone 15. ?18th century door pivot.



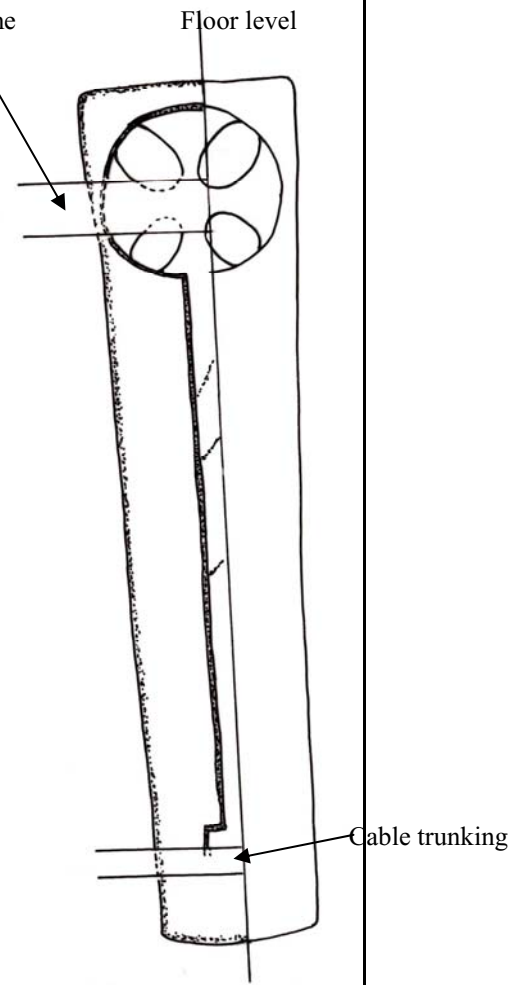
St Lawrence, Fewston Stones 16&17.
Cross marked slab reused in tomb of
John Brerey, c.12th century


Scale

0.10m

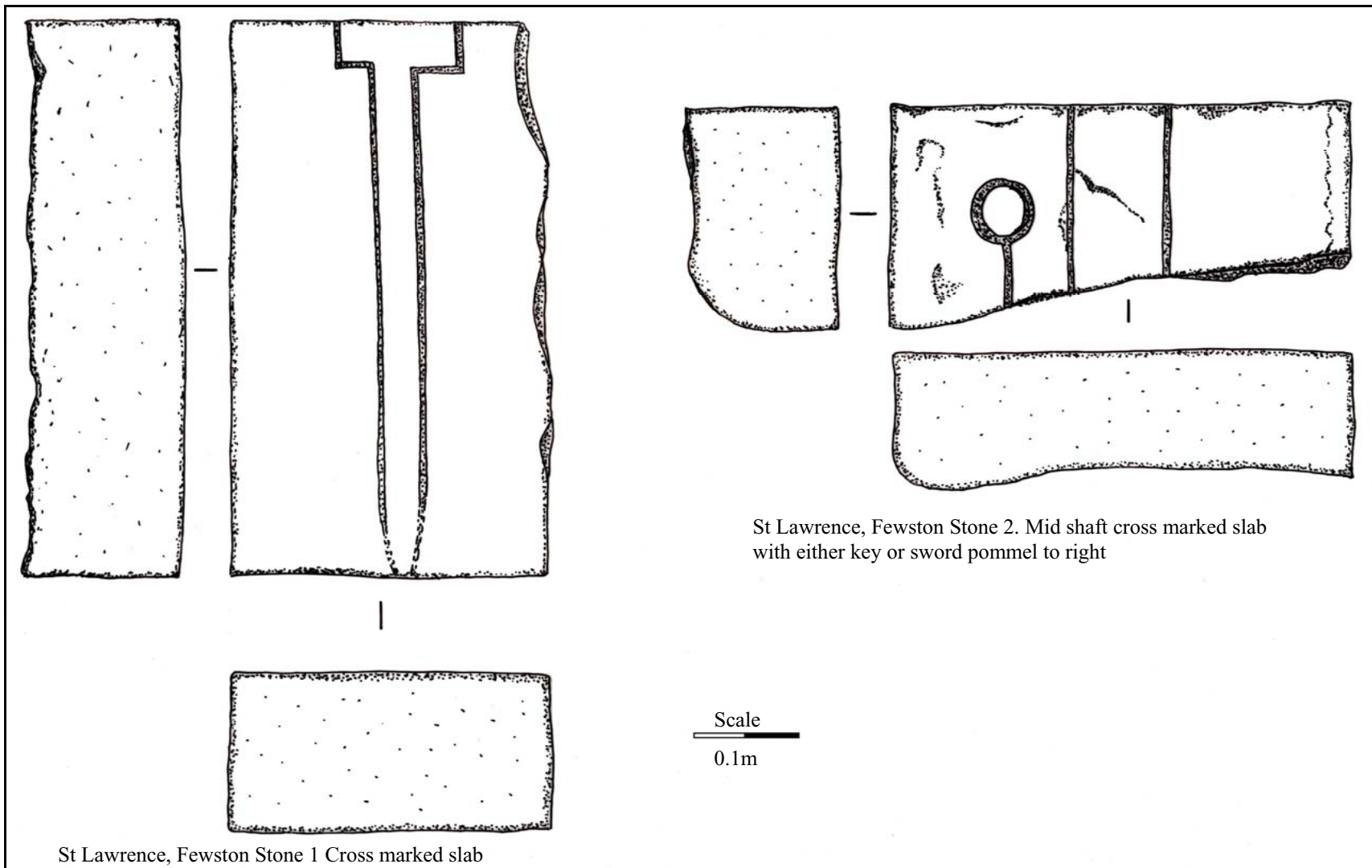


St Lawrence, Fewston Stones 18&19.
Cross marked slab reused in tomb of
John Brerey, c.12th century

St Lawrence, Fewston Stone 20. Cross
marked slab in ringing chamber, c.12th
century



Scale

0.20m



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