EXTERNAL DRAINAGE WORKS, ST CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, CRAYKE, NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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

Archive

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Author Ed Dennison & Katie Keefe

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

On behalf of

St Cuthbert's PCC
c/o Revd Ian Kitchen
The Rectory
Church Hill
Crayke
North Yorkshire YO61 4TA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In November 2010, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by St Cuthbert's Parochial Church Council (PCC), through the church architect, Peter Pace, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with external drainage works at St Cuthbert's Church, Crayke, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 56036 70655 centred) The archaeological work was made a condition of a Diocesan Faculty, issued by the Diocese of York on 1st November 2010

The archaeological work took place in January 2012 Little of interest was observed in Trench 1, which ran around the west side of the north aisle and west tower, although three sherds of late 13th-mid 15th century Hambleton ware, all from one vessel, were recovered from the subsoil

Six human burials were identified in Trench 2, four having to be excavated as they lay within the ground required for the new 'Trench Arch' drainage system Two of the burials were adult males and two were adult females Unfortunately, none were associated with any coffins or grave goods, and so it was not possible to date them accurately Neither was it possible to establish any direct stratigraphic relationships between them Nevertheless, the fact that they all lay at approximately the same depth, were aligned east-west with the heads at the west, and there was no or very little intercutting of graves, probably implies that they are all of the same date The burials lie at a different angle to other Anglo-Saxon burials uncovered to the east of the churchyard, and so it is thought that they are late medieval in date and associated with the existing 15th century church

1 INTRODUCTION

1 1 In November 2010, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by St Cuthbert's Parochial Church Council (PCC), through the church architect, Peter Pace, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with external drainage works at St Cuthbert's Church, Crayke, North Yorkshire (**NGR** SE 56036 70655 centred) The archaeological work was made a condition of a Diocesan Faculty, issued by the Diocese of York on 1st November 2010

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

2 1 St Cuthbert's Church lies on the northern edge of the village of Crayke, adjacent to Crake Castle, a motte and bailey and later stone castle of the Bishops of Durham (see figure 2) Crayke village itself lies c 3km to the east of Easingwold and c 15km north of York The site lies at c 115m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) (see figure 1)

3 METHODOLOGY

3 1 The archaeological recording was defined by a 'Written Scheme of Investigation' produced by EDAS prior to the start of works (see Appendix 2) Other general advice produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (IFA 1999), by English Heritage/Church of England in relation to the treatment of human remains (EH/CoE 2005), and by the Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists in relation to work in churchyards (ADCA 2004) was also followed

3 2 The aim of the work was to monitor the groundworks (topsoil stripping and excavation of drainage trenches), in order to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth and significance of any archaeological features which might be present and which might be damaged by the development All excavated material was also visually inspected for any finds

3 3 The watching brief was carried out over three days, from 30th January 2012 to 1st February 2012 The groundworks comprised two trenches (see figure 4) Trench 1 measured 16 25m long, 0 40m wide and up to 0 50m deep, and was excavated around the north aisle and west tower to take a new water pipe and electricity cable Trench 2 measured 11 0m long, 1 6m wide and 0 82m deep (113 24m AOD) and was excavated 1 2m to the north of, and parallel to, the north aisle, this was for a new 'Trench Arch' drainage system Trench 1 was excavated by hand by the contractors For Trench 2, a mechanical JCB excavator with a toothless bucket was used to strip off the grass and topsoil, and the removal of subsoil was halted when human burials were revealed Subsequent excavation of the burials was carried out by the archaeologists, and once these had been recorded, lifted and bagged (individual burials kept separate), and the surrounding area cleared of archaeology, mechanical excavation was resumed until the required depth was reached or further archaeology was encountered In all, four human burials were disturbed by the works, and the bones were returned to the church authorities for subsequent reburial

3 4 Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e g a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual three digit context number and detailed information was recorded on pro *forma* context sheets A total of 21

archaeological contexts were recorded (see Appendix 1), which are referred to in the following text as three figure numbers (e g 102) In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropnate The positions of the monitored groundworks were marked on a general site plan at 1 50 scale, with more detailed plans and a section drawing produced at scales of 1 20 and 1 10 A photographic record was maintained using a digital camera Levels were taken from an Ordnance Survey bench mark on the church tower (115 37m AOD)

3 5 In accordance with standard archaeological practice, a project archive was prepared and deposited with the Yorkshire Museum in York (EDAS site code SCC 12, Museum Accession no YORYM 2012 147)

4 OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Village

4 1 In c AD 685 the villa called Crayke and three miles of land around it were given to Saint Cuthbert by King Egfnd of Northumbna and Archbishop Theodore after he became Bishop of Lindsfarne It is assumed that Cuthbert founded a monastery at Crayke and his body rested there for four months following Norse incursions onto Lindisfarne (I'Anson 1913, 343) The final documentary reference to the monastery occurs in AD 882/883, although there is no reason to suspect that it did not survive until at least the 10th century The Domesday Book reports that Crayke had been held by Bishop Alwine as part of the See of Durham, and it mentions a church and a pnest, and an estate roughly the size of the existing pansh (Adams 1990, 33-35) The village remained part of the Bishop of Durham's lands until c 1830, and as late as 1844 it was still considered to be an outlying part of the County of Durham (I'Anson 1913, 343)

4 2 Dunng the late 11th or early 12th century, the monastic complex was replaced by a motte and bailey castle built by the Bishops of Durham The bailey formerly occupied the majonty of the top of the hill above the 100m contour line, being c 210m long (east-west) by 90m wide (north-south) It is now divided into two halves by a modern reservoir which occupies the central area The motte survives as a 2 5m high earthwork to the north of the main castle block The castle is first documented in 1195 when Bishop Hugh Pudsey stopped there whilst travelling down from Durham King John also stayed at the castle three times dunng the early 13th century, and it was visited by all three Edwards in the first half of the 14th century (Douglas-Irvine 1923, 120) Several phases of building and re-building are known to have occurred, and it is assumed that the initial timber buildings were later replaced in stone, I'Anson suggests that this may not have taken place until the late 13th or early 14th century (I'Anson 1913, 343)

4 3 As a result of its elevated position, Crayke acts as a natural vantage point and both the village and surrounding area have a long history of occupation Excavations carried out during the late 1950s revealed evidence of Romano-Bntish occupation to the north of the village (Hayes 1959, 90-100), whilst other earlier investigations south-east of Crayke Hall in 1937 uncovered Roman pottery, vanous early medieval finds including a bronze pin or pendant, a hoard of ironwork, and two fragments of an Anglian stone cross, and a medieval kiln (Sheppard 1939) (see figure 2)

4 4 Three small trenches were also dug in 1956 just outside the churchyard, with the aim of uncovenng Roman matenal Little of this matenal was found, but Trench I,

excavated immediately to the east of the present churchyard, uncovered a number of east-west aligned human skeletons (see figure 3) The skeletons were overlain by a 'humus' layer containing considerable quantities of later medieval pottery This suggested to the excavator a *terminus ante quem* of the 14th century, but he did not attempt to assess the skeleton's significance, other than to suggest that they might be part of a formerly more extensive churchyard, part of a monastic cemetery, or the bodies of plague victims (Hildyard 1959)

4 5 In an attempt to provide more information on the potential cemetery, a further archaeological trench was excavated in 1983 just to the east of the 1956 trench, to the north-east of the church (Adams 1990, 36-39) (see figure 3) This uncovered further burials and established that the cemetery was earlier than the mid 13th-mid 14th century, radiocarbon dating of one of the skeletons provided a date range of AD 770-1020 The cemetery, which is named Castle Garth cemetery and which is likely to represent just one phase of burial (as indicated by the spacing and unity of alignment), probably extends into the eastern part of the present churchyard (see figure 3) It is suggested that the Castle Garth cemetery was associated with an earlier church, perhaps on the site of the present St Cuthbert's church or more likely one located on the natural slope to the south-east nearer Crayke Hall It was also suggested that the cemetery had its origins with St Cuthbert's monastery and that it went out of use soon after 1020 (Adams 1990, 42-44)

4 6 The 1983 excavations, together with a collation of all the other archaeological and documentary evidence, have been able to provide a suggested settlement sequence for the village as a whole and has examined the topography of the early medieval monastery (Adams 1990, 39-50) In summary, the monastery lay on the south-east slope of Crayke Hill with the cemetery on the hilltop and the church slightly downslope Sometime after AD 883 the monastery was abandoned, and the landscape was subsequently reorganised A village with a triangular green was laid out, with an open field system, the former monastic cemetery lay within part of the North Field In the pre-Conquest period a church (the present St Cuthbert's) and hall were inserted into the North Field, and the rest of the field was divided into two Further subdivision of the field followed, together with the extension of the churchyard to the north and south, the infilling of the triangular green, and the subsequent planned expansion of the village along Brandsby Street

The Church

4 7 Adams suggests that a post-monastic church was inserted into the former North Field in the period 'before 1086 to before 1250-1350' (Adams 1990, 41) However, the present church dates to the 15th century This implies that there was an earlier church on the same site, and this is probably the church that is mentioned in the Domesday Book No above ground evidence for this church survives, apart from a medieval kingpost bellframe which has been reused in the present structure, this implies that the earlier church had a tower and the remains of semi-circular stonework under the chancel floor suggests it had an apsidal east end (Haslam 2007)

4 8 St Cuthbert's church comprises a nave, chancel and west tower, north aisle and south porch Information in the church says that it was built in 1436, but this refers to a will which records 20d being left for the 'new work to the church' The chancel, nave and west tower are all of 15th century date (Douglas-Irvine 1923) The exterior of the church is faced in ashlar and is finished throughout with embattled parapets and pinnacles at the angles of the building

4 9 The chancel is lit by a three-light east window with cusped heads under a depressed arch, and there are three two-light windows of similar character in the side walls, one in the north and two in the south wall Between the latter is a small doorway The chancel is covered with a 15th century tie-beam roof in three bays with curved supports against the walls, springing from moulded wood corbels The chancel arch, of the same date, is formed of two chamfered orders dying into plain square responds Across the arch is a 15th century rood screen of oak having a doorway with cusped and carved head and the sides divided by mullions into five compartments with tracened heads The beam has a plain hollow on each side, but the screen is generally more enriched on the eastern face

4 10 The nave is similar in character and date to the chancel, and is lit by two-light windows with depressed heads The three bay north aisle is an addition of 1865 but a considerable quantity of the old materials, including some of the windows, were apparently reinserted in the new wall The nave roof of five bays is contemporary with the building, and it is also of the low pitched tie-beam type with curved supports The font is also 15th century in date, and it has an octagonal bowl and stem with a moulded base and a 17th century wooden cover The oak pewing probably dates from the 17th century - the pews are plainly panelled with moulded knobs to the bench ends - and the heptagonal pulpit is dated 1637 At the east end of the nave against the south wall are two mutilated recumbent stone figures, male and female, dating from the later part of the 16th century, they probably represent Sir John Gibson and his first wife Mary (or Margaret) Woodhall who both died between 1584 and 1590

4 11 The 15th century west tower is three stages high, with diagonal buttresses and an embattled parapet with pinnacles at the angles The lowest stage is pierced by a three-light tracened west window The belfry is lit by a two-light square-headed window in each face, and is approached by a vice in the north-east angle Beneath the tower are three old chests, one of which has a 17th century carved and panelled front The south porch has a depressed arch to the outer doorway, dating from the late 15th century, with an impost moulding earned along on either side as a string The south porch roof is original and the embattled parapet has a sundial dated 1732 inserted in the centre

4 12 The church is a Grade I Listed Building, first listed on 17th May 1960 The Listed Building description reads *Church C15 on earlier site North aisle 1865 Ashlar Roofs concealed Perpendicular West tower, 3-bay single-aisled nave, 2-bay chancel and south porch Two-stage tower has 3-light window and 2-stage bell opening Nave and chancel 2-light elliptical windows with hood moulds, partly restored Battlements and pinnacles throughout, C19 gargoyles Plinth and buttresses with off-sets Interior tower and chancel arches double chamfered Three-light east window with glass by W Waites, pre 1852 Good low-pitch oak roofs with moulded tie beams on corbels, some replaced timbers Chancel screen, incorporated some C15 work C15 font Pulpit dated 1637 C17 pews with straight tops and knobs at each end Late C16 monument to Sir John Gibson and his wife with recumbent stone effigies Pevsner, N , Yorkshire, N Riding, 1966, p 130-1* (www imagesofengland org uk)

5 RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF

Trench 1 (see figure 4)

5 1 Within Trench 1, a very dark brown silty loam topsoil with occasional stone pebbles (100) varied in depth from 0 30m to 0 50m below ground level (BGL) (see plates 1 and 2) In places, this topsoil extended beneath the base of the trench, but in a few places it was seen to overlie a dark brown-grey clay subsoil (101) of indeterminate depth Just to the south of the north-west angled buttress of the church tower, three sherds of Hambleton ware, all from one vessel, were recovered from this subsoil (101) The sherds had an external rich even green glaze, with vertical incised wavy lines and a hand applied thin strip decoration - they were dated to the late 13th to mid 15th century (B McCluskey, OSA, pers comm)

Trench 2 (see figure 5)

5 2 In Trench 2, the same very dark brown silty loam topsoil (100) varied in depth from 0 25m to 0 30m BGL and sealed all other deposits This topsoil overlay a varying depth of dark brown-grey silty clay subsoil (101) in some areas, while in others the topsoil lay directly over the natural (102), which was a mid creamy orange sandy clay with abundant gravel and shale inclusions The subsoil (101), which in this trench most likely relates to the disturbance of the natural from the excavation of graves, was more obvious in the areas surrounding the burials The upper surface of the natural (102) varied in depth, in places it was apparent at as little as 0 24m BGL, while in others it lay at a depth of 0 70m BGL The level at which natural occurred appeared to be dependant on the concentration of burials - where no burials were recorded, in the west end of the trench, the natural was higher

5 3 In a small extension to Trench 2, which ran 1 20m north from the external wall of the north aisle to the west end of Trench 2, a linear cut was observed (103) The cut was 1 06m wide and appeared to run parallel to the aisle wall, but its length and depth could not be determined The wall of the north aisle defined the feature's southern side, and the straight sloping north edge cut through the natural (102) Its proximity to the church may suggest it is related to its construction, possibly being a foundation trench, although it could also be related to earlier attempts to improve the drainage The fill of the cut was a dark brown-grey silt clay containing frequent pieces of rubble (104)

5 4 A total of four articulated east-west aligned supine inhumations were present (SK1, SK2, SK3 and SK4) in the trench, along with a small quantity of fragmentary, disarticulated, human bone While a degree of truncation was apparent in three of the burials (109, 112 and 115), this did not obviously appear to be due to the excavation of later graves Although the burials all lay at the same general depth, it was not possible to discern a direct stratigraphic relationship between them

5 5 The westernmost burial (SK1 - 106) was located towards the west end of the trench, 0 2m north of the southern edge This burial lay at a average depth of 0 46m BGL, at 113 59m AOD The grave appeared to have been cut into the natural (102), although the east and west limits of the cut (105) were difficult to define, it was c 1 20m long by 0 37m wide The burial was a simple, extended, supine inhumation, onentated east-west, with the head to the west, this had been largely truncated and only a small piece of the left maxilla survived (see plate 3) The individual's right arm was extended along the right side of their body but later disturbance, perhaps due to the oil and electricity services running along the length

of the southern edge of the trench, had disturbed the right radius and ulna, which were no longer articulated The left arm was extended along the left side of the body and loosely flexed at the elbow, with the hand placed on the pelvis Both legs appeared to be extended, but were truncated at the proximal end of the right tibia and the proximal end of the left femur The skeletal remains represented c 75% of the original and were moderately well preserved, which was surprising considering the shallow nature of the burial, which was encountered at a depth of 0 15m below the topsoil (100) The long bones appeared to be the best preserved, with the bones of the axial skeleton surviving in a poorer and less complete condition, with only partial preservation of the ribs and vertebrae The grave was backfilled with mid brown-grey silty clay (107) containing a moderate amount of stone fragments No evidence for a coffin was found, suggesting that the individual may have been buried in a shroud

5 6 To the east of grave 105 was a second burial (SK4 - 115), located 2 6m west of the eastern end of the trench and 0 35m north of the southern edge The grave appeared to cut the subsoil (101), although again the east and west limits of the cut (114) were difficult to define, it measured c 0 82m long by 0 35m wide This burial also lay at a depth of 0 50m BGL, at 113 60m AOD The burial was a simple, extended, supine inhumation, orientated east-west, with the head to the west although this had been truncated (see plate 4) The individual's right arm had been entirely truncated, again most likely due to the oil and electricity services running the length of the southern edge of the trench The left arm was extended along the left side of the body and loosely flexed at the elbow, with the hand placed on the pelvis Both legs appeared to be extended, but were truncated at the knees The skeletal remains were less well preserved than those of SK1, but were found at a greater depth, 0 25m below the topsoil (100) The *in situ* remains comprised c 50% of the original, and consisted of the left humerus (which was damaged at the proximal end), the left radius and ulna, both clavicles, the majority of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, the lower left and right ribs, fragments of both the left and right pelvis, namely the illiae, the right femur and the shaft and proximal end of the left femur Again, the long bones were the best preserved with the small bones of the hands, the ribs and vertebrae surviving in a poorer and less complete state It is not clear what truncated the east and west limits of the grave - it is possible that this was done by later grave cuts, although none were identified during excavation The grave was backfilled with a mid brown-grey silty clay (116) containing a moderate amount of stone fragments No evidence for a coffin was found, again suggesting that the individual may have been buried in a shroud

5 7 To the northeast of grave 114 was a third burial (SK3 - 112), which was located 2m west of the eastern end of the trench and almost in the centre The grave appeared to cut into the subsoil (101) and the limits of the cut (111) were only slightly easier to define, it measured a maximum of 1 48m long by 0 45m wide This lay at a minimum depth of 0 55m BGL, at 113 54m AOD The burial was a simple, extended, supine inhumation, orientated east-west, with the head to the west, although this had been truncated (see plate 5) The individual's upper right arm had been truncated, possibly by the grave cut (114) for the adjacent burial, although both cuts were difficult to define precisely and it is not possible to say with any certainty that a stratigraphic relationship existed between the two, however, the spatial positioning of the two burials suggests that they were unlikely to have been intercutting The right forearm was loosely flexed at the elbow with the hand on the pelvis, although the small bones of the hands were not recovered The left arm was extended along the left side of the body and flexed at the elbow, with the forearm placed over the abdomen, the forearm had been slightly disturbed, and as a result the radius was no longer fully articulated with the rest of the arm Both

legs were extended, with all of the bones of the lower limbs surviving except for the nght tibia shaft and distal end which were removed by the mechanical excavator The skeletal remains that were present represented c 60% of the individual, and they survived in a moderately well preserved state The long bones were the best preserved, while the small bones of the hands and feet, the nbs, vertebrae and the skull were entirely absent The grave was backfilled with mid brown-grey silty clay (113) with a moderate amount of stone fragments No evidence for a coffin or any coffin furniture was found, suggesting that the individual may have been buned in only a shroud

5 8 To the north-east of grave 111 was the fourth burial (SK2 - 109), located at the eastern end of the trench and 0 1m in from the northern edge This bunal lay at a depth of 0 60m BGL, at 113 49m AOD The grave appeared to cut the subsoil (101) but once again the precise limits of the cut (108) were difficult to define, it measured c 1 10m long by 0 45m wide The bunal was a simple, extended, supine inhumation, onentated east-west, with the head to the west and looking north (see plate 6) The individual's upper nght arm was extended along the nght side of the body, but little of the nght forearm remained, with only the proximal ulna surviving, what was left suggested the forearm would have also been extended along the side of the body The left arm was extended along the left side of the body and loosely flexed at the elbow, with the forearm placed over the abdomen, the distal ends of both the radius and ulna had not survived, nor had the left hand Both legs were extended, however, the lower legs and feet extended beyond the initial limits of the excavation and remained *in situ* beneath the sloping east end of the trench The skeletal remains survived in a moderately well preserved state The preservation of bone was consistent throughout the bunal, with only the nght nbs and forearms suffenng a greater degree of decay The grave was backfilled with mid brown-grey silty clay (110) No evidence for a coffin was found, suggesting that the individual had been buned in only a shroud

5 9 Two other grave cuts were identified in the base of the trench, towards the eastern end and against the north side of the excavation The western cut (117) measured 1 45m long by at least 0 3m wide while the eastern one (118) was 1 50m long by 0 3m wide, both were filled with mid brown-grey silty clay (119 and 120) Both grave cuts extended beyond the north side of the trench, and there was no need to excavate them as the drainage trench had reached its maximum required depth (c 113 09m AOD)

5 10 The skeletal remains were rapidly assessed, *in situ*, in order to determine the age and sex of the individuals where possible Techniques used to assess the sex of the individuals conformed to those laid out by Mays and Cox (2000) In order to assess the sex of an individual, the bones of the skull and the pelvis must be present and they can only be used to determine the individual's sex once secondary sexual charactenstics have developed, these occur dunng late puberty and early adulthood Where such elements were not available, less reliable methods of assessment were used, such as bone robusticity, although such techniques have a far greater margin of error as they may also be affected by other factors, such as genetic inhentance and activity Age was determined by techniques set out in Scheuer and Black (2000a, 2000b) and Cox (2000) For sub-adult individuals, these rely on the fusion of bones at specific intervals, while age estimation in adults is based on the degeneration of particular regions of the pelvic bones

5 11 Skeleton 1 (106) appeared to be an adult male probably over 45 years old Moderate to advanced stages of tooth wear were also observed, suggesting the

individual consumed a relatively coarse diet, which resulted in the weaning away of the tooth enamel Skeleton 2 (109) appeared to be an adult female, but ageing techniques could not be any more specific due to the poor preservation of the auricular surface and the pubic symphysis However, all of the long bones were fused, suggesting that the individual was at least 17 years of age when she died She also had a very small dental arcade which had caused overcrowding of the anterior dentition None of the individual's third molars were present, this may be an indication of their young age or that the teeth were congenitally absent Considering the diminutive size of the individual's jaw, the latter is more likely Skeleton 3 (112) appeared to be an adult male Poor preservation of the necessary skeletal elements prevented a more accurate age estimation Skeleton 4 (114) appeared to be an adult female Again poor preservation of the necessary skeletal elements prevented a more accurate age estimation The assessment of the individual's sex was based on bone robusticity alone, and as a result may not be accurate

6 CONCLUSIONS

6 1 Little of archaeological interest was observed in Trench 1, which ran around the west side of the north aisle and west tower, although three sherds of late 13th-mid 15th century Hambleton ware, all from one vessel, were recovered from the subsoil

6 2 Six human burials were identified in Trench 2, four of them having to be excavated as they lay within the ground required for the new 'Trench Arch' drainage system Two of the excavated burials were adult males and two were adult females Unfortunately, none were associated with any coffins or grave goods, and so it was not possible to date them accurately Neither was it possible to establish any direct stratigraphic relationships between them However, some general points can be made They all lay at approximately the same depth (between 113 49m-113 60m AOD), all were aligned east-west with the heads at the west, and there was no or very little intercutting of graves This probably implies that they are all of the same date

6 3 It is very noticeable that the burials in Trench 2 are aligned parallel to the church, in contrast to those burials found in 1956 and 1983 to the east which had a more north-east/south-west alignment One of the 1983 skeletons was radiocarbon dated to AD 770-1020, and it was believed that these burials formed part of the Castle Garth cemetery, which was associated with St Cuthbert's pre-Conquest monastery and/or church Adams (1990, 40) also suggested that the Castle Garth cemetery extended into the eastern part of the existing churchyard (see figure 3)

6 4 It seems clear from the excavated evidence that the burials identified in Trench 2 do not form part of the Castle Garth cemetery, but are instead associated with either the 15th century church or its precursor, which was recorded in the 12th century and which is believed to have been on the same site The burials lie within the earliest, pre-1868, churchyard boundary (see figure 3), only 1 2m from the north wall of the north aisle which was constructed in 1865, if the aisle is removed, they would lie c 7 5m from the north wall of the nave All the evidence suggests that the burials are late medieval in date, and so may well be associated with the 15th century church It might be possible to provide a more accurate date through radiocarbon and other analysis, but such work is beyond the parameters of the watching brief

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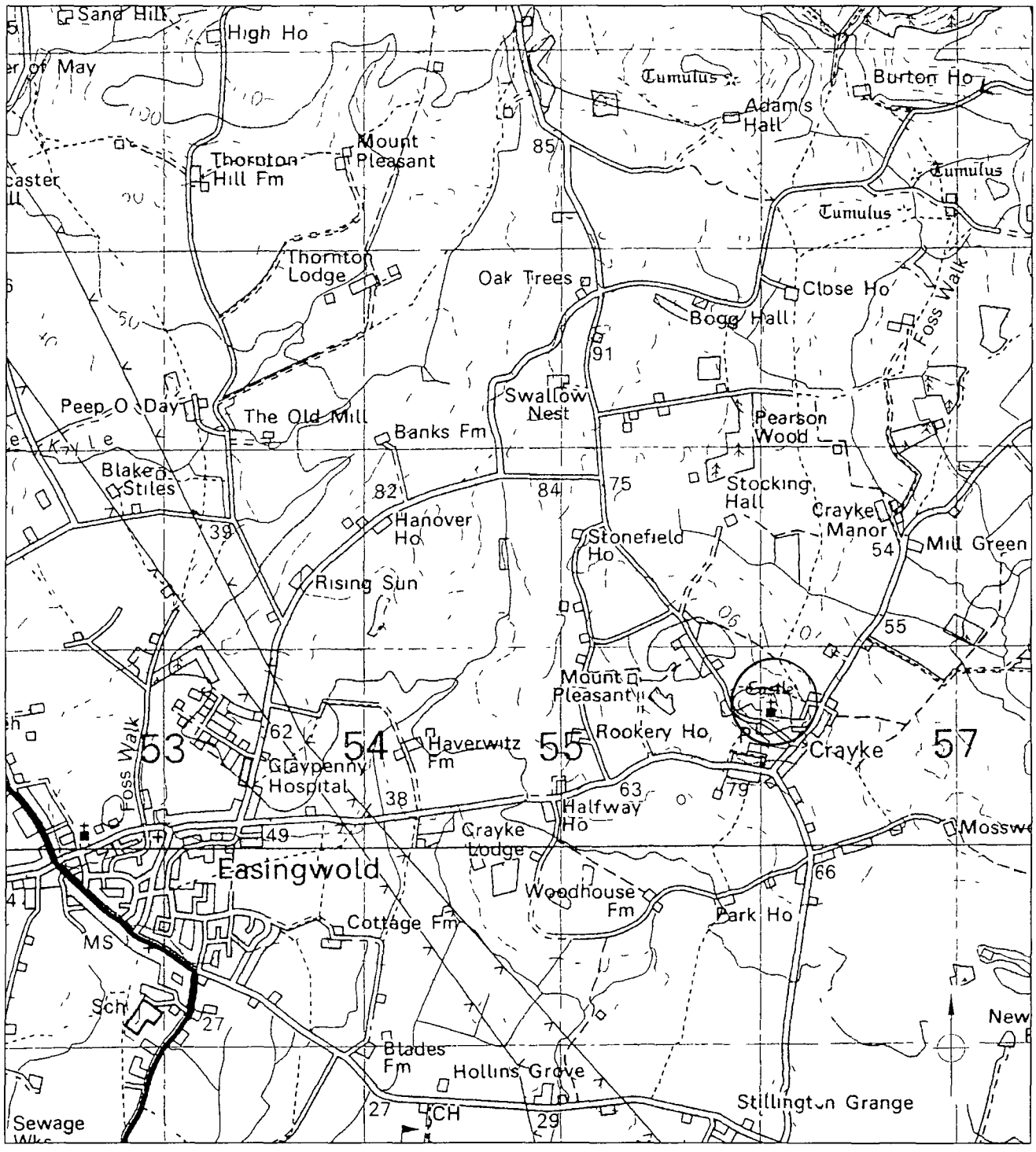
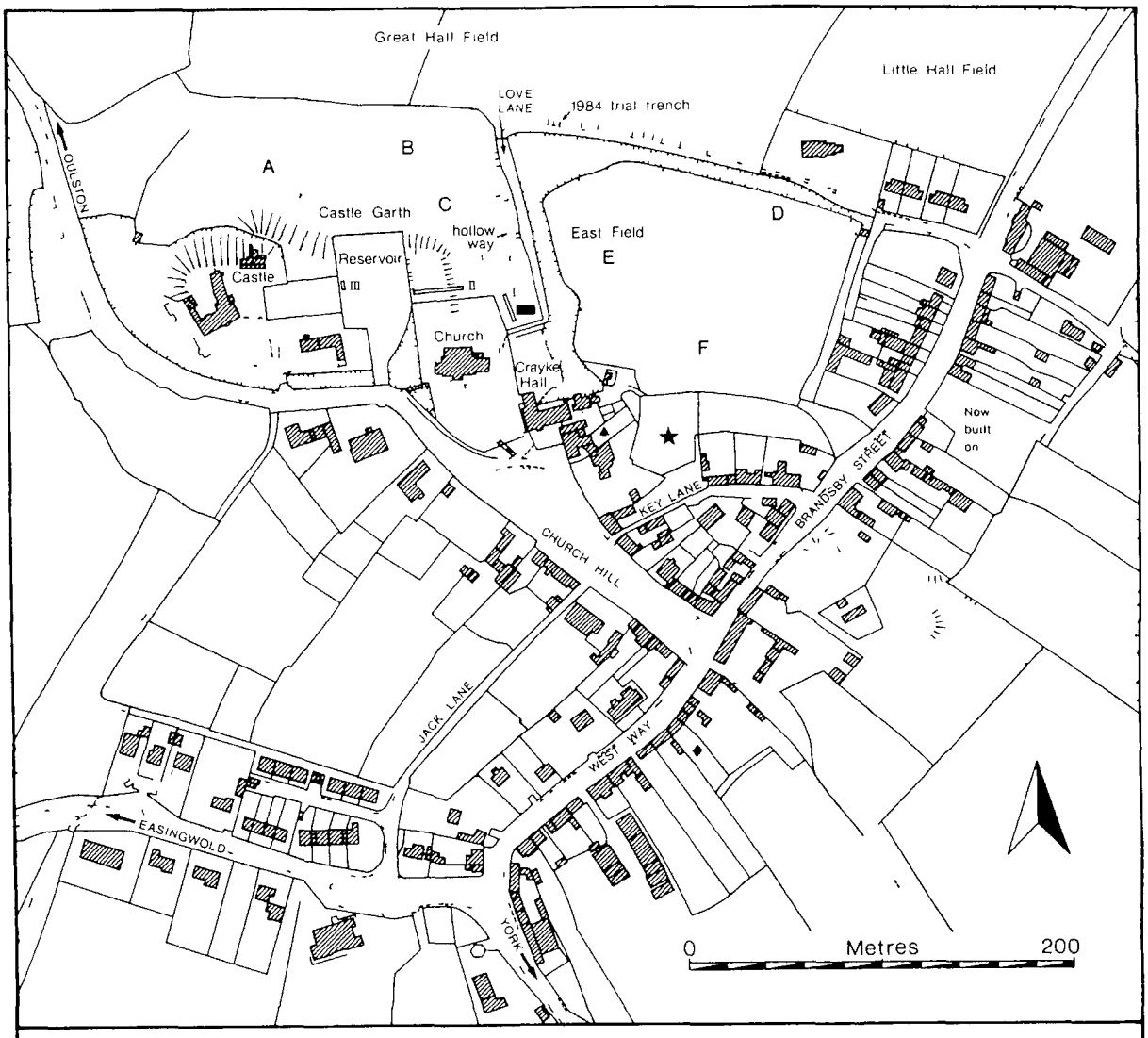
8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8 1 The archaeological watching brief was commissioned and funded by St Cuthbert's Church Parochial Church Council, and EDAS would like them and the Revd Ian Kitchen for their co-operation in carrying out the work

8 2 The site recording was undertaken by Katie Keefe and Dave Pinnock of On Site Archaeology on behalf of EDAS, and they produced the fieldwork records Ed Dennison produced the final report and drawings, and the responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies remains with him



PROJECT	
ST CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, CRAYKE	
TITLE	
GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	APR 2012
EDAS	FIGURE 1

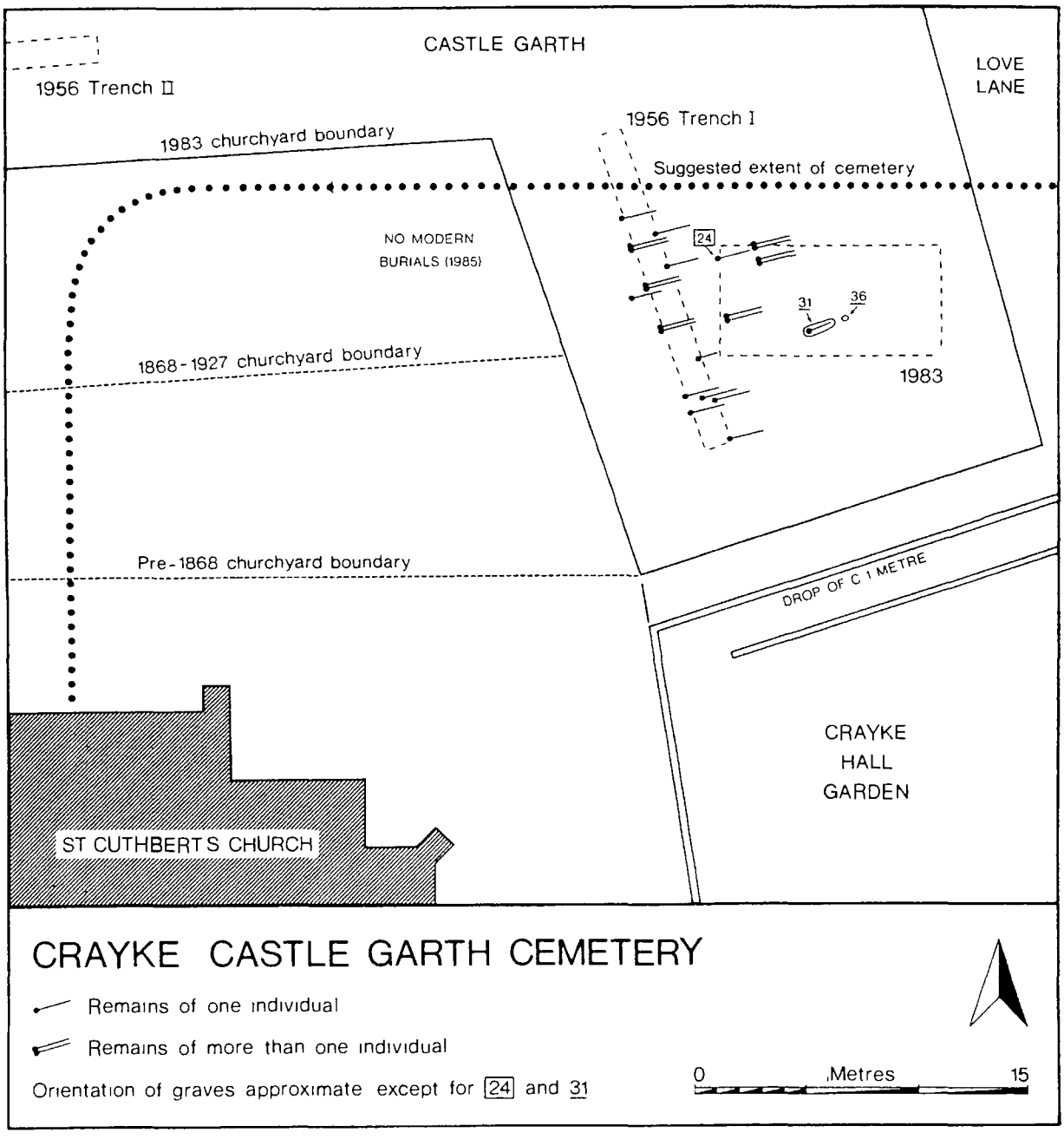


CRAYKE THE VILLAGE

- Ridge (and furrow)
- Woodland
- 1956 excavations
- 1983 excavation
- ★ 1937 finds
- ▲ Architectural fragment
- ♦ 17th century sherds

Source Adams 1990, figure 3

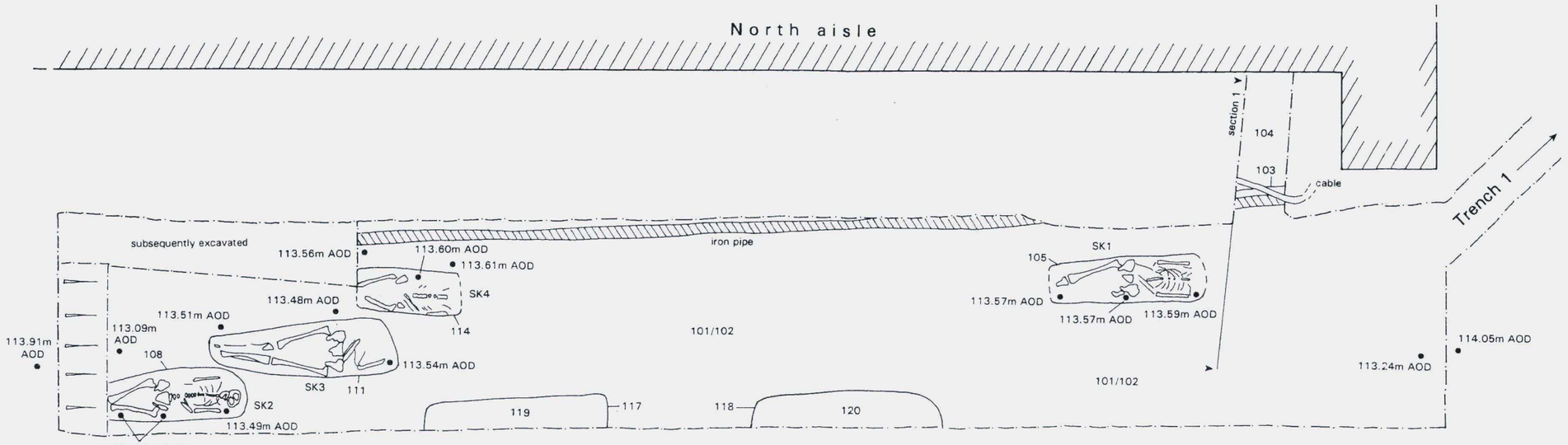
PROJECT	
ST CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, CRAYKE	
TITLE	
VILLAGE INVESTIGATIONS	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	APR 2012
EDAS	FIGURE 2



Source Adams 1990, figure 5

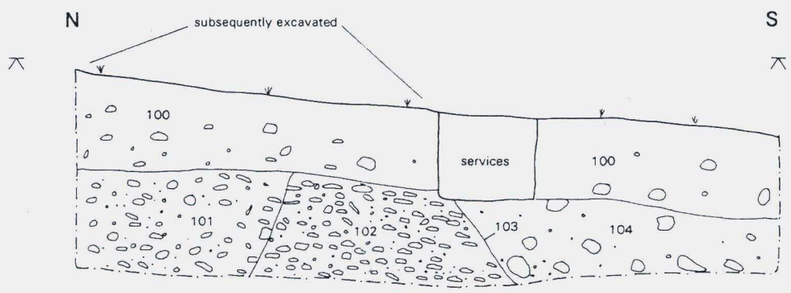
PROJECT: ST CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, CRAYKE	
TITLE: CASTLE GARTH CEMETERY	
SCALE: NTS	DATE: APR 2012
EDAS	FIGURE: 3

PROJECT	
ST CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, CRAYKE	
TITLE	
PLAN OF TRENCHES	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	APR 2012
EDAS	FIGURE 4

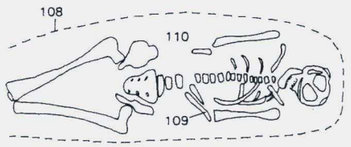


Trench 2 plan

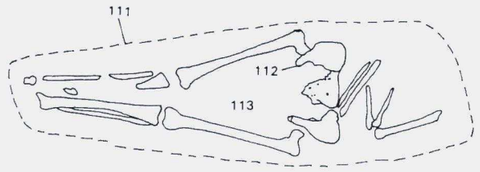
0 3m



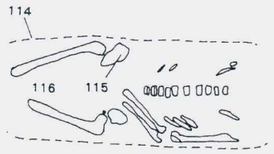
Section 1



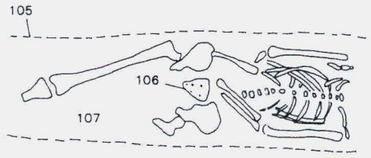
Skeleton 2



Skeleton 3



Skeleton 4



Skeleton 1

0 1.5m

PROJECT: ST CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, CRAYKE	
TOITLE: WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS	
SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: APR 2012
EDAS	FIGURE: 5

Plate 1: Trench 1, looking S.

Plate 2: Trench 1, looking SW.

Plate 3: Skeleton 1 (106), looking W.

Plate 4: Skeleton 4 (115), looking W.

Plate 5: Skeleton 3 (112), looking W.

Plate 6: Skeleton 2 (109), looking W.