

**PLATE 9**



The site of the medieval fishponds,  
within the Gill Bottom, facing north.

**PLATE 10**



The breached earthen dam that contained  
the medieval fishponds, facing south.

**PLATE 11**



The spur like projection of made up ground that would have supported the late medieval pottery kiln, facing south.

**PLATE 12**



The revetted conduit that has been identified as the site of a post medieval sheepwash, facing east.

**PLATE 13**



**A detail shot of the medieval trackway that traverses the steep valley sides of the Gill Bottom, facing north.**

**PLATE 14**



**The convergence of trackways within the western extent of Crag Wood Ends, facing south east.**

**PLATE 15**



A detail of the medieval ridge and furrow earthworks identified within Horse Park, facing south west.

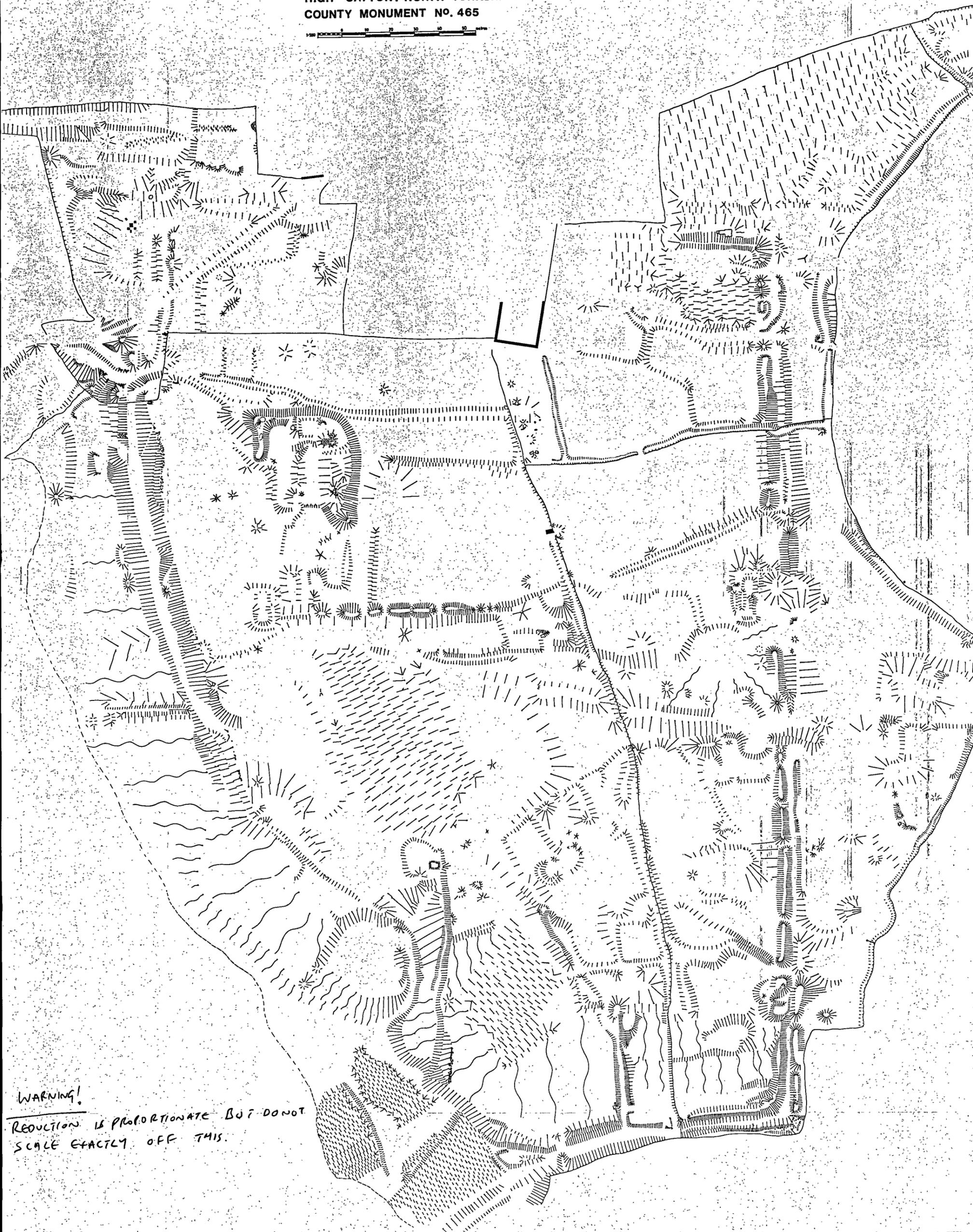
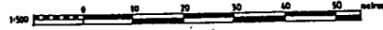
**PLATE 16**



The medieval sandstone quarry face within Crag Wood, facing east south east.

SNY 19098 FIGURE ?1 REMOVED (TOO LARGE TO  
SCAN) SEE ORIGINAL

HIGH CAYTON. NORTH YORKSHIRE.  
COUNTY MONUMENT NO. 465



WARNING!  
REDUCTION IS PROPORTIONATE BUT DO NOT  
SCALE EXACTLY OFF THIS.

SNY 1998 FIGURE 33 REMOVED (TOOLAR 48 P0  
SCAN) SEE ORIGINAL.

**HIGH CAYTON  
DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE**

**GAZETTEER OF EARTHWORKS**  
SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT NO: 465  
NORTH YORKSHIRE  
SE 28670 63000

*HARROGATE MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERY SERVICE*

*Kevin John Cale*

*March 1996*

**FEATURE 1**

Type: agricultural: structure  
Class: earthwork: ridge and furrow  
NGR: SE 28751 63260  
Field Name: Horse Park  
Planform: linear  
Profile: broad shallow U  
Aligned: east northeast  
Material: earth  
Height/Depth: 50 cm  
Width: 8 metres  
Length: 130 metres  
Land Use: unimproved pasture  
Vegetation: grass  
Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4  
Plate No: 15  
Film/Frame No: 1/25, 2/0  
Previous Data: clearly depicted on a high oblique aerial photograph.  
Source: A.P.: CUC BPF 54

An area of ridge and furrow situated at the northern extent of the site, the structure is contained to the north by a hedgeline that runs adjacent and parallel with the existing farm track, to the south by an enclosure bank (Feature 3) that is contemporary and associated with this area of cultivation. To the west the structure has been cut by the High Cayton Farm complex, to the east the ridge and furrow is contained by the holloway (Feature 2a). The structure falls with the natural gradient on a gradual slope from west to east. The structure has been previously identified on a high oblique aerial photograph, taken in 1954, where it is shown as being part of a much larger field system that extended further north. The ridge and furrow noted within the field known as Lease Hill has since been destroyed by ploughing.

The ridge and furrow appears to be medieval in origin and is part of the in-field system situated on the northern fringe of the settlement.

**FEATURE 2a**

Type: transport: structure  
Class: holloway: banked  
NGR: SE 28800 63240  
Field Name: Horse Park  
Planform: linear  
Profile: flat bottomed V  
Aligned: northeast  
Material:  
Height/Depth: 120 cm  
Width: 580 cm  
Length: 75 metres  
Land Use: unimproved pasture  
Vegetation: thistle, hawthorn  
Condition: good

Fig Nos: 3, 4  
Plate No:  
Film/Frame No: 2/25  
Previous Data: none

The northeastern section of a well defined holloway that runs adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Horse Park field at the northern extent of the monument. It is noted that the structure continues to the east beyond the existing limits of the monument, the nature and form and dimensions of which are similar to those listed above. The structure is contained to the west by a linear bank that forms part of the enclosure, Feature 3. The base of the structure was relatively level and at the time of inspection standing water was noted at its southwestern extent.

The structure would appear to be part of a much larger medieval holloway (Features 2b, 2c) that extends into the field known as Silver Hills to the south and continues beyond the limits of the monument in an easterly direction. It is believed that the holloway would have afforded access from the settlement to the fields to the east and the village of South Stainley beyond.

**FEATURE 2b**

Type: transport: structure  
Class: holloway  
NGR: SE 28769 63100  
Field Name: Horse Park  
Planform: linear  
Profile: flat bottomed V  
Aligned: north / south  
Material: -  
Height/Depth: 130 cm  
Width: 5 metres  
Length: 30 metres  
Land Use: unimproved pasture  
Vegetation: thistle  
Condition: poor

Fig Nos: 3, 4  
Plate No: -  
Film/Frame No: 1/24  
Previous Data: none

The central section of a well defined holloway that runs adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Horse Park field. This relatively short section of the structure has been isolated from that to the north by the need to access the fields to the east. It is possible that this interruption in the structure marks a crossing point in the medieval transport network. At its southern extent this section of the holloway has been badly disturbed by yet another access way into the fields to the east and by drainage works (Feature 7). As with Feature 2a this structure would appear to be part of a much larger medieval holloway (Features 2a, 2c) that extends into the field known as Silver Hills to the south and continues beyond the limits of the monument in an easterly direction. It is believed that the holloway would have afforded access from the settlement to the fields to the east and the village of South Stainley beyond.

**FEATURE 2c**

Type: transport: structure  
Class: holloway: banked  
NGR: SE 28851 63025  
Field Name: Silver Hills  
Planform: curvilinear  
Profile: flat bottomed V  
Aligned: west northwest  
Material: -  
Height/Depth: 195 cm  
Width: 4.5 metres  
Length: 90 metres  
Land Use: unimproved pasture  
Vegetation: grass, thistle  
Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4  
Plate No: -  
Film/Frame No: 2/2  
Previous Data: partially depicted on a high oblique aerial photograph  
Source: A.P.: CUC BAH 52

the southeastern section of a well defined holloway, that runs adjacent to the boundary of the field known as Silver Hills, at the eastern extent of the monument. The northwestern extent of the structure is poorly defined opening out into an area of what is presently waterlogged ground. To the southeast the structure continues beyond the existing limits of the monument, into an area of different land-ownership and as such has not been inspected. The structure is contained to the northeast by a curvilinear bank that has a well pronounced rounded profile, the summit of which supports a mature hawthorn hedge. To the southwest the structure has been excavated into the natural fall of slope and is defined by a steep 195 cm high scarp. The base of the structure was relatively level and measures up to 200 cm in width.

The structure would appear to be part of a much larger medieval holloway (Features 2a, 2b) that extends into the field known as Horse Park to the north and continues beyond the limits of the monument in an easterly direction. It is believed that the holloway would have afforded access from the settlement to the fields to the east and the village of South Stainley beyond.

**FEATURE 3**

Type: agricultural: structure  
Class: earthwork: enclosure bank  
NGR: SE 28746 63228  
Field Name: Horse Park  
Planform: rectilinear  
Profile: rounded  
Aligned: east / west  
Material: earth  
Height/Depth: 45 cm  
Width: 3 metres  
Length: 105 metres  
Land Use: unimproved pasture  
Vegetation: grass  
Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4  
Plate No: -  
Film/Frame No: 1/0, 2/0

Previous Data: Partially depicted as a linear scarp on recent OS maps and as an enclosure bank on a high oblique aerial photograph.

Source: O.S.: 1:2500  
O.S.: 1:25 000  
A.P.: CUC BAH 52

A rectilinear bank with a well pronounced rounded profile, at its western extent the structure has been destroyed by the High Cayton farm complex, to the east the earthwork is contiguous with the holloway, Feature 2a. The structure has been breached at three points along its course so as to afford access to the northern end of the field, the two western most breaches post date the working life of the enclosure, although it would appear that eastern most breach is contemporary with the earthwork and would have enabled access to an area of relatively level ground adjacent to the ridge and furrow. The structure falls with the natural gradient on a gradual slope from west to east.

The structure contains an area of ridge and furrow, Feature 1 to the north and as such is part of the medieval in-field system situated on the northern fringe of the settlement.

**FEATURE 4**

Type: agricultural: structure  
Class: earthwork: ridge and furrow  
NGR: SE 28720 63189  
Field Name: Horse Park  
Planform: linear  
Profile: narrow shallow U  
Aligned: north / south  
Material: earth  
Height/Depth: 30 cm  
Width: 4 metres  
Length: 25 metres  
Land Use: unimproved pasture  
Vegetation: grass  
Condition: poor

Fig Nos: 3, 4  
Plate No: -  
Film/Frame No: 1/19

Previous Data: depicted on a high oblique aerial photograph.  
Source: A.P.: CUC BAH 52

An area of ridge and furrow situated at the northern extent of the site, and lying within the area contained by the main defensive earthwork, Feature 13. The structure is contained to the north and east by the well pronounced banks of the rectilinear earthwork, Feature 13a, to the south by a shallow, curvilinear ditch line, and to the west the structure is butted by another area of ridge and furrow, Feature 5 which is aligned east/west. The structure falls with the natural gradient on a very shallow slope from north to south.

The ridge and furrow is both narrow and tightly grouped suggesting that this may have been an area of more recent domestic cultivation, associated with the existing farm.

**FEATURE 5**

Type: agricultural: structure  
Class: earthwork: ridge and furrow  
NGR: SE 28685 63200  
Field Name: Horse Park  
Planform: linear  
Profile: narrow shallow U  
Aligned: east / west  
Material: earth  
Height/Depth: 18 cm  
Width: 5 metres  
Length: 20 metres  
Land Use: unimproved pasture  
Vegetation: grass  
Condition: poor

Fig Nos: 3, 4  
Plate No: -  
Film/Frame No: 1/19

Previous Data: depicted on high oblique aerial photographs.  
Source: A.P.: CUC BAH 52  
CUC BPF 54

An area of ridge and furrow situated at the northern extent of the site, and lying within the area of relatively level ground. The structure is contained to the north by the banks of the rectilinear earthwork, Feature 13, to the west by the High Cayton farm complex, to the east the structure butts to another area of ridge and furrow, Feature 4, and to the south the extent of this area of cultivation cannot be accurately determined due to the high level of erosion resulting from overgrazing.

The ridge and furrow is both narrow and tightly grouped suggesting that this may have been an area of more recent domestic cultivation associated with the existing farm.

**FEATURE 6**

Type: agricultural:structures:assemblage  
Class: earthwork: platform: corn drying  
NGR: SE 28644 63140  
Field Name: Horse Park  
Planform: circular  
Profile: truncated cone  
Aligned: north / south  
Material: earth and stone  
Height/Depth: 15 cm  
Width: 220 cm  
Length: 34 metres  
Land Use: unimproved pasture  
Vegetation: thistle, nettle  
Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4  
Plate No: -  
Film/Frame No: -  
Previous Data: none

An alignment of five circular platforms located adjacent to and running parallel with the western fenceline of Horse Park Field, the earthworks are equally spaced and situated on an area of relatively level ground. Each platform has a truncated cone shaped profile, with a level upper surface that would appear to contain a high quantity of stone.

The structures are the remains of corn drying platforms that were constructed and were used during the earlier part of this Century, this has been corroborated by Mr.N.A Hudleston.

**FEATURE 7**

Type: agricultural: structure  
Class: drainage: ditch  
NGR: SE 28713 63132  
Field Name: Horse Park  
Planform: rectilinear  
Profile: V shape  
Aligned: east northeast  
Material: -  
Height/Depth: 140 cm  
Width: 260 cm  
Length: 185 metres  
Land Use: unimproved pasture  
Vegetation: thistle, nettle, reed  
Condition: poor

Fig Nos: 3, 4

Plate No: -

Film/Frame No: -

Previous Data: depicted on recent OS maps as a drain. Also noted on a high oblique aerial photograph.

Source: O.S.: 6" 1956

O.S.: 1:2500

A.P.: CUC BAH 52

A large rectilinear, open drainage channel that falls from the southern periphery of the existing High Cayton farm complex in a southerly direction dog-legging eastward at the southern boundary of the field and then again northwards at the eastern boundary. The structure has steep sides and it is evident that the western extent this structure has been mechanically re-cut as a result of which a high quantity of roughly dressed sandstone was noted on the sides of the structure indicating that it had been originally revetted. Vehicular access had been afforded across the water course into the field known as Silver Hills to the south via a box drain constructed out of sandstone, to the east of this crossing point the drain had not been recently improved and its course was sinuous. At its eastern extent it would appear that the structure has re-used an existing holloway (Feature 1) to facilitate drainage. The structure presently contains running water.

The recent O.S sheets would indicate that the structure drained from a relatively large pond, site inspection reveals that this has been backfilled. It appears that these features are associated with the existing farmstead.

**FEATURE 8**

Type: agricultural: structure  
Class: earthwork: platforms  
NGR: SE 28700 63159  
Field Name: Horse Park  
Planform: sub-rectangular  
Profile: shallow, gently undulating  
Aligned: southeast  
Material: -  
Height/Depth: 70 cm  
Width: 30 metres  
Length: 80 metres  
Land Use: unimproved pasture  
Vegetation: grass  
Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4

Plate No: -

Film/Frame No: 1/19,24

Previous Data: depicted on recent OS maps as rectilinear scarp, also noted on a high oblique aerial photograph.

Source: O.S.: 1:2500

O.S.: 1:25 000

A.P.: CUC BPF 54

Two sub-rectangular shaped earthwork platforms with well pronounced west, southwest and south facing scarped aspects. The structures are separated by a medial access way. The platforms are situated within the area contained by and adjacent to the linear defences to the east, Feature 13, and are contained to the north by the main east/west aligned access way, Feature 9. The surface of the two platforms are relatively level and noticeably dry underfoot which contrasts with the area of low lying ground located to the immediate southeast. Access onto the eastern and larger of the two platforms would have been gained from the east via a breach within the main defensive earthwork, Feature 13, it would appear that this breach is contemporary with the construction of the defences.

The structure appears to be medieval in origin and is part of the developed area within the main defences of the settlement. It is possible that the platforms may have supported timber structures and/or stock yards.

**FEATURE 9**

Type: transport: structure  
Class: trackway  
NGR: SE 28723 63178  
Field Name: Horse Park  
Planform: curvilinear  
Profile: flat bottomed V  
Aligned: east / west  
Material: -  
Height/Depth: 48 cm  
Width: 320 cm  
Length: 70 metres  
Land Use: unimproved pasture  
Vegetation: grass  
Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4

Plate No: -

Film/Frame No: 1/0,4, 2/0

Previous Data: depicted as a bridleway on the 1956 OS sheet and as an agricultural trackway on more recent OS maps, also noted on a high oblique aerial photograph.

Source: O.S.: 6" 1956

O.S.: 1:2500

O.S.: 1:25 000

A.P.: CUC BPF 54

A curvilinear grassed trackway affording vehicular access from an aperture within the courtyard of the High Cayton farm complex to the field known as Long Falls to the east. The structure breaches the double banked defensive earthwork, Feature 13a. The track falls on a gentle gradient to the east. The structure appears to be medieval in origin although has been subjected to more recent disturbance and alteration.

**FEATURE 10**

Type: agricultural: structure  
Class: ditch: banked  
NGR: SE 28714 63086  
Field Name: Silver Hills  
Planform: linear  
Profile: shallow rounded V  
Aligned: east northeast  
Material: -  
Height/Depth: 40 cm  
Width: 4 metres  
Length: 80 metres  
Land Use: unimproved pasture  
Vegetation: grass  
Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4

Plate No: -

Film/Frame No: -

Previous Data: depicted as a curvilinear ditch on recent OS sheets also identified on the high oblique aerial photographs.

Source: O.S.: 1:2500

O.S.: 1:25 000

A.P.: CUC BPF 54

A.P.: CUC BAH 52

A linear double bank and medial ditch line with a shallow rounded profile. The structure marks the interface between an area of low lying waterlogged ground to the north that is devoid of earthworks from an area of rising and undulating ground to the south. The structure's southwestern extent is relatively well pronounced, its terminus identified some 16 metres short of the western boundary to the Silver Hills field. To the northeast the structure becomes less well defined, falling on a very gentle gradient. The structure would appear to cut the main defensive earthwork, Feature 13b and terminates to the immediate east of same. The feature was dry at the time of inspection. The structure appears to be late medieval in origin, post dating the useful life of the main defensive earthwork of the settlement.

**FEATURE 11**

Type: agricultural: structure: complex  
Class: earthwork: platform  
NGR: SE 28800 63025  
Field Name: Silver Hills  
Planform: sub-rectangular  
Profile: undulating  
Aligned: east / west  
Material: earth  
Height/Depth: 70 cm  
Width: 22 metres  
Length: 44 metres  
Land Use: unimproved pasture  
Vegetation: thistle  
Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4

Plate No: -

Film/Frame No: 2/14,23

Previous Data: depicted as a multifaceted earthwork with two scarped aspects on recent OS sheets, also identified on the high oblique aerial photographs as an area of undulating ground.

Source: O.S.: 1:2500

O.S.: 1:25 000

A.P.: CUC BPF 54

A.P.: CUC BAH 52

One of two sub-rectangular platforms forming part of an isolated complex of earthworks within the eastern extent of the Silver Hills field. The northernmost platform has a relatively well pronounced rectilinear bank defining its western and northern aspects, to the north the structure has utilised the natural fall which accentuates this aspect. To the south the structure is separated from the southern platform, Feature 12 by a 6 metre wide linear depression that measures up to 65 cm deep. Access onto the platform would appear to have been gained from an area of raised ground to the southwest. The surface of the structure was found to be gently undulating falling on a very gradual slope to the east. The structure appears to be medieval in origin, although its true relationship with the main earthwork complex is uncertain. The planform and aerial photographs would suggest that together with Feature 12 this structure may well have continued further east into an area of what is now cultivated ground.

**FEATURE 12**

Type: agricultural: structure: complex  
Class: earthwork: platform  
NGR: SE 28820 63000  
Field Name: Silver Hills  
Planform: trapezoid  
Profile: undulating  
Aligned: north / south  
Material: earth  
Height/Depth: 80 cm  
Width: 40 metres  
Length: 60 metres  
Land Use: unimproved pasture  
Vegetation: thistle  
Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4

Plate No: -

Film/Frame No: 2/14,23

Previous Data: depicted as a multifaceted earthwork with three scarped aspects on recent OS sheets, also identified on a high oblique aerial photograph as an area of undulating ground.

Source: O.S.: 1:2500

O.S.: 1:25 000

A.P.: CUC BAH 52

One of two sub-rectangular platforms forming part of an isolated complex of earthworks within the eastern extent of the Silver Hills field. This the southern most platform has a relatively well pronounced north, west and south facing banked aspects, with a spur like platform that centrally divides the platform into a north and south enclosure. This spur projects westward out beyond the main earthwork in a radiating fan on its western side. The northern enclosure is contained on two sides by a well pronounced rectilinear bank and has a sunken and relatively level ground surface. The southern enclosure is defined on two sides by a less well pronounced rectilinear bank which contains an area of gently undulating ground. The platform is elevated above the surrounding ground levels. A crescent shaped area of low lying, waterlogged ground falls away to the south southwest of the structure.

The structure appears to be medieval in origin, although its true relationship with the main earthwork complex is uncertain.

**FEATURE 13**

Type: defensive: structure  
Class: earthwork: double bank  
NGR: SE 28745 63211  
Field Name: Horse Park  
Planform: rectilinear  
Profile: stepped  
Aligned: north / south  
Material: earth  
Height/Depth: 220 cm  
Width: 12 metres  
Length: 90 metres  
Land Use: unimproved pasture  
Vegetation: grass, nettle, thistle  
Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4

Plate No: 3

Film/Frame No: 1/0,24,25, 2/0

Previous Data: depicted on recent OS sheets and aerial photographs as the largest and most prominent earthwork on the site, a rectilinear double banked earthwork, part of an overall linear structure that extends the full length of the site.

Source: O.S.: 6" 1956

O.S.: 1:2500

O.S.: 1:25 000

A.P.: CUC BAH 52

A.P.: CUC BPF 54

The northern section of a major defensive earthwork that runs the entire length of the site on a north-south alignment. This section consists of a well defined rectilinear double bank. The larger and more pronounced of the two banks is the inner structure that has a steep, very well defined north and east facing aspect, with a rounded profile and a short, shallow inward facing aspect. The outer and lower bank runs adjacent and parallel to the larger structure and is situated some 280 cm distant from the inner structure. The two banks are separated by a level terrace. The outer bank has a relatively well defined north and east facing aspect with an extremely shallow inner facing slope.

The structure has been breached in two places to afford vehicular access from the enclosed area to the fields to the east. It appears that both apertures are medieval in origin, although it is possible that they post date the use of the earthwork as a defensive structure.

This northern extent of the main earthwork contains an area of artificially level ground that has in the recent past been cultivated (Features 4 & 5).

This section of the structure was found to be in a moderate state of preservation, the westward return had been damaged by the excavations in advance of the installation of a domestic septic tank.

**FEATURE 13a**

Type: defensive: structure  
Class: earthwork: double bank  
NGR: SE 28746 63133  
Field Name: Horse Park & Silver Hills  
Planform: linear  
Profile: stepped  
Aligned: north / south  
Material: earth  
Height/Depth: 200 cm  
Width: 17 metres  
Length: 80 metres  
Land Use: unimproved pasture  
Vegetation: grass, nettle, thistle, mature hawthorn  
Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4

Plate No: -

Film/Frame No: 1/20

Previous Data: depicted on recent OS sheets and aerial photographs as part of the largest and most prominent earthwork on the site, a linear double banked earthwork.

Source: O.S.: 6" 1956

O.S.: 1:2500

O.S.: 1:25 000

A.P.: CUC BAH 52

A.P.: CUC BPF 54

The north central section of a major defensive earthwork that runs the entire length of the site on a north-south alignment. This section consists of a well defined rectilinear bank and scarped terrace. The prominent inner bank has a steep very well defined east facing aspect, with a rounded profile and a short, shallow inward facing aspect. To the east the relatively level terrace projects eastward up to 280 cm from the base of the main bank with a well defined east facing scarp slope that broadens and falls with a more shallow gradient at its southern extent. This section of earthwork is centrally divided by an open drain, Feature 7, which cuts the structure on an east west alignment adjacent to the boundary between the two fields. To the north of the drain the ground level contained by the main earthwork has been artificially raised, Feature 8. To the south of the drain the earthwork contains an area of low lying waterlogged ground which is contained to the south by the double bank and medial ditch line, Feature 10, a structure that marks the southern extent of this section of the earthwork.

**FEATURE 13b**

Type: defensive/drainage: structure  
Class: earthwork: double bank and medial ditch  
NGR: SE 28755 63133  
Field Name: Silver Hills  
Planform: linear  
Profile: M shape  
Aligned: north / south  
Material: earth  
Height/Depth: 70 cm  
Width: 13 metres  
Length: 24 metres  
Land Use: unimproved pasture  
Vegetation: grass, nettle, thistle  
Condition: poor

Fig Nos: 3, 4

Plate No: -

Film/Frame No: 1/21, 2/24

Previous Data: depicted on recent OS sheets and aerial photographs as part of the largest and most prominent earthwork on the site, a linear double bank and medial ditch line.

Source: O.S.: 6" 1956

O.S.: 1:2500

O.S.: 1:25 000

A.P.: CUC BAH 52

A.P.: CUC BPF 54

A comparatively short section of the overall defensive earthwork, that marks a transition in the form and nature of this structure. This section consists of a well defined western bank adjacent and running parallel to a shallow eastern bank, separated by a broad medial ditch line with a shallow rounded V shaped profile. It was noted that the surface of the minor bank was imbedded with a number of fragments of unworked sandstone. The present ground levels would indicate that the medial ditch drains to the north, however the fall of the adjacent and comparable structure, Feature 13c would suggest that the feature had originally drained to the south, that is prior to the disturbance of ground levels during the construction of the more recent building platform, Feature 20.

**FEATURE 13c**

Type: defensive/drainage: structure  
Class: earthwork: double bank & medial ditch  
NGR: SE 28776 62995  
Field Name: Silver Hills  
Planform: linear  
Profile: M shaped  
Aligned: north / south  
Material: earth  
Height/Depth: 160 cm  
Width: 12 metres  
Length: 95 metres  
Land Use: unimproved pasture  
Vegetation: grass, thistle  
Condition: good

Fig Nos: 3, 4

Plate No: 4

Film/Frame No: 1/22, 2/15

Previous Data: depicted on recent OS sheets and aerial photographs as the largest and most prominent earthwork on the site, a rectilinear double banked earthwork, part of an overall linear structure that extends the full length of the site.

Source: O.S.: 6" 1956

O.S.: 1:2500

O.S.: 1:25 000

A.P.: CUC BAH 52

A.P.: CUC BPF 54

The continuation of the central section of the main defensive earthwork. As with Feature 13b the structure consists of a well defined western bank adjacent and running parallel to a less well pronounced eastern bank, separated by a broad medial ditch line with a shallow rounded V shaped profile. The definition of all aspects of the structure improves towards its southern extent, it is possible that the ditch at this point has been re-cut and improved.

The western bank of this structure has been breached in at least three places, each would appear to be related to more recent drainage works. At its southern extent this bank is contiguous with a linear bank and ditch line that is aligned northwest.

The structure falls with the natural slope of the field, draining to the south. At its southern extent the earthwork has been disturbed and displaced during the excavation of clay pits. The spoil from these workings has been deposited within and beyond the ditch line.

The structure contains an area of low lying, gently undulating ground, Feature 18 to the west.

**FEATURE 13d**

Type: defensive/drainage: structure  
Class: earthwork: double bank & medial ditch  
NGR: SE 28770 62860  
Field Name: Silver Hills  
Planform: rectilinear  
Profile: M shaped  
Aligned: north / south  
Material: earth  
Height/Depth: 175 cm  
Width: 14 metres  
Length: 90 metres  
Land Use: unimproved pasture  
Vegetation: grass, hawthorn, thistle  
Condition: good

Fig Nos: 3, 4

Plate No: -

Film/Frame No: 1/1-2, 2/5

Previous Data: depicted on recent OS sheets as the largest and most prominent earthwork on the site, a rectilinear double banked earthwork, part of an overall linear structure that extends the full length of the site.

Source: O.S.: 1:2500

O.S.: 1:25 000

The southern section of the main defensive earthwork, this rectilinear earthwork has a well defined western/northern bank adjacent and running parallel to a less well pronounced eastern bank, with a steep sided north facing scarp on its western return, separated by a broad medial ditch line with a deep flat bottomed V shaped profile. It was noted that the upper surface of eastern bank was imbedded with a number of fragments of unworked sandstone. These were concentrated at the southern extent of the structure and directly associated with the sluice mechanism of a sheepwash, Feature 13f, this a secondary and more recent structure associated with the existing farmstead. On its western return the sides of the medial ditch are slightly stepped indicating that the drainage feature may have been successively re-cut. The structure falls relatively steeply with the natural slope of the field to the south, at the base of the slope the earthwork doglegs and falls on a gradual gradient to the west. The northern extent of the structure has been destroyed during the excavation of clay pits, Feature 19, the spoil from these workings has been deposited within and beyond the ditch line to the east. At its western extent the structure continues into the field known as Hall Garth. At the time of inspection the base of the ditch was waterlogged.

**FEATURE 13e**

Type: defensive/drainage: structure  
 Class: earthwork: double bank & medial ditch  
 NGR: SE 28680 62840  
 Field Name: Hall Garth  
 Planform: curvilinear  
 Profile: M shaped  
 Aligned: east northeast  
 Material: earth  
 Height/Depth: 160 cm  
 Width: 10 metres  
 Length: 105 metres  
 Land Use: unimproved pasture/wetland  
 Vegetation: grass, nettle  
 Condition: poor/moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4

Plate No: 5

Film/Frame No: 1/3

Previous Data: depicted on recent OS sheets as the largest and most prominent earthwork on the site, a rectilinear double banked earthwork, part of an overall linear structure that extends the full length of the site.

Source: O.S.: 1:2500

O.S.: 1:25 000

The western section of the main defensive earthwork, this curvilinear earthwork has a shallow, flat topped northern bank adjacent and running parallel to a steep north facing scarp, the two features separated by a broad medial ditch line with a shallow flat bottomed V shaped profile. It was noted that at the eastern extent the medial ditch had been backfilled with water worn cobbles so as to afford access across the structure. The location of this crossing point correlates with the line of a bridleway which may well have originally crossed the feature at this point. A similar cobbled structure or raised walkway can be identified to the west, where the Nidderdale Way and the redirected bridleway converge to cross this ditch. The structure falls on a very gentle gradient to the west draining into an area that is presently un-managed wetland, and formerly the fishponds, Feature 41. The western extent of the structure becomes less well defined, tapering into the level wetland

**FEATURE 13f**

Type: agricultural: structure  
 Class: sheep wash  
 NGR: SE 28750 62860  
 Field Name: Silver Hills  
 Planform: sub rectangular  
 Profile: U shape  
 Aligned: east / west  
 Material: sandstone  
 Height/Depth: 220 cm  
 Width: 12 metres  
 Length: 90 metres  
 Land Use: unimproved pasture  
 Vegetation: grass, nettle, thistle  
 Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4

Plate No: 12

Film/Frame No: 2/4-5

Previous Data: none

A breach within the eastern bank of the main linear earthwork, Feature 13d, the north and south facing aspects of this narrow, slot like cut has been revetted with masonry that has been assembled in a dry stone fashion. The structure consists of roughly dressed sandstone fragments that include re-used stone gateposts and a single, broken millstone. At the time of inspection the base of the structure was waterlogged but not water filled, it would appear that the structure had been located to utilise the retaining properties of the earthwork bank as well as to tap a migratory fresh water spring that is situated 20 metres to the east of the structure. The structure is the remains of sheepwash that was constructed and used during the earlier part of this Century, this has been corroborated by Mr.N.A Hudleston.

**FEATURE 13g**

Type: industrial: structure: complex  
Class: clay pit: scoops  
NGR: SE 28740 62890  
Field Name: Silver Hills  
Planform: sub elliptical  
Profile: u shape  
Aligned: east / west  
Material: clay  
Height/Depth: 180 cm  
Width: 18 metres  
Length: 20 metres  
Land Use: unimproved pasture  
Vegetation: grass, nettle, thistle  
Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4

Plate No: -

Film/Frame No: 1/0,22, 2/3

Previous Data: depicted on recent OS sheets as an area of disturbed ground adjacent to the main rectilinear earthwork.  
Source: O.S.: 1:25 000

A small complex of clay pits situated immediately adjacent to the main rectilinear earthwork, within the southeast corner of the study area. The structure is part of a small complex of earthworks identified across the southern extent of the site associated with the late medieval pottery industry. This structure consists of series of interconnecting crescent shaped excavations, that were accessed from the east. The excavation of these scoops had resulted in the truncation of the main rectilinear earthwork and the displacement of this material within the adjacent ditch and beyond to the east in a fan shaped spoil mound. The structure appears to be late medieval in origin.

**FEATURE 14**

Type: agricultural: structure  
Class: earthwork: ridge & furrow  
NGR: SE 28620 62800  
Field Name: Gill Bottom  
Planform: linear  
Profile: narrow shallow U  
Aligned: east northeast  
Material: earth  
Height/Depth: 22 cm  
Width: 240 cm  
Length: 44 metres  
Land Use: wetland  
Vegetation: grass, reed  
Condition: poor

Fig Nos: 3, 4

Plate No: -

Film/Frame No: 1/4,6

Previous Data: none

A previously cultivated area of wetland situated at the southwestern extent of the site, and lying on the fringe of the former fishpond. The structure is one of three such areas of cultivation separated by shallow linear ditch lines. The structure falls with the natural gradient on a very shallow slope from northeast to the southwest. The western extent of the structure becomes less well defined, tapering into the level heavily silted wetlands.

The ridge and furrow is both narrow and tightly grouped and this together with its situation within an area of un-managed wetland would indicate that this had originally been farmed as an area of water-meadow. The area of cultivation would have been situated below the water-line of the former fishponds indicating that this ridge and furrow post dates the useful life of the fishponds.

**FEATURE 14a**

Type: agricultural: structure  
Class: earthwork: ridge & furrow  
NGR: SE 28590 62810  
Field Name: Gill Bottom  
Planform: linear  
Profile: narrow shallow U  
Aligned: east northeast  
Material: earth  
Height/Depth: 20 cm  
Width: 240 cm  
Length: 23 metres  
Land Use: wetland  
Vegetation: grass, reed  
Condition: poor

Fig Nos: 3, 4  
Plate No: -  
Film/Frame No: 1/4,6  
Previous Data: none

A previously cultivated area of wetland situated at the southwestern extent of the site, and lying on the fringe of the former fishpond. The structure is one of three such areas of cultivation separated by shallow linear ditch lines. The structure falls with the natural gradient on a very shallow slope from northeast to the southwest. The western extent of the structure becomes less well defined, tapering into the level heavily silted wetlands. The ridge and furrow is both narrow and tightly grouped and this together with its situation within an area of un-managed wetland would indicate that this had originally been farmed as an area of water-meadow. The area of cultivation would have been situated below the water-line of the former fishponds indicating that this ridge and furrow post dates the useful life of the fishponds.

**FEATURE 14b**

Type: agricultural: structure  
Class: earthwork: ridge & furrow  
NGR: SE 28630 62850  
Field Name: Gill Bottom  
Planform: linear  
Profile: narrow shallow U  
Aligned: east northeast  
Material: earth  
Height/Depth: 25 cm  
Width: 240 cm  
Length: 18 metres  
Land Use: wetland  
Vegetation: grass, reed  
Condition: moderate/poor

Fig Nos: 3, 4  
Plate No: -  
Film/Frame No: 1/4,6  
Previous Data: none

A previously cultivated area of wetland situated at the southwestern extent of the site, and lying on the fringe of the former fishpond. The structure is one of three such areas of cultivation separated by shallow linear ditch lines. The structure falls with the natural gradient on a shallow slope at the base of the southwest facing aspect of the natural gorge.

The ridge and furrow is both narrow and tightly grouped and this together with its situation within an area of un-managed wetland would indicate that this had originally been farmed as an area of water-meadow. Unlike the two adjacent areas of cultivation this ridge and furrow is situated above the water-line of the former fishponds.

**FEATURE 15**

Type: agricultural: structure  
Class: earthwork: ridge and furrow  
NGR: SE 28650 62880  
Field Name: Hall Garth  
Planform: linear  
Profile: broad shallow U  
Aligned: northeast  
Material: earth  
Height/Depth: 30 cm  
Width: 8 metres  
Length: 42 metres  
Land Use: unimproved pasture  
Vegetation: grass  
Condition: poor/moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4  
Plate No: -  
Film/Frame No: -  
Previous Data: depicted on a high oblique aerial photograph.  
Source: A.P.: CUC BPF 54

An area of ridge and furrow situated at the southern extent of the site, this shallow structure is contained to the north and east by a rectilinear headland bank. Unusually these cultivated strips are not perpendicular with the headland banks. The structure falls with the natural gradient on a gradual slope from the northeast to the southwest. The structure has been previously identified on a high oblique aerial photograph, taken in 1954. The ridge and furrow appears to be medieval in origin and is part of the in-field system situated on the northern fringe of the settlement.

**FEATURE 16**

Type: agricultural: structure  
Class: drainage: double bank and medial ditch  
NGR: SE 28690 62880  
Field Name: Hall Garth  
Planform: linear  
Profile: M shape  
Aligned: north / south  
Material: earth  
Height/Depth: 160 metres  
Width: 860 cm  
Length: 54 metres  
Land Use: unimproved pasture  
Vegetation: thistle, mature hawthorn  
Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4  
Plate No: -  
Film/Frame No: 1/2  
Previous Data: depicted as a linear ditch on recent OS maps.  
Source: O.S.: 1:25 000

A well defined linear ditch and double bank structure, that is situated at the southern extent of the site and falls on a relatively steep gradient with the natural fall of the slope from north to south. At its southern extent the structure breaches the northern bank of the main rectilinear earthwork, feature 13f. The northern extent of the structure on the ridge of the scarp is less clearly defined but would appear to be contiguous with the rectilinear drainage network on the plateau. The ditch has a rounded V shape profile that maintains a constant depth along its course, broadening at its northern extent. The sides of the ditch have been banked, the eastern bank is well pronounced and has been breached at its southern extent for secondary drainage purposes.

The structure was found to be heavily obscured with mature hawthorn trees and its profile had been displaced by a high level of animal activity (rabbit burrows).

The structure would appear to have been constructed to drain the relatively level, and waterlogged plateau to the north, the water run-off being channelled into the main drainage structure, feature 13f that runs into the fishpond.