

FEATURE 17

Type: agricultural: structure
 Class: earthwork: headland bank
 NGR: SE 28650 62950
 Field Name: Hall Garth
 Planform: rectilinear
 Profile: rounded
 Aligned: northwest
 Material: earth
 Height/Depth: 85 cm
 Width: 5 metres
 Length: 90 metres
 Land Use: unimproved pasture
 Vegetation: grass
 Condition: good

Fig Nos: 3, 4

Plate No: -

Film/Frame No: 1/8.

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

Source: O.S.: 1:25 000

A.P.: CUC BPF 54

A.P.: CUC BAH 52

A rectilinear headland bank with a well pronounced rounded profile. The structure contains the northern and eastern extent of an area of ridge and furrow, Feature 15, at the southern extent of the site and separates this area of cultivation from an area of waterlogged ground to the east. At its southern extent this well pronounced structure is contiguous with the western bank of the drainage feature, feature 16. To the north the structure becomes less well defined before doglegging to the west and terminating against the linear bank and ditch, feature 20. The structure appears to be late medieval in origin, contemporary with and part of the medieval infield system.

FEATURE 18

Type: civil: structure
 Class: earthworks: building platform: complex
 NGR: SE 28670 62940
 Field Name: Hall Garth & Silver Hills
 Planform: rectilinear
 Profile: shallow U
 Aligned: -
 Material: -
 Height/Depth: 50 cm
 Width: 75 metres
 Length: 45 metres
 Land Use: unimproved pasture
 Vegetation: grass
 Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4

Plate No: -

Film/Frame No: 1/9

Previous Data: depicted as a rectilinear network of drainage ditches on the high oblique aerial photographs.

Source: A.P.: CUC BPF 54

A.P.: CUC BAH 52

A large rectilinear drainage network compartmentalising a complex of sub rectangular earthwork platforms. The complex is situated on an elevated relatively level plateau overlooking Cayton Gill at the southern extent of the site. The complex straddles between the two fields known as Hall Garth and Silver Hills. The earthworks are shallow poorly defined structures that are contained to the east by the main rectilinear earthwork, Feature 13 d. At the time of inspection the base of each of the linear depressions was waterlogged but not water filled, however it was evident that the water run-off was directed to the east and more significantly to the south draining into the fishpond via Feature 16. This drainage network would appear to have been constructed to drain the relatively level, and waterlogged plateau that supports the earthworks associated with the pre grange settlement at High Cayton. It is likely that this area of the site remained occupied into the 14th century as the area settled by the grange workers.

FEATURE 19

Type: transport: structure
 Class: trackway
 NGR: SE 28650 62950
 Field Name: Gill Bottom
 Planform: curvilinear
 Profile: -
 Aligned: north northeast
 Material: earth
 Height/Depth: 170 cm
 Width: 7 metres
 Length: 58 metres
 Land Use: unimproved pasture
 Vegetation: grass
 Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4
 Plate No: -
 Film/Frame No: 1/7
 Previous Data: none

A curvilinear grassed trackway ascending the relatively steep west-facing scarp slope from the fishponds in the base of the Gill Bottom up to and terminating within the area of heavily disturbed and worked areas on the upper scarp slope. At its southern extent this well pronounced structure broadens, opening out onto a flood plain. To the north the structure is crossed by the more recent boundary bank and the remnants of a dry stone wall which was the former western boundary of Hall Garths field. The structure appears to be late medieval in origin, contemporary with and part of the on-site pottery industry as access to the fishponds for a regular supply of water would have been essential in the refinement of poor quality clays.

FEATURE 20

Type: agricultural: structure
 Class: earthwork: bank and ditch
 NGR: SE 28600 62810
 Field Name: Gill Bottom & Hall Garth
 Planform: linear
 Profile: rounded
 Aligned: north south
 Material: earth
 Height/Depth: 140 cm
 Width: 6 metres
 Length: 104 metres
 Land Use: unimproved pasture
 Vegetation: grass
 Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4
 Plate No: -
 Film/Frame No: 1/28
 Previous Data: depicted as a linear bank on recent OS sheets
 Source: O.S.: 1:25 000

A linear bank and ditch line with a well pronounced northwest facing aspect and a shallow less well defined southeast facing aspect. The structure rises from the flood plain of Gill Bottom with the relatively steep scarp slope and terminating at its northern extent within the area of heavily disturbed and worked ground. The bank element of the structure utilises the fall of the natural scarp slope to enhance the size and gradient of the feature. The central section of the structure is crossed by the more recent boundary bank and the remnants of a dry stone wall which was the former western boundary of Hall Garths field. The structure appears to be a late medieval boundary feature separating the cultivated infield, feature 15 from the industrial workings associated with the pottery industry, features 21-23.

FEATURE 21

Type: industrial: structure
 Class: earthwork:clay:scoop
 NGR: SE 28580 62940
 Field Name: Gill Bottom
 Planform: sub circular
 Profile: irregular
 Aligned: north south
 Material: -
 Height/Depth: 85 cm
 Width: 35 metres
 Length: 38 metres
 Land Use: unimproved pasture
 Vegetation: grass, nettle
 Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4
 Plate No: -
 Film/Frame No: 1/7
 Previous Data: none

A clay pit situated on the upper slopes of the west facing scarp slope overlooking the Gill Bottom. The structure is part of a small complex of earthworks associated with pottery manufacture. This structure consists of a crescent shaped excavation face with a southwest facing aspect, a relatively level working area is situated to the south of the feature. The workings would have been accessed from the east via the curvilinear trackway, Feature 19. Two further clay scoops were identified to the immediate northeast, Feature 22. The structure appears to be late medieval in origin.

FEATURE 22

Type: industrial: structure
 Class: earthwork:clay pit:complex
 NGR: SE 28590 62960
 Field Name: Hall Garth
 Planform: irregular
 Profile: shallow rounded V
 Aligned: north south
 Material: -
 Height/Depth: 165 cm
 Width: 26 metres
 Length: 32 metres
 Land Use: unimproved pasture
 Vegetation: grass, nettle
 Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4
 Plate No: -
 Film/Frame No: 1/28
 Previous Data: depicted as the terminus of the bank and ditch, Feature 20 on recent OS sheets.
 Source: O.S.: 1:25 000

Two, contiguous, sub-circular shaped depressions identified within the western extent of Hall Garth field. The southernmost of the two workings is situated at the northern terminus of the bank and ditch boundary structure, Feature 20, that contains the depression to the east. The base of the excavation is relatively level, sloping gently to the southwest. The structure is accessed from the southwest via the trackway, Feature 19. The two workings are separated by a well defined medial spur of unexcavated ground that is aligned east west.

The northernmost structure is shallow with less well pronounced east and south facing aspects. Access into this depression would have been from the southeast. The base of the structure is relatively level with the exception of a sub-rectangular shaped platform that is situated in the southeast corner of the structure. This elevated platform with a level surface measures 3 metres in width, 4 metres in length and is 45 cm high. It appears that this platform would have supported a small timber structure, it can not be determined as to whether it has been formed from redeposited spoil or unexcavated ground. This small complex of clay extraction pits is part of the late medieval pottery industry and is situated to the southeast of the kiln site, Feature 23.

FEATURE 23

Type:	industrial: structure
Class:	earthwork: pottery kiln
NGR:	SE 28550 62980
Field Name:	Gill Bottom
Planform:	fan shaped
Profile:	truncated cone
Aligned:	east west
Material:	earth, sandstone
Height/Depth:	340 cm
Width:	11 metres
Length:	640 cm
Land Use:	unimproved pasture
Vegetation:	grass, mature hawthorn
Condition:	moderate

Fig Nos:	3, 4
Plate No:	11
Film/Frame No:	1/11, 2/7
Previous Data:	none

A spur like projection that juts out up to 6 metres west beyond the ridge line of the steep west facing escarpment overlooking the Gill Bottom. The structure consists of a two fan shaped platforms, each with a truncated cone shaped profile, the larger of the two is situated at a lower elevation and provides a platform for the upper structure. The structure would appear to contain a high quantity of unworked sandstone, there was no evidence to suggest that this stone had been subjected to intense heat. The sub elliptically shaped upper surface measures 2 metres in width by 6 metres in length, and is relatively level and is situated at a lower level to that of the adjacent ground levels to the east. The upper surface of the structure has been partially disturbed during the construction of a now demolished dry stone wall which marked the western boundary of Hall Garth Field.

To the immediate west of this structure and situated on the mid slope of the west facing escarpment the ground has been disturbed resulting in a pock marked appearance, it appears that is directly related to the extraction of raw materials and the deposition of spoil associated with the pottery industry. A high quantity of late medieval coarse pottery sherds and fired clay roof tile fragments were identified within exposed sections on this banking.

The structure has been subject to a detailed programme of investigation by Mr.A.Aspinal of Bradford University's Department of Archaeological Sciences, which involved a geophysical survey.

The kiln structure appears to be part of a late medieval pottery complex that consisted of clay pits, Features 22, 23 and enclosures and building platforms, Feature 24.

FEATURE 24

Type: industrial: structure
Class: earthwork: enclosure: bank
NGR: SE 28655 62948
Field Name: Hall Garth
Planform: rectilinear
Profile: irregular
Aligned: northwest
Material: earth
Height/Depth: 30 cm
Width: 12 metres
Length: 34 metres
Land Use: unimproved pasture
Vegetation: grass
Condition: moderate

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

A rectilinear enclosure bank situated to the east of the pottery kiln, Feature 23. The structure emerges from the ridge line of the west facing escarpment on an easterly alignment before returning to the southeast running adjacent and parallel to the ridge line. The bank has a broad rounded profile that tapers both in width and height to its southern extent. The structure would appear to enclose an area of relatively level ground that includes the kiln platform and related sub rectangular earthwork platforms. The structure appears to be late medieval in origin, contemporary and part of the medieval pottery industry complex.

FEATURE 25

Type: agricultural: structure
Class: earthwork: ridge and furrow
NGR: SE 28600 63000
Field Name: Hall Garth
Planform: linear
Profile: rounded
Aligned: northwest
Material: earth
Height/Depth: 40 cm
Width: 8 metres
Length: 90 metres
Land Use: unimproved pasture
Vegetation: grass
Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4
Plate No: -
Film/Frame No: -
Previous Data: depicted as an area of ridge and furrow on the high oblique aerial photographs.
Source: A.P.: CUC BPF 54
A.P.: CUC BAH 52

An area of ridge and furrow situated at the western extent of the site on an area of relatively level ground. The structure is contained to the north by a bank and ditch line, Feature 26, to the south by an area of low lying and waterlogged ground, to the west the structure runs adjacent and parallel with the ridge line of the west facing escarpment over looking the Gill Bottom. At its southern extent the ridge and furrow terminates against the late medieval pottery industrial complex, Features 21-24.

The ridge and furrow is comparable in size and form to that previously identified as medieval, Feature 1 and as such is thought to be part of the in-field system situated on the western fringe of the settlement.

FEATURE 26

Type: agricultural: structure
Class: earthwork: bank: ditch
NGR: SE 28660 63060
Field Name: Hall Garth
Planform: linear
Profile: rounded
Aligned: east west
Material: earth
Height/Depth: 70 metres
Width: 6 metres
Length: 105 metres
Land Use: unimproved pasture
Vegetation: grass
Condition: good

Fig Nos: 3, 4
Plate No: -
Film/Frame No: 1/27,30,31, 2/16-20,22

Previous Data: depicted as a linear bank on recent OS sheets also identified on the high oblique aerial photographs.
Source: O.S.: 1:25 000
A.P.: CUC BPF 54
A.P.: CUC BAH 52

This highly visible structure is situated to the north of centre of Hall Garth field and would appear to mark a point of transition in land use within the medieval landscape. The structure separates the agrarian and industrial areas of the site from the domestic and residential areas.

The ditch line has a broad shallow rounded V shaped profile measuring up to 280 metres wide and 25 cm deep. This feature is situated to the immediate south of the bank and runs adjacent to this earthwork for its entire length. The ditch line would appear to have been partially backfilled in a number of places, some of which coincide with interruptions in the bank indicating that the structure was breached to afford access between the north and south of the field. The ditch line falls with the natural gradient of the field on a very gentle slope from west to east. At the time of inspection the structure was dry.

The adjacent bank has a well pronounced rounded profile. The structure is segmented which gives the impression that the bank was formed out of a series of individual tips, however it would appear that the greater majority of these interruptions were formed by erosion resulting from repeated livestock trampling, with the occasional breach being intentionally formed to afford vehicular access across this feature.

At its western extent the bank and ditch feature terminates adjacent to a number of shallow sub-rectangular earthwork platforms, Feature 28. These structures have been arranged so that their southern extent is on line with that of the ditch and bank structure. These platforms are suspected to be the ancillary buildings associated with the main Manor House complex, Feature 29 and this may therefore indicate that the ditch and bank formed and integral part of the lay-out of this prestigious area of the site. At its eastern extent the structure would appear to terminate against the northwestern corner of a small banked enclosure, Feature 27, that if contemporary with the bank and ditch would have been situated on the southern side of this feature.

The structure appears to be medieval in origin, and part of the layout of the 12th century demesne grange complex.

FEATURE 27

Type: agricultural: structure
Class: earthwork: enclosure: banked
NGR: SE 28655 63050
Field Name: Hall Garth
Planform: sub-rectangular
Profile: irregular
Aligned: east west
Material: earth
Height/Depth: 30 cm
Width: 24 metres
Length: 32 metres
Land Use: unimproved pasture
Vegetation: grass
Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4

Plate No: -

Film/Frame No: 1/29-31, 2/22

Previous Data: depicted as a sub-rectangular enclosure on recent OS sheets also identified on the high oblique aerial photographs.

Source: O.S.: 1:25 000

O.S.: 1:2500

A.P.: CUC BPF 54

A.P.: CUC BAH 52

A sub-rectangular, banked enclosure situated at the eastern extent of the bank and ditch, Feature 26. The bank has a shallow and rounded profile with a relatively well defined west and south facing aspect. At its northern extent the enclosure is contained by the bank of Feature 26. The enclosed area is slightly elevated above the surrounding ground levels and is gently undulating, falling from the south to the north on gentle slope. The enclosure would appear to support up to three sub-rectangular platforms which are situated within the south and eastern extent of the structure, these earthworks each have shallow profiles. It would appear that this enclosure may have contained up to three buildings and a small yard area. The structure appears to be late medieval in origin, contemporary and part of the medieval infield system.

FEATURE 28

Type: civil: structure
Class: earthwork: platform: building: complex
NGR: SE 28550 63070
Field Name: Hall Garth
Planform: sub-rectangular
Profile: irregular
Aligned: east west
Material: earth
Height/Depth: 40 cm
Width: 25 metres
Length: 30 metres
Land Use: unimproved pasture
Vegetation: grass, nettle, thistle
Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4

Plate No: 6

Film/Frame No: 1/29-31, 2/12

Previous Data: depicted as two attached rectangular structures on recent OS sheets, also identified on the high oblique aerial photographs.

Source: O.S.: 1:25 000

O.S.: 1:2500

A.P.: CUC BPF 54

A.P.: CUC BAH 52

A small complex of sub-rectangular shaped building platforms, depressions and associated bank and ditch features that are situated at the western terminus of the bank and ditch, Feature 26. The structures have been arranged so that their southern extent is on line with that of the ditch and bank structure. The complex is contained to its eastern extent by a linear bank that has a shallow, broad flat topped profile that advances in a northerly direction from these earthworks towards the Manor House, Feature 29. The complex would appear to be part of the southern extent of the Manor House earthwork, Feature 29, the main area of which is situated to the immediate north. These two developed areas are separated by a sub-rectangular area of relatively level, low lying and open ground which is devoid of earthworks, it appears that this may have functioned as a courtyard, access into which would have been from the east.

It appears that this complex of earthworks would have supported timber structures that may have served as ancillary buildings contemporary with and part of the medieval Manor House complex.

FEATURE 29

Type: civil: structure
Class: earthwork:enclosure:banked:building complex
NGR: SE 28560 63120
Field Name: Hall Garth
Planform: sub-rectangular
Profile: irregular
Aligned: north south
Material: earth, sandstone
Height/Depth: 80 cm
Width: 48 metres
Length: 57 metres
Land Use: unimproved pasture
Vegetation: grass, nettle, thistle
Condition: good

Fig Nos: 3, 4
Plate No: 6,7
Film/Frame No: 1/29-33,26,27, 2/12,16-21
Previous Data: depicted as a sub-rectangular platform with internal subdivisions on recent OS sheets also identified on the high oblique aerial photographs.
Source: O.S.: 1:25 000
O.S.: 1:2500
A.P.: CUC BPF 54
A.P.: CUC BAH 52

A large and very well defined sub-rectangular earthwork identified within the northwestern extent of Hall Garths field. The structure is situated in an area of relatively level low-lying ground that falls on a very gentle angle of slope from the south to the north. The structure is an elevated and artificially levelled platform that is contained on three sides by a rectilinear bank.

At the northwestern corner of the structure the enclosure bank is broad and flat topped with well pronounced and relatively steep north and west facing outer aspect with shallow less well defined inner slopes. The upper surface of this bank supports a the occasional worked sandstone fragment which would appear to be in situ and would indicate that this northwestern corner of the bank supported a stone building. The northern bank is aligned east-west and is straight with a constant steep north facing aspect and a very shallow south facing internal aspect that becomes indiscernible to its eastern extent. The northeastern corner of the enclosure is rounded in planform and the angle of return of the east facing section of the bank exceeds ninety degrees. The east facing section of the bank is neither straight nor constant in height or form. The structure has a long gentle east facing aspect with no internal elevation, but rather the upper surface of the bank is occupied by a linear complex of shallow earthworks.

The southeastern corner of the enclosure is defined by a spur like projection that has a well defined southwest and northeast facing aspect. The broad upper surface of this section of the bank is undulating and supports the occasional worked sandstone fragment, these stones would appear to be in situ and would indicate that the southeastern corner of the bank supported a stone building. The southern extent of the structure is defined by a shallow north facing scarp slope which has been cut into the natural fall of slope. This feature separates this main enclosure from courtyard area to the immediate south. The southwestern corner of the enclosure is poorly defined and can only be identified as a rounded ninety degree return in the shallow scarp slope excavated into the natural fall of the slope. The internal ground level at this point within the enclosure is therefore approximately 60 cm below that of the area of open ground to the southwest. The western extent of the enclosure is defined by a narrow linear bank with a very shallow rounded profile, at northern extent of which a 250 cm wide aperture within the enclosure banks would suggest that the main point access into the enclosure was from the west. The earthworks within the enclosure itself are largely concentrated towards the north and the eastern side of the structure and would appear to consist of sub-rectangular shaped platforms and linear banks.

It should be noted that the existing northern boundary to Hall Garths field is a dry stone wall, the fabric of which consists of dressed blocks of indigenous, pink brown coloured sandstone, the average size of these blocks measure 30 cm x 50 cm in size. It appears that this stone is re-used masonry that was formerly part of the building complex that occupied the above earthwork. During the inspection of this structure a small assemblage of fired clay roof tile fragments were noted within the upcast topsoil deposits associated with animal activity on the site. This would suggest that a number of the structures within the enclosure had tiled roofs. The tile was of the same form and fabric as those fragments previously noted on the lower slopes of the west facing escarpment beneath the medieval pottery kiln.

It is relevant to note that during site inspections made to this site during the winter months that the land immediately adjacent to the structure is susceptible to severe waterlogging and even flooding. It is not surprising therefore that the land adjacent to the site has been subjected to major drainage works, Features 30 and 31. The structure has been subject to a detailed programme of investigation by Mr.A.Aspinall of Bradford University's Department of Archaeological Sciences, which involved a geophysical survey. The site of the medieval Manor House, that functioned as the administrative centre of the demesne grange, it appears that the structure was abandoned during the late 15th century, by this time the focus of the farm had shifted to the north to the site of the existing farmhouse.

FEATURE 30

Type:	agricultural: structure
Class:	earthwork: drain
NGR:	SE 28590 63140
Field Name:	Hall Garth
Planform:	sinuous
Profile:	shallow flat bottomed V
Aligned:	east west
Material:	-
Height/Depth:	45 cm
Width:	280 cm
Length:	135 metres
Land Use:	unimproved pasture
Vegetation:	grass
Condition:	poor
Fig Nos:	2
Plate No:	3, 4
Film/Frame No:	1/29-33,26,27, 2/12,16,18-24
Previous Data:	depicted as a curvilinear ditch line on recent OS sheets also identified on the high oblique aerial photographs.
Source:	O.S.: 1:25 000 O.S.: 1:2500 A.P.: CUC BPF 54 A.P.: CUC BAH 52

A large open drainage structure that is situated within the northern extent of Hall Garth field, in an area of low lying ground that is known to be susceptible to waterlogging and flooding.

The structure which emerges at the eastern boundary of the field as a 5 metre wide open ditch structure with a well pronounced, steep south facing aspect, as it continues across the field in a westerly direction the structure tapers and becomes less well defined. It would appear that the alignment of the drain has been altered to avoid the northeastern corner of the Manor House enclosure, Feature 29, the ditch line runs adjacent to this platform but not parallel to it. The structure continues towards the northwestern corner of the field, converging with other drainage structures within the southwestern corner of the field known as Crag Wood Ends.

It would appear that the structure has long since fallen into a state of disuse, the base of which undulates due to the build up silt deposits and the natural accumulation of fills. As a result of which it difficult to determine the fall of the structure, it would appear that the structure drained into Cayton Gill to the west.

A number of branch drains fed into this major drainage feature, these shallow linear features are aligned north south and fall with the natural fall of slope from the north passing beneath the existing dry stone boundary wall into Hall Garths.

The structure appears to be late medieval in origin, and due to its alignment in relation to the Manor House complex it is thought to post date the construction of this earthwork.

FEATURE 31

Type: agricultural: structure
Class: earthwork: drain
NGR: SE 28620 63100
Field Name: Hall Garth
Planform: linear
Profile: shallow flat bottomed V
Aligned: east west
Material: earth
Height/Depth: 20 cm
Width: 250 cm
Length: 60 metres
Land Use: unimproved pasture
Vegetation: grass
Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4

Plate No: -

Film/Frame No: 1/27,29, 2/12

Previous Data: depicted as a linear drainage feature on the high oblique aerial photographs.

Source: A.P.: CUC BPF 54

A.P.: CUC BAH 52

An open drainage structure that is situated to the south of the major drainage structure, Feature 30, within the northern extent of Hall Garth's field. The drain is located in an area of low lying ground that is known to be susceptible to waterlogging and flooding.

The structure which emerges at the eastern boundary of the field, at a point that would indicate that it had originally been the western continuation of the drain, Feature 7, advances towards the base of the east facing aspect of the enclosure bank of Feature 29.

The base of the structure was found to be waterlogged and heavily silted, it would appear that the structure drained from west to east.

The structure appears to be medieval in origin, the alignment and location of which may indicate that the drain predates the much larger drainage structure to its north, Feature 30, and may well be contemporary with the Manor House Enclosure, Feature 29.

FEATURE 32

Type:	transport: structure
Class:	earthwork: trackway: terraced
NGR:	SE 28650 62950
Field Name:	Gill Bottom
Planform:	linear
Profile:	terraced
Aligned:	north northwest
Material:	earth
Height/Depth:	5 metres
Width:	5 metres
Length:	160 metres
Land Use:	unimproved pasture
Vegetation:	grass, nettle, hawthorn
Condition:	good
Fig Nos:	3, 4
Plate No:	13,14
Film/Frame No:	1/12,13,17,18, 2/8,11
Previous Data:	depicted linear earthwork on a high oblique aerial photograph. Source: A.P.: CUC BPF 54

A well pronounced terraced trackway traversing the steep west facing escarpment overlooking the Gill Bottom. The linear transport structure climbs on a gentle and constant incline from the north to the south.

The structure has been excavated into the existing natural escarpment. This has resulted in the formation of an artificially steep sided scarp slope situated to the immediate east of the structure measuring approximately 3 metres in height with a similar sized bank falling away from the track to the west. The surface of the trackway is presently grassed and smooth, there is no indication to suggest that the trackway had been originally surfaced with cobbles or hardcores.

At its southern extent the structure rises up on to the relatively level area of ground overlooking Cayton Gill. The surface of the track at this point is heavily overgrown with mature Hawthorn trees and it would appear that in order to avoid this obstruction a second and more recent access has been formed through the escarpment on the topside of the structure.

To the north it would appear that the structure originally continued into the field known as Crag Wood End for up to approximately 10 metres at which point it converged with another transport structure, unfortunately the northern extent of the trackway has been partially obscured by the construction of the northern boundary wall to this field.

Further modifications to the structure can be noted at the northern extent of the structure where a considerable quantity of spoil has been deposited adjacent to the lower terrace forming a spur-like projection, along which access (short-cut) can be gained down on to the flood plain within the gill bottom. The gradient of this modification to the structure is steep and it is improbable that it could have been accessed by horse-drawn carts.

The sides of the structure presently support mature hawthorn trees although it is evident from decaying stumps that the upper escarpment until relatively recently supported mature oak trees.

The structure appears to be late medieval in origin, and would have afforded vehicular access from the main area of settlement on the area of high ground to the east to the fishponds and beyond to the west.

FEATURE 33

Type: agricultural: structure
Class: earthwork: double bank and medial ditch
NGR: SE 28480 63000
Field Name: Gill Bottom
Planform: linear
Profile: M shaped
Aligned: west
Material: earth
Height/Depth: 50 cm
Width: 4 metres
Length: 40 metres
Land Use: woodland and unimproved pasture
Vegetation: grass
Condition: poor

Fig Nos: 3, 4
Plate No: -
Film/Frame No: 1/13
Previous Data: identified as a linear ditchline on the high oblique aerial photograph.
Source: A.P.: CUC BPF 54

A double bank with medial ditchline with a well pronounced "M" shaped profile. The structure falls from the southern extent of the terraced trackway, Feature 32 and down the steep west facing scarp slope of Cayton Gill and down on to the flood plain. *The structure was found to be in a poor state of preservation with the western extent of the structure being damaged by pedestrian traffic and animal activity.* It would appear that the structure may well have functioned as a drainage feature and may have alleviated water run-off down the trackway to the north, although, at present there is no indication of the source of the waterlogging and the ditch was found to be dry at the time of inspection. It is therefore possible that the structure's primary function may have been as a boundary to land ownership. The structure appears to be medieval in origin.

FEATURE 34

Type: industrial: structure : complex
Class: earthwork: building platforms
NGR: SE 28490 63070
Field Name: Gill Bottom
Planform: sub-rectangular
Profile: irregular
Aligned: north
Material: earth
Height/Depth: 50 cm
Width: 6 metres
Length: 22 metres
Land Use: unimproved pasture
Vegetation: grass
Condition: good

Fig Nos: 3, 4
Plate No: -
Film/Frame No: 1/12,13, 2/11
Previous Data: identified as sub-rectangular platform on the high oblique aerial photograph.
Source: A.P.: CUC BPF 54

A small complex consisting of two sub-rectangular platforms, each being situated adjacent to the other at the base of the terraced slope that supports the trackway, Feature 32. The complex occupies an elevated aspect overlooking the medieval fishponds that are situated approximately 20 metres to the immediate west. Both structures have well pronounced north, west and south facing aspects, with a relatively level upper surface. It appears that the platforms had originally supported timber buildings associated with the medieval fish processing industry. It has been suggested that these may have been smoking sheds.

These structures are suspected to form part of a much larger complex of similar earthworks that can be identified around the periphery of the medieval fishpond.

FEATURE 35

Type: industrial: structure : complex
Class: earthwork: building platforms
NGR: SE 28470 63120
Field Name: Gill Bottom
Planform: sub-rectangular
Profile: irregular
Aligned: north
Material: earth
Height/Depth: 38 cm
Width: 7 metres
Length: 9 metre
Land Use: unimproved pasture
Vegetation: grass
Condition: poor

Fig Nos: 3, 4
Plate No: -
Film/Frame No: 1/12,13
Previous Data: none

A small complex consisting of two sub-rectangular platforms, each being situated adjacent to one another at the base of the terraced slope that supports the trackway, Feature 32. The complex occupies an elevated aspect overlooking the medieval fishponds that are situated approximately 12 metres to the immediate west. Both structures have poorly defined north, west and south facing aspects, with a relatively level upper surface. The northernmost of the two structures has been damaged during the construction of spoil ramp access way onto the trackway, Feature 32. It appears that the platforms had originally supported timber buildings associated with the medieval fish processing industry. It has been suggested that these may have been smoking sheds. These structures are suspected to form part of a much larger complex of similar earthworks that can be identified around the periphery of the medieval fishpond.

FEATURE 36

Type: industrial: structure : structure
Class: earthwork: bank
NGR: SE 28440 63145
Field Name: Gill Bottom
Planform: linear
Profile: founded
Aligned: northeast
Material: earth
Height/Depth: 60 cm
Width: 2.5 metres
Length: 18 metres
Land Use: unimproved pasture
Vegetation: grass
Condition: poor

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

A linear bank identified within the northeastern corner of the Gill Bottom. The structure falls with the natural gradient from the northeast to the southwest. At its northeastern extent, the structure is contiguous with a small sub circular shaped knoll that is situated immediately adjacent to the trackway, Feature 40. At its southwestern extent the structure would appear to terminate on the fringe of the area of waterlogged ground that was formerly occupied by the fishponds, Feature 41.

It is unclear as to the exact function of this structure although it would appear to be directly related to and contemporary with the management of the medieval fishponds.

FEATURE 37

Type: industrial: structure : complex
Class: earthwork: building terrace
NGR: SE 28390 63170
Field Name: Gill Bottom
Planform: sub-rectangular
Profile: stepped
Aligned: east
Material: earth
Height/Depth: 160 cm
Width: 12 metres
Length: 24 metres
Land Use: unimproved pasture
Vegetation: grass
Condition: poor

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

A small complex consisting of three sub-rectangular terraces, that have been excavated into the lower slopes of the south facing aspect of Cayton Gill. The structures are tightly grouped, with the complex occupying an elevated aspect overlooking the medieval fishponds that are situated approximately 20 metres to the immediate south. The complex is located adjacent to the raised trackway, Feature 40. Each of the structures have a steep-sided south facing aspect which has been excavated in to the natural fall of the slope, with shallow east and west facing aspects, access onto the relatively level internal area of each terrace would appear to have been from the south. It appears that these terraces originally supported timber buildings associated with the medieval fish processing industry. It has been suggested that these may have been smoking sheds. These structures are suspected to form part of a much larger complex of similar earthworks that can be identified around the northern periphery of the medieval fishpond.

FEATURE 38

Type: industrial: structure : complex
Class: earthwork: building platforms
NGR: SE 28270 63140
Field Name: Gill Bottom
Planform: sub-elliptical
Profile: rounded
Aligned: southwest
Material: earth
Height/Depth: 180 cm
Width: 12 metres
Length: 22 metre
Land Use: unimproved pasture
Vegetation: grass, nettle, bracken
Condition: poor

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

A small complex consisting of two sub-elliptical shaped platforms, each being situated end to end on the lower slope of the south facing aspect of Cayton Gill. These earthworks are situated at the northwestern extent of the study area and occupy an elevated aspect overlooking the area of waterlogged ground that were formerly the medieval fishponds. Both structures have a relatively well defined south, west and east facing aspect, with a slightly convexed upper surface that measures approximately 4 metres in width. It is possible that these two platforms originally supported timber buildings associated with the medieval fish processing industry.

These structures are suspected to form part of a much larger complex of similar earthworks that can be identified around the periphery of the medieval fishpond.

FEATURE 39

Type: industrial: structure
Class: earthwork: building platform
NGR: SE 28360 63160
Field Name: Gill Bottom
Planform: sub-rectangular
Profile: irregular
Aligned: west
Material: earth
Height/Depth: 160 cm
Width: 7 metres
Length: 9 metre
Land Use: unimproved pasture
Vegetation: grass
Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4
Plate No: -
Film/Frame No: 1/14
Previous Data: none

A single sub-rectangular platform, situated adjacent to the terraced building platforms, Feature 37 on the lower slopes of the south facing aspect of Cayton Gill. The platform occupies a slightly elevated aspect overlooking the medieval fishponds that are situated approximately 18 metres to the immediate south. The structure has a clearly defined south, west and east facing aspects, with a relatively level upper surface, access onto which is gained via a narrow 70 cm wide footway that traverses the south facing aspect. It appears that this platform may have originally supported a timber building associated with the medieval fish processing industry. This structure appears to form part of a much larger complex of similar earthworks that can be identified around the periphery of the medieval fishpond

FEATURE 40

Type: transport: structure
Class: earthwork: causeway: track
NGR: SE 28650 62950
Field Name: Gill Bottom
Planform: curvilinear
Profile: flat topped
Aligned: west
Material: earth
Height/Depth: 22 cm
Width: 3 metres
Length: 230 metres
Land Use: unimproved pasture
Vegetation: grass
Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4
Plate No: -
Film/Frame No: 1/14
Previous Data:

depicted as a bridleway on OS sheets also identified on the high oblique aerial photographs.

Source: O.S.: 1:25 000

O.S.: 6" to the mile

A.P.: CUC BPF 54

A.P.: CUC BAH 52

A curvilinear grassed causeway that has been constructed across the area of waterlogged ground within Cayton Gill, the structure is situated within the northwestern extent of the study. At its eastern extent this track emerges from the northeastern corner of the field known as Gill Bottom where it would appear to be contiguous with the 19th century track, Feature 43 and also converges at this point with the Nidderdale Way footpath. At its western extent the trackway continues beyond the perimeter of the study area into an area of woodland where it fords Cayton Beck before ascending the valley side to the southwest. It is interesting to note that the trackway was constructed across an area of heavily waterlogged ground along the very edge of the medieval fishponds, instead of crossing an area of elevated and well drained ground to the immediate north. It is possible that at the time of the construction of this structure there was no alternative with the lower slopes of Cayton Gill being occupied by a complex of buildings associated with the medieval fish industry. The structure appears to be post medieval in origin.

FEATURE 41

Type:	industrial: structure
Class:	fishpond
NGR:	SE 28460 62940
Field Name:	Gill Bottom
Planform:	sub-elliptical
Profile:	-
Aligned:	northwest
Material:	-
Height/Depth:	-
Width:	70 metres
Length:	550 metres
Land Use:	waterlogged pasture
Vegetation:	reed
Condition:	moderate

Fig Nos:	3, 4
Plate No:	9
Film/Frame No:	1/4,6,13,14, 2/11
Previous Data:	none.

This large medieval fishpond is situated within the base of the narrow valley known as Cayton Gill. The structure is presently waterlogged meadow and obscured by dense reed cover. The southern extent of the structure is clearly defined by the large earthen dam, Feature 41. To the south the structure is contained by the redirected line of Cayton Beck which has been channelled along the boundary of the study area lying within a coniferous plantation within the Ripley Estate, the northern extent of the fishpond can not be clearly determined but it would seem likely that the flooded area would have continued towards the northwestern extent of the study area, to the east the fishpond is contained by the rising ground that forms the west facing aspect of Cayton Gill.

The structure is medieval in origin, but the on-site fish industry would appear to have been in a state of decline by the late medieval period when it would appear that the abundant water supply offered by the fishponds was being utilised by the adjacent pottery industry.

FEATURE 42

Type: industrial: structure
Class: earthwork: fishpond: dam: revetted
NGR: SE 28600 62770
Field Name: Gill Bottom
Planform: linear
Profile: flat topped inverted V
Aligned: northeast
Material: earth / sandstone
Height/Depth: 2 metres
Width: 12 metres
Length: 75 metres
Land Use: waterlogged pasture
Vegetation: grass, reed, trees
Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4
Plate No: 10
Film/Frame No: 1/5,6, 2/6
Previous Data: depicted as an old dam on OS sheets.
Source: O.S.: 1:25 000
O.S.: 6" to the mile

A large, linear earthen bank constructed at the southern extent of the medieval fishponds and across the bottom of the Cayton Gill valley from the lower slopes of the west facing aspect to the opposing east facing aspect. The structure has a steep-sided south and north facing aspect with a relatively level upper surface, the bank tapers in both width and height to both its extremities.

The structure has been intentionally breached, this cleft is situated to the west of centre and measures in excess of 4 metres in width and up to 2 metres in depth. It would appear that the breach had occurred at the main point of weakness within the dam wall at the site of the dam's sluice. No evidence of the sluice remains. The cross section of the dam wall exposed by this breach reveals that the structure has been largely constructed out of earth with a relatively low quantity of water worn cobbles and natural sandstone fragments.

However from a detailed inspection of the north facing aspect of the dam wall it has been revealed that this aspect was originally revetted with large fragments of roughly worked sandstone that have been arranged against the bank edge to edge, this cladding would have provided an effective, preventative measure against water action.

The structure has at least one sluice channel that is situated at the eastern extent of the bank, the greater part of this structure is situated within the field to the south which lies beyond the study area.

The structure is medieval in origin and when viewed together with the fishpond complex it is evident that the fish industry would have been the principal concern of the monastic grange. It is likely that the fishponds will be maintained in to the 16th century, although it is likely that by this time the industry had been scaled down.

FEATURE 43

Type: transport: structure
Class: earthwork: track
NGR: SE 28520 63200
Field Name: Crag Wood End
Planform: linear
Profile: flat topped
Aligned: northeast
Material: earth: cobble
Height/Depth: 10 cm
Width: 3 metres
Length: 145 metres
Land Use: unimproved pasture
Vegetation: grass
Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4

Plate No: -

Film/Frame No: 2/11-13

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

Source: O.S.: 1:25 000

O.S.: 6" to the mile

A.P.: CUC BPF 54

A.P.: CUC BAH 52

A linear, grassed trackway that has been constructed across the field on a northeast alignment and is presently in use as a public bridleway. At its southwestern extent this track rises gradually from the northeastern corner of the field known as Gill Bottom where it would appear to be contiguous with the late medieval track, Feature 40 and also converges at this point with the Nidderdale Way footpath. At its eastern extent the trackway continues beyond the perimeter of the study area into the High Cayton farm complex before either continuing to South Stainley or Markington. The eastern section of the track post dates the greater majority of earthworks identified within the field and appears to be post medieval in origin and may have been constructed to transport sandstone from the adjacent quarry to the existing farm site. However, the western extent of the track may be medieval in origin and contemporary with the trackway, Feature 32.

FEATURE 44

Type: transport: structure
Class: earthwork: track
NGR: SE 28350 63260
Field Name: Crag Wood End
Planform: linear
Profile: sloping
Aligned: east
Material: earth: cobble
Height/Depth: 180 cm
Width: 4 metres
Length: 110 metres
Land Use: unimproved pasture
Vegetation: grass, nettle
Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4

Plate No: -

Film/Frame No: 1/18

Previous Data: identified as a agricultural trackway on the high oblique aerial photographs.

Source: A.P.: CUC BPF 54

A.P.: CUC BAH 52

A linear, grassed trackway that has been constructed across the northern extent of the field running parallel and adjacent to the existing fenceline. The track is presently in use as an agricultural track affording vehicular access into the field known as The Plain. The structure falls on a shallow and constant gradient from the west to east. The track emerges in the northwest corner of the field with a well pronounced, relatively steep sided, south facing embankment that tapers to the east. The central section of the track is less clearly defined with the surface of the track being flush with the surrounding field levels. At this point the structure passes over an earlier drainage ditch, Feature 45. It would appear that the track may have originally continued into the northeast corner of the field and thereafter behind the exiting farm outbuildings. However in recent years the track has been accessed from the track, Feature 41. It appears that the track may be medieval in origin, having been originally part of the High Cayton to Fountains Abbey thoroughfare.

FEATURE 45

Type: agricultural: structure
Class: earthwork: double bank and medial ditch
NGR: SE 28510 63240
Field Name: Crag Wood End
Planform: linear
Profile: M shaped
Aligned: north
Material: earth
Height/Depth: 40 cm
Width: 6 metres
Length: 110 metres
Land Use: unimproved pasture
Vegetation: grass
Condition: poor

Fig Nos: 3, 4

Plate No: -

Film/Frame No: 1/18

Previous Data: identified as a linear ditchline on the high oblique aerial photograph.

Source: A.P.: CUC BAH 52

A double bank with medial ditchline with a well pronounced "M" shaped profile. The structure falls from the northern to the southern extent of the field at which point the feature converges with a number of other similar structures that emerge from the northwestern corner of Hall Garth field. The structure was found to be in a poor state of preservation with the central and southern sections of the structure being damaged by the construction of the trackway, Feature 41 and by the excavation of a cable trench connecting the wind pump with the farm. It would appear that the structure may have functioned as a drainage feature containing the water run off through the central area of the field, although, at present there is no indication of the source of the waterlogging and the ditch was found to be dry at the time of inspection. It is therefore possible that the structure also may have functioned as boundary, partitioning the existing field. The structure appears to be medieval in origin.

FEATURE 46

Type: agricultural: structure
 Class: earthwork: enclosure: complex
 NGR: SE 28530 63260
 Field Name: Crag Wood Ends
 Planform: sub-rectangular
 Profile: stepped
 Aligned: north
 Material: earth
 Height/Depth: 50 cm
 Width: 38 metres
 Length: 44 metres
 Land Use: unimproved pasture
 Vegetation: grass
 Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4
 Plate No: -
 Film/Frame No: 2/13
 Previous Data: identified as two sub-rectangular enclosures on the high oblique aerial photographs.

Source: A.P.: CUC BPF 54
 A.P.: CUC BAH 52

A pair of adjoining sub-rectangular enclosures located within the northeastern extent of the field known as Crag Wood End that are situated immediately adjacent to the peripheral outbuildings of the farm complex. The northernmost enclosure, measuring 28 x 26 metres is elevated above that to the south and is contained to the west and south by a relatively well defined bank with a shallow west and south facing aspect. The enclosed area is gently undulating and this would suggest the enclosure may have originally contained timber buildings. This enclosure would have been accessed from the lower enclosure via a breach within its south facing bank. The southern enclosure, measuring 21 x 33 metres is contained to the west and south by a relatively well defined bank with a shallow west and south facing aspect. At its eastern extent this has been damaged by the construction of the trackway, Feature 41. The enclosed area is situated at a slightly lower elevation than the northern enclosure, the surface of which is relatively level to the west becoming more undulating towards the east. This enclosure would appear to have been accessed from the east the exact point of entry can not be established due to the encroachment of the existing farm buildings. The structure appears to be medieval in origin, contemporary and part of the surrounding medieval infield system.

FEATURE 47

Type: industrial: structure : complex
 Class: earthwork: banks
 NGR: SE 28460 63220
 Field Name: Crag Wood End
 Planform: linear
 Profile: irregular
 Aligned: west
 Material: earth
 Height/Depth: 50 cm
 Width: 8 metres
 Length: 32 metres
 Land Use: unimproved pasture
 Vegetation: grass, nettle
 Condition: poor

Fig Nos: 3, 4
 Plate No: -
 Film/Frame No: 1/18
 Previous Data: identified as linear banks on the high oblique aerial photographs.

Source: A.P.: CUC BPF 54
 A.P.: CUC BAH 52

A small complex consisting of two linear spur-like projections, each being situated adjacent to one another and emerging eastward out from an area of woodland known as Crag Wood. Both banks have a relatively well defined south and north facing aspects with a slightly convexed upper surface, the banks taper in both height and width to the east. It appears that the earthworks form part of a much larger complex of industrial earthworks associated with the medieval sandstone quarry situated to the immediate west within Crag Wood.

FEATURE 48

Type: agricultural: structure
Class: earthwork: drain
NGR: SE 28540 63180
Field Name: Crag Wood End
Planform: rectilinear
Profile: shallow flat bottomed V
Aligned: north
Material: -
Height/Depth: 10 cm
Width: 120 cm
Length: 45 metres
Land Use: unimproved pasture
Vegetation: grass
Condition: moderate

Fig Nos: 3, 4
Plate No: -
Film/Frame No: 2/13
Previous Data: identified as a linear drainage feature on a high oblique aerial photograph.
Source: A.P.: CUC BAH 52

A shallow rectilinear depression situated within the eastern extent of the field that appears to be a backfilled, modern drainage structure, servicing the adjacent farm complex. The drain is located in an area of the field that is otherwise devoid of earthworks and that falls on a gentle and gradual slope to the south. The structure appears to be comparatively recent in origin, and most probably associated with the construction of the mid 19th century farm buildings.

FEATURE 49

Type: civil: structure
Class: earthwork: spoil mound
NGR: SE 28570 63190
Field Name: Crag Wood End
Planform: crescent
Profile: rounded
Aligned: north
Material: sandstone/earth
Height/Depth: 50 cm
Width: 6 metres
Length: 8 metres
Land Use: unimproved pasture
Vegetation: grass, nettle
Condition: poor

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

A small crescent shaped, grass covered spoil mound, this structure has a rounded profile that tapers towards its extremities. The earthwork has a relatively well pronounced north and south facing aspect.

The structure is situated immediately adjacent to the 19th century garden wall.

It would appear that the form of this structure is the result of the disturbance and partial excavation of a spoil mound.

It appears that the earthworks are the residue associated with the last major programme of building works on the adjacent 19th century farm cottages.