ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
Southern Green Ltd

Gilling Castle Historic Landscape Study
North Yorkshire

archaeological desk-based assessment and field survey

report 2547
March 2011

Durham
University

Contents

Figures

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1. Summary

The project

1.1 A historic landscape study has been prepared for the Forestry Commission's Forest Design Plan for a large block of woodland which includes Gilling Castle Grade 2 Registered Park and Garden, and the grounds of St Martin's, Ampleforth. This aims to provide sufficient understanding of the historic designed landscape to inform the long-term future management of the registered landscape. This report sets out the results of an archaeological assessment and field survey of the area, as one element of the overall landscape study.

1.2 The assessment comprised a search of pertinent documentary and cartographic records, records of archaeological interventions, and the Historic Environment Record. An extensive field survey was carried out and team members of the Yearsley Moor Archaeology Project, a voluntary group that has undertaken a range of work in the area, were consulted. The works were commissioned by Southern Green Ltd, and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

Results

1.3 Surviving features include a round barrow, boundary stones, walls and earthworks, bell pits, quarries, buildings and structures, drives, and dams and water management features.

1.4 The prehistoric burial mound, though damaged, is of national importance, as is demonstrated by its scheduled status. It is also important as part of a larger group of similar monuments just outside the Park. Its condition is fair, but it is likely to be vulnerable to damage when the surrounding timber is harvested.

1.5 The dams and garden features (the roads and Temple) are of regional significance as they are essential parts of the development of the Park. The condition of the dams is fair, apart from the stone wells, which give cause for concern. The one in the east dam is in a poor state, and that in the west dam is an open hole in a well-used path. Pieces of wood have been deliberately pushed into the well to avoid accidents and to protect it from impact, but this is a short-term solution that might end in the well becoming filled up and lost to view. Tree growth is unlikely to be a significant problem on the dams, but it has a deleterious effect on the visibility and readability of the features. These dams are unlikely to be affected by future harvesting work in the Park.

1.6 The disused roads are in a poor condition. Tree growth and disruption of drainage are the principal problems here, but the wet sections are particularly at risk from future timber operations as the soft ground is likely to be badly affected by wheel ruts.

1.7 The boundary features are of regional significance because of their connections with the medieval park, with local families, and with the development of the estate. The earthwork sections are the most stable but also the most vulnerable to unintended damage because these features are not readily recognisable as antiquities. The boundary wall is in a generally poor condition but the state of the surviving stones is generally good. Any of these features might be vulnerable to damage from forestry operations or agricultural work.

1.8 The modern buildings and the bell pits and quarries are of local significance. The significance of the Castle terraces and the former Temple is higher. The Temple is lost to sight and can be considered essentially stable, but its site is unrecognisable to the visitor. Its former link with the North Walk is also rather weak. Though the site of the building is in a stable condition, the shallow burial will not protect any remains from disturbance by vehicles or forestry operations. The condition of the quarries and bell pits is also generally stable, and future disturbance is likely to be limited to the effects of harvesting or haulage work. A problem with these features is their lack of visibility; they are relatively little-known and so are likely to be overlooked, and many of the sites are quite overgrown. If access for visitors is being considered, it would be useful to undertake some clearance work so that representative examples could be seen and understood.

1.9 The condition of the farmstead is declining, despite some intermittent use of the outbuildings. The disused house is vulnerable to accidental and water damage and a regular check on the state of the roof and the openings would be useful.

1.10 These sites have greater value as a group than as individual features. This is particularly true of the bell pits, which are the only surviving evidence of a small-scale local industry, and of the boundary banks, stones and walls. Even small-scale work that might help to make such sites more visible, intelligible and likely to survive would be of value.

2. Project background

Location (Figure 1)

2.1 The study area covers approximately 523ha at and immediately south-west of Gilling Castle, Gilling East, North Yorkshire. The central grid reference is SE 60 76.

Methods statement

2.2 The works have been conducted in accordance with standard Archaeological Services procedures for desk-based assessments. This included the study of relevant cartographic and other historical sources, sites listed in the Historic Environment Record (HER), consultation with the Yearsley Moor Archaeology Group, and site walk-over and photographic survey. HER references are referred to in square brackets throughout the text of this report, and are listed in the Appendix. The HER sites within and immediately surrounding the study area are marked on Figure 1.

Dates

2.3 The field visits took place between 22nd December 2010 and 2nd March 2011.

Personnel

2.4 Research was conducted and this report prepared by Andy Platell and Richard Annis, the Project Manager. The illustrations were prepared by Janine Watson.

OASIS

2.5 Archaeological Services Durham University is registered with the **O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex of archaeological investigation**S** project (**OASIS**). The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-95303.**

Acknowledgements

2.6 Particular thanks are due to Dr Gudrun Gaudian, John Lister, Elizabeth Sanderson, Geoffrey Snowdon, Catherine Thorn and Christopher Williams, members of the Yearsley Moor Archaeology Project, whose survey and research work has provided much useful information for this report.

3. Landuse, topography and geology

Landuse

3.1 The land within the boundary of the Park includes forestry plantation, arable land, part of the Ampleforth golf course, and the school buildings and grounds of St Martin's, Ampleforth. The bulk of the area discussed in this report is within the forestry plantation in the west and centre of the site.

Topography

3.2 The park lies on the south side of the Coxwold-Cawton Gap, a broad east-west valley that is now filled with rich alluvial soils from the glacial Lake Pickering. This valley was created by two parallel faults, the southern of which has created steep slopes that extend east and west of Gilling village. Mote Hill, on which the Castle stands, is a part of this escarpment. A narrow valley separates Mote Hill from Temple Hill, at the east end of the site. The land rises steadily to the west, to reach a maximum elevation of over 145m at The Temple. West of this, the high ground is dissected by the Little Holbeck and its tributaries, which drain north into the gap.

Geology and soils

3.3 The solid geology consists of Jurassic rocks, with limestone and calcareous sandstone being found at the higher points. There are shallow beds of coal. The geology of the study area is complicated by faults and by the presence of lake deposits along the northern boundary. The deeper deposits are exposed in the numerous gills that carry tributaries of the Little Holbeck.

4. Historical and archaeological development

Previous archaeological works

4.1 The Yearsley Moor Archaeology Project is a scheme that forms part of the North York Moors National Park's Lime and Ice Project. Members of the YMAP have undertaken a number of documentary and site survey projects. The only excavation work known to have been undertaken within the study area was carried out by R H Hayes, M W Mawes and W R Goodall in 1972. This was an investigation of a mound at Temple Hill, thought to be a possible cross-ridge dyke, but it was concluded that it had been created by a natural fault (Moorhouse 1973). Traces of early excavation can be seen in the round barrow west of High Warren Farm.

The prehistoric period and Roman period (up to 5th century AD)

4.2 There is a good deal of evidence of prehistoric activity in the area. An early Neolithic long barrow stands just outside the boundary between Yearsley and Grimston Grange. There are many later Neolithic or Bronze Age round barrows near Yearsley, and one example is within the Park. Other prehistoric features known from the district are dykes and finds of worked flints (e.g. Bateman 1995, 216). There are no known monuments of the Roman period within the study area, though a Romano-British beehive quern [MNY9053] (now lost) was found near the Castle.

The medieval period (5th century to 1540)

4.3 The origins of the formal landscape lie in 1374, when Sir Thomas de Etton was granted a licence to impark. The park would have been defined by boundary features, and these have been the subject of research by members of the YMAP. Some elements remain as earthworks in the Wilderness and on the north side of the park. The limits of the park are shown on the earliest map of the site, Jeffrey's 1771 '*County of York Survey'd*'. Other contemporary features are largely confined to the fabric of the Castle, which is outside the scope of this study. Also beyond the survey area are the medieval fish ponds, which lie just to the north of the Castle. These are fed by the Little Holbeck. Ponds or stews of this sort were an important source of food at a time when many meatless days were prescribed by the Church calendar. It has been suggested that the present-day ponds in the western part of the park might have been created as water management features for the operation of the stews close to the Castle. There is nothing to positively indicate that this might be the case, and such an arrangement would be unusual for its period.

The post-medieval period (1541 to 1899)

4.4 Post-medieval features represent the development of the garden, and of the park and its associated land holdings; and, beyond its western boundaries, the exploitation of the natural resources of Yearsley Moor. These are represented today by the sites or remains of formal garden features, including substantial elements devoted to water management, and by traces of mining and quarrying.

4.5 The earliest detailed map of the estate is the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1856. This shows the castle in more or less its current form. The Avenue is present to the west, although fewer trees are depicted than are present now. The woods of North Side and The Rookery are present and in their current form. A limestone quarry is marked in North Side wood. Land to the north and south of The Avenue is shown as fields similar to those of today, although a few of the internal field boundaries have been removed since this map was produced. Further west, the remainder of the land up to the stream that forms the parish boundary, and the valley slopes beyond this, are all shown as woodland. A summerhouse, marked as 'The Temple', is shown in the eastern end of this woodland, to the east of the lower lake. This summerhouse was not demolished until 1946-9, when the stone was reused to renovate the New College building (Cramer 2008). The other 'Temple' is not depicted and had presumably been removed by this time, although its location can be deduced from a hill to the east of The Rookery which is named as 'Temple Hill'. The upper and lower fish ponds are shown, and a linear feature between them marks a dam for another. Westwards again, the land is more open, although scattered trees are depicted across this area. There is still a farm, Windy Gate, at the eastern end of this area. A number of quarries (some disused) and lime kilns are shown on Limekiln Rigg at the western end of the estate. Two tumuli are shown on Coney Hills, just outside the southern boundary of the estate.

4.6 The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891 shows a number of changes. Windy Gate is now named as Yearsley Moor Farm. Most of the lime kilns on Limekiln Rigg are no longer shown and a plantation now covers part of this area. The quarries here are now shown as disused, although further working quarries are present slightly to the southeast on Quarry Hill. The western end of the estate is still largely open fields, some of which are shown as being rough pasture.

The modern period (1900 to present)

4.7 The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1913/4 shows the western end of the estate becoming overgrown/planted with woodland. This process continued to entirely cover this area by the time of the 1952 edition.

5. Surviving features

Round barrow

5.1 The single Scheduled Ancient Monument within the Park is a round barrow 250m north of Coney Hills Farm. This is a burial mound of the late Neolithic or the Bronze Age, and is part of a larger group that includes Coney Hills and other mounds just south of the Park. The barrow stands in an area of mature plantation, just off a ride that links Piper Hill with the road near Coney Hill Farm. It is a low earth mound with some evidence of a kerb of vertical stone slabs (Figure 2). There is a hollow at the centre which looks like the result of excavation, probably in the 19th century. The mound has been planted but the trees have now been cleared, leaving decaying stumps. The earthwork is badly damaged by rabbit burrows.

Boundary features

5.2 The former park pale, an earthwork boundary that defined the limits of the medieval and later deer park, has been identified in a few places; the clearest remains consist of a bank and a section of wall south-west of the lakes in the Wilderness [MNY11585]. This has been the subject of a YMAP survey, undertaken by Geoffrey

Snowdon and Elizabeth Sanderson. A stretch of earthwork woodbank [MNY11626] has been identified at the west side of Temple Hill. This follows the boundary of the present wood and was recorded by the Howardian Hills Historic Environment Survey (McElvaney 1993).

5.3 A dry stone wall and a series of inscribed stones marked a boundary that was fixed between the Fairfax and Fauconberg estates after a dispute in the late 18th century. The boundary runs north-west - south-east across the west end of the Park, and survives as a partly-ruinous wall. This is up to 1.2m high and 0.4m thick, though over much of its course, where it has collapsed, it is reduced to its lowest courses or to a disordered spread of stones. The boundary stones are marked on opposite faces with Y and G, for Yearsley and Gilling. Some have additional markings on the top. They date from 1796.

5.4 Two stones remain in the Park; these are on Shepherd's Rigg [MNY11574] and at Whinny Cross Hill, not far from the modern radio mast [MNY32470]. The latter is shown in Figure 3.

Bell pits

5.5 The ridges between the steep gills on the west side of the Little Holbeck have been worked for coal, and a number of bell pits are evidence of this. One of these gills is called Coal Pit Slack. The pits are shallow depressions surrounded by a 'doughnut' ring of upcast spoil. They are small features and represent shallow working, probably for coal to be used to burn lime for building and for use on the land. An example from Far Slack is shown in Figure 4. The YMAP surveyors have located up to seven bell pits at Coal Pit Slack [MNY11578-11580; 11583-11584; 32549], 19 at Greystone Rigg [MNY32550] and two at Calliger Rigg [MNY32551], and concluded that there are probably more yet to be found. At Greystone Rigg the pits are deeper than the Far Slack example.

Quarries

5.6 Limestone was quarried for walling, roadstone and for lime production at a number of locations in the west of the Park. There are extensive shallow quarries along the side of the Yearsley to Ampleforth road, and along the north edge of the Park. A much larger quarry cut into the scarp at the Castle is now occupied by a modern building. The early OS maps show sand pits at two points on the northern scarp between the Castle and Park House. With the exception of the large pit at the school, all of the quarries are now overgrown and there are no clear working faces to be seen. The example in Figure 5 is typical; the tops of the working faces and extensive spoil heaps can still be seen. There is little evidence of ramps and roadways, but as these quarries were probably worked seasonally over long periods, such ephemeral features would not be expected to survive for long. Like the bell pits, the quarries have been the subject of survey work by a YMAP team.

Buildings and structures

5.7 There are three brick terrace walls at the south side of the Castle. At the foot of the lower terrace there is a stone ha-ha wall [MNY31000] just above the floor of the valley. The brick walls appear to be in two different builds, as the lower courses are made of thinner brick (Figures 6 & 7). However, as the bulk of the fabric consists of 2.5-inch brickwork, it must be assumed that the terraces seen today are the result of rebuilding in the later 19th century. The ha-ha wall (Figure 8) is older and appears to

be of dry stone construction, with shallow buttresses; however, this may be the result of the washing-out of lime mortar in what is certainly a damp setting.

5.8 At the west end of the terraces there is a prominent grass-covered viewing mound that projects into the steep-sided valley. On the south flank a short section of stone wall can be seen. This is a double-faced rubble wall bonded with lime mortar. Only a tiny section remains, so it is impossible to draw any firm conclusions about it. It is part of a structure that was buried when the viewing mound was created, and it is quite possible that it is some part of the pre-18th century layout of the grounds. Whether it is associated with the medieval tower house it is impossible to say without some further investigation.

5.9 Later buildings include the stone spring house at Piper Hill [MNY11600] and the abandoned farmstead at Windy Gate. This site, formerly called Yearsley Moor Farm, survives as a house and four outbuildings set around three sides of a small yard (Figures 9-13). There are traces of other buildings in the yard wall at the east side. The buildings are made of local sandstone rubble, squared in the case of the front of the two-storeyed three-bay house. This faces south-east, and has a pantiled roof and a large outshut with a catslide roof at the rear. The gable walls are coped and have simple ogee-form kneelers.

5.10 The pantiled south and east outbuildings are in a fair state of repair, as is the boarded-up house, but the north building has been significantly altered with the removal of its east wall and the replacement of its roof. The west end of the south building, closest to the house, contains a wash-house, and the remains of the copper survive in one corner. Two brick kennel yards have been added to the east face of the eastern building; these have 19th-century iron railings. The farmstead appears to date from the late 18th century.

5.11 The Temple [MNY11526] was a garden building that survived until the middle of the 20th century. Its site is now bare and no masonry remains (Figures 14-16). The location is marked by some veteran trees, which continue a line of big old trees along the North Walk. At the south side of the site there is what remains of a stone wall, running between the present path and the arable field to the east. The line of this is continued westwards by a section of overgrown yew hedge that turns north along the top of the steep slope down The Scar. At the north end of the old hedge, close to the lip of the slope, there is a small strip of brick foundation. This is made of 2.5-inch brick and so cannot be a part of any 18th-century garden feature; its use is unknown.

5.12 The Historic Environment Record entry for the Temple reads '*Stone and brick foundations of a rectangular structure. Brick is described as handmade. Disturbance of the centre by moles has revealed plaster and bricks. Site now overgrown*'. This description dates from 1993 but is markedly at odds with the present appearance of the site. Some small-scale excavation might reveal more about the plan and construction of the building. The site was doubtless chosen for its views over the Wilderness to the west, but these are now obscured by the open but tall plantation on The Scar.

5.13 Another garden house is recorded on Temple Hill to the south of the Castle. There is no sign of any building there today, but a stump of a large old tree is present.

Drives or paths

5.14 The trees along the North Walk mentioned above are probably associated with a formal walk that led from the house to the Temple. In the western part of the Park there are some sections of other drives or paths. These are in poor condition in some places, and in others they now form parts of the network of forestry roads. The main drive from the South Lodge to the end of the Avenue and down to the house was a most important route, and a large part of this is in good repair; so is the drive from the road to Windy Gate Farm. Another important route was a drive around the lakes in The Wilderness, and this is in a much poorer state. A section is shown in Figures 17 & 18. The road shows no hard surface, but there are well-defined ditches at either side. It passes close to the breached dams (see below) and may have run over the western one in its course through the valley. On the opposite side of the valley there is another road which is still in use, and this runs close to the ends of both of the broken dams. Today the disused western road is blocked by fallen trees and overgrown with saplings. Failure of the old drains has led to large areas becoming waterlogged.

Water management features

5.15 The valley of the Little Holbeck now contains three large ponds which are retained by earth dams. The largest of these, at the north-west end of the valley, extends almost to the boundary of the Park. Between this and the two upper ponds the wide valley floor is boggy and overgrown. There are two more earth dams in this part of the valley. These would have created large ponds south-west of The Scar. No such ponds appear on any of the maps that have been consulted in the course of this study, and it is unclear whether the dams were never completed, were abandoned before being filled, or were accidentally breached and never repaired. They are similar in form and material to the present dams to the north and south.

5.16 The west dam runs WNW-ESE about 140m upstream from the lower pond. It is a substantial bank, roughly 100m long and 5m high, with a large steep-sided breach near its centre (Figures 19 & 20). Despite the obstacle posed by the breach, a well-used path runs along the top of the dam. A small hole in this path exposes the top of a narrow stone-lined well or shaft (Figures 21 &22). A YMAP investigation by Geoffrey Snowdon and Elizabeth Sanderson has found the top of a horizontal culvert in the upstream face of the dam close to this shaft, and on the downstream face a lower depression from which water seeps. It appears that the shaft is part of a draw-off mechanism to regulate the level of water behind the dam.

5.17 The east dam runs almost north-south across the valley. It is similar in size to the west dam and has a large breach near its centre (Figures 23 & 24). South of this there is a big depression in the top of the wall, and in this another stone-lined well can be seen. The well has been damaged by excavation and the growth of a tree on its east side, but is still clearly recognisable (Figure 25). The YMAP team suggest that there is a culvert from the upstream side of the base of the dam; this has not been seen. As is the case at the west dam there is a possible outlet close to the well on the downstream side. In addition to this means of controlling the water, there is a large and well-marked overflow channel at the south end of the embankment (Figure 26). The dams of the existing ponds all have overflows at their south ends; the lower pond also has a narrow stone channel at its north end (Figure 27).

5.18 The date of these dams is difficult to establish. The small number of documentary references are not detailed enough to be tied to one particular pond or dam. As has been suggested above, it seem unlikely that they were created to provide a head of water for the undoubtedly medieval fishponds close to the castle; it seems much more likely that they were created as landscape features in the 18th century. The undated land ownership plan marks only the upper and lower of the present ponds and there is no indication of the dams. As the plan shows the disputed Fairfax-Fauconberg boundary it is assumed to date from after 1796.

6. Significance, condition and vulnerability

6.1 The prehistoric burial mound, though damaged, is of national importance, as is demonstrated by its scheduled status. It is also important as part of a larger group of similar monuments just outside the Park. Its condition is fair, but it is likely to be vulnerable to damage when the surrounding timber is harvested.

6.2 The dams and garden features (the roads and Temple) are of regional significance as they are essential parts of the development of the Park. The condition of the dams is fair, apart from the stone wells, which give cause for concern. The one in the east dam is in a poor state, and that in the west dam is an open hole in a well-used path. Pieces of wood have been deliberately pushed into the well top avoid accidents and to protect it from impact, but this is a short-term solution that might end in the well becoming filled up and lost to view. Tree growth is unlikely to be a significant problem on the dams, but it has a deleterious effect on the visibility and readability of the features. These dams are unlikely to be affected by future harvesting work in the Park.

6.3 The disused roads are in a poor condition. Tree growth and disruption of drainage are the principal problems here, but the wet sections are particularly at risk from future timber operations as the soft ground is likely to be badly affected by wheel ruts.

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would be useful to undertake some clearance work so that representative examples could be seen and understood.

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7. References

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Appendix: Historic Environment Record

The table lists sites within the Park and up to 500m outside the boundary.

Historic Environment Record

(MNY = Historic Environment Record Number, * = Scheduled Ancient Monument)

MNY	Site	Feature	Grid ref.
1164	Temple Hill	'Mound' exc. by Hayes, Maw & Goodall	SE 6138 7648
1770	Park Wood	Dams & ponds on Little Holbeck	SE 5932 7622
1771	Park Wood	Stone lined well in top of dam	SE 5917 7597
1869		Five possible barrows and cairns	SE 5881 7465
11494	Greystone Slack	Quarry pits	SE 5943 7543
11495	Gilling Park	Remains of boat house	SE 5898 7660
11524	Gilling Park lower fish pond	?site of boat house	SE 5885 7661
11525	North Walk	Bank with possible ditch on either side	SE 5960 7647
11526	North Walk	Foundations of rectangular structure	SE 5948 7642
11527	Park Wood	Possible hollow way	SE 5965 7611
11528	Park Wood	Small limestone quarry	SE 5982 7612
11529	Gilling Castle	Spoil heap with limestone	SE 5987 7622
11530	Park Wood	Hollow way	SE 5989 7615
11531	Park Wood	Bank with ditch on e side	SE 594 761
11532	Park Wood	Lynchets	SE 5955 7605
11533	The Wilderness	Stone foundations	SE 5897 7606
11572	Gilling Moor	Possible quarrying	SE 5898 7547
11573	Newburgh Estate	Stone estate boundary wall	SE 5826 7582
11574	Shepherds Rigg	Parish boundary stone	SE 5838 7568
11575	Newton Hill	Trackway / hollow way	SE 5867 7535
11576	SW of Quarry Hill	Limestone quarry	SE 5856 7508
11577	Quarry Hill	Limestone quarries	SE 5879 7511
11578	Coal Pit Slack	Remains of at least 5 bell pits on SW bank	SE 587 752
11579	Coal Pit Slack	Remains of? bell pit	SE 5884 7538
11580	Coal Pit Slack	Remains of? bell pit	SE 5878 7534
11581	Yearsley Moor	Earth bank	SE 589 750
11582	Natriss Slack	Possible quarry	SE 5905 7533
11583	Coal Pit Slack	Remains of two ?bell pits	SE 5946 7503
11583	Coal Pit Slack	Bell pit & quarrying	
11584	Coal Pit Slack	Two bell pits & quarrying	SE 5947 7513
11585	Gilling Moor/Park Wood	Stone wall & wide bank	SE 5907 7589
11586	Park Wood	Area of small quarries	SE 5980 7559
11587	Park Wood	Bell pit and quarrying	SE 5968 7544
11588	Yearsley Moor	Traces of quarrying activity?	SE 5848 7526
11599	Piper Hill-Yearsley Wood	Quarrying	SE 6016 7560
11600	Piper Hill-Yearsley Wood	Building	SE 6024 7552
11601*	Yearsley Wood	Round barrow	SE 6004 7509
11602	Yearsley Wood	Circular extraction pit?	SE 6032 7600
11603	Yearsley Wood	Low linear bank	SE 6024 7600
11605	Redcar House	A small dam with pond	SE 5866 7601
11615	Park Wood	Quarries on N facing slope	SE 600 768
11616	South of Park House	Quarry	SE 5992 7683
11617		Disused quarry	SE 6093 7683
11618		Old field boundary	SE 600 768
11619	Yearsley Wood	Small circular quarry pit	SE 6031 7689
11620	Yearsley Wood	Small circular quarry pit	SE 6040 7689
11622	Gilling Castle	Linear bank with shallow ditch	SE 6089 7681
11623	Gilling Castle	Linear bank , ? field boundary	SE 607 766
11624	Gilling Castle	Ridge and furrow	SE 6093 7659
11625	Gilling Castle	Ridge, poss. collapsed & buried wall	SE 611 763
11626	Gilling Castle	Woodbank	SE 6115 7645
11833		Two sub-rectangular cuts with steep sides	SE 6023 7666
31000	Gilling Castle	Ha ha	SE 612 767

MNY	Site	Feature	Grid ref.
31863	Gilling Castle	Garden	SE 599 760
32470	Yearsley-Gilling	boundary stone	SE 5924 7480
32472	Yearsley to Gilling	boundary wall	SE 5854 7548
32549	Coal Pit Slack	5-7 probable bell pits	SE 5879 7508
32550	Grey Stone Rigg, Yearsley	19 bell pits	SE 5935 7505
32551	Calliger Rigg, Yearsley	Two possible bell pits	
32566	Limekiln Plantation	Quarry at the west end	SE 5792 7548
32567	Limekiln Plantation	Quarry at the west end	SE 5798 7545
32568	Near Windy Gate car park	Quarries	SE 5856 7511
32569	Quarry Hill	Two possible quarries	SE 5875 7505
32570		Quarry	SE 5860 7541

Previous archaeological interventions

(MNY = Historic Environment Record Event Number)

ENY	Event
5401	YMAP surveys: parish boundaries
5479	YMAP surveys: bell pits

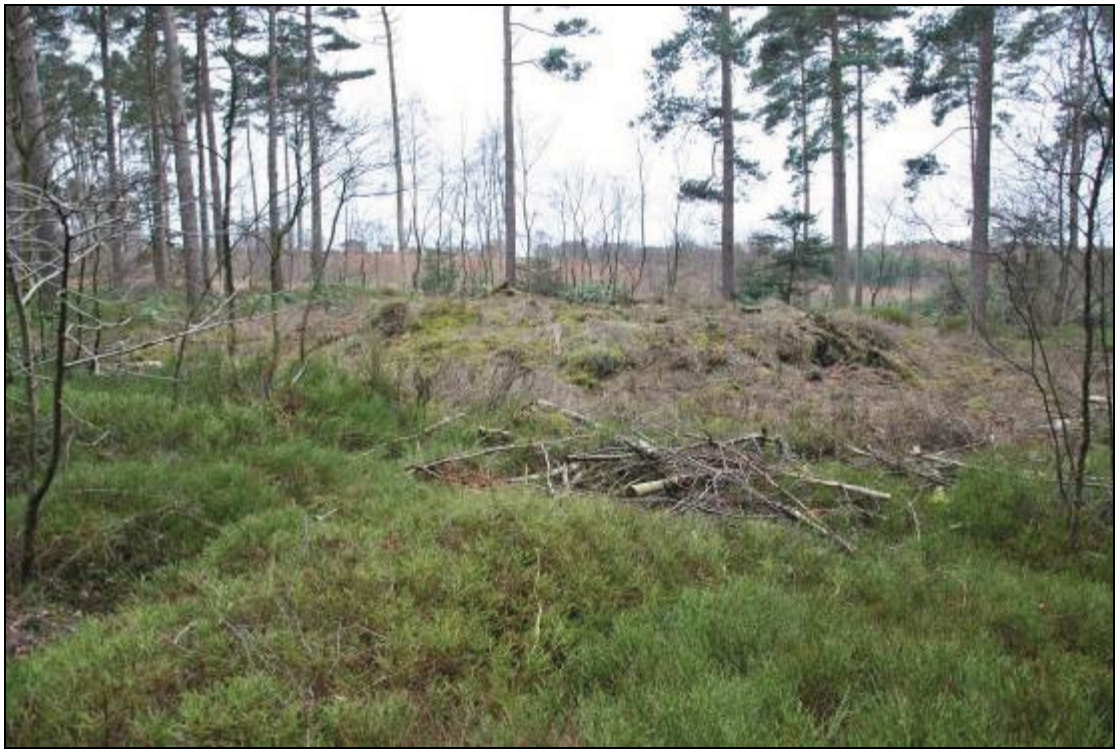


Figure 2
Round barrow north of Coney Hills Farm

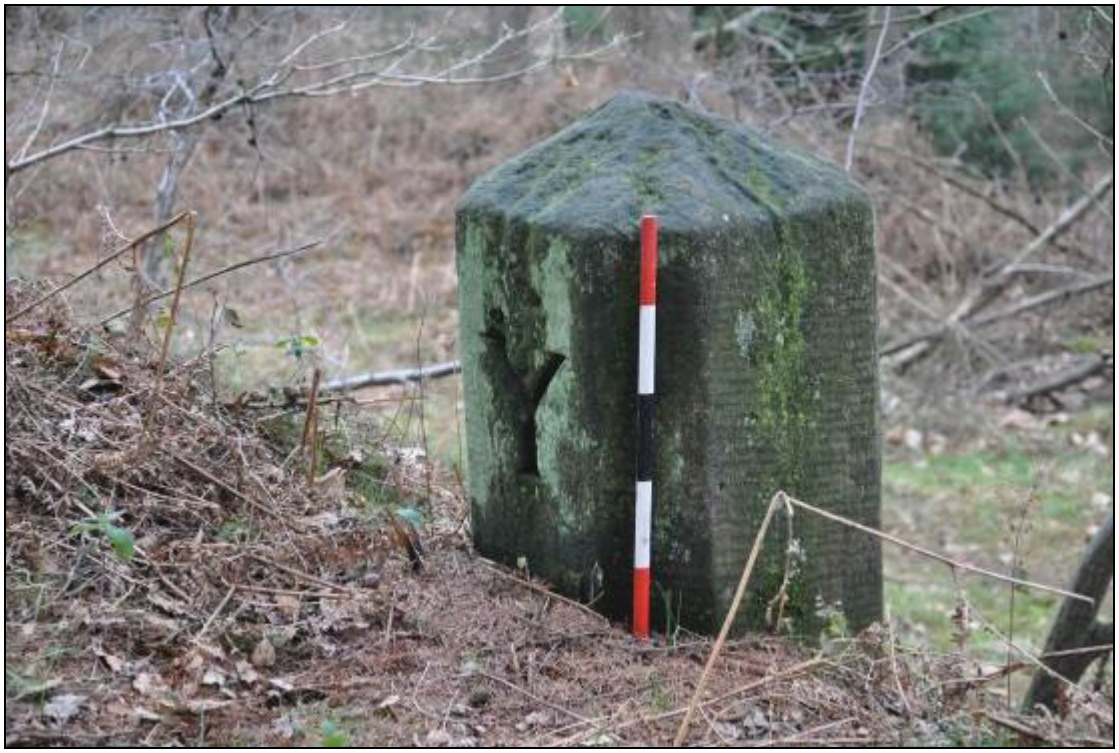


Figure 3
19th-century boundary stone at Whinny Cross Hill

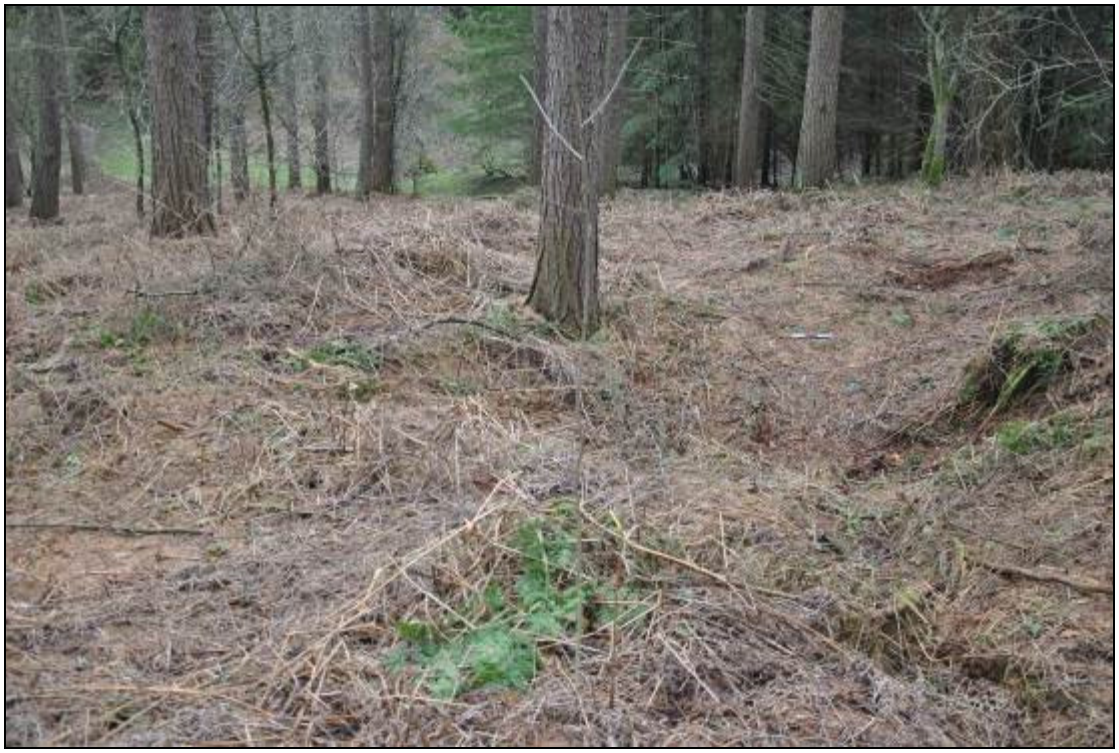


Figure 4
Bell pit south-west of Piper Hill

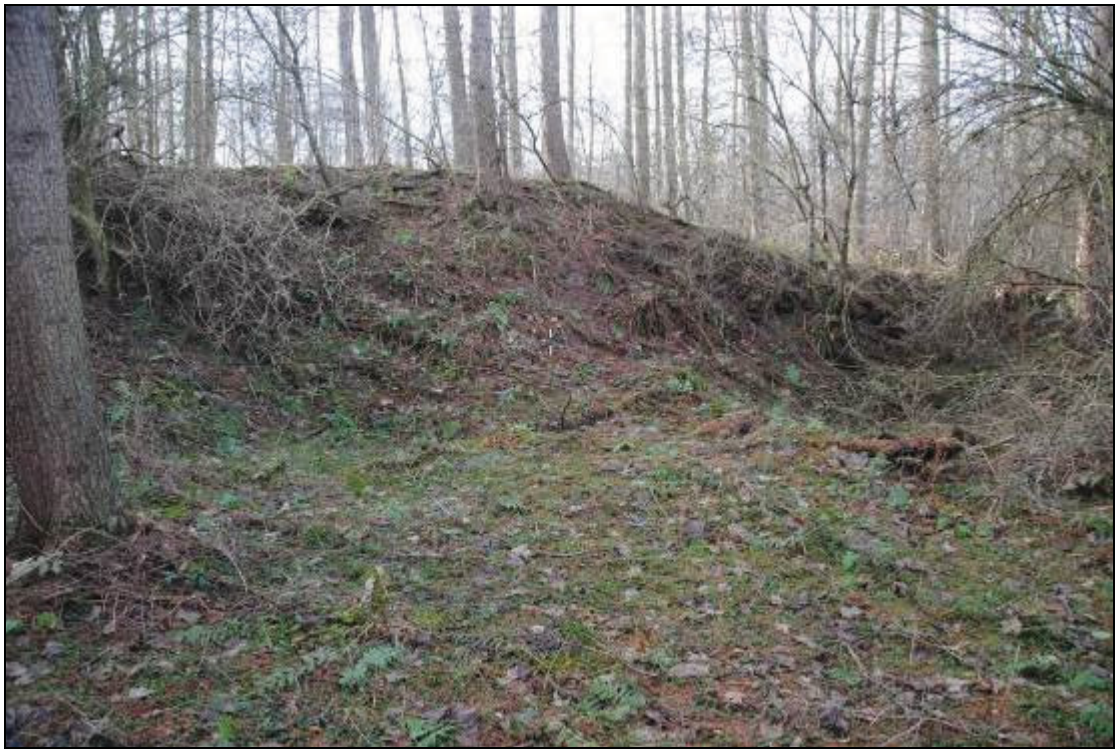


Figure 5
Overgrown sandstone quarries at the west edge of the site

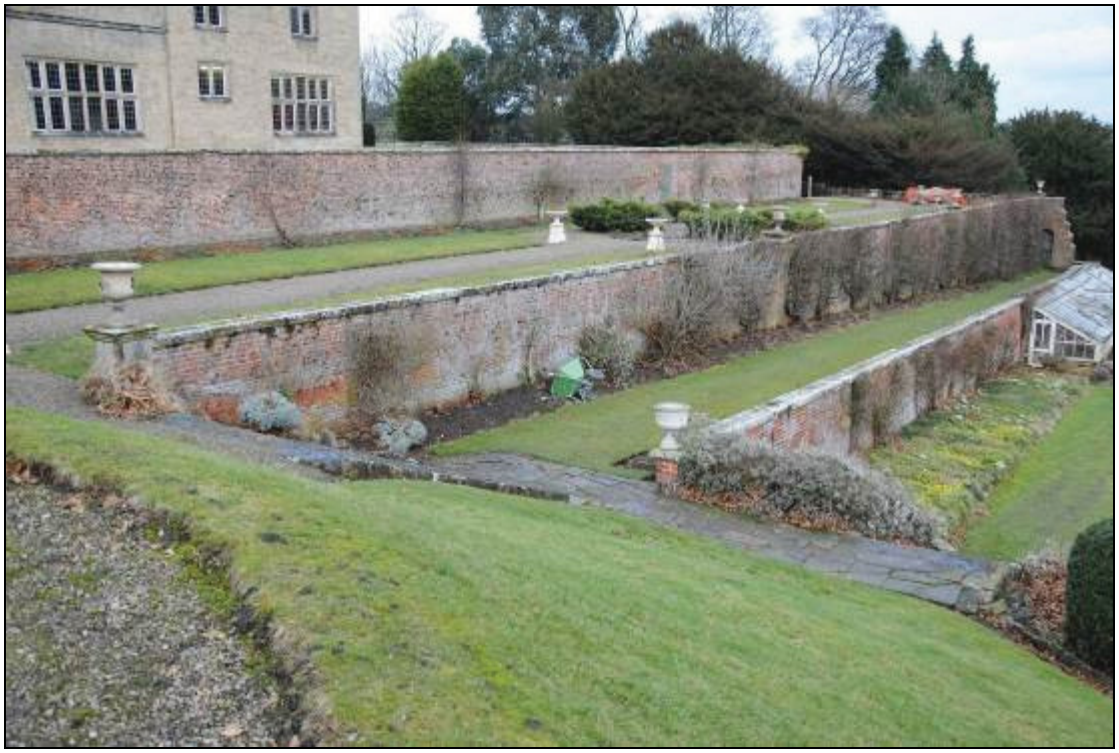


Figure 6
Terraces south of the Castle

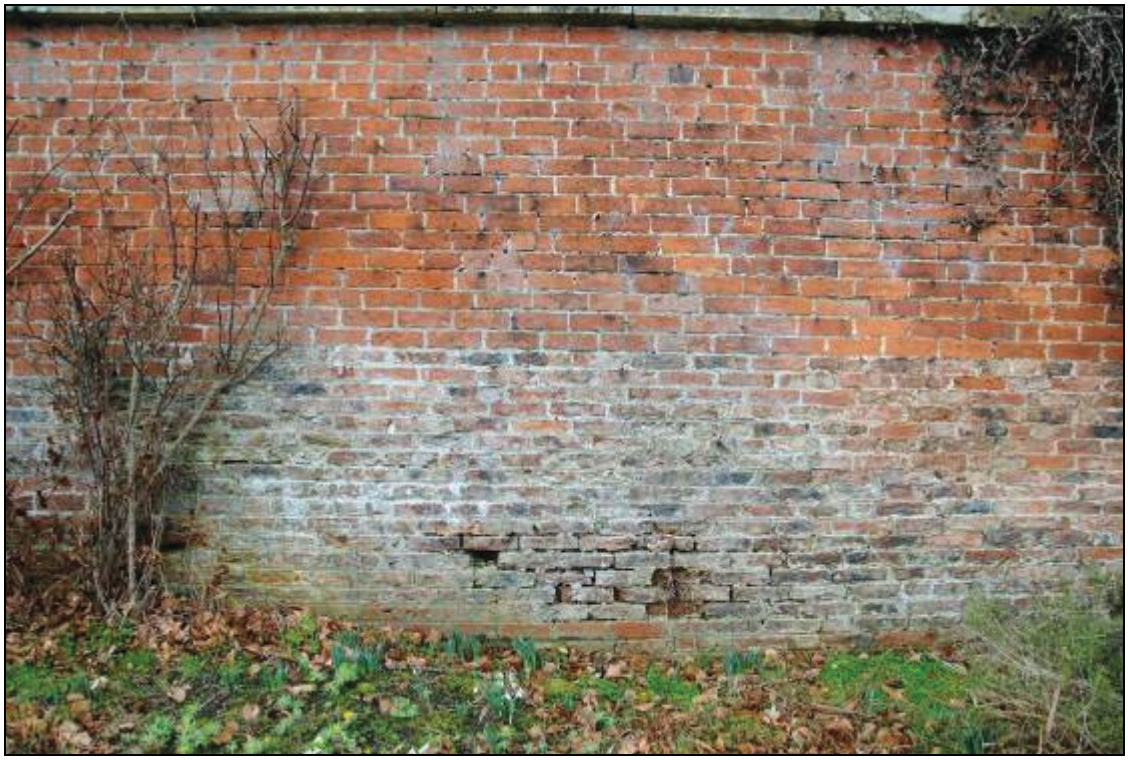


Figure 7
Detail of the retaining wall on the lower terrace

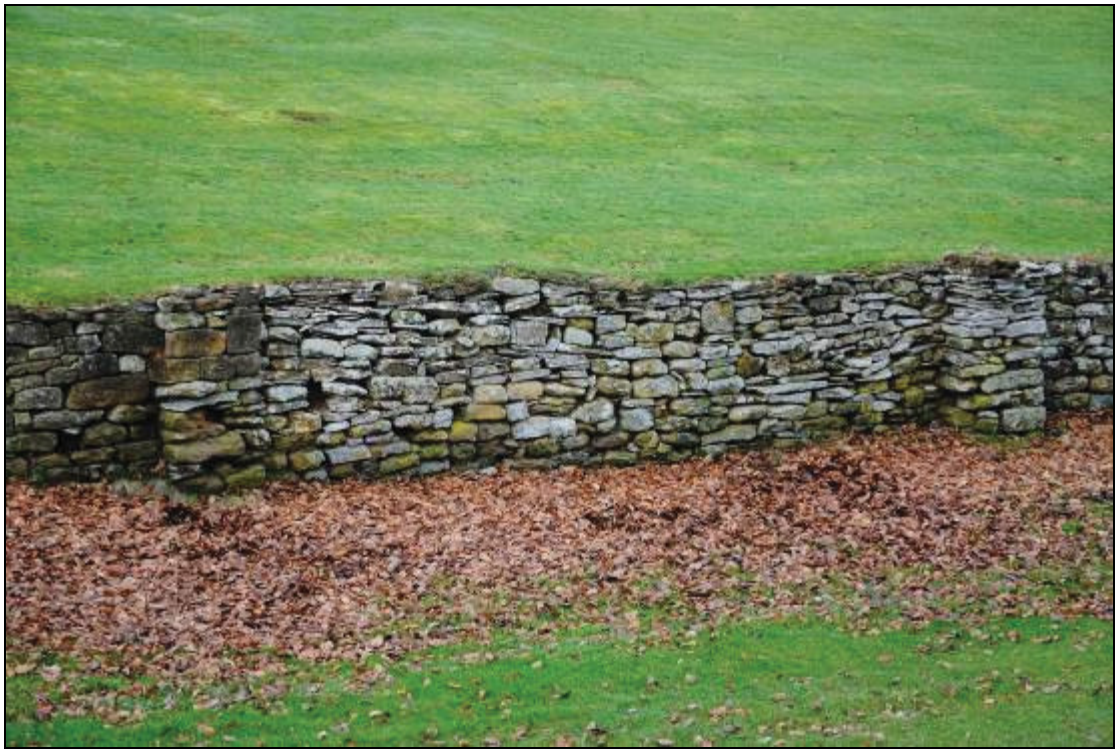


Figure 8
The ha-ha wall below the terraces

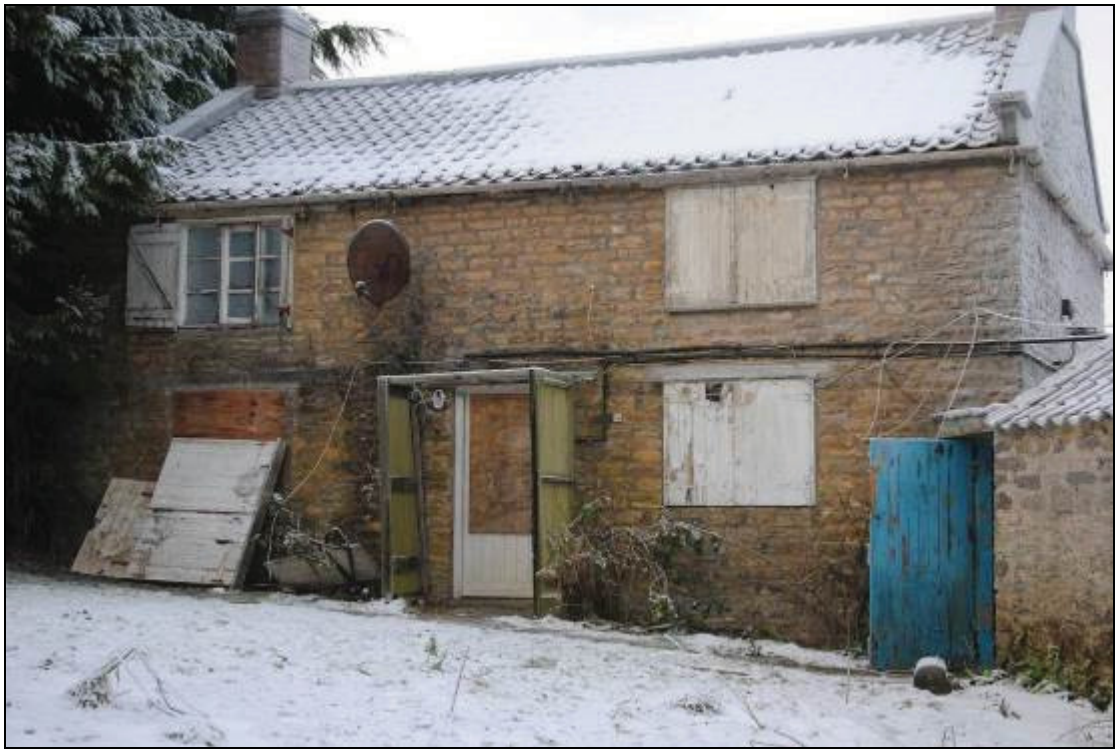


Figure 9
Windy Gate Farm; the house

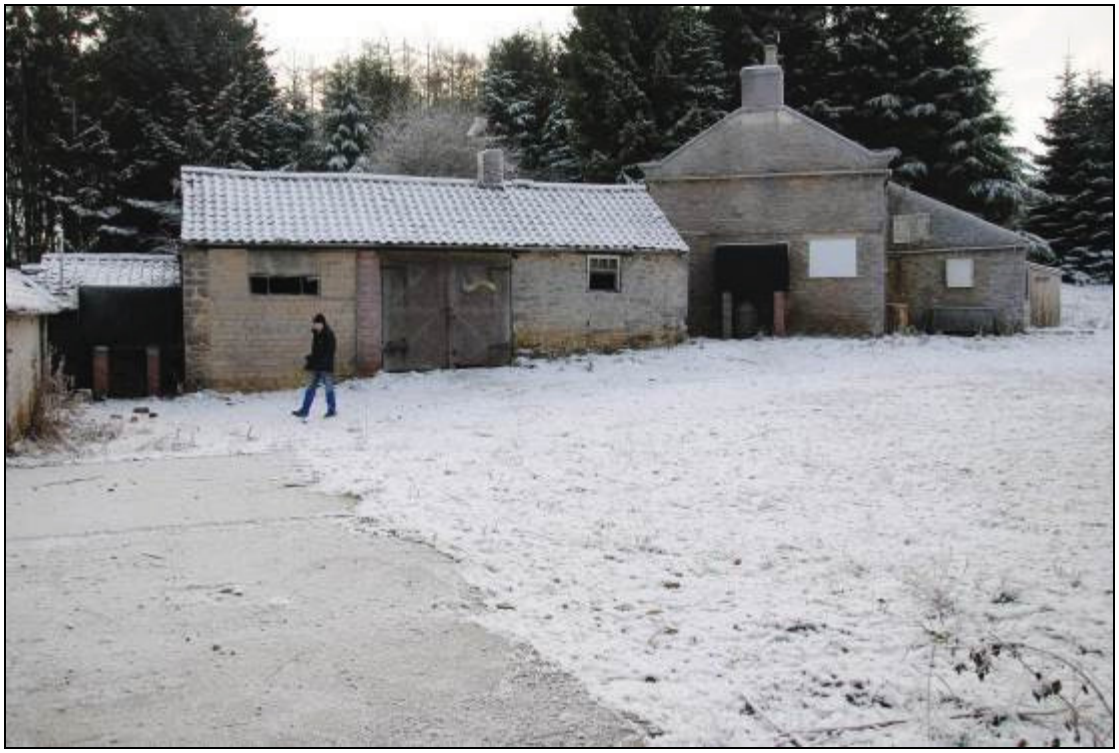


Figure 10
Windy Gate Farm; view south-west across the yard

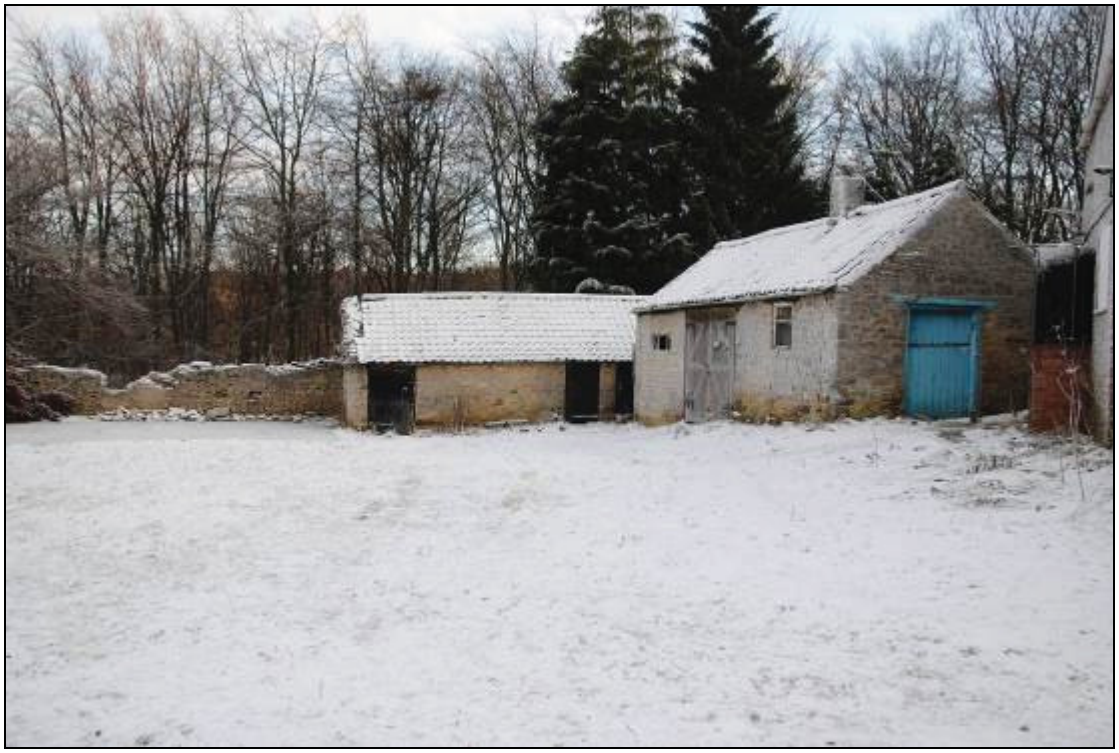


Figure 11
Windy Gate Farm; the south and east outbuildings

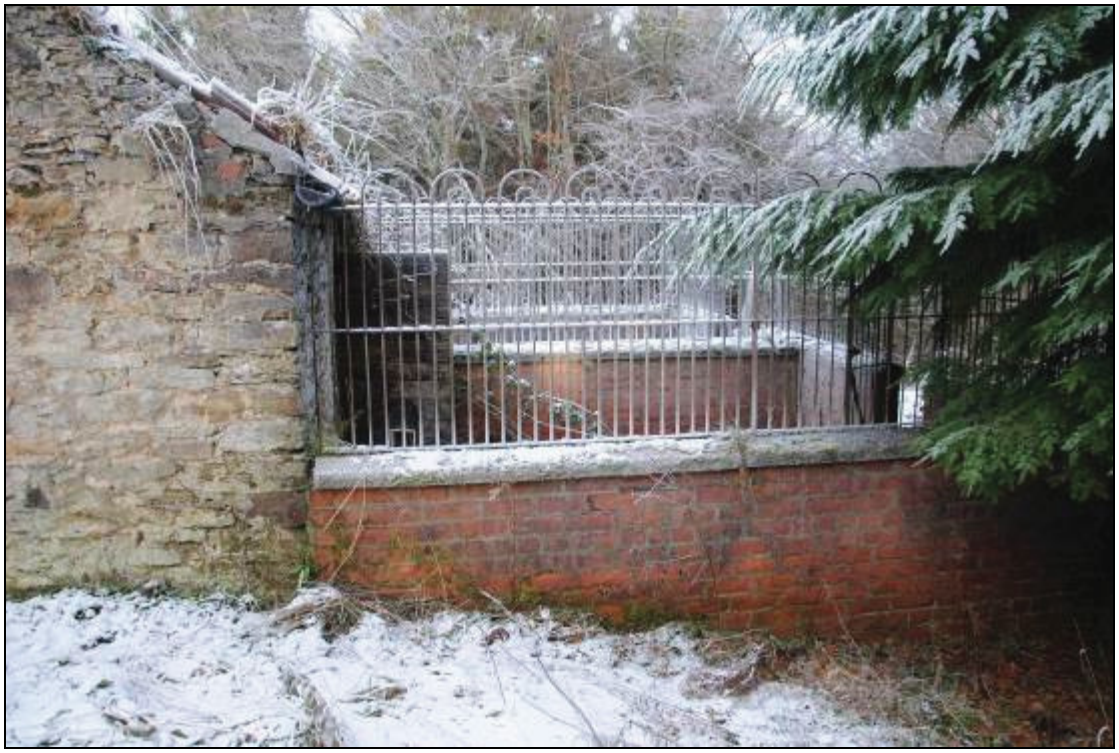


Figure 12
Windy Gate Farm; the kennel yards

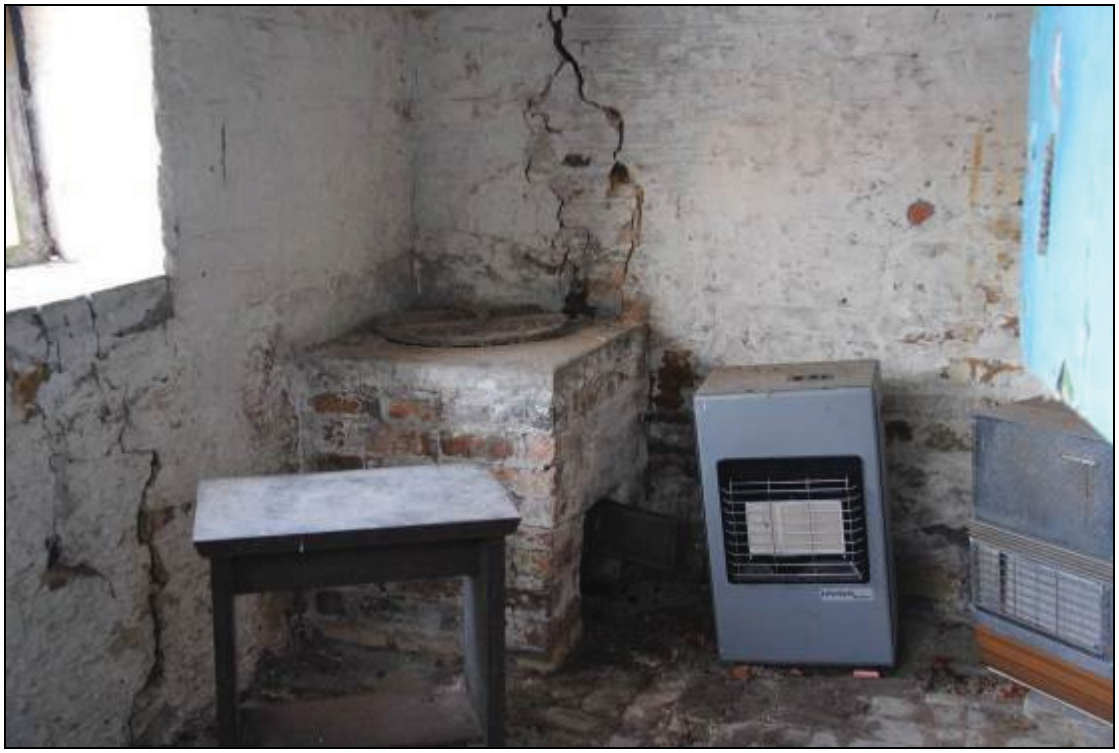


Figure 13
Windy Gate Farm; the old copper in the wash house

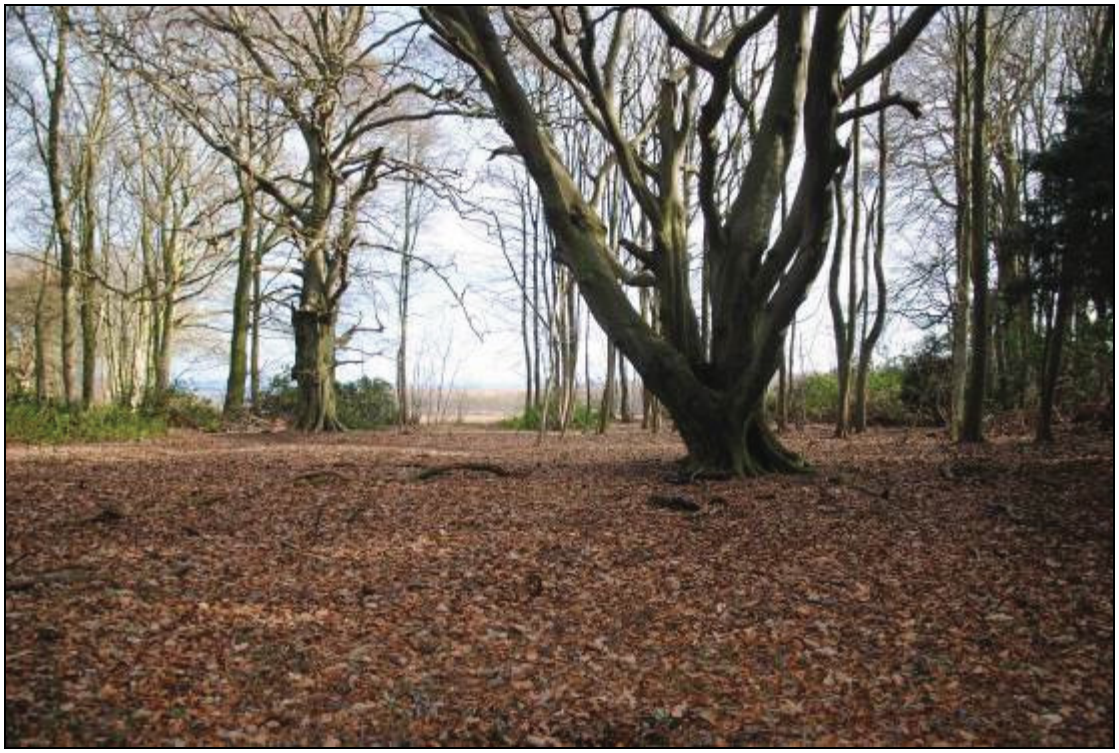


Figure 14
The site of the Temple

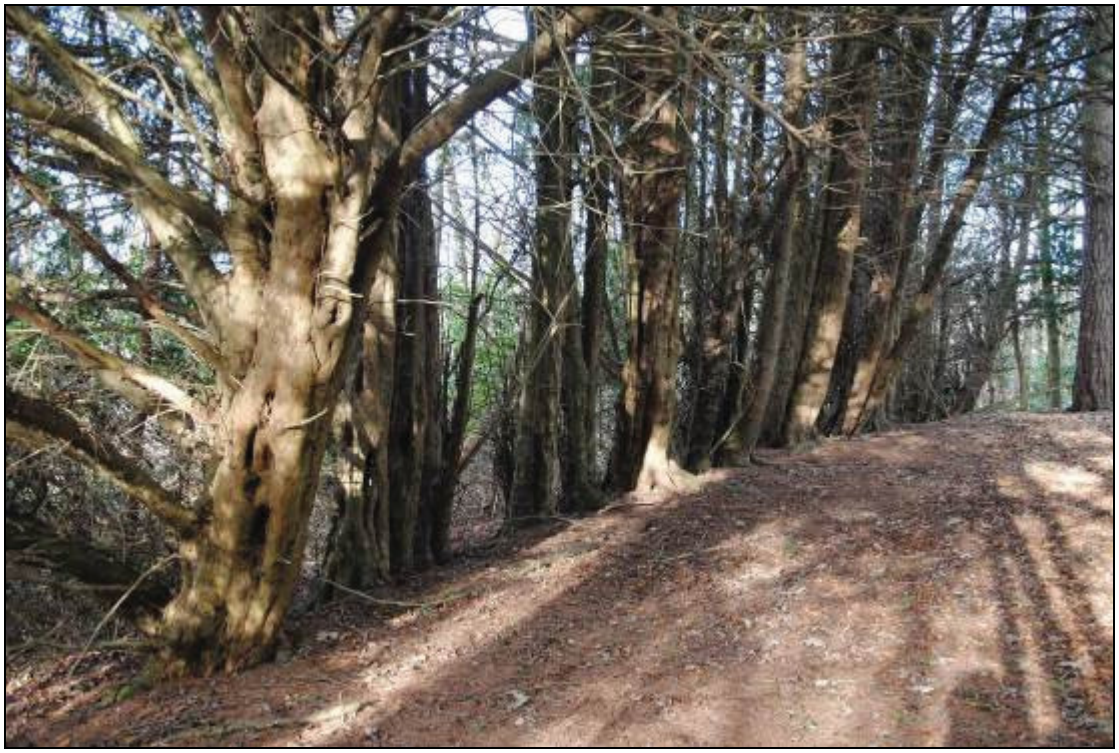


Figure 15
Overgrown yew hedge on the lip of The Scar, west of the Temple

Figure 16 (right)
The Temple; the base of a modern brick wall, with the overgrown yew hedge in the background. Looking south-west

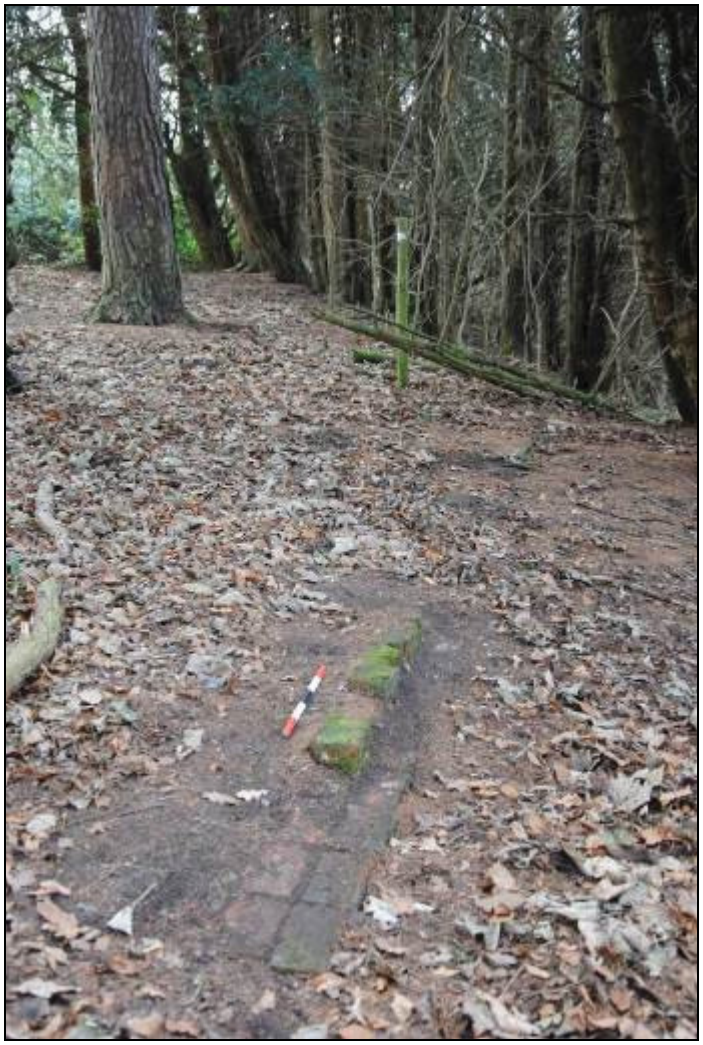
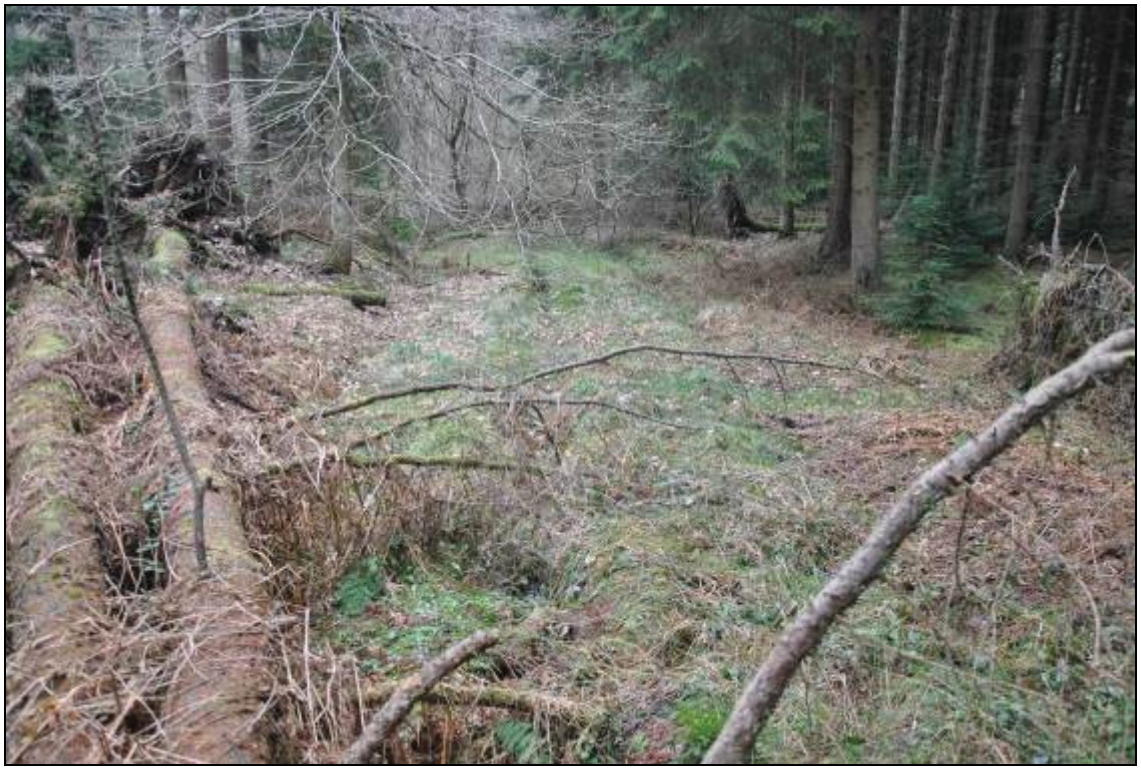


Figure 17 (below)
Overgrown drive on the south side of the Little Holbeck valley; looking north-west



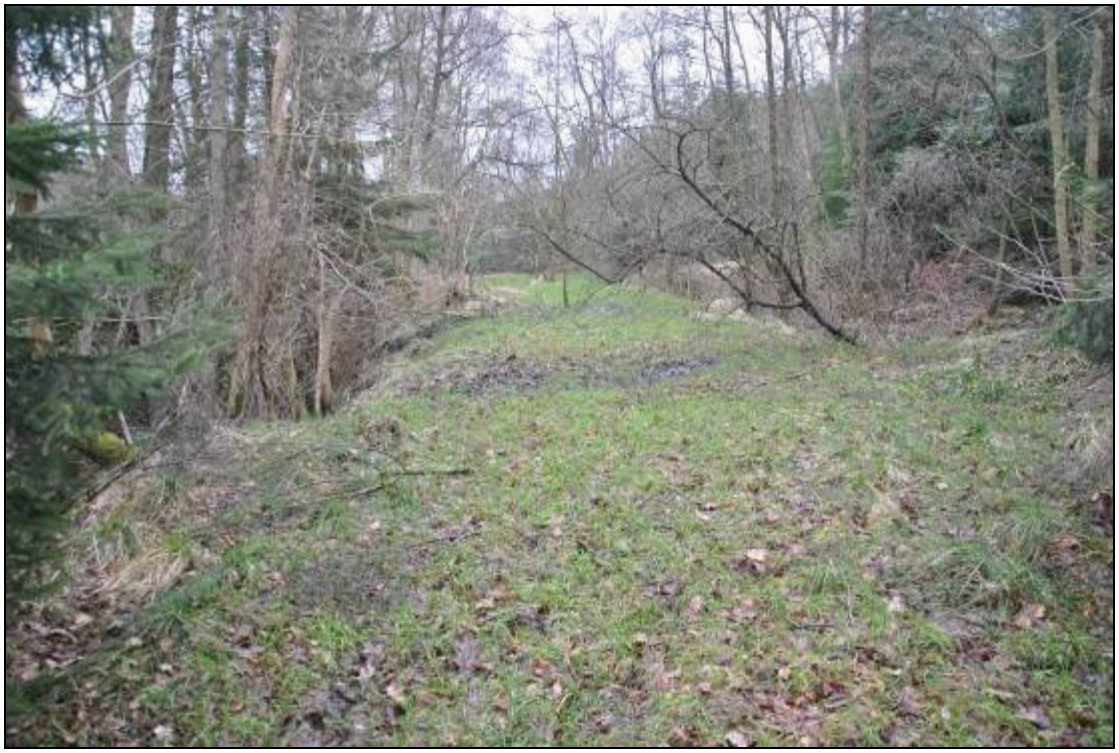


Figure 18
Overgrown drive south of the east dam, with the overflow channel at the left of the view. The grassy drive is ditched but flooded

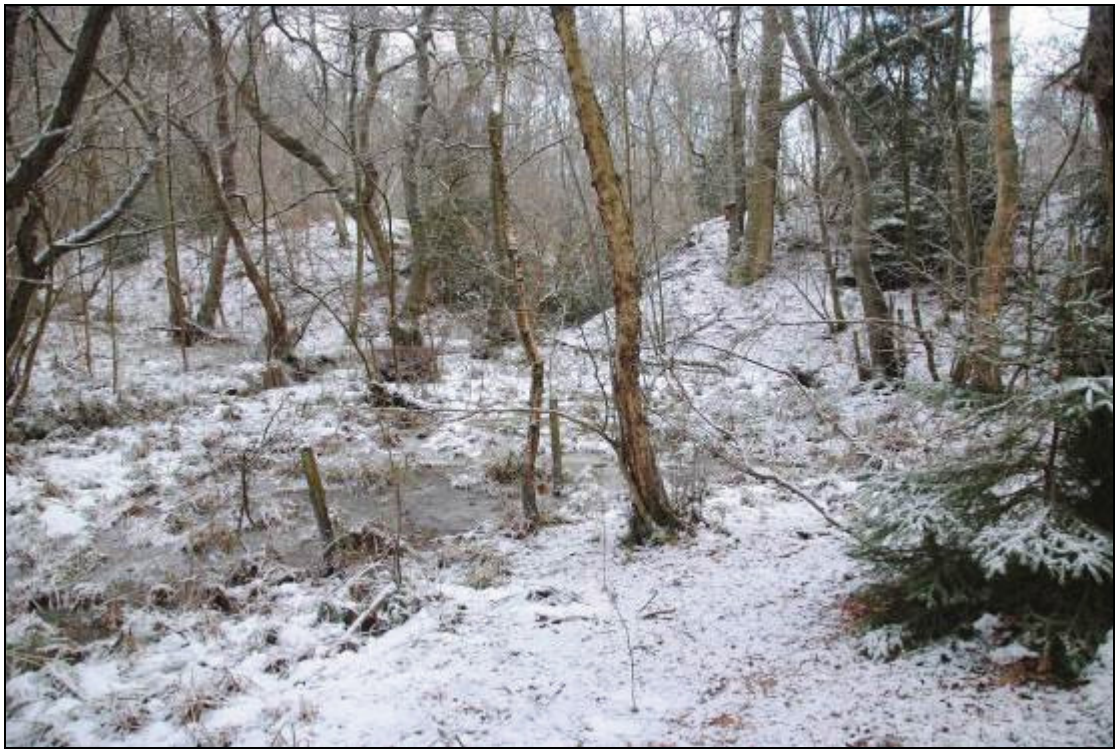


Figure 19
The west dam. Looking south-east from the downstream side

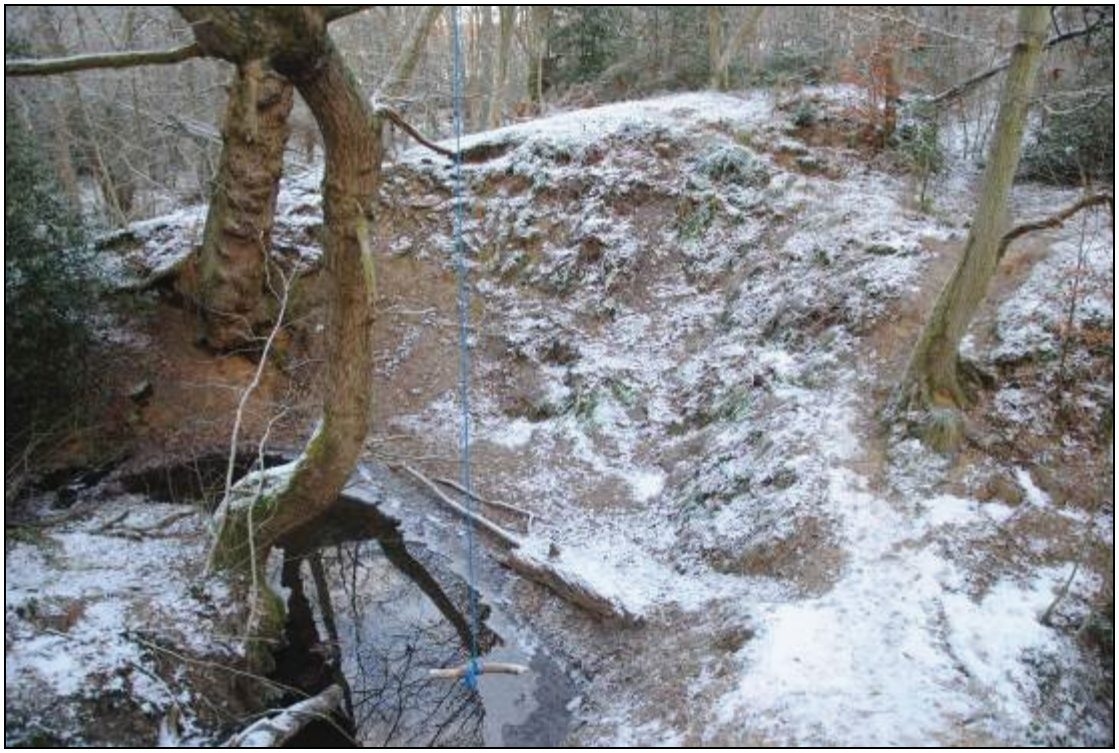


Figure 20
The breach in the west dam, looking north-east

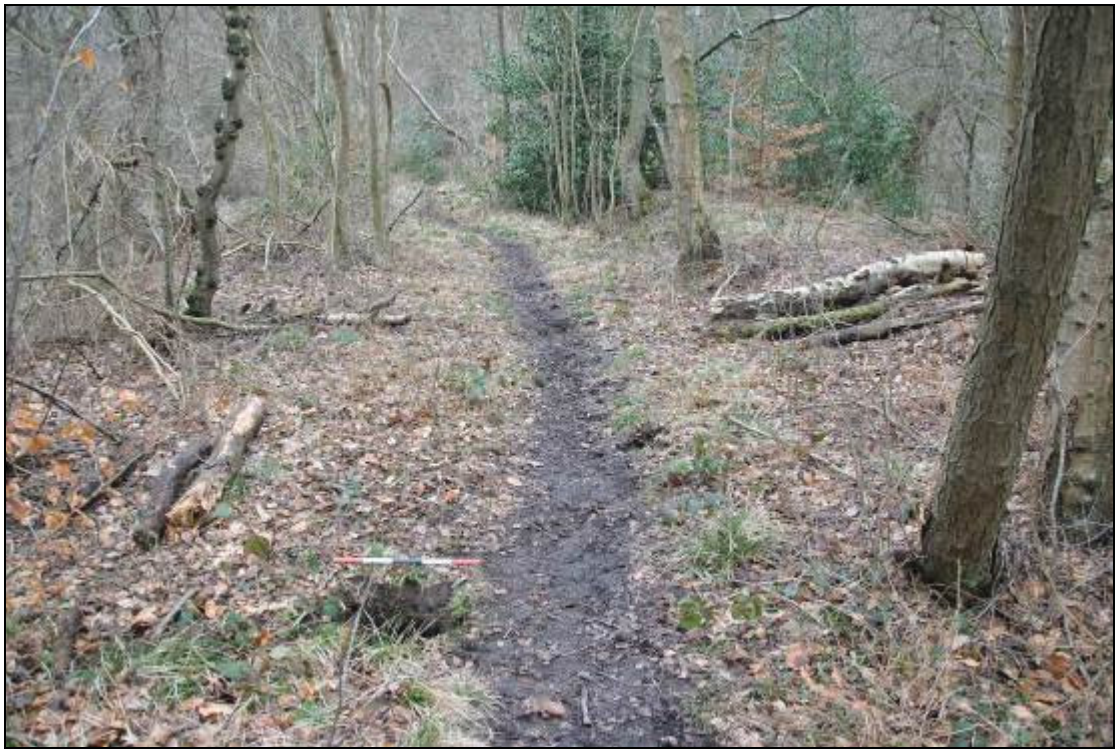


Figure 21
Looking west along the path on the west dam. The small hole in the left foreground is the stone shaft, and the bank to the right the crest of the dam wall

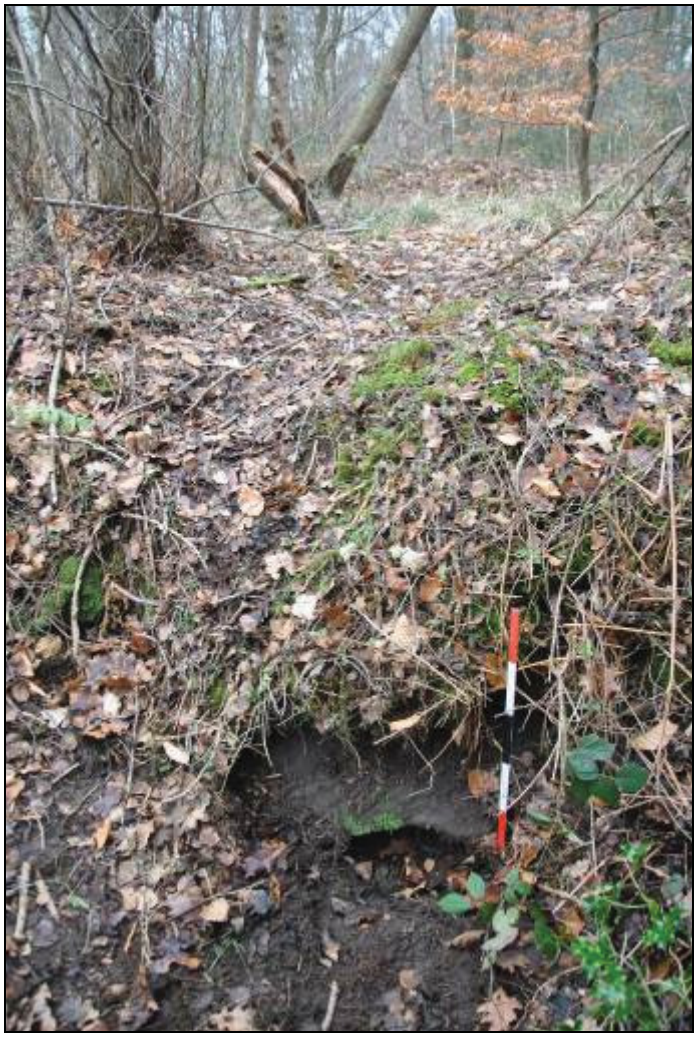
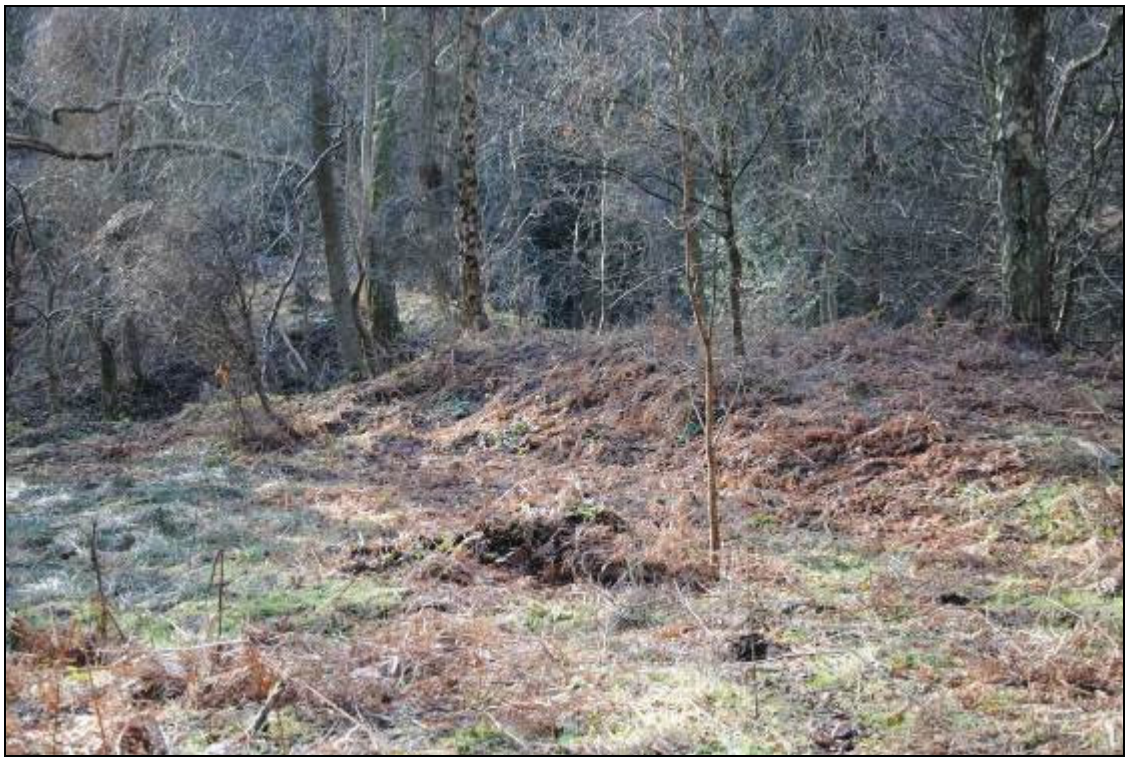


Figure 22 (left)
The lintel of a culvert on the upstream side of the west dam. This links with the stone-lined shaft, which is marked by the vertical logs at top centre of the picture

Figure 23 (below)
The east dam, looking south-east from the forestry road. Note the large breach left of centre



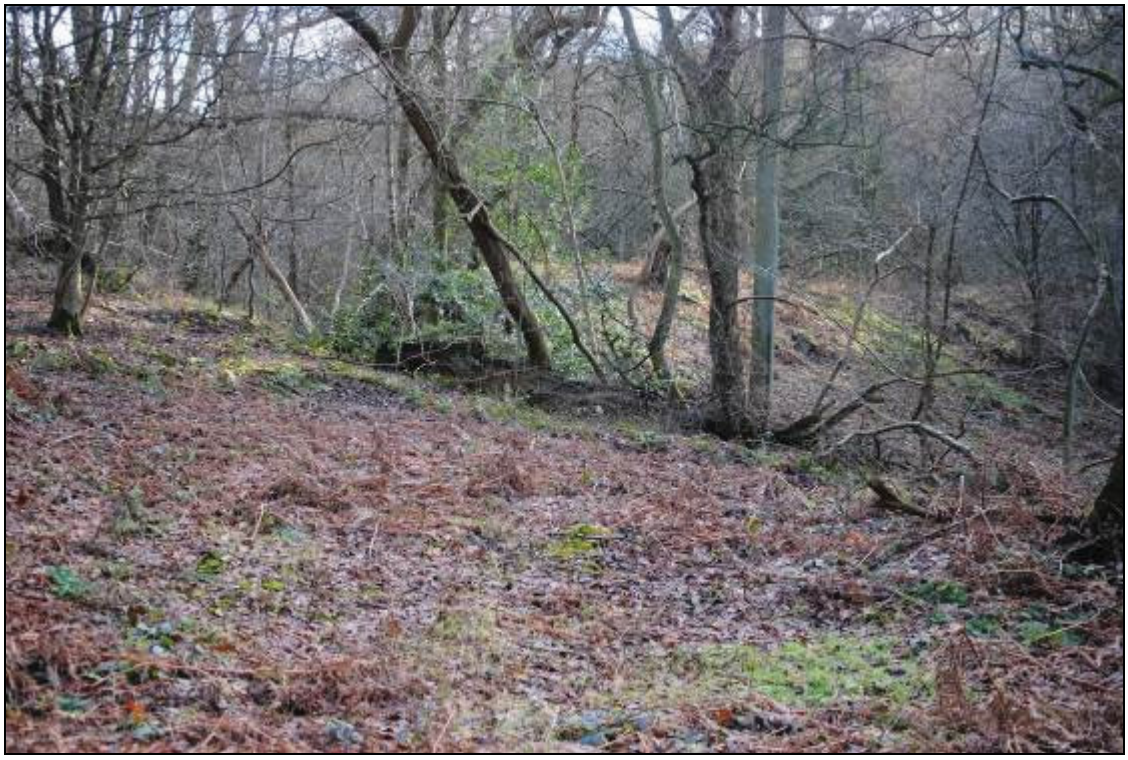


Figure 24
The north face of the east dam and the breach, looking south-east

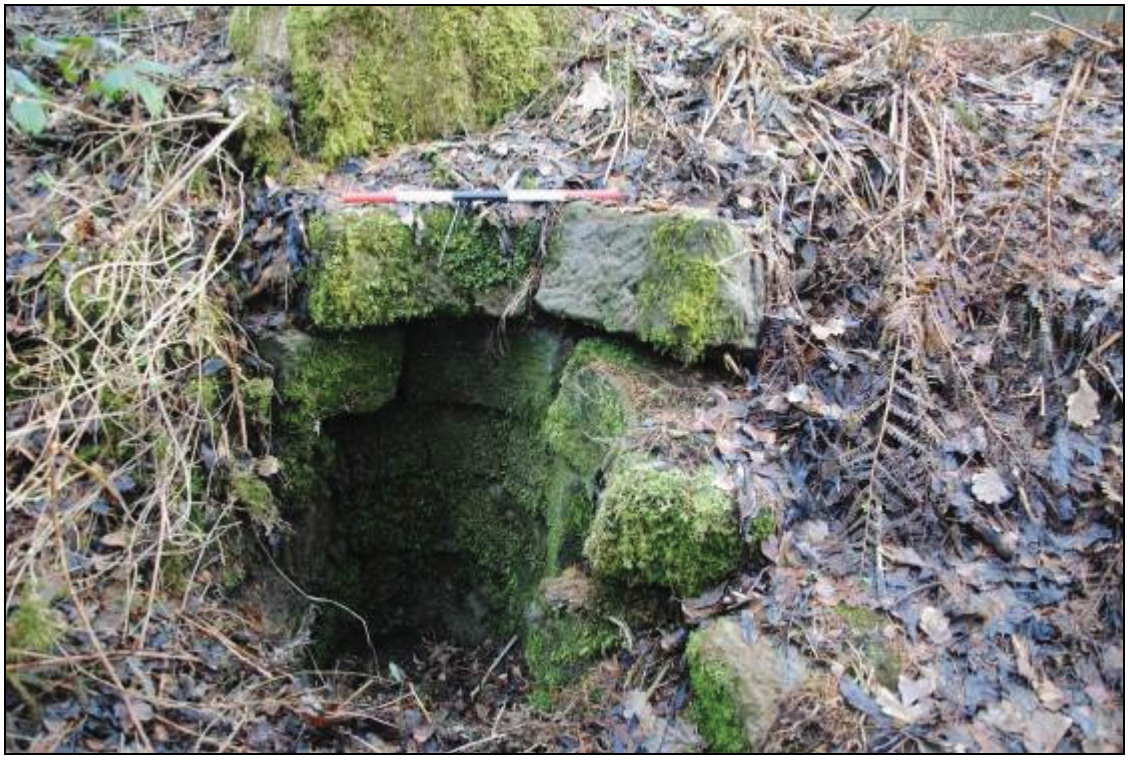
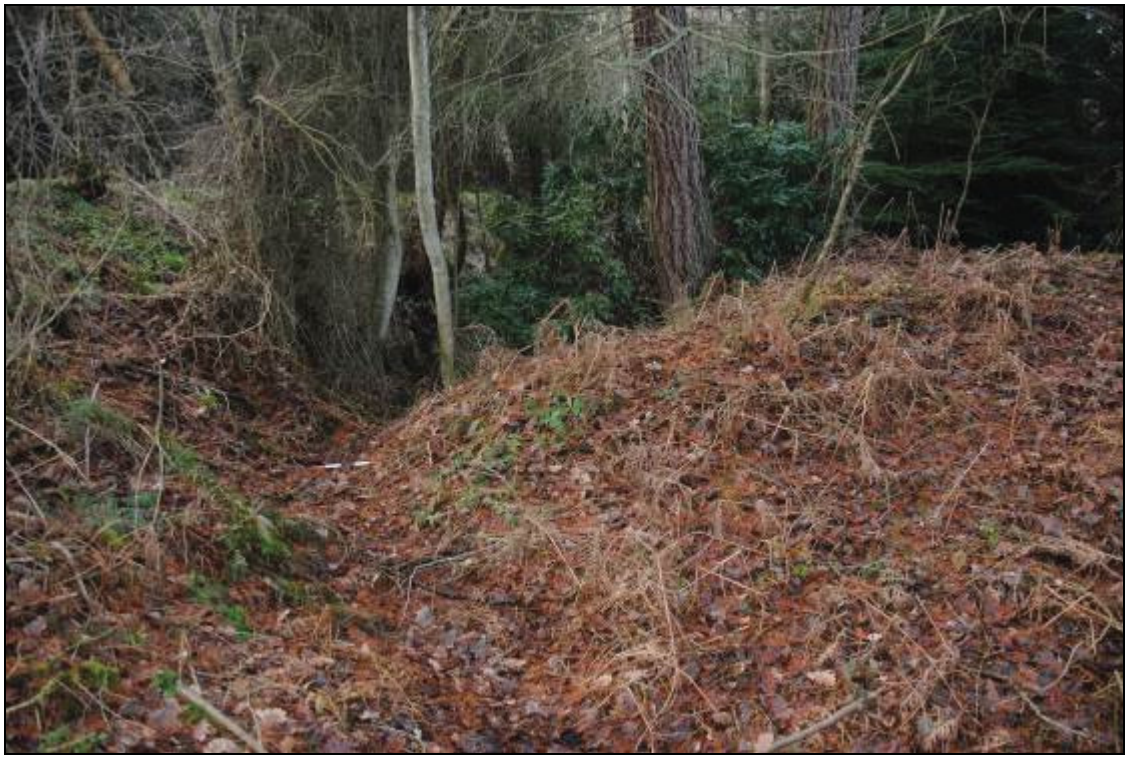


Figure 25
The stone-lined shaft in the east dam; 0.5m scale



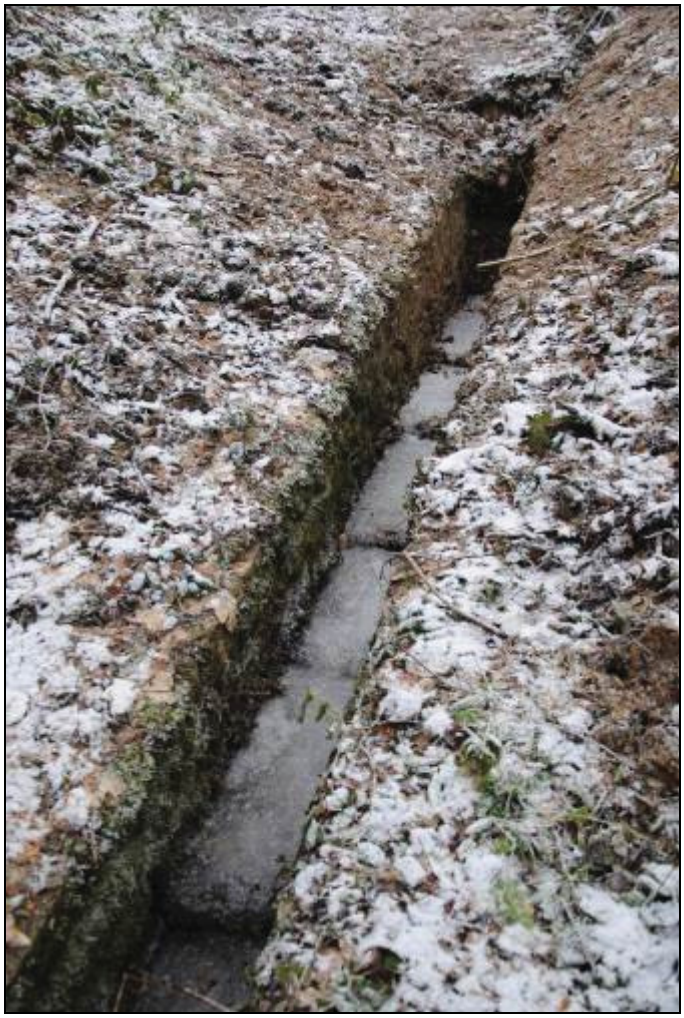


Figure 26 (above)
The overflow channel at the south end of the east dam; looking west

Figure 27 (left)
Stone overflow channel at the east end of the lower pond's dam