

NYC 1157

NYCC HER	
SNY	7669
ENY	1234
CNY	1157
Parish	6067
Rec'd	07.08.03

GRAIN STORE

HIGH CAYTON

SOUTH STAINLEY WITH CAYTON

HARROGATE

NORTH YORKSHIRE

SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT NO. 465

SE 28683 63236

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

FOR

MR. N.A.HUDLESTON

AUGUST 2001

G. 67. 34. A - PNA

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
LOCATION AND STATUS	3
SITE DESCRIPTION	5
HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	6
AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION	8
SUMMARY	9
CONCLUSION	11
APPENDIX A - AREA EXCAVATIONS	13
SOURCES CONSULTED	25

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1	SITE LOCATION PLAN	4
----------	--------------------	---

LIST OF PLATES

PLATE 1	SITE PRIOR TO EXCAVATION, FACING NORTH EAST	10
PLATE 2	SITE FOLLOWING EXCAVATION, FACING SOUTH EAST	10

**GRAIN STORE
HIGH CAYTON FARM
HIGH CAYTON WITH SOUTH STAINLEY
HARROGATE
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT NO.465

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AUGUST 2001**

INTRODUCTION

In July 2001 Mr.J.Hare, Carter Jonas, on behalf of N.A.Hudleston Esq, instructed Kevin John Cale, Archaeological Consultant to carry out an archaeological investigation in advance of the construction of a grain store shed at High Cayton Farm, High Cayton with South Stainley, Harrogate.

The study area is situated within the curtilage of a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No. 465) that demarcates the deserted medieval settlement of High Cayton.

Prior to the commencement of groundwork's Kate Wilson, English Heritage, informed the Client that it would be necessary for a programme of archaeological works to be implemented across the site, in the form of a watching brief on the groundwork's.

This condition would help to recover, record any archaeological remains and where at all possible help to minimise the impact that these works may have on the archaeology.

LOCATION AND STATUS

High Cayton Farm:

SE 28682 63237

High Cayton Farm is located within the rural township of High Cayton with South Stainley in the Harrogate District of North Yorkshire, at NGR SE 28600 63220.

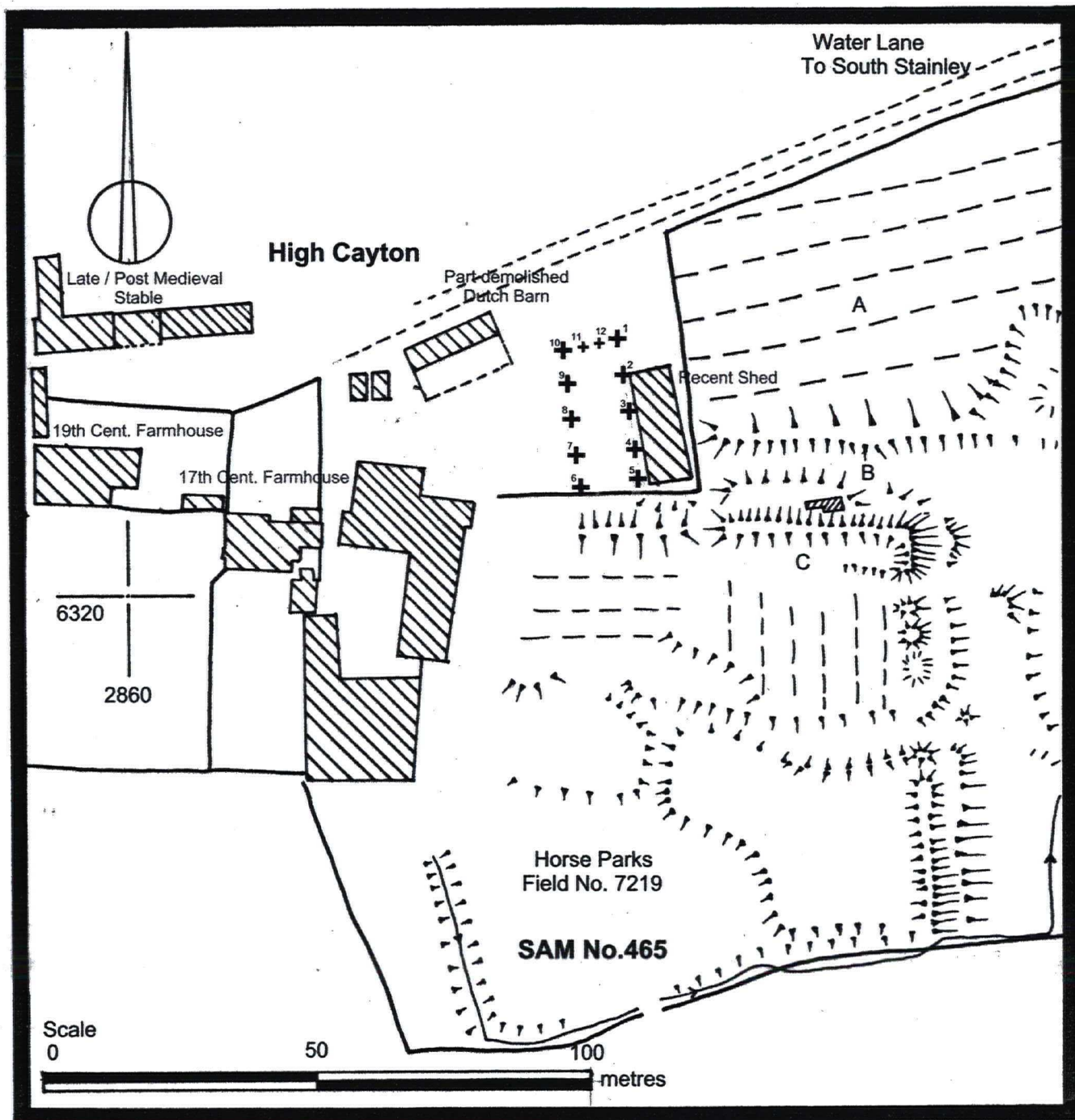
The isolated farmstead is situated approximately 1 1/4 miles to the west of the small village of South Stainley from which access is gained via a narrow track known as Water Lane (running from the A61 Harrogate to Ripon road to High Cayton).

The farm occupies a relatively elevated and exposed situation at 100 metres above sea level, on an area of naturally rising and undulating ground immediately adjacent to Cayton Gill.

The farmstead consists of two sandstone properties with adjacent walled gardens and orchards. These are situated to the south and east of a complex of outbuildings and yard areas.

FIGURE 1

SITE LOCATION PLAN



The complex is bisected by a public bridle-way that is the western extent of the access road, Water Lane.

A number of the buildings within the complex were scheduled as buildings of historic and architectural interest in March 1966. These include:-

The eastern farmhouse, formerly known as Cayton Hall (Grade II), the earliest fabric of which dates back to 1607.

The western farmhouse (Grade II) was built during the mid 19th century.

The stable building (Grade II) is late medieval/early post medieval in origin with later alterations; it is likely that the stable contains the earliest extant fabric within the complex.

The polygonal shaped wheel house (Grade II) dates to the early 19th century.

The surface geology of this area is a pink-grey coloured sandstone, known as the Cayton Gill Beds, the sub soils are boulder clays, with a relatively heavy topsoil of the Dunkeswick 711P association.

The farmstead and the surrounding complex of ancillary buildings were, at the time of these works, situated within the northern limit of the Scheduled Ancient Monument No.465. Since which time the scheduled area has been re-defined by D.Pritchard Esq, MPP Officer, English Heritage to exclude the developed area and associated yards.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The Study Area:

The site is situated within the eastern extent of the farmyard, centred at NGR SE 28683 63236. Until recently the site comprised, in the main, of a hardcore / part concrete yard surface, that provided a suitable hard standing for implement storage and access to and from surrounding ancillary buildings.

The site is contained to the east by an existing steel framed shed. This building was erected during the 1990's. A Dutch barn formerly contained the yard to the north, but this has been, recently, part demolished, to provide adequate space for the construction of the proposed grain store.

Access onto the site is off Water Lane to the immediate north.

The site measures approximately 30m x 20m and is orientated north north west.

Ground levels across the site slope gently on an even gradient to the south. A site inspection, immediately prior to the commencement of works, indicated that the ground levels within the southern extent of the site had been, recently (within the last 20 years) raised, as the surface was imbedded and littered with domestic and agricultural building / renovation waste material.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Prior to the commencement of works a consultation of the available documentary, map and aerial photographic sources was made. From which the following details were compiled.

Map Regression Study

Mid 19th Century:

The 1854 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition depicts the area in some detail. The study area is situated within a six-sided field to the immediate east of the farmstead and south of an un-named track (Water Lane). The field equates with that now known as Horse Parks (formerly The Orchard). The site is devoid of buildings.

Early 20th Century:

On the Ordnance Survey 25" to the mile map of 1909, the site is surveyed at a reasonable scale.

The yard to the immediate east of the farmstead has been formed out of the north western corner of the field known as Horse Parks, (OS Field No.174, 4.564 acres).

The yard measures approximately 74 metres x 48 metres and is aligned east north east. The yard is enclosed to the north, east, south and open to the west. The northern boundary respects the southern side of the access road (Water Lane). The yard is devoid of features and buildings.

Mid 20th Century:

Aerial photographs taken of the site at different dates in the early 1950's (reproduced in N.A.Hudleston's *Stainley & Cayton*, 1956) clearly show the boundary of the yard, as delineated on the 1909 map, by a post and rail fence. The internal area of the yard supports a large Dutch barn and two small timber huts. The barn is situated within the north western corner of the yard, measuring 28 metres x 8 metres, aligned east north east adjacent to the access road (Water Lane). The huttage is situated within the south eastern corner of the yard, each measuring approximately 5 metres x 3 metres. The remaining yard area appears to be open space, utilised at the time of the photographs for the temporary storage of straw/hay stacks (3 no.).

Mid / Late 20th Century:

On the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1973 the size and planform of the yard remains largely unchanged, recorded as OS Field No. 6122, 1.406 hectares / 3.47 acres. A further shed has been erected in the north western corner of the site, sandwiched between the Dutch barn and the access road (Water Lane), measuring 18 metres x 4 metres. The hutage within the south eastern corner of the site has been removed.

Late 20th Century:

An aerial photograph taken of the site during the summer of 1999 (Get Mapping.com) indicates that a steel framed agricultural building has been constructed in the south east corner of the site. The shed measures, approximately, 20 metres x 10 metres aligned north, and situated adjacent to the eastern boundary of the yard. The configuration of the other buildings within the yard remains as depicted in 1973.

The Archaeology of the Area

At the time of the development, the site was located within the curtilage of Scheduled Ancient Monument No.465. The monument encompasses the medieval settlement / monastic grange of High Cayton. The earthworks and buried remains comprise: -

Civil structures such as building platforms, including the grange / hall site and village settlement, together with a rectilinear boundary bank.

Agricultural structures such as enclosures, ridge / furrow and building platforms.

Transport structures such as tracks and holloways

Industrial structures such as a fishpond, pottery kilns, quarries, clay pits.

Water management systems, including ponds, streams and culverts.

No previously **recorded** archaeological groundwork's have been conducted within or around the scheduled ancient monument of High Cayton.

The Archaeology around the Site

The field situated to the immediate south and east of the site is known as Horse Parks (formerly known as The Orchard) consists of 1.877 hectares / 4.564 acres. The field contains a complex of earthworks dominated by a rectilinear bank, Feature C (Figure 1)(Feature13 – Cale, 1996). The western return of this structure runs parallel and adjacent to the southern boundary of the development area for approximately 45 metres before disappearing as a surface feature. It would appear that, amongst other things, the bank marks the transition between the open field cultivation and pockets of settlement that were surrounded by land farmed on a more intensive basis.

To the north north east of the principal earthwork a headland bank, Feature B (Figure 1)(Feature 3 – Cale 1996) contains an area of ridge and furrow, Feature A (Figure 1) (Feature 1 – Cale 1996). The western extent of the structure appears to have, originally projected into the study area.

The Archaeology of the Site

The study area whilst situated at the interface between the two historic land uses, would appear to fall within the area of open field. It would seem highly probable that the patterns of ridge and furrow, Feature A, and its associated headland bank, Feature B, originally projected into and across the site on a east south east alignment. No surface evidence of these features can be identified within the yard, however, it can be confirmed that the eastern boundary of the yard cuts this pattern of cultivation.

AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

Prior to the commencement of works, it was anticipated that, due to the above there was a low probability that archaeology survived in situ within the proposed development area. Should any archaeology survive in situ it is was likely that this would be sealed by overburden associated with the formation of late 19th century and more recent yard surfaces. Mr.N.A.Hudleston confirmed that the general area had been subjected to recent tipping and the ground levels had been consequently raised. However, it was possible that these deposits may overly stratigraphy associated with the sites former usage.

It was therefore recommended that an archaeologist be appointed to maintain a Watching Brief on the machine / hand excavations.

The aims of this archaeological investigation are as follows:

The Aims

The aims of this archaeological investigation are as follows:

- a. To liaise with the N.Hudleston and English Heritage, regarding recommendations to the proposed works to ensure the minimum damage to archaeological remains which have been identified at or above the maximum depth of excavation; and
- b. To record any finds, features or structures of archaeological interest and obtain information on the presence, extent, character, date and depth of these remains.

The archaeology will be recorded using professionally approved techniques, standard forms and conventions.

All areas of excavation and any archaeological features will be recorded by plans, photographs, and sections where possible.

- c. To assess the importance of any remains found and interpret them in terms of their historical context and their relationship with the extant fabric of the building complex.

Nature of Works

It was agreed that the archaeological watching brief was required during: -

The machine excavation of the proposed stanchion placements.

A total of 12 placements were excavated, each measuring on average 1.90 metres long x 0.90 metre deep x 0.1.10 metre wide base width.

In order to satisfy the archaeological condition placed on these excavations, it would be necessary for the principal archaeologist: -

to be present, on site, during these excavations down to the required depth or to the surface of any archaeology that maybe encountered.

SUMMARY

Natural sub-soil was encountered during placement excavations. This layer of pink orange brown (10YR3/2) sandy clay was moist and extremely well compacted with a plastic consistency. The layer contained a high quantity (75%) of inclusions, dominated by water worn cobbles. The surface of this layer sloped down on a moderate gradient from the north to the south. No archaeological features or artefacts were identified within this layer. The stratigraphy overlying the sub soil was extremely simple.

The sub soil interface consisted of a medium pink brown (7.5YR5/4) layer of clayey loam. This layer had a moist, spongy and plastic matrix. The layer contained a low (20%) quantity of inclusions of mainly charcoal flecks with the occasional water worn pebble. It is likely that this layer was the residual remains of a cultivated soil, the date of which is unknown.

The interface was, in the main, sealed by a layer of recently disturbed ground. This layer of dark brown (10YR3/1) sandy loam was moist and friable and contained a moderate/high (60%) quantity of inclusions, dominated by water worn cobble, pebble and modern brick fragments, slate, metalwork, domestic tiles and sanitary fittings. The layer also contained 20th century pottery, glass and plastic artefacts, none of which were removed from site. The cobble content appeared to be concentrated within the upper levels of this layer, suggesting it may have been a former yard surface.

PLATES 1 AND 2



Site prior to excavation, facing north east



Site following excavation, facing south east