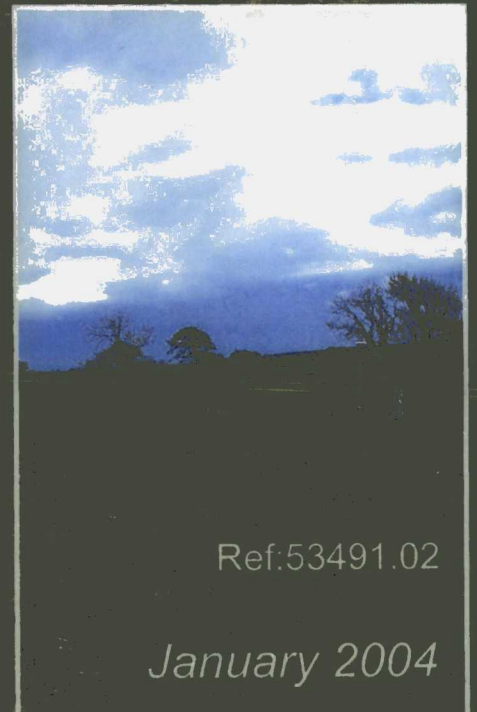


Wessex Archaeology

Clapgate Gill Feldom Gate, Catterick

Archaeological Survey Report

NYCC HER	
SNY	8582
ENY	2181
CNY	
Parish	1031
Rec'd	02/2004



Ref:53491.02

January 2004

NYE 2181
NYS 8582
1/031

**CLAPGATE GILL, FELDOM GATE,
CATTERICK**

EARTHWORK SURVEY

Prepared on behalf of
Defence Estates
Environment Support Team
Gough Road
Catterick Garrison
North Yorkshire
DL9 3EJ

by
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
SALISBURY
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

Report reference 53491 02

January 2004

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Defence Estates to undertake a programme of archaeological survey at Clapgate Gill, Feldom Training Area as part of the Defence Estate's Rural Estate Strategy. The study area comprised a 500m x 1000m area centred on NGR 411153/ 503789 at the head of the deeply incised valley known as Clapgate Gill. In addition to a topographic survey of the known monuments in the study area a review of aerial photographic, historical and cartographic sources was undertaken.

The aim of the work was to record in detail the nature, extent and preservation of the previously known archaeological sites within the Study Area. The objective was to provide baseline data from which a management strategy could be developed. The survey comprised the visual inspection of each site, a measured topographical survey, the compilation of detailed descriptions, the identification of those threats that may affect their condition and the proposal of management recommendations in order to enhance and develop further the land management strategies of the Defence Estates.

The survey has identified and recorded the components of a generally well preserved landscape that includes small settlement sites of varying dates and evidence of the associated agricultural and industrial exploitation of the upland plateau and the valley floor.

In general the sites are in good condition. All the sites are considered to have good stability and low vulnerability. As a group they could be considered of regional/national grade of importance. Within this grading some individual features have been graded higher to reflect their importance as part of the group.

Acknowledgements

This report was commissioned by Defence Estates Wessex Archaeology acknowledges the assistance given by Niall Hammond for the inception of the work and advice given during the project Nicholas Cooke would particularly like to thank Mr Tim Laurie for his invaluable advice and assistance during the course of the second survey

Paul Gajos and Niels Dagless carried out the first phase of the fieldwork and Niels Dagless compiled the report Chris Brayne and Russell Gant processed the GPS data, and the illustrations were prepared by Rob Goller

The second phase of fieldwork was undertaken by Nicholas Cooke and Jim Chapman Jim Chapman and Chris Brayne processed the GPS data, whilst Nicholas Cooke undertook the post-processing of the survey data in AutoCAD and Surfer 7 Rob Goller prepared the final illustrations Paul Falcini managed the project for Wessex Archaeology

CLAPGATE GILL, FELDOM GATE, CATTERICK EARTHWORK SURVEY

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Defence Estates (hereafter DE) to undertake a programme of archaeological survey as part of the Defence Estate's Rural Estate Strategy. The Defence Estate's Training Estate (DE TE) Business Unit has undertaken to complete an archaeological survey of a specific area of the Feldom Range, known as Clapgate Gill, a deeply incised minor river valley on the southern escarpment (centred on NGR 411153 503789 Figures 1 and 2)

1.1.2 An initial survey of the site was undertaken over three days in May 2003 with a report produced in June 2003. After further discussion with Niall Hammond, it became clear that a further survey was necessary to define other features in the area. Accordingly, a second survey was undertaken in December 2003.

1.2 The Study Area

1.2.1 The Feldom Training Area lies to the north of the village of Marske, north west of Richmond. It is a detached element of the main ATE North East Ranges at Catterick to the south and is used for a variety of live firing activities. The Training Area comprises uplands surrounded by an escarpment and river valleys to the south, west and north-west. The study area, at the head of Clapgate Gill lies between 210m-320m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Approximately 500m x 1000m in size it encompasses the edge of the uplands and the scarp into the Clapgate Gill valley. The geology of the area is complex but essentially comprises Glacial Deposits and Till overlying Cherts and Limestones of the Wensleydale Group. The whole area is currently used for rough pasture.

1.3 The Sites

1.3.1 Feldom has been in the hands of the MOD since around World War II. The landscape as it stands contains the remains of an extensive post medieval field system composed of dry stone walls, relic hedgerows and some sod-cast dykes. There is evidence for mineral exploitation in the form of shaft mounds belonging to coal mines of presumed 17-18th century date, and large numbers of small quarries. The area around Clapgate Gill contains evidence of mining in the form of shafts and mounds and also has the following sites identified in the Catterick ATE Integrated Land Management Plan. The British Geological Survey report on the area describes a large belt of shallow surface shafts ('scrins') on the High Waitegate Vein visible on aerial photographs to the south of West Feldom (approximately 1km to the NW of

Feldom Farm) These scrins probably represent the remains of ancient lead mines, exploiting the exposed veins of the High Waitegate and West Feldom veins

- 1 3 2 Seven known sites were identified within the study area in the Catterick ATE Integrated Land Management Plan, ranging in date from the Prehistoric to post-medieval periods. These included both settlement and mining remains, none of which are scheduled monuments

Table 1

ILMP site Number	Description
292	Prehistoric Cairnfield
315	Deserted medieval settlement remains
316	Deserted Medieval settlement remains
317	Prehistoric settlement
335	Bronze-Age cup marked rock
441	Post medieval lead mine
442	Sandstone Quarry

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2 1 1 The objectives of the survey was to provide a documented baseline to inform future management and development decisions by

- Identifying and recording in detail the nature and extent and possible date of the seven known archaeological sites within the study area
- identifying any additional sites and providing basic details regarding location and identification
- noting any obvious threats that may affect any of the recorded sites

3 METHODS

3 1 Earthwork Survey

- 3 1 1 The earthwork survey recorded in detail localised topographic variations at each of the known archaeological sites within the Study Area. In each case the area surveyed was sufficient merely to capture the identifiable components of the known archaeological sites. The survey followed RCHME guidelines for such work as set out in *Recording archaeological field monuments a descriptive specification* (1999)

- 3 1 2 Each archaeological site was located and surveyed using a Leica SR500 RTK DGPS system thus mapping each monument to the Ordnance Survey grid and giving heights above OD. From the site survey data hachured plans, at appropriate scales were produced on AutoCAD. Additional data were gathered in the form of contour surveys of selected areas of interest. These were collected to provide an overall level of topographic detail for areas not covered by the extant remains and in order to allow for the identification of

features which may not have been evident during the survey. In the event, no features were identified which had not been noted in the field.

3.1.3 A short classification, description, interpretation, condition and management recommendation was made for each of the known archaeological sites within the Study Area. These are presented in the site gazetteer (Appendix 2). Scaled plans of each of these sites (and other surveyed features) are presented in Appendix 4.

3.1.4 The earthwork survey plans were stored as shape-files in ARCVIEW. This will enable them to be combined with the site gazetteer information in order to formulate an integrated management database for the Study Area that can be readily incorporated into the existing Defence Estates land management records.

3.1.5 A photographic record of each of the sites was also undertaken where ground-based photography was judged to be the best method to graphically describe a specific aspect of a site. If it was considered that aerial photographs would illustrate the site better than ground-based photographs were not taken. A list of all the photographic archive for the earthwork survey is listed in Appendix 3.

3.1.6 If during the course of the fieldwork additional features were identified they were to be included in the survey. One additional site was located and surveyed.

3.2 Aerial Photographic Survey

3.2.1 A survey of all the available aerial photographic data was undertaken at the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record.

3.3 Historical and Cartographic records

3.3.1 Historical and cartographic information on the Study Area was consulted at the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record which included

- Tithe Maps and apportionment
- Early Ordnance Survey Maps

4 RESULTS

4.1 Presentation of the Results

4.1.1 The following summary of the results of the earthwork survey provides an overall description of all the features recorded during the survey including summaries of site condition, grading of importance and management recommendations.

4.2 Summary of Photographic, Historical and Cartographic Evidence

4.2.1 A search of the available sources yielded no evidence for the sites at Clapgate Gill.

4 3 Summary Description of Monuments

Site 1

4 3 1 One of the listed monuments could not be located in the field. This was the cairnfield (site 1). Though the location of the field was accurately located on the upper east-facing slopes of the Clapgate Gill using the GPS with the provisional co-ordinates provided, a wide-ranging walk over of the area provided no evidence for its existence.

Site 2

4 3 2 The Prehistoric settlement site, site 2, (Figure 3) was located on the south-facing slope of the Gill. It comprised a series of earthworks and collapsed stone walls on a series of natural terraces and mounds. It is far from clear that these remains represent a single phase of activity.

4 3 3 The lowest of the platforms lies to the south-west. Part of this platform may have been deliberately terraced – the southern extent of this platform appears as a regular low lynchet or bank. A single 'L' shaped low bank and a shallow hollow were recorded on this platform. The former may represent the remains of a sub-rectangular enclosure, and probably represents the remains of a stone wall.

4 3 4 The main area of the site comprised a series of enclosures surrounding a raised knoll, on which the remains of an oval structure and two possible hut terraces were recorded. The area to the west of this knoll is enclosed by the remains of an irregular circuit of stone walls. Although these are now in disrepair, the amount of stone involved and the scale of the remains clearly indicate that these were of massive build. The reason for this is unclear. As well as enclosing the area to the west of the knoll, the eastern wall was constructed up the western edge of the knoll to its summit, where it appeared to cease – the boundary continuing only as a low mound, which may represent a much less substantial stone wall. The date of these walls is uncertain, although a single large unabraded sherd of 12th - 13th century pottery was found during the survey. This came from the central of three small dumps of stone to the north of the central knoll.

4 3 5 The small summit of the knoll is dominated by the remains of an oval structure measuring some 8m by 6m. This took the form of low mounds marking the line of fallen walls. In two places at its eastern end, gaps in the mossy turf covering the banks revealed the remains of stone foundations. The bank does not form a complete circuit, with notable gaps in the north-western and south-western corners, as well as one in the south-east. There can be little doubt, however, that these remains represent the remains of a stone-built structure.

4 3 6 Further down the south-easterly slope from this lie two terraces cut into the hill slope. Both comprise semi-circular cuts into the slope, dug in order to create roughly circular flat platforms. The rear of the northernmost of the two appears to have been revetted in stone – a number of stones were either wholly or partially visible. These platforms may well have functioned as the sites for circular huts or structures.

- 4 3 7 The western side of the site is enclosed by a boundary of two low mounds. The north-westerly of the two is the shorter, and is more of a sharp beak in slope than a bank, whilst the other clearly forms the eastern edge of the site. This runs in a north-easterly direction before curving gently to the north. It appears to end in an intumed entranceway at the base of the steep slope of the gill. These both appear to terminate with respect to the low boundary coming down the slope.
- 4 3 8 The slight remains of a further boundary could be traced extending the eastern bank of the site to the south. This ran to the south for some 8m, where it met the remains of a small circular structure. This was some 8m in diameter, and appeared to have a north-easterly entrance. From this structure, the boundary continues in a south-westerly direction before terminating just before the edge of the steep drop onto the lower terrace.
- 4 3 9 The date and function of these structures and their associated boundaries is unclear. It is tempting to suggest that the circular 'hut platforms' might be prehistoric in date, but this cannot be proved without further work, whilst the sherd of medieval pottery recovered from one of the massive stone boundaries might point to a medieval date for some of the remains.

Site 3

- 4 3 10 Site 3 comprised a cup-marked stone within the bounds of Site 2. This was a large irregular rock the upper flat surface of which faces south-west, and which bears the eroded remains of a number of 'cups'. It is centred on NGR 411177 50, 503700 30. A second cup marked stone was set upright some 12m to the east. This was partially set into the steep natural slope, with the 'cups' carved into the western face. This showed less obvious signs of erosion than the first stone. This second stone was centred on NGR 411189 10, 503700 30.

Site 4

- 4 3 11 The deserted medieval settlement remains of site 4 (Figure 4) were situated at the top of the Gill, on the upland plateau, to the north and north-east of Low Feldom Farm. The land slopes gently from south to north. This complex of remains includes buildings, field boundaries, lynchets, low mounds and shallow hollows.
- 4 3 12 The first of these buildings lies to the north of the Low Feldom Farm complex. **Building 1** was 19m long and some 7m wide. A short gap in the southern wall suggests a southerly entrance. To the south of this building lies a raised area or platform which may have been a yard or garden. There are traces of a series of small rectangular enclosures or fields to the north. To the east of **Building 1** lies a large field, bounded by low mounds characteristic of collapsed stone walls. In places, especially along its northern boundary, these boundaries are not continuous, but it is unclear whether the gaps recorded mark entrances or subsequent damage. The southern boundary of this field was not evident. The remains of two low lynchets were identified running across this field and into the field to the east. Where the relationship between these two low lynchets and the field boundary could be examined, it

appeared as though the boundary was constructed on top of the mound of the lynchet. This could only be proven, however, by further work.

- 4.3.13 There are two other prominent features in the field – a low mound immediately to the east of **Building 1** and a structure in the north-west corner (**Structure 1**). The former is suffering some burrowing damage (rabbit burrows), and from the material disturbed by this activity, appears to take the form of a midden of domestic waste discarded from **Building 1**. Pottery recovered from this material has previously been dated to the 12th – 13th century. The structure in the north-western corner of the field – **Structure 1** – took the form of a circular earthwork, some 8.3m in diameter, which was broken only by a 3m gap in its north-west corner. This appears to have formed an access point for what may have been either a stack stand or a pen, or even a small roofed building.
- 4.3.14 A second similarly sized field lies to the north of this. The western boundary is formed by the same continuous wall as that of the southern field, although to the northern end of the surviving bank, a second low bank, some 23.5m in length, runs parallel to it, 3m to the east. This field also had a putative structure located in one of the corners of the field. **Structure 2** was a rectangular stone structure some 8.4m long and 5m wide. There is no evidence for a northern wall for this structure, suggesting it may have been open-sided. This may have either taken the form of an open pen, where the fourth side could be made up using temporary barriers, or an open-sided agricultural building.
- 4.3.15 The northern boundary of this field is irregular in form, with a portion of the north-eastern corner taken up by **Building 2** and its associated enclosure. **Building 2** took the form of a long rectangular structure, some 26m by 6m, possibly divided into two cells, with an adjacent or adjoining single room or building some 8m by 7m on its southern side. The long single cell had openings at the west end and in the southern wall to the east of the rectangular extension, whilst the extension had a small opening in its south-eastern corner. These may represent doorways, with the latter two possibly leading into a yard to the south-east of the building.
- 4.3.16 The north-western extents of this field are unclear as the boundary is interrupted, and the remaining elements follow two different alignments. It is possible that this is because an east-west trackway ran along the northern edge of this field (see **Figure 4**). The picture on the ground is confused by the presence of a modern farmer's track running across the field. Both this and the modern track running to the Low Feldon Farm appear to truncate a multi-celled structure (**Structure 3**). This structure does not appear to fit comfortably with the field alignments in this area, and may belong to a different phase of activity – its proximity to two large pits (possibly small quarries or mines) may suggest that it relates to these.
- 4.3.17 To the north of this, traces of another stone built structure (**Structure 4**) are also associated with two similar pits. This structure, which is unclear in plan, appears to be associated with the easterly of the two pits. Its most coherent element is a partially exposed stone wall, which may have been a wall or

revetment The function of these pits is likely to remain unclear without further work

- 4 3 18 **Building 3** lay to the north of **Building 2**, and took the form of a single celled rectangular building with a southerly entrance. It measured some 10m by 5m. In view of its size and location, this may have been an ancillary structure. To the west of this was a small mound, the size and location of which is reminiscent of the midden adjacent to **Building 1**. However, there is no damage or disturbance to this mound to provide supporting evidence.
- 4 3 19 **Building 4** and **Building 5** both appeared to be within the same, roughly triangular, yard or enclosure. Both were probably double celled structures, linked by a short stretch of stone wall. The different alignment of the two structures suggests that they are indeed two separate structures and not an extremely long single structure. **Building 4** measured some 20m by 5m, whilst **Building 5** measured 13m by 5m. These bipartite structures (along with building 2) may have functioned as 'long houses', with humans and animals quartered separately in one of the cells.
- 4 3 20 To the south-east of these lay a complex series of earthworks that included **Building 6** and **Structures 5** and **6**. The exact form taken by **Building 6** is unclear – modern truncation by a farm track has slighted some of the earthworks. At its western end is an open ended enclosure or room, some 6m by 5m. The main body of the building, measuring some 20m by 5m, shows no signs of internal sub-division, although this may have been lost to modern truncation, or may have left no trace. There is no clear evidence whether this had an entrance on the southern or northern side, although by analogy to other buildings on the site, it is most likely to have been on the southern side. A further cell, measuring some 9.4m by 5m, was built at the eastern end. This may not have been completely solid walled – three large flat stones were partially exposed within the earthworks for this cell, and may have acted as supports for posts.
- 4 3 21 To the south of this, across what may have been an open yard, lay the remains of two probable structures – **Structures 5** and **6**. Although the earthworks for both are now irregular, it seems probable that both of these may have been roughly rectangular structures, possibly acting as ancillary structures to **Building 6**. A further enclosed area or yard lay to the south of these structures, with a large open field beyond that, in which the continuing line of the earlier lynchets could be traced.
- 4 3 22 The earthworks to the south east of **Structure 6** are related to the control or exploitation of the water which rises in the spring below East Feldom Farm. At some later date this has been altered by the construction of a stone tank around the spring, from which the water overflows naturally to the south. Originally, the earthworks directed the flow of water west along a channel, before it flowed south through a gap in the earthworks. It is unclear why this arrangement was made, although the flow of water could be controlled simply by the use of a simple sluice. This could have been useful for a variety of agricultural or industrial purposes. There is no evidence for any attempts to control the flow from either of the two lower springs.

- 4 3 23 Traces of a few slight terraces and rectangular hollows were recorded in the field to the north of **Buildings 5** and **6**. It is not clear what these represent, although the hollows could even represent dewponds, or even the remains of structures.
- 4 3 24 Further earthworks in the fields to the north-west of Low Feldom Farm. The first of these is almost certainly contemporary with one phase of the farming at Low Feldom Farm. This takes the form of a hollow way leading down towards the farm buildings. Although its line suggests it post-dates many of the other earth-works on the site, it predates the modern enclosed fields, suggesting that it probably dates to the post-medieval period. To the north-west of this are the remains of further elements of the field system, as well as a sizeable hollow (recorded as a 'shake hole' on the Ordnance Survey Map). These continue further to the west, and include the remains of another structure. **Structure 7**, like **Structures 1** and **2**, is set in the corner of the field. It took the form of a roughly circular structure some 8.3m in diameter, with an entrance gap some 1.7m wide to the north-west. In all respects this is similar to **Structure 1** and is likely to have performed a similar function.
- 4 3 25 A number of other banks and low mounds were noted in the area of these earthworks, but could not be recorded in detail due to time constraints. A brief walkover of this area and the fields further west along the northern edge of the Gill in the company of Mr Tim Laurie, identified an extensive array of enclosures and structures. Whilst strictly beyond the scope of this study, these clearly include remains likely to be associated with the activity at Low Feldom.
- 4 3 26 Clearly the earthworks at Site 4 represent a site of some regional significance. The layout of the buildings, structures and enclosures suggest that many could belong to the same phase of activity. The two low lynchets identified in the fields are likely to predate the main phase of activity, or at least the main phase of enclosure. The settlement layout itself, if it is indeed of one phase, is curious. There is no obvious plan to the layout, and no clear paths or trackways along which the settlement may have developed, nor is there any evidence for the buildings having associated tenements in the same way as has been recorded at Walburn for example (Moorehouse 2003, Fig 101). The settlement layout certainly bears little resemblance to those described by Moorehouse (2003, 309-14). The enclosures recorded clearly suggest that some of the activity on the site is likely to have had an agricultural focus, whilst the proximity of lead bearing veins in the region, combined with the known remains of mining in the area may also indicate an industrial economy. In either scenario, the ability to control the water sources at East Feldom would have been beneficial.

Site 5

- 4 3 27 Site 5, at the foot of the valley slope comprised the remains of three probable rectangular buildings on an artificial terrace cut into the valley side below a promontory (**Figure 5**). These features appear to be the remains of structures which could be related to some of the, still extant, dry-stone field systems. All shelter close under the slope of the scarp, with the area in front of them being terraced, before sloping away again to the level of the stream.

Although these cannot be dated, they may well also date to the medieval period. Their location is curious, and suggests that they are unlikely to have had a domestic or agricultural function.

Site 6

4 3 28 The mining remains are situated on the uplands above Clapgate Gill. The Post-medieval lead mine site **6** (Figure 6) comprises a circular mound approximately 11m across with a central depression.

Site 7

4 3 29 Site 7 (Figure 7), an undated sandstone Quarry, lies next to one of the tributary streams of the Feldom Gill that feeds into the Clapgate Beck. The working face of the quarry is still exposed though only standing to approximately 1.5m. Surrounding the face of the quarry are a series of irregular hollows, mounds and undulations.

Site 8

4 3 30 Incised into the edge of the low hill into which the quarry is dug is an ancient track, site **8** (Figure 7) that follows the contours of the hill to the edge of the escarpment. This feature was not on the supplied database of monuments.

Site 9

4 3 31 A low circular mound (Figure 8) some 6.2m diameter was recorded to the west of Site 4. This was identified during the course of a brief walkover of the area along with Mr Tim Laurie, and was previously unrecorded on the supplied database. Its exact function is unclear, although the possibility that it represents the remains of a structure such as a post mill, or even a small barrow cannot be discounted. Traces of further features were noted within this field and in the surrounding area which could not be surveyed in the time available, but fuller survey of which may help to clarify the nature of this feature further.

Site 10

4 3 32 Site 10 was identified on the ground by Mr Laurie, and comprises a series of levelled platforms terraced into the north-west facing slope of the plateau (Figure 9). This comprises a single higher terrace above three lower terraces, the northernmost two of which were sufficiently large to have acted as terraces for small buildings. To the north of this complex of terraces, a small natural spring rises in a characteristic hollow.

4 4 **Summary of Site Conditions**

4 4 1 Clapgate Gill is on the periphery of the hve fire area and there was no evidence of any damage to the monuments relating to military activity. Stock grazing in the area has not impacted particularly on any of the monuments, although there was evidence of localised 'poaching' on some of the earthworks. Site 4 shows evidence of vehicle movement though this appears to be related to farming activity and is of a very low level. Two tracks run across the field, but have been relatively well laid, and having levelled the earthworks in their route, their continued use is doing more good

than harm in preventing further damage to other areas of earthworks. Erosion, particularly relating to rabbit and badger burrowing is prevalent over wide areas of Clapgate Gill. As yet none of the monuments has been effected though sites 7 and 8 showed a low level of rabbit burrow disturbance. All the sites examined could be considered to be in a stable condition with low vulnerability but with the potential, given the density of the rabbit population for future disturbance.

4.5 Summary of Grading of Importance

4.5.1 The survey has included a grading of the importance of each of the identified sites. All the identified remains have been graded with six sites being of local/regional importance and three, all settlement sites, of regional/national importance. Though individually some of the remains may warrant a lower grading this assessment is based on the archaeological potential of the remains and their group value which provide a microcosm of land use and exploitation at Clapgate Gill over time.

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1.1 The survey has identified and recorded in detail the nature, extent and preservation of six known archaeological sites within the Study Area though one further site could not be located. In addition three unrecorded sites were located. These are components of a generally well preserved landscape that includes small settlement sites of varying dates and evidence of the associated agricultural and industrial exploitation of the upland plateau and the valley floor.

5.1.2 The survey has identified those threats that may affect the condition of the monuments allowing management recommendations to be made for each site. This will enable Defence Estates to incorporate these recommendations within their overall management plan for the area. In general the sites are in good condition. All the sites are considered to have good stability and low vulnerability. As a group they should be considered of local/regional grade of importance. Within this grading some individual features have been graded higher to reflect their importance as part of the group.

5.1.3 It is clear from observations made during the survey and during a brief walkover of the surrounding area, that there are further remains associated with these sites further to the west along the northern edge of Clapgate Gill. The exact nature and extent of these remains could not be determined within the scope of this survey, although they are clearly worthy of further work.

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APPENDIX 1

Summary list of sites

Site no	ILMP site Number	Monument Type	Period	Condition	Stab	Vul	Damaged by	Grade
1	292	Prehistoric Cairnfield	Prehistoric	Not located		-	-	
2	317	Prehistoric settlement	Prehistoric	Good	Stable	Low	None	Regional/National
3	335	Bronze Age cup marked rock	Bronze-Age	Good	Stable	Low	None	Local/Regional
4	315	Deserted medieval settlement remains	Medieval	Good	Stable	Low	None	Regional/National
5	316	Deserted Medieval settlement remains	Medieval	Good	Stable	Low	None	Regional/National
6	441	Post medieval lead mine	Post medieval	Good	Stable	Low	None	Local/Regional
7	442	Sandstone Quarry	Undated	Good	Stable	Low	Low level rabbit damage	Local/Regional
8	-	Track	Undated	Good	Stable	Low	Low level rabbit damage	Local/Regional
9	-	Mound	Undated	Good	Stable	Low		Local/Regional
10		Terraced Platforms	Undated	Good	Stable	Low		Local/Regional

APPENDIX 2
Gazetteer of Sites

CLAPGATE GILL, FELDOM GATE, CATTERICK - EARTHWORK SURVEY

Site No 1
NGR -
Monument Type Prehistoric Carnfield Period Prehistoric

Description -

Photography by	Ref No
Condition	Not located
Stability	-
Vulnerability	-
Damaged by	-
Grade	-

Compiled by	ND
Last Updated	25/07/2003

CLAPGATE GILL, FELDOM GATE, CATTERICK - EARTHWORK SURVEY

Site No 2
 NGR 411166/ 503690
 Monument Type Prehistoric settlement Period Prehistoric

Description The Prehistoric settlement site, site 2, was located on the south facing slope of the Gill. It comprised a series of earthworks and collapsed stone walls on a series of natural terraces and mounds. The main area of the site comprised a series of enclosures surrounding a raised knoll, on which the remains of an oval structure and two possible hut terraces were recorded.

Photography by	PG	Ref No	DCP_7564, DCP_7565, DCP_7578, DCP_7579
Condition	Good		
Stability	Stable		
Vulnerability	Low		
Damaged by	None		
Grade	Regional/National		

Compiled by	ND/NMC
Last Updated	13/1/04

CLAPGATE GILL, FELDOM GATE, CATTERICK - EARTHWORK SURVEY

Site No 3
 NGR 411177 50/503700 30
 Monument Type Cup marked rock Period Bronze-Age

Description Site 3 comprised a cup-marked stone within the bounds of Site 2. This was a large irregular rock the upper flat surface of which faces south-west, and which bears the eroded remains of a number of 'cups'. It is centred on NGR 411177 50, 503700 30. A second cup marked stone was set upright some 12m to the east. This was partially set into the steep natural slope, with the 'cups' carved into the western face. This showed less obvious signs of erosion than the first stone. This second stone was centred on NGR 411189 10, 503700 30.

Photography by PG Ref No DCP_7583, DCP_7586

Condition Good
 Stability Stable
 Vulnerability Low
 Damaged by None
 Grade Local/Regional

Compiled by NMC
 Last Updated 13/1/04

CLAPGATE GILL, FELDOM GATE, CATTERICK - EARTHWORK SURVEY

Site No 6

NGR 410989/ 503785

Monument Type Lead mme Period Post medieval

Description The Site is situated on the uplands above Clapgate Gill and comprises a circular grass covered mound approximately 11m across with a stony central depression

Photography by PG **Ref No** -
Condition Good**Stability** Stable**Vulnerability** Low**Damaged by** None**Grade** Local/Regional

Compiled by ND
Last Updated 25/07/2003

CLAPGATE GILL, FELDOM GATE, CATTERICK - EARTHWORK SURVEY

Site No 7
 NGR 410826/ 503871
 Monument Type Sandstone Quarry Period Undated

Description Situated next to one of the tributary streams of the Feldom Gill that feeds into the Clapgate Beck. The working face of the quarry is still exposed though only standing to approximately 1.5m. Surrounding the face of the quarry are a series of irregular hollows, mounds and undulations mostly grass covered though with some exposed rock. The surrounding area has considerable rabbit burrowing though on the monument itself the burrowing activity is restricted.

Photography by PG Ref No DCP_7576 ,DCP_7577, DCP_7572

Condition Good
 Stability Stable
 Vulnerability Low
 Damaged by Low level rabbit damage
 Grade Local/Regional

Compiled by ND
 Last Updated 25/07/2003

CLAPGATE GILL, FELDOM GATE, CATTERICK - EARTHWORK SURVEY

Site No 8
 NGR 410857/ 503788
 Monument Type Track Period Undated

Description Incised into the edge of the low hill into which the quarry is dug is an ancient track that follows the contours of the hill to the edge of the escarpment

Photography by PG Ref No DCP_7573

Condition Good
 Stability Stable
 Vulnerability Low
 Damaged by Low level rabbit damage
 Grade Local/Regional

Compiled by ND
 Last Updated 25/07/2003

CLAPGATE GILL, FELDOM GATE, CATTERICK - EARTHWORK SURVEY

Site No 10
 NGR 411305/ 503652
 Monument Type *Terraced platforms* Period Undated

Description Site 10 was identified on the ground by Mr Laurie, and comprises a series of levelled platforms terraced into the north-west facing slope of the plateau This comprises a single higher terrace above three lower terraces, the northernmost two of which were sufficiently large to have acted as terraces for small buildings To the north of this complex of terraces, a small natural spring rises in a characteristic hollow

Photography by

Condition Good
 Stability Stable
 Vulnerability Low
 Damaged by None
 Grade Local/Regional

Compiled by NMC
 Last Updated 13/1/04

APPENDIX 3

Related photographs

DCP_7564-South facing view of site 2
DCP_7565-South facing view of site 2
DCP_7566-East facing view of most western house platform, site 4
DCP_7567-North facing view of east-west bank, site 4
DCP_7568-Exposed wall stone, western house platform, site 4
DCP_7569-Surveying site 4
DCP_7570-South facing view of site 4 showing east west bank
DCP_7571-Surveying eastern-most house platform, site 4
DCP_7572-East facing view of site 7
DCP_7573-South-east facing view of site 8
DCP_7574-South east facing view of Clapgate Beck and Clapgate Gill
DCP_7575-East facing view of Feldom Gill and Clapgate Beck
DCP_7576-East facing view of site 7
DCP_7577-East facing view of site 7
DCP_7578-East facing view of site 2
DCP_7579-East facing view of site 2
DCP_7581-Badger and Rabbit damage to slopes of Clapgate Gill
DCP_7582-North facing view of site 5
DCP_7583-Approximate location of site 3
DCP_7584-West facing view up Clapgate Beck
DCP_7586-Approximate location of site 3