RYBURN RESERVOIR
RISHWORTH
CALDERDALE

HISTORIC WOODLAND ASSESSMENT
for
YORKSHIRE WATER

John Buglass and Linda Smith
August 2015
Summary

The woodland around Ryburn Reservoir near Ripponden in West Yorkshire was the subject of an historic environment survey for management purposes instigated by Yorkshire Water. A walk-over and documentary survey determined the range, nature and significance of all archaeological and historic sites located on the ground. The aims of the survey were to produce a gazetteer of sites and identify suitable management recommendations for each one, for use as guidelines by Yorkshire Water during woodland or reservoir management.

The historic woodland assessment identified a total of 17 heritage assets including abandoned buildings, historic route ways, stone quarries and arborglyphs cut into trees. Whilst none of them were of national or regional significance the site of the former cotton mill at Hazelgrove is probably the most significant and it is known to have been in operation from at least 1854. Historic mapping shows various subtle changes to the complex and the field survey recorded the presence of a number of surviving walls along with the mill pond and weir.

Evidence for quarrying for material for both the construction of the dam and other buildings could be seen in a number of areas. The dam quarry dates to the early 20th century whilst the others would appear to have an earlier origin.

Probably the most unusual discovery at the reservoir was the extensive cutting of arborglyphs on many of the trees around the holding. These were most common along the eastern side of Bogden Clough and those that were dated appear to start around the time of the First World War. It is possible that these were created by local soldiers leaving a record of their presence before they left for or returned to France. Arborglyphs dating to the time of the construction of the dam were also noted along with ones from the Second World War.

The remainder of the sites were representative of either the agricultural nature of the area or the construction of the dam.

Overall the woodland around Ryburn Reservoir, whilst apparently not typical of old woodland in that no evidence for woodland industries (e.g. charcoal burning) was observed, does contain many different strands of evidence for human activity over at least the past 400 years.

Cover: Arborglyphs on beech tree, Site 13
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In order to develop a suitable, targeted management plan in relation to the historic assets at Ryburn Reservoir an assessment of the known and potential historic and archaeological remains was undertaken at the reservoir. This was in order to try to establish the potential for, and significance of, any built or buried archaeological and historical remains that may lie within the reservoir holding. The research into the site was undertaken in April 2015.

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Location

2.1 Ryburn Reservoir lies c.200m to the south of the A58 some 2km to the south-west of Ripponden and at the end of a short lane known as Swift Place (centred on SE 0202 1880). The boundaries of the site are predominantly formed by dry stone walls with a few sections of modern timber post and rail fencing. The site is in Ripponden civil parish in Calderdale District, West Yorkshire (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Location of Ryburn Reservoir
Geology and soils

2.2 The underlying geology of the site and the surrounding area is millstone grit of the Namurian period (British Geological Survey, 2001). Overlying this, the quaternary geology is unclassified by the British Geological Survey (British Geological Survey, 1977). The soils which have developed in the area have been classified as the Rivington 2 association which are well drained, coarse loamy soils over rock with slight seasonal water logging (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983).

Topography and land-use

2.3 The reservoir lies in the bottom of a relatively steep sided valley that contains the River Ryburn and covers an area of c.11ha. It is the lower of two reservoirs (the upper being Baitings Reservoir) and is c.30m deep with the water level at c.200mOD. The reservoir is surrounded by a mixture of wood- and farmland.

2.4 Woodland

All the woodland within Yorkshire Water ownership around the reservoir is on the Deciduous Woodland Habitat Inventory for England as held by Natural England in 2014. This includes Drumming Wood, Hanson Wood and Rishworth Hall Wood. Part of the latter is identified by Natural England as ancient replanted woodland along the south-west arm of the reservoir and an area at the foot of the dam is designated as ancient and semi-natural woodland, together with another small area north-west of Hanson Wood.

3.0 METHODOLOGY AND INFORMATION SOURCES

3.1 The principal aims of the historic woodland assessment were to:

- identify known archaeological and historic sites within the landscape around the reservoir;
- identify areas with the potential to contain any unrecorded archaeological remains;
- propose management recommendations, including generic guidelines, for the sites identified.

3.2 This report is based upon the review of readily available documentation relating to the site and its environs in addition to a walk-over survey. A study area around the site of c.500m radius was used in order to gather the relevant data and to ascertain if there were any significant features/sites lying outside the holding that may have an influence on the holding itself. Data was obtained from the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service Historic Environment Record (WYAAS HER) and the PastScape web site (Historic England). The National Heritage List for England (Historic England) was searched for historic designations covering listed buildings, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens and registered battlefields. Results are shown below in Table 1 where the survey number refers to the unique number assigned to sites within the walk-over survey area. The WYAAS HER included an up to date data set of designations and only those are shown on Figure 2.
3.3 Documentary sources researched for background historical material:
- published and unpublished historical and archaeological studies (referred to in the text and bibliography);
- cartographic sources (including historic Ordnance Survey maps)

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Archaeological and historic sites held by existing sources and recorded within a 500m buffer around the holding are summarised in Table 1 below. Survey data from the walk-over survey within the woodland on Yorkshire Water (YW) land around the reservoir are shown in Table 2 in which the central grid reference, a suggested classification and date is provided for each site, which is graded as 1 (national), 2 (regional) and 3 (local) significance and N as no archaeological significance. The locations of all the sites are shown in Figure 2 (HER and PastScape records) and Figure 3 (survey data).
Table 1: Summary records of sites recorded within 500m of the Yorkshire water estate boundary, see Fig 2. Full records are in Appendix 2.

**West Yorkshire HER data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRN</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>NGR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12239</td>
<td>Bowler's Cottage and Attached barn, Lower Cockcroft, Rishworth</td>
<td>SE0226218156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5059</td>
<td>Boulder walling</td>
<td>SE0196018530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14449</td>
<td>Farmhouse east of Higher Wormald</td>
<td>SE014360185850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12421</td>
<td>Building dated 1720 south of Swift Place Farm, Soyland</td>
<td>SE0270518869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12420</td>
<td>Barn at rear of Swift Place Farm, Soyland</td>
<td>SE0267018886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12419</td>
<td>Swift Cottage, Soyland</td>
<td>SE0264418888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14807</td>
<td>Barn at Dowry Farm, Rochdale Road</td>
<td>SE0219319003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14887</td>
<td>Barn at Nursery Farm, Nursery Lane</td>
<td>SE0277819012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4845</td>
<td>Beestonhirst (place name)</td>
<td>SE0144019030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6769</td>
<td>Beeston Hall (aka Thrum Hall), Soyland</td>
<td>SE0168719033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12382</td>
<td>Barn attached to Beeston Hall, Soyland</td>
<td>SE0166419040</td>
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**West Yorkshire HER: listed building data from Historic England.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NHLE number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>NGR</th>
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<tr>
<td>1232401</td>
<td>Building Dated 1720 20 Metres to South East Of Rear of Barn Attached To Swift Place Farmhouse</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>SE 02705 18869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1277018</td>
<td>Barn Attached To Rear of Swift Place Farmhouse</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>SE 02670 18886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1277322</td>
<td>Hutch Royd Farmhouse and Attached Barn</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>SE 01700 18210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1232212</td>
<td>Lower Wormald</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>SE 01712 18356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1277010</td>
<td>Beeston Hall</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>SE 01687 19033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1277094</td>
<td>Swift Cottage and Gate Piers in Inner Courtyard Swift News [sic] Swift Place</td>
<td>II*</td>
<td>SE 02644 18888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1231246</td>
<td>Bowler's Cottage And Attached Barn Lower Cockcroft</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>SE 02262 18156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1232400</td>
<td>Barn Attached To North West Corner of Beeston Hall</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>SE 01664 19040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1277044</td>
<td>Lower Beestonhirst</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>SE 01346 18974</td>
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**Summary of Historic England PastScape records. See Fig. 2. Full records are in Appendix 1a.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>NGR</th>
<th>Monument number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ryburn Reservoir</td>
<td>SE 02392 18669</td>
<td>SE 01 NW 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryeburndale Paper Mill</td>
<td>SE 0260 1868</td>
<td>SE 01 NW 51</td>
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</table>
### Table 2: Surveyed archaeological sites within the reservoir holding, see Fig. 3
Full records are in Appendix 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey no.</th>
<th>Other no.</th>
<th>Grid Reference</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Period/Date</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>SE 0184 1894</td>
<td>Quarry</td>
<td>19(^{th}) century?</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>WYHER 5059</td>
<td>SE 0206 1888</td>
<td>Orthostat Wall</td>
<td>Medieval/ P-Medieval?</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>SE 0138 1878</td>
<td>Stone ?structure</td>
<td>Post Medieval?</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>SE 0233 1875</td>
<td>Platforms</td>
<td>20(^{th}) century</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>SE 0232 1874</td>
<td>Boathouse</td>
<td>20(^{th}) century</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>SE 0158 1868</td>
<td>?Hillside Quarrying</td>
<td>18/19(^{th}) century?</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>SE 0196 1868</td>
<td>Building (New Zealand)</td>
<td>19(^{th}) century</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>SE 0186 1866</td>
<td>?Drovehay</td>
<td>19(^{th}) century</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to SE 02061869</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>SE 0236 1838</td>
<td>Dam</td>
<td>20(^{th}) century</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>SE 0230 1856</td>
<td>Trackway</td>
<td>19(^{th}) century</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>SE 0221 1884</td>
<td>Arboglyph</td>
<td>19/20(^{th}) century</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and SE 02161832</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>SE 0220 1862</td>
<td>?Orthostat Wall</td>
<td>Medieval/ P-Medieval?</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>SE 0230 1858</td>
<td>Arboglyphs</td>
<td>19/20(^{th}) century</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>SE 0200 1830</td>
<td>Trackway</td>
<td>19(^{th}) century</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to SE 0236 1856</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>SE 0152 1826</td>
<td>Hazelgrove Cotton Mill</td>
<td>18/19(^{th}) century?</td>
<td>2/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to SE 0200 1834</td>
<td>and mill pond</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>SE 0250 1854</td>
<td>Quarry and waste</td>
<td>20(^{th}) century</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>SE 0258 1846</td>
<td>Weirs</td>
<td>19/20(^{th}) century</td>
<td>3</td>
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</table>
Figure 2. WYAAS HER records and PastScape records
Figure 3. Sites identified from walk-over survey
4.2 Of the features recorded during the field survey just one, the reservoir itself, had been noted previously when it was included in an assessment of the historic water and sewage industry (English Heritage 2000). It was built as a compensation reservoir for Wakefield Corporation by the waterworks engineer, CC Smith and completed in 1933. It was described as a high mass gravity dam, arched in plan, the downstream face being stepped, with a central spillway and octagonal valve tower (PastScape SE 01 NW 60). Upper Swift Place fulling mill, which later became Ryburndale paper mills, was situated on the river, about 200 metres south-east of the dam. The site is now occupied by new houses on Bar Lane. All other records are too distant to be of interest here other than to observe that a number of houses, now listed buildings, are present in a halo around the Ryburn valley; as most date to the 17th century, they may represent a specific episode of occupation of this remote area close to the Pennine watershed.

4.3 A total of 17 archaeological and historic sites were recorded by the walk-over survey within the holding boundaries and whilst none of them are considered to be of national or regional significance the site of Hazelgrove Mill (Site 15) should be regarded as the most important of the sites of local significance. There are no scheduled monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens or registered battlefields within or immediately adjacent to the YW estate boundary.

Prehistoric

4.4 No prehistoric sites were identified within the study area.

Iron Age and Romano-British

4.5 No Iron Age or Romano-British sites or finds have been recorded within the study area.

Anglo-Scandinavian and Medieval

4.6 The place name for the two nearest settlements, Rishworth and Ripponden have 12th and 14th century origins respectively. The older settlement of Rishworth is first recorded in the 12th century as Risseworde with the name derived from the Old English risc and worth meaning ‘enclosure where rushes grow’ (Mills, 1998, 288). Whilst Ripponden is recorded as Ryburnedene in 1307; here the name is also derived from the Old English - in this case the river name and denu meaning ‘valley of the River Ryburn’ (IBID).

4.7 From the relatively late date for the settlements it would seem that the area around the reservoir was probably not subject to much exploitation prior to the middle of the medieval period. This can also be seen in the pattern of the field boundaries which reflect post-medieval enclosure rather than medieval ridge and furrow within strip fields. This would seem to be further supported by the presence of the various listed buildings in the vicinity being both typically agricultural in nature and of 17th century onwards in date.

4.8 Apart from the settlements further down the valley to the east, the only potential medieval activity recorded around the reservoir was two orthostat or boulder walls (Sites 2 & 12). The creation of an orthostat wall typically occurs when
fields are being created for the first time and any large stones/boulders are cleared away to create the field boundary walls. When this occurs the larger stones and boulders are used to form the base of the wall with the smaller, more portable, material then used as infill (Plates 1 & 2). Though these sites have been tentatively assigned a medieval date it is equally possible that they are entirely post-medieval in origin and relate to the same episode of occupation as the 17th century buildings. Another possibility is that they are associated with a change of field pattern dating to 1815 when there was an Act to widen and repair the turnpike road from Rochdale to Halifax and Elland, the current A58 Rochdale Road (Anon, nd).

Plate 1. Orthostat wall at Site 2, looking north
Prior to the creation of Ryburn dam in the 1920s the valley appears to have been predominantly agriculture, with a pattern of modestly sized fields demarcated by dry stone walls with woodland on the slopes. A number of woods are shown on 1854 OS map: Siddle Wood, Hanson Wood, Rishworth Hall Wood and Nab Wood. They are all situated on the valley sides up to about the 600 foot contour. It is notable that all are depicted with quite sparse tree symbols; perhaps the development of the mills in the area with their demand for wood for bobbins and other parts was having an impact on tree cover. Within the pattern of fields there are two surviving sites of interest. These are a possible drove way or lane (Site 8, Plate 3) and what seems to be an associated building (Site 7, Plate 4). These are shown on the historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping of 1894 and the building is named as New Zealand. The 1894 map shows a well associated with the building on the northern side of the drove way. From its location the building would appear to be a field barn of some form, probably for storing winter fodder and may have had animal byres on the ground floor, although as it is named it may have seen some form of occupation. The name New Zealand is intriguing: was it situated some distance from its associated farm or other habitation and the name was given to denote distance? Or occupied by someone who emigrated? On current evidence it is impossible to say.
Plate 3. Possible drove way (Site 8), looking west
4.10 As well the expected agricultural activity there were a number of other types of activity that could be identified around the reservoir. The first activity is two, or possibly three, areas of quarrying. The most obvious of these can be seen at the eastern end of the area to the south of the dam (Site 16). Here there are the remains of an extensive quarry which is associated with the construction of the dam in the 1920s and will be described in more detail below.

4.11 The second area of quarrying can be seen at Site 1 on the northern side of the reservoir. At Site 1 the area immediately to the west of a small stream which flows into the reservoir has been subjected to extensive stone extraction with a large quarry face visible along with mounds of quarry waste on the working floor. Just to the south of the quarry there is a linear feature (Plate 5) which appears to be associated with the quarry and could either be a hollow-way for access or the remains of a further starting point for stone extraction.

4.12 The final area of quarrying (Site 6) has not been identified with a high degree of certainty as it is very overgrown and not easily accessible. An area of steep valley side on the southern side of the reservoir has a strong similarity in appearance to two similar sites recently surveyed by the author (Buglass, 2013 a & b). In these cases the exposed rock outcrops had been quarried and removed downhill via inclines rather than the hillside itself being quarried into, leaving a distinctive ‘hollowed out’ hillside. A similar situation could be seen along the area known as Hanson Wood. This can be clearly seen in an aerial photograph.
from the early 1930s of the reservoir under construction [http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/image/epw036845](http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/image/epw036845) (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Ryburn Reservoir under construction viewed from the east
4.13 The second activity is focussed at the southern end of the southern arm leading off the main reservoir in an area known as Hazelgrove. This is at the south-western end of Nab Wood which runs along either side of what was Bogden Clough on the historic mapping. Here the 1st edition OS shows a cotton mill along with a weir, mill pond and other associated buildings. The various editions of the OS up to 1948 show slight changes in the numbers of buildings and their outline. The site inspection confirmed the survival of a number of walls from these buildings along with the remains of the dam wall. However, almost the entire area of the mill pond was heavily silted up. Much of the weir was still present along with various elements of the water flow controls (Plates 6&7).

4.14 A mill of this size would have provided much employment for the local area and the presence of the well-made access route running to the mill from the north-east (between NGR SE02001830 and SE0236156; Sites 10&14) is undoubtedly associated with it. The line of the route can be clearly seen cut into the hillside along the eastern side of the inlet. At its northern end (Plate 9) the modern track (Site 14) diverges from the older one to cross the dam whilst the original track would have dropped down to the bottom of the, now flooded, valley. This route would probably have had a primary function to bring in raw materials to the mill and remove the finished products to market. Although this route appears to have been extensively updated over recent years parts of it at its southern end still retain the original stone setts.
Plate 6. Remains of weir and mill at Hazelgrove (Site 15), looking south-west

Plate 7. Remains of weir and mill at Hazelgrove (Site 15), looking south-west
Plate 8. Access route (Site 14) to Hazelgrove Mill (Site 15), looking south-west

Plate 9. Site 10 - line of earlier access to mill with modern one to right, looking north-east
4.15 A third noticeable activity that has occurred across the woodland is the carving of names and dates into trees – creating what are often known as arborglyphs or tree graffiti (Sites 11&13). Although these have a very minor significance within the historic landscape they do have an important role in several aspects of social history. The first of these is that they can indicate historically where people, particularly younger generations, gather in their spare time. This is typically seen in the profusion of ‘love hearts’ as some of the sites – most noticeably at Site 11 where this is also a rope swing suspended from a branch. The second factor is that they can sometimes mark a particular event or time that was significant to the person who was creating it. For example there are several arborglyphs at Site 13 along the eastern side of the inlet that record dates from the First and Second World Wars and from around the time the dam was originally built (Plate 10). It is possible that some of the arborglyphs many contain names and dates which would allow further biographic details to be determined. These could be particularly relevant to the wartime carvings.

4.16 During the site survey it was noticeable that in addition to the main clusters of arborglyphs there were occasional examples in other areas of woodland and a more detailed study could yield further examples.

Plate 10. Arborglyphs on the southern side of the inlet, looking north-west
4.17 With the completion of Ryburn Reservoir in 1933 the surrounding landscape would have started to regenerate from the alterations seen during the extensive engineering works (Figure 4). One of the features of large scale engineering such as this is the alteration of the landscape to accommodate the various aspects of the work. The most obvious feature is the large quarry at Site 16 and briefly mentioned above. The quarry occupies the area to the south-east of the southern side of the dam (Plate 11). Here an extensive area has been quarried out with the waste forming a distinctive tip running down slope to the north. Within the quarry there is one distinct bench resulting from the workings along with smaller mounds of waste on the quarry floor. The extent of the quarry and its disruption to the surrounding area can be clearly seen in the aerial photograph as can the now submerged spoil tips which run up the valley on its southern side.

4.18 Within the quarry there were a number of leftover preformed concrete building units from which the dam itself was made (Site 9). It is presumed that these were extras that were made in order to allow selection for quality control and to cater for replacing damaged ones without holding up construction. One unusual feature that made use of these spare units was the creation of a ‘stone circle’ with a central ‘altar’ which is very reminiscent of Stonehenge (Plate 12).

Plate 11. The quarry at Site 16, looking south-east
Plate 12. Left over pre-formed concrete units used to form a ‘stone circle’

4.19 Another notable feature associated with the construction of the reservoir is the boathouse (Site 5) on the northern shore (Plate 13). The current boathouse appears to be a more modern structure on an older concrete slipway. Just to the north of the boathouse there is a small platform along with other minor earthworks. A similar platform was also noted with in the woods to the west of the boathouse (Plate 14). An examination of aerial photographs showing the dam under construction in 1931 reveals a complex working area in front and to the west of Rydale Cottage, with machinery, buildings, stored materials and people.
Ryburn Reservoir, nr Rishworth, West Yorkshire. Woodland Assessment

Plate 13. Boathouse (Site 5) and platform (Site 4), looking west, scale 1m

Plate 14. Platform in woodland west of boathouse, looking east
4.20 Ryburn and Baitings Reservoirs were originally built to supply water to Wakefield and further evidence for this can be seen in the survival of several concrete marker posts with WCWW cast into them (Plate 15). It is presumed that this stands for Wakefield City Water Works and that the posts mark a former property boundary.

Plate 15. Concrete marker post WCWW, scale 1m

4.21 In addition to the broad types of activity described above there were two other features which did not readily fall in the categories already described. The first of these was a series of small weirs (Site 17) at the eastern end of the holding. These may be associated with water management at the time of the construction of the dam or more likely the working of the nearby quarry (Plate 16). The final feature, and by far the most enigmatic, was recorded on the northern shore of the reservoir at Site 3. This was an unusual stone ‘feature’ which appears to consist of deliberately stacked/piled stones (Plate 17). This may simply be the result of an activity such as field clearance or could be the remains of a once larger feature.
Plate 16. Site 17 – weirs to the east of the quarry, looking south-east

Plate 17. Site 3, possible stone built feature, looking west, scale 1m
5.0 DISCUSSION

5.1 From the information given above it can be seen that although the landscape around the reservoir has been predominantly an agricultural one there is evidence for limited industrial activity in the past. This industrial activity was in two forms – stone extraction and a cotton mill. Both of these industries have left distinctive, if localised, remains in the landscape with the quarrying probably being the more dramatic of the two.

5.2 The most obvious quarry is the one at the southern end of the dam which would probably have provided the stone for the foundations of the dam. Then when that role had finished it may well has served as a storage area for the pre-cast concrete units for the dams’ construction – hence the left over ones still being present. It is possible that a more detailed investigation into the quarry would reveal further details of its phases of use.

5.3 The large quarry at Site 1 on the northern side of the reservoir may have been the source of the stone for the buildings and dry stone walls in the area. If this is the case then it would probably date from the 18th century and like the dam quarry further investigation could provide more details of its operation. The fact that it is not marked on any of the historic OS as a quarry site further suggests that its origins may lie in the 18th or even 17th century.

5.4 Probably the most significant site in the holding is that of Hazelgrove Mill at the end of Bogden Clough. Evidence from the OS mapping of 1894 shows a complex of well-established buildings and mill pond suggesting that it had been in operation for some time before this date. Although the site is now heavily overgrown and the mill pond silted the remains will still contain considerable information on the layout of the buildings. During the site survey quantities of 19th century ceramics were visible on the surface around the remains suggesting that there may be more material still buried.

5.5 The most unusual feature recorded was the extensive presence of arborglyphs around the reservoir. Arborglyphs have recently become the subject of study with considerable information relating to wartime activity having been gathered from specific sites (Summerfield, 2013, 31 et seq) which has shown their potential for revealing social history. In the case at Ryburn during the survey dates spanning the two world wars and the time of the dams’ construction were noted which, with further investigation, has the potential to develop the biographies of the named individuals.

5.6 Overall the woodland around Ryburn Reservoir whilst apparently not typical of old woodland in that no evidence for woodland industries (e.g. charcoal burning) was observed does contain many different strands of evidence for human activity over at least the past 400 years.
6.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS (see table in Appendix 1)

6.1 The purpose of this survey has been to identify archaeological sites within woodland and to recommend appropriate management. Several situations operate around reservoirs: the management of the woodland itself, recreational access and the ongoing operational management of the reservoir itself. The latter is beyond the scope of this report but needs addressing in light of the results of this survey. The Forestry Commission has published very helpful guidance on Forests and Historic Environment (Anon, 2011) supporting the UK Forestry Standard, to which the reader is referred.

6.2 General guidelines
A number of forestry operations can be harmful to the historic environment, whether upstanding remains or below-ground deposits.

- Where trees are growing on a feature wind throw can mean important deposits are taken up with the root plate, walls can be crushed under the weight and new light in the area can increase plant growth.
- Felling and brashing can involve heavy machinery moving unintentionally over remains and material being stacked on top: once hidden, further damage can arise from removing the material.
- Stump pulling and soil reversal for habitat restoration can damage deposits down to considerable depths; restocking can mean new planting on previously undamaged features.

Mitigation
- Careful selective felling to create open spaces to allow historic features to remain visible; subsequent management will be required to control new plant growth and tree seedlings. A further benefit of this option is that it opens up opportunities for public access and interpretation.
- Trees with the potential to be subject to wind throw in sensitive locations may need to be cut down or be reduced in height.
- Sensitive sites and areas can be marked out prior to operations and tracks carefully routed to avoid them; the same applies to stacking areas.
- A “cab card” could be developed and issued to all contractors for keeping to hand on site. It would contain alerts and information in simple bullet points, for example posts coloured orange define no-go areas, follow marked tracks only; deposit cut material at points X and Y. A contact number for queries.
- Consult the local historic environment service at the planning stage, details of the appropriate service can be found on the Heritage Gateway web site. Some local authority services respond regularly to Forestry Commission consultations but it is worth seeking advice at an early stage where archaeological features are already known to exist.

Specific guidelines
Detailed and specific recommendations for features recorded at Ryburn are made in Appendix 1 and it is suggested that the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service should be consulted for further advice at the operational planning stage if required. As all of the sites located within the holding are of local significance it is felt that there is only the requirement for reactive
management of the sites if work is planned on or adjacent to them. The level of investigation into the sites would be commensurate with the potential level of damage/disruption. In most cases it is felt that a simple photographic record of what survives in its current form would probably be sufficient as a record. In some cases such as Hazelgrove Mill (Site 15) it is felt that should it be disturbed then a more detailed measured survey would be required.

6.3 Other sites likely to require more detailed mitigation should they be disturbed are the building New Zealand (Site 8) and track way (Site 14), both of which probably should be the subject of an archaeological watching brief.

6.4 In addition to any professional archaeological involvement it is felt that the reservoir has a potential for community engagement should this be desired. There are a number of potential projects which would enhance the understanding of the reservoir and its setting. These include:

- Survey of remains of Hazelgrove Mill (Site 15), research into history;
- Identifying trees with arborglyphs and recording the carvings, with follow up research on identifiable names, dates and events;
- Undergrowth clearance and recording of pre-cast concrete remains in quarry (Site 16);
- History of the construction of the reservoir;

Management footnote
It is self-evident that the woodland surveyed here forms part of the environment and water catchment area surrounding Ryburn reservoir. Naturally the operational needs of the reservoir are paramount but its historic construction within an earlier landscape has a value of its own and is not unique in this respect. Historic England carried out research on the water and sewerage industries between 2011-2015, into understanding and protecting the heritage significance of structures and features used to exploit water resources for public supply, agricultural production or power generation, as part of the National Heritage Protection Plan. National guidance is being prepared for assessing their significance and advice is to be produced on their management, adaptation and re-use for specific purposes. The following link has information: [http://www.historicengland.org.uk/research/research-results/activities/4b1](http://www.historicengland.org.uk/research/research-results/activities/4b1)

Acknowledgements
This project was funded by Yorkshire Water and Pennine Prospects. Thanks are due to Geoff Lomas of Yorkshire Water for providing permission for access and map data; to Robin Gray of Pennine Prospects for his support and guidance; and to Rosalind Buck from WYAAS for the HER data.

John Buglass and Linda Smith August 2015
Bibliography and web sites

Faull, M.L., and Moorhouse, S.A., 1981, West Yorkshire: an Archaeological Survey to AD1500. West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council. Wakefield. Heritage Gateway. Web site with local authority HER contact details. It is not recommended to search the HER databases from this site because the data will not be comprehensive.
http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/chr/default.aspx

Maps

1854 Ordnance Survey 6” series (1st edition) Sheet 245; Yorkshire
1894 Ordnance Survey 6” series Sheet CCXLV.NW
1908 Ordnance Survey 6” series Sheet CCXLV.NW
1949 Ordnance Survey 6” series Sheet CCXLV.NW
1894 Ordnance Survey 6” series Sheet CCXLV.SW
1908 Ordnance Survey 6” series Sheet CCXLV.SW
1949 Ordnance Survey 6” series Sheet CCXLV.SW
Accessible on line from National Libraries of Scotland web site http://maps.nls.uk/index.html


2001 Geological Survey 1:625,000 Map South Sheet Solid Geology. British Geological Survey
Appendix 1

Management of Archaeological sites at Ryburn Reservoir

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>Grid Ref (SE)</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Current woodland risk</th>
<th>Mitigation</th>
<th>Archaeological recording suggested for eg ground disturbance for drains, pipes, reservoir maintenance.</th>
<th>Period or date C=century</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0184 1894</td>
<td>Quarry</td>
<td>Saplings reducing visibility of feature</td>
<td>Ensure no more than 10% tree or sapling cover at any time to maintain visibility.</td>
<td>Site walkover survey to determine extent of extraction and photographic record of any remains</td>
<td>?C19th</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0206 1888</td>
<td>Orthostat or Boulder Wall</td>
<td>Hedge and tree growth</td>
<td>Prevent hedge from encroaching into wall and remove trees growing on top to maintain stability of structure. Treat stumps.*</td>
<td>Site walkover survey to determine extent of survival of wall and photographic record of remains</td>
<td>?Medieval or Post Medieval</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0138 1878</td>
<td>Possible Stone structure</td>
<td>None at present; potential for saplings taking root.</td>
<td>Remove saplings before 5cm diameter until feature is better understood and specific advice can be given.</td>
<td>Should the remains be removed or disturbed suggest a watching brief to record any remains</td>
<td>?Post Medieval</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>OS Grid Ref.</td>
<td>Feature Type</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Significance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0233 1875</td>
<td>Platforms</td>
<td>Mature tree growth; pipe cut through.</td>
<td>Remove trees down to stumps and on features and treat* to prevent further damage to above and below-ground deposits. Archaeological mitigation will be needed if further pipes are to be routed across them.</td>
<td>Site walkover survey to determine extent of survival of wall and photographic record of remains</td>
<td>C20th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0232 1874</td>
<td>Boathouse</td>
<td>None, on bank of reservoir</td>
<td>None, in operational use.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>C20th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0158 1868</td>
<td>Possible Hillside Quarrying</td>
<td>Thick tree cover prevents full identification</td>
<td>Site walkover in winter when vegetation is at its lowest, then reassess and advise.</td>
<td>Site walkover survey to determine extent of extraction and photographic record of any remains</td>
<td>?C18/19th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Tree and scrub growth on walls and interior are reducing visibility and</td>
<td>Cut down trees to stumps and treat.* Reduce scrub growth.</td>
<td>Should the remains be removed or disturbed suggest a watching brief to record any remains</td>
<td>C19th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Drove way</td>
<td>Branches of mature trees across the route and brashings stored on it.</td>
<td>Keep clear of brashings to maintain visibility of the feature.</td>
<td>Site walkover survey to determine extent of survival of feature and photographic record of remains</td>
<td>C19&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0236 1838</td>
<td>Dam</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Is part of operational structure of the reservoir and in use.</td>
<td>None unless major engineering works are required.</td>
<td>C20&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0230 1856</td>
<td>Track way</td>
<td>Trees growing close to the stone wall defining the feature.</td>
<td>Keep trees from growing less than 2m from the wall to maintain visibility of the feature.</td>
<td>Should the remains be removed or disturbed suggest a watching brief to record any remains</td>
<td>C19&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>0221 1884 and 02161832</td>
<td>Arboglyphs</td>
<td>Bark growth obscuring the carvings; felling of old or unsafe trees.</td>
<td>Photographically record all carvings as soon as possible before they become illegible with bark growth and always prior to felling.</td>
<td>Examine the photographs and create a systematic record to allow identification of individuals and events.</td>
<td>C19/20&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0220 1862</td>
<td>Possible Orthostat or Boulder Wall</td>
<td>Not known.</td>
<td>Remove any tree growth and treat* stumps to maintain visibility of feature.</td>
<td>Site walkover survey to determine extent of survival of wall and photographic record of remains</td>
<td>?Medieval or Post Medieval</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>0230 1858</td>
<td>Arborglyphs</td>
<td>Bark growth obscuring the carvings; felling of old or unsafe trees.</td>
<td>Photographically record all carvings as soon as possible before they become illegible with bark growth and always prior to felling.</td>
<td>Identify and record individual carvings to allow identification of individuals and events.</td>
<td>C19/20&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>0200 1830 to 02361856</td>
<td>Track way</td>
<td>Revetment wall in steep bank with trees.</td>
<td>Keep tree growth at least 2m away from the wall, which is the defining feature of the route.</td>
<td>Should the remains be removed or disturbed suggest a watching brief to record any remains</td>
<td>C19&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>0152 1826 to 02001834</td>
<td>Hazelgrove Cotton Mill and mill pond</td>
<td>Saplings growing on and close to the structures.</td>
<td>Keep structures clear of growth to prevent damage and maintain visibility.</td>
<td>As potentially the most significant site within the holding would suggest that any work in and around these remains is preceded by a survey of the surviving remains and a watching brief during any ground disturbance works</td>
<td>?C18/19&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>0250 1854</td>
<td>Quarry and waste</td>
<td>Saplings and young trees growing on it.</td>
<td>Ensure no more than 10% tree or sapling cover at any time to</td>
<td>Site walkover survey to determine extent of extraction and photographic record of any remains</td>
<td>C20&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>OS Grid Ref</td>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Potential for Scrub Growth and Fallen Branches</td>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>Regrowth Management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>0258 1846</td>
<td>Weirs</td>
<td>Potential for scrub growth on structure and branches falling on to it. Metal pipe laid along it.</td>
<td>Monitor for scrub growth and fallen branches, remove as necessary to maintain visibility and strength of structure.</td>
<td>Should the remains be removed or disturbed suggest a watching brief to record any remains</td>
<td>C19/20th 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*If chemical treatment is not possible because of the reservoir, regrowth would ideally be monitored every 3-5 years and removed mechanically.*
Appendix 1a

**PastScape data from Historic England**

Ryburn Reservoir
SE 02392 18669
County: Calderdale
District: Calderdale
Parish: Ripponden
Monument Number: ( SE 01 NW 60 )
Early 20th century dam 1933 - 1933
Early 20th century reservoir 1933 - 1933
Early 20th century spillway 1933 - 1933
Early 20th century valve tower 1933 - 1933
Reservoir built as a compensation reservoir for Wakefield Corporation by the waterworks engineer, CC Smith and completed in 1933. It was built as the second installment of the Ryburn Valey scheme. It is a high mass gravity dam, arched in plan, the downstream face being stepped. Central spillway and octagonal valve tower.

Sources

Ryeburndale Paper Mill
SE 0260 1868
County: Calderdale
District: Calderdale
Parish: Ripponden
Monument Number: ( SE 01 NW 51 )
Post medieval textile mill 1800 - 1899
Ryeburndale Paper mill, formerly known as Upper Swift Place Mill. Textile mill built in the 19th century.
Sources
Yorkshire textile mills: the buildings of the Yorkshire textile industry 1770-1930Colum Giles and Ian H Goodall for the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England and West Yorkshire Archaeology Service. p246 .1992
Appendix 2

Resumes of the authors

John Buglass Archaeological Services

John Buglass has been working in archaeology since 1982 when, having graduated with a BSc in Biology, he began his career working on the *Mary Rose*. After a spell as a volunteer working on the environmental archaeology assemblage he was appointed to the ship hall where the remains of the *Mary Rose* had been dry-docked. Here he was part of the team responsible for the cleaning, recording and initial reconstruction of the remains of the Tudor warship.

After a total of six years with the *Mary Rose* Trust he then moved on to the Museum of London where he worked in the Environmental Archaeology Section, firstly as an Environmental Assistant but finally becoming the Deputy Environmental Manager. During this time he was responsible for processing and sorting of a wide range of biological material from multi-period/phase sites in advance of specialist study. He was also responsible for stores, maintenance, supplies, general administration and volunteers. Latterly as Deputy Manager he was in charge of all the sections’ administration, project liaison; project planning, stores and materials, on site sampling, staff and volunteer programmes and general personnel matters.

1992 saw a move to The Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (now part of English Heritage) as part of the team responsible for the creation, for the first time, of a maritime aspect of the National Monuments Record. This work entailed the assessment of a wide range of documentary sources and the creation of records using data standards.

From here John moved north to undertake a fixed term contract for Cleveland Archaeology on the maritime potential for the coastlines of Durham, Cleveland and part of North Yorkshire. This comprised the compilation of a detailed maritime index of known and potential seabed and foreshore sites for the coastline and enhanced the Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs) for the three counties by some 2000 sites.

A return to university then followed, this time to the Department of Archaeological Sciences at Bradford complete a masters in Archaeological Science.

A move in to project management followed on from graduation. The first position was at Humber Field Archaeology in Hull where he was responsible for the co-ordination of specialists, running of the post-excavation research programme, writing excavation and discussion text for the monograph on a mediaeval monastery along with the management of all project finances and of publication process. In addition to this also undertook tendering and running of evaluation and other projects, HSE on site, deployment of staff and negotiation with clients. He was also involved in the production of small-scale animal bone/shell reports for evaluations and watching briefs. Consultancy on marine and freshwater sites, reports on timber and ship remains and acted up for Head of Section when required.

There followed a short spell as Senior Archaeologist for the Babtie Group where he undertook the production of Desk Based Assessments (DBAs) and Baseline Data for Environmental Impact Statements, specifications and project designs for evaluation and mitigation works, commissioning and monitoring of works.
2001 saw a move to Northern Archaeological Associates as Project Manager and Associate of the company. As the most senior member of staff after the two partners the role he played an important role within the company. This involved being responsible for tendering to specifications, production of DBAs and Environmental Impact Statements, specifications and project designs for evaluation and mitigation works, commissioning and monitoring of works, staff allocations, report writing and editing. John left NAA in early 2004 and now runs his own consultancy (JBAS).

During his time as a project manager he was responsible for a large number of projects, some involving up to 35 staff and running into several hundred thousand pounds. These projects covered most types of archaeological site from rural settlements (including an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, Roman farmstead and medieval settlement) through to urban excavations in medieval cities and waterfront excavations.

In addition to managing sites John has also worked as an excavator and supervisor on a wide range of sites both rural and urban which includes various roles from excavator to Project Director on 30 historic wreck sites (12th to 20th century) in Britain and Eire.

As well as working in commercial archaeology he has also taken an active role in teaching adult evening classes in archaeology and voluntary societies (The Nautical Archaeology Society, Pontefract and District Archaeology Society and members of his evening classes in Harrogate have formed themselves in to the 3D Archaeological Society). He has taught GCSE and A level archaeology and specialist courses at the Universities of Bradford and Hull. John was the Site Director for the St Aidans Project, winner of the Pitt-Rivers Award for the Best Volunteer Project in the British Archaeology Awards 2000. The publication of this project has been accepted, in principle, as a monograph by the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal.

John has now established his own Consultancy undertaking desk-based assessments, environmental impact assessments (EIAs), watching briefs, small scale evaluations, site supervision, excavation, level 1-3 historic building recording, specialist study and reports on waterlogged sites, timbers, ship and boat remains and small scale animal bone assemblages.

Major clients have included: ArcheType Consultancy; BBC; Department of Archaeological Science, University of Bradford; East Leeds History and Archaeology Society; English Heritage; Filey Bay Initiative; Harrogate Borough Council; Humber Field Archaeology; Independent Commission for the Location of Victims Remains; Leeds Metropolitan University; National Geographic Magazine; National Trust (Northern Region); North York Moors National Park; North Yorkshire County Council; Northern Archaeological Associates and West Yorkshire Joint Services.

He is also a full member of both The Royal Institute of Biologists (1994) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (1993) and has obtained his City and Guilds 7407 Certificate in Further Education Teaching.

In addition to numerous developer funded reports over 26 years he has the following publications to his credit:


Buglass, J., in prep, Ship Remains between Sutton on Sea and Mablethorpe.

Buglass, J., in prep, Post – Mediaeval Ships Timbers from Church Street, Whitby.

Buglass, J., in prep, Mediaeval Ship Remains from Chapel Lane Staithe, Kingston upon Hull.

Various articles in the NAS Newsletter, *Current Archaeology* and SCUBA World.

Also was featured in, and in some cases ‘co-presented’, the following media programmes:

- HTV – *Stuck in the Mud. The Magor Pill Boat Excavation*, 1996/7
- BBC *History Fix* – Excavations of Boats at St Aidans Open Cast Coal Mine, 1999.
- BBC2 - Section on alum industry in *Coast* series broadcast in Autumn 2005
- BBC1 – Section on Spittals Harbour on Filey Brigg date of broadcast June/July 2012.
- Radio interviews for BBC Radio 4’s *Today* programme, *Woman’s Hour* and the World Service along with various local radio stations (Newcastle, Teesside, Humberside).

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**Linda Smith historic environment specialist**

I have over thirty years’ experience as a professional archaeologist, working predominantly in local government. My orientation has always been towards management of the resource in the field. I was Rural Archaeologist in a large rural county for nine years, advising on agri-environment schemes. Working with volunteers has been a key feature on excavations and in desk-based work throughout my career. Now my work has shifted into self-employment where I work for a range of organisations and contractors, playing to my key skills of resource management, data
collection and assessment. Since setting up the business in 2014 I have successfully completed the following contracts:

- A desk-based assessment of a textile mill in West Yorkshire;
- A scoping document for a volunteer project looking at the impact of WWI on the landscape of Nidderdale;
- A heritage impact assessment of the setting and significance of a group of scheduled monuments in the North York Moors;
- An assessment of the impact of walkers’ cairn on scheduled monuments in the North York Moors;
- A survey of, and management guidelines for, archaeological features in woodland on part of the Yorkshire Water estate.

Between 1992 and 2013 I was employed as an archaeologist by North Yorkshire County Council, initially as Sites and Monuments Record Assistant. Before long the role changed to advising on the impact of applications for Higher Level stewardship, England woodland grant scheme and energy crop schemes on the archaeological sites and landscapes of North Yorkshire. I also developed a specialism in the role of archaeological resource management within large-scale wetland enhancement projects for habitat restoration in the county, during which I devised a method of archaeological monitoring for machine excavations for bird scrapes which is being used by Natural England as an example of best practice. I was seconded to the North Yorkshire agri-environment team of DEFRA from 2001-2002. There, I was partly a project officer assessing and negotiating agreements within the original Countryside Stewardship scheme, and partly regional archaeologist providing specialist advice and training to project officers.

From 1985 to 1992 I had a number of posts, most recent first:
Self-employed archaeologist with Northern Archaeological Associates working on excavation and desk-based assessments on two sites in North Yorkshire.
Assistant Sites and Monuments Record Officer at The Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle for Durham County Council. I was later promoted to SMR officer, advising on planning applications and implementing the new PPG16 advice.
Manager, Terracotta Warriors exhibition, Bournemouth for Independent Museums and Exhibitions. I was responsible for public relations and assisting in setting up displays. As Education Officer for Prehistoric World in Bournemouth for the same company, I assisted in setting up the displays and researching the background for each one prior to opening. Once opened, I gave guided tours of the exhibition and talks to school and student groups.
Between jobs I voluntarily cleaned finds for the Trust for Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury, Wiltshire.
Project officer on an excavation for the Trust for Wessex Archaeology on a large multi-period site in Reading. I was responsible for the mesolithic (middle stone age) and bronze age areas, supervising the workforce during excavation and recording on site, then liaising with specialists on post-excavation analysis and writing the excavation report.
I was an archaeological data collector for the National Trust in the East Midlands region compiling an SMR for both historic house and countryside properties. I used documentary sources, other SMRs and field observation then prepared reports for each property, describing their landscape history and recommending suitable site management. During this period I conducted a watching brief on, and began excavation
of, medieval burials found during installation of services at Calke Abbey which had recently been given to the Trust. From 1977 to 1984, including when I was at university, I worked on the digging circuit learning the profession of archaeological excavation on a variety of sites of all periods and locations – from neolithic (neolithic stone age) to medieval and from Cornwall to Orkney.

I have been a Member of the Institute for Field Archaeologists, now the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIIfA), since 2005.

I was a Trustee on the board of the Council for British Archaeology 2004-2007. I have been an active member of the Conservation Committee of the Yorkshire Gardens Trust since 2011.

Education:
October 2013- September 2014 MA with Distinction in Historical Archaeology, University of York
1981-1984 BA (Hons) in Prehistory and Archaeology, University of Sheffield.

· I use QGIS software in my business to manipulate data and draw professional maps.
· I am proficient in Microsoft Office products Access, Excel, Word and PowerPoint.
· I have extensive experience using the Exegesis HBSMR system.
· I have extensive experience of using MapInfo.
· I am a proficient public speaker and have conducted a number of walks and talks around archaeological sites and landscapes.

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