Celebrating Our Woodland Heritage
Yorkshire Water Property:
Ramsden Wood Reservoir
An Archaeological Woodland Survey

Pennine Prospects
Celebrating Our Woodland Heritage Project
Report No: PP16/160218

This report was commissioned by Yorkshire Water
Celebrating Our Woodland Heritage Ramsden Wood Reservoir: An Archaeological Woodland Survey

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February 2018

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# Contents

Summary ........................................ 3  
1.0 Introduction .................................... 4  
2.0 Aims and Purpose of Assessment .......... 5  
3.0 Methodology .................................... 6  
4.0 Location and Geology ......................... 9  
5.0 Historical and Archaeological Background 11  
6.0 Results .......................................... 16  
7.0 Discussion ...................................... 21  
8.0 Management Recommendations ............. 22  
9.0 Acknowledgments .............................. 26  
10.0 Bibliography ................................... 27  
11.0 List of illustrations and figures .......... 29  

Appendix 1: Survey Database  
Appendix 2: Distribution Map  
Appendix 3: Historic Mapping  
Appendix 4: Digital Archive  
Appendix 5: About the Author and Pennine Prospects
Summary

This report discusses the results of an archaeological woodland survey undertaken on behalf of Yorkshire Water at their property of Ramsden Wood Reservoir, Mount Tabor, within the Metropolitan Borough of Calderdale, West Yorkshire. Over an area of 2.8 hectares (21.8 acres), twenty three previously unrecorded features of archaeological and historical interest were identified and catalogued for the purpose of both updating the historical record of the region; and to highlight any recommendations for the future management of the property.

The majority of the features recorded on the 22nd January 2018 related to post-medieval and earlier mineral extraction activities as well as boundaries and routes of communication which provide access to neighbouring farmland and settlements.

All of the features identified are of local significance.
1.0 Introduction

This report has been compiled as part of the Celebrating Our Woodland Heritage project. This three-year project (2016-2019) is jointly funded by Yorkshire Water, Heritage Lottery Fund, Green Bank Trust and Newground Together and aims to identify, record and interpret the historic environment of woodlands across the South Pennines (National Character Area 36 – Natural England, 2014).

Led by Pennine Prospects, the project recognises as a result of a desk-based study ‘Hidden Heritage of the South Pennine Woodlands’ (Brown, 2013), that “…number of sites recorded on the HER (Historic Environment Record) does not represent the true nature of the surviving archaeological resource”. The report highlighted that this underrepresentation (and general lack of knowledge) was the primary threat to woodland archaeology.

The Celebrating Our Woodland Heritage project therefore seeks to enhance the historic record for woodland across the South Pennines by means of a structured programme of archaeological walkover surveys. Where appropriate these surveys will provide the opportunity for members of the public, heritage and youth groups to engage and contribute towards the investigations.

Archaeological features to be recorded within areas of woodland can represent the whole of human history and use of the landscape. Features relating to the woodland itself can include historic or veteran trees; woodland boundaries; charcoal burning platforms; storage platforms; cottage sites; trackways and mills. Features may also predate the current woodland and represent prehistoric-medieval field boundaries; settlement sites or stones such as Bronze-Age cup and ring carvings.

The information collated during the field surveys will be deposited in the form of an archaeological report (CIfA, 2017) and digital record to the landowner and the regional Historic Environment Record. This data will not only guide future research into the region, but also support and promote the preservation of the historic environment as a part of any future management programmes within woodlands.
2.0 Aims and Purpose of Assessment

This investigation forms a baseline record of the archaeological and historic features contained within the property. The general aims of the archaeological woodland survey described in this report were to:

1. Develop a history of land use for the property from readily available historic and archaeological documentation.
2. Identify previously unrecorded archaeological features and sites across the property.
3. Revisit and assess the condition of previously recorded archaeological features and sites across the property.
4. Propose management recommendations for the features and sites investigated.
5. Produce a database (Appendix 1) for use by Yorkshire Water and West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service Historic Environment Record.
3.0 Methodology

3.1 Geology

Property information including any digital property mapping data was obtained from Yorkshire Water. Data concerning the statutory and non-statutory conditions of land and habitats both on and within the vicinity of the property was obtained from Natural England and made available for commercial use under the Open Government Licence. In addition the Natural England maintained MAGIC website was consulted. The webpage provides authoritative geographic information about the natural environment from across government. The information covers rural, urban, coastal and marine environments across Great Britain.

Site geological and soil data was obtained online from the British Geological Survey OpenGeoscience webpage. The data was downloaded and displayed using QGIS 2.18.14 'Las Palmas', an Open Source Geographic Information System (GIS). Site maps were produced at a scale to best illustrate the full extent of the woodland under investigation.

3.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

Previously collated historical and archaeological data concerning the site under investigation (which includes a 200m buffer around the area) was obtained from West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) as well as a search of the Heritage Gateway. Listed building; parks and gardens and scheduled monument data was obtained from the National Heritage List for England and downloaded as shapefiles from Historic England.

3.3 Map Regression

Historic map regression of woodlands will be undertaken as a means of identifying a broad account of landscape change and use. Where possible the available map coverage (which included 1st – 3rd Edition County Series Survey, 1st – 4th Edition National Grid and land utilisation mapping) were georeferenced using QGIS 2.18.14 'Las Palmas' and shapefiles produced to provide site specific data to map the historic development of woodlands and the immediate surroundings. The Shapefiles are included within the digital appendix.
3.4 Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR)

Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data was consulted to support the historic map regression and walkover survey elements. ‘Bare-earth’ Digital Terrain Model (DTM) and Digital Surface Model (DSM) LiDAR tiles at a resolution of 0.50m were downloaded from the government site Survey Open Data – Environment Agency. The tiles were converted from an American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) format to a raster format using QGIS 2.18.14 ‘Las Palmas’. The tiles were merged to create a single raster layer, a slope and hillshade algorithm was then applied to create a model suitable for the analysis of the survey area and its immediate surroundings.

The ASCII tiles consulted were:

Digital Surface Model Tiles:

se0526_DSM_50CM; se0527_DSM_50CM; se0626_DSM_50CM;
se0626_DSM_50CM

Digital Terrain Model Tiles:

se0526_DTM_50CM; se0527_DTM_50CM; se0626_DTM_50CM;
se0626_DTM_50CM

3.5 Level 1 Reconnaissance Survey (Field Survey)

The field survey was undertaken on 22nd January 2018. The investigation was systematic, with each woodland parcel walked in transects. Linear features encountered whilst walking each transect (such as relict field boundaries and trackways) were recorded in their entirety, before continuing along the transect.

Each archaeological feature encountered (such as quarries, platforms and relict boundaries), was recorded in a field notebook and transcribed into an EXCEL spreadsheet (see Appendix 1). The information recorded included:

- **Grid Reference** *(using a handheld Garmin GPSmap 64s)*
- **Site Name*
3.6 Field Conditions

The survey was undertaken during cold, clear conditions. Ground conditions were damp, and in some locations waterlogged. Steep, hazardous slopes within the west of the woodland were avoided during the survey due to the potential risk of injury.
4.0 Location and Geology

The Yorkshire Water Property of Ramsden Wood Reservoir, Mount Tabor is located at NGR 405804 427081, within the ward of Warley, part of the Metropolitan Borough of Calderdale, West Yorkshire. The site is lies approximately 1km south of the settlement of Mixenden and 3km northwest from the centre of Halifax.

Ramsden Wood occupies the moderate to steep north, east and south-facing slopes of a hanging valley immediately to the southeast of the village of Mount Tabor. At the foot of the hanging valley is Ramsden Wood Reservoir, fed by two deeply cut spring lines from the west and north. To the east the hanging valley is connected to the main northeast-southwest orientated Hebble Brook valley.

Ramsden Wood is recognised on the National Forest Inventory and Priority Habitat Inventory as broadleaved deciduous woodland and forms part of the White Rose Community Forest (MAGIC, 2018). The region as whole is recognised as severely disadvantaged on the Less Favoured Areas (England) Inventory (MAGIC, 2018).
Soil on the property is described as freely draining, slightly acid, loamy soil suitable for arable and grassland (BGS, 2018).

The principle bedrock geology underlying Ramsden Wood is represented by the Millstone Grit Group, consisting of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. This sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 319 to 329 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period when the local environment was dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas (BGS, 2018).

At the summit of the valley to the south, west and north the bedrock consists of Rough Rock Flags, a sedimentary sandstone deposit formed approximately 319 to 320 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period at a time when the local environment was dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas (BGS, 2018).

Figure 2: Location and extent of the of the Ramsden Wood Reservoir survey area (outlined in red). The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16th August [2016]. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk.
5.0 Historical and Archaeological Background

5.1 Historical Background

Ramsden Wood and neighbouring village of Mount Tabor are not recorded in the 1086 Domesday Survey. The nearest settlement to the survey area at this date was that of Warley (Werlateslei), situated 1.9km to the south on the northern edge of the Calder Valley. Warley along with the site of Mount Tabor were located within the Hundred of Morley and formed part of the Manor of Wakefield. Information concerning Warley is difficult to separate from the other settlements located within the Hundred of Morley at this date. However in total 51 ploughlands (6,120 acres (2476.676 hectares)) of potential arable land is mention along with an additional 3 * 3 furlongs of Silva pastilis or wood pasture (Morris, 1986).

Due to the marginal nature of the topography at Ramsden Wood Reservoir, it is plausible the current woodland occupies the site of an area of wood pasture.

The name Ramsden is likely to derive from the Old English ‘ramm denu’ or Ram’s Valley. Mount Tabor on the other hand is thought to have a biblical reference relating to ‘tabur’ or drum (Smith; 1961).

The earliest detailed survey of the area in which Ramsden Wood Reservoir is the 1772 The County of York Survey by Thomas Jefferys (figure 3). The publication details the location of individual settlements as well as the location of isolated farmsteads and cottages. However unlike later Ordnance Survey publications, it does not include land divisions, the majority of wooded areas and minor routes of communication. Although neighbouring settlements such as Mixenden (to the north) and Halifax (to the southeast) are recorded, Mount Tabor is not.

It is the 1852-54 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey County Series: Yorkshire (figure 4) which offers us a glimpse at the pre-Ramsden Wood Reservoir landscape. It is clear the construction of the reservoir in the mid-late 19th century witnessed the removal of a considerable area Ramsden Wood located upon the south-facing slopes, along with the removal and re-arrangement of a number of enclosed fields at the foot of the valley.
Figure 3: Excerpt of the County of York Surveyed in (1772) MDCCCLXVII, VIII, IX, and MDCCCLXX Engraved by Thomas Jefferys. The site of Ramsden Wood Reservoir, Mount Tabor is located to the south of Mixenden (top left) and west Hebble Brook Valley. Copyright © The British Library Board

Figure 4: Pattern of enclosure at Ramsden Wood Reservoir reproduced from the 1852-54 1:10,560 OS County Series: Yorkshire. Copyright Pennine Prospects
In addition the 1852-54 publication records the original course of the east-flowing stream, which at this date passed through the southern half of the woodland towards the Gibb Lane. Both the historic farms of Lower Highfield (to the north) and Ramsden (to the east) are recorded along with all of the routes of communication including footpaths, which continue to be utilised. Of note is the irregular pattern of field enclosure, potentially relating to the early (possibly medieval) *ad hoc* enclosure of woodland.

Ramsden Wood Reservoir is first recorded on the 1894 1:2500 First County Series Survey (figure 5). The publication depicts a lodge located at the southeast corner of the reservoir which remained in place until at least the publication of the 1933 1:2500 Third Revision County Series Survey (after which it was demolished). Between the publication of the 1894 and 1933 map very little alteration to the landscape is apparent; with the exception of extensions to some of the surrounding farmsteads and cottages.
Figure 6: Pattern of enclosure at Ramsden Wood Reservoir reproduced from the 1907 1:2500 First Revision First County Series Survey. Copyright Pennine Prospects

Figure 7: Pattern of enclosure at Ramsden Wood Reservoir reproduced from the 1933 1:2500 Third Revision First County Series Survey. Copyright Pennine Prospects
5.2 Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR)

The available Open Source LiDAR Digital Surface Model (DSM) (figure 8) and Digital Terrain Model (DTM) data obtained from the Survey Open Data – Environment Agency was unsuitable as part of this investigation due to poor coverage.

Figure 8: 50cm DSM full extent of coverage over the survey area.

5.3 Archaeological Background

Prior to this investigation no features were recorded on West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service HER. No Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Battlefield Sites exist within (including a 300m buffer) the survey area. A single Grade II Listed Building (Gibb Farmhouse) is located to the northeast of the survey area on Gibb Lane.

Table 1: List detailing the known archaeological records on and immediately around the property.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAM/LB</th>
<th>PastScape</th>
<th>Archaeology Data Service</th>
<th>WYAAS HER</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1211743</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GIBB FARMHOUSE</td>
<td>GRADE II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.0 Results

Figure 9: Distribution of features of archaeological and historical significance recorded during the survey.
Twenty-three previously unrecorded features of archaeological and historical significance were recorded, located within the woodlands owned by Yorkshire Water around Ramsden Wood Reservoir. A detailed dataset, including feature specific management recommendations for each of the recorded features can be found in Appendix 1.

6.1 Prehistoric

No Prehistoric features or find spots were identified during the survey.

6.2 Romano-British

No Romano-British features or find spots were identified during the survey.

6.3 Medieval

No Medieval features or find spots were identified during the survey. Despite this, it is possible a number of the quarries, routes of communication and field boundaries have medieval origins.

6.4 Post-medieval

6.4.1 Land Divisions

Where accessible, the woodland boundaries (Site No. 11, 13, 18 & 22) recorded are characterised as irregular drystone walls with angular coping stones set on edge. The boundaries also serve to demarcate the limits of an irregular pattern of enclosed fields suitable for the grazing of livestock.

The boundaries vary in scale, standing up to 1.70m tall (Site No. 13) and 1.0m tall (Site No. 11, 18 & 22). Each of the recorded boundaries has been in-situ since at least the publication of the 1852-54 1:10,560 OS County Series: Yorkshire survey.

Access from the woodland edge into the fields is preserved at a juncture along the course of the boundary identified as site No. 11. Here, two blocked gateways with upstanding in-situ timber and millstone grit posts survive (Site No. 7; plate 1), the entrances blocked by irregular drystone walls caped with on-edge angular coping stones. The two entrances served to provide access to two enclosed fields located to the south of Ramsden Wood Reservoir.
Plate 1: Blocked gateways (Site No. 7) located at the juncture between contemporary boundaries, Site No. 11 (Scales are 1 metre). Copyright Pennine Prospects

6.4.2 Routes of Communication

Plate 2: Terraced trackway Site No. 6 which serves to provide access to Ramsden Wood Reservoir, neighbouring fields and the site of Ramsden Farm from Buckley Lane (Scales are 1 metre). Copyright Pennine Prospects
The primary access routes associated with the property are Buckley Lane (Site No. 1) located to the east, descending the steep north-facing slope and a subsidiary terraced track (Site No. 6; plate 2). The subsidiary track enters Ramsden Wood from the east serving to provide access to the site of Ramsden Farm and Ramsden Wood Reservoir, as well as to the enclosed field delineated by boundaries Site No. 11 and 13.

In addition a number of support tracks (Site No. 4, 5, 10 & 15) were identified attributed to areas of mineral extraction. Both Site No. 4 and 5 appear to have provided access to the quarry (Site No. 3), whereas Site No. 10 (plate 3) appears to have provided a short, parallel branch off the main track through quarried are Site No. 9. It is likely this additional branch allowed for the passing of two-way traffic on the steep ascend from the quarry to the northeast.

Plate 3: Terraced track Site No. 10 cut into north-facing slope (centre foreground to centre background) and parallel to public footpath. The track would have allowed for two-way traffic into the quarry (Site No. 9; background right). Scales is 1 metre. Copyright Pennine Prospects

Of particular note is terraced track Site No. 15 which is recorded on the 1894 1:2500 First County Series Survey as extending northeast from the reservoir track into small woodland clearing, the possible site of a disused quarry (Site No. 14).
6.4.3 Mineral Extraction

The principle historic activity recorded within the woodland and concentrated upon the north-facing slopes to the south of Ramsden Wood Reservoir relates to quarrying, in particular the extraction of the underlying mudstone, siltstone and sandstone recognised as part of the millstone grit formation (BGS, 2018). Four quarries of varying size were identified (Site No. 3, 8, 9 (plate 4) & 14), the largest of which was Site No. 3 located within the east of Ramsden Wood, adjacent to the property entrance.

The quarry measures up to 100m long and was accessed via the subsidiary track Site No. 6 located to its north, beyond the spoil deposits which make up much of the lower slope an into which the tracks Site No. 4 and 5 are cut. It is worthy of note that all of the quarries appear to predate the 1894 1:2500 First County Series Survey and are thought to relate either to the construction of the reservoir or predate its construction entirely.

Plate 4: Area of quarrying cut into the north-facing slope. The site consists of two distinct cuts (centre left) into the hillside. The site was accessed what is now the public right of way and track Site No.10 (Scale is 2 metres). Copyright Pennine Prospects
7.0 Discussion

The woodland of the Ramsden Wood Reservoir property contains features relating primarily to its industrial past concerned with the extraction of the underlying millstone grit formation. As such the features recorded consisted of quarries and supporting access routes, as well as the occasional platform.

In addition the pattern of irregular field boundary and shared boundaries with the woodland are well represented. One observation made during the survey was the relatively rich ground flora and numerous mature oaks (>200 years old) within the property. Ground flora including bluebells (Hyacinthoides non-scripta), ramsons (Allium ursinum), foxgloves (Digitalis purpurea) and snowdrops (Galanthus) suggest Ramsden Wood should be recognised as the location of a possible ancient semi-natural woodland site.
8.0 Management Recommendations

As a part of this survey, identified features were assessed in regards to condition; this information has been used to formulate management recommendations. The recommendations cover only those features identified within woodland areas. The operational management of the reservoir and its subsidiary features such as access routes were beyond the scope of this investigation.

8.1 General Guidelines

Forestry operations can be detrimental to both upstanding archaeological remains and below-ground archaeological deposits. Guidelines which meet the requirements of the United Kingdom Forestry Standard (UKFS) have been published by the Forestry Commission (Forestry Commission; 2011). The reader is advised to refer to this document for further information.

The guidelines recognise:

1. Forests should be designed and managed to take account of the historical character and cultural values of the landscape.
2. Windblown trees located upon features of archaeological interest can cause considerable damage due to the uplift of root plates. Any upstanding walls or structures may also be crushed as a result of windblown trees. General root action can also be disruptive to both below and above ground archaeological features.
3. Although low-level woodland browsing can control woody vegetation within woodland pastures and clearings; overgrazing by introduced livestock can cause significant erosion to upstanding earthworks and structures. Additional measures such as fencing may be required to protect the ground around individual sites of historic importance/interest.
4. Forest operations and civil engineering activities involve heavy machinery and earth-moving equipment. These can unintentionally destroy or damage archaeological remains and veteran trees directly, or in-directly due to soil vibration, compaction and erosion.
5. Ground disturbance and with that potential damage or destruction to archaeological features and below ground deposits can also be caused as a
result of habitat restoration projects. This can involve the pulling out of tree stumps and the inverting of soil layers to reduce surface nutrient content. Alternatively, restocking can lead to new or additional damage to archaeological features and below-ground deposits.

6. There is considerable public interest in cultural heritage and the historic environment and interpretation of these aspects of woodlands can provide a focus for visitors (using the public rights of way through the woodland). This could be achieved as part of a wider access or recreation strategy. Historic environment features can be linked by heritage trails and explained through the use of interpretative panels, leaflets or maps. However these would need to be managed to avoid negative impacts on the historic environment, such as increased erosion.

8.2 Mitigation

1. At the earliest stage, in advance of any management operations within areas of woodland, the organisation commissioning the works should consult with the regional historic environment authority, in this instance West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS): http://www.wyjs.org.uk/archaeology-advisory-service/; and Natural England.

2. Where an operation next to a historical feature is unavoidable, clear routes and exclusion areas should be marked out to provide protection to the monuments. Contractors could be provided with a ‘cab-card’, detailing in bullet-point and map format information concerning the heritage, exclusion zones and routes to and from site.

3. Regular visits to heritage sites (such as the boundaries Site No. 11, 13, 18 & 22) to monitor the condition will identify any new threats or damage to the feature.

4. Trees and shrubs either on or within the immediate vicinity of archaeological sites/features should be managed to limit the extent and establishment of woody vegetation. It should be considered that large trees vulnerable to windthrow be removed or crowned to reduce the weight of the tree canopy.
8.3 Specific Guidelines

Specific management recommendations for each feature recorded as part of the survey can be found in Appendix 1.

All of the boundary walls recorded during the survey continue to serve as active boundaries between the woodland and adjacent fields, but are in varying states of decline (plate 5). Each boundary would benefit from the reduction of scrub vegetation (particularly Site No. 13, 18 & 22) and should be monitored to ensure ground vegetation and tree saplings do not establish themselves on the stonework and cause further damage/erosion. Mature trees within close proximity of all of the boundaries recorded during the survey should also be monitored and where appropriate, coppiced/pollarded, crowned, thinned or removed to prevent windthrow damage to the features.

As active features, the landowner should seek to restore and/or maintain each of the recorded boundaries.

Plate 5: A stretch of boundary (Site No. 13) depicting a section of collapse (Scale is 1 metre). As an active boundary it would be beneficial to repair and continue to maintain the feature. Copyright Pennine Prospects

The mature oaks standing within the woodland should where possible be retained and managed accordingly as veteran trees, particularly around the quarried areas
Site No. 3 and Site No. 14 where they may represent the vestiges of the ancient semi-natural woodland, preserving evidence of the historic management of the woodland as a coppice/pollard (plate 6 & 7).

*Plate 6: One of a number of possible coppice oaks in the vicinity of quarry Site No. 3 (Scale is 1 metre). Copyright Pennine Prospects*

*Plate 7: Possible veteran pollard oak located on the edge of quarry Site No. 14 (Scale is 1 metre). Copyright Pennine Prospects*
9.0 Acknowledgments

Pennine Prospects would like to thank Yorkshire Water, in particular Geoff Lomas, Catchment and Recreation Manager for their support and enthusiasm of the Celebrating Our Woodland Heritage Project.

We would also like to thank the staff of West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service Historic Environment Record for their provision of data relating to Ramsden Wood Reservoir and the wider region of West Yorkshire.
10.0 Bibliography

Online Resources

MAGIC geographic information  
Accessed: 13/02/2018
URL: http://www.magic.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx

United Kingdom Soil Observatory Soils map viewer  
Accessed: 13/02/2018
URL: http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/ukso/home.html

Accessed 13/02/2018
URL: http://www.landis.org.uk/services/soilsguide/soilscapes.cfm?ssid=19

British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer  
Accessed: 13/02/2018
URL: http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

Published Resources


11.0 List of Illustrations

Tables

Table 1: List detailing the known archaeological records both within the property and within the 300 metres buffer zone.

Figures

Figure 1: Location of Lower Laithe Reservoir in relation to the wider region. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2017)

Figure 2: Location and extent of the of the Lower Laithe Reservoir survey areas (outlined in red). Listed Buildings are also displayed. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2017). © Historic England [2017]. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right [2017]. The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16th August [2016]. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk.

Figure 3: Excerpt of the County of York Surveyed in (1772) MDCCLXVII, VIII, IX, and MDCCLXX Engraved by Thomas Jefferys (Sheet V). The site of Lower Laithe Reservoir lies within the valley extending west from Howorth and south of Stanbury. Copyright © The British Library Board

Figure 4: Excerpt of the Yorkshire 200 Ordnance Survey Six-inch England and Wales, 1847 map depicting the pattern of enclosure and settlement prior to the construction of Lower Laithe Reservoir in the early 20th century. Copyright National Library of Scotland

Figure 5: Pattern of enclosure at Lower Laithe Reservoir reproduced from the 1893 First County Series Survey. Copyright Pennine Prospects

Figure 6: Pattern of enclosure at Lower Laithe Reservoir reproduced from the 1921 Second Revision First County Series Survey. Copyright Pennine Prospects

Figure 7: Pattern of enclosure at Lower Laithe Reservoir reproduced from the 1934 Third Revision First County Series Survey. Copyright Pennine Prospects

Figure 8: Pattern of enclosure at Lower Laithe Reservoir reproduced from the 1967 First Edition National Grid. Copyright Pennine Prospects

Figure 9: Distribution of features of archaeological interest identified during the survey. Copyright Pennine Prospects
**Plates**

Plate 1: Blocked gateways (Site No. 7) located at the juncture between contemporary boundaries, Site No. 11 (Scales are 1 metre). Copyright Pennine Prospects

Plate 2: Terraced trackway Site No. 6 which serves to provide access to Ramsden Wood Reservoir, neighbouring fields and the site of Ramsden Farm from Buckley Lane (Scales are 1 metre). Copyright Pennine Prospects

Plate 3: Terraced track Site No. 10 cut into north-facing slope (centre foreground to centre background) and parallel to public footpath. The track would have allowed for two-way traffic into the quarry (Site No. 9; background right). Scales is 1 metre. Copyright Pennine Prospects

Plate 4: Area of quarrying cut into the north-facing slope. The site consists of two distinct cuts (centre left) into the hillside. The site was accessed what is now the public right of way and track Site No.10 (Scale is 2 metres). Copyright Pennine Prospects

Plate 5: A stretch of boundary (Site No. 13) depicting a section of collapse (Scale is 1 metre). As an active boundary it would be beneficial to repair and continue to maintain the feature. Copyright Pennine Prospects

Plate 6: One of a number of possible coppice oaks in the vicinity of quarry Site No. 3 (Scale is 1 metre). Copyright Pennine Prospects

Plate 7: Possible veteran pollard oak located on the edge of quarry Site No. 14 (Scale is 1 metre). Copyright Pennine Prospects
### Appendix 1: Survey Database

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Easting</th>
<th>Northing</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Sub-category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Condition/Threat</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Importance</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>406146</td>
<td>426826</td>
<td>Buckley Lane</td>
<td>Trackway</td>
<td>Holloway</td>
<td>Buckley Lane marks the eastern edge of the Yorkshire Water property. The holloway is sinuous, extending north from Moor End Road to descend the slope towards Ovenden Wood Road. The holloway measures up to 3.50m wide and 1.0m deep. The surface of the track indicates it</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
<td>The feature is in a fair to good condition. Vegetation consists of holly, oak, sycamore, brambles and bilberry. Erosion to the surface of the track is caused by water run-off from the south. The drystone walls vary in condition and are susceptible to root damage and windthrow trees.</td>
<td>The holloway should be monitored and pedestrian access maintained. Scrub vegetation and sapling tree growth should be discouraged and cleared from the flanking drystone walls.</td>
<td>Photograph Ref: P1050354, P1050386</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
was once cobbled. Both on the western and eastern flanks of the holloway the embankments support drystone walls. The eastern drystone wall is of irregular construction, with angular coping stones set on edge. The wall measures up to 1.0m tall, 0.50m wide. The western boundary is more regular in construction, containing in places dressed gritstone blocks. The boundary stands up to
<table>
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<th>1.50m tall, 0.60m wide and supports angular coping stone on edge.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>406119</td>
<td>426823</td>
<td>Gateway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Remains of gate access from Buckley Lane, west into Ramsden Wood and the site of a substantial quarry. The gate is marked by two upright rectangular posts standing 0.70m tall, 0.40m deep and 0.50m wide. They are spaced approximately 4.0m apart, each supports iron brackets. Vehicle access Post-Medieval The feature is in a good condition. Vegetation consists of moss, brambles and sapling ash. The gate posts should be monitored and pedestrian access maintained. Scrub vegetation and sapling tree growth should be controlled and cleared within the vicinity of the gate posts to prevent erosion and damage. Photograph Ref: P1050355 Local</td>
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<td>Feature</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>406071 426824</td>
<td>Quarry</td>
<td>Large disused quarry cut into the north-facing slope, covering an area of 100.0m east-west by 30.0m north-south. The quarry is cut to a depth of c.15.0m. Exposed millstone grit bedrock is visible towards the summit of the quarry's southern edge. Primary access to the quarry was from the east, via a terraced track.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The spoil of the quarry is located along its northern edge.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>OS Grid Ref</th>
<th>OS Grid Ref</th>
<th>Feature Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Post-Medieval</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Vegetation</th>
<th>Monitoring</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>405988</td>
<td>426884</td>
<td>Terraced Track</td>
<td>Terraced track through quarry spoil extending northwest for 15.0m from the quarry before petering out on the edge of the raised area of spoil. The track measures 2.0m wide, 1.0m deep.</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
<td>The feature is in a fair condition. Vegetation consists of bluebells, moss, grass, mature oak and sycamore.</td>
<td>The track should be monitored.</td>
<td>Photograph Ref: P1050357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>406008</td>
<td>426866</td>
<td>Terraced Track</td>
<td>Terraced track through quarry spoil extending northwest for 15.0m from the quarry before petering out on the edge of the raised area of spoil. The track measures 2.0m wide, 1.0m deep.</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
<td>The feature is in a fair condition. Vegetation consists of bluebells, moss, grass, mature oak and sycamore.</td>
<td>The track should be monitored.</td>
<td>Photograph Ref: P1050357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trackway ID</td>
<td>Trackway Ref</td>
<td>Trackway Type</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 406027 426856</td>
<td>Terraced Track</td>
<td>The track measures 2.0m wide, 1.0m deep. The track is sinuous, measuring up to 2.0m wide and cut to a depth of 0.50m. Vegetation consists of bluebells, moss, grass and mature sycamore. The track should be monitored. Photograph Ref: P1050358</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 406022 426878</td>
<td>Terraced Track</td>
<td>The feature is in a fair condition. Vegetation consists of bluebells, moss, grass and mature sycamore. The track should be monitored. Photograph Ref: P1050358</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trackway</td>
<td>Terraced Track</td>
<td>Primary trackway extending west from Buckley Lane and providing access to the Yorkshire Water property of Ramsden Wood Reservoir, enclosed fields and the site of Ramsden farm. The trackway measures up to 3.0m wide. As it traverses the north-facing slope, its southern edge is marked by an irregular drystone retaining wall measuring 1.0m tall, 0.50m wide. This boundary gradually peters-Post-Medieval</td>
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<td>The feature is in a fair to good condition. Vegetation consists of sycamore, sapling ash, fern, foxgloves, moss, brambles and bluebells. Erosion to the surface of the track is caused by water run-off. The drystone walls vary in condition and are susceptible to root damage and windthrow trees.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The holloway should be monitored and pedestrian access maintained. Scrub vegetation and sapling tree growth should be discouraged and cleared from the flanking drystone walls.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photograph Ref:</td>
<td></td>
<td>P1050359, P1050361, P1050362</td>
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<td>out as the track extends northwest along the foot of the north-facing slope and woodland edge. On its northern edge is a drystone wall c.0.80m tall, 0.40m wide capped with angular coping stones set on edge.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trackway</td>
<td>Terraced Track</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary trackway extending west from Buckley Lane and providing access to the Yorkshire Water property of Ramsden Wood Reservoir, enclosed fields and the site of Ramsden farm. The trackway measures up to 3.0m wide. As it traverses the north-facing slope, its southern edge is marked by an irregular drystone retaining wall measuring 1.0m tall, 0.50m wide. This boundary gradually peters-</td>
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<tr>
<td>The feature is in a fair to good condition. Vegetation consists of sycamore, sapling ash, fern, foxgloves, moss, brambles and bluebells. Erosion to the surface of the track is caused by water run-off. The drystone walls vary in condition and are susceptible to root damage and windthrow trees.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The holloway should be monitored and pedestrian access maintained. Scrub vegetation and sapling tree growth should be discouraged and cleared from the flanking drystone walls.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photograph Ref: P1050359, P1050361, P1050362</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Report No: PP16/160218
out as the track extends northwest along the foot of the north-facing slope and woodland edge. On its northern edge is a drystone wall c.0.80m tall, 0.40m wide capped with angular coping stones set on edge.

| 7  | 405847 | 426919 | Gateway | Two blocked gateways at a juncture between contemporary irregular drystone walls with angular coping stones set on edge. The gateways each | Post-Medieval | The feature is in a good condition. Vegetation consists of grassland. | The gate posts should be monitored. | Photograph Ref: P1050363 | Local |
measure 2.0m wide. The gate to the east retain millstone grit upright posts, c.1.0m tall, whereas the gate to the east supports a single timber post 1.0m tall.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Feature Type</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Vegetation</th>
<th>Monitoring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>405755</td>
<td>426953</td>
<td>Quarry</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
<td>The feature is in a good condition. Vegetation consists of bracken, bluebells, sapling and mature sycamore.</td>
<td>The quarry should be monitored.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Photograph Ref: P1050364
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>OS Grid Ref</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>405696</td>
<td>427023</td>
<td>Quarry</td>
<td>Area of quarrying cut into the north-facing slope for the purpose of extracting the millstone grit. The quarry consists of two distinct cuttings measuring c.12.0m wide by 10.0m long and 15.0m deep. At the foot of the cuts to the north is a series of spoil dumps which extend downslope towards the woodland edge. The site was accessed via a terraced track which runs central to the site.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
<td>The feature is in a good condition. Vegetation consists of moss, bluebells, sapling and mature sycamore.</td>
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<td>The quarry should be monitored.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Photograph Ref: P1050365</td>
<td>Local</td>
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Report No: PP16/160218
<table>
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<th>Grid Ref</th>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Vegetation</th>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Map Ref</th>
<th>Photograph Ref</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>405676</td>
<td>427061</td>
<td>Trackway, Terraced Track</td>
<td>Terraced track cut into north-facing slope. The trackway serves as a likely crossing point for the track currently use as a public footpath. The track extends a distance of c.30.0m and measures 1.50m wide.</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
<td>The feature is in a good condition. Vegetation consists of moss, bluebells, sapling and mature sycamore.</td>
<td>The track should be monitored.</td>
<td>Photograph Ref: P1050366</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>405697</td>
<td>427085</td>
<td>Boundary, Irregular Drystone Wall</td>
<td>Irregular drystone wall with angular coping stones separating the woodland from an enclosed field</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
<td>The feature is in a good to fair condition. Vegetation consists of moss, bluebells, sapling and mature sycamore.</td>
<td>The boundary should be monitored. Scrub vegetation and sapling tree growth should be discouraged and</td>
<td>Map Ref: 1894 1:2500 First County Series Survey; Photograph</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>under pasture. The wall stands up to 1.0m high, 0.50m wide. The western end of the boundary terminates at the summit of a steep sided gorge. The 1894 1:2500 First County Series Survey indicates the boundary once continued, connecting the with the boundary parallel to the north to demarcate the west end of the field.</td>
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<td>western end of the boundary ends at the summit of a steep sided gorge. The boundary here has been significantly robbed and is in a state of gradual decline. The wall is susceptible to root damage and windthrow trees.</td>
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<td>cleared from the wall. If the boundary is in use and is in fair or good condition seek to restore or maintain. Protect the feature from the damaging effects of windthrow by selective felling and removal of over-mature trees in danger of collapse.</td>
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<td>Ref: P1050367</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Enclosure</td>
<td>Single width irregular drystone wall square enclosure butting the south-face of a boundary wall. The structure is no more than 0.30m tall and supports an entrance break along its south face. The feature appears to be modern, constructed using materials from neighbouring field boundaries.</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>The feature is in a poor to fair condition. Vegetation consists of moss and grass.</td>
<td>Photograph Ref: P1050368</td>
<td>Local</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>405706</td>
<td>427079</td>
<td>Enclosure</td>
<td>Single width irregular drystone wall square enclosure butting the south-face of a boundary wall. The structure is no more than 0.30m tall and supports an entrance break along its south face. The feature appears to be modern, constructed using materials from neighbouring field boundaries.</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>The feature is in a poor to fair condition. Vegetation consists of moss and grass.</td>
<td>Photograph Ref: P1050368</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>405718</td>
<td>427065</td>
<td>Boundary Wall</td>
<td>Irregular drystone wall with angular coping stones separating the woodland from Post-Medieval</td>
<td>The feature is in a good to fair condition. Vegetation consists of brambles, moss, bluebells, sapling</td>
<td>The boundary should be monitored. Scrub vegetation and sapling tree growth should be monitored.</td>
<td>Map Ref: 1894 1:2500 First County Series Survey;</td>
<td>Local</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>an enclosed field under pasture. The wall stands up to 1.70m high, 0.50m wide. The western end of the boundary terminates at the summit of a steep sided gorge. The 1894 1:2500 First County Series Survey indicates the boundary once continued, connecting the with the boundary parallel to the south to demarcate the west end of the field.</td>
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<td>and mature sycamore, mature multi-stemmed oak. The western end of the boundary ends at the summit of a steep sided gorge. The boundary here has been significantly robbed and is in a state of gradual decline. The wall is susceptible to root damage and windthrow trees.</td>
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<td>discouraged and cleared from the wall. If the boundary is in use and is in fair or good condition seek to restore or maintain. Protect the feature from the damaging effects of windthrow by selective felling and removal of over-mature trees in danger of collapse.</td>
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<td>Photograph Ref: P1050369, P1050370, P1050371</td>
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### Quarry

**Northwest-southeast orientated quarry** located at the summit of the north-facing slope overlooking Ramsden Wood Reservoir and located at the southern edge of the woodland. The quarry measures approximately 20.0m long, 10.0m wide and 1.0m deep. The feature is in a good condition. Vegetation consists of bracken, brambles, bluebells, silver birch, sapling and mature sycamore and mature multi-stemmed oak. The quarry should be monitored.

**Photograph Ref:** P1050374

### Trackway

**Terraced Track** orientated northwest-southeast, traversing the north-facing slope beneath an area of mineral. The track is in a fair condition. Vegetation consists of bracken, sapling and mature sycamore and oak. The track should be monitored.

**Photograph Ref:** P1050375
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trackway</th>
<th>Terraced Track</th>
<th>Post-Medieval</th>
<th>The track is in a fair condition. Vegetation consists of bracken, sapling and mature sycamore and oak.</th>
<th>The track should be monitored.</th>
<th>Photograph Ref: P1050375</th>
<th>Local</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>405767 427034</td>
<td>Terraced track orientated northwest-southeast, traversing the north-facing slope beneath an area of mineral extraction. The track measures 1.0m wide. There is the remains of a possible retaining wall upon its northern edge.</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
<td>The track should be monitored.</td>
<td>Photograph Ref: P1050375</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

extraction. The track measures 1.0m wide. There is the remains of a possible retaining wall upon its northern edge.
<p>| 16 | 405770 | 427042 | Platform | Level platform cut into the north-facing slope, south of the main reservoir track. The platform measures c.18.0m northwest-southeast by 8.0m northeast-southwest. The feature stands 1.0m above the track and is cut into the slope to the south by 4.0m. Access onto the platform was from the northwest. | Post-Medieval | The platform is in a good condition. Vegetation consists of bluebells, fern, elder, sycamore and oak. | The platform should be monitored. | Photograph Ref: P1050376 | Local |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>NGR</th>
<th>EGR</th>
<th>Feature Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Vegetation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>405758</td>
<td>427133</td>
<td>Platform</td>
<td>Possible platform cut into south-facing slope overlooking Ramsden Wood Reservoir. The platform measures c.3.0m north-south by 8.0m east-west.</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
<td>Vegetation consists of bluebells, fern and oak.</td>
<td>The platform should be monitored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>405836</td>
<td>427156</td>
<td>Boundary</td>
<td>Irregular Drystone Wall Marking the northern edge of Ramsden Wood. The boundary stands up to 1.30m tall, 0.40m wide with angular coping stones on edge.</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
<td>Vegetation consists of mature oak and sycamore. The drystone wall varies in its condition and is susceptible to root damage and windthrow trees.</td>
<td>The boundary should be monitored. Scrub vegetation and sapling tree growth should be controlled and cleared within the vicinity of the boundary to prevent erosion and damage. If the boundary is in use and is in fair or good condition seek to restore or maintain.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
maintain. Protect the feature from the damaging effects of windthrow by selective felling and removal of over-mature trees in danger of collapse.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trackway</th>
<th>Terraced Track</th>
<th>Post-Medieval</th>
<th>Photograph Ref:</th>
<th>Local</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trackway</td>
<td>Terraced track traversing the northern edge of Ramsden Wood Reservoir. The tracks northern edge is overlooked by an irregular drystone retaining wall with coping stones laid flat. The track measures c.2.0m wide and the wall c.3.0m tall.</td>
<td>The track is in a fair condition. Vegetation consists of bracken, brambles with sapling and mature sycamore and oak at the summit of the wall. The track is susceptible to waterlogging. The southern edge of the track is overgrown and root action has caused erosion to the reservoir embankment and track. The retaining wall is susceptible to root damage and windthrow trees.</td>
<td>P1050380, P1050381</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trackway</td>
<td>Terraced Track</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
<td>Photograph Ref: P1050382</td>
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<tr>
<td>trackway</td>
<td>Terraced track extending east from the northeast corner of the reservoir towards the eastern edge of Ramsden Wood whilst traversing the south-facing slope overlooking Ramsden Wood Reservoir dam. The track measures 2.50m wide and is cut into the slope by c.1.0m. The track does not appear to extend into the field to the east of the woodland.</td>
<td>The track is in a fair condition. Vegetation consists of bracken, brambles with sapling and mature sycamore and oak.</td>
<td>The track should be monitored.</td>
<td>Ramsden Wood Reservoir: An Archaeological Woodland Survey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Report No: PP16/160218
<p>| 21 | 405930 | 426935 | Gateway | Gated access to Ramsden Wood Reservoir consisting of a modern steel gate located between two worked upright sandstone gateposts. Each gatepost stands c.1.50m tall, 0.50m wide, 0.50m deep. The corners of each rectangular post have been worked. The gates serve to provide access along a north-facing northwest-southeast aligned cobbled track. Upon the tracks southern Post-Medieval | The gateposts are in a good condition. Vegetation consists of fern, moss and sapling sycamore. The gate posts should be monitored and pedestrian access maintained. Scrub vegetation and sapling tree growth should be controlled and cleared within the vicinity of the gate posts to prevent erosion and damage. | Photograph Ref: P1050385 | Local |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>OS Grid Ref</th>
<th>OS Grid Ref</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Vegetation</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>405931</td>
<td>427076</td>
<td>Irregular drystone wall marking the southern edge of Ramsden Wood to the east of the reservoir. The wall stands c.1.0m tall, 0.50m wide and supports angular coping stones set on edge.</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
<td>Vegetation consists of mature sycamore, brambles, nettles and sapling sycamore. The drystone wall varies in its condition and is susceptible to root damage and windthrow trees.</td>
<td>The boundary should be monitored. Scrub vegetation and sapling tree growth should be discouraged and cleared from the wall. If the boundary is in use and is in fair or good condition seek to restore or maintain. Protect the feature from the damaging effects of windthrow by selective felling and removal of over-mature trees in danger of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>405931</td>
<td>427107</td>
<td>Boundary</td>
<td>Irregular Drystone Wall</td>
<td>Irregular drystone retaining wall on the northern edge of an east flowing stream from Ramsden Wood Reservoir. The wall stands no more than 1.0m tall.</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 3: Historic Mapping

Ramsden Wood Reservoir reproduced from the 1852-54 OS County Series Survey
Appendix 4: Digital Archive

Included with this report is a CD-Rom which contains a digital archive for use by the landowner and regional Historic Environment Record.

The digital archive includes:

- PDF digital copy of this report – PP16-160218 Ramsden Wood Reservoir Report
- Excel survey database – PP16-160218 Archaeological Survey Database
- Digital photographic archive – PP16-160218 Archaeological Survey Photographs
- GIS Shapefiles of historic mapping data – PP16-160218 Archaeological Survey Shapefiles
Appendix 5: About the Author and Pennine Prospects

At the time of this report's production, the author Christopher Atkinson was in employment with Pennine Prospects as part of the Celebrating Our Woodland Heritage Project. As Woodland Heritage Officer, Chris was tasked with carrying out a programme of archaeological woodland surveys across the South Pennines. Chris has been in full time employment as an archaeologist since 2006, during which time he has been employed by Herefordshire Council’s archaeology service as Community Archaeologist (2006-2013); Project Officer for the National Trust (2015) and self-employed (2013-2016). He is experienced in landscape survey, site excavation, geophysical survey, desk-based assessment, use of GIS techniques (including MapInfo Professional; ArcGIS and QGIS) and the production of management plans for clients such as Natural England and Historic England.

He holds an undergraduate degree in Archaeology from the University of Wales Lampeter (2004) and a Masters with distinction in Landscape Archaeology from the University of Sheffield (2015).

Pennine Prospects is a unique rural regeneration company created in 2005 as a champion for the South Pennines, the dramatic upland landscape that stands prominently above the urban centres of Greater Manchester, the Lancashire valleys and West Yorkshire. It is an award-winning partnership organisation that has attracted over £5 million of national and European funding to deliver a wide range of projects aimed at promoting, protecting and enhancing the built, natural and cultural heritage of the South Pennines.

Pennine Prospects lies at the heart of a well-established partnership bringing together six local authorities, two water companies, government agencies and the voluntary sector. The company is strongly committed to sustainable development and enables partner organisations, local residents and businesses to maximise the benefit of the area’s rich natural, cultural and heritage assets.

Through its activities, Pennine Prospects supports the economy of the South Pennines by uncovering, highlighting and promoting all that is special about the area. In addition, the company develops community projects, promotes access to the uplands and waterways and connects people with their landscape.