Celebrating Our Woodland Heritage
Yorkshire Water Property:
Sunderland Pastures
An Archaeological Woodland Survey

Pennine Prospects
Celebrating Our Woodland Heritage Project
Report No: PP20/200218

This report was commissioned by Yorkshire Water
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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 ............................... 8

5.0 Historical and Archaeological Background ....... 10

6.0 Results ............................................. 15

7.0 Discussion .......................................... 19

8.0 Management Recommendations ................... 20

9.0 Acknowledgments ................................... 23

10.0 Bibliography ......................................... 24

11.0 List of illustrations and figures ................... 26

Appendix 1: Survey Database .......................... 26

Appendix 2: Distribution Map .......................... 26

Appendix 3: Historic Mapping ........................ 26

Appendix 4: Digital Archive ............................ 26

Appendix 5: About the Author and Pennine Prospects 26
Summary

This report discusses the results of an archaeological woodland survey undertaken on behalf of Yorkshire Water at their property of Sunderland Pasture, within the Metropolitan Borough of Calderdale, West Yorkshire. Over an area of 45.93 hectares (113.49 acres), six 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 30th January 2018 relate to post-medieval land enclosure, although there is potential that the western limit of the property shares the earlier 14th century medieval boundary which separated Erringden Park from Withens Vaccary, an area enclosed for the grazing of cattle.

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. Unfortunately the coverage did not extend to include the area of this survey.

3.5 **Level 1 Reconnaissance Survey (Field Survey)**

The field survey was undertaken on 30th January 2018. The investigation was systematic (where possible), 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**
- **Site Type** *(i.e. cottage site; quarry; charcoal burning platform; trackway)*
- **Description** *(i.e. dimensions; interpretation)*
- **Period** *(i.e. prehistoric; roman; medieval; post-medieval; modern; unknown)*
- **Condition/Threat** *(i.e. erosion caused by livestock)*
- **Recommendations** *(management suggestions)*
- **Reference** *(i.e. photographic reference; historic map reference)*
- **Importance** *(i.e. Local – Regional – National)*

3.6 **Field Conditions**

The survey area covered 45.93 hectares (113.49 acres) and was undertaken during cold, clear conditions. Ground conditions were damp, and in many locations waterlogged. Due to the density of the conifer plantation and waterlogged nature of the ground, the interior of the woodland was not surveyed.
4.0 Location and Geology

Figure 1: Location of Sunderland Pasture, Calderdale in relation to the wider region.

The Yorkshire Water Property of Sunderland Pasture is located at NGR 398279 423991, within the ward of Luddendenfoot, part of the Metropolitan Borough of Calderdale, West Yorkshire. The northern edge of the property serves as the boundary between the parishes of Hebden Royd (south) and Erringden (north). The site lies approximately 2.8km south of Hebden Bridge and 4km east of Todmordon.

Sunderland Pasture occupies a gentle south-facing slope at the summit of northeast to southwest orientated ridgeline occupied by Higher Moor to the west and Bell House Moor to the east. At the foot of a hanging valley to the south is the site of Withens Clough Reservoir; a Yorkshire Water property fed from Withens Moor. Sunderland Pasture is enclosed by boundary walls to the north, west and east. To the south a modern fence marks the limit of the property.

The property is listed on the National Forest Inventory as predominately conifer 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). Immediately north and west of the property the moorland areas are designated as: Sites of Special Scientific Interest (South Pennine Moors Ref: 1044409, 1044410); Special Areas of Conservation (Ref: UK0030280); Special Protection Area (South Pennine Moors Phase 2 Ref: UK9007022) (Natural England, 2018).

Soils on the property are described as blanket bog and slowly permeable, wet, very acid upland soils with peaty surface suitable for moorland rough grazing and forestry (BGS, 2018).

The surveyed area includes Upper Kinderscout Grit and Hebden Formation bedrock. The latter is recognised as mudstone and siltstone formed approximately 322 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period when the local environment was dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas (BGS, 2018). The former is sandstone, formed around 322 million years ago when the environment was dominated by rivers.

Figure 2: Location and extent of the Sunderland Pasture survey area (outlined in red). The Historic Environment Record data included in the map was provided by West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS).
5.0 Historical and Archaeological Background

5.1 Historical Background

Figure 3: Excerpt of the County of York Surveyed in (1772) MDCCCLXVII, VIII, IX, and MDCCCLXX Engraved by Thomas Jefferys. The site of Sunderland Pasture is located in the centre of the map, immediately north of the farm site named Pasture and area of enclosed vaccaries. Copyright © The British Library Board

The nearest settlement to Sunderland Pasture recorded in the 1086 Domesday Survey is Cruttonstall, a now shrunken settlement consisting of a single farm approximately 2km to the north within the Hundred of Morley.

The record combines the assets of Cruttonstall (Crũbetoneftun) with those of Sandal, Sowerby, Warley, Midgley, Wadsworth, Longfield and Stansfield; all of which lay within the Manor of Wakefield. Combined they provided 60 carucates (2,913...
hectares/7,200 acres) of taxable land, 3 and a third bovates (20 hectares/50 acres) and a total area covering 6 leagues (14.4 km/9 miles) long by 6 leagues (14.4 km/9 miles) wide wood pasture (*Silva pastilis*) (Morris, 1986). It is highly likely (due to the topography) that Sunderland Pasture lay at the periphery of this activity and was considered ‘waste’ or common land.

By 1321 the site of Sunderland Pasture is likely to have formed part Erringden Park, an extensive park reserved for hunting (PRN 3999). The boundary of the park is thought to have followed the course of Jack Clough, and the eastern edge of an area of enclosed medieval vaccaries (PRN 4407); which also forms the western limit of Sunderland Pasture.

The earliest detailed survey of the area in which Sunderland Pasture is located is the 1772 The County of York Survey by Thomas Jefferys (figure 3). The publication details the location of individual settlements/farms as well as areas of woodland along the slopes of the Calder Valley, as well as the location of farmsteads within
Enclosed areas of moorland. Though Sunderland Pasture itself is not recorded, the enclosed area (presumably the area of medieval vaccaries) is recorded along with the location of associated farms and cottages which include Pasture, Withens and Red Dyke.

Figure 5: Pattern of enclosure at Sunderland Pasture reproduced from the 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey.

The first survey depicting Sunderland Pasture is the 1848 Ordnance Survey Six-Inch Yorkshire 229 publication (figure 4). The survey clearly depicts the survey area as partially enclosed moorland with a single footpath extending northwest-southeast to connect Dick’s Lane (north) with Top Bank Lane (east) and Blaith Royd Lane (southeast). The farm site of Bank Top (PRN 9829) is recorded along Bank Top Lane. Within the northeast corner of the survey area two sandstone quarries are recorded, presumably concerned with the extraction of the underlying Hebden Formation. The pattern of enclosure appears relatively unaltered between the publication of the 1893 First County Series Survey (figure 5) and 1907 First Revision First County Series, with the exception of the disuse of the quarries and the reverting of enclosed fields from pasture to rough pasture.
By the time of the 1963 First Edition National Grid (figure 6) much of enclosed landscape to the south of Sunderland Pasture had reverted back to more open moorland, many of the farmsteads such as Bank Top (PRN 9829) to the east of the survey area had also been abandoned.

It was only between 1995 and 2002 that the Site of Sunderland Pasture was developed as a conifer plantation. The historic footpath is maintained within the modern plantation.

### 5.3 Archaeological Background

Prior to this investigation 5 features were recorded as immediately outside of the survey area on the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service Historic Environment Record. No Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens or Battlefield Sites exist within (including a 300m buffer) the survey area.
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>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4406</td>
<td>Trackway</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4407</td>
<td>Withens Vaccary</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9829</td>
<td>Bank Top</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9836</td>
<td>Pasture Top</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
6.0 Results

Figure 7: Distribution of features of archaeological and historical significance recorded during the survey.
Six previously unrecorded features of archaeological and historical significance were recorded within the Yorkshire Water property of Sunderland Pasture. 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

Plate 1: Although the western limit of the survey is marked by a modern fence and post-medieval track and drystone wall beyond. It is possible the boundary originally marked the division between Erringden Park (right) from Withens Vaccary (left). Copyright Pennine Prospects

Although no Medieval features or find spots were identified during the survey. It is possible the western limit of the property (Site No. 5) marks the division between the enclosed medieval vaccaries (which extended to the west and south and included the farm sites of Withens, Pasture and Red Dyke) from the medieval deer park of Erringden (which covered the majority of Erringden Parish).
6.4 Post-medieval

6.4.1 Land Divisions

Three boundaries of post-medieval construction were recorded during the survey (Site No. 1, 3 & 5). With the exception of Site No. 5 (which lies 4.0m outside of the property) each marks the limit of Sunderland Pasture. Site No. 1 marks the northern limit of the site, but also serves as the southern edge of a northeast-southwest carriage/drovers way known as Dick’s Lane. Roughly central to the wall is a pedestrian stile which has provided access through the property since at least 1848 (figure 4). To the southeast the track exits the property via a gateway within boundary Site No. 3 (plate 2) which provides access to Bank Top Lane and the site of Bank Top farm (PRN 9829).

![Gateway through boundary Site No. 3 to Bank Top Lane beyond (Scales are 1 metre).](image)

Plate 2: Gateway through boundary Site No. 3 to Bank Top Lane beyond (Scales are 1 metre). Copyright Pennine Prospects

6.4.2 Routes of Communication

The public footpath that intersects the conifer plantation (Site No. 2; plate 3) has been established since at least 1848 and the publication of the OS six-inch survey (figure 4). The track links Dick’s Lane to the north with Bank Top Lane and Blaith...
Royd Lane to the southeast. The track consists of a level surface susceptible to waterlogging.

Plate 3: Historic footpath (Site No. 2) which is maintained within the otherwise impenetrable conifer plantation (Scales are 1 metre). Copyright Pennine Prospects

6.4.3 Mineral Extraction

Extraction of sandstone from the Upper Kinderscout Grit formation was concentrated within the northeast of the survey area as indicated by the historic mapping and quarry Site No. 4 (plate 4). The quarry is relatively shallow, no more than 3.0m deep and is adjacent to field boundary (Site No. 3).
7.0 Discussion

Much of the Yorkshire Water property of Sunderland Pasture was inaccessible due to the dense nature of the conifer plantation and the often waterlogged round conditions. The nature of ground preparation prior to the planting of the woodland in the 20th century is likely to have removed any archaeological features and deposits previously located in what was an open moorland setting.

Plate 4: Prior to the plantation the moorland area was ploughed and deep channels introduced to aid with drainage. This will have led to the destruction or removal of any previously unidentified archaeological features and deposits. Copyright Pennine Prospects

The results indicate that the site of Sunderland Pasture was likely located within the southwest corner of what was Erringden Park, a medieval hunting ground established by 1321. The border for the park is possibly that utilised by the post-medieval boundary Site No. 5, beyond which lies a pattern of irregular enclosed fields, part of the medieval vaccary known as Withens.

With the exception of quarrying activity, Sunderland Pasture appears to have been located on the periphery of agricultural activity.
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. 1, 3, & 5) 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 and are in fair to good condition (with the exception of Site No. 5 located immediately outside of the survey area). Each boundary should be monitored to ensure ground vegetation and tree saplings do not establish themselves on the stonework and cause 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.
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: 20/02/2018

URL: http://www.magic.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx

United Kingdom Soil Observatory Soils map viewer  
Accessed: 20/02/2018

URL: http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/ukso/home.html

Accessed 20/02/2018

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

British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer  
Accessed: 20/02/2018

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 on and immediately around the property.

Figures

Figure 1: Location of Sunderland Pasture, Calderdale in relation to the wider region.

Figure 2: Location and extent of the Sunderland Pasture survey area (outlined in red). The Historic Environment Record data included in the map was provided by West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS).

Figure 3: Excerpt of the County of York Surveyed in (1772) MDCCCLXVII, VIII, IX, and MDCCCLXX Engraved by Thomas Jefferys. The site of Sunderland Pasture is located in the centre of the map, immediately north of the farm site named Pasture and area of enclosed vaccaries. Copyright © The British Library Board

Figure 4: Pattern of enclosure at Sunderland Pasture as depicted on the 1852-54 1:10,560 OS County Series: Yorkshire. Copyright National Library of Scotland

Figure 5: Pattern of enclosure at Sunderland Pasture reproduced from the 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey.

Figure 6: Pattern of enclosure at Sunderland Pasture reproduced from the 1963 1:2500 First Edition National Grid.

Figure 7: Distribution of features of archaeological and historical significance recorded during the survey.

Plates

Plate 1: Although the western limit of the survey is marked by a modern fence and post-medieval track and drystone wall beyond. It is possible the boundary originally marked the division between Erringden Park (right) from Withens Vaccary (left). Copyright Pennine Prospects

Plate 2: Gateway through boundary Site No. 3 to Bank Top Lane beyond (Scales are 1 metre). Copyright Pennine Prospects

Plate 3: Historic footpath (Site No. 2) which is maintained within the otherwise impenetrable conifer plantation (Scales are 1 metre). Copyright Pennine Prospects
Plate 4: Prior to the plantation the moorland area was ploughed and deep channels introduced to aid with drainage. This will have led to the destruction or removal of any previously unidentified archaeological features and deposits. Copyright Pennine Prospects
## Appendix 1: Survey Database

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<th>Northing</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Sub-category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Condition/Threat</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
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<th>Importance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>397999</td>
<td>424253</td>
<td>Boundary</td>
<td>Irregular Drystone Wall</td>
<td>An irregular drystone wall supporting a course of through-stones and rounded coping stones set on edge. The boundary is orientated northeast-southwest and serves to mark the northern limit of Sunderland Pasture plantation. The boundary includes a stone step style to allow access along a historic public footpath. The boundary also serves to mark the southern edge of Dick's Lane, a broad carriage/drovers way. The wall stands up to 1.50m tall and 0.60m wide.</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
<td>The feature is in a good condition. Vegetation consists of moss and moorland grasses. The boundary is susceptible to gradual, natural erosion and damage caused by pedestrian access in the area of the footpath stile.</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 a good condition seek to restore or maintain. Maintain and monitor public access over the footpath stile.</td>
<td>Map Ref: 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey; Photograph Ref: P1050520, P1050521</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>398283</td>
<td>424078</td>
<td>Trackway</td>
<td>Broad level track orientated northwest-southeast through Sunderland Pasture conifer plantation. The track is recorded on the 1848 Ordnance Survey Six-Inch England and Wales: Yorkshire 229 survey. To the north the track connects with Dick's Lane and to the south Bank Top Lane. Post-Medieval The feature is in a fair. Vegetation consists of moss and moorland grasses. A number of plantation conifers are susceptible to windthrow and have partially blocked the footpath. The track should be monitored and maintained as a public footpath. Windthrow trees should be removed to ensure the path does not become blocked. Map Ref: 1848 Ordnance Survey Six-Inch England and Wales: Yorkshire 229 survey; Photograph Ref: P1050526</td>
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<td>Boundary</td>
<td>Irregular drystone wall orientated north-northwest to south-southeast. The boundary stands c.1.30m tall, 0.50m wide and supports rounded coping stones on edge. Towards the southern end of the boundary is a gateway providing access to Bank Top Lane and the site of Bank Top farmstead (PRN 9829). The gate measures c.3.0m wide. Post-Medieval The feature is in a good condition. Vegetation consists of moss and moorland grasses. The boundary is susceptible to gradual, natural erosion and damage caused by pedestrian access. 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 a good condition seek to restore or maintain. Maintain and monitor public access via the gated entrance to Bank Top Lane. Map Ref: 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey; Photograph Ref: P1050527, P1050528</td>
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<td>Quarry</td>
<td>Sandstone quarry adjacent to the Sunderland Pasture plantation and oriented northwest-southeast. The feature measures up to 20.0m long, 10.0m wide and 3.0m deep. Access into the quarry appears to have been from the southern end. Spoil from the quarry is located along its southern edge.</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
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<td>398166</td>
<td>423699</td>
<td>Boundary</td>
<td>Irregular Drystone Wall</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
<td>Poor to Fair</td>
<td>Moss and moorland grasses</td>
<td>Monitored</td>
<td>Photograph Ref: P1050534</td>
<td>Local</td>
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<td>County Series Survey. It is possible this boundary and track marked the limit between a medieval vaccary (PRN 4407) and Erringden Park (PRN 3999).</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>398244</td>
<td>423660</td>
<td>4 Cairn Possible cairn constructed of sandstone blocks. The feature is on the western edge of the conifer plantation within an area littered with sandstone surface boulders. The feature is distinctive as a single stone slab is suspended above a semi-circular cairn of stones. Post-Medieval The feature is in a fair condition. Vegetation consists of moss, lichen and moorland grasses. The cairn should be monitored. Photograph Ref: P1050532, P1050533 Local</td>
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Appendix 2: Distribution Map
Appendix 3: Historic Mapping

Sunderland Pasture as depicted on the 1852-52 OS Six-Inch Yorkshire Survey
Sunderland Pasture reproduced from the 1907 First Revision First County Series Survey
Celebrating Our Woodland Heritage Sunderland Pastures:
An Archaeological Woodland Survey

Sunderland Pasture reproduced from the 1963 First Edition National Grid
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 – PP17-200218 Sunderland Pasture Report
- Excel survey database – PP17-200218 Archaeological Survey Database
- Digital photographic archive – PP17-200218 Archaeological Survey Photographs
- GIS Shapefiles of historic mapping data – PP17-200218 Archaeological Survey Shapefiles
Appendix 5: About the Author and Pennine Prospects

At the time of this reports 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.