



Crawshaw Moss, Ilkley Moor
Archaeological survey final report
Report no. 2019/37

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Crawshaw Moss, Ilkley Moor, Bradford
Archaeological Survey Final Report

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CONTENTS

Non-technical summary	iii
1 Introduction	1
2 Site location, geology & topography.....	1
3 Aims & methodology.....	1
3.1 Aims.....	1
3.2 Methodology.....	2
4 Archaeological background	5
4.1 Designations.....	5
4.2 Prehistoric period.....	5
4.3 Roman period.....	5
4.4 Medieval to post-medieval periods	6
4.5 Modern period	6
5 Survey results.....	6
6 Assessment of potential impact of proposed works	8
7 Conclusion.....	9
8 References.....	10
Figures.....	11
Plates	12
Appendix 1: HER asset gazetteer	15
Appendix 2: Survey gazetteer	18

Figures

Figure 1: Location of survey area

Figure 2: Plan showing search area and HER assets

Figure 3: Historic OS maps

Figure 4: Survey plan at 1:2000

Figure 5: Location of recorded boundary stones

Cover image: view northeast across the survey area

Plates

Plate 1: Junction of braids of hollow way 101, viewed facing southwest	12
Plate 2: Boundary marker 103 and adjacent drainage ditch 102, viewed facing northeast	12
Plate 3: Marker stone 104, upper faces, viewed facing north	13
Plate 4: Marker stone 104 east side, viewed facing west	13
Plate 5: Drainage ditch 102, viewed facing northeast	14
Plate 6: Drainage ditch 105, viewed facing southeast.....	14

Tables

Table 1: Data fields used in the survey GIS and database	2
Table 2: Criteria for assessing importance of cultural heritage assets	4
Table 3: Summary of features identified in the survey.....	7
Table 4: Summary of potential impact of proposed works on cultural heritage	9

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

An archaeological survey covering an area of 5.4 hectares was undertaken at Crawshaw Moss, Ilkley Moor, West Yorkshire. The survey was required to inform proposals for moorland restoration works, and covered an area that had not previously been subject to archaeological investigation. ArcHeritage were commissioned by the Moors for the Future Partnership to undertake the survey.

Four heritage assets of local significance were identified, comprising two boundary marker stones of probable post-medieval date, a braided hollow way on the route of a trackway shown on mid-19th-century mapping, and a semi-natural stream or drainage ditch. A modern drainage ditch was also recorded. Due to the vegetation conditions at the time of survey, it was not possible to identify any substantial areas of exposed peat or subsoil, and no artefacts were recorded.

The heritage assets are assessed as being moderately vulnerable to damage during restoration works, and should be avoided if possible. One Scheduled Monument is located close to the area of works, a cup-marked rock of probable late Neolithic to Bronze Age date. This rock should be clearly marked and avoided during the works, particularly where vehicular access is proposed. Given the evidence for prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the area of proposed works, including finds of flint artefacts, archaeological monitoring may be required for any activities involving the stripping of vegetation or topsoil. The requirements and strategies for archaeological mitigation should be discussed with West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service prior to any groundworks taking place.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological landscape survey at Crawshaw Moss, Ilkley Moor, in the Bradford district of West Yorkshire. The survey was commissioned by the Moors for the Future Partnership to inform a PA2 Feasibility Study for Natural England for moorland restoration works.

The proposed programme of restoration is intended to restore the functional hydrology of the moorland. Much of the area of proposed works has been covered by a previous walkover survey undertaken following a moorland fire (Pollington 2009). The current survey was undertaken to cover a small area that was not recorded in 2009, covering approximately 3.8 hectares. A slightly larger area of 5.4 hectares was surveyed, to provide a buffer around the area of works.

This final report represents an update to an interim summary report (ArcHeritage report 2019/33).

2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The survey area is located on gently sloping ground forming part of Crawshaw Moss within Ilkley Moor (part of Rombald's Moor), c.0.6km to the southwest of Ilkley. The site is centred on SE 09475 46490 (Figure 1), and is within the parish of Ilkley. It is at an altitude of between c.340m and 350m above sea level, with a slight ridge at the western side, sloping downwards to the northeast. The total area subject to the archaeological survey was 5.4 hectares.

The northern part of the survey area consists of open heather moorland, with blanket bog along the southern side. A well-used footpath runs to the north of the site in a northwest-southeast alignment from Keighley Road towards High Crag. To the north of this track the ground slopes steeply downwards towards the town of Ilkley. Just to the east of the survey area is the Black Beck. The underlying geology is High Moor Sandstone overlain by peat.

3 AIMS & METHODOLOGY

The archaeological survey was undertaken in line with a brief prepared by Bradford Metropolitan District Council (Hopwood-Lewis 2019).

3.1 Aims

The objectives of the archaeological survey were:

- to identify, locate and characterise the historic environment features within the survey area;
- To identify any historic environment features or artefacts visible in exposed gullies and peat faces;
- to assess as far as possible the extent, character, date, and condition and significance of the identified features; and
- to indicate which remains could be vulnerable to damage during proposed moorland restoration works.

3.2 Methodology

The survey was undertaken on the 17th June 2019 by Rowan May and Karen Weston. Recording was undertaken using a Leica Zeno 20 GPS with RTK capability, accurate to 5cm.

3.2.1 Desk-based research and GIS setup

The project GIS established at the start of the project included digital OS base mapping, the areas of proposed works, rectified historic mapping, as well as all known monuments, findspots and buildings within a search area with a radius of 500m of the survey area boundary. Known and potential features of archaeological interest were digitised as a layer in the project GIS and uploaded to the survey GPS for checking in the field.

Sources consulted comprised:

- historic Ordnance Survey mapping;
- recent aerial imagery (Google Earth);
- West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER);
- National Heritage List for England (NHLE);
- Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside online source (MAGIC);
- Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
- Draft Ilkley Moor Management Plan (Bradford MDC).

The Environment Agency's Lidar data available online at data.gov.uk was consulted but there is currently no available coverage for the survey area.

Survey shapefiles and an Excel-based historic environment asset database were set up using data fields established in consultation with Moors for the Future and Natural England, and designed to facilitate integration of the survey data with the West Yorkshire HER. The data fields are shown in Table 1. The detailed description and sources fields are only included in the Excel database, due to text length restrictions in the GIS tables.

Table 1: Data fields used in the survey GIS and database

Field name	Description	In shapefile	In database
Survey UID	Unique survey number from field record	y	y
HER ID	Where existing	y	y
Name	Short name of record (to include form, type & location)	y	y
Record type	E.g. Findspot, monument, building, listed building, landscape, place [FS, MON, BLD, LB, LND, PLA]	y	y
Designation	E.g. Scheduled Monument; Listed Building	y	y
Summary	Short description of monument (up to 250 characters)	y	y
Monument type	Type/function of monument using FISH thesaurus definitions	y	y
Period	Date of monument (where known), using HE period definitions unless otherwise specified	y	y
Description	Detailed description of monument		y
Sources	Any external references used in description (e.g. historic maps, previous surveys, published sources)		y
Condition	Assessment of condition of monument	y	y

Field name	Description	In shapefile	In database
Threats	Any visible or potential threats to the integrity of the monument	y	y
Ground cover	Type of vegetation/ground cover	y	y
Significance	Assessment of the relative value of the monument (e.g. local, regional, national)	y	y
Vulnerability	Assessment of the vulnerability of the monument using the 'traffic lights' system (Red: highly vulnerable; Orange: moderately vulnerable; Green: not vulnerable)	y	y
Photo	Photo ID number(s) and direction of shot(s)	y	y
NGR	National Grid Reference to 10 figures	y	y
Parish	Civil parish within which asset is located	y	y
District	Administrative district within which asset is located	y	y
County	County within which asset is located	y	y
Survey date	Date on which the feature was recorded		

3.2.2 Survey

The walkover survey conformed to a Level 2 descriptive record, as set out in Historic England (2017) *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. The survey was undertaken on the 17th June 2019 by Rowan May and Karen Weston.

The survey was undertaken using a mapping grade Leica Zeno 20 GPS, with RTK positioning. This provided positional data accurate to between 2-70cm. The survey was undertaken using the British National Grid coordinate system. Monuments covering an area of less than 3m in diameter were recorded as points. Larger features were recorded as polylines and polygons. Digital photographs were taken of all recorded features at a resolution of 12 megapixels, with a graduated photographic scale included in each shot, where possible.

Monument descriptions were recorded directly into the GIS, and included the nature, size, orientation, function (where known) and materials used in construction, as well as their relationship to other features in the area and their landscape context. The condition of the monument, potential threats to its preservation, and type of ground cover were also recorded.

3.2.3 Assessment criteria

Condition assessment criteria

The condition records the extent of quality of surviving evidence in relation to stated form. Three categories of condition are used in this survey:

- Good: the physical structure of the monument survives well and details are clear;
- Moderate: the monument has been impacted by erosion or minor damage, but survives in a reasonable condition and is clearly visible;
- Poor: the physical structure of the monument has suffered significant damage or erosion and/or it is still a legible feature in the landscape but is at risk of further deterioration.

Significance assessment criteria

Heritage assets include buildings; standing, buried and submerged archaeological remains, sites and landscapes; and parks and gardens, whether designated or not. One of the factors by which the significance of a heritage asset can be identified is its relative importance. This can be determined through an analysis of its period, rarity, documentation, group value, vulnerability and diversity, as well as through any existing designations of the site or feature. Within this report, the importance of heritage assets is assigned to one of six categories:

Table 2: Criteria for assessing importance of cultural heritage assets

Importance	Definition
International	The site or feature is recognised as being of value beyond just the UK. This might include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage sites (including nominated) • assets of acknowledged international importance • assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives
National	The site or feature is part of our national heritage and important on a UK wide scale. This might include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Monuments (including proposed) • undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance • Listed Buildings/Registered Parks & Gardens • National Parks • other substantial or very legible historic landscapes of note • assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Regional	The feature is important within the region of the country in which it is located; for the survey area this would be the Peak District National Park and the East Midlands region. This might include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives • locally Listed buildings • legible historic landscapes
Local	The feature is important within the local area. This might include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • undesignated assets with potential to contribute to local research objectives • assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations • historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association • fragmented historic landscapes
Negligible	The site or feature has little or no importance to the local area, or has been damaged to the extent that its former significance has been lost. This might include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assets with very little or no surviving archaeological/heritage interest • buildings of no architectural or historical note • buildings of an intrusive character • areas of known ground disturbance
Unknown	The importance of the resource (below ground deposits, landscape, setting or historic building) has not been ascertained.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Information on recorded monuments, findspots and archaeological events within a search area of 500m from the survey boundary was obtained from West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE). A gazetteer of assets was compiled and is presented in Appendix 1, with their locations shown on Figure 2. Asset references in the text refer to the gazetteer.

4.1 Designations

No designated heritage assets are recorded within the survey area, though seven Scheduled Monuments are within 500m of the survey boundary (assets 1, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24-28), including one just 30m to the northeast (asset 1). These are all cup- and ring-marked rocks, part of a considerable number of such rocks found across Rombald's Moor and thought to date to the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age periods.

4.2 Prehistoric period

Rombald's Moor is rich in the remains of Neolithic to Bronze Age activity, with enclosed settlements, burial cairns and stone circles recorded in addition to the numerous carved rocks, of which it has one of the densest collections in Britain (NHLE listing). The majority of the recorded enclosures, stone circles and burial mounds are located to the southeast of Ilkley, over 3km to the east of the survey area, though cup- and ring-carved rocks are recorded more widely across the moor. The meaning and purpose of the cup and ring marked rocks is unclear, though it is possible that they were route-markers between places or resources. Alternative suggestions are that they played a part in ritual practices, marks associated with tribal identities, or a form of symbolic code (Bouhey and Vickerman 2003, 43-44).

A survey undertaken in the Crawshaw and Heber Moss area in 2009, following a moorland fire, recorded a pair of possible cairns to the southeast of the site, near Black Beck Head. These were low spreads of stone, and were interpreted as prehistoric on the basis that their bases appeared to be below the peat (asset 4). Other evidence for prehistoric activity has been recorded within the vicinity of the site through a series of findspots of Mesolithic to Neolithic flint artefacts (assets 2-3, 5-6, 9, 11, 15, 17, 19, 21-22 and 29). These appear to have been found in patches of bare ground, near footpaths or areas where vegetation is missing, sometimes following moorland fires. Many of the findspots are poorly located or uncertain.

The Brief and the HER data indicated that there is the potential for the exposure of prehistoric artefacts and land surfaces at the base of eroding peat deposits within the survey area and its vicinity. Investigation of such sites has indicated that they may be some of the best preserved in the country in terms of their spatial integrity, since peat formation has prevented the displacement of artefacts through normal soil movement agents such as root action and burrowing activity (Spikins *et al.* 2002).

4.3 Roman period

A fort was established in Ilkley during the later 1st century AD, at the junction of two military roads (Margary 1973, nos. 720 and 729). The fort was within the area of the current church in Ilkley town centre, and it is through that it had an associated civilian settlement to the south and east (Chadwick 2009, 50). Excavations at the fort site have indicated at least four phases of

construction from AD 71-722 to the late 3rd century AD, with evidence for continuing occupation in the late 4th century. Roman finds and features have been recorded during development within the town. Though no Roman assets are recorded within the search area, Keighley Road to the west is thought to be on the approximate route of one of the roads leading southwest from the fort (Margary 1973, no. 720a).

4.4 Medieval to post-medieval periods

Ilkley may have formed part of an estate granted to the Archbishop of York in 678, though the manor appears to have been held by William de Percy by the mid-11th century. In the 15th century, the manor was granted to Nicholas Middleton and his brother Richard (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 414-416), and the Middleton family still held much of the land in the 19th century, with William Middleton being the owner of the moor in 1842. Middleton desired to enclose the moor at that date, taking it out of common use, but in 1893, Ilkley moor was purchased from Francis Marmaduke Middleton by the Ilkley Local Board of Health so that the moor could be open for public use in perpetuity (Friends of Ilkley Moor n.d.).

In the medieval to post-medieval periods, the peat moors on the uplands would have been used for grazing animals, quarrying and peat extraction. Within the northern part of the search area, aerial photo mapping has plotted hollow ways leading downslope into the valley, towards Brackenwood and Hardwick House Farm (assets 12-13 and 23). No other assets of medieval or post-medieval date are recorded within the search area, and historic OS mapping from the mid-19th-century onwards does not depict any features within the survey area other than Crawshaw Spring, shown on the 1854 and all later maps, and later drainage ditches from the mid-20th century onwards. A small stream crossed the eastern part of the survey area in 1854, but was not depicted on the 1890 or later maps (Figure 3). The intake fields on the valley slopes to the north of the survey area were depicted on the 1854 OS map.

4.5 Modern period

One modern feature is recorded within the search area, the site of a Second World War aircraft crash (asset 10). This was at High Crag to the northwest of the survey area, where a Handley Page Halifax bomber crashed in 1944. Few remains of the aircraft are still visible. Grouse shooting was a major activity on the moors until recently, and lines of shooting butts are shown on historic and current OS mapping to the southeast of the survey area.

5 SURVEY RESULTS

The survey was undertaken on the 17th June 2019 by Rowan May and Karen Weston. Though the weather was cloudy, visibility was clear across the survey area. No significant areas of exposed peat were observed during the survey, with the area covered by dense heather, grasses and bilberry, or mosses and other bog vegetation in the southern part, all obscuring the ground surface.

The walkover survey identified three heritage assets and two drainage ditches, numbered from 101-105 in the survey database (see Table 1, with a more complete gazetteer presented in Appendix 2). The features are plotted on Figure 4. A summary of the feature types identified in the survey is given in Table 1 below.

Table 3: Summary of features identified in the survey

Asset ID	Feature type	Summary	Condition	Significance
101	Hollow way	Two joining stretches of linear hollow ways, crossing an area of raised ground. They lead northeast towards a stream. Shown on 1854 map as a trackway.	Moderate	Local
102	Drainage ditch	A stream or drainage channel leading northeast from Crawshaw Spring. Current route first shown on the 1978 OS map, but a more natural stream was shown in 1854.	Good	Local
103	Marker stone	Upright boundary marker stone, rectangular in shape and roughly dressed, with a large letter 'N' carved on the east face and 'G' on the west face.	Moderate	Local
104	Marker stone	Two adjacent boulders on a ridge near Crawshaw Spring, roughly dressed. The eastern stone has a large 'N' carved on its upper face, and 'ILB' in different lettering on the southeast face. The western stone has 'G' on its upper face. A modern concrete post stands adjacent.	Moderate	Local
105	Drainage ditch	Drainage ditch aligned northwest-southeast, joined by the stream from Crawshaw Spring and feeding into a stream that joins Black Beck. First shown on the 1978 OS map.	Moderate	Local

Three of the identified features are thought to be of post-medieval date (AD 1450-1900), while one of the drainage ditches may have originated as a post-medieval or earlier stream and the other is modern, dating to the 20th century. The post-medieval features comprise a braided hollow way at the eastern edge of the survey area (101), and two boundary marker stones (103 and 104). Two braids of the hollow way were identified crossing a slight ridge of higher ground to the south of a stream that joins the Black Beck just to the east (Plate 1). A trackway aligned roughly north-south from Upper Wood House to Whetstone Gate is shown in this area on the 1854 OS map, but is not depicted on later mapping.

The two boundary markers are located close to Crawshaw Spring, one (103) immediately adjacent to a bend in the drainage ditch just to the west of the spring, the other (104) on a ridge of higher ground to the north. Stone 103 is an upright rectangular stone, 0.5m high, roughly dressed. It has a large letter 'N' carved on the east face, and a more worn, vegetation obscured letter 'G' on the west face (Plate 2). Marker 104 comprises two immediately adjacent boulders with the same letters carved on their upper faces, 'N' on the east, 'G' on the west. Part of the western stone is covered by bilberry plants and the full extent of the letter is not visible (Plate 3). The eastern stone has the letters 'ILB' carved in a different font on the vertical east face (Plate 4).

Neither of the marker stones are shown on any of the historic OS maps or current mapping, and they are not on the line of the parish boundary as shown on these sources. The meaning of the 'N' and 'G' is unknown, though the style of the carving suggests a post-medieval date. Their

purpose and date are therefore uncertain, though they are likely to relate to ownership or rights over areas of moorland. Further stones with the same initials have been recorded outside the survey area, two by the 2009 ASWYAS survey, to the south and west, and one to the northwest at High Crag (see Figure 5). These would appear to define a sub-oval area of land to the west of the survey area, the 'G' side, probably extending to the parish boundary to the west and north. The land associated with 'N' presumably lay to the east, including the majority of the survey area. Further unrecorded marker stones associated with these boundaries may lie outside the survey area. The 'ILB' initials on stone 104 refer to the Ilkley Local Board, which bought the moor from Francis Marmaduke Middleton in 1893 (Friends of Ilkley Moor n.d.).

The two drainage ditches cross the survey area from west to east (102) and northwest to southeast (105), joining towards the eastern side of the survey area and running towards the Black Beck. Stream 102 is more irregular in its form and route, with some areas having fairly steep sides, but other areas where the feature is shallow and more natural in appearance (Plate 4). Ditch 105 has a straighter route, with generally steep sides. There is some vegetation infill within the base of the ditches, including grasses, mosses and reeds (Plate 5).

Drainage ditch 102 was first shown on its current route on the 1978 OS map (Figure 3); however, a stream was shown in this location on the 1854 map. This was not shown on the 1890 to 1967 OS maps, but the similarity of the route and the more natural appearance of much of this ditch suggests that the feature may have been omitted from the maps rather than not present. It is possible that it had partially silted prior to the being re-established in the late 20th century. Drainage ditch 102 was first shown on the 1978 OS map, but again, its southeast end is close to the route of the stream shown in 1854.

Four of the features are considered to be in a moderate condition, with one of the drainage ditches in a good condition. The main threats to the boundary markers are weather erosion and vegetation coverage. Silting and vegetation infill are identified threats for the drainage ditches and the hollow ways. All of the features are considered to be of Local archaeological significance. These contribute to the historic character of the local landscape and have the potential to contribute to local research agendas. Depending on the function and date of the boundary markers, this significance could be amended. Further documentary research might identify the significance of the initials 'N' and 'G', and more extensive survey could identify further stones and establish the lines of the boundaries.

6 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF PROPOSED WORKS

The boundary marker stones (103 and 104) are unlikely to be directly impacted by the works, though care should be taken when operating any vehicles in their vicinity. There is also the potential that raised peat and vegetation levels in the vicinity of Crawshaw Spring could obscure stone 103. The hollow ways (101) are on slightly raised ground, and are therefore unlikely to be greatly impacted by restoration works, though again, care should be taken in their vicinity.

The drainage ditches (102 and 105) have the potential to be silted and obscured by the works. As ditch 105 appears to be largely 20th-century in date, it is considered to be of low significance. Ditch 102, leading from Crawshaw Spring, appears to be semi-natural for much of its route. Crawshaw Spring itself is labelled on historic OS mapping from 1854 onwards, but its site is unclear on the ground due to high vegetation and boggy conditions.

Though no artefacts were found during the survey, this may have been due to the dense vegetation coverage. In light of the frequency of prehistoric flint finds in the vicinity, archaeological monitoring of any earth-moving activity within the survey area may be required. It should also be noted that care should be taken in the vicinity of the Scheduled carved rock that lies between the site and the footpath/track to the north. If this track is to be used for vehicular access, the stone should be clearly marked out on the ground to avoid vehicle movement in its vicinity.

Table 4: Summary of potential impact of proposed works on cultural heritage

Feature ID	Feature type	Nature of works	Potential impact
101	Hollow way	Vehicle access	Damage to heritage assets from vehicle movement
102	Drainage ditch	Blocking	Alteration to local historic landscape character
103	Marker stone	Vehicle movement, blocking of adjacent drainage ditch	Damage to heritage assets from vehicle movement; obscuring of monument from increased vegetation/peat growth
104	Marker stone	Vehicle movement	Damage to heritage assets from vehicle movement
105	Drainage ditch	Blocking	Minor alteration to local landscape character
N/A	Flint artefacts	Earth-moving activity or vegetation stripping	Damage to buried artefacts and potential associated features/deposits
1 (SM 1012015)	Cup-marked rock	Vehicle access	Damage to heritage assets from vehicle movement

7 CONCLUSIONS

The survey has recorded the visible cultural heritage assets within the survey area, and assessed their condition and vulnerability to damage from proposed moorland restoration works. Four heritage assets of local significance were identified, comprising two boundary marker stones of probable post-medieval date, a braided hollow way on the route of a trackway shown on mid-19th-century mapping, and a semi-natural stream or drainage ditch. A modern drainage ditch was also recorded. Due to the vegetation conditions at the time of survey, it was not possible to identify any substantial areas of exposed peat or subsoil, and no artefacts were recorded.

The heritage assets are assessed as being moderately vulnerable to damage during restoration works, and should be avoided if possible. A Scheduled cup-marked rock close to the area of works should be clearly marked and avoided during works activities, particularly where vehicular access is proposed. Given the evidence for prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the area of proposed works, including finds of flint artefacts, archaeological monitoring may be required for any activities involving the stripping of vegetation or topsoil. The requirements and strategies for archaeological mitigation should be discussed with West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service prior to any groundworks taking place.

The site archive comprises this report, digital photographs and GIS shapefiles. Copies of the report and shapefiles will be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. The report will be uploaded to OASIS and digital photographs and shapefiles will be archived with the Archaeology Data Service.

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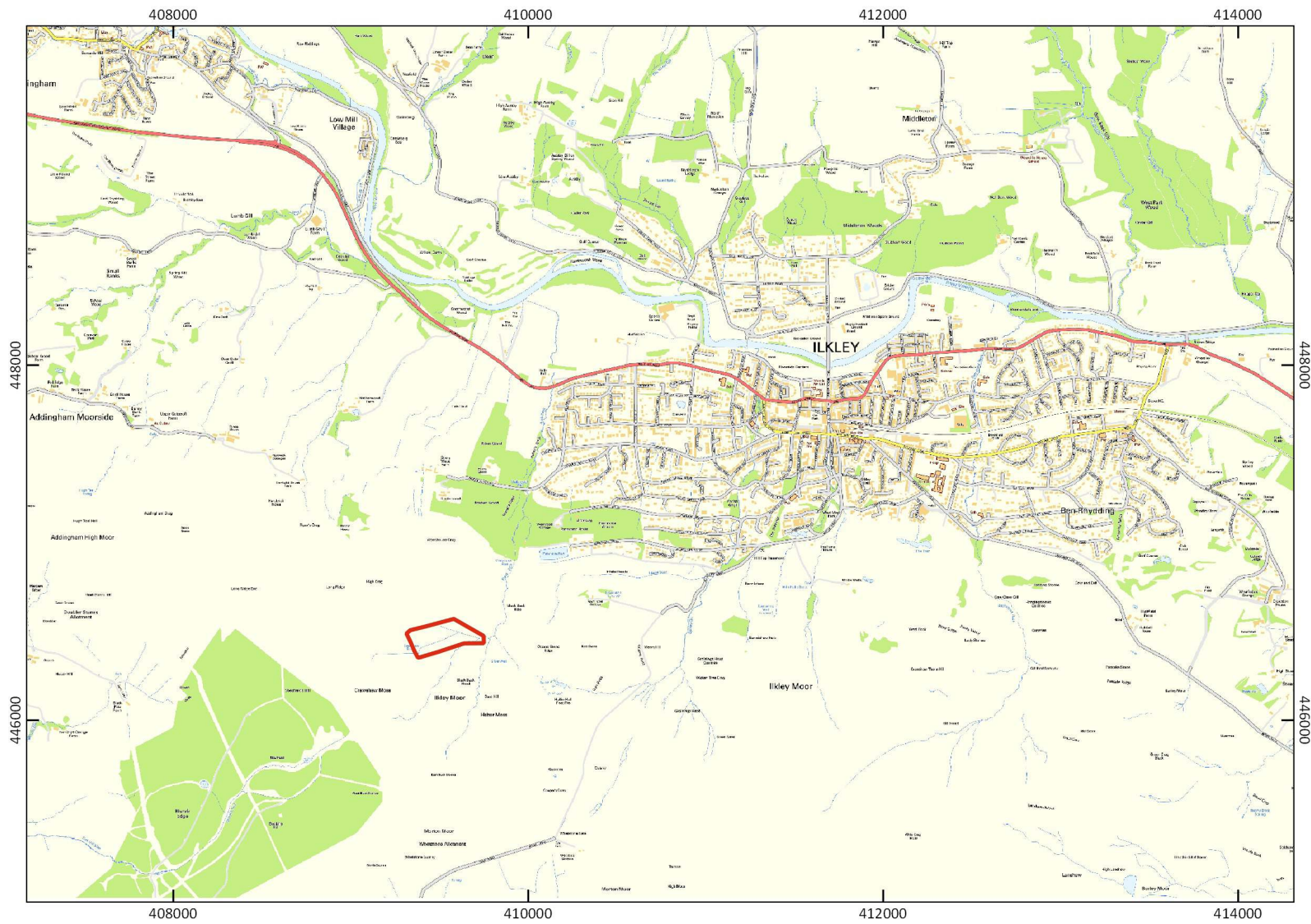
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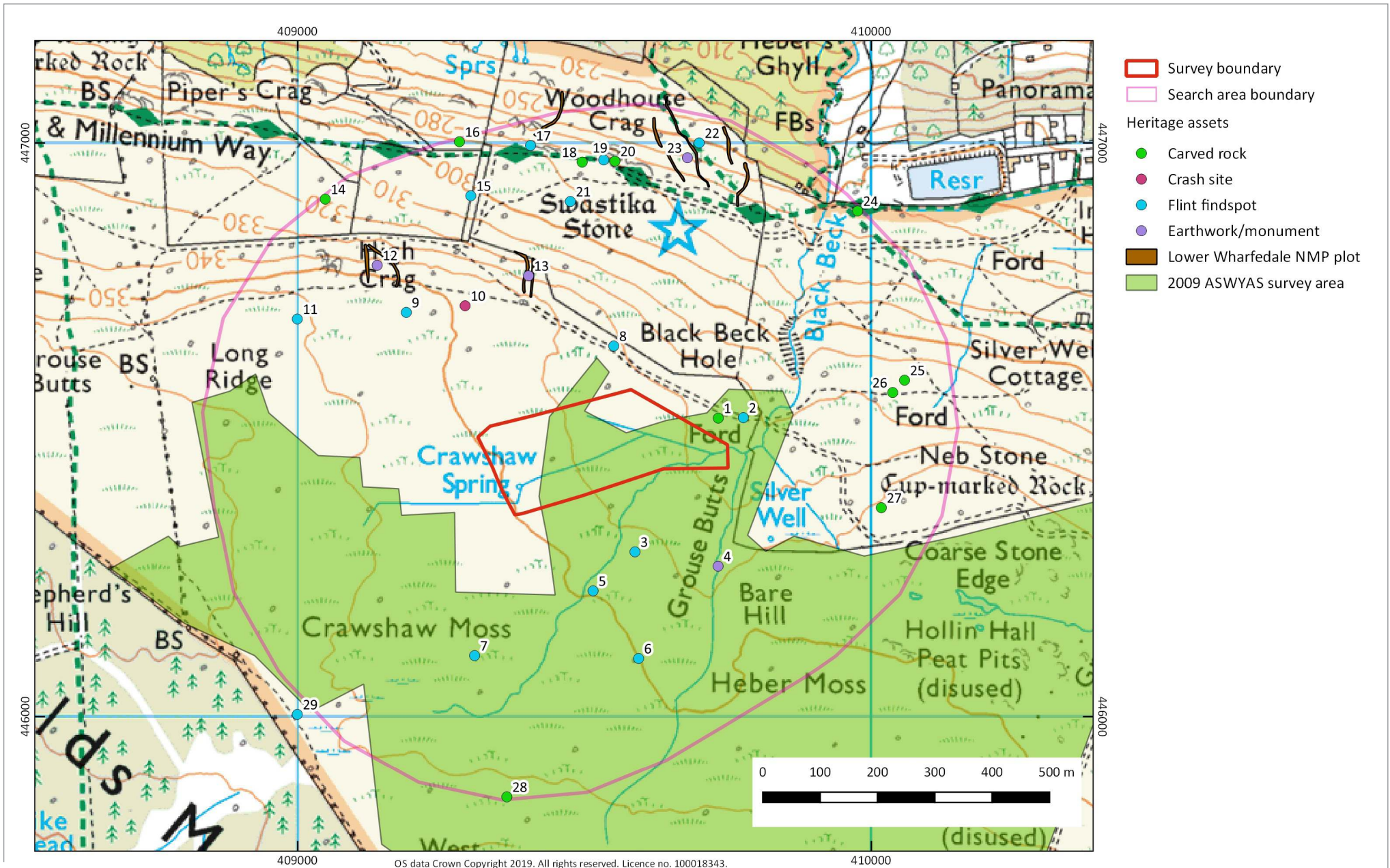
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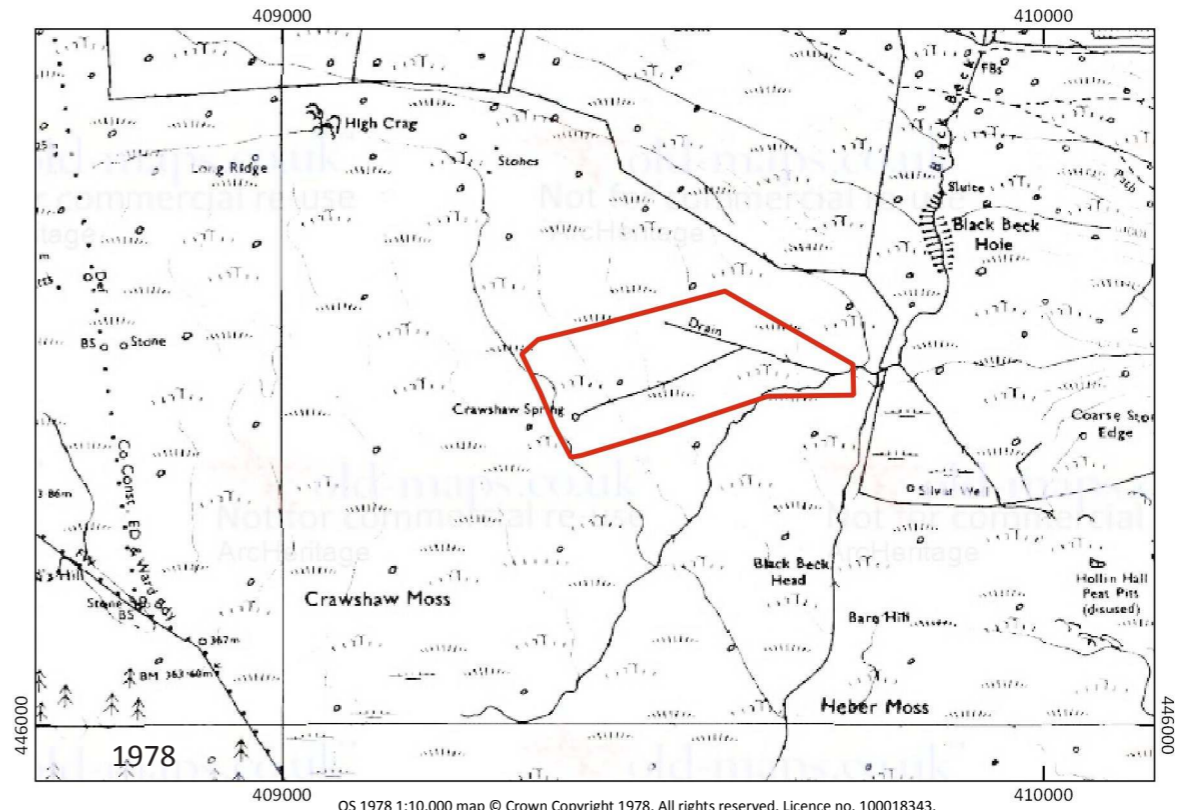
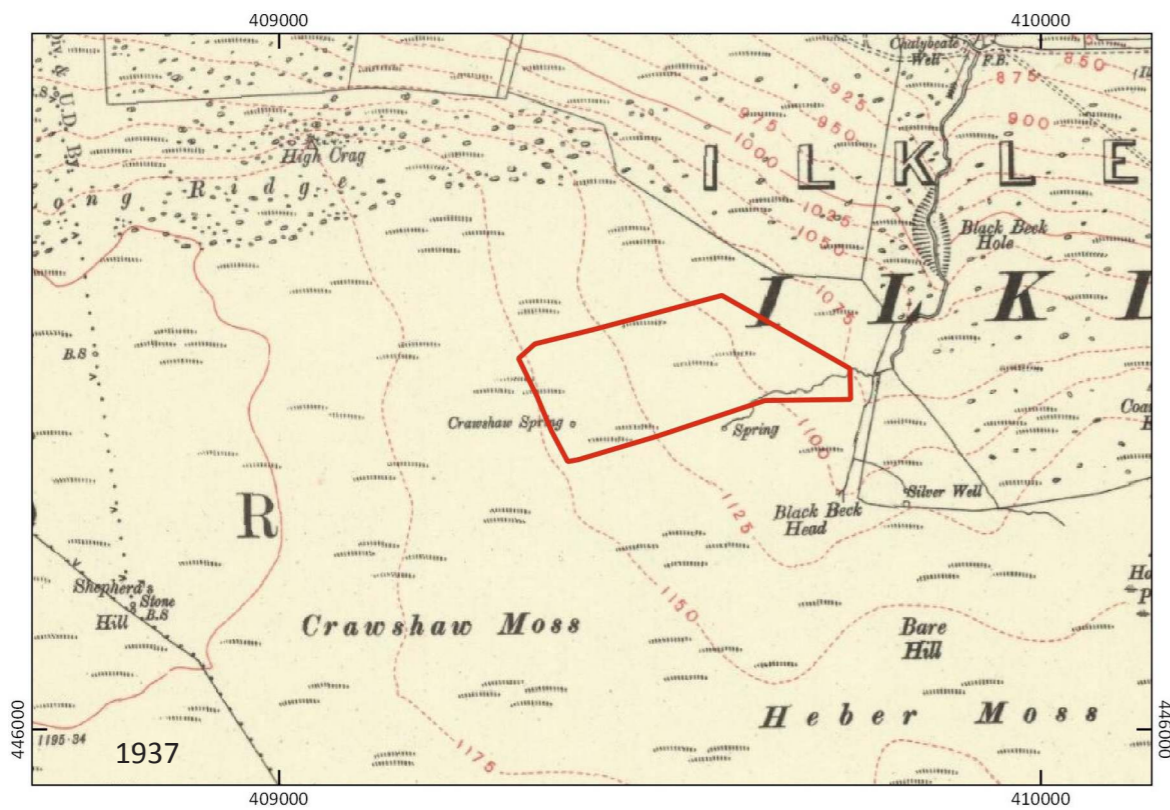
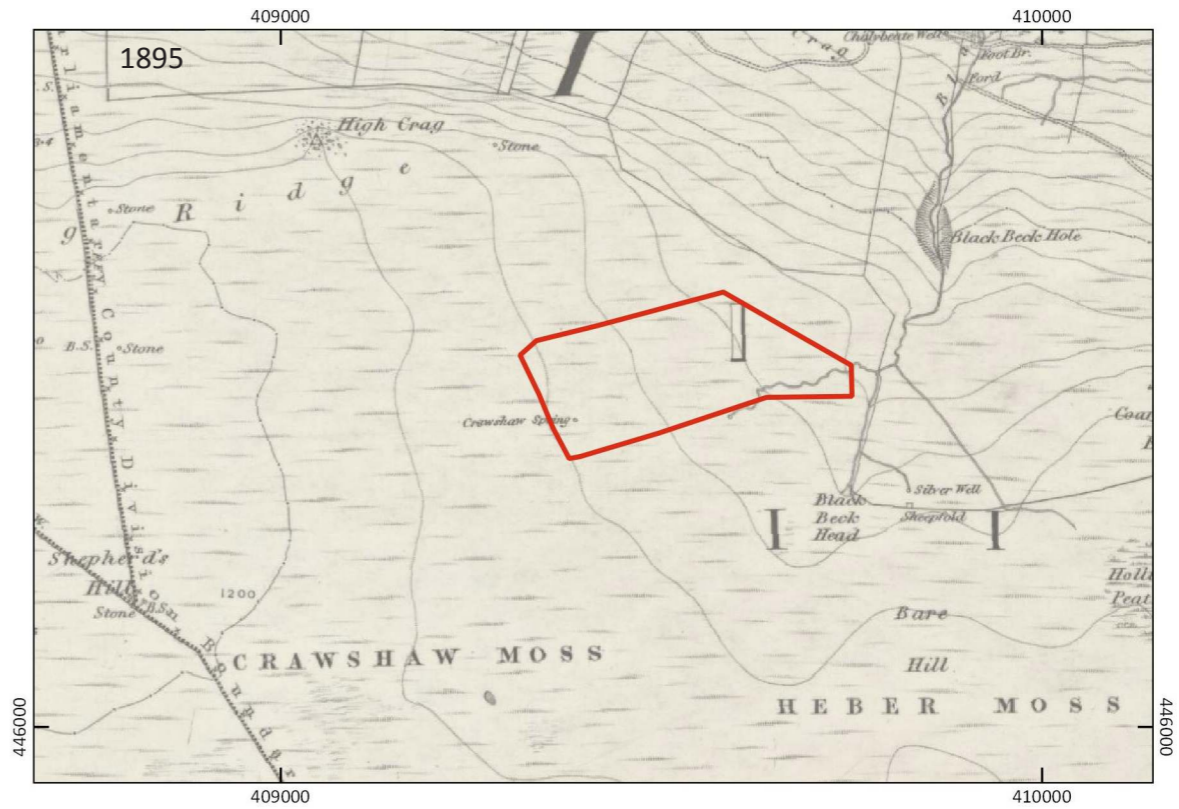
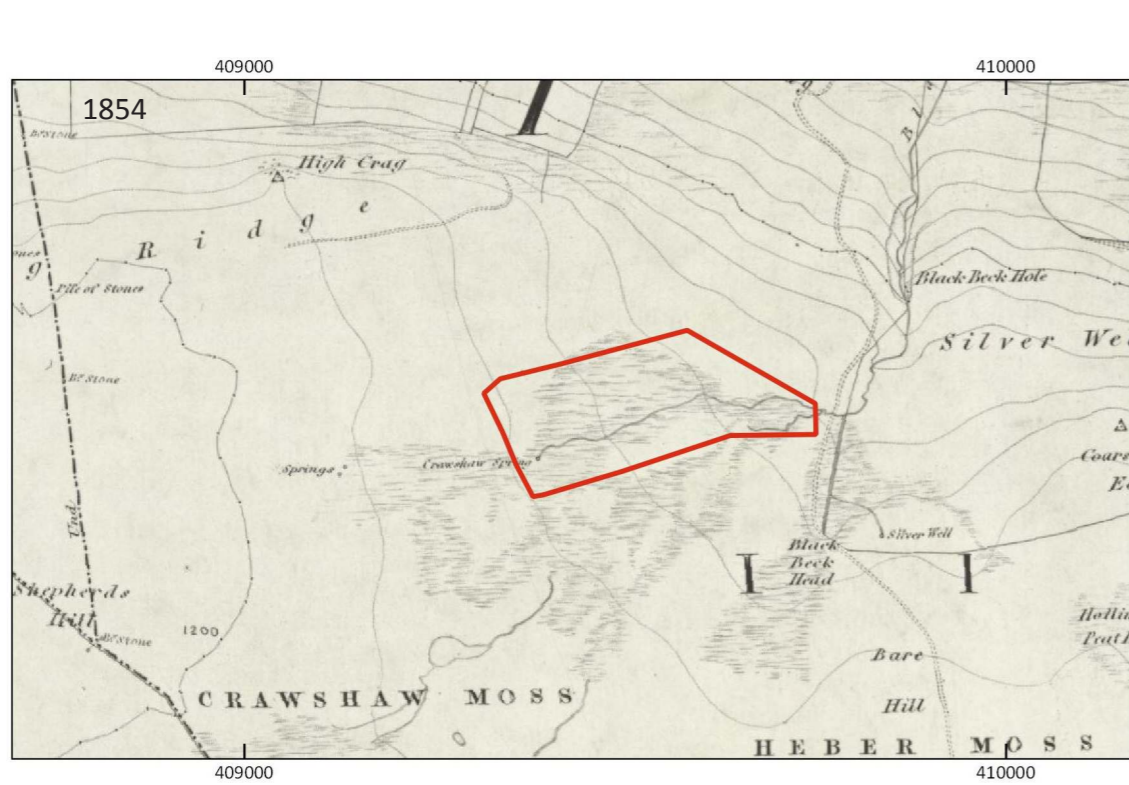
FIGURES

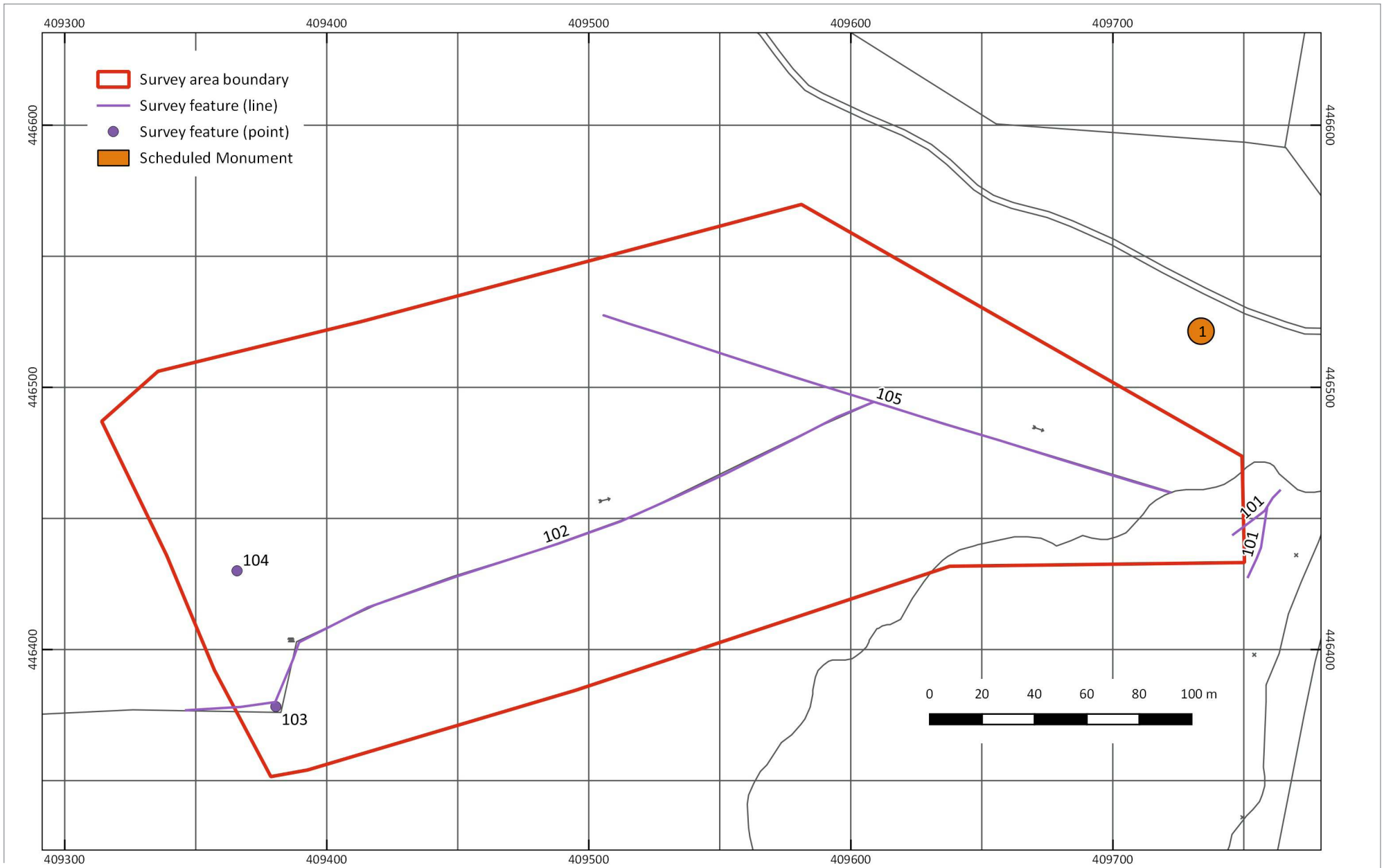




- Survey boundary
- Search area boundary
- Heritage assets
- Carved rock
- Crash site
- Flint findspot
- Earthwork/monument
- Lower Wharfedale NMP plot
- 2009 ASWYAS survey area

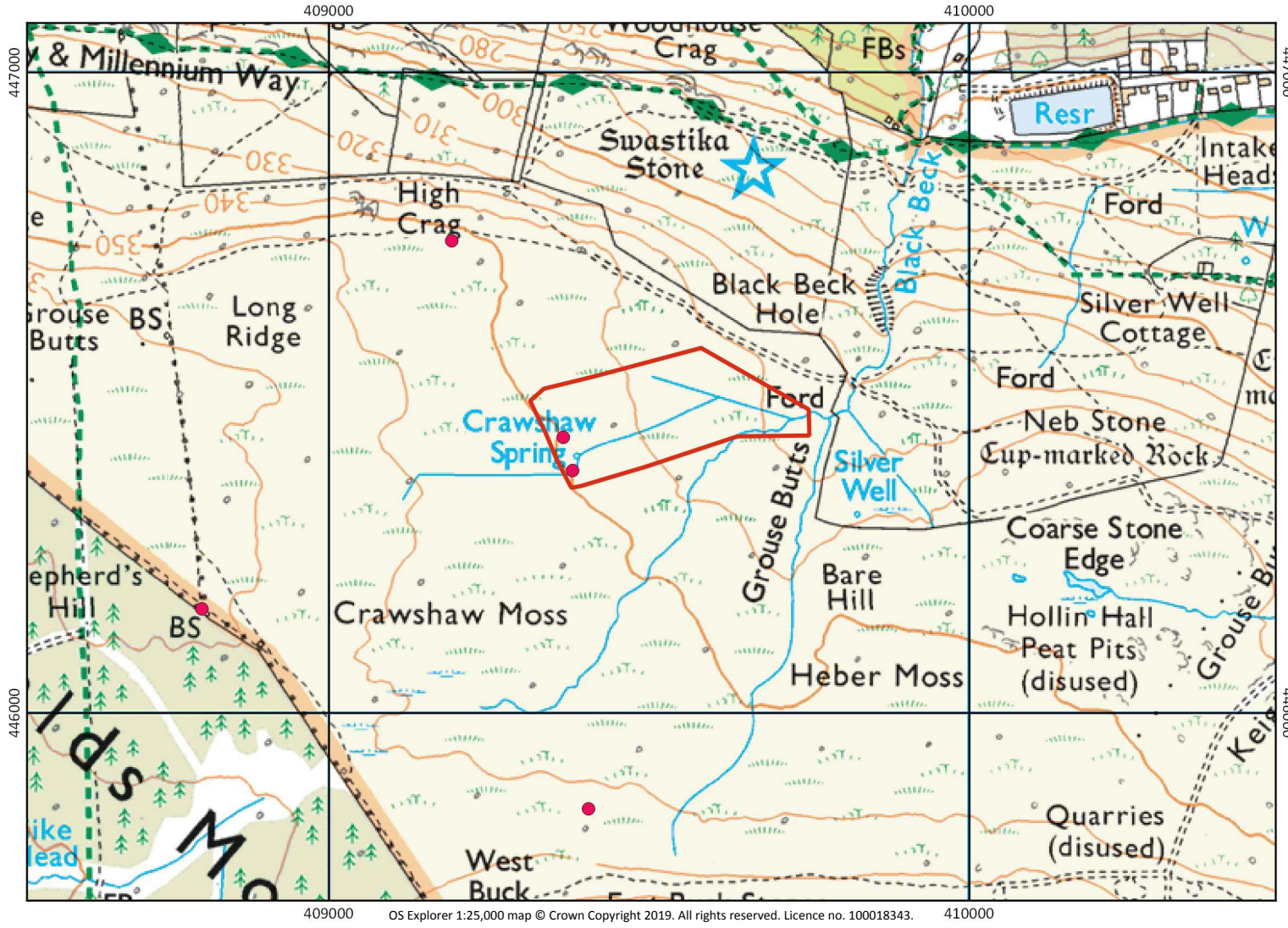
Figure 2: Plan showing search area and HER assets





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Figure 4: Survey plan at 1:2000



- G/N boundary stones
- ▭ Survey area boundary

OS Explorer 1:25,000 map © Crown Copyright 2019. All rights reserved. Licence no. 100018343.

Figure 5: Location of recorded boundary stones

PLATES



Plate 1: Junction of braids of hollow way 101, viewed facing southwest



Plate 2: Boundary marker 103 and adjacent drainage ditch 102, viewed facing northeast



Plate 3: Marker stone 104, upper faces, viewed facing north



Plate 4: Marker stone 104 east side, viewed facing west



Plate 5: Drainage ditch 102, viewed facing northeast



Plate 6: Drainage ditch 105, viewed facing southeast

APPENDIX 1: HER ASSET GAZETTEER

ID	Name	Description	Source ref	NGR
1	Black Beck Hole 01 carved rock	A carved gritstone rock, almost covered in vegetation, west of Black Beck, near Black Beck Hole. The visible part measures 1.5m x 0.25m x 0.5m. The carving consists of three to five deep cups on the east vertical face. Scheduled Monument.	NHLE 1012015; HER 149	SE 09733 46520
2	Flint found near Black Beck Hole	Incomplete microlith point, early Mesolithic, broad blade technology. Opaque white flint. Surface find in 2012.	PAS FAKL-745CA5	SE 09 46
3	Flint found near Crawshaw Moss	Flint flake, possibly a dressing flake from a core, with multiple facets on one side. Translucent grey flint, some cortex. Early Mesolithic to Early Neolithic. Surface find in 2009.	PAS FAKL-5BE3C7	SE 09 46
4	Two possible cairns at Black Beck Head	Two low spreads of stones on the western bank of Black Beck, each measuring c.1m diameter and c.20m apart at SE 09725 46238 and SE 09733 46262. The stones appeared to rest on the pre-peat horizon and may therefore have been prehistoric in origin, though this is uncertain. Identified in a survey following a peat fire in 2006.	HER 15218	SE 09733 46262
5	Flint arrowhead found at Crawshaw Moss	A flint arrowhead of Neolithic date was recovered on the northeast side of Crawshaw Moss to the east of a stream during a survey in 2009.	HER 15215	SE 09515 46219
6	Flints found on Heber Moss	Flints found on Heber Moss by George Pritchard comprise 4 scrapers, 3 cores, 1 broken borer, 3 blades and 10 waste pieces. The attributed grid reference is very uncertain.	HER 2963	SE 09594 46101
7	Flints found on Crawshaw Moss	Two definite scatters of flints, of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date found by Bernard Stubbs on Crawshaw Moss, including a microlith, a leaf arrowhead, 2 blades, core and 19 waste pieces on one site and c. 20m west of this, c. 52 pieces of waste flint a blade and one other unidentified tool.	HER 2960	SE 09308 46106
8	Flint flake found near Crawshaw Moss	Debitage flake of white opaque flint, one face faceted. Early Neolithic. Surface find in 2012.	PAS FAKL-7470F3	SE 09 46
9	Flints found at High Crag	Many flints, of late Mesolithic and Neolithic date, mostly waste material, including cores, scrapers and a small blade, found along the ridge to the east of High Crag. The accuracy of the grid reference is uncertain.	HER 2965	SE 09189 46704
10	Aircraft crash site, High Crag	A Handley Page Halifax bomber (serial number DK185) crashed near Black Beck Hole, Ilkley (31/1/1944) while on cross-country navigation from Dishforth airbase (Smith 1997, p.48). Smith records that only small pieces of the aircraft were identified at the time of the last visit to the crash site (date unknown).	HER 8471	SE 09291 46716
11	Flints found at High Crag	Microlithic and blade cores, unretouched blades and flakes, a scraper and two microliths, found in erosion patches on the edge of High Crag. The location was amended following research from Dr Paul Preston's PhD thesis on Mesolithic occupation in the southern Pennines (2011-2012).	HER 2804	SE 08999 46692

ID	Name	Description	Source ref	NGR
12	Hollow ways at High Crag	Pair of hollow way braids identified as earthworks from an aerial photograph (OS/89177 107, 4th May 1989). These short lengths of track run down a steep slope from south to north, between two extant tracks/paths.	NRHE 1366047	SE 09142 46787
13	Hollow ways east of High Crag	Pair of hollow way braids identified as earthworks from an aerial photograph (OS/89177 107, 4th May 1989). These short lengths of track run down a steep slope from south to north, from an extant track/path to a field wall.	NRHE 1366047	SE 09402 46760
14	Cup-marked stone at High Crag	Cup-marked stone in allotments below High Crag. A large, sub-rectangular boulder with four or five cups, and a cup with a possible arc. Identified in a survey of 2003 (High Crag 01).	HER 14459	SE 09048 46902
15	Flints found north of Shepherd's Hill	Barbed and tanged arrowheads and flints of uncertain date, found scattered north of Shepherd's Hill, including from near the Swastika Stone. The information is vague, and the grid reference is very uncertain, based only on the example near the Swastika Stone.	HER 4111	SE 09301 46907
16	Anvil Rock	A conspicuous coarse gritstone rock 5.5m x 2.3m x 0.9m, perched on other boulders. It is situated in rough grazing enclosed from the moor between Piper's Crag and Woodhouse Crag. The carving consists of up to ten indistinct cups. (Woodhouse Crag 02). Scheduled Monument.	NHLE 1012009; HER 143	SE 09281 47002
17	Flint found near Swastika Stone	One piece of waste flint found near the Swastika Stone carved rock. The attributed grid reference and findspot are uncertain.	HER 4082	SE 09405 46995
18	Cup-marked recumbent gatepost	A recumbent gatepost, 1.85m x 0.5m x 0.33m. It is situated c.57m west of Swastika Stone, near a path. The carving consists of two cups with rings, one a vestigial ring. (Woodhouse Crag 03). Scheduled Monument.	NHLE 1012013; HER 145	SE 09496 46966
19	Lithic implement found near Swastika Stone	Lithic implement apparently made using the late Neolithic Levallois technique. Translucent grey flint, one side flat, the other retouched. Surface find in 2006.	PAS FAKL-1D43E6	SE 09 46
20	Swastika Stone	A carved gritstone outcrop, 7m x 3m, situated north of the path from Ilkley to Woodhouse Crag. The carving consists of a curvilinear carved figure with ten cups fitted into five curved arms, and eight other cups on the east side. There is an adjacent copy on a smaller piece of rock made in the Victorian period as the original is now very faint. The carving is stylistically similar to designs dating to the La Tene I period (400-250 BC). Scheduled Monument.	NHLE 1012014; HER 146	SE 09553 46968
21	Flints found near Swastika Stone	Five flints comprising 3 waste flakes, 1 blade, 1 scraper; scraper alleged to be Bronze Age, but confirmation of this required. Found near the Swastika Stone on Rombalds Moor, though the grid reference is uncertain.	HER 5664	SE 09475 46897
22	Flint found 1 mile NNW of Cowper's Cross, Ilkley Moor	Flint arrowhead found in 1912 1 mile NNW of Cowper's Cross, High Moor, Ilkley. No accurate grid reference.	HER 2902	SE 097 470

ID	Name	Description	Source ref	NGR
23	Hollow ways at Woodhouse Crag	Series of hollow way braids identified as earthworks from aerial photographs (OS/89177 107, 4th May 1989). The tracks run down a steep slope from southeast to northwest, close to the route of a current footpath.	NRHE 1366047	SE 09693 46974
24	Cup-marked stones SW of Panorama Reservoir, Black Beck Hole	Two possibly carved rocks in close proximity. PRN 150 is a large, rough gritstone rock with many cup-like depressions on its steeply sloping north face, probably due to natural causes rather than human activity (Black Beck Hole 02). PRN 151 is a similar large boulder, with the same kind of cup-like depressions (Black Beck Hole 03).	HER 150 & 151	SE 09976 46881
25	Cup-&-ring stone 350m SW of Panorama Res	A carved gritstone rock, partly covered in vegetation. The visible part measures 1.1m x 0.6m x 0.3m. It is situated on the gently rising ground overlooking Panorama Reservoir. The carving consists of a complex design over the whole surface, including 20 cups, three with double rings, and eight more with an enclosing groove. (Black Beck Hole 05) Scheduled Monument.	NHLE 1012018; HER 7235	SE 10058 46586
26	Cup-marked stone, Coarse Stone Edge	A carved gritstone rock, 0.95m x 0.95m x 0.25m. It is situated next to the path which runs east-west below Coarse Stone Edge. The carving consists of 14 cups, two with incomplete rings, and several grooves. (Black Beck Hole 04) Scheduled Monument.	NHLE 1012016; HER 152	SE 10037 46564
27	Cup-and-ring stone, Coarse Stone Edge	A carved gritstone rock, 3m x 1.9m x 1.3m. It is situated on the slope of Coarse Stone Edge. The carving consists of a shallow cup with an irregular ring. (Coarse Stone Edge 01). Scheduled Monument.	NHLE 1012024; HER 321	SE 10017 46363
28	Cup-marked rock, East Buck Stone 01	A large, isolated, flat-topped circular rock with softer eroded concave lower sides carrying two groups of two weathered cups each, one with a possible much-weathered ring. First identified in 2006 following a fire (East Buck Stones 01).	HER 9311	SE 09364 45859
29	Flints found west Ilkley Moor	Flint microlith and leaf-shaped arrowhead, found on the west end of Ilkley Moor by John Turner in 1923. No accurate grid reference, and the exact findspot is unknown.	HER 5646	SE 09 46

Data sources:

NHLE: National Heritage List for England (Historic England)

HER: West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record

PAS: Portable Antiquities Scheme

NRHE: National Record of the Historic Environment (Historic England)

APPENDIX 2: SURVEY GAZETTEER

Gazetteer of heritage assets recorded in the survey

UID	Name	Period	Description	Condition	Vulnerability	Significance	Sources	NGR
101	Hollow ways SW of Black Beck ford	Post-medieval	Double line of hollow ways, or possibly natural drainage channels. Visible as linear hollows 1.5m wide at the top and 0.4m deep, between areas of raised ground close to a stream. The northeast end is adjacent to the stream, and the feature branches into two routes to the southwest. A trackway from Upper Wood House to Whetstone Gate is shown in this area on the 1854 OS map, but not on the 1890 OS.	Moderate	Moderate vulnerability	Local	1854 6": 1 mile OS map	SE 09758 46453
102	Crawshaw Spring drainage ditch	Modern	A small stream with occasional pools, running downslope from southwest to northeast from Crawshaw Spring. It is up to 1m wide and 0.2-0.4m deep. It has variations in the depth and form, with some gradual sloping sides and other areas with steeper edges. Some small areas of exposed peat noted in the sides. Much of its course appears fairly natural, though it is plotted as straighter on the map base. It was shown as a stream in 1854, but was not depicted on the 1890 to 1956 OS maps, though the spring was labelled. By 1976, the current route was shown as far southwest as the spring, extended to the southwest by 1992.	Good	Moderate vulnerability	Local	1854 6": 1 mile OS map; 1890 1909, 1921 & 1934 25": 1 mile OS maps; 1956 1:10,560 OS map; 1978 & 1992 1:10,000 OS map.	SE 09500 46444
103	Boundary marker SW of Crawshaw Spring	Post-medieval	Rectangular upright rock, 0.3m x 0.4m, 0.5m high. It has a large capital 'N' carved on the east face and a more obscure 'G' on the west face. Roughly dressed. It stands adjacent to a sharp bend in the stream/drain leading to Crawshaw Spring, c.20m southwest of the spring itself. Vegetation surrounds the lower part of the stone, and the carving on the western face has suffered some weather erosion. The stone is not shown on any OS mapping and is not at the parish boundary as shown on maps from the mid-19th century onwards, so may mark ownership or rights.	Moderate	Moderate vulnerability	Local		SE 09380 46378

UID	Name	Period	Description	Condition	Vulnerability	Significance	Sources	NGR
104	Boundary marker NW of Crawshaw Spring	Post-medieval	Two roughly dressed boulders standing adjacent on a ridge of ground northwest of Crawshaw Spring. Large letters are carved on their upper faces, 'N' on the eastern stone, 'G' on the western stone, which is partially obscured by vegetation cover. The eastern stone also has 'ILB' carved on the southeast face, probably more recently. An eroded concrete post stands adjacent to the boundary stones. In total the stones are 0.6m long, 0.3m wide and 0.8m high. The stones are not shown on any OS mapping and are not at the parish boundary as shown on maps from the mid-19th century onwards, so may mark ownership or rights.	Moderate	Moderate vulnerability	Local		SE 09365 46430
105	Drainage ditch NE of Crawshaw Spring	Modern	A drainage ditch varying in width from 1.5m to 2.5m, and 0.8 to 1m deep. It mostly has fairly steep sides, but no adjacent upcast bank. Quite silted and with vegetation in the base. Aligned northwest to southeast, where it joins a stream feeding into Black Beck. Joined by the stream from Crawshaw Spring about half way along its length. It was first shown on the 1978 OS map, though part of the eastern end is in a similar location to a natural stream shown on the 1854 OS map.	Moderate	Moderate vulnerability	Local	1978 1:10,000 OS map	SE 09600 46495
1	Black Beck Hole 01 cup-marked rock	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age	A carved gritstone rock, almost covered in vegetation, west of Black Beck. The visible part measures 1.5m x 0.25m x 0.5m. The carving consists of three to five deep cups on the east vertical face. Scheduled Monument.	Moderate	Highly vulnerable	National	NHLE; HER	SE 09733 6520

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