

***Proposed extension to Ripon Quarry
North Yorkshire***

NYCC HER	
SNY	16254
ENY	
CNY	8668
Parish	6014
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***Geophysical Survey and Fieldwalking
Methodology***

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Archaeological Services WYAS

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1. Introduction

The proposed extension areas are situated at two locations approximately 5.5km and 7km to the north-west of Ripon centred on 1 GR SE 305 700 and 295 778 together covering an area of approximately 43 hectares.

The sites are located in the valley of the River Ure in an area of archaeological potential containing prehistoric monuments of national importance, some of which are scheduled. A review of existing information about the two proposed extension areas has concluded that areas of higher ground above a gravel terrace in the northern extension area may have a moderate archaeological potential, probably only being subject to periodic flooding in the prehistoric period. The southern extension area would probably have been prone to regular inundation during the early prehistoric period and would probably have been marginal land until the post-medieval period. On this assessment this area is considered to have a moderate to low archaeological potential.

In light of the archaeological review a programme of archaeological works has been proposed involving geophysical survey and fieldwalking, the results of which will inform a scheme of intrusive evaluation via trial trenching. This document is prepared by Archaeological Services WYAS on behalf of Ardenley Farms Ltd and Hanson Ltd and provides a written scheme of investigation for the non-intrusive phase of the evaluation. It is expected that the results of the surveys will help to determine appropriate methodologies for any subsequent work. A separate written scheme will be produced for the trial trenching phase at a later date as required.

2. Aims and Objectives

General objectives of the non-intrusive surveys will be:

- to identify areas/features of possible archaeological potential;
- to establish the extent and possible character of any such archaeological interest
- thereby provide information to guide the positioning of trial trenches in Stage 2 of the evaluation

It is proposed that a programme of both magnetometry and fieldwalking be undertaken to achieve the above objectives although slightly different methodologies may be utilised in the two different expansion areas. Following discussion and consultation and an assessment of the field conditions at the time of commission alternative strategies, possibly including magnetic susceptibility survey, may be considered appropriate instead of magnetic scanning (see below).

The geophysical survey will initially comprise rapid magnetic scanning (or possibly magnetic susceptibility survey – see below) across the two proposed extension areas. It is suggested that scanning should be carried out even across those parts of the site where cropmarks have already been identified and which will probably be subject to detailed survey anyway as this should give an indication of the possible strength of the anomalies which may be encountered during scanning.

This in turn will demonstrate the efficacy (or otherwise) of scanning as a means of identifying other areas or anomalies of possible archaeological potential.

The second objective will be achieved by selected detailed magnetometer survey. The detailed survey will focus on:-

- areas of potential/anomalies highlighted by the scanning/magnetic susceptibility survey
- topographically favourable locations

Apparently 'blank' areas as well as those identified as of potential following the scanning/magnetic susceptibility will also be targeted to validate the 'negative' scanning/magnetic susceptibility results. No sample detailed block shall be smaller than 0.36ha (an area equivalent to 60m by 60m). The percentage of the overall area subject to detailed (recorded) survey shall be determined following discussion with the client/consultant and consultation with North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Unit.

Geophysical survey is particularly useful in identifying areas of enclosed settlement activity through the identification of anomalies caused by soil filled features such as ditches, pits and ring gullies and of burnt features such as hearths or kilns.

A complementary to the fieldwalking will also be undertaken across the northern extension area through this will take place after the initial phase of trenching and this, dependent on results, may inform an additional phase of trenching.

Fieldwalking would identify areas of settlement activity through the location of scatters or concentrations of cultural material such as pottery or flints. This technique is used to locate possible areas of unenclosed settlement.

3. Methodology, Equipment, Reporting and Archiving

The methodology will involve driving to site, condition surveys of each area, grid establishment and geophysical survey recording. Regular updates of progress and results will be relayed back to the office by telephone.

Contact

Senior Managing Archaeologist: Alistair Webb	0113 383 7517
Fieldwalking and Trenching Supervisor	0113 383 7505
Health and Safety Co-ordinator: David Berg	0113 383 5515
Site Manager	07796 996441/46

All geophysical surveys will be set out all survey areas using a Trimble 5600 total station and a Trimble RTK 5800 dGPS. The site grid will be tied into the natural landscape features and superimposed onto digital Ordnance

Survey mapping supplied by the client. Survey points and 100m grid marker pegs will be left on site, so that the grid can be accurately reformed by a third party.

If required the magnetic susceptibility survey will be undertaken with Bartington MS2 meters with MS2D field coils. Readings will be taken at 10m intervals and logged on an HP iPAQ mobile device. The positions of the readings will be logged using a Garmin eTrex Legend with an accuracy of $\pm 3m$. Data collected will be analysed using MapInfo and AutoCad Map 2007 software to display the areas of enhanced susceptibility.

The fieldwalking will be undertaken using a 100m grid established for the geophysical survey using a 5800 Trimble RTK GPS system to place poles at 60m intervals along the X and Y axes. Readings will be taken at 10m intervals and the gridded areas systematically walked along traverses 5m apart. Finds collections will be made at intervals not exceeding 5m with each individual collection being assigned a GPS coordinate using a Garmin eTrex Legend with an accuracy of $\pm 3m$.

The magnetic scanning will be undertaken using Geoscan F13 Fluxgate gradiometers. A basic grid at 100m intervals will be set out within each area and ranging poles placed at 10m intervals. Traverses will be walked at 1m separation with bamboo marker canes left at the locations where anomalies interpreted as potentially archaeological in nature. The positions of these markers will determine the positioning of blocks for later detailed (recon) magnetometer survey.

For the detailed magnetic survey Bartington Grad 301 magnetic gradiometers will be used. Readings will be taken at 0.25m intervals in zig-zag, traverses 1m apart within 20m by 20m grids such that 1600 readings will be taken in each grid. These readings are stored in the memory of the instrument and are later downloaded to computer for processing and interpretation. Data will be emailed back to the office for monitoring purposes. Geoplot 3 (Geoscan Research) software will be used to process and present the data. The data will be interpreted and presented at suitable scales and located on Ordnance Survey base maps as requested. Processed greyscale, raw XY trace plots and interpretations will be presented at a scale no less than 1:1000 in the report.

The survey methodology, report and any recommendations will comply with guidelines outlined by English Heritage (David *et al* 2008) and by the IfA (Gaffney, Gater and Ovenden 2002). All figures reproduced from Ordnance Survey mapping are done so with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (© Crown copyright).

The report will contain all relevant information including archaeological background, aims, results, discussion and conclusion as well as all technical and processing information.

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with recent good practice guidelines and submitted to the client in acceptable formats. The geophysical archive will comprise:-

- an archive disk containing compressed (WinZip 8) files of the raw data, report text (Word 2000), and graphics files (Adobe Illustrator and AutoCAD 2007) files.

- a full copy of the report

4. Health and Safety

Archaeological Services WYAS has its own Health and Safety policies compiled using national guidelines and which conform to all relevant Health and Safety legislation.

In addition, Archaeological Services WYAS will undertake a Risk Assessment detailing project-specific Health and Safety requirements that all members of staff will be made aware of prior to the fieldwork commencing and which that all project members will be required to sign before the start of any fieldwork.

Archaeological Services WYAS will ensure that Health and Safety takes priority over archaeological matters.

5. Insurance

Archaeological Services WYAS is covered by the insurance and indemnities of the Wakefield Metropolitan District Council. Insurance has been effected with Wakefield Municipal Insurance, Park House, 57-59 Well Street, Bradford, BD1 5BB. (Telephone Number: 036039-0143). Any further enquiries should be directed to the Chief Financial Officer, Insurance Section, Wakefield MDC, PO Box 55, Terton Bar, Wakefield WF1 2TT.

6. Personnel

Archaeological Services WYAS currently employs four dedicated geophysicists together with a further two staff with extensive field experience. Summary Curriculum Vitae for all the staff to be employed on the proposed project are contained in the Appendix, together with their proposed role in the project.

Project Management:	Alistair Webb BA MIFA
Geophysical Project Manager:	Sam Harrison BSc MSc AlfA
Archaeological Geophysicist	Ian Wilkins BSc MSc
Archaeological Geophysicist	Emma Watson BSc PGDip
Archaeological Geophysicist	Alex Harrison BSc
Fieldwalker (Fieldwalking)	Marina Rose BSc

6.1 Alistair Webb BA MIFA

Senior Project Manager / Senior Managing Archaeologist

Senior Project Manager / Senior Archaeological Geophysicist

Alistair is the Senior Manager responsible for overall management of the Wakefield Council's street teams, as well as other developer funded projects. He has more than nineteen years experience in the industry, having since being involved in geophysical surveys since 1990. He has written more than one hundred geophysical reports for a wide range of clients including national bodies such as English Heritage, Historic Scotland and the Environment Agency, as well as for

consultancies such as Waterson Green, T&A Survey, Waterson Green, Jacobs, archaeological contractors such as Archaeological Technology, AC Archaeology, Headland Archaeology, Geophysical Technology Services and Northern Archaeological Associates and the British Archaeological Society.

Alistair gained his BA in Environmental Archaeology from Bradford University in 1995 successfully completed modules in Archaeological Geophysics and Magnetic Methods of Survey, part of the Science of Archaeology programme run by Bradford University.

Name:- Sam Harrison BSc MSc AlfA

Current Position:- Senior Archaeological Geophysicist

Proposed Role:- Project Manager/Survey Supervisor

Sam graduated in 2002 from Bradford University with a first class honours degree in Archaeological Sciences having completed modules in Archaeological Geophysics. He subsequently refined his knowledge with a MSc in Archaeological Prospection, also at Bradford University.

Prior to joining Archaeological Services in 2004 Sam worked for Stratascan Ltd where he gained experience in shallow sub-surface archaeological geophysics including magnetometry, earth resistance, gravity and electro-magnetic methods. Sam is familiar with a range of hardware such as the Geoscan FM36/256, Geoscan R10, GPR (GPR3000) and MS2/D and software programs including Core3D, Global Map, MapInfo and ArcGIS.

Since joining ASWYAS Sam has managed a number of projects from small scale Heritage Lottery funded projects to large scale infrastructure projects.

Sam is a member of the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) at level (AlfA) and a member of the International Society for Archaeological Prospection (ISAP). Sam is also CSCS qualified.

Name:- Ian Wilkins BSc MSc

Current Position:- Archaeological Geophysicist

Proposed Role:- Geophysical Surveyor

Ian graduated in 1984 from Aston University with a BSc (Hons) in Geological Science. After this period he worked for a number of companies including British Rail, North Sea oil and gas exploration companies and Scott Wilson where he worked on road and rail projects with Radar and Seismic equipment. In 1998 Ian graduated from the MSc course at Bradford University in Archaeological Prospection. For this he worked for T&A survey, a Dutch geophysical specialist company, Geoservices International and GSB Prospection in Bradford.

Ian is experienced in the used of magnetic, earth resistance and electro-magnetic equipment. Although an experienced geophysicist Ian also has

experience of excavating Mesolithic and Iron Age archaeology. Ian is CSCS certified.

Name:- Emma Watson BSc PG Dip

Current Position:- Archaeological Geophysicist

Proposed Role:- Geophysical Surveyor

Emma graduated from the University of Bradford in 2006 with an Honours degree in Archaeological Sciences. Following this she remained at Bradford studying towards an MSc in Archaeological Prospection due for completion in late 2008. Emma joined Archaeological Services May 2007 and has since gained experience in environmental sampling, excavation and more recently geophysical survey. Emma is CSCS certified.

Name:- Alex Harrison BSc

Current Position:- Assistant Geophysicist

Proposed Role:- Geophysical Surveyor

Alex graduated from the University of Bradford in 2005 with an Honours degree in Archaeological Sciences. Following this Alex remained at Bradford as a teaching assistant to the Principals and Methods of Survey module. Since joining ASWYAS Alex has been gaining experience in excavation techniques and recently was appointed as a geophysical surveyor. Alex has now over one year of experience in geophysical survey. Alex is CSCS certified.

Name:- Marina Rose BSc

Current Position:- Excavation Supervisor

Proposed Role:- Fieldwalking Supervisor

Marina graduated with a BSc in Archaeology from the *University of Exeter* in 2007. Marina Rose has worked continuously in archaeology, principally excavation and field survey on a wide range of sites and time periods of all periods in, first working for *Worcestershire Archaeology Unit*. Marina has a long-term involvement with the Wood Hall Roman site, a minor project and supervised a project on the River Aire in Leeds in 2008 including 18th-century river craft and associated industrial archaeology. Marina has worked for *Archaeological Services WYAS* since 2008 and has gained experience in excavation and fieldwalking. Marina is CSCS certified.

Archaeological Services WYAS project personnel may be subject to change.

Prepared by: Marina Rose 2009

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Andrew Josephs
Environmental Consultant
Specialist in Archaeology and EIA

Lucie Hawkins
Development Control Archaeologist
North Yorkshire County Council
Racecourse Lane
Northallerton
North Yorks

12th July 2009

via e:mail

Dear Lucie

Proposed Extensions to Ripon Quarry

Hanson Ltd has commissioned us to manage pre-planning application archaeological work at Ripon Quarry. We understand Hanson will submit a formal EIA scoping request to NYCC in the coming weeks in relation to a proposed extension to the Quarry. This letter seeks to propose the scope of the field evaluation post-harvest this year, so that we have advance warning of potential archaeological constraints early in the planning of the extensions, the maximum areas of which are shown on Figure 1.

We recognise that the extensions lie in an area of archaeological potential and are therefore proposing a structured approach to evaluating that potential. There is also the setting and landscape features associated with Norton Conyers Hall and Historic Garden that must be considered.

The aim of this letter is therefore to propose the scope of that field evaluation either for your approval or refinement. First, however, we set out the background information necessary for you to determine the scope of evaluation required.

Review of information

Ripon Quarry is located in the valley of the Ure, a rich Prehistoric landscape of national importance with scheduled features at Thornborough to the north and Nunwick and Hutton Moor to the south. A pit alignment of possibly contemporary date lies 100m north of the northern extension boundary (MNY13755), with a round barrow (HER MNY24218) a further 30m north west. The deserted medieval settlement of East Tanfield (MNY21024) lies 500m west-north-west. Work by Steve Moorhouse suggests the possible presence of a medieval mill site to the north hills, to the east of the existing quarry.

An Iron Age Roman villa with associated defences, Castle Dykes (HER MNY21030) lies 1.5km to the south west of the southern extension area. A square cropmark enclosure is recorded to the east of the extension area and to the west of The Batts (MNY 24031). Inside the enclosure is a smaller rectangular enclosure (possibly a triangular enclosure (MNY 19916), and group of

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cropmarks have been plotted by the National Mapping Agency. Some of the cropmarks are located on the flood plain of the Ure and would probably have been destroyed by the 1940s.

Work within the existing quarry

As part of previous planning applications, the University of York carried out a series of evaluation works and watching briefs within the quarry area and its northern extension. No work has been carried out in the quarry area since 1998. The work included aerial photographic assessment and plot marking, geophysical surveying, test-pitting and trial-trenching were undertaken during 1998 and 2009.

The land examined comprised river terrace at an average of 1.4m above OD.

In November and December 1998 a 100% geophysical survey was carried out within the existing quarry area that lies to the south of the quarry. The geophysical survey undertaken by GSB utilised a Magnetometer (Geometrics GEM-1) with the reading being taken at 1metre intervals. The results of the survey showed anomalies within the area and some of these correlated with the features shown on the aerial photographs. There were also indications of linear trends, possibly related to the presence of modern deep ploughing. A few potential features were identified which were possibly indicative of Prehistoric activity. However, when checked by test-pitting they proved to be non-archaeological.

Fieldwalking (ENY207) was undertaken using the same methods as used on the Thornborough Henge project by Dr Jan Harland. The fieldwalking was particularly useful at identifying early Prehistoric sites which are not easily detectable by geophysical survey or random trenching. In the quarry area, a total of 35 test pits were dug.

Only 4 artefacts of potential archaeological interest were recovered, including exceeding 25ha – ‘a possible flint tool and flake, a potential late medieval or early modern piece of what might be late Medieval pottery.’ Despite strong indications of archaeological sites, on both the aerial photographs and from the geophysical survey, there were no indications of archaeological sites from fieldwalking.

Trial-trenching (ENY208/209) was therefore undertaken to check the results of the desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and fieldwalking. Six watchtrenches (3m by 10m), were placed across anomalies and a further trench was inserted (4 m by 20m).

None of the trenches proved to have any archaeological remains, either in the form of artefacts, although a number did possess evidence of palaeo-channels. The report concluded that

‘It would therefore appear that it is features within the underlying ground that the geophysical survey has detected and that there is little, or no, archaeological potential in the area.’

Further geophysical survey was carried out on the western edge of the quarry and northern extension in 1998. A few possible geophysical anomalies were identified. As a result, in 2002, a watching brief (ENY2624) was carried out on the western boundary of the northern extension along the line of a new access track. The area examined was 6m wide by 15m. There was no evidence of the geophysical anomalies identified in 1998, and no archaeological activity within the corridor, other than the dumping of waste brick and rubble into a field entrance and signs of post-medieval night soiling.

In 2005 a watching brief over 1ha was undertaken on the current plant site area that was considered to hold high archaeological potential (based on geophysical survey and aerial photographic evidence). The work revealed only one possible archaeological feature. This

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was the base of an undated pit, heavily truncated by ploughing. The most obvious remains were the 'herring bone' pattern of field drains. These correlated with the linear trends identified in the earlier geophysical survey.

Despite a thorough approach to identifying potential archaeological features, supported by watching brief, no significant archaeological features have been identified within the current quarry since 1998.

Historical Assessment

An initial overview of information contained in previous reports and in the HER, coupled with an assessment of aerial photographs, clearly demonstrated that the potential for archaeology in the proposed extensions was strongly influenced by the River Ure. It was considered important to carry out a detailed historical assessment with the aim of both recognising trends of the Ure in recent history and providing landscape context for guiding possible working and restoration strategies.

This assessment was carried out by Anthony Breen at the Yorkshire Archaeological Society's Library and Archives in Leeds and at the North Yorkshire Record Office in Northallerton. His report is provided.

In his report, Anthony identified that there is clear evidence of the river shifting course on a regular basis, leading to difficulties in land management. Quite drastic and expensive measures were put in place for the northern extension area; the river in the Pennycroft area would typically be allowed to lift position and flood undisturbed. An important feature on the map is the parliamentary and rural district boundary that was established in 1834, between Norton Conyers to the east and North Stainley with Stainforth to the west. This boundary almost certainly marks an earlier course of the river and it is probable that the river shifted position in the medieval period by up to 300m. Historical maps until at least 1929 show the area to the east of the boundary as being non-arable, and it is shown as woodland (probably boggy) sandwiched between the Ure to the east and the Ure to the west (Figure 2).

Archaeological Potential and Archaeological potential

An archaeological watching brief (as defined) of both extension areas has been undertaken to a depth of 1.5m. An assessment of archaeological potential to be made based upon terrain mapping and the relationship of the extensions to known archaeology in the vicinity.

The western extension ranges in height from 38.18m AOD on the northern boundary to a point of proximity of 3m on the southern boundary nearest the river. The edge of the extension is clearly shown, by a break of slope, running north-west/south-east across the northern boundary area.

The eastern extension is a gently sloping towards the river from 30m in the north-west to 10m in the south-east. This area has been prone to flooding. Aerial photographs show evidence of oxbow channels and braided channels as soil and channel patterns in the northern area.

Field Drainage Systems

Very few field drains are found to the north of Thornborough Henge Complex. Some field drains are found to have been dry during the neolithic/bronze age. The field drains in the northern extension are at AOD and would fit this model, but the henge at North Stainley to the west of the northern extension lies at about 29m and does not fit the model. It is therefore likely that the model cannot be directly applied this

far downstream on the Ure. However, the National Mapping Program (NMP) data does not show any features above the flood plain of the Ure, suggesting it was not prone to regular flooding.

Studying the topographical features of the landscape and early field crop features in the northern vicinity of the Ure, it is suggested that for the northern extension of the river, and the area immediately adjacent, would have been dry in the early prehistoric period. This would have allowed for the possibility that the area may have been prone to flooding. This would suggest that the area may not be suitable for archaeological evaluation. The date may mark the edge of the river in this period and that there is a possibility that there may be archaeological potential.

For the southern area it is estimated that land of the 14.2 would have been dry in the early prehistoric period. Thus during the early prehistoric, this area would have been dry and not prone to regular flooding and it is considered that there is very little potential for archaeological evaluation in this period to be present.

Later prehistoric, Roman and Post-Roman

There is no evidence from the northern area of archaeological features of this period. However, based on topography, the potential exists. Previous evaluation and scanning of the area between 1998 and 2002 on the western boundary revealed the presence of archaeological features. Within this area the National Mapping Program (NMP) data does not show any features.

Cropmarks have been plotted in the southern extension of the river. The western cropmarks would appear to be post-medieval field boundaries. The eastern cropmarks, however, one is shown on the OS of 1880, but not before. The eastern cropmarks, however, have been in a zone of seasonal flooding and suggest that they may have been related to seasonal occupation or management of the river and its resources. This would also include the possibility of a mill, lying as they do at the confluence of the Light Water and the Ure. The farmer of the Ure. In the medieval period this would have been on the same side of the Ure as the mill. No feature is shown in this area on the Estate Map of 1880, nor does the OS (Ox Close) give any clue.

The northern area was most probably in agricultural use from the early prehistoric period onwards, whereas until the post medieval period, the southern extension was probably always marginal land (see above). By the 17th century some crofting had been established and a single house for a shepherd or cowherd probably lay within the area – most likely on the slightly higher ground in the north-west.

Proposed evaluation

Geophysical survey

Evidence from the evaluation that was undertaken on the existing quarry shows that geophysical survey does recognise anomalies, although these were later proven through evaluation to be non-archaeological.

Land within the northern area will be examined in detail by magnetometry.

Within the southern extension, the presence of cropmarks suggests that archaeological features of later prehistoric, Roman or post-Roman date may be present although their identification may suggest that they are partly masked from detection by alluviation. Geophysical survey may help to plot their extent and it is recommended that detailed survey is carried out across the cropmarks and their vicinity. Scanning may be appropriate across the rest of the area with detailed work as necessary (taking advice from geophysicists) and this is likely to pick up the courses of the numerous palaeochannels that have crossed the area.

Andrew Josephs ♦ Environmental Consultant

Trenching

The extent and number of trenches cannot be determined until the results of the geophysics have been obtained. However, trenches should clearly be targeted at the cropmarks in the southern area and any potential archaeological anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, together with a control sample. In the northern area, trenching of land above 36m which has been identified as having the potential to have been dry during the earlier prehistoric period, as well as the interface between wet and dry land would be appropriate. This is therefore likely to cover the whole of the northern area. Based upon the results of previous work in the existing quarry, the results of watching briefs and assessment of topography, it is considered that on the whole the archaeological potential of the northern extension is moderate, and the southern extension moderate-to-low. Archaeology will probably be localised and it is not considered that extensive random trenching would be efficient at identifying the archaeological resource, although this viewpoint may change after the results of the geophysical survey.

Fieldwalking

Fieldwalking within the existing quarry was extremely unproductive, despite lying in zones of greater archaeological potential than the proposed extensions based on cropmark evidence. It would be appropriate however to carry out fieldwalking of the northern extension as this has the potential to identify prehistoric sites. Alluviation of the southern area as a result of flooding would reduce its inaccessibility to early-prehistoric occupation, would suggest that fieldwalking of the southern area will not be informative.

Environmental Impact Assessment

The results of the evaluation will be discussed together with the desk-based assessment and historical assessment to identify zones of archaeological potential within the proposed extensions. Mitigation strategies will be designed that may include preservation *in situ* or by recording.

The results of the survey of the proposed southern extension upon Norton Conyers Hall and its River will be discussed with the Garden. To be assessed, and the results will influence the working and recording strategy.

Timeline

It is proposed to carry out the field-based evaluation in a staged manner starting with geophysics as soon as the crops have been harvested at the beginning of August. The results will be discussed with NCC and a strategy for trenching agreed. After ploughing, fieldwalking will take place on the northern extension after a period of weathering. Further trenching will be required to verify the results of the fieldwalking. Written Schemes of Investigation will be submitted to NCC for approval and copied to Andy Hammon, Fieldwalking Officer, for his input.

Conclusions

The proposed northern extension retains evidence of the northern bank of a former course of the River. Land above 36m AOD (+36m AOD) would have been a gravel terrace in the early prehistoric period, probably prone to occasional flooding, holds archaeological potential which may be recovered. From the early-medieval period onwards the area was probably a meadow.

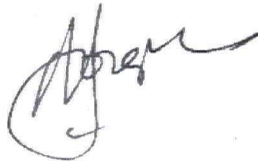
The proposed southern extension would have been in the water or regularly flooded during the early prehistoric period, and would continue to have been marginal land until the post-

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medieval period. The river has shifted position several times and this will have a direct effect on the preservation of archaeology. Cropmarks identified by the NMP may be of later prehistoric, but it is tempting to suggest that they may be related to the site of a mill that originally lay on the eastern bank of the Ure, and which was possibly abandoned when the river shifted course isolating it from Norton Conyers.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,



Andrew Josephs
Director

Attachment: Figures, Historical Assessment.