

THE BRIGANTIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE



ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT of LAND at CLAPHAM LODGE, LEEMING, NORTH YORKSHIRE

SE 2997 8856

**A report to Prism Planning Ltd and
JFS Associates**



28th November 2012

THE BRIGANTIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE

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OASIS reference: *thebriga1-138239*

B.A.P reference: 476

Percival Turnbull

28th November 2012

CONTENTS

Epitome	page 1	
Introduction	page 2	paras 1-4
The Site	page 2	paras 5-6
Historical Background	pages 2-3	paras 7-12
Leeming Lane	pages 3-4	paras 13-16
Clapham Lodge	pages 4-5	paras 17-19
Archaeological Background	pages 5-6	paras 20-25
Cartographic Evidence	page 6	paras 26-29
Geophysical Survey	page 6	para 30
Discussion	pages 6-7	paras 31-35
Bibliography	pages 8-9	
List of Figures	page 9	
Figures 1-6	follow page 9	
Geophysical Survey Report	Appendix	

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EPITOME

On instructions from Prism Planning Ltd, on behalf of JFS Associates, this desk-based archaeological assessment has been prepared for a piece of land adjacent to Clapham Lodge, between Leeming Bar and Londonderry, Hambleton District, North Yorkshire. This was required in support of a planning application for development of the site as an organic digester plant. The proposed development site comprises *circa* 1.6 hectares immediately north of Clapham Lodge farmhouse.

No site or find-spot of possible archaeological interest has been identified within the boundaries of the proposed development site. As part of the present assessment, a geophysical (fluxgate gradiometer) survey of the site was conducted by Archaeological Services, Durham University. Conclusions were archaeologically negative.

There is persuasive evidence for the presence of Iron Age or Romano-British settlement in the area west of Leeming Lane in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site. While there remains some possibility that similar remains lie within the Clapham Lodge site, it appears that they are in fact restricted to the western side of the road, possibly because it was already in existence during the occupation represented by the pits and ditches, and formed a boundary to the settlement or economic activity which they represent.

It is recommended that any impact the proposed development might have on archaeological remains, presently unknown, might suitably be mitigated by the archaeological monitoring (by means of a 'watching brief') of ground works; this should be carried out in response to a planning condition and according to a specification agreed with North Yorkshire County Council.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT of
LAND at CLAPHAM LODGE,
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INTRODUCTION

1. On instructions from Prism Planning Ltd, on behalf of JFS Associates, this desk-based archaeological assessment has been prepared for a piece of land adjacent to Clapham Lodge, between Leeming Bar and Londonderry, Hambleton District, North Yorkshire. This was required in support of a planning application for development of the site as an organic digester plant.
2. Unless otherwise stated, all work in this case has been carried out by Percival Turnbull, of this Practice, in accordance with our Standard Procedures and with appropriate guidelines promulgated by the Institute for Archaeologists.
3. As part of the project, a geomagnetic survey of the site was carried out: the results are presented in full in the Appendix to this report.
4. This project has been allocated the OASIS reference *thebriga1-138239*.

THE SITE

5. The proposed development site (Figs 1-3) comprises *circa* 1.6 hectares immediately north of Clapham Lodge farmhouse. The site is currently under grass; boundaries are rather thin hedges which appear to be originally of 19th century date. There are signs that the site has been ploughed in the past, and aerial images suggest some degree of disturbance or truncation (Fig. X). To the north, east and south the site is bordered by portions of RAF Leeming airfield, while the homestead of Clapham Lodge and various outbuildings lie adjacent to the south-west. The western edge of the site is bounded by Leeming Lane, a long-established road.
6. The site lies at *circa* 36 m.a.O.D., sloping slightly down to the west. The substrate drift geology is of glacial till with patches of sand and gravel (BGS, n.d.).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

7. Specific historical documentation for the area around the proposed development site is sparse, and place-names are a useful indicator of the general pattern of development (Smith, 1928). The name Leeming does not occur until 1154; it seems to derive from a British river name. Exelby, Burneston and Theakston are mentioned in the Domesday survey, forming part of the great estate of Alan, Count of Brittany though held by his vassal Robert de Musters. *Tempore Regis Edwardi* these lands had belonged to Merlesvein, which seems to be a Scandinavian name, though Burneston (*Bryning's Farm*) and Theakston (*?Thaka's farm*) are of Anglo-Saxon form. It is probable that Leeming was counted as part of Exelby for the

purposes of the Domesday surveyors; as Page (1914) points out, *the history of Exelby and that of Leeming are very closely interwoven.*

8. Mediaeval Leeming was a manor in the parish of Burneston: its history is very closely connected with that of Exelby, the two manors being constantly bracketed together by early sources (see W. Page [ed.], 1914, vol. I, 356-363 for details of the manorial history and succession). An anonymous 19th century source cited by the GENUKI website describes Leeming as “*a hamlet in the parish of Burneston, and the township of Gatenby* and goes on to say that “*there is no mention of Leeming Bar in the 1820s, and it appears to have been built up around the railway station*”. Leeming Bar may however be the *Lytel Leming* mentioned in the 15th century (Flower, 1947).

9. There is evidence of the foundation, by John Heselton in 1332, of a chantry in the (already extant) chapel of St John the Baptist at Leeming; by being used as a chapel of ease it escaped destruction in 1548. The location of this is a matter of doubt: the reference in the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (MNY 23402) implies that it is the same site as the present, 19th century church, though there is no evidence there of fabric earlier than the Victorian.

10. Londonderry is described by Page in 1914 as *a hamlet... consisting of an inn, a mission hall and a few houses.* It appears to be a post-mediaeval creation.

11. By the 19th century the area was part of the estate of the Russells of Newton House; this was finally broken up and sold piecemeal in 1919.

12. The airfield of RAF Leeming, which now so dominates the local landscape, seems to have begun shortly before the Second World War as a flying club, which was taken over by the Air Ministry in 1938 (Otter, 1998). In 1940 the site was laid out as a base for bombers; after the War it was used as a training base, being rebuilt for that purpose in 1956, and it has remained in that use to the present day.

LEEMING LANE

13. The most significant feature of archaeological or historical significance in the vicinity of the proposed development site is without doubt Leeming Lane, which constitutes a length of the Roman road, the Dere Street, which has not been destroyed or overlain by the carriageway of the modern A1(M). A recent overview of the Yorkshire region (Manby *et al.*, 2003) has suggested a possible pre-Roman origin for the road. The classic work on Roman roads in Britain describes the stretch between Boroughbridge and Catterick thus (Margery, 1955, Road 8b):

“The main northern road was continued upon the same north-westward alignment right through the Roman town of 'Isurium' at Aldborough, and on by what is practically the same line all the way to Catterick. For the first 2 miles past Kirby Hill the course is derelict through the fields, partly marked by a parish boundary, and little trace can be seen, but then the Great North Road takes up the line until close to Catterick. Parish boundaries follow it continuously for 9 miles. The road is still remarkably straight for very long distances and is often well raised, by 2-3 feet or more in places, but the road has now been so altered and modernized, in part with dual carriageways, that there is little of its original form to be noted, save only the alignment. Street House at Burneston takes its name from the road.

At Leeming Bar the road crosses the Bedale Beck and makes a reversed curve in doing so which appears to be on the original course, perhaps to keep upon firmer ground. The alignment beyond the crossing is almost but not exactly a continuation of the previous line. Half a mile short of Catterick village (which is a mile south of the Bridge) the present road bears away eastward, but the Roman road is clearly visible as a large agger going straight on through the farmstead of Bainesse to the west side of Catterick village, where the Manor House stands on it. The road has been shown very clearly by air photographs, to go straight on past the west side of the racecourse to the River Swale, where the new northward alignment begins, though this cannot be seen on the ground, and it passed through the settlement of 'Cataractonium' just before the river was reached."

14. The Roman road has of course served as a major route up to recent times and the reorganization of the Great North Road route; its status in the 19th century has been described (Baines, 1823): ... *Leeming Lane, which exhibits a fine specimen of the improvements made in public roads in modern times. This road is under the management of Mr. M'Adam, whose simple but efficient system consists principally in so constructing the road as to make all parts of it equally fit for carriages, and in breaking the materials small which are used in the repairs. This road was the Herman-street of the Romans, which extended northward as far Inverness.*

15. Clapham Lodge lies some 10 kilometres south of the extensive and complex Roman (and early post-Roman) centre of Catterick. The archaeology of the Catterick area has been exhaustively and ably chronicled by Wilson (2002); it is almost certainly too distant to be of direct relevance to the site under consideration. To the south of Clapham Lodge lies another focus of Roman activity, the fort and civil settlement at Healam Bridge; again, this is probably too distant (7-8 kilometres) for Clapham Lodge to be considered within its direct orbit of influence. Rather, the proposed development site may be seen as lying midway between the two Roman centres and, apart from the possible role of the road itself as a focus of settlement or other activity, there is little reason to expect Roman evidence there.

16. Investigations in connection with the improvement of the road (Highways Agency, 2010) have provided information about its construction: *The surface of the Roman road was traced for approximately 180 metres and measured a minimum of 5.5 metres wide. The road surface comprised a layer of rounded stones and gravel...and this was laid upon a cambered foundation of imported sand, apparently in order to assist drainage. Two heavily abraded fragments of Romano-British pottery and a number of iron nails were recovered from the road make-up. No evidence of side ditches or of any later burials was encountered.*

CLAPHAM LODGE

17. Clapham Lodge farmhouse is a Grade II Listed Building: the official Listing description is as follows:

*EXELBY, LEEMING LEEMING LANE
SE 28 NE AND NEWTON
(east side)
4/76 Clapham Lodge
- II*

Farmhouse. Late C18. Brick, cement-rendered, graduated stone slate roof. 2 storeys, 4 x 2 bays. Glazed door with overlight between bays 1 and 2. All windows are sashes with glazing

bars and stone cills. Roof hipped with 3 ridge stacks. Left return: to left, 2 blind windows with stone cills. To right, a full-height canted bay window with central sash with glazing bars and 8-pane sashes to sides on each floor.

18. The area to the north of the house was formerly a yard surrounded by farm buildings—byres, stables, cart-sheds, barn—contemporary with the house and built in the same style. The house derives its name from the family which had it built: the Burneston parish registers record the burial on 20th January 1820 of *Anne Daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth Clapham of Clapham Lodge*.

19. Other buildings adjacent to the site are modern agricultural structures of no historical interest. There is a stone post, perhaps a boundary marker, in the hedgerow between the site and the airfield.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

20. The area to the west of the proposed development site has been the subject in recent years of intensive archaeological investigation, in connection with the improvement of the A1 trunk road between Dishforth and Barton: this work, carried out by a number of archaeological organizations, largely post-dates a previous assessment of Clapham Lodge (RPS Group, 2006) which had identified no field work within the close vicinity of the proposed development site.

21. A group of archaeological features was discovered during fieldwork by Northern Archaeological Associates in 2006. They comprised (see Fig. 4):

L4 A mediaeval gully, probably a field boundary, dating from the 13th-14th centuries.

L5 Rigg-and-furrow cultivation remains, and a small ditch apparently associated with them.

L6 A possible enclosure system, initially recorded by geophysical survey. A buried soil, 20 cms thick, was overlain by 30-40 cms of topsoil and was cut by two ditches, one with evidence of a recut, both containing Iron Age pottery.

22. Further fieldwork by NAA (Northern Archaeological Associates, 2012) has revealed a series of five pits containing charred hazelnuts. Ditches, pits and stakeholes were identified but not dated, apart from an ‘elongated pit’ which contained a sherd of hand-made pottery of possible Iron Age or Romano-British date: see Fig. 4, Field 99. In the adjacent field 101 (directly across Leeming Lane and to the south-west of Clapham Lodge) were discovered trackway ditches associated with Iron Age or Romano-British pottery, apparently continuous with those already discovered (para 20, L6).

23. An evaluation of aerial photographic evidence (Deegan, 2004) has identified rigg-and-furrow cultivation over most of the area to the west of Leeming Lane in the area of Clapham Lodge; most of this seems to have been destroyed since the photographs were taken. Similarly, a large area of rigg-and-furrow initially identified west of Londonderry (Barton, Howe *et al.*, 1995) was subsequently reduced to small surviving patches at SE 3030 8750, SE 3020 8755 and SE 3020 8760. There is no evidence for rigg-and-furrow within the proposed development site.

24. Monitoring of test-pits along the line of the new carriageway by Vyner (Highways Agency, 2005) revealed nothing of significance in the area west of Clapham Lodge.

25. Fieldwork north of Leeming Bar (Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, 1995) has revealed an important Early Mesolithic settlement site, producing some 3,000 flints from an area of 50 m²; this is a typical 'knapping' site, with potential for hearths and structures. It is, however, well over a kilometre north of Clapham Lodge, at SE 276 917, and of little direct relevance to the proposed development.

CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

26. The earliest useful map of the area is the *Plan of Lands at Exelby, Leeming, Newton, Londonderry and Theakestone, 1828, made by John Humphries of Ripon*, dated 1828. Unfortunately the original copy of this estate map, held by North Yorkshire County Records Office (ref. ZDL 22), has a dark wash painted over the area which includes Clapham Lodge; this makes it impossible to reproduce in this report. Clapham Lodge is shown on the map, as part of the Newton House estate, but details are impossible to discern.

27. The Tithe map of 1838 (too large to be reproduced here) shows the Clapham Lodge site as occupied by John Plews, and described as *house garden and orchard*, south of the farmyard which is characterised as *barn, outbuildings, field yard and stackyard*.

28. The first edition of the 25" Ordnance Survey (Fig. 5) is dated 1892. It shows Clapham Lodge, approached from the south by a tree-lined entrance avenue which must have had a certain *grandeur*; the area of the proposed development is shown as two fields, with two wells against the northern boundaries. The two wells are no longer marked.

29. The 1913 edition of the Ordnance Survey (Fig. 6) shows the situation much the same, apart from a long building aligned north-south, to the north of the main building complex: this would impinge upon the proposed development site. There is no significant change from this date until the edition of 1956, which shows for the first time the airfield to the east.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

30. As part of the present assessment, a geophysical (fluxgate gradiometer) survey of the site was conducted by Archaeological Services, Durham University. Conclusions were archaeologically negative: *No features of likely archaeological significance have been identified in the survey. Traces of a former plough regime were identified in Area 1...A modern service was detected in Area 1...A possible spread of rubble or other near-surface debris was identified in Area 2.* The full report has been added to this assessment as an Appendix.

DISCUSSION

31. No site or find-spot of possible archaeological interest has been identified within the boundaries of the proposed development site. The points to be considered are:

- i. The presence of the Roman road along the westernmost boundary of the site

- ii. The evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British activity to the west of the site (*vide* paras 21 and 22, *supra*).
- iii. The slight evidence for mediaeval activity west of the site.

32. There is some possibility that deposits associated with the Roman road might be affected by the proposed development, on the very western margin of the site; any such deposits are most likely to be evidence for side ditches. It has however been established elsewhere during the recent road improvement scheme that evidence for side ditches was absent, so this possibility does not seem particularly likely (*vide* para 16 *supra*). So far from any known Roman settlement, there is no particular reason to anticipate the presence of roadside burials.

33. Given the site's somewhat peripheral situation relative to the local mediaeval settlement pattern, and given the evidence for the previous existence of large areas of rigg-and-furrow, it is overwhelmingly probable that the area was agricultural land during the mediaeval and 'early modern' periods, and unlikely that mediaeval features other than minor boundary features will exist in the area.

34. There is persuasive evidence for the presence of Iron Age or Romano-British settlement in the area west of Leeming Lane in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site. It is interesting, therefore, that the geophysical survey shows no trace of any such features within the site; given that the known evidence was initially discovered by geophysical survey, one might expect the same technique to reveal the same type of evidence in the area east of the Roman road. While there remains some possibility that similar remains lie within the Clapham Lodge site, it appears that they are in fact restricted to the western side of the road, possibly because it was already in existence during the occupation represented by the pits and ditches, and formed a boundary to the settlement or economic activity which they represent.

35. It is therefore recommended that any impact the proposed development might have on archaeological remains, presently unknown, might suitably be mitigated by the archaeological monitoring (by means of a 'watching brief') of ground works; this should be carried out in response to a planning condition and according to a specification agreed with North Yorkshire County Council.

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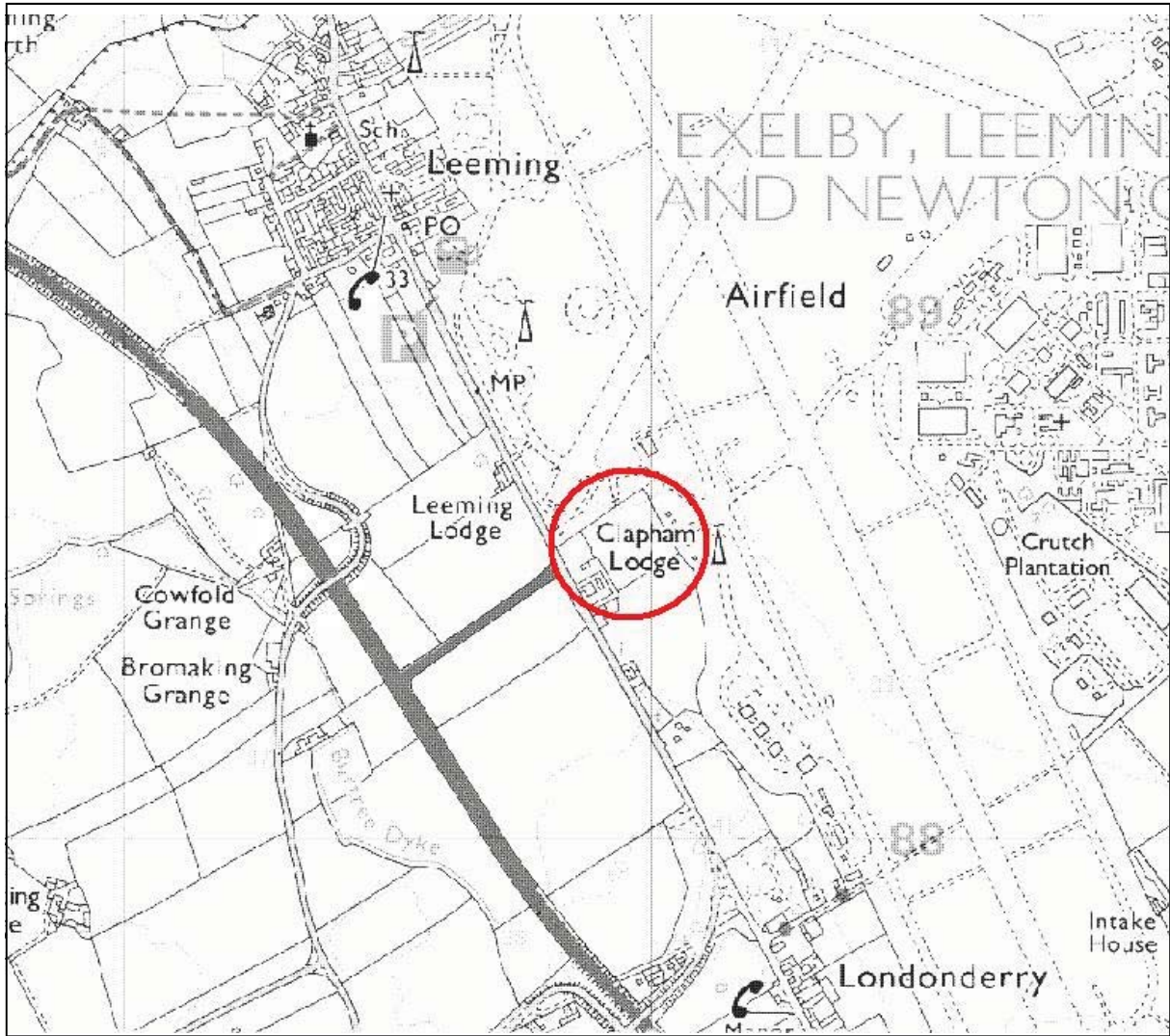
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LIST of FIGURES

- Fig. 1 Site location
- Fig. 2 Site location (detail)
- Fig. 3 Aerial view (Google Earth)
- Fig. 4 Location of sites discovered by NAA
- Fig. 5 Ordnance Survey, 1892
- Fig. 6 Ordnance Survey, 1913.



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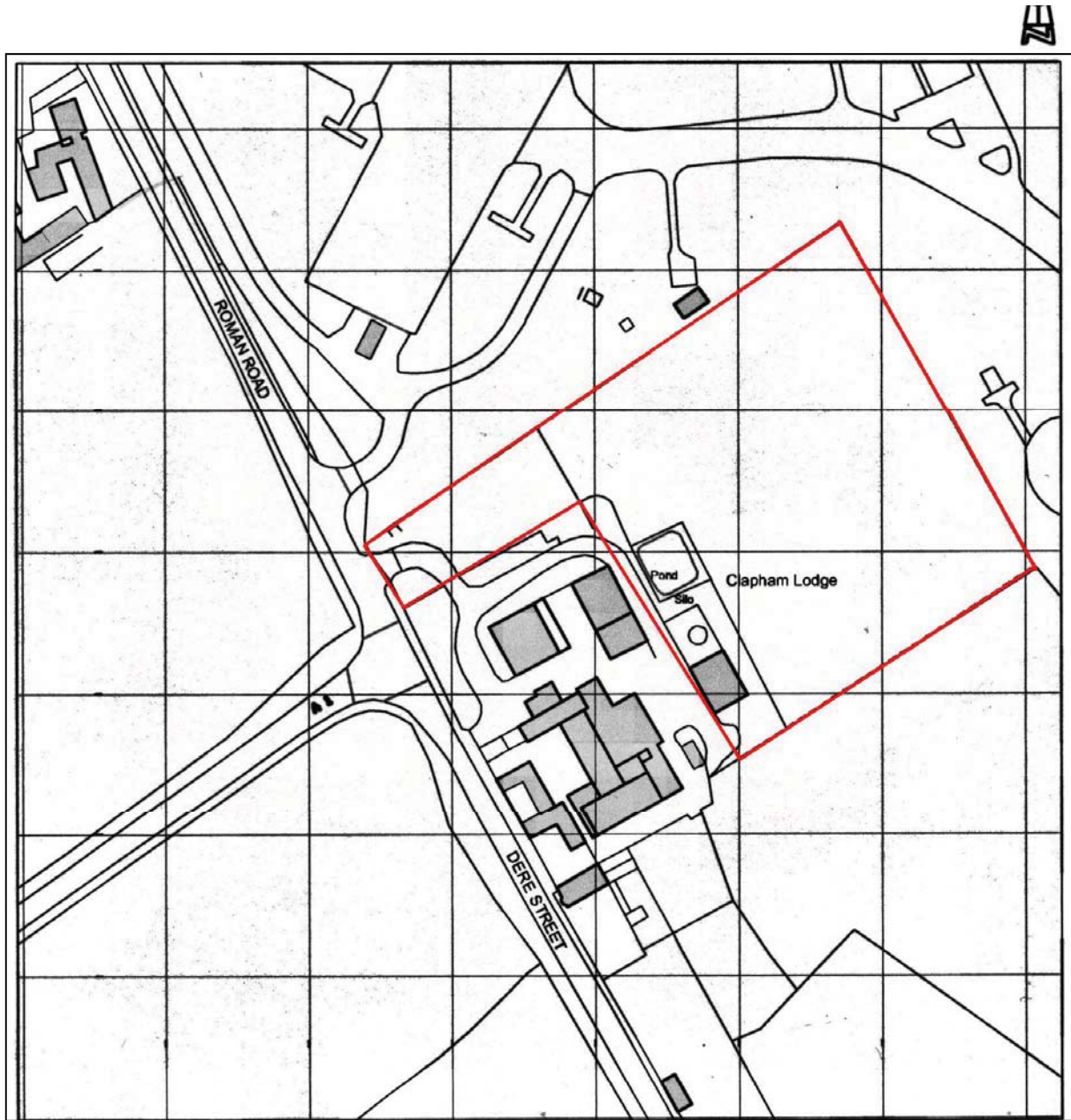
Clapham Lodge.

Fig. 1

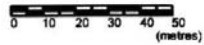
Site location.



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Clapham Lodge.

Fig. 2

Site location (detail).



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Image: Google Earth

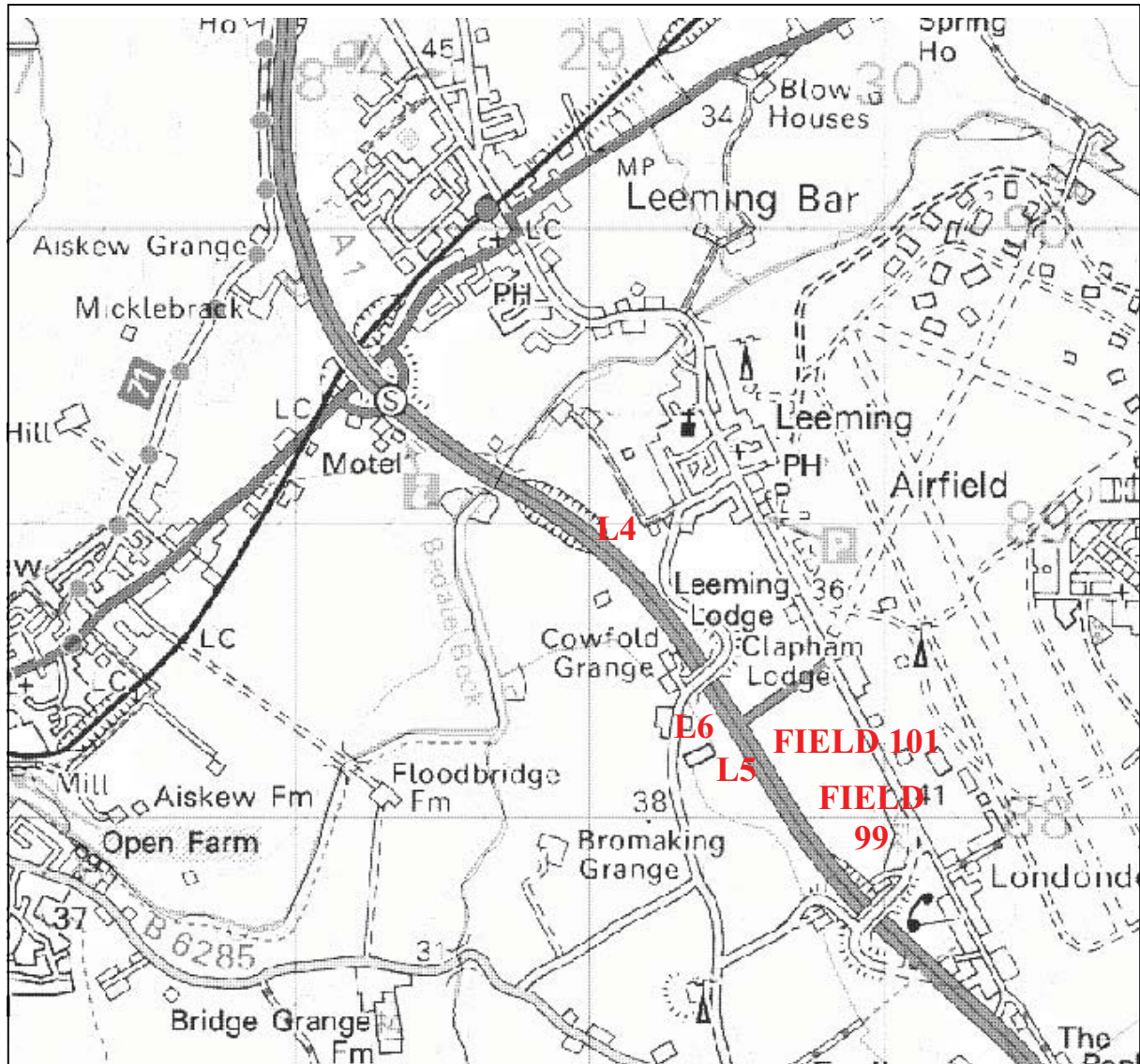
Clapham Lodge.

Fig. 3

Aerial view



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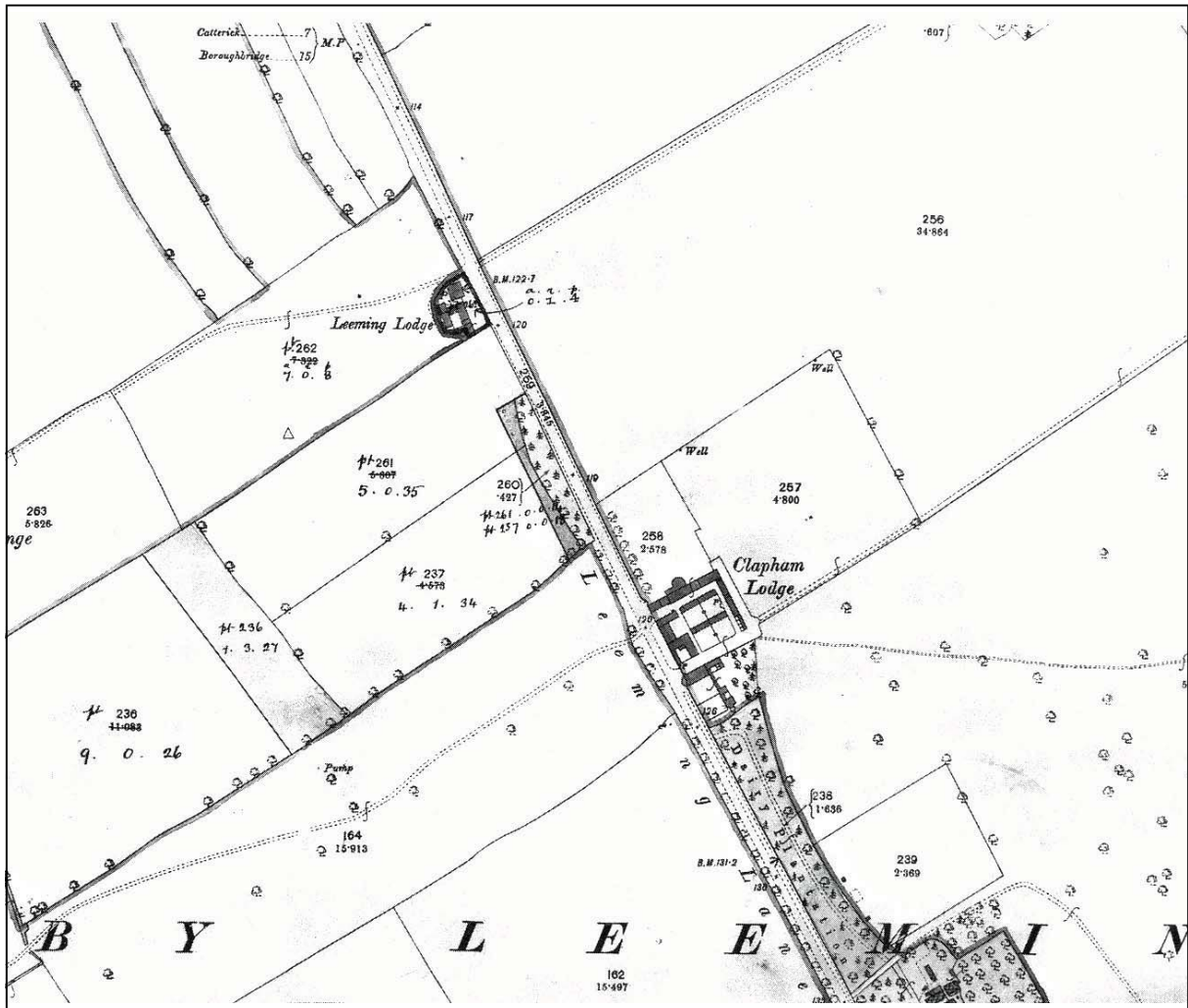
Clapham Lodge.

Fig. 4

Location of sites discovered by NAA



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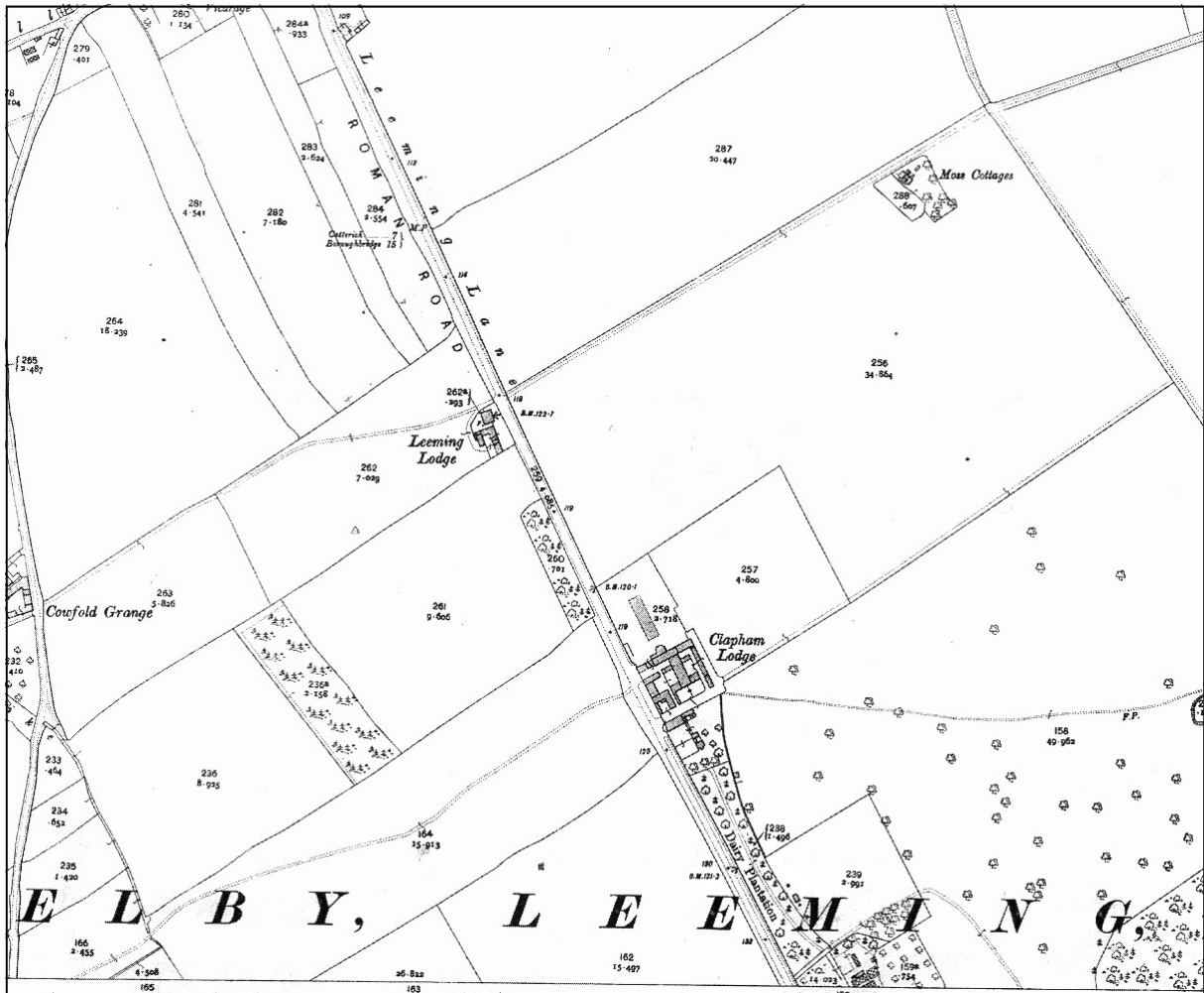
Clapham Lodge.

Fig. 5

Ordnance Survey, 1892.



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Clapham Lodge.

Fig. 6

Ordnance Survey, 1913.



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APPENDIX

Geophysical survey report

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
The Brigantia Archaeological Practice
for
JFS and Associates

Clapham Lodge
Leeming
North Yorkshire

geophysical survey

report 3024
November 2012

Contents

1.	Summary	1
2.	Project background	2
3.	Historical and archaeological background	2
4.	Landuse, topography and geology	3
5.	Geophysical survey	3
6.	Conclusions	5
7.	Sources	5

Figures

Figure 1:	Site location
Figure 2:	Geophysical survey
Figure 3:	Geophysical interpretation
Figure 4:	Archaeological interpretation
Figure 5:	Trace plots of geomagnetic data

1. Summary

The project

- 1.1 This report presents the results of geophysical surveys conducted in advance of proposed development at Clapham Lodge, Leeming, North Yorkshire. The works comprised the geomagnetic survey of approximately 1.1ha of pasture.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by The Brigantia Archaeological Practice for JFS and Associates and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

Results

- 1.3 No features of likely archaeological significance have been identified in the survey.
- 1.4 Traces of a former plough regime were identified in Area 1.
- 1.5 A modern service was detected in Area 1.
- 1.6 A possible spread of rubble or other near-surface debris was identified in Area 2.

2. Project background

Location (Figure 1)

- 2.1 The survey area was located at Clapham Lodge, Leeming, in Exelby Leeming and Newton parish, Hambleton district, North Yorkshire (NGR centre: SE 29970 88570). Two surveys totalling approximately 1.1ha were conducted in two land parcels. To the north and east was Leeming airfield, to the west the Roman Road of Dere Street and to the south farmland.

Development proposal

- 2.2 The development proposal is for an anaerobic digester site.

Objective

- 2.3 The principal aim of the surveys was to assess the nature and extent of any sub-surface features of potential archaeological significance within the proposed development, so that an informed decision may be made regarding the nature and scope of any further scheme of archaeological works that may be required in relation to the development.

Methods statement

- 2.4 The surveys have been undertaken in accordance with instructions from the client and in line with national standards and guidance (see para. 5.1 below).

Dates

- 2.5 Fieldwork was undertaken on the 19th October 2012. This report was prepared for 14th November 2012.

Personnel

- 2.6 Fieldwork was conducted by Nathan Thomas and Richie Villis (Supervisor). The geophysical data were processed by Duncan Hale. This report was prepared by Natalie Swann, with illustrations by David Graham, and edited by Duncan Hale, the Project Manager.

Archive/OASIS

- 2.7 The site code is **LBC12**, for **Leeming Bar Clapham Lodge 2012**. The survey archive will be supplied on CD to the client for deposition with the project archive in due course. Archaeological Services Durham University is registered with the **Online Access** to the **Index of archaeological investigationS** project (**OASIS**). The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-137359**.

3. Historical and archaeological background

- 3.1 The proposed development area lies within an area of potential archaeological significance. The course of Dere Street Roman Road runs to the west of the site on the line of the old A1 road.

- 3.2 Previous geophysical surveys undertaken around Leeming Bar for the A1 Dishforth to Barton Improvement detected widespread evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation and former field systems (Archaeological Services 2005 & 2006).

4. Landuse, topography and geology

- 4.1 At the time of survey the proposed development area comprised two fields of pasture surrounded by metal security fencing for the airfield.
- 4.2 The area was predominantly level with a mean elevation of approximately 33m OD.
- 4.3 The underlying solid geology of the area comprises Permian and Triassic strata of the Sherwood Sandstone Group, which are overlain by Devensian till deposits.

5. Geophysical survey

Standards

- 5.1 The surveys and reporting were conducted in accordance with English Heritage guidelines, *Geophysical survey in archaeological field evaluation* (David, Linford & Linford 2008); the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for archaeological geophysical survey* (2011); the IfA Technical Paper No.6, *The use of geophysical techniques in archaeological evaluations* (Gaffney, Gater & Ovenden 2002); and the Archaeology Data Service *Guide to Good Practice: Geophysical Data in Archaeology* (Schmidt & Ernenwein 2011).

Technique selection

- 5.2 Geophysical survey enables the relatively rapid and non-invasive identification of sub-surface features of potential archaeological significance and can involve a suite of complementary techniques such as magnetometry, earth electrical resistance, ground-penetrating radar, electromagnetic survey and topsoil magnetic susceptibility survey. Some techniques are more suitable than others in particular situations, depending on site-specific factors including the nature of likely targets; depth of likely targets; ground conditions; proximity of buildings, fences or services and the local geology and drift.
- 5.3 In this instance, based on previous work in the area, it was considered likely that cut features such as ditches and pits might be present on the site, and that other types of feature such as trackways, wall foundations and fired structures (for example kilns and hearths) might also be present.
- 5.4 Given the anticipated shallowness of targets and the non-igneous geological environment of the study area a geomagnetic technique, fluxgate gradiometry, was considered appropriate for detecting the types of feature mentioned above. This technique involves the use of hand-held magnetometers to detect and record anomalies in the vertical component of the Earth's magnetic field caused by variations in soil magnetic susceptibility or permanent magnetisation; such anomalies can reflect archaeological features.

Field methods

- 5.5 A 30m grid was established across each survey area and related to known, mapped Ordnance Survey (OS) points and the National Grid using a Leica GS15 global navigation satellite system (GNSS) with real-time kinematic (RTK) corrections typically providing 10mm accuracy.
- 5.6 Measurements of vertical geomagnetic field gradient were determined using Bartington Grad601-2 dual fluxgate gradiometers. A zig-zag traverse scheme was

employed and data were logged in 30m grid units. The instrument sensitivity was nominally 0.03nT, the sample interval was 0.25m and the traverse interval was 1m, thus providing 3,600 sample measurements per 30m grid unit.

- 5.7 Data were downloaded on site into a laptop computer for initial processing and storage and subsequently transferred to a desktop computer for processing, interpretation and archiving.

Data processing

- 5.8 Geoplot v.3 software was used to process the geophysical data and to produce both continuous tone greyscale images and trace plots of the raw (minimally processed) data. The greyscale images and interpretations are presented in Figures 2-4; the trace plots are provided in Figure 5. In the greyscale images, positive magnetic anomalies are displayed as dark grey and negative magnetic anomalies as light grey. A palette bar relates the greyscale intensities to anomaly values in nanoTesla.

- 5.9 The following basic processing functions have been applied to each dataset:

<i>clip</i>	clips data to specified maximum or minimum values; to eliminate large noise spikes; also generally makes statistical calculations more realistic
<i>zero mean traverse</i>	sets the background mean of each traverse within a grid to zero; for removing striping effects in the traverse direction and removing grid edge discontinuities
<i>interpolate</i>	increases the number of data points in a survey to match sample and traverse intervals; in this instance the data have been interpolated to 0.25m x 0.25m intervals

Interpretation: anomaly types

- 5.10 A colour-coded geophysical interpretation plan is provided. Two types of geomagnetic anomaly have been distinguished in the data:

<i>positive magnetic</i>	regions of anomalously high or positive magnetic field gradient, which may be associated with high magnetic susceptibility soil-filled structures such as pits and ditches
<i>dipolar magnetic</i>	paired positive-negative magnetic anomalies, which typically reflect ferrous or fired materials (including fences and service pipes) and/or fired structures such as kilns or hearths

Interpretation: features

- 5.11 A colour-coded archaeological interpretation plan is provided.

Area 1

- 5.12 A series of weak parallel positive magnetic anomalies was detected aligned approximately north-west/south-east. These anomalies almost certainly reflect a former plough regime.

- 5.13 A chain of dipolar magnetic anomalies was detected aligned approximately north-south, which almost certainly reflects a ferrous pipe.
- 5.14 The intense dipolar magnetic anomalies detected along the southern edge of the survey area reflect the adjacent security fence along the field boundary.
- 5.15 The only other anomalies detected here are small, discrete dipolar magnetic anomalies. These almost certainly reflect near-surface ferrous/fired items, such as horseshoes and brick fragments.

Area 2

- 5.16 Intense dipolar magnetic anomalies were detected across this area reflecting near-surface ferrous and/or fired debris, and possibly indicating a spread of rubble across this part of the site.

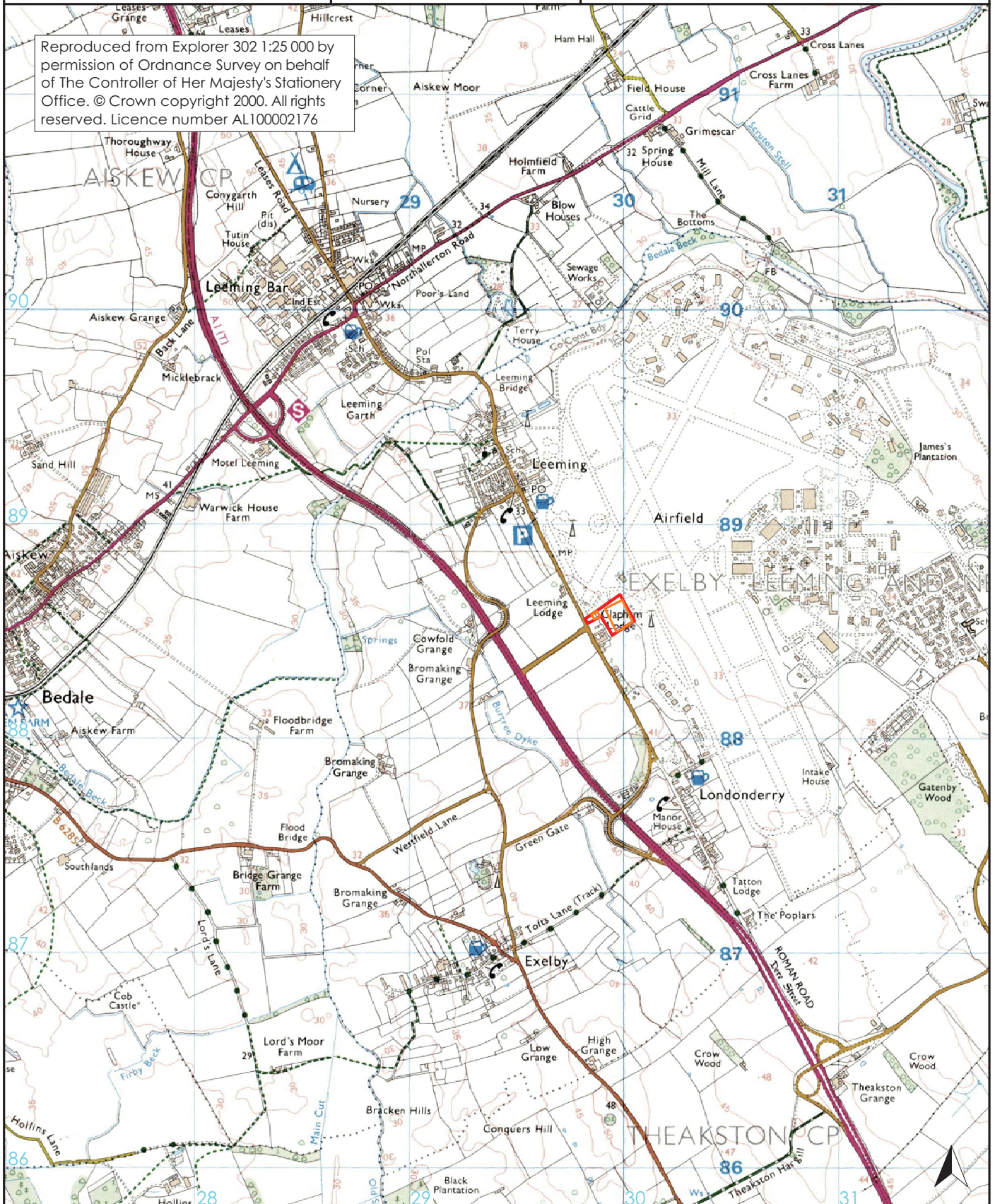
6. Conclusions

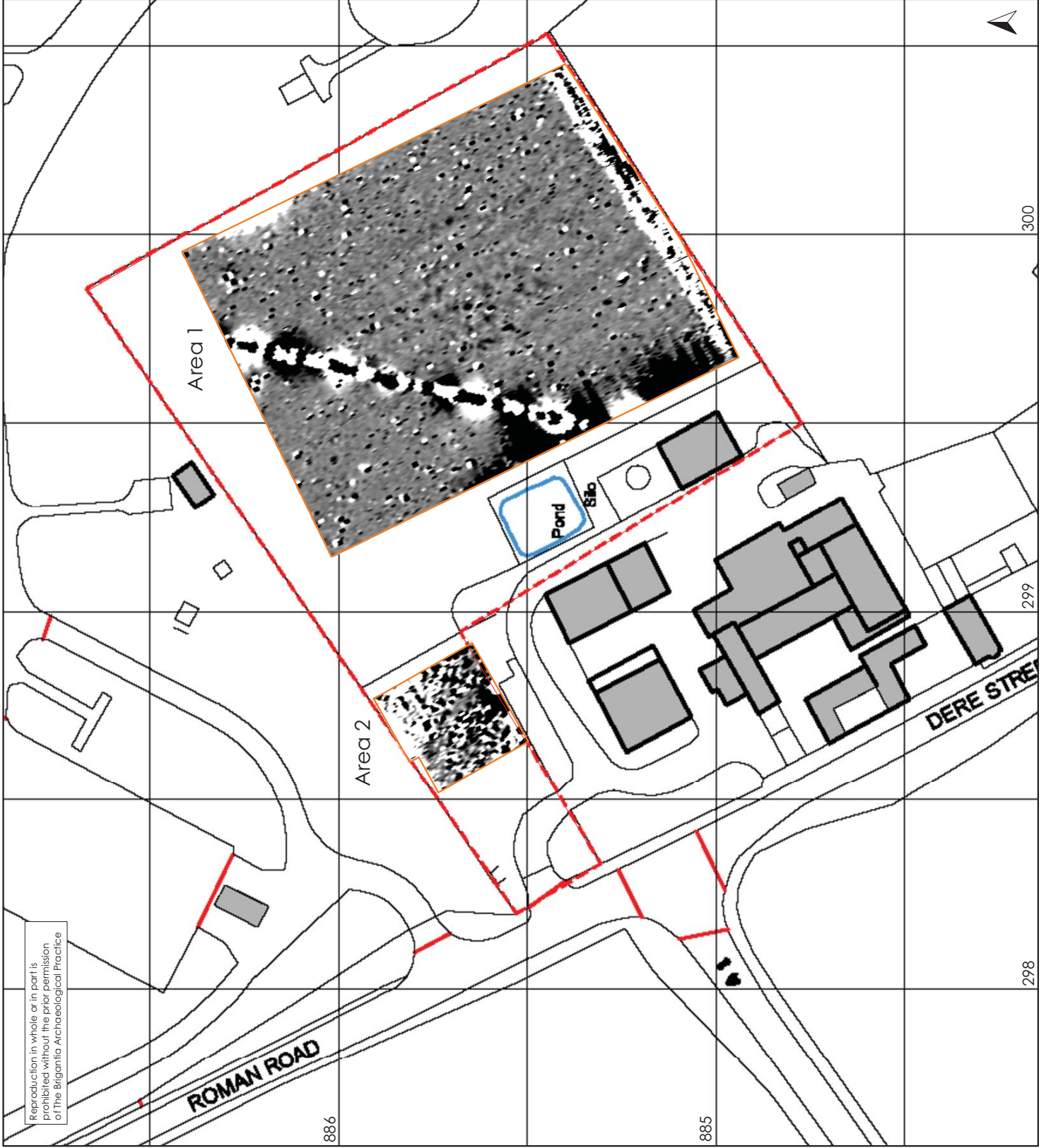
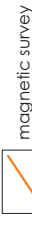
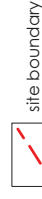
- 6.1 Approximately 1.1ha of geomagnetic survey was undertaken at Clapham Lodge, Leeming, North Yorkshire, prior to proposed development.
- 6.2 No features of likely archaeological significance have been identified in the survey.
- 6.3 Traces of a former plough regime were identified in Area 1.
- 6.4 A modern service was detected in Area 1.
- 6.5 A possible spread of rubble or other near-surface debris was identified in Area 2.

7. Sources

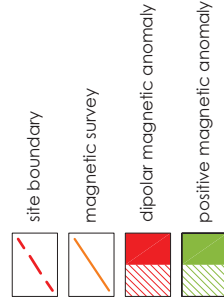
- Archaeological Services 2005 *A1(T) Dishforth to Barton Improvement, North Yorkshire: geophysical surveys Vols I-III*, unpublished report **1121** for AMEC, Archaeological Services Durham University
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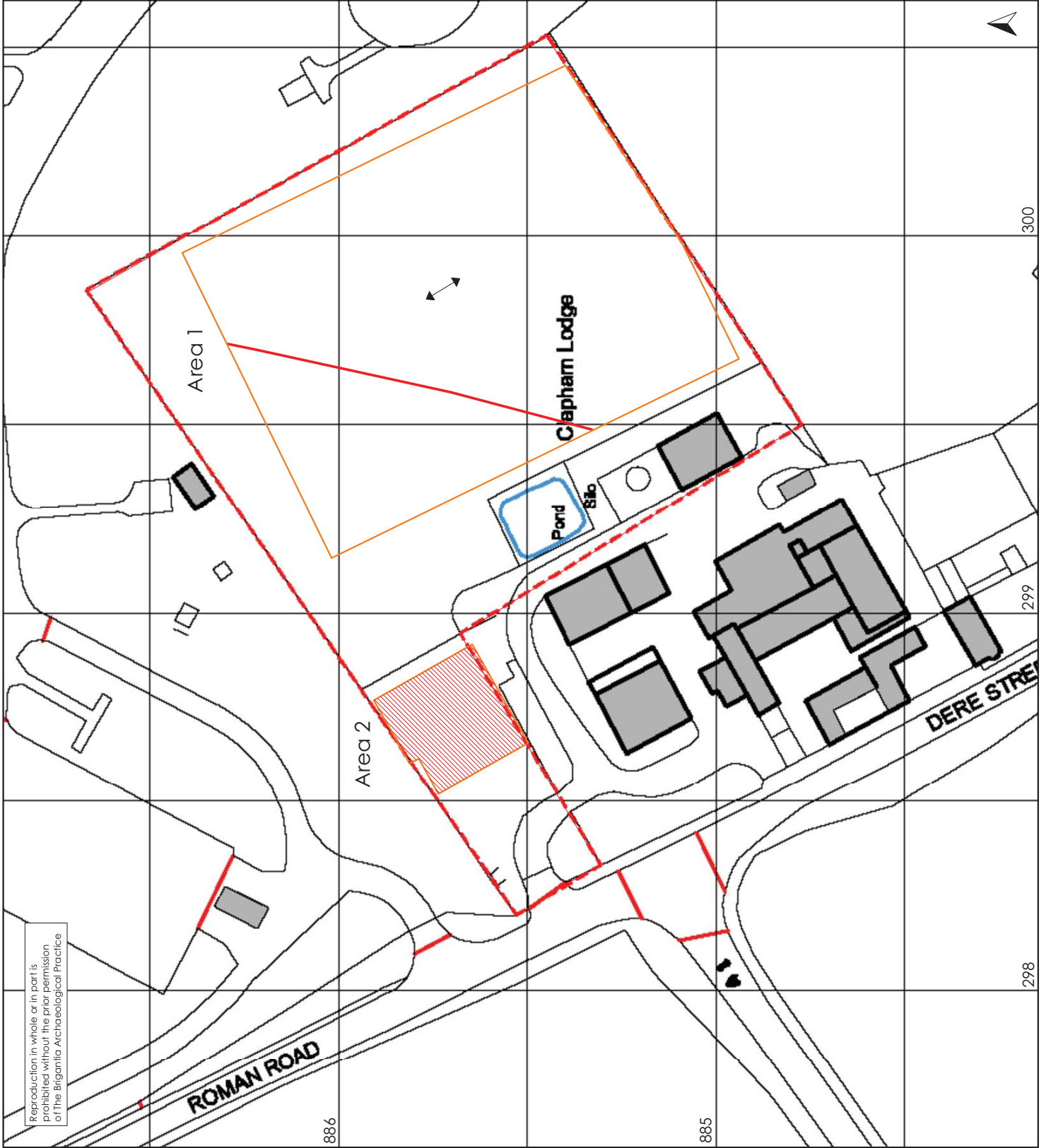
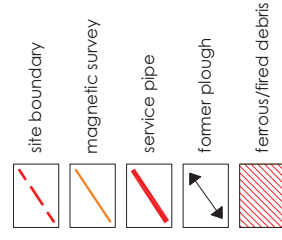




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on behalf of
The Brigantia
Archaeological Practice
for
JFS and Associates

Clapham Lodge
Leeming
North Yorkshire

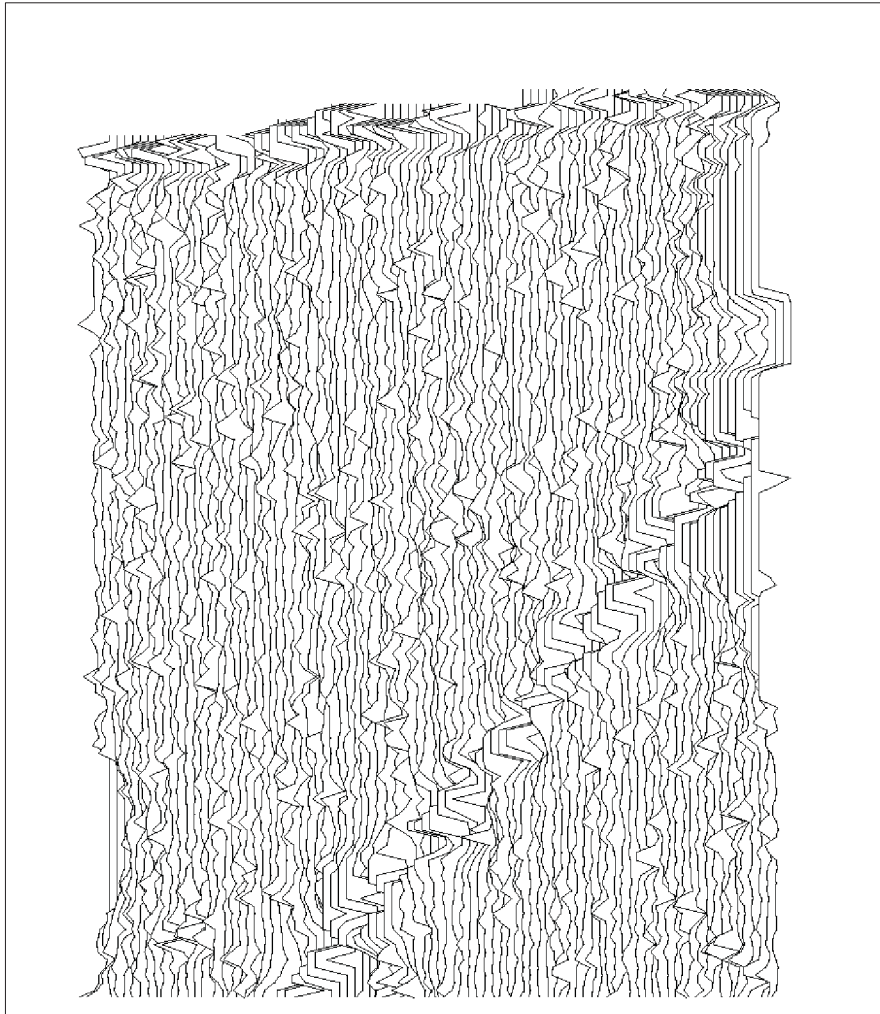
geophysical survey
report 3024

Figure 5: Trace plots of
geomagnetic data

0 50m
scale 1:1000 for A4 plot

Area 1

24.00nT/cm



Area 2

20.00nT/cm

