

VOLUME 2

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- 1: Location of study areas
- 2: Extent of the Ribble Valley Catchment (after The Environment Agency 2006)
- 3: North West Region Joint Character areas (after The Countryside Commission 1998)
- 4: Summary bedrock geology of the Ribble drainage basin and its environs (© BGS)
- 5: Relative sea level changes in north-west England
- 6: Relative sea level (RSL) observations and model predictions for Lancashire
- 7: Victoria Cave, near Settle
- 8: Earlier prehistoric sites referred to in the text
- 9: Palaeoenvironmental sites
- 10: Area of Marles Wood: site of several prehistoric finds
- 11: Later prehistoric sites referred to in the text
- 12: Prehistoric funerary sites referred to in the text
- 13: Ingleborough Hillfort, near the source of the Ribble
- 14: Roman sites referred to in the text
- 15: Aerial photograph of Ribchester
- 16: Ribchester shown on first edition and current Ordnance Survey maps
- 17: Walton-le-Dale shown on first edition and current Ordnance Survey maps
- 18: Ribchester, illustrating the concentration of known Roman monuments
- 19: Aerial photograph of the Broadwood complex enclosed settlement
- 20: Early medieval sites referred to in the text
- 21: Medieval sites referred to in the text
- 22: Aratral (reversed 's') field system at Longton, shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1850
- 23: Whalley, shown on first edition and current Ordnance Survey maps

- 24: Sawley, shown on first edition and current Ordnance Survey maps
- 25: Detail of flax retting ponds at Grindleton, Lancashire
- 26: Post-medieval sites referred to in the text
- 27: Major extraction areas north of Clitheroe, shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey maps
- 28: Workflow diagram showing the main phases of the project
- 29: Map sheets for the Ribble catchment of the solid and drift geology
- 30: Sand and gravel reserves from BGS mapping
- 31: Study areas for both the Entec UK Ltd and Geoplan Ltd, Lancashire County Council sand and gravel surveys
- 32: River terrace data within the BGS sheets for the reach to the east of Preston
- 33: River terrace data for the reach to the east of Preston from the mapping of Chiti (2004)
- 34: Borehole availability and coverage of useful borehole records from the study area and lowland north Lancashire
- 35: Digital elevation datasets for a small esker ridge north west of Clitheroe
- 36: Sediment-landform relationship depicted by DEM data sources at Osbaldeston Hall
- 37: Van Walt percussion coring at Lower House Farm, Lower Ribble
- 38: Exposures of basal fluvial channel and bar-form gravels overlain by a 500 mm thick peat-bed, near Whalley
- 39: Example lithostratigraphic log from terrace T1 of the Lower Calder, near Whalley
- 40: OSL sampling from exposures at Brockholes gravel pit (right); and (left) typical sands targeted for OSL dating that predominantly are reworked permo-triassic bedrock
- 41: Linear-modulated OSL of most of the samples investigated
- 42: Landform and depositional contexts used for radiocarbon dating of geomorphic changes in alluvial and hill-slope units
- 43: Radiocarbon calibrations
- 44: Geological SSSI and geological conservation review sites in the Ribble basin

- 45: Available LiDAR coverage for the Ribble Valley (The Environment Agency 2005)
- 46: Example of LiDAR slope model, showing the area around Waddington village
- 47: Schematic diagram of the CAESAR scanning flow routing algorithm (from Coulthard *et al* 2001)
- 48: Location of gauging stations and subdivision of the Ribble catchment
- 49: River discharge for the Ribble at Samlesbury and the rainfall recorded at Preston and Stainforth (throughout 2004)
- 50: Predicted future precipitation for August rainfall in 2080
- 51: Recorded long-term (1960-90) sub-catchment average monthly rainfall
- 52: Individual HLC polygons displayed by broad type
- 53: Enhanced HLC gazetteer
- 54: Roman road at the eastern approach to Ribchester shown on current Ordnance Survey map (red) compared to linear features shown on LiDAR slope model (green)
- 55: Slope model of Sawley earthworks
- 56: Aerial photograph of ridge and furrow at Rathmel, North Yorkshire
- 57: Variations of slope models showing reclaimed land and palaeochannels west of Preston docks
- 58: Ground-truthing areas
- 59: Previously recorded monuments around Osbaldeston Hall Farm, superimposed over LiDAR slope model of river terraces
- 60: Quaternary climate. Oxygen isotope curve from ODP site 677
- 61: The glaciation of Britain
- 62: Climate during the last 150,000 years
- 63: The Devensian glaciation of north-west England
- 64: Coastal sections at Blackpool from the researches of Binney (1855) and De Rance (1877b)
- 65: Geomorphology of the Ribble catchment and distribution of major locations (© Ordnance Survey)
- 66: Re-analysis of the M55 borehole series presented by Wilson and Evans (1990) and Aitkenhead *et al* (1992)

- 67: Re-analysis of the M55 borehole series presented by Wilson and Evans (1990) and Aitkenhead *et al* (1992)
- 68: Geomorphology of the region to the west of Clitheroe near the confluences of the Ribble, Hodder and Calder
- 69: Geomorphology of the Kirkham moraine complex between Preston and Blackpool
- 70: Ice cover and ice stream flow direction in the Ribble basin during Heinrich event 2, the late Devensian glacial maximum (© Ordnance Survey)
- 71: Ice cover and ice stream flow direction in the Ribble basin during the retreat from Heinrich event 2 limits
- 72: Alternative configuration of ice cover and ice stream flow direction in the Ribble basin during the retreat from Heinrich event 2 limits
- 73: Possible ice cover and ice stream flow direction in the Ribble basin during rapid ice advance to Heinrich event 1 limits (© Ordnance Survey)
- 74: Overview geomorphological map of the Lower Ribble Valley between the M6 motorway and Osbaldeston Hall
- 75: Geomorphological map of the Lower Ribble Valley at Brockholes meander
- 76: Probability distributions of dates from Brockholes
- 77: Radiocarbon-dated subsurface sediment sequence (section C1) in the large palaeo-meander loop on terrace T2 at the Brockholes meander recorded by Chiti (2004)
- 78: Radiocarbon-dated subsurface sediment sequences from scroll-bar palaeochannels on terrace T2 of the Brockholes meander, recorded by Chiti (2004): a) section C4; b) sections C2 and C3
- 79: Geomorphological map of the Lower Ribble Valley at the Lower House meander, showing river terraces, palaeochannels and coring location
- 80: Sediment stratigraphy for boreholes taken at Lower House meander in the Lower Ribble Valley, also showing radiocarbon dates
- 81: Probability distributions of dates from Lower House Farm
- 82: Chronology of Lower House Farm terraces T3 and T4
- 83: Geomorphological map of the Osbaldeston meander in the Lower Ribble Valley, showing river terraces, palaeochannels and core/bank section locations
- 84: Probability distributions of dates from Osbaldeston Hall

- 85: Sediment stratigraphy for boreholes taken at Osbaldeston Hall meander in the Lower Ribble Valley, also showing radiocarbon dates
- 86: Chronology of Osbaldeston Hall terraces T3 and T4
- 87: Chronological summaries for the main dated terrace events in the Lower Ribble Valley
- 88: Geomorphological map of the Lower Calder at Whalley, showing river terraces, palaeochannels and the location of coring sites and bank sections
- 89: LiDAR-derived height range diagram for the Lower Calder
- 90: Example of lateral channel changes on the Lower Calder river terrace T3
- 91: Sediment stratigraphy for boreholes taken at Whalley in the Lower Calder Valley, also showing radiocarbon dates
- 92: Probability distributions of dates from Whalley, Lower Calder Valley
- 93: Looking east along river bank exposures that show basal diamicton, fluvial channel and bar-form gravels overlain by a 500 mm thick peat-bed and then overbank alluvium
- 94: Chronology of Whalley, Lower Calder Valley terraces T1, T2, T3 and T4
- 95: Geomorphological map of the Upper Ribble Valley 'flood basin', showing river terraces, palaeochannels and coring locations
- 96: Sediment stratigraphy for terrace T2 in the Upper Ribble 'flood basin' at Littlebank and New House Farms, also showing the radiocarbon dates
- 97: Sediment stratigraphy for terrace T3 in the Upper Ribble 'flood basin' at New House Farm, also showing the radiocarbon dates
- 98: Probability distributions of dates from the Upper Ribble Valley
- 99: Geomorphological map of the Hodder Valley at Burholme, showing river terraces, palaeochannels and coring locations
- 100: Subsurface sediment stratigraphy in the Hodder Valley at Burholme, showing the position of radiocarbon dates
- 101: Probability distributions of dates from the Hodder Valley
- 102: Chronology of Hodder Valley terraces T2, T3 and T4
- 103: Geomorphological map of dated alluvial fan/gully sites in the Bowland Fells, Lancashire (Harvey and Renwick 1987; Chiverrell *et al* 2006)
- 105: Geomorphological map of sampled alluvial fan/gully sites in the Ribble-Wharfe interfluve zone, Yorkshire

- 106: Probability distributions of dates from alluvial fan/gully sites in the Ribble-Wharfe interfluve
- 107: Probability distributions of dates from alluvial fan/gully sites in the Bowland Fells, Ribble-Wharfe interfluve, Howgills and Semer Water
- 108: Chronological summary of main dated terrace events in the Lower Ribble, Calder and Hodder
- 109: Comparison of Ribble fluvial development
- 110: Comparison between the timing of hillslope gully/alluvial fan development in the Bowland Fells
- 111: Comparison of terrace development in the Ribble catchment and northern England bog surface wetness and reconstruction of regional hydroclimatic conditions (Charman *et al* 2005)
- 112: Palaeoenvironmental sites mentioned in the text
- 113: Distribution of monuments, classified by period
- 114: Prehistoric sites located south of Preston
- 115: Prehistoric funerary monuments
- 116: Distribution of prehistoric monuments
- 117: Distribution of Roman monuments
- 118: Distribution of early medieval monuments
- 119: Distribution of later medieval monuments
- 120: Distribution of post-medieval and modern monuments
- 121: Density of prehistoric monuments
- 122: Density of Roman monuments
- 123: Density of medieval monuments
- 124: Overall density of monuments per HLC polygon
- 125: Density of prehistoric monuments per HLC polygon
- 126: Density of events per HLC polygon
- 127: HLC broad landscape types and events
- 128: HLC classified by below-ground disturbance level
- 129: Potential for defence monuments within the study area

- 130: Potential for industrial monuments within the study area
- 131: Potential for water supply and drainage monuments within the study area
- 132: Potential for prehistoric archaeology within the study area
- 133: Potential for Roman archaeology within the study area
- 134: Potential for medieval archaeology in the study area
- 135: Overall potential for archaeology in the study area
- 136: HLC classified by suitability for aggregates extraction
- 137: HLC classified by current potential fluvial threat
- 138: HLC classified by current potential fluvial threat, south-western extent of study area
- 139: HLC classified by future potential fluvial threat
- 140: HLC classified by potential for prehistoric monuments
- 141: HLC classified by potential for Roman monuments
- 142: HLC classified by potential for medieval monuments
- 143: HLC classified by overall archaeological potential
- 144: Distribution of active and inactive sand and gravel workings in Lancashire
- 145: Distribution of fragments of terraces T1 and T2 in the Lower Ribble
- 146: Distribution of fragments of terraces T1 and T2 in the estuary reach of the Lower Ribble
- 147: Borehole evidence for the stratigraphy across the inner Ribble estuary
- 148: Borehole evidence for the stratigraphy across the Ribble at the M6 motorway and Brockholes meander
- 149: Borehole evidence for the stratigraphy upstream from the M6 motorway at the Old Elston Hall Farm meander
- 150: Viability of resource areas in the Lower Ribble
- 151: Viability of resource areas in the estuary reach of the Lower Ribble
- 152: Distribution of glacial Resource Blocks in the Lower Ribble Valley to the west of Clitheroe
- 153: Viability of resource areas in the glacial deposits of the Lower Ribble

- 154: Geomorphology of the Kirkham moraine complex distinguishing the distribution of moraine ridge and sandur features
- 155: Geomorphology of the Kirkham moraine complex, which highlights the distribution of useful boreholes in the BGS archive
- 156: CAESAR modelled geomorphological change in the Upper Ribble catchment: a) present day and b) future hydrological regime
- 157: CAESAR-modelled geomorphological change in the Hodder catchment
- 158: CAESAR-modelled geomorphological change in the Calder catchment
- 159: CAESAR-modelled geomorphological change in the Lower Ribble Valley reach
- 160: CAESAR modelled flood inundation extent along the Lower Ribble
- 161: Prehistoric monuments situated on terrace T2
- 162: Prehistoric monuments situated on terrace T3
- 163: Prehistoric monuments at Marles Wood
- 164: Known monuments superimposed on areas of projected current geomorphological change
- 165: Prehistoric monuments and HER monuments in the zone of projected geomorphological change close to the Ribble/Hodder confluence
- 166: Monuments in the area of the Ribble/Calder confluence, superimposed on projected current geomorphological change
- 167: Areas of projected current geomorphological change superimposed on areas of overall archaeological potential
- 168: Areas of projected current geomorphological change superimposed on map of prehistoric potential
- 169: Areas of projected current geomorphological change superimposed on Roman potential
- 170: Areas of projected current geomorphological change superimposed on medieval potential
- 171: Known monuments superimposed on projected future geomorphological change
- 172: Known monuments superimposed on projected future deposition
- 173: Known monuments superimposed on areas of projected future geomorphological change

- 174: Areas of projected future geomorphological change superimposed on overall archaeological potential
- 175: Areas of projected future geomorphological change superimposed on prehistoric potential
- 176: Areas of projected future geomorphological change superimposed on Roman potential
- 177: Areas of projected future geomorphological change superimposed on medieval potential
- 178: Monuments situated within Resource Blocks suitable for aggregate extraction, between the M6 and the Calder tributary
- 179: Resource Blocks suitable for aggregate extraction between the M6 and the Calder tributary, superimposed on overall archaeological potential
- 180: Monuments situated within Resource Blocks suitable for aggregate extraction, between Preston and the Ribble estuary
- 181: Resource Blocks suitable for aggregate extraction between Preston and the Ribble estuary, superimposed on overall archaeological potential
- 182: The proposed Kirkham study area, showing prehistoric and Roman monuments