

ASMRP 6 (Site 6)

Quaternary Brick Clay Resources

Monk Fryston, Yorkshire

Geology and Geomorphology

Survey Photographic Record

Survey Date: Tuesday 9th August 2011

Time: 2.30 - 4.30 pm

Surveyors: Jenny Higgs

The photographic ID number refers to comments as recorded in ASMRP 6.

Photographs were taken with varying lens lengths to provide an understanding of the geology and geomorphology and are for reference purposes only.



Photo Geo 6.1

The glacio-lacustrine deposits have formed an area of flat and relatively poorly-drained land, underlain by clay soils .



Photo Geo 6.2

There are no distinguishing geomorphological features on the site and the surrounding land drainage is artificial.



Photo Geo 6.3

The surrounding buffer zone consists of the same characteristics as Photo Geo 6.2.

ASMRP 6 (Site 6)
Quaternary Brick Clay Resources
Monk Fryston, Yorkshire

Landscape

Survey Photographic Record

Survey Date: Tuesday 9th August 2011
Time: 2.30 - 4.30 pm
Surveyors: Jayne Garbutt & Lucinda Weymouth

The photographic ID number refers to comments as recorded in ASMRP 6.

Photographs were taken with varying lens lengths to provide an understanding of the landscape and are for reference purposes only.



Photo: Lan 6.1
Survey Location 1, SE 5221 29470, the low lying flat landscape affords long views in all directions with varying boundary features. The open views are interrupted by vertical elements such as shelterbelts, pylons and power stations.



Photo: Lan 6.2
The A63 provides the northern boundary to the site.



Photo: Lan 6.3

The surrounding buffer zone consists of the same characteristics as the sample site.

ASMRP 6 (Site 6)

Quaternary Brick Clay Resources

Monk Fryston, Yorkshire

Historic Environment

Survey Photographic Record

Survey Date: Tuesday 9th August 2011
Time: 2.30 - 4.30 pm
Surveyors: Peter Schofield and Jane Jackson

The photographic ID number refers to comments as recorded in Dossier ASMRP 6.

Photographs were taken with varying lens lengths to provide an understanding of the historic environment and are for reference purposes only.



Photo Arch 6.1
Typical flat-lying topography of ASMRP 6.

ASMRP 6 (Site 6)

Quaternary Brick Clay Resources

Monk Fryston, Yorkshire

Natural Environment

Survey Photographic Record

Survey Date: Tuesday 9th August 2011

Time: 2.30 - 4.30 pm

Surveyors: Sam Griffin

The photographic ID number refers to comments as recorded in ASMRP 6.

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Photo Nat 6.1

Hedgerows are broadly absent from this sample area. Fields are bounded by deep ditches.



Photo Nat 6.2

Deep water filled and well vegetated ditches offer potential for species such as otter and water vole.



Photo Nat 6.3

Hedges and trees within the buffer zone are broadly associated with domestic gardens.

ASMRP 7 (Site 7)

Cretaceous Chalk Resources

Duggleby, Yorkshire

Geology and Geomorphology

Survey Photographic Record

Survey Date: Wednesday 10th August 2011

Time: 4.00 - 5.30 pm

Surveyors: Jenny Higgs

The photographic ID number refers to comments as recorded in ASMRP 7

Photographs were taken with varying lens lengths to provide an understanding of the geology and geomorphology and are for reference purposes only.



Photo: Geo 7.1

The geology and geomorphology of the sample site for ASMRP 7 is typical of the setting for the wider Chalk Wolds.



Photo: Geo 7.2

An example of the numerous dry (above spring line), narrow valleys on the dip slope which dissect the rolling hills.

ASMRP 7 Site 7 Cretaceous Chalk Resources
Geology and Geomorphology Photographic Record



Photo: Geo 7.3

The Chalk Wolds are not covered with drift material; the chalk outcrops are at the ground surface.



Photo: Geo 7.4

The remnants of a small long-disused Chalk pit within the buffer zone.

ASMRP 7 (Site 7)

Cretaceous Chalk Resources

Duggleby, Yorkshire

Landscape

Survey Photographic Record

Survey Date: Wednesday 10th August 2011
Time: 4.00 - 5.30 pm
Surveyors: Jayne Garbutt & Lucinda Weymouth

The photographic ID number refers to comments as recorded in ASMRP 7

Photographs were taken with varying lens lengths to provide an understanding of the landscape and are for reference purposes only.



Photo: Lan 7.1

Survey location 1 SE89930 6552, looking south. The landform of the sample site is typical of the setting for the wider Chalk Wolds.



Photo: Lan 7.2

Survey location 2 SE89454 65966, looking north over the sample site, the landscape consists of large arable fields with small hedgerows and few trees.



Photo: Lan 7.3

Survey location 2 SE89454 65966, looking south over the buffer area. Duggleby village is hidden by the landform, this view is characteristic of the rolling landform.



Photo: Lan 7.4

Views from along the B1253 looking north, the site is situated to the right of the road.



Photo: Lan 7.5

This landform feature is adjacent to the buffer area (to the west) and is an aspect of the Wolds within this area.

ASMRP 7 (Site 7)

Cretaceous Chalk Resources

Duggleby, Yorkshire

Historic Environment

Survey Photographic Record

Survey Date: Wednesday 10th August 2011

Time: 4.00 - 5.30 pm

Surveyors: Peter Schofield and Jane Jackson

The photographic ID number refers to comments as recorded in ASMRP 7

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Photo: Arch 7.1

Aerial photograph taken in 2011 showing the Neolithic barrow of Duggleby Howe



Photo: Arch 7.2

Aerial photograph taken in 2011 showing ground conditions and topography of the ASMRP 7 sample area

ASMRP 7 (Site 7)

Cretaceous Chalk Resources

Duggleby, Yorkshire

Natural Environment

Survey Photographic Record

Survey Date: Wednesday 10th August 2011

Time: 4.00 - 5.30 pm

Surveyors: Sam Griffin

The photographic ID number refers to comments as recorded in ASMRP 7

Photographs were taken with varying lens lengths to provide an understanding of the natural environment and are for reference purposes only.

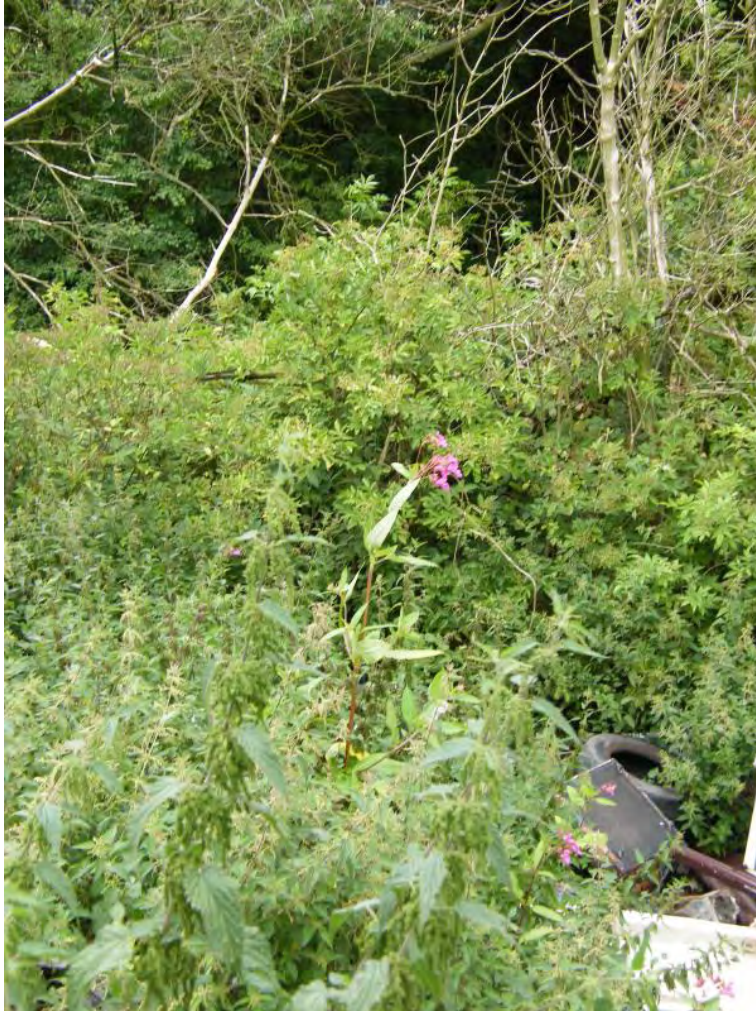


Photo: Nat 7.1

Himalayan Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) is present in this area, associated with fly-tipping within small areas of broadleaved woodland.



Photo: Nat 7.2

This sample area is dominated by vast arable fields. Many hedges have been removed and those that remain are generally fragmented.

ASMRP 8 (Site 8)

Jurassic Limestone Resources

Wreilton, Yorkshire

Geology and Geomorphology

Survey Photographic Record

Survey Date: Wednesday 10th August 2011

Time: 10.00 – 12.00 pm

Surveyors: Jenny Higgs

The photographic ID number refers to comments as recorded in ASMRP 8

Photographs were taken with varying lens lengths to provide an understanding of the geology and geomorphology and are for reference purposes only.



Photo: Geo 8.1

The geology and geomorphology of the sample site for ASMRP 8 is typical of the setting for the Jurassic Limestone; outcropping on the southern tip of the North York Moors overlooking the Vale of Pickering.



Photo: Geo 8.2

This is an area of arable farmland on the dip slope of the Jurassic Limestone, bounded by narrow, steep-sided, wooded valleys.

ASMRP 8, Site 8: Jurassic Limestone Resources
Geology and Geomorphology Photographic Record

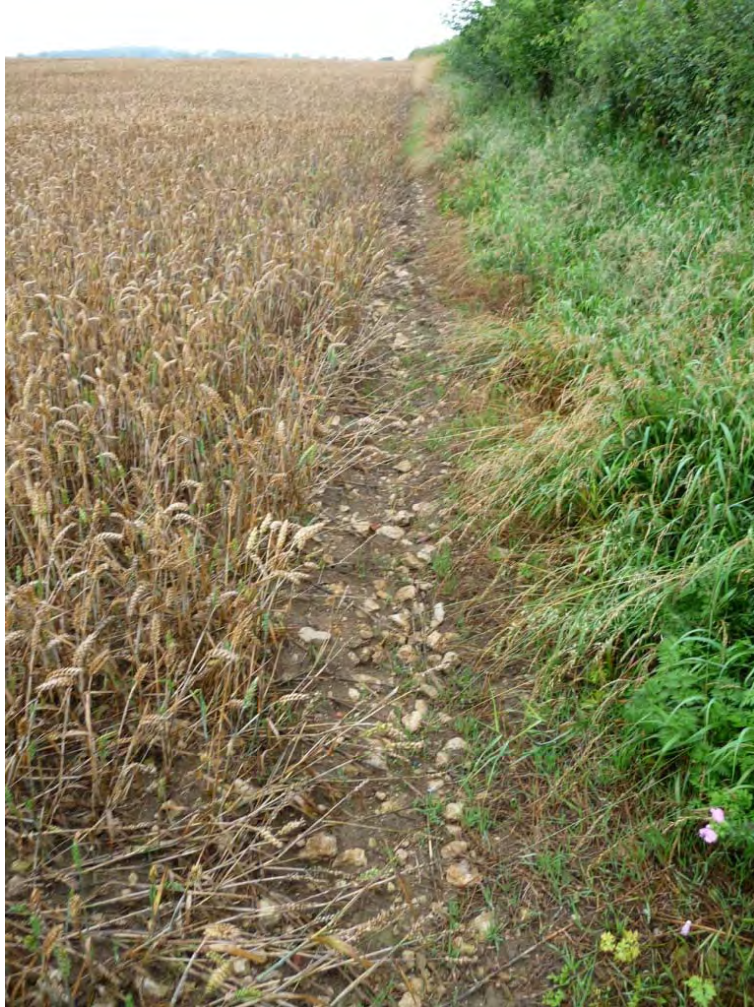


Photo: Geo 8.3

The Jurassic Limestone is not covered with drift material; the limestone outcrops at the ground surface.



Photo: Geo 8.4

Some small sections of limestone outcrop can be observed from the roadside.

ASMRP 8 (Site 8)

Jurassic Limestone Resources

Wreton, Yorkshire

Landscape

Survey Photographic Record

Survey Date: Wednesday 10th August 2011
Time: 10.00 – 12.00 pm
Surveyors: Jayne Garbutt & Lucinda Weymouth

The photographic ID number refers to comments as recorded in ASMRP 8

Photographs were taken with varying lens lengths to provide an understanding of the landscape and are for reference purposes only.



Photo: Lan 8.1

Survey Location 1 SE 76843 86863. The sample site, an area of arable farmland, is situated on the foothills of the North York Moors. Long views south are afforded over the Vale of Pickering over to the Yorkshire Wolds. The land form consists of convex sloped land, bounded by narrow, steep-sided, wooded valleys



Photo: Lan 8.2

The areas of farmland on the slopes are bounded by narrow, steep-sided, wooded valleys.



Photo: Lan 8.3

Hedgerows along the narrow lanes are a feature within this area.



Photo: Lan 8.4

Sections of limestone wall are found within the roadside hedgerow boundaries.



Photo: Lan 8.5

In places the boundaries are being eroded to enable large machinery into the fields.



Photo: Lan 8.6

Survey Location 2, SE 76983 87748, views, across the sample area, to the south are restricted by mature vegetation, Crook Farm Quarry.

ASMRP 8 (Site 8)

Jurassic Limestone Resources

Wreton, Yorkshire

Historic Environment

Survey Photographic Record

Survey Date: Wednesday 10th August 2011

Time: 10.00 – 12.00 pm

Surveyors: Peter Schofield and Jane Jackson

The photographic ID number refers to comments as recorded in ASMRP 8.

Photographs were taken with varying lens lengths to provide an understanding of the historic environment and are for reference purposes only.



Photo: Arch 8.1

Aerial photograph taken in 2011 showing ground conditions and topography of ASMRP 8

ASMRP 8 (Site 8)

Jurassic Limestone Resources

Wreton, Yorkshire

Natural Environment

Survey Photographic Record

Survey Date: Wednesday 10th August 2011

Time: 10.00 – 12.00 pm

Surveyors: Sam Griffin

The photographic ID number refers to comments as recorded in ASMRP 8.

Photographs were taken with varying lens lengths to provide an understanding of the natural environment and are for reference purposes only.



Photo: Nat 8.1

Many of the hedgerows in this area are planted in association with dry-stone walls and low hedge banks. Many are species rich and are likely to be of some age.



Photo: Nat 8.2

Ancient woodland exist either side of the sample area and the small areas. Broadleaved woodland within the sample area is mature and contains trees with features likely to be used by roosting bats. Furthermore much of the woodland exists within abandoned quarries with exposed faces which are likely to be significant for bats.

ASMRP 8, Site 8: Jurassic Limestone Resources

Natural Environment Photographic Record



Photo: Nat 8.3

A number of hedgerows have been removed from fields in this sample area.

ASMRP 9 (Site 9)

Permian 'Magnesian' Limestone Resources

North Lees, Yorkshire

Geology and Geomorphology

Survey Photographic Record

Survey Date: Tuesday 9th August 2011

Time: 10.00 - 11.30 am

Surveyors: Jenny Higgs

The photographic ID number refers to comments as recorded in ASMRP 9.

Photographs were taken with varying lens lengths to provide an understanding of the geology and geomorphology and are for reference purposes only.



Photo: Geo 9.1

The Magnesian Limestone resources are concealed by drift material (glacial till). However, it is the underlying limestone that gives rise to the topography of the site and its buffer zone.



Photo Geo 9.2

Ripon Golf Course, where it has been reported that the tees and greens have been known to move relative to one another, as gypsum dissolution impacts the elevation of the local ground surface.

ASMRP 9, Site 9: Permian 'Magnesian' Limestone Resources

Geology and Geomorphology Photographic Record



Photo: Geo 9.3

The north western section of the site reveals the more typical characteristics of the distinctive north-south oriented limestone ridges.

ASMRP 9 (Site 9)

Permian 'Magnesian' Limestone Resources

North Lees, Yorkshire

Landscape photographic record

Survey Photographic Record

Survey Date: Tuesday 9th August 2011
Time: 10.00 - 11.30 am
Surveyors: Jayne Garbutt & Lucinda Weymouth

The photographic ID number refers to comments as recorded in ASMRP 7.

Photographs were taken with varying lens lengths to provide an understanding of the landscape and are for reference purposes only.



Photo **Lan 9.1** –Survey Location 1, SE 00063 50671, views west across the northern end of the buffer area. The landform very gentle undulates. Mature trees and hedgerows are a characteristic within this area.



Photo **Lan 9.2** – Survey Location 2, SE 99438 49832 looking north across the west section of the sample site. The land gently rises to North Lees .



Photo **Lan 9.3** – Survey Location 2, SE 99438 49832 looking south across the west section of the sample site, the mature vegetation of the golf course is visible within the middle distance.



Photo **Lan 9.4** –Ripon Golf course is situated with the sample area, although typical of the character around Ripon this is not typical of the type of landscape associated with ASMRP 9.

ASMRP 9 (Site 9)

Permian 'Magnesian' Limestone Resources

North Lees, Yorkshire

Historic Environment

Survey Photographic Record

Survey Date: Tuesday 9th August 2011
Time: 10.00 - 11.30 am
Surveyors: Peter Schofield and Jane Jackson

The photographic ID number refers to comments as recorded in ASMRP 9.

Photographs were taken with varying lens lengths to provide an understanding of the historic environment and are for reference purposes only.



Photo: Arch 9.1

2001 vertical aerial photographic coverage of the ASMRP 9 sample area.



Photo Arch 9.2

Topography in the west half of the ASMRP 9 Sample Area, looking towards North Leys.



Photo: Arch 9.3

View South East over moated site and study area

ASMRP 9 (Site 9)

Permian 'Magnesian' Limestone Resources

North Lees, Yorkshire

Natural Environment

Survey Photographic Record

Survey Date: Tuesday 9th August 2011

Time: 10.00 - 11.30 am

Surveyors: Sam Griffin

The photographic ID number refers to comments as recorded in ASMRP 9.

Photographs were taken with varying lens lengths to provide an understanding of the natural environment and are for reference purposes only.



Photo: Nat 9.1

Much of this sample area is used as a golf course and is therefore predominantly amenity grassland. Ponds are particularly abundant and great crested newts are known to occur.



Photo: Nat 9.2

The buffer zone is dominated by large arable fields. Mammal paths were discovered throughout the area, badger (*Meles meles*) footprints were discovered on many of these.



Photo: Nat 9.3

Mature beech trees were abundant in the buffer zone. Beech trees typically develop rot holes which are suitable for roosting bats. Suitable roost features were abundant in these trees.

ASMRP 12 (Site 12)

Carboniferous Sandstone Resources

Skipton Moor, Yorkshire

Geology and Geomorphology

Survey Photographic Record

Survey Date: Monday 8th August 2011

Time: 4.00 - 5.30 pm

Surveyor: Jenny Higgs

The photographic ID number refers to comments as recorded in ASMRP 12.

Photographs were taken with varying lens lengths to provide an understanding of the geology and geomorphology and are for reference purposes only.



Photo: Geo 12.1

The Carboniferous Sandstone (Millstone Grit) resources are concealed by glacial material. It is the underlying bedrock that gives rise to the topography of this undulating upland/moorland site.



Photo Geo 12.2

Is the underlying bedrock that gives rise to the topography of this undulating upland/moorland site and its buffer zone.

ASMRP 12, Site 12: Carboniferous Sandstone Resources
Geology and Geomorphology Photographic Record



Photo: Geo 12.3

Glacial meltwater channels are present in the southeast Skipton area, but they are aligned obliquely to the channel position observed on site in the field.



Photo: Geo 12.4

Glacial meltwater channels.



Photo Geo 12.5

These troughs have since been exploited by post-glacial drainage e.g. the development of Cawder Beck and those channels in the northern part of the sample site.



Photo Geo 12.6

An example of an isolated outcrop of the Millstone Grit.

ASMRP 12 (Site 12)
Carboniferous Sandston Resources
Skipton Moor, Yorkshire

Landscape

Survey Photographic Record

Survey Date: Monday 8th August 2011
Time: 4.00 - 5.30 pm
Surveyors: Jayne Garbutt & Lucinda Weymouth

The photographic ID number refers to comments as recorded in ASMRP 12.

Photographs were taken with varying lens lengths to provide an understanding of the landscape and are for reference purposes only.



Photo: Lan 12.1

Survey Location 1 SE 00063 50671. An undulating upland site with long views to the north and south. Views to the west are contained in the middle distance by the western side of the valley, whilst within the valley bottom is the industrial corridor of Skipton.



Photo: Lan 12.2

Views south across the sample site into the buffer area. The landform undulates with small gills leading to the valley bottom. Stone walls are a strong feature, creating a regular field pattern.



Photo: Lan 12.3

The northern section of the sample area buffers open moorland.



Photo Lan 12.4

The southern section of the site (lower in topography), is farmed more intensively and there are more mature trees within the landscape. .



Photo: Lan 12.5

View looking northeast up the site, with evidence of quarrying within the sample site.



Photo: Lan 12.6
Example of a stone wall within the sample area.



Photo: Lan 12.7
Ring and Cup mark Stone reset in Stone Wall.



Photo: Lan 12.8

Survey Location 2 SE 99438 49832. The southern end of the sample area finishes almost at the valley bottom, near to the Leeds –Liverpool Canal. Long views are still afforded to the north and south. Landuse and management is varied creating an less unified landscape.

ASMRP 12 (Site 12)

Carboniferous Sandstone Resources

Skipton Moor, Yorkshire

Historic Environment

Survey Photographic Record

Survey Date: Monday 8th August 2011
Time: 4.00 - 5.30 pm
Surveyor: Peter Schofield and Jane Jackson

The photographic ID number refers to comments as recorded in ASMRP 12.

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Photo: Arch 12.1
Rock art panel relocated into a field wall (Site 12007).



Photo: Arch 12.2
View of Skipton from sample site

ASMRP 12 (Site 12)

Carboniferous Sandstone Resources

Skipton Moor, Yorkshire

Natural Environment

Survey Photographic Record

Survey Date: Monday 8th August 2011

Time: 4.00 - 5.30 pm

Surveyor: Sam Griffin

The photographic ID number refers to comments as recorded in ASMRP 12.

Photographs were taken with varying lens lengths to provide an understanding of the natural environment and are for reference purposes only.



Photo: Nat 12.1

A single pond exists within this sample area, but due to its location is considered unlikely to be used by great crested newts. It has some potential for breeding birds.



Photo Nat 12.2

Standing deadwood is abundant in the woodland lining the small valleys within the buffer zone. These areas are likely to be of high significance to bats.



Photo: Nat 12.3

Fields are generally enclosed by dry-stone walls which offer potential for roosting and commuting bats. Similarly the woodland within the valleys presents a distinct linear feature likely to be used by bats.

Site 14 (ASMRP 14)

Carboniferous Limestone Resources

Holgate Moor, Yorkshire

Geology and Geomorphology

Survey Photographic Record

Survey Date: Thursday 11th August 2011

Time: 5.00 - 6.30 pm

Surveyors: Jenny Higgs

The photographic ID number refers to comments as recorded in ASMRP 14.

Photographs were taken with varying lens lengths to provide an understanding of the geology and geomorphology and are for reference purposes only.



Photo: Geo 14.1

The limestone bedrock underlying the surface peat which gives rise to the rolling topography of this remote moorland site and its buffer zone.



Photo: Geo 14.2

The area is distinguished by its undeveloped character and the plateau contains many shake holes; subsidence collapse features developed above solution cavities within the underlying limestone.

ASMRP 14, Site 14: Carboniferous Limestone Resources

Geology and Geomorphology Photographic Record



Photo: Geo 14.3
A shake hole.



Photo: Geo 14.4
The site is also dotted with former mine shafts.



Photo Geo 14.5

The former mine shafts (see photo Geo 14.4), are similar in appearance to the shake holes and often in close proximity.

ASMRP 14 (Site 14)

Carboniferous Limestone Resources

Holgate Moor, Yorkshire

Landscape

Survey Photographic Record

Survey Date: Thursday 11th August 2011
Time: 5.00 - 6.30 pm
Surveyors: Jayne Garbutt & Lucinda Weymouth

The photographic ID number refers to comments as recorded in ASMRP 14

Photographs were taken with varying lens lengths to provide an understanding of the landscape and are for reference purposes only.



Photo: Lan 14.1

Survey Location NZ 06822 06688. Undulating high moorland with contained by the rolling hill tops. Distant views afforded (when the cloud lifted to the south). The sample area is actively managed gorse moorland, with mostly ground level vegetation. Trees are restricted to the areas of shelter within the steep valleys or as shelterbelts for the isolated, exposed farmsteads. Field boundaries consisting of stone walls are predominantly limited to around the farmsteads.



Photo: Lan 14.2

The sample and buffer area are crossed by public rights of way and most of the area is also Open access land. The undulations in the landform are just apparent in the photograph.



Photo: Lan 14.3

The rectangles of heather management for grouse create a distinctive pattern within the landscape.



Photo: Lan 14.4
The area is also rough grazed .



Photo: Lan 14.5
Long views looking south across the buffer area.

Site 14 (ASMRP 14)

Carboniferous Limestone Resources

Holgate Moor, Yorkshire

Historic Environment

Survey Photographic Record

Survey Date: Thursday 11th August 2011
Time: 5.00 - 6.30 pm
Surveyors: Peter Schofield and Jane Jackson

The photographic ID number refers to comments as recorded in ASMRP 14.

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Photo: Arch 14.1
Newly discovered round cairn on Holgate Moor (Site 14036)



Photo: Arch 14.2
Linear hushing on Holgate Moor (Site 14040)



Photo: Arch 14.3

Mine shaft near Washbeck Fold, Holgate Moor (Site 14025)

Site 14 (ASMRP 14)

Carboniferous Limestone Resources

Holgate Moor, Yorkshire

Natural Environment

Survey Photographic Record

Survey Date: Thursday 11th August 2011

Time: 5.00 - 6.30 pm

Surveyors: Sam Griffin

The photographic ID number refers to comments as recorded in ASMRP 14

Photographs were taken with varying lens lengths to provide an understanding of the natural environment and are for reference purposes only.



Photo: Nat 14.1

The habitat in this sample area is a mosaic of dry heath and acid grassland. This is managed via rotational burning which maintains this habitat type.



Photo: Nat 14.2

Within the buffer zone the habitat consists of semi-improved acid grassland which is grazed by sheep. These areas are of some significance to breeding birds.



Photo: Nat 14.3

The dry heath has developed on a thin layer of peat. This habitat offers potential for reptiles.