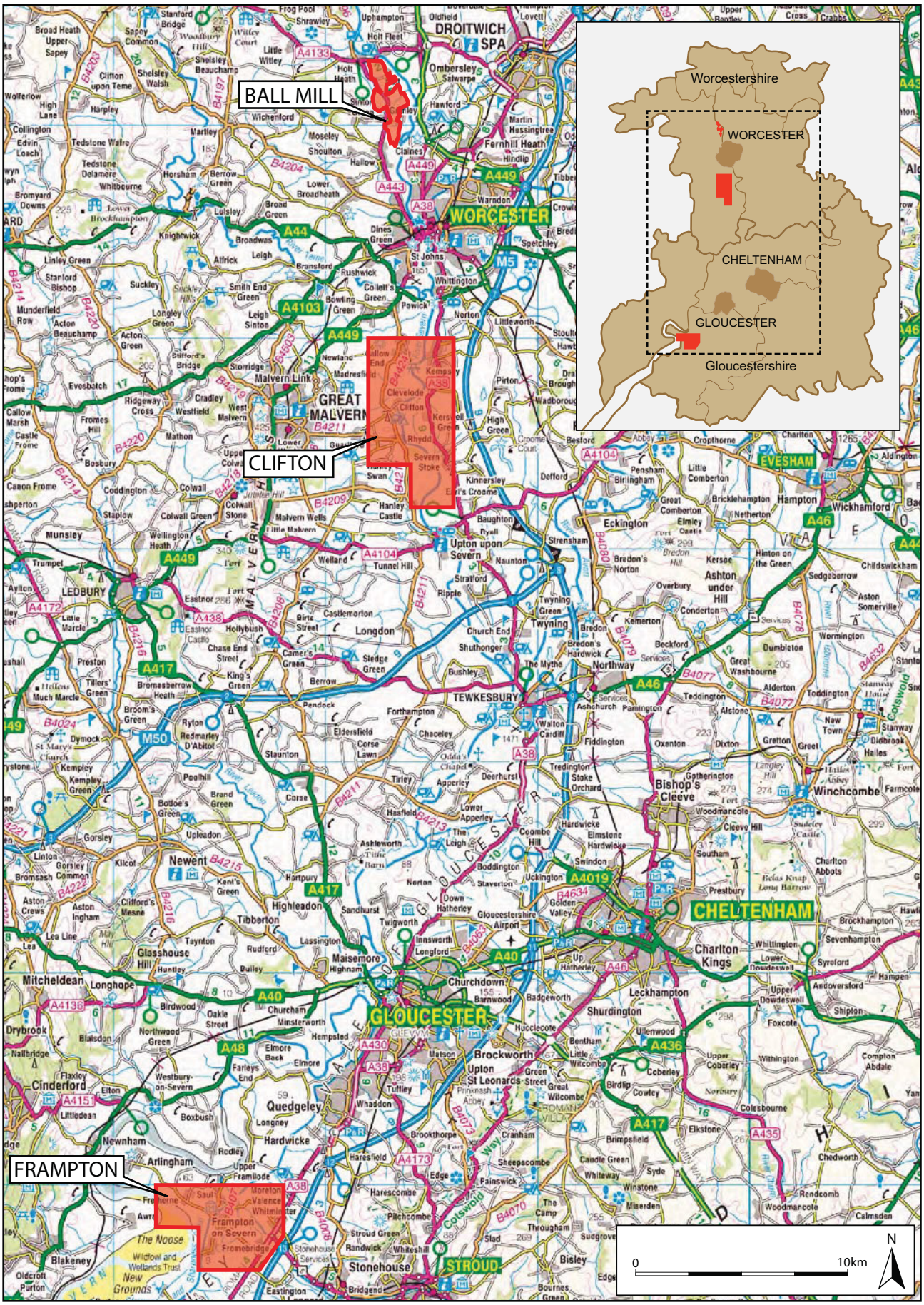


Figure 1: River Severn and study areas

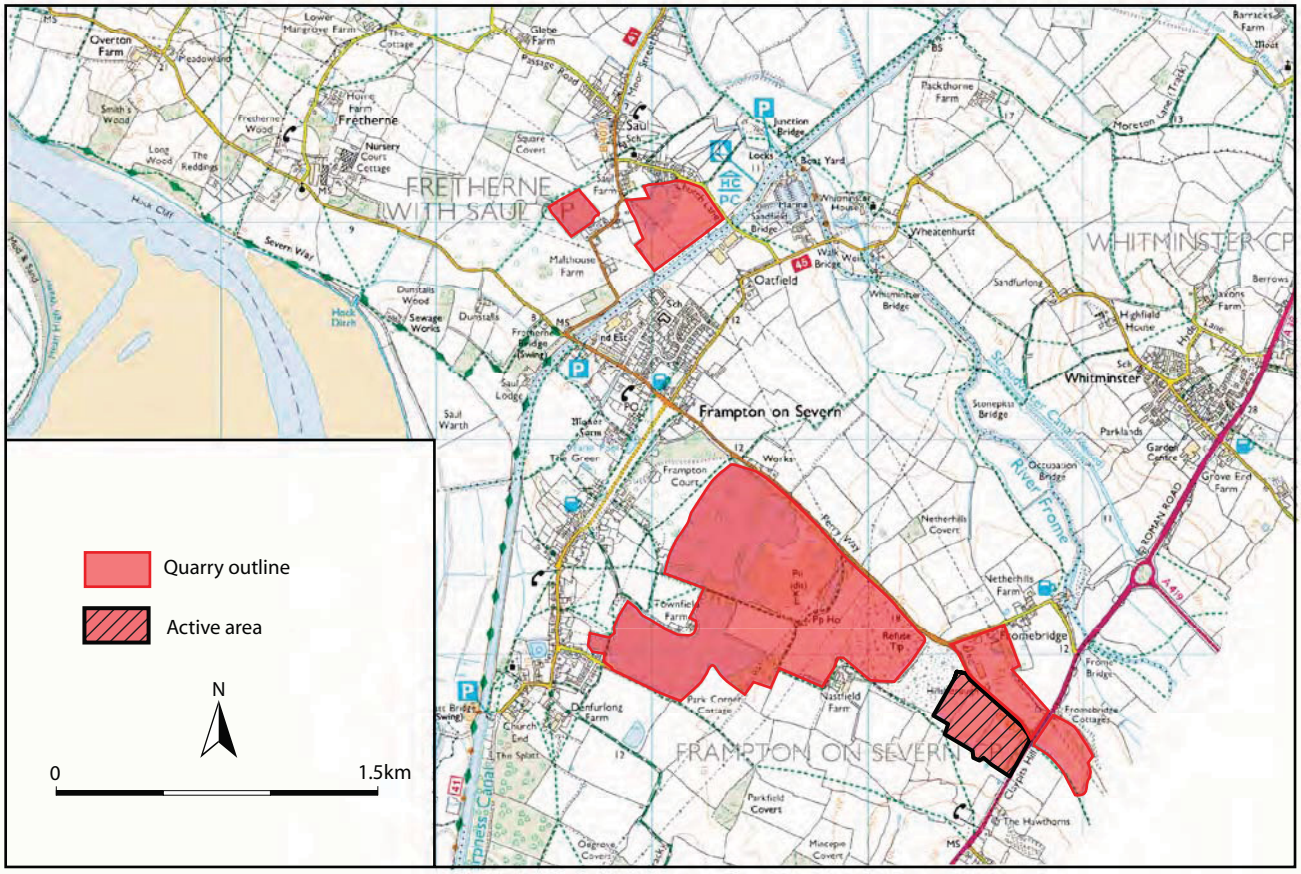


Figure 2: Frampton-on-Severn study area

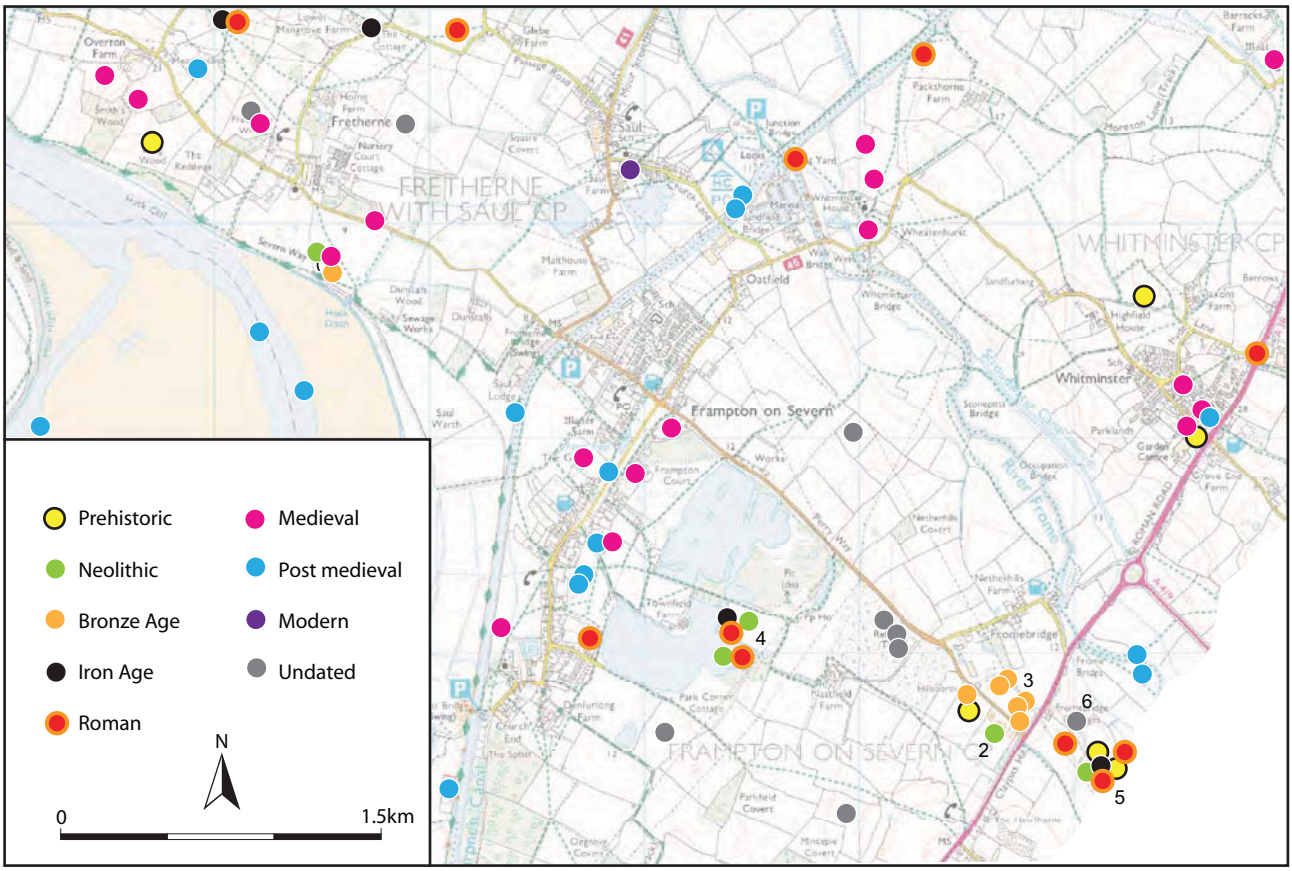


Figure 3: Frampton-on-Severn. Archaeology recorded on the GCC HER (Historic Buildings not shown)

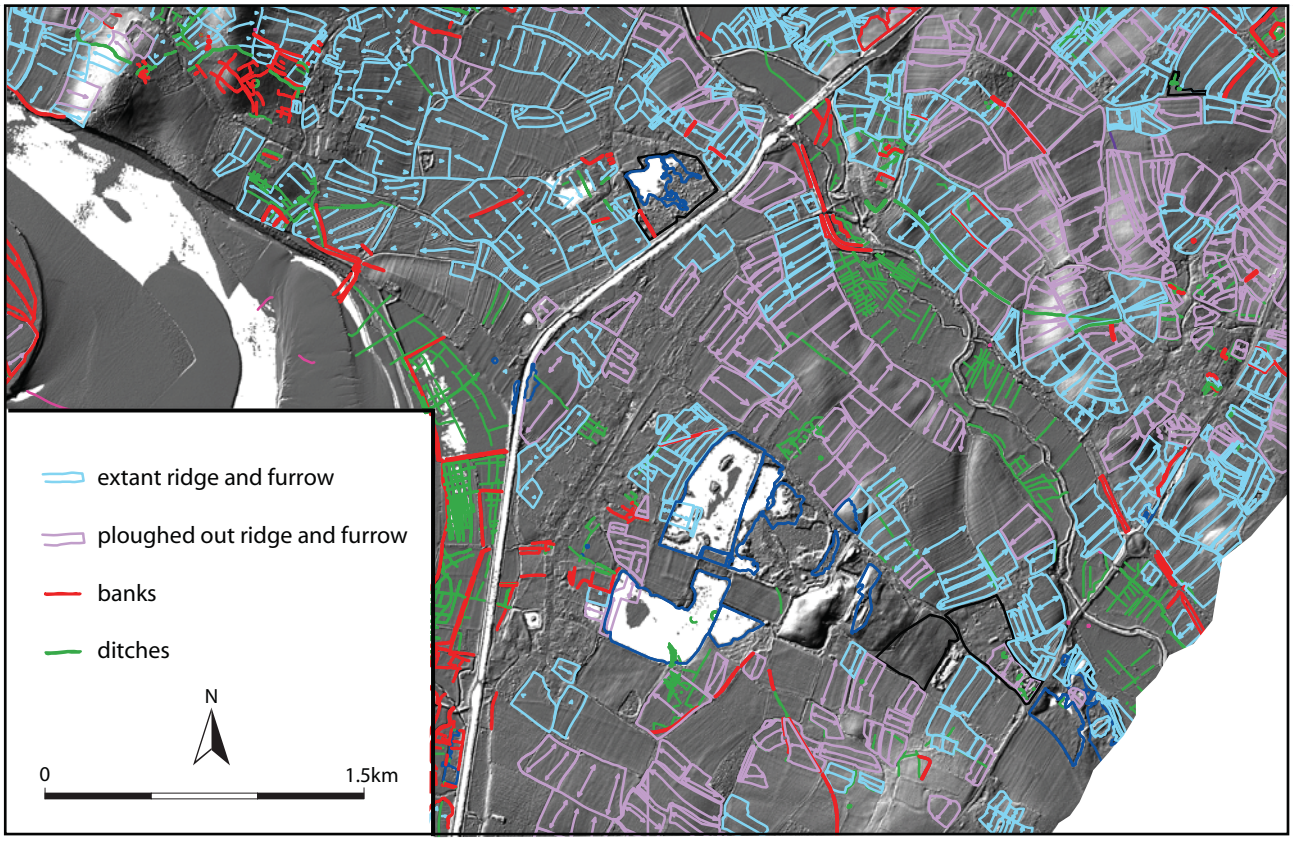


Figure 4: Frampton-on-Severn. Ridge and Furrow mapped by the NMP

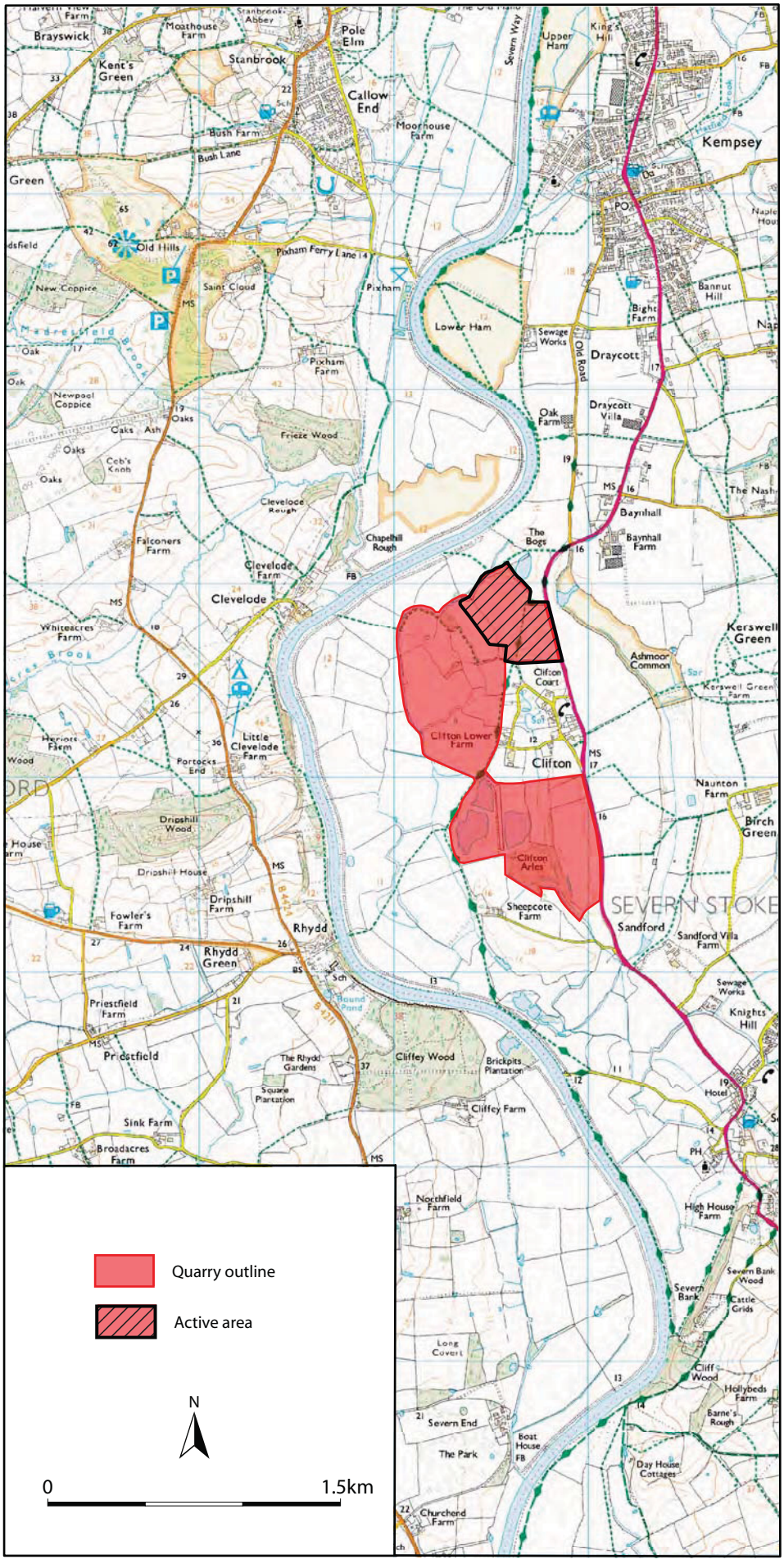


Figure 5: Clifton study area

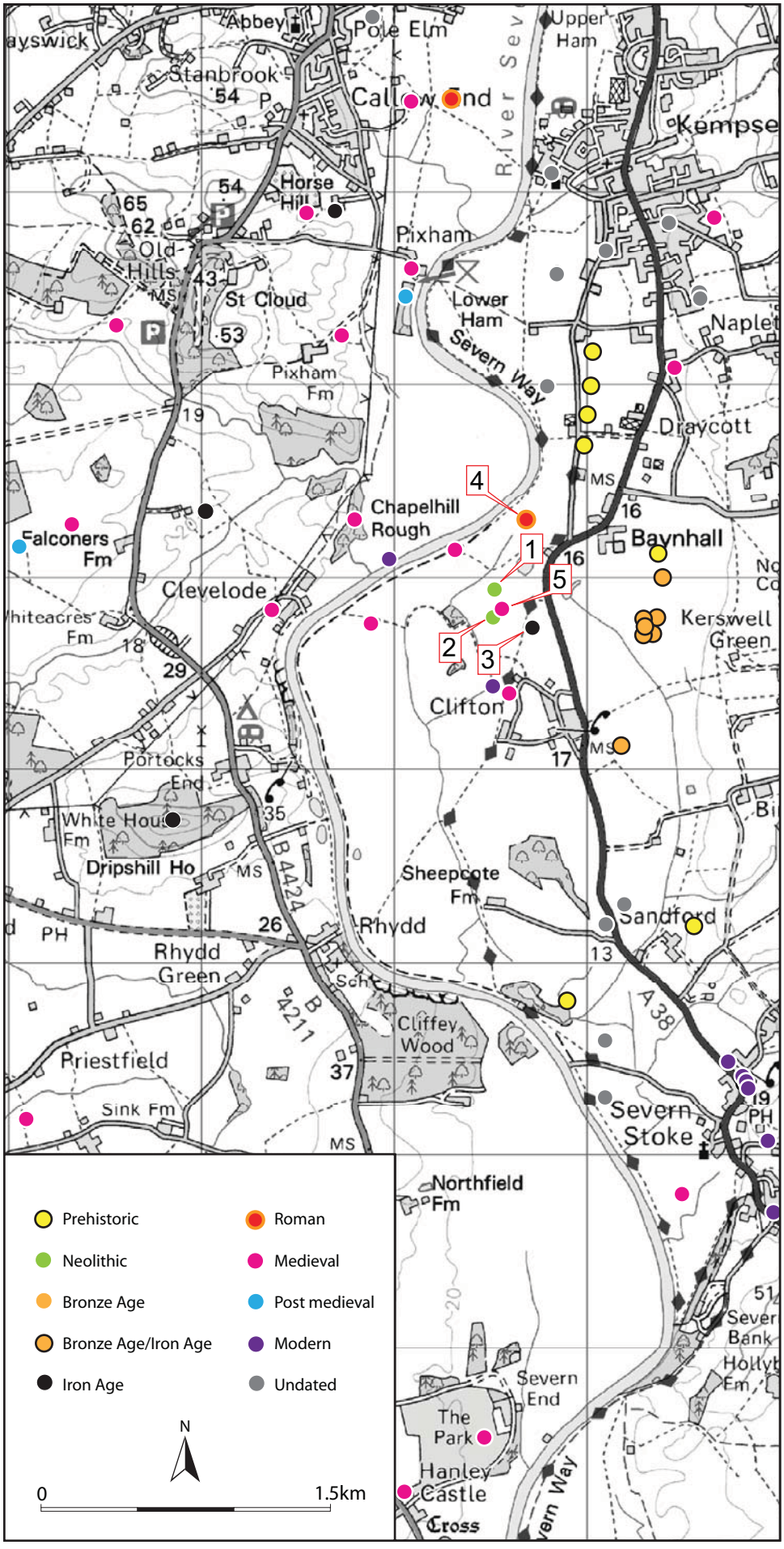


Figure 6: Clifton. Archaeology recorded on the WCCHER

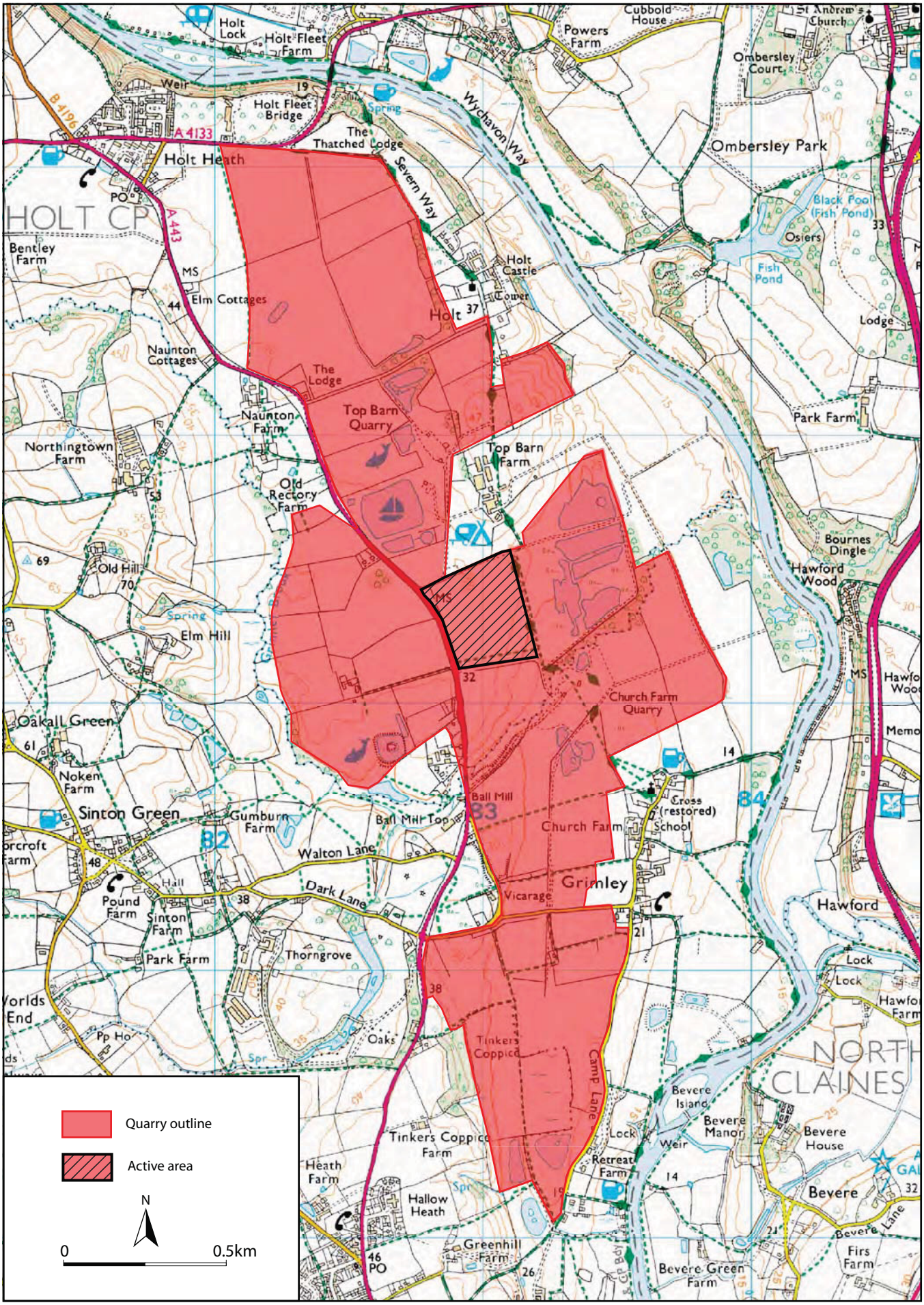


Figure 7: Ball Mill study area

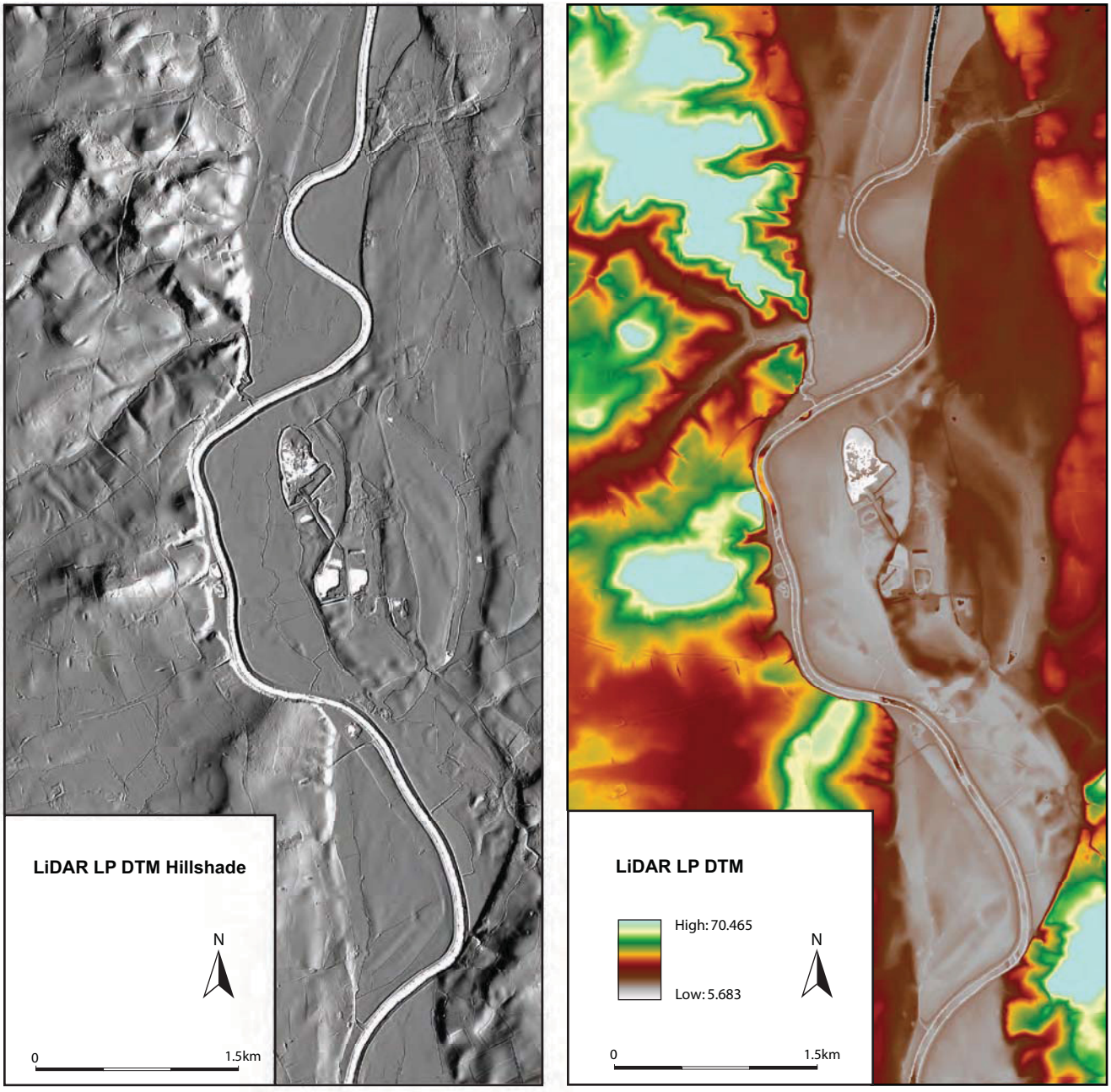


Figure 8: Clifton study area. Processed LiDAR data

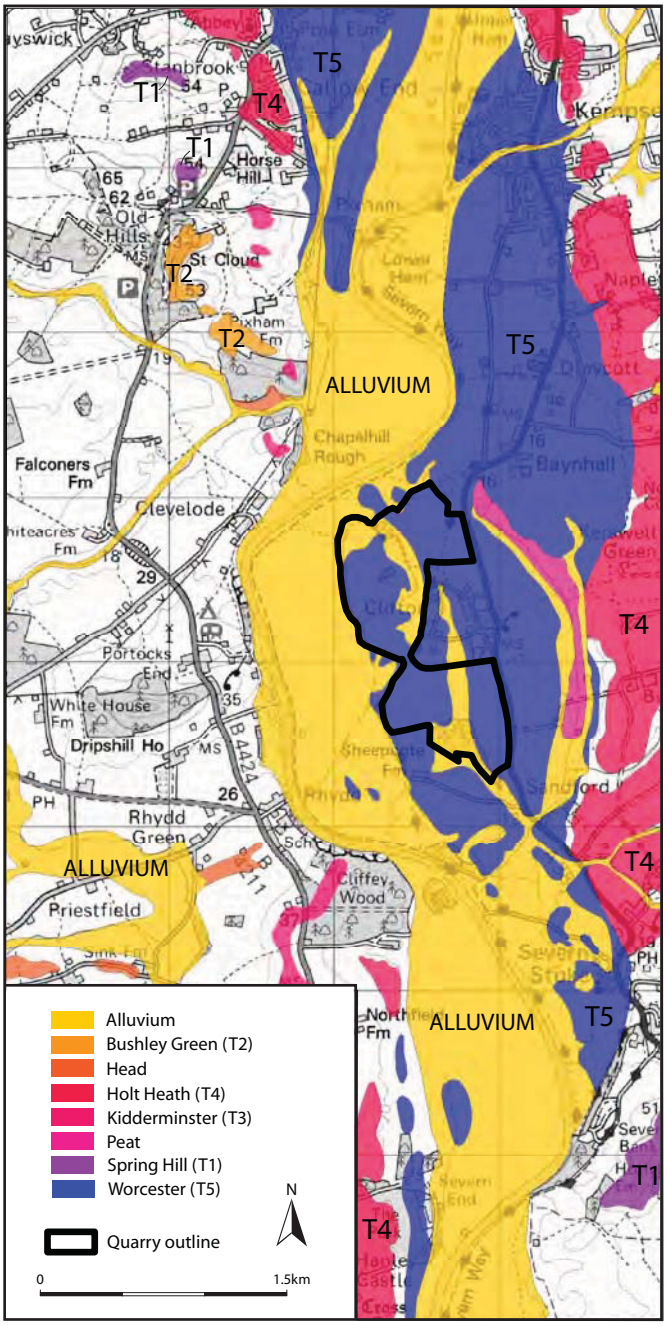


Figure 9: Clifton study area. BGS mapped drift geology

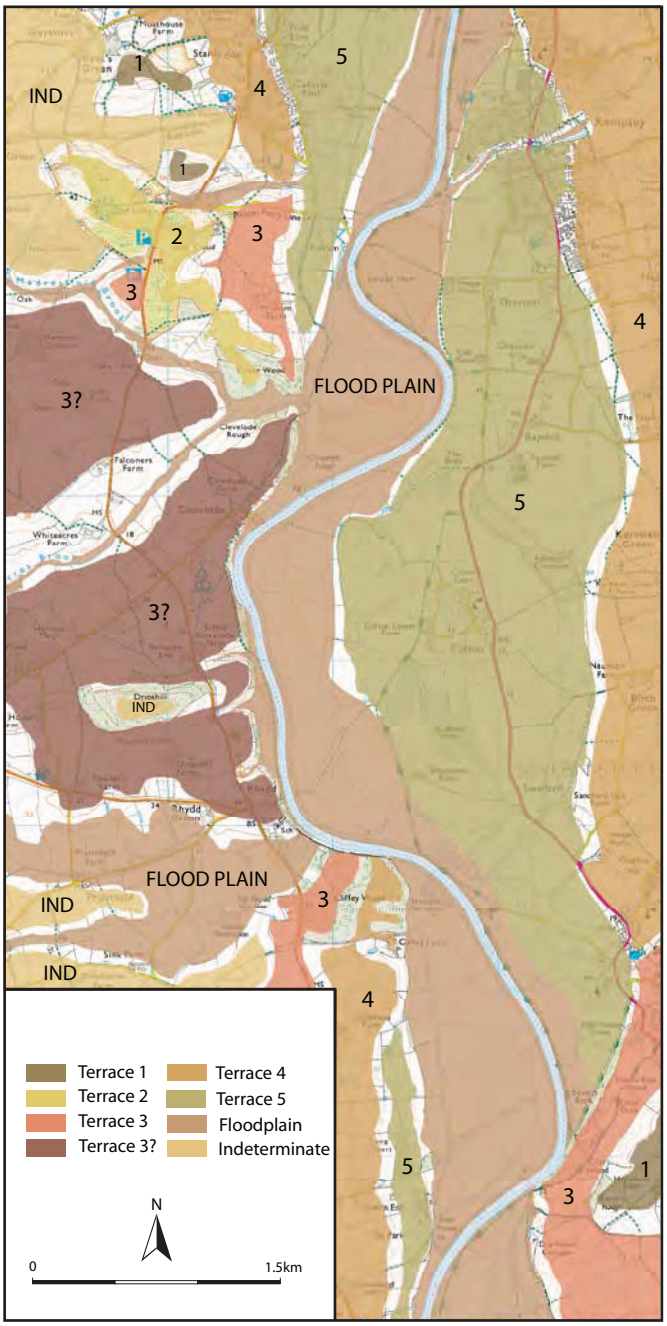


Figure 10: Clifton study area. Terrace units mapped from LiDAR

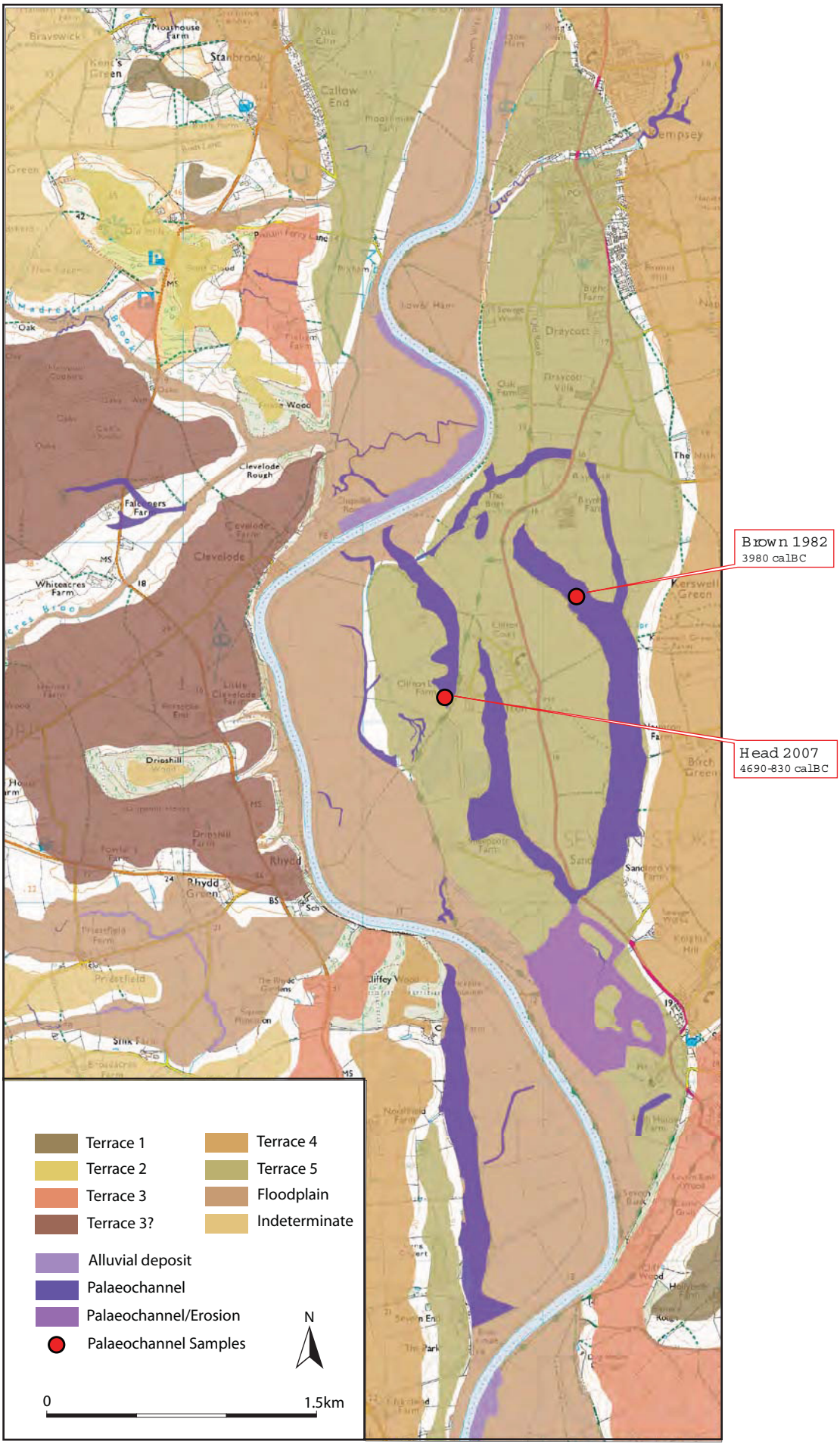


Figure 11: Clifton study area. Palaeochannels mapped from LiDAR

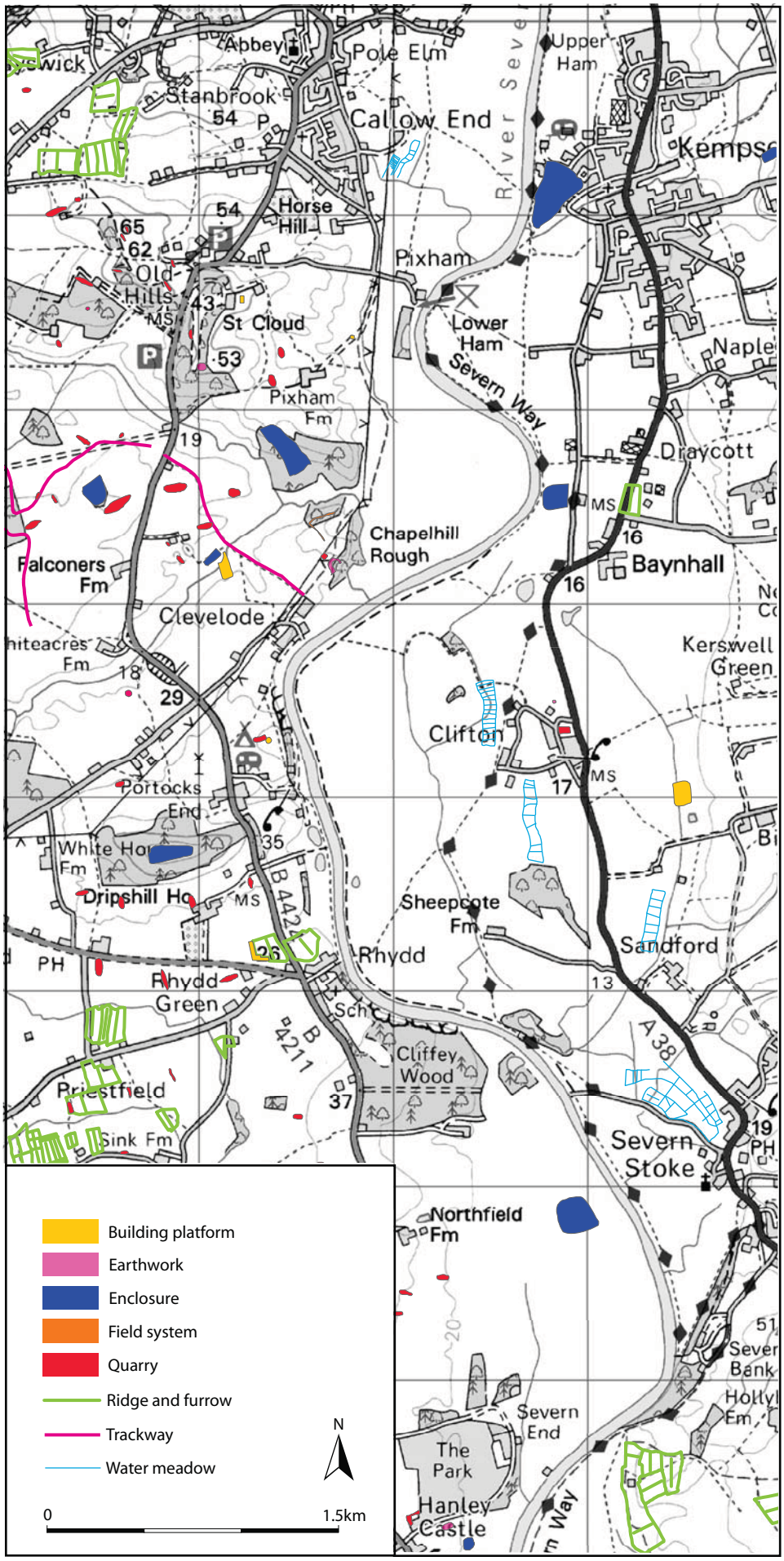


Figure 12: Clifton study area. Cultural features mapped from LiDAR (Historic Buildings not shown)

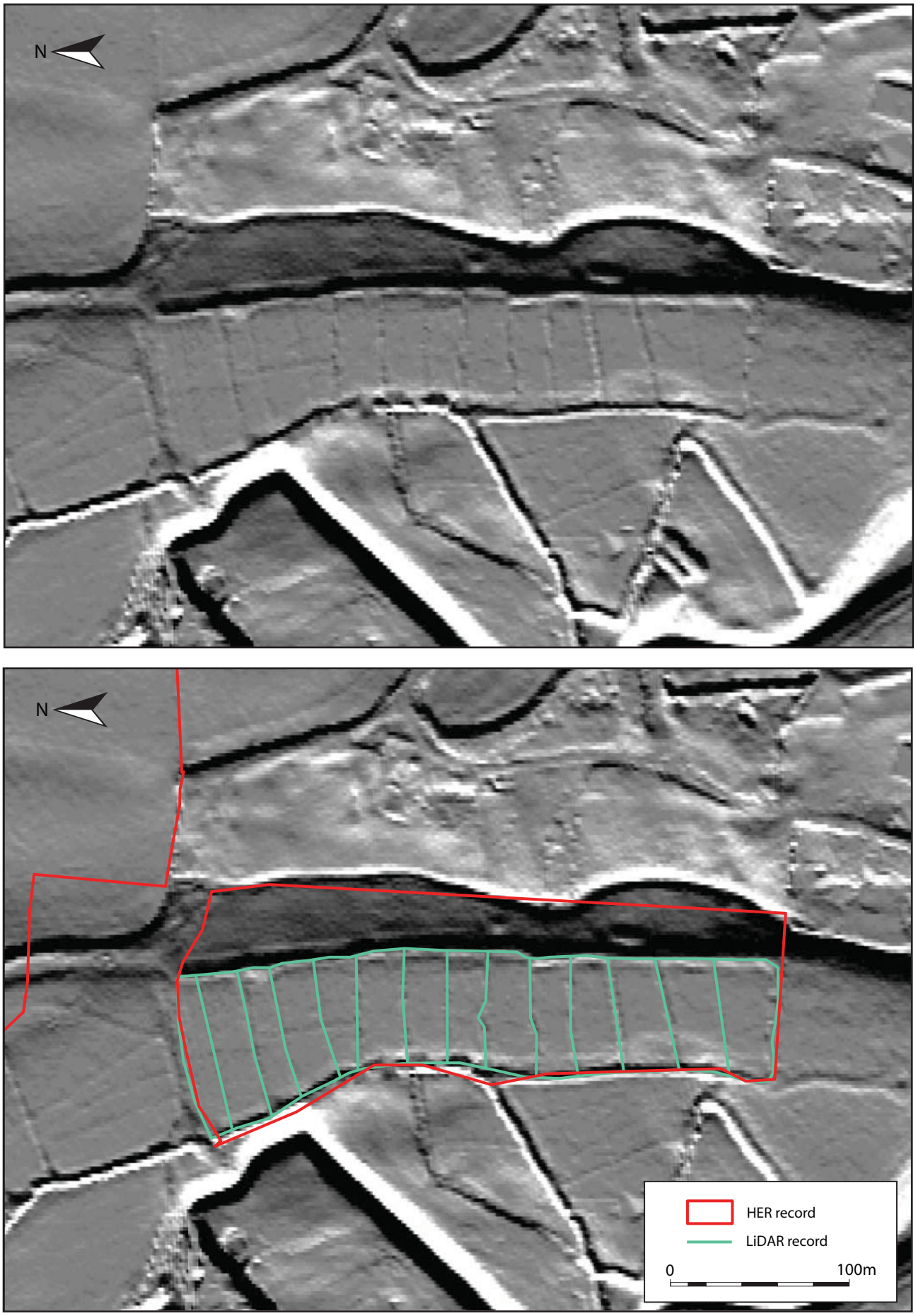


Figure 13: Clifton study area. Watermeadow features mapped from LiDAR

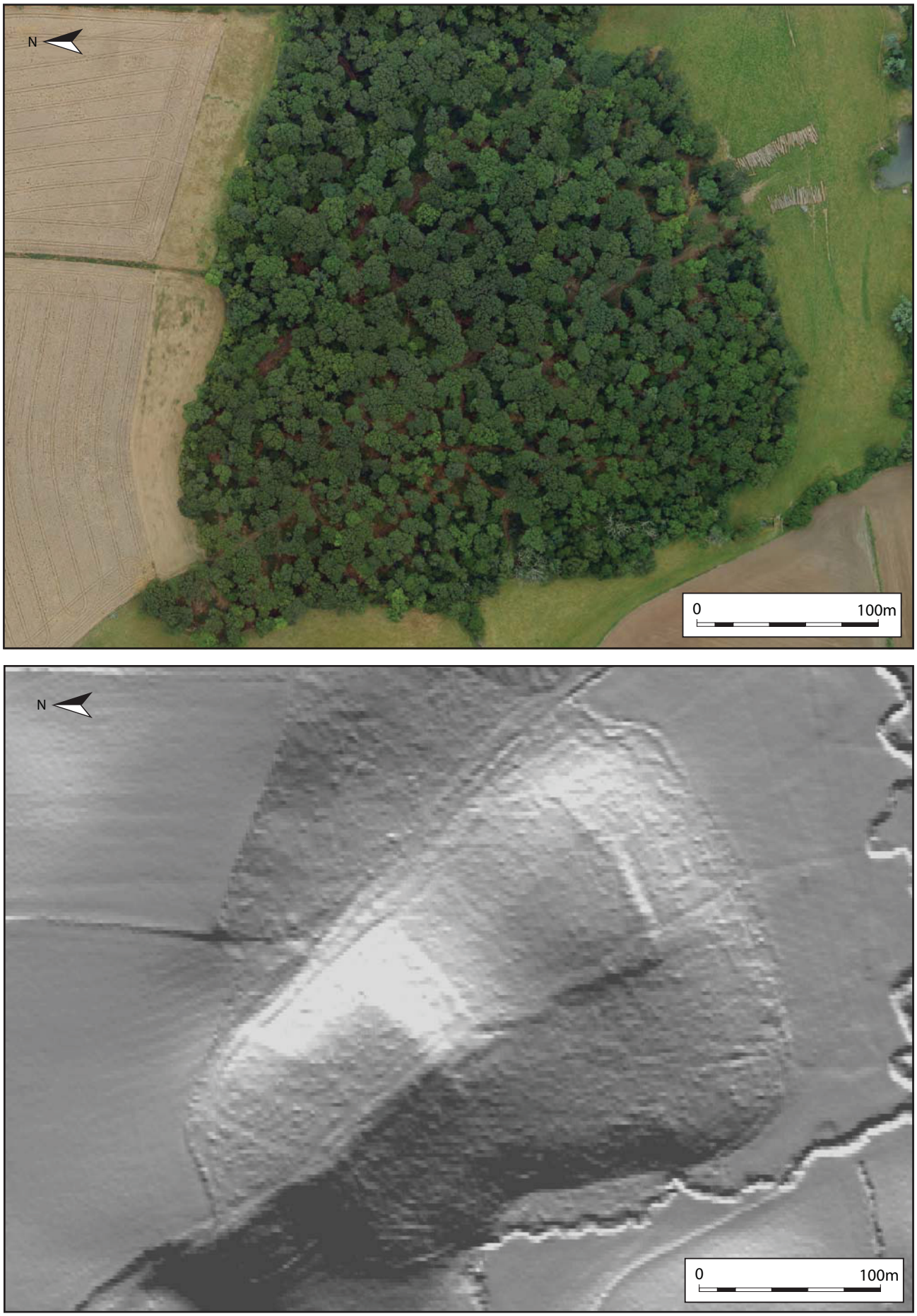
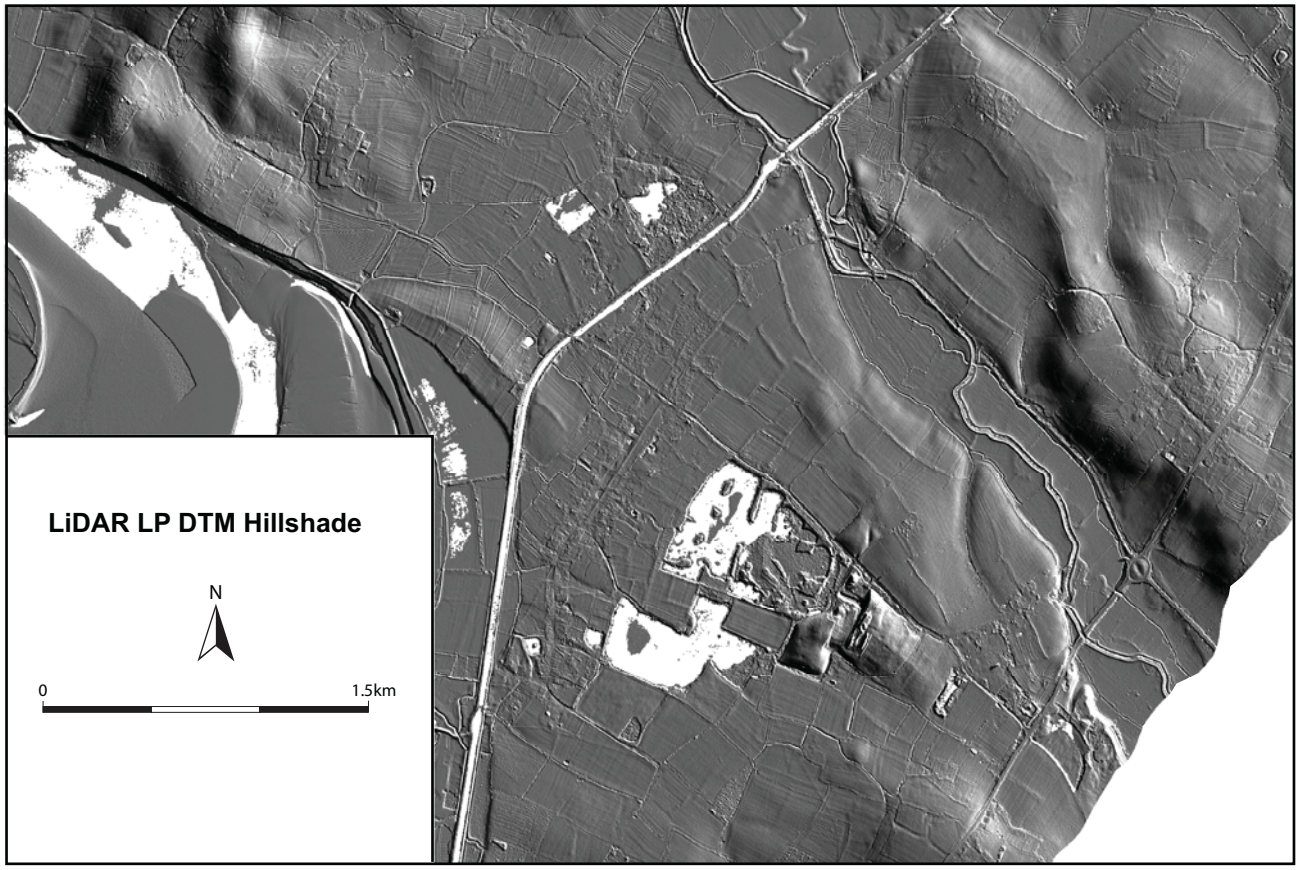


Figure 14: Clifton study area. Enclosure in woodland revealed through LiDAR



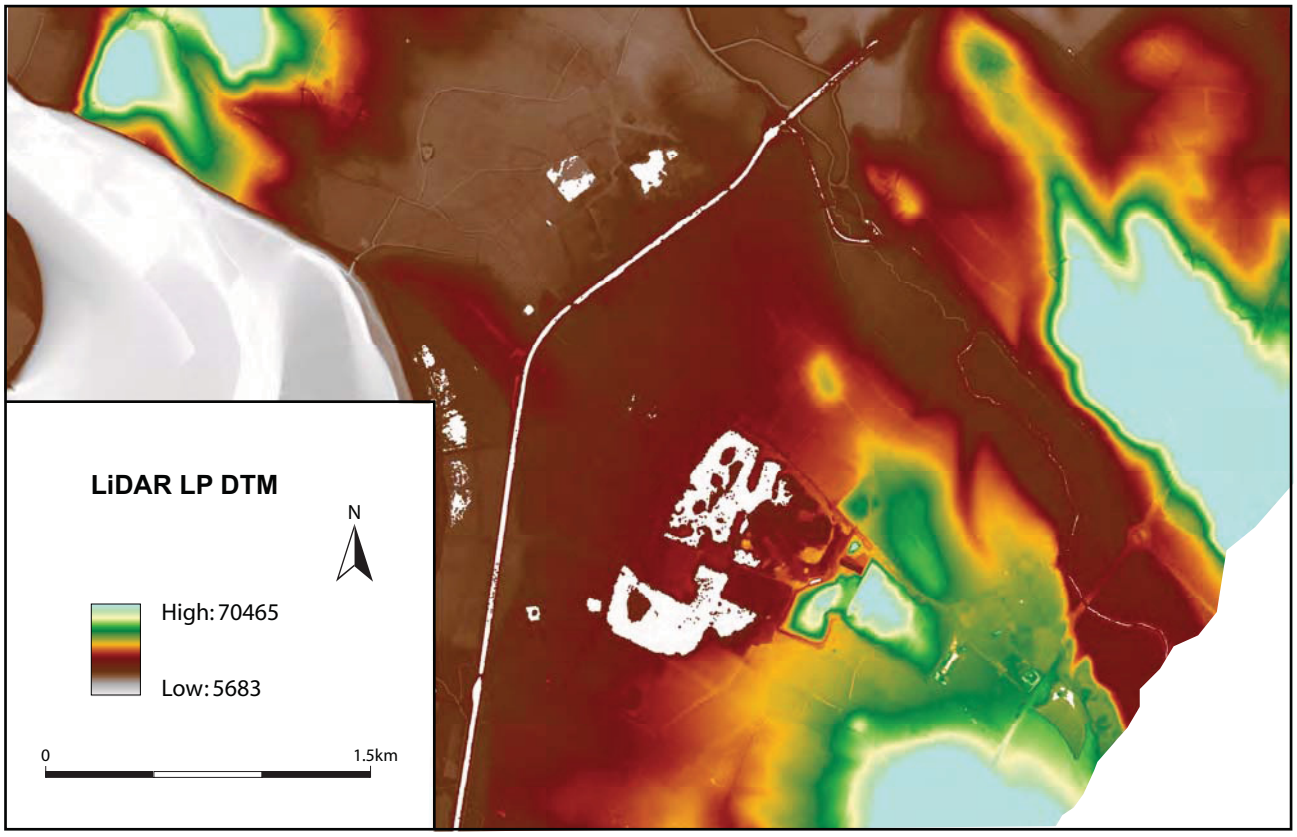


Figure 15: Frampton study area. Processed LiDAR data

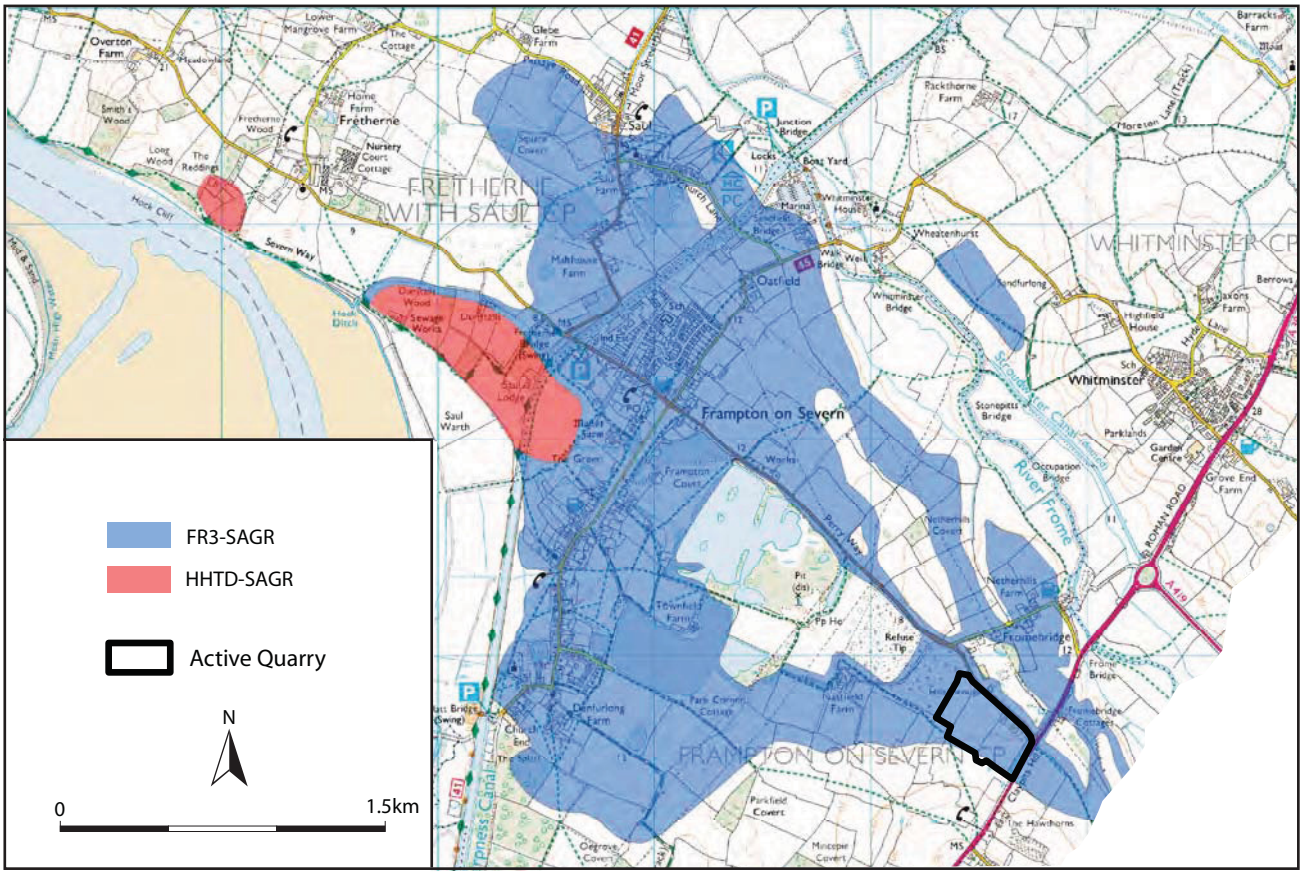


Figure 16: Frampton study area. BGS mapped drift geology

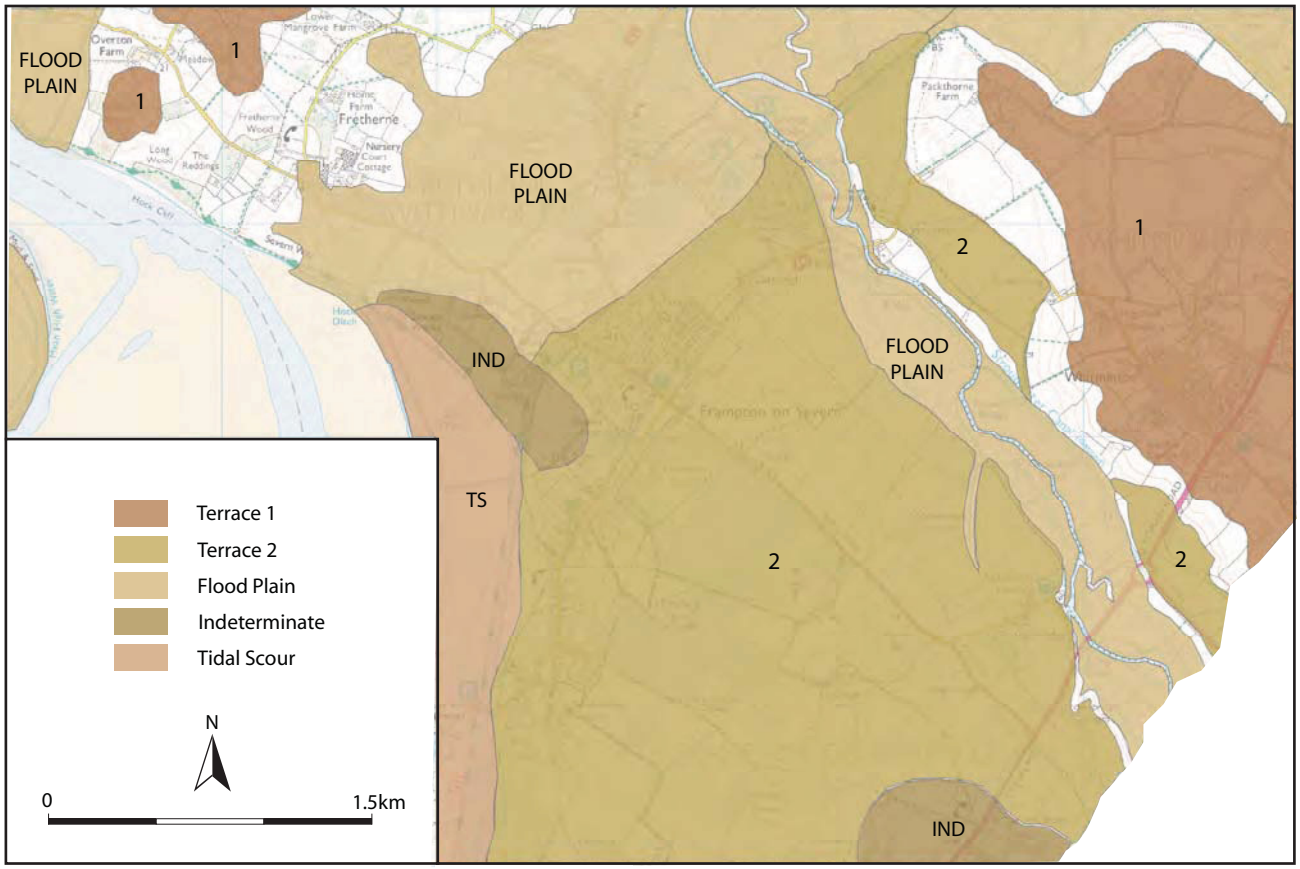


Figure 17: Frampton study area. Terrace units mapped from LiDAR

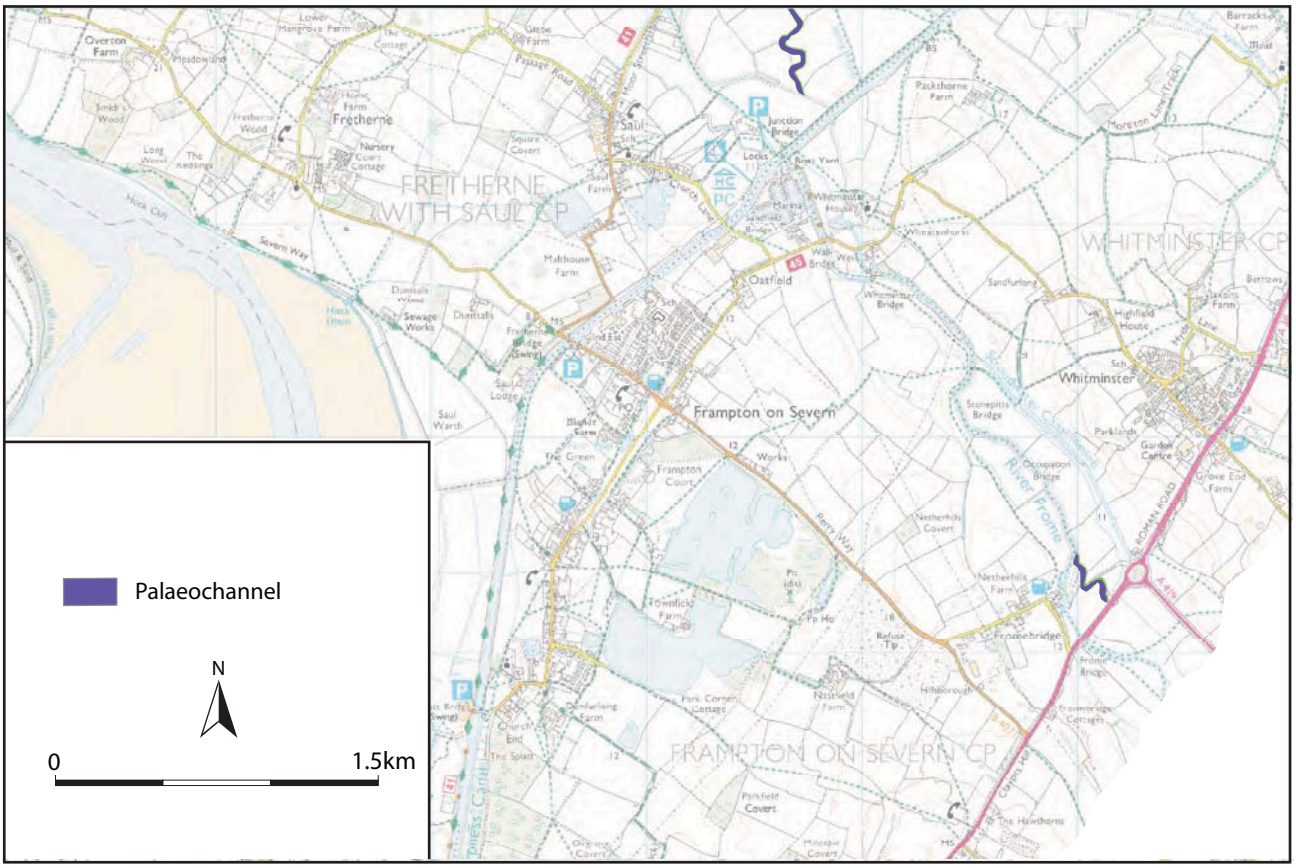


Figure 18: Frampton study area. Palaeochannels mapped from LiDAR

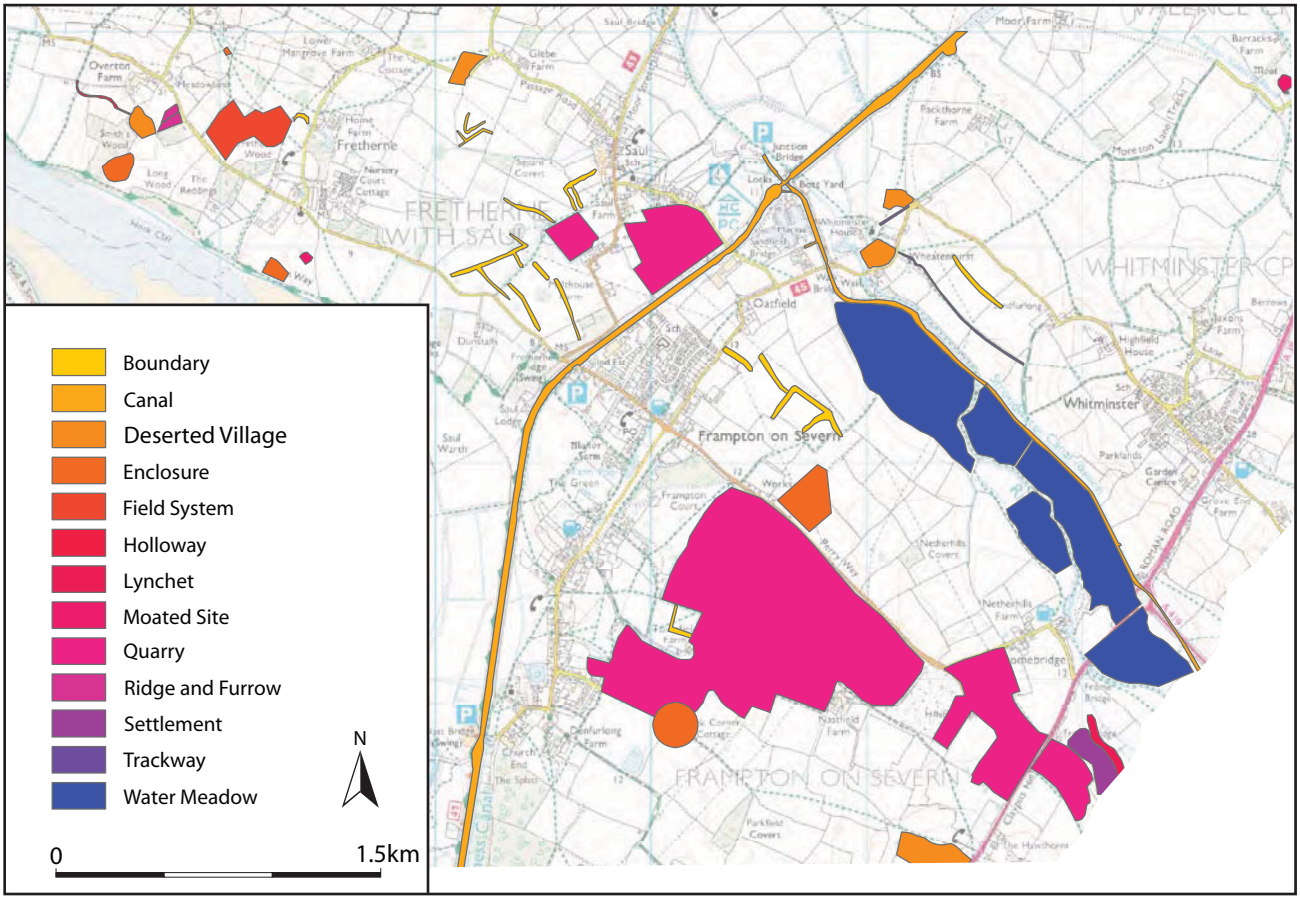


Figure 19: Frampton study area. Cultural features mapped from LiDAR

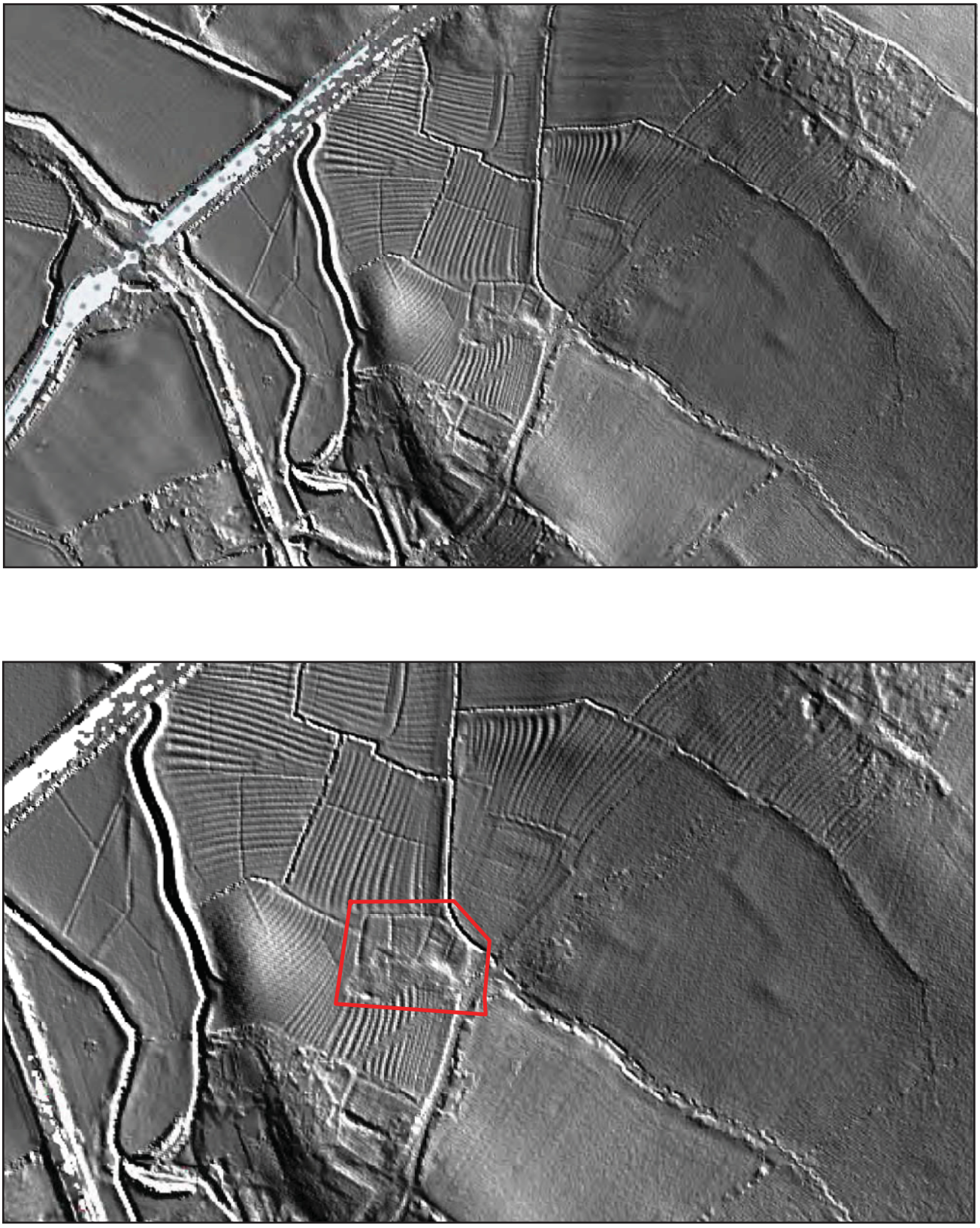


Figure 20: Wheatenhurst deserted medieval village as revealed through LiDAR

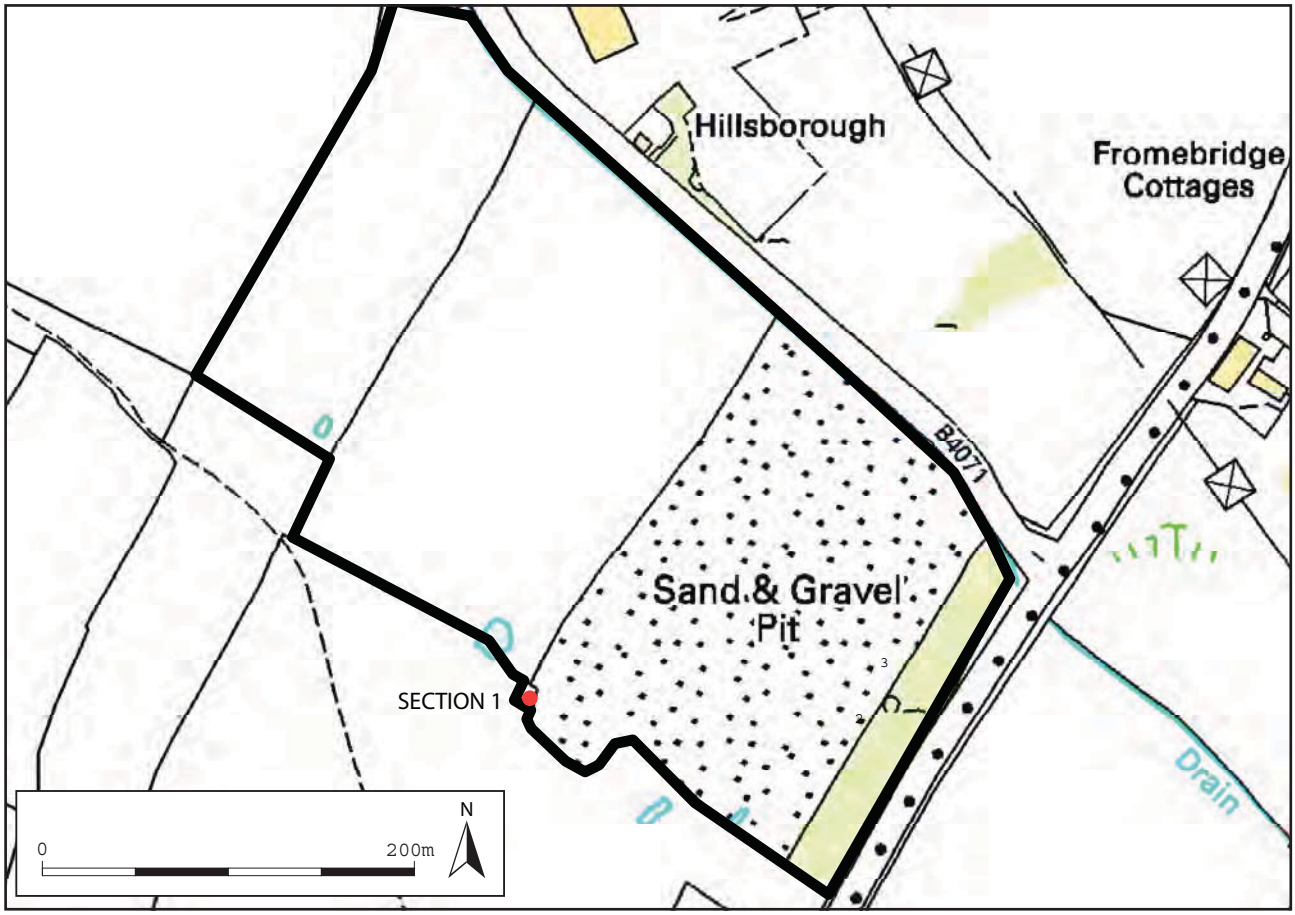


Figure 21: Frampton Quarry. Location of section sampled for OSL dating

Figure 22: Section showing a tree-throw pit (behind the surveying rod) disrupting the gravels at Frampton-on-Severn (survey pole in 0.3m gradations)

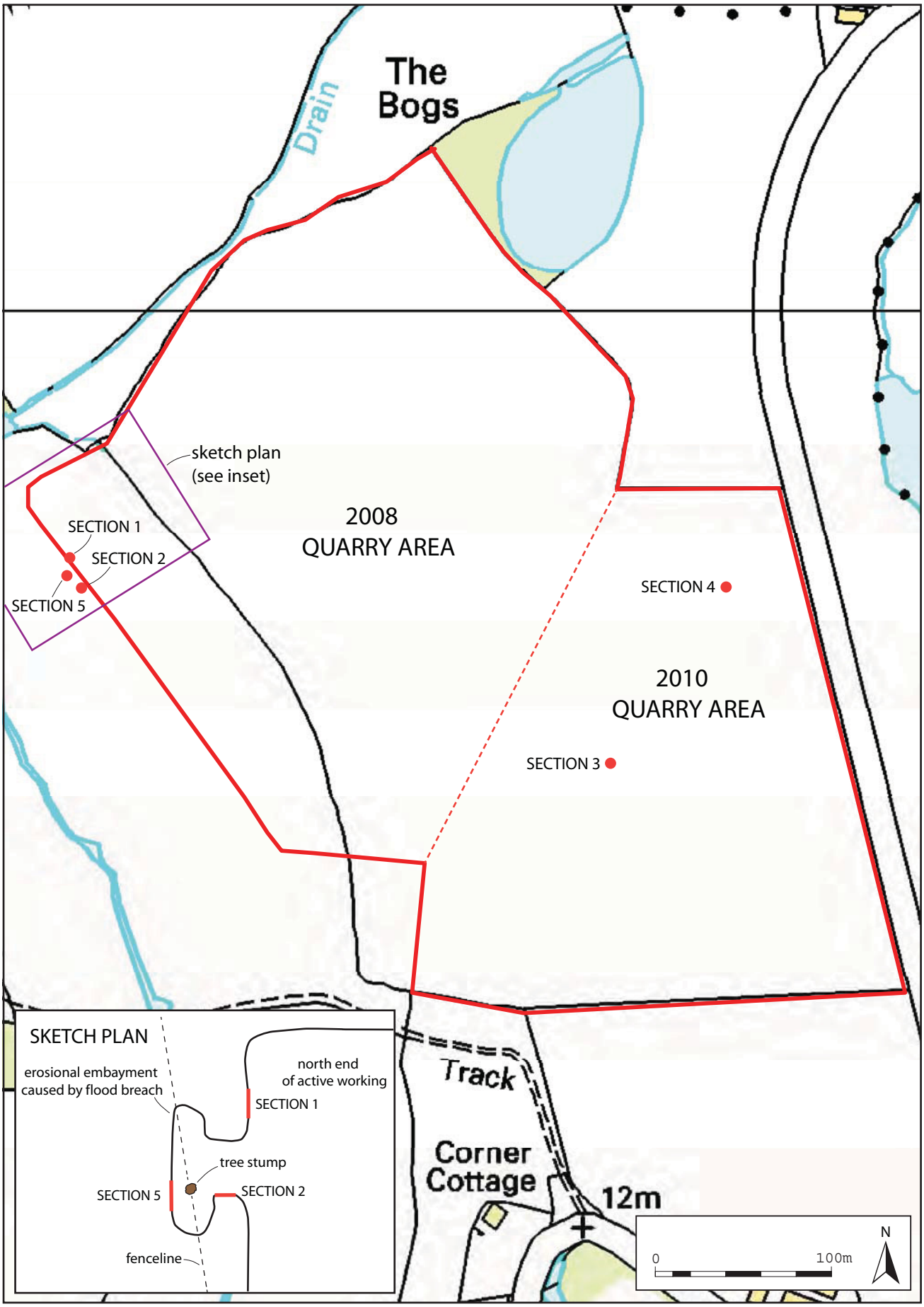


Figure 23: Clifton Quarry. Location of sections sampled for OSL and 14C dating

Figure 24: Thinly bedded sand and gravel revealed in Section 1 at Clifton

Figure 25: Section 2 at Clifton showing location of OSL samples. Photograph taken looking south with the Holocene floodplain sequence on the right and the Devensian terraces gravels on the left

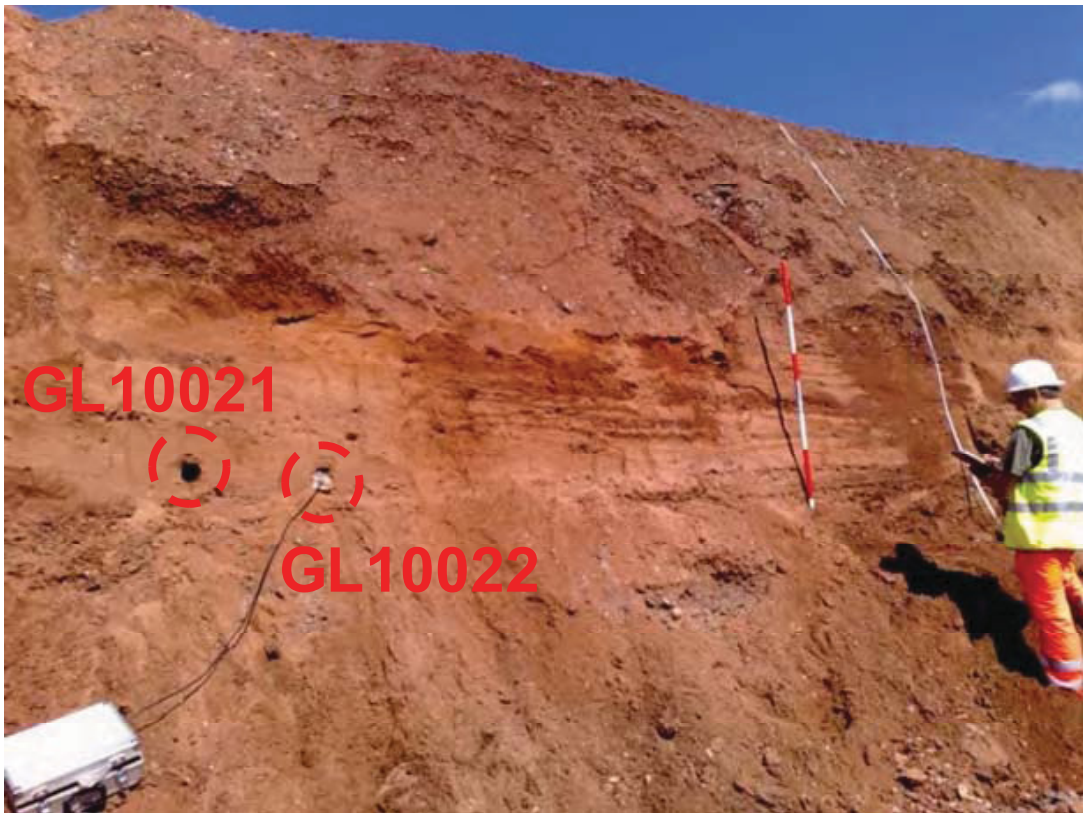


Figure 26: Section 3 at Clifton showing location of OSL samples

Figure 27: Section 4 at Clifton showing location of OSL sample

Figure 28: Ball Mill Quarry. Locations of sections sampled for OSL dating

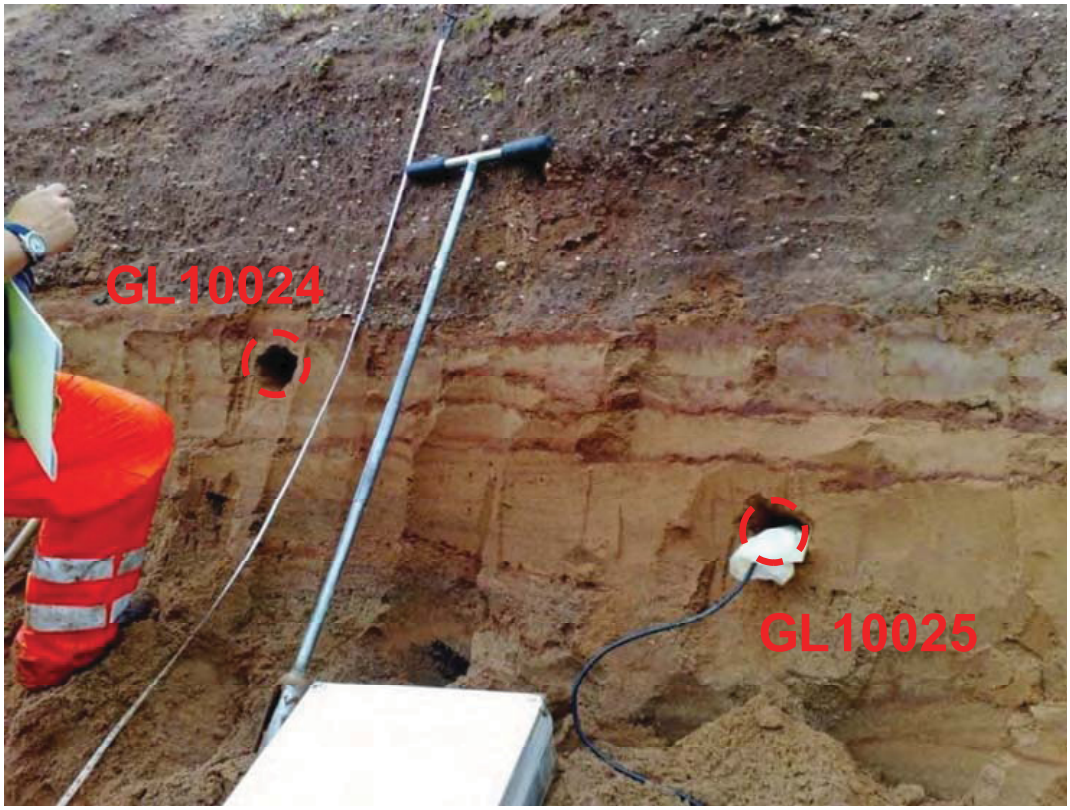


Figure 29: Section 1 at Ball Mill showing location of OSL samples

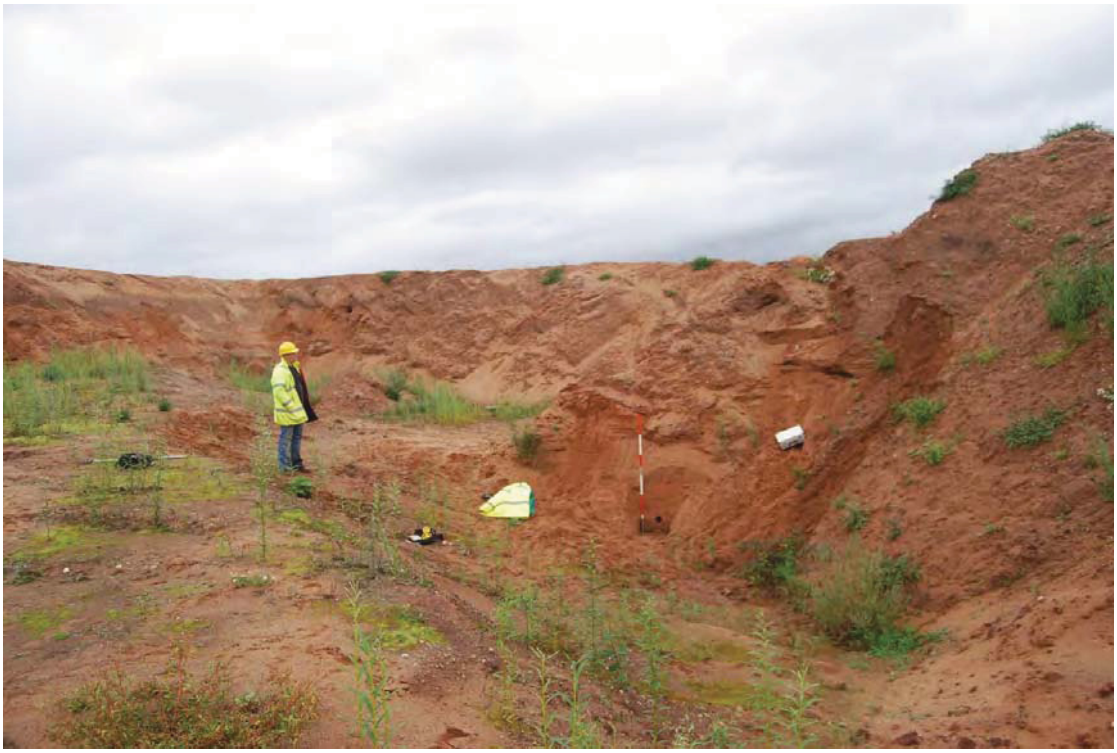


Figure 30: Section 2 at Ball Mill. The location of sample BMIL03 is clearly visible at the base of the section

Figure 31: A frost-wedge pseudomorph in Section 1 at Ball Mill Quarry (survey pole in 0.3m gradations)

Figure 32: Flood breach in quarry wall at Clifton. Viewed from above Section 1 (looking almost due north), showing locations of Section 2 (facing camera) and Section 5 (exposed on right of image)

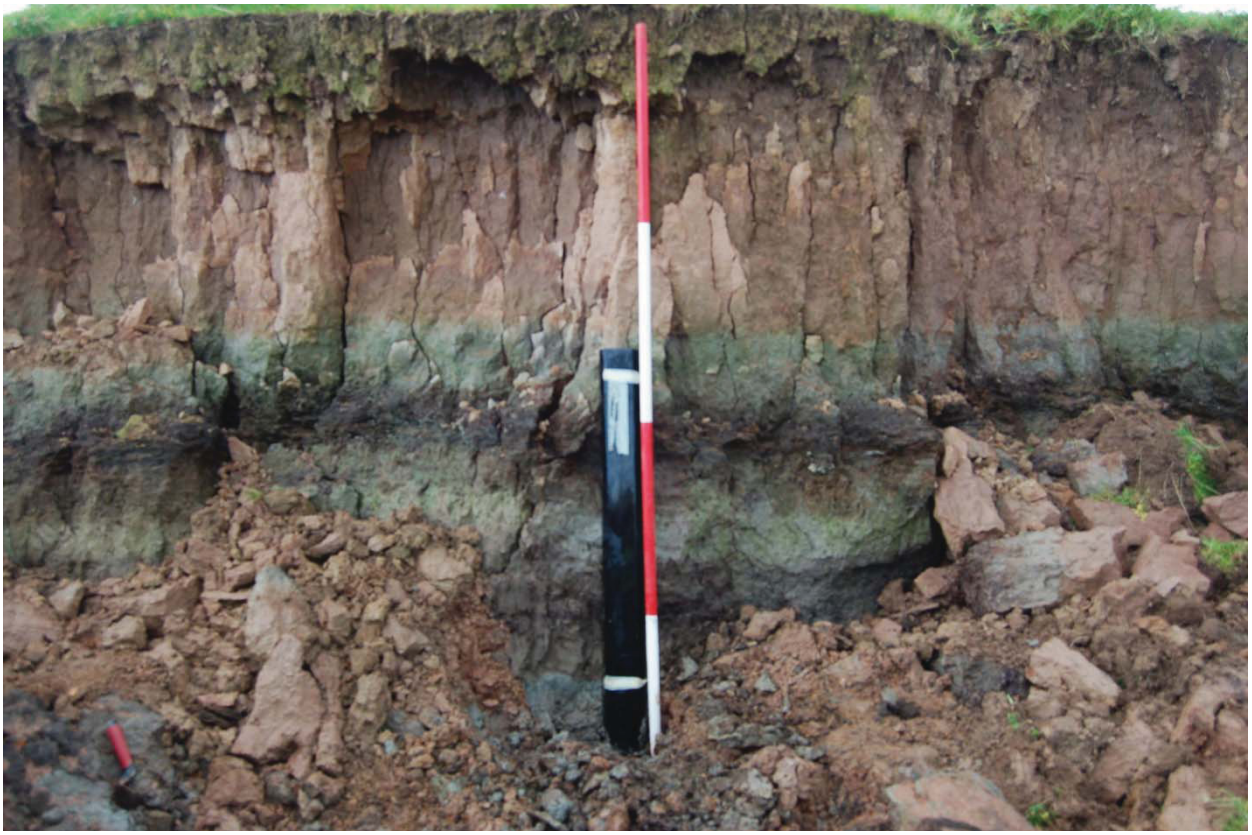


Figure 33: Section 5 at Clifton during monolith sampling of the palaeochannel sequence

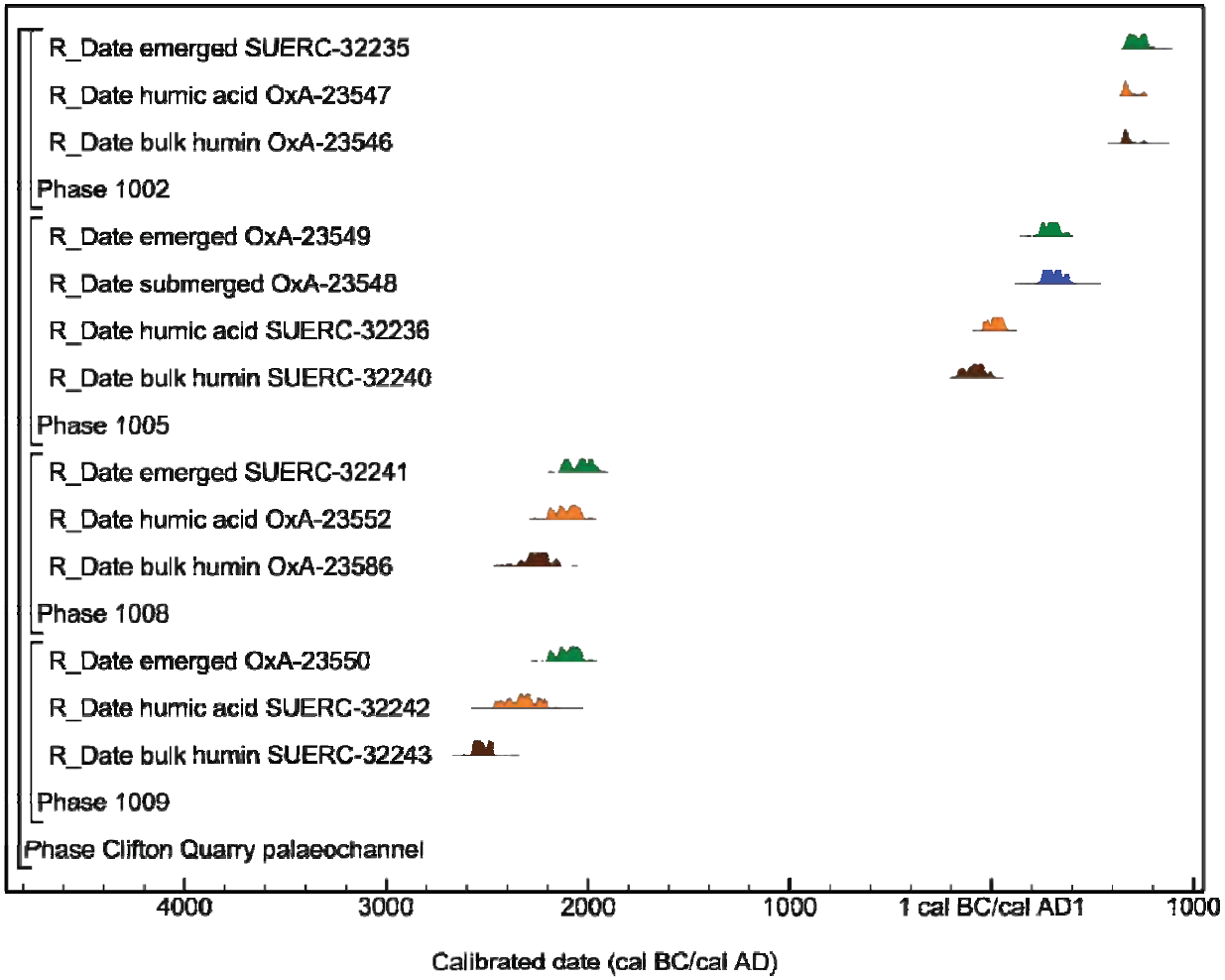


Figure 34: Calibration of radiocarbon results by the probability method (Stuiver and Reimer 1993). Green = plant macrofossil, emerged species; blue = plant macrofossil, submerged species; orange = humic acid fraction of bulk sediment; brown = humin fraction of bulk sediment.

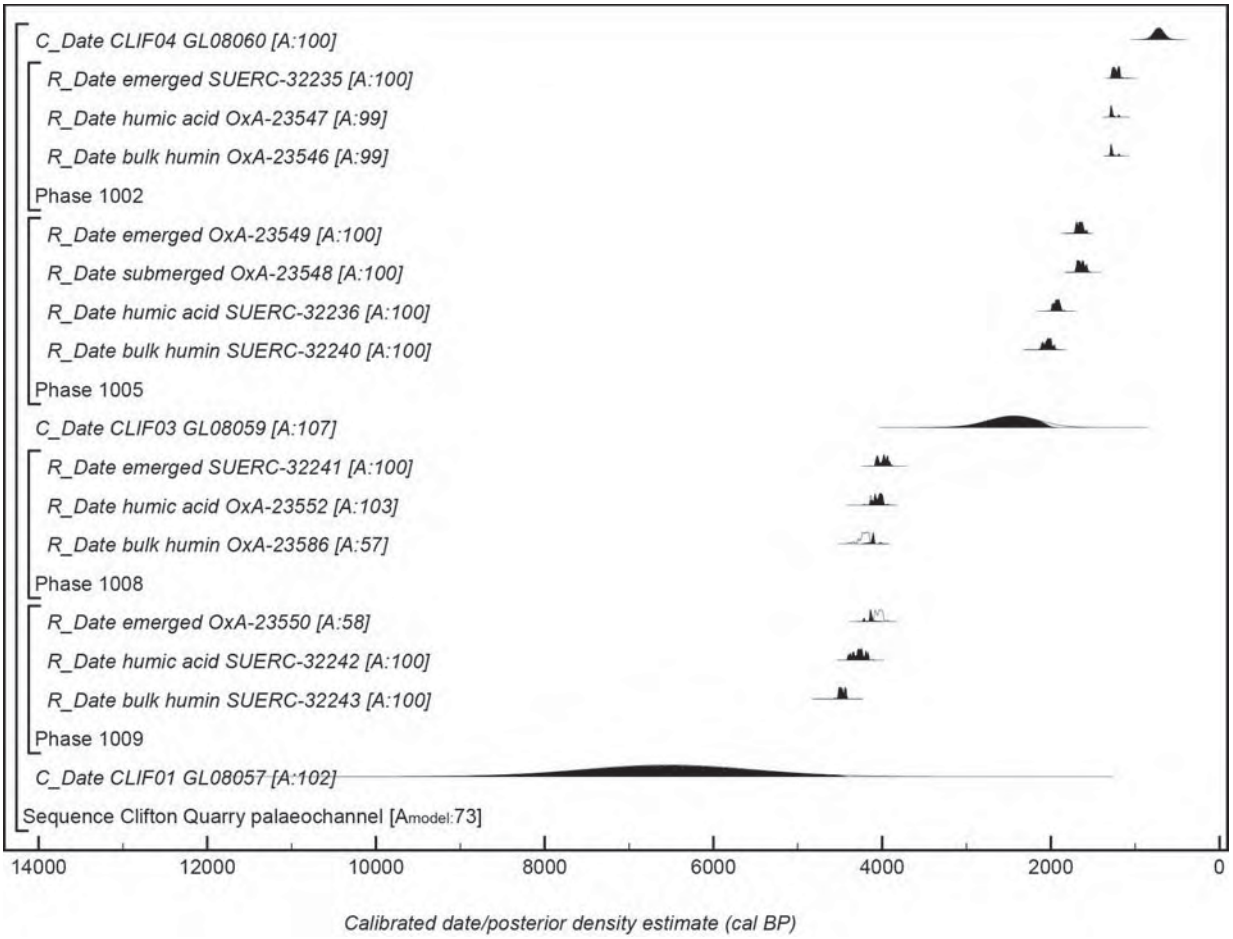


Figure 35: A Bayesian model of radiocarbon and luminescence dating results. Distributions in outline are the probability distributions obtained by simple calibration of the radiocarbon results, as shown in Figure 1, or the independent age estimates of the OSL samples. Solid distributions are posterior density estimates of the dates of these samples. The model structure is exactly defined by the brackets and OxCal keywords on the left-hand side of the figure.

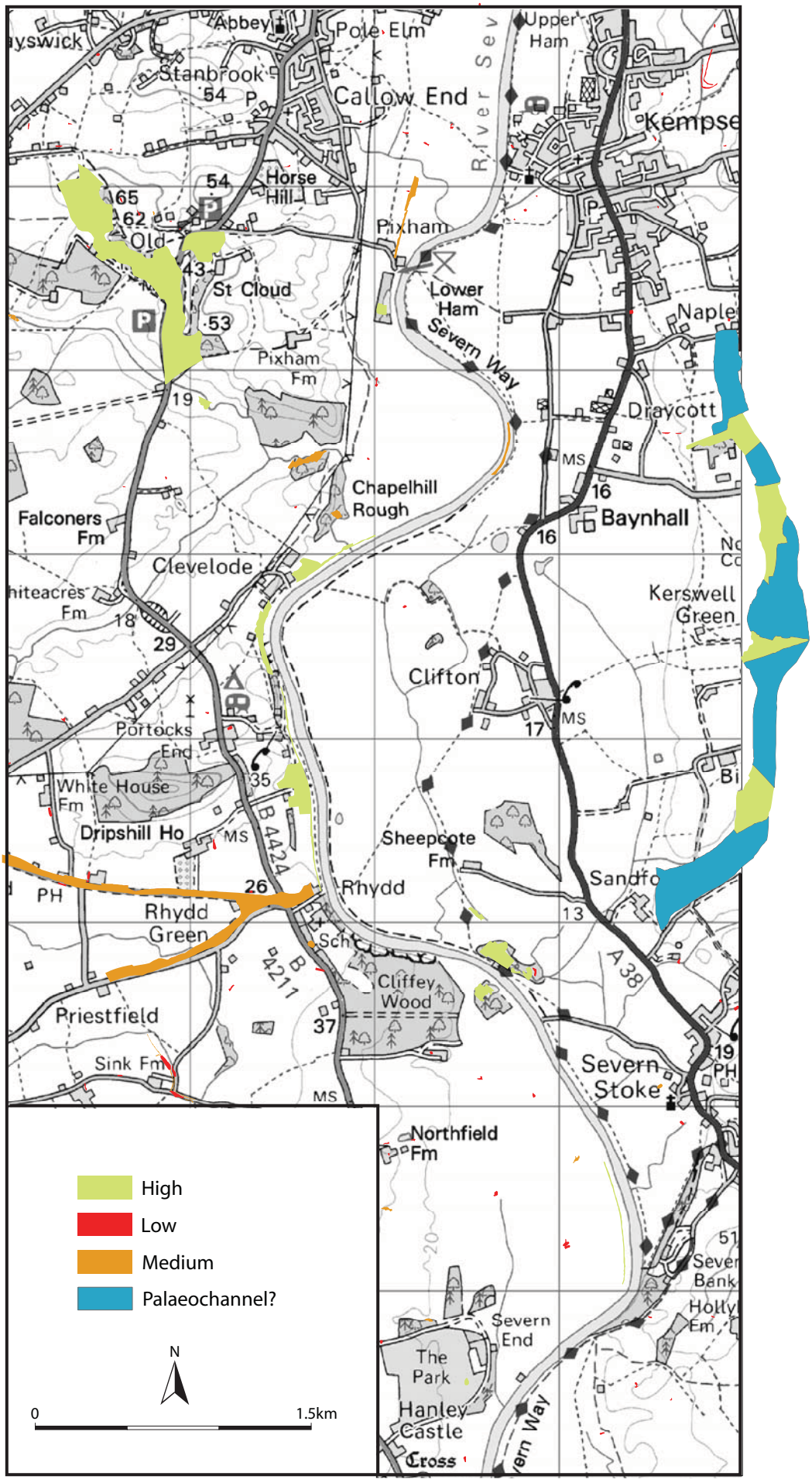


Figure 36: Clifton study area. Areas of organic potential

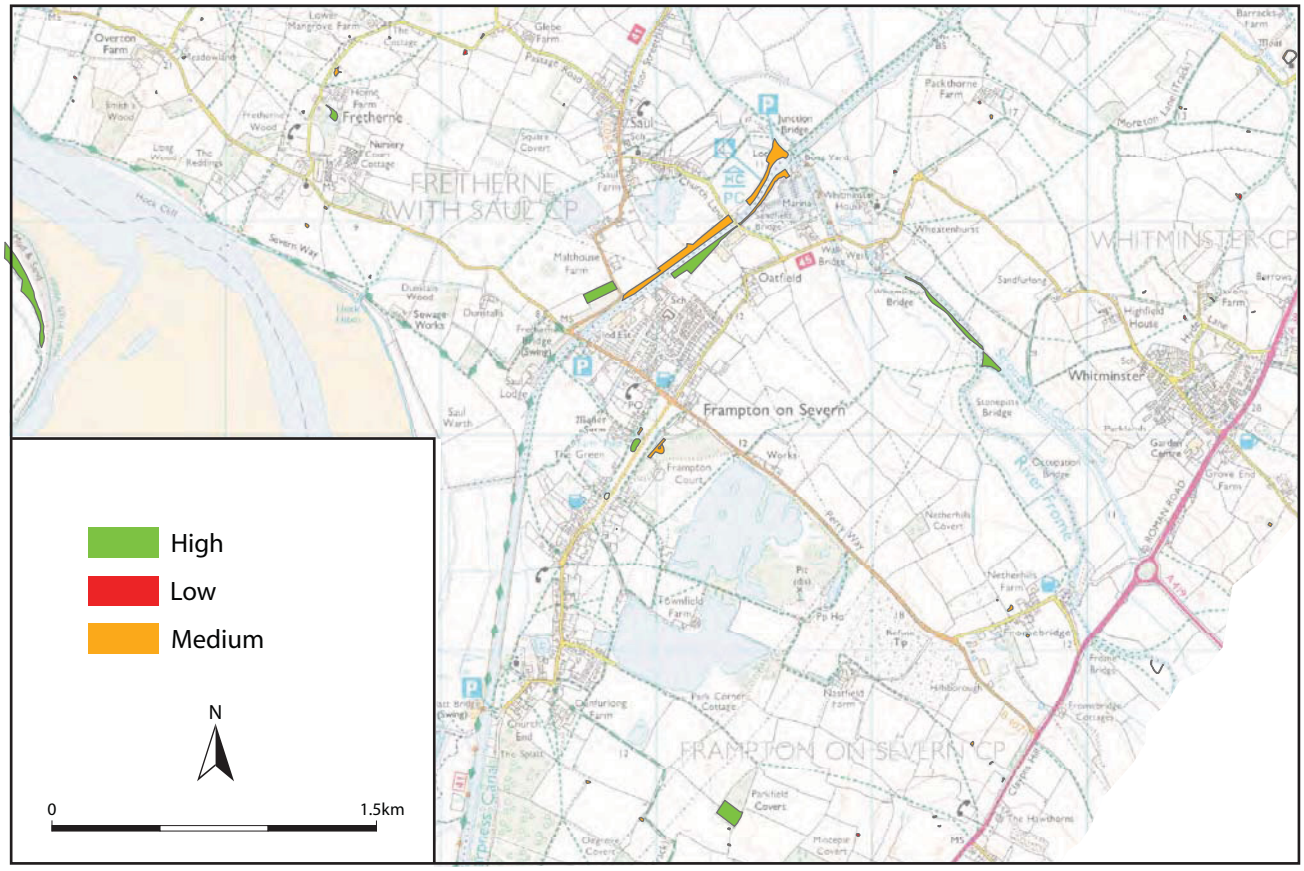


Figure 37: Frampton study area. Areas of organic potential