

**A1 ALNWICK TO ELLINGHAM  
IMPROVEMENTS SCHEME:  
WEST LINKHALL (Area 4)**

**EVALUATION REPORT**

**SEPTEMBER 2019**

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

# A1 Alnwick to Ellingham Improvements Scheme: West Linkhall, Northumberland

Site Code: WLN 19

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**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT WEST LINKHALL, NORTHUMBERLAND**

**EVALUATION REPORT**

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## CONTENTS

<b>1.</b>	<b>NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>2</b>
2.1	PROJECT BACKGROUND .....	2
2.2	SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.....	2
2.3	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY .....	2
2.4	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	3
2.5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	4
<b>3.</b>	<b>PROJECT AIMS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES</b> .....	<b>6</b>
3.1	PROJECT AIMS .....	6
3.2	RESEARCH OBJECTIVES.....	6
<b>4.</b>	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>8</b>
4.1	FIELDWORK .....	8
4.2	POST-EXCAVATION.....	9
<b>5.</b>	<b>RESULTS: THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE</b> .....	<b>11</b>
5.1	PHASE 1: SUPERFICIAL GEOLOGY .....	11
5.2	PHASE 2: SUBSOIL & COLLUVIUM .....	12
5.3	PHASE 3: MODERN TOPSOIL & MADE GROUND.....	12
<b>6.</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>REFERENCES</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS</b> .....	<b>16</b>
	<b>APPENDIX 1: FIGURES</b> .....	<b>17</b>
	<b>FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION</b> .....	<b>18</b>
	<b>FIGURE 2: DETAILED SITE LOCATION</b> .....	<b>19</b>
	<b>APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX</b> .....	<b>20</b>
	<b>APPENDIX 3: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX</b> .....	<b>22</b>
	<b>APPENDIX 4: PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES</b> .....	<b>25</b>
	<i>Plate 1: Trench 5: view west-southwest, scale: 1m</i> .....	<i>25</i>
	<i>Plate 2: Trench 6: view west-southwest, scale: 1m</i> .....	<i>25</i>
	<i>Plate 3: Trench 7: view south-south-east, scale: 1m</i> .....	<i>26</i>
	<i>Plate 4: Trench 8: view southeast, scale: 1m</i> .....	<i>26</i>
	<i>Plate 5: Trench 9: view south-southeast, scale: 1m</i> .....	<i>27</i>

<i>Plate 6: Trench 10: view west-southwest, scale: 1m .....</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>Plate 7: Trench 11: view north-northeast, scale: 1m .....</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>Plate 8: Trench 12: view east-northeast, scale: 1m .....</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>Plate 10: Trench 14: view east-northeast, scale: 1m .....</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>Plate 11: Trench 15: view west-southwest, scale: 1m .....</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>Plate 12: Trench 16: view west-southwest, scale: 1m .....</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>Plate 13: Trench 16: view northwest, scale: 1m .....</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>Plate 14: Topography of the central section of the site .....</i>	<i>31</i>

## **1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology were commissioned by WSP, on behalf of Highways England, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land along the proposed improvement scheme for the A1, Alnwick to Ellingham, Northumberland. The proposed scheme involves the duelling of a c. 8km stretch of the A1 between Denwick and North Charlton. The existing carriageway will form the new north bound carriageway and a new southern carriageway would be built to the east. Several areas have been identified along the route as being of potential archaeological interest.
- 1.2 The site at West Linkhall (Area 4) comprises an irregular rectilinear shaped area covering c. 1.6 hectares immediately adjacent to the east of the southbound carriageway of the A1 between North Charlton and South Charlton at National Grid Reference NU 17429 21404 (Figure 1). The site occupies the western side of a large pastoral field. The Scheduled Monument of West Linkhall (HE entry 100650; HER N5044) is situated immediately to the east of Area 4. This monument comprises the earthworks of a four-sided camp surrounded by ramparts with an entrance on the northwest side. It is assumed to be of Iron Age or Roman date. Medieval earthwork remains are also located in the vicinity, including cultivation terraces and ridge and furrow.
- 1.3 A geophysical survey of the West Linkhall site revealed potential buried archaeological remains which could be associated with the Scheduled Monument (Figure 2). A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by WSP (2019) prior to work commencing at the site. The evaluation consisted of twelve 30m long trenches (Trenches 5-16) that were targeted to provide coverage across the extent of the site and to investigate the geophysical anomalies.
- 1.4 Three phases of activity were encountered within the trial trenches investigated at the site: Phase 1: superficial geology; Phase 2: subsoil and colluvial deposits and Phase 3: Modern topsoil and made ground. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed during the evaluation.

## **2. INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 Project Background**

- 2.1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken at West Linkhall, Northumberland in September 2019 (Figure 1 & 2). The archaeological investigation was commissioned by WSP on behalf of Highways England and was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA).
- 2.1.2 The site runs immediately adjacent to the boundaries of the Camp at West Linkhall Scheduled Monument (List Entry 1006500). A geophysical survey undertaken in 2018 (SUMO 2018) as part of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application identified potential buried archaeological remains within the area of the Scheme which could be associated with the Scheduled Monument. Paragraph 5.124 of National Planning Policy for National Networks (Department for Transport 2014) states that “non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets”. The aim of the evaluation was to establish if the geophysical anomalies do represent buried archaeological features and are equivalent to those in the Scheduled Monument.
- 2.1.3 The scope of works for the archaeological evaluation was set out in the WSI produced by WSP (2019). The aim of the evaluation was to clarify the presence, nature, date, extent and significance of any archaeological remains that might be present in the areas of proposed impact. The WSI was produced in consultation with Northumberland County Council Assistant County Archaeologist (NCC) and Historic England. Twelve trenches (Trenches 5 to 16) were mechanically excavated during this phase of archaeological work.
- 2.1.4 The Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigation (OASIS) reference number of the project is preconst1-365929.

### **2.2 Site Location and Description**

- 2.2.1 The Site (centred at NGR NU 17429 21404) covers approximately 1.6 hectares and is located 8.5km north of Alnwick, to the northeast of the A1 between North Charlton and South Charlton (Figure 1). West Linkhall is located opposite the Site to the southwest of the A1. The Scheduled Monument ‘Camp at West Linkhall’ (List Entry 1006500) abuts the Site along its north-western boundary.

### **2.3 Geology and Topography**

- 2.3.1 The solid geology underlying the Site comprises limestone, sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Alston Formation, formed during the Carboniferous Period. The solid geology is overlaid by glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel, laid down during the Devensian Stage of the Quaternary Period (*British Geological Survey website*).

2.3.2 The topography undulates sharply throughout the site and height above Ordnance Datum (AOD) varies from 92.25m AOD at the northern end of the site, 83.38m AOD in the central section and 88.61m AOD at the southern extent of the site.

## **2.4 Planning Background**

2.4.1 The archaeological investigation was required, as part of the planning process (pre-determination), to inform the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Northumberland County Council of the character, date, extent and degree of survival of archaeological remains at the site.

2.4.2 A geophysical survey undertaken in 2018 (SUMO 2018) as part of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application identified potential buried archaeological remains within the Scheme which could represent remains within the Scheme which could be associated with the Scheduled Monument. Paragraph 5.124 of National Planning Policy for National Networks (Department for Transport 2014) states that “non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets”. The aim of the evaluation was to establish if the geophysical anomalies do represent buried archaeological features and are equivalent to those in the Scheduled Monument.

2.4.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by WSP (2019) prior to works commencing at the site.



## 2.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

*Information in this section is largely extracted from the WSP DBA (forthcoming) and the WSI (WSP 2019). The research and writing of those responsible is acknowledged. The assessment employed a 1km study area for designated heritage assets and one of 500m for non-designated heritage assets. The following section provides an overview of the assessment, presented by period.*

### Prehistoric

- 2.5.1 No evidence of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity was identified within the 500m study area around the Scheme. Potential Neolithic activity is represented by the site of a Scheduled Monument bowl barrow (NHLE 1018499) 580m to the north of the Site, although this funerary monument type was still in use during the Bronze Age. Two worked flints of either Neolithic or Bronze Age provenance were found at Charlton Mires 625m to the south-east of the proposed development.
- 2.5.2 Bronze Age activity is attested to by the site of two stone cists 790m to the north-west of West Linkhall. The features were excavated prior to 1824 revealing an inhumation burial associated with a bronze, flat riveted knife/dagger.
- 2.5.3 Ellsnook round barrow, typical of the Bronze Age, is located 2.6km to the south of site. The Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1006465) was excavated in 1921 and a funerary beaker vessel was recovered. The site of another possible barrow is located 575m to the southwest of site but there is no record of the earthwork being excavated.
- 2.5.4 A Bronze Age perforated polished stone axe-hammer was found further to the northwest, 2km from Site.
- 2.5.5 The Iron Age is represented by defended settlement sites. The Camp at West Linkhall (NLE 1006500), located immediately to the east of the site, has never been intrusively investigated but it is considered to be of Iron Age date. A second possible camp is located 400m to the north, alongside Shipperton Burn (HER 5043). The Camp Plantation is located almost 2km to the northwest of site. The Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1017955) comprises roughly triangular earthworks incorporating a raised natural feature. Heiferlaw defended settlement (NHLE 1014080) is located 3.5km to the south of the site. The settlement is defined by ramparts and contains internal divisions and traces of hut circles. Buckland Camp (NHLE 1014074) is located 2.25km to the south of site and comprises a 75m diameter, roughly circular earthwork on the southern slope of Honey Hill.

### Romano-British

- 2.5.6 There is no evidence of Romano-British activity within the 1km study area around the Proposed Scheme.

### Early Medieval

- 2.5.7 Evidence of Early Medieval activity within the Proposed Scheme 1km study area is limited to place names. The settlement of Rock lies 1.1km to the southeast of site and its name is

likely to be derived from the Old French words *roche* and *roke*, meaning 'outcrops of limestone'. The place name of *Ealnwic* (now Alnwick) is of Saxon origin derived from its situation near the River Alne 8km to the south of Site.

### **Late Medieval**

- 2.5.8 Evidence of Late Medieval activity identified by the HEDBA comprises the site of Alnwick Abbey (NHLE 1006598) 8km to the south; the site of North Charlton shrunken Medieval village 930m to the north; the Grade I Listed (NHLE 1034282) and Scheduled (NHLE 1014061) Heiferlaw Tower House 3.6km to the south and Charlton Burn Limekiln (HER 5056) 1.8km to the north of site.

### **Post-medieval**

- 2.5.9 Post-Medieval activity is represented by the Grade II Listed Malcolm's Cross (NHLE 1153333) dedicated to Malcolm III, King of Scotland (1058-1093), erected in 1774. The gradual industrialisation of the region is represented in the HEDBA study area by the Grade II listed assets of Barn and Engine House (NHLE 1041755) and Smithy (NHLE 1303729) at Broxfield Farm and limekilns to the north-west of Peppermoor (NHLE 1153931) and at Kiln plantation to the west of Rock (NHLE 1154647). The HER identified a mill at North Charlton (HER 25114) and several wells (HER 5037, 22425, 22429, 22431, 22433 and 22435).

### **Industrial**

- 2.5.10 The origins of the Grade I Registered Park and Garden of Alnwick Castle (NHLE 1001041), 4.3km to the south-west, are in the Post-Medieval period but the main phases of development and modelling took place in the Industrial Period as successive Dukes added to the asset.

### **Modern**

- 2.5.11 Assets of the Modern era comprise World War commemoration monuments including the Grade II listed Denwick War Memorial (NHLE 1433767) and the South Charlton War Memorial (NHLE 1439802). Military activity during the Second World War is represented by pill boxes (HER 19936, HER 19874, HER 447) and a Scheduled Zero Station (NHLE 1014080), located within the Heiferlaw defended settlement. The underground station comprises three separate chambers with vertical access shaft and a cylindrical escape tunnel.

### **Geophysical Survey**

- 2.5.12 A geophysical survey of the Scheme was undertaken between November 2018 and February 2019 (SUMO 2018). The survey of the site, adjacent to West Linkhall, identified magnetic anomalies thought to be associated with the earthworks of the camp. Areas of ridge and furrow ploughing were also identified. These anomalies were the focus of the archaeological evaluation.

### **3. PROJECT AIMS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Project Aims**

3.1.1 The aim of the evaluation was to clarify the presence, nature, date and extent of any archaeological remains that might be present within the site. Specifically, to identify if there were non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that were of equivalent significance to the Scheduled Monument located immediately to the east, and should therefore be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets, in line with paragraph 5.124 of NPP NN (Department of Transport 2014). This was to inform the DCO application and an appropriate mitigation strategy for any significant archaeological remains.

3.1.2 The objective of trial trench evaluation as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) is to 'determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the archaeological resource within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices' (CIfA 2014a). The results of the evaluation will inform an appropriate mitigation strategy for any archaeological remains, if required.

#### **3.2 Research Objectives**

3.2.1 The project was undertaken with reference to the research framework set out in *Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (NERRF) (Petts and Gerrard 2006), which highlights the importance of research as a vital element of development-led archaeological work. By setting out key research priorities for all periods of the past, NERRF allows archaeological projects to be related to wider regional and national priorities for the study of archaeology and the historic environment. The WSI set out the research aims of the works and are summarised as follows:

- Confirm the extent, nature and date of the features identified as geophysical anomalies;
- Identify and record any other archaeological remains revealed by the trenches;
- Establish if there is any evidence for Iron Age settlement activity which would support the assumed date of the Scheduled Camp immediately to the east;
- Establish if there is any evidence for the Scheduled Monument to date from a different period, i.e. Romano-British;
- Confirm if the linear earthworks are the remains of ridge and furrow and establish a date for them and to review what information they can provide about the medieval and post-medieval rural landscape and settlement pattern;
- Establish if there are any pre-medieval buried archaeological remains sealed beneath the linear, potentially ridge and furrow, earthworks;

- Confirm how much the present-day topography is associated with the construction of the modern route of the A1.

3.2.2 An appropriate level of reporting on the work was required, including, if necessary, full analysis and publication of any notable archaeological findings upon completion of the evaluation. Thus, the results of the work constitute the preservation by record of any archaeological remains encountered and subsequently removed during the course of works.

## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Fieldwork

- 4.1.1 The fieldwork was undertaken in compliance with the codes and practice of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and the relevant ClfA standard and guidance document (ClfA 2014 a & b). PCA is a CIFA 'Registered Organisation'. All fieldwork and post-excavation was carried out in accordance with the Yorkshire, the Humber & The North East: Regional Statement of Good Practice (SYAS 2011).
- 4.1.2 The project was managed in line with principles set out in Historic England's *'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment'* (MoRPHE) published in 2006.
- 4.1.3 All archaeological staff involved in the project were suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles. The project was overseen for PCA by Aaron Goode, Project Manager at PCA's Durham Office. All relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice were respected. PCA's Health and Safety (H&S) Policy is the starting point for managing H&S at all locations where PCA carries out its operations.
- 4.1.4 The scope of the work for the archaeological evaluation was set out in a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation compiled by WSP (2019).
- 4.1.5 The trenches have been targeted over geophysical anomalies and to provide coverage across the extent of the site. This maximised the potential of the site and would provide the most productive archaeological information whilst addressing the research Aims and Objectives.
- 4.1.6 The trial trenching evaluation was carried out between the 27th August and 2nd September 2019 over five days and consisted of twelve 30m trenches (Figure 2). Trenches 8, 10, 11 and 16 were moved slightly to avoid either entranceways or unsuitable ground to trench.
- 4.1.7 Trench 13 was shortened to c. 8m to avoid standing water and Trench 16 was shortened to avoid the access track. The remaining trenches were set-out using a Leica Viva Smart Rover Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), with pre-programmed co-ordinate data determined by an office-based CAD operative.
- 4.1.8 Ground level in the trenches was reduced using a 180° back-acting, mechanical excavator (JCB) utilising a toothless ditching bucket. Successive spits of no more than 100mm depth were removed until either the top of the first archaeological horizon or the top of superficial geological deposits was reached. No geological material was observed within Trench 16 due to the extent of made ground. All ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision.

4.1.9 The table below summarises the dimensions and findings of the 12 excavated trenches:

Trench	Length	Width	Maximum Depth	Superficial Geology	Archaeology
5	30m	1.8m	0.44m	Yes	No
6	30m	1.8m	0.50m	Yes	No
7	30m	1.8m	0.56m	Yes	No
8	30m	1.8m	0.60m	Yes	No
9	30m	1.8m	0.48m	Yes	No
10	30m	1.8m	0.46m at NW end 1m at SE end	Yes	No
11	30m	1.8m	0.88m at northern end 1.20m at southern end	Yes	No
12	30m	1.8m	0.84m	Yes	No
13	8m	1.8m	1.04m	Yes	No
14	30m	1.8m	0.62m	Yes	No
15	30m	1.8m	0.84m	Yes	No
16	16m	1.8m	1.30m	No	No

*Trench summary*

4.1.10 The investigation of archaeological levels was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section, where appropriate. Investigations within the trenches followed the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation and were conducted in accordance with the methodology set out in the field manual of PCA (PCA 2009) and the Museum of London Site Manual (Museum of London 1994).

4.1.11 Deposits and cut features were individually recorded on the *pro-forma* 'Trench Recording Sheet' and 'Context Recording Sheet'. All site records were marked with the unique-number WLN19 (site code).

4.1.12 The height of all principal strata and features was calculated in metres above Ordnance Datum (m AOD). A detailed photographic record of the evaluation was prepared using SLR digital photography. All detailed photographs included a legible graduated metric scale. The photographic record illustrated both in detail and general context archaeological exposures and specific features in all trenches.

## 4.2 Post-excavation

4.2.1 The stratigraphic data for the project comprises written and photographic records. A total of 34 archaeological contexts were defined within the 12 trenches (Appendix 2). Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records, grouping contexts and phasing the stratigraphic data. A written summary of the archaeological sequence was then compiled, as described in Section 5.

- 4.2.2 During the evaluation, no artefactual material was retained from the deposits encountered, as no archaeological deposits or features were noted.
- 4.2.3 The complete Site Archive, in this case comprising only the written, drawn and photographic records (including all material generated electronically during post-excavation) will be packaged for long term curation. In preparing the Site Archive for deposition, all relevant standards and guidelines documents referenced in the Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document (Brown 2007) will be adhered to, in particular a well-established United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) document (Walker, UKIC 1990) and the most recent ClfA publication relating to archiving (ClfA 2014c).
- 4.2.4 At the time of writing the Site Archive was housed at the Durham Office of PCA, The Rope Works, Broadwood View, Chester-le-Street, County Durham, DH3 3AF. When complete, the site Archive will be deposited at the Great North Museum, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, under the site code WLN19.

## 5. RESULTS: THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

During the archaeological investigation, separate stratigraphic entities were assigned unique and individual context numbers, which are indicated in the following text as, for example [123]. The context numbers have been assigned per trench therefore contexts from Trench 1 are in the 100s and contexts from Trench 2 in the 200s etc. The archaeological sequence is described by placing stratigraphic sequences within broad phases, assigned on a site-wide basis in this case. An attempt has been made to add interpretation to the data and correlate these phases with recognised historical and geological periods. The figures can be found in Appendix 1 with the context index and stratigraphic matrix located in Appendix 2 and 3 respectively. A selection of plates can be found within Appendix 4. Trench 5 is shown within Plate 1, Trench 6 within Plate 2 and so on.

### 5.1 Phase 1: Superficial Geology

5.1.1 Phase 1 represents superficial geological deposits that were observed within all trenches with the exception of Trench 16. At the northern end of the site, within Trenches 5 and 6, the geological material was comprised of dark reddish-brown clayey sand with frequent large inclusions of sandstone boulders. Within Trenches 7 to 15 the superficial geology comprised mid reddish-brown sandy clay with fewer stone inclusions. No geological material was observed within Trench 16 due to the depth of modern made ground deposits. The table below summarises the depth below ground level and metres above Ordnance Datum (AOD) height of geological deposits within the trenches:

Trench No.	Context	Depth (below ground level)	m AOD	
			Highest	Lowest
5	[501]	0.44m	92.14m (northeast)	90.92m (southwest)
6	[602]	0.50m	91.86m (northeast)	91.25m (southwest)
7	[702]	0.56m	91.27m (northwest)	91.07m (southeast)
8	[802]	0.60m	91.66m (northwest)	91.43m (southeast)
9	[903]	0.48m	90.34m (northwest)	89.08m (southeast)
10	[1003]	0.46m at northwest end 1m at southeast end	91.42m (west)	86.09m (east)
11	[1102]	0.88m at northern end 1.20m at southern end	84.62m (north)	82.99m (south)
12	[1202]	0.84m	83.25m (southwest)	82.92m (northeast)
13	[1302]	1.04m	83.15m (southwest)	82.91m (northeast)
14	[1402]	0.62m	83.90m (southwest)	83.26m (northeast)
15	[1502]	0.84m	85.95m (southwest)	85.19m (northeast)

Summary of superficial geology depths and levels



## 5.2 Phase 2: Subsoil & Colluvium

5.2.1 Phase 2 represents undated subsoil and colluvial deposits noted across the site. The subsoil was uncovered within Trenches 6, 7 and 8 that comprised mid reddish-brown clayey sand. The table below summarises the thickness and Ordnance Datum height:

Trench No.	Context	Thickness	m AOD	
			Highest	Lowest
6	[601]	0.16m	92.02m (northeast)	91.41m (southwest)
7	[701]	0.26m	91.53m (northwest)	91.33m (southeast)
8	[801]	0.22m	91.88m (northwest)	91.65m (southeast)

*Summary of subsoil thickness and levels*

5.2.2 A large depression was noted within the central part of the site (in the location of Trenches 9 to 15). The ground dropped down sharply from all sides towards Trench 13. Whether this feature was geological, or evidence of previous quarrying activity is uncertain, however, a colluvial deposit comprised of dark reddish-brown clayey sand was noted within Trenches 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15. No datable material was recovered from the colluvial deposits. The table below summarises the thickness and Ordnance Datum height of all colluvial deposits:

Trench No.	Context	Thickness	m AOD	
			Highest	Lowest
9	[902]	0.12m	90.46m (northwest)	89.20m (southeast)
10	[1002]	0.54m	91.42m (west)	86.09m (east)
11	[1101]	0.42m at northern end 0.74m at southern end	85.04m (north)	83.73m (south)
12	[1201]	0.44m	83.69m (southwest)	83.36m (northeast)
13	[1301]	0.58m	83.73m (southwest)	83.49m (northeast)
14	[1401]	0.20m	84.10m (southwest)	83.46m (northeast)
15	[1501]	0.44m	86.39m (southwest)	85.63m (northeast)

*Summary of colluvium thickness and levels*

## 5.3 Phase 3: Modern Topsoil & Made Ground

5.3.1 Phase 3 represents modern made ground and topsoil. Made ground was only encountered within Trench 16 that comprised loose rubble [1601] at least 0.92m thick, encountered at a maximum height of 89.61m AOD. The base of the deposit was not encountered even though a 1.3m deep sondage was excavated at the north-eastern end of the Trench. Due to the trench sides collapsing and health and safety constraints, the full thickness of this deposit could not be ascertained. The deposit was perhaps laid down to form a ramp leading to the A1 carriageway to the west.

5.3.2 Topsoil was encountered within all trench locations and comprised dark reddish-brown silty sand. The table below summarises the thickness and metres above Ordnance Datum height for topsoil within all 12 trenches:

Trench No.	Context	Thickness	m AOD	
			Highest	Lowest
5	[500]	0.44m	92.58m (northeast)	90.98m (southwest)
6	[600]	0.34m	92.36m (northeast)	91.73m (southwest)
7	[700]	0.30m	91.68m (northwest)	91.66m (southeast)
8	[800]	0.38m	92.26m (northwest)	92.03m (southeast)
9	[900]	0.36m	90.97m (northwest)	89.40m (southeast)
10	[1000]	0.46m	92.04m (west)	86.55m (east)
11	[1100]	0.46m	85.50m (north)	84.03m (south)
12	[1200]	0.40m	84.18m (southwest)	84.14m (northeast)
13	[1300]	0.46m	83.14m (southwest)	83.91m (northeast)
14	[1400]	0.42m	85.57m (southwest)	84.45m (northeast)
15	[1500]	0.40m	86.74m (southwest)	86.43m (northeast)
16	[1600]	0.38m	89.99m (southwest)	88.71m (northeast)

*Summary of topsoil thickness and levels*

## **6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **6.1 Conclusions**

6.1.1 The archaeological investigations comprised the excavation of 12 trenches during the A1 Alnwick to Ellingham Road Improvements West Linkhall scheme (Area 4), Northumberland. Geological deposits, as well modern made ground and topsoil were encountered. This activity was assigned to three phases of activity:

- Phase 1: Superficial geological deposits comprising glaciofluvial deposits of clayey sand were encountered within Trenches 5 to 15;
- Phase 2: Undated deposits of subsoil and colluvium;
- Phase 3: Modern made ground and topsoil.

6.1.2 The topography of the development area would suggest that quarrying had occurred within the central section of the site (within the location of Trenches 9 to 15) due to the bowl-shaped depression (Plate 14). However, the colluvium deposits within all of these trenches would have taken time to develop so it could potentially be a glacial feature. The geophysical anomalies identified by geophysical survey (SUMO 2018) either related to concentrations of stone or an area of ponding within the lowest point of the site.

6.1.3 No features of archaeological significance were recorded within any of the evaluation trenches investigated.

### **6.2 Recommendations**

6.2.1 No further work is required on the information recovered during the evaluation, with the Site Archive (including this report), forming the permanent record of the strata encountered. A watching brief may be requested during the stripping of the site due to the close proximity to the Scheduled Monument of West Linkhall Camp. This is to be agreed between WSP and NCC.

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### 7.2 Online Sources

The **British Geological Survey** website: [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk). This was consulted for information regarding the geology of the study area.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS

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### **PCA Credits**

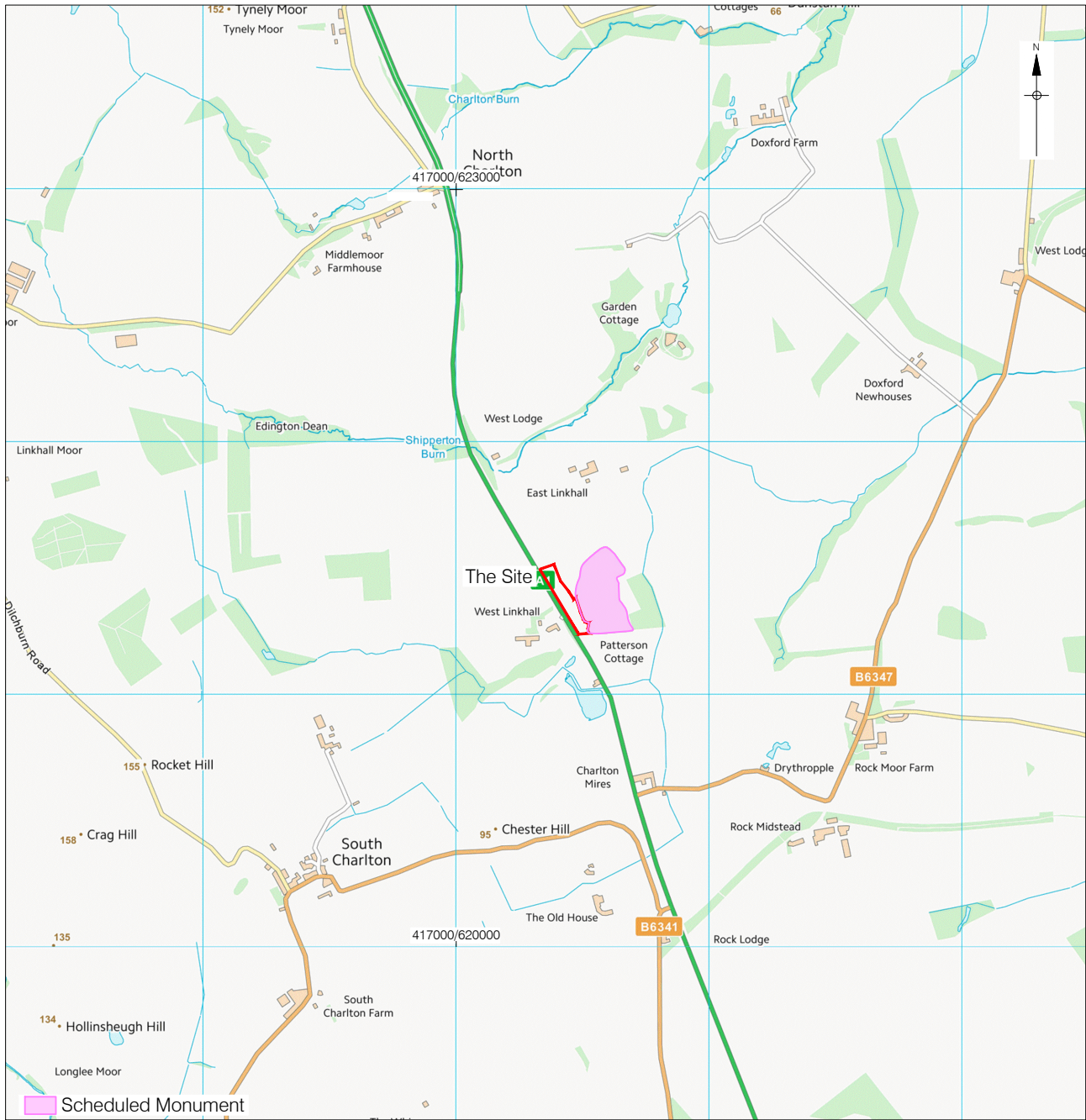
*Fieldwork:* Aaron Goode (Project Manager) and Scott Vance (Supervisor)

*Report:* Scott Vance

*Project Manager:* Aaron Goode

*CAD:* Ray Murphy

## **APPENDIX 1: FIGURES**



0 500m



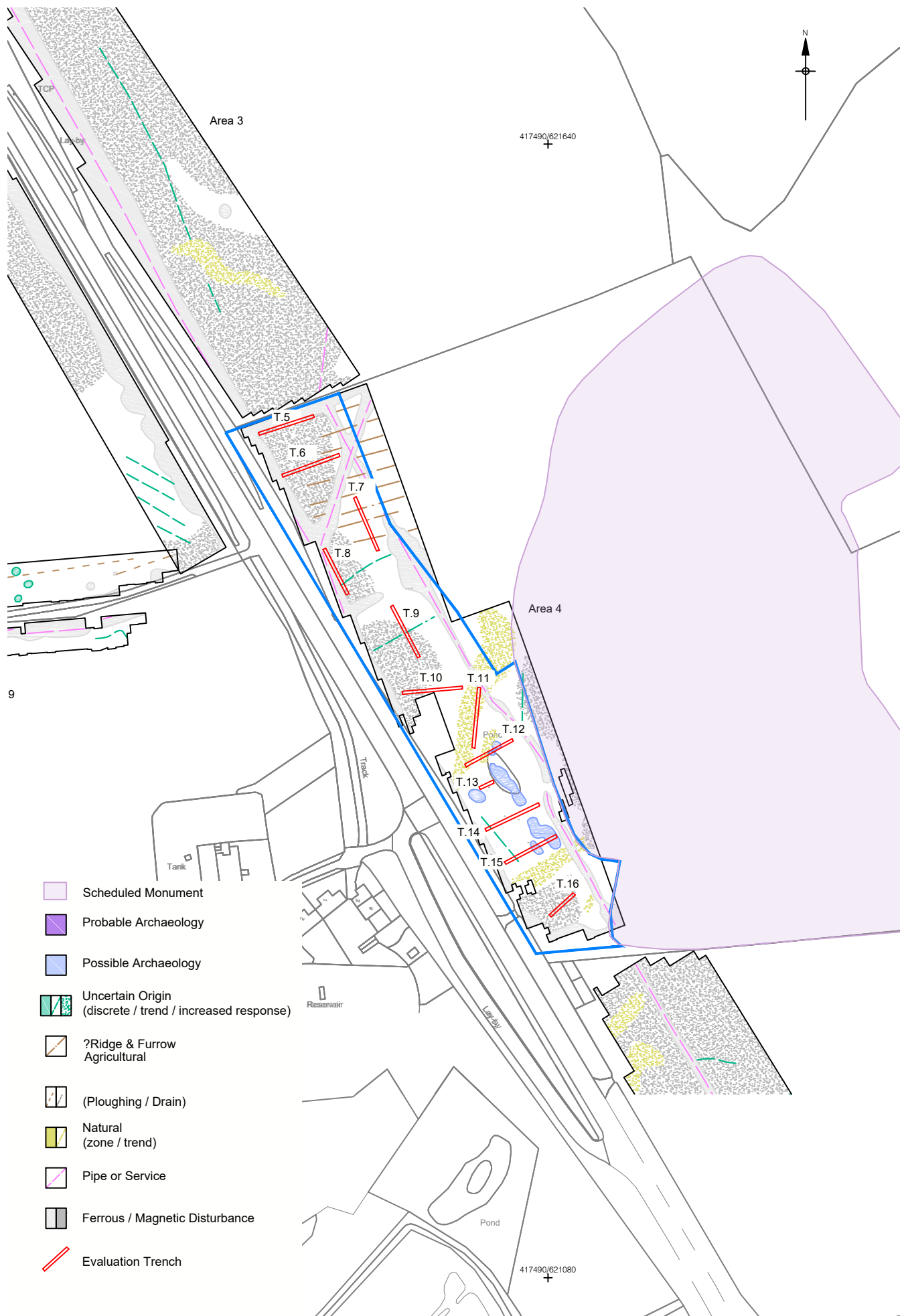


Figure 2  
 Evaluation Trenches overlain on Geophysical Survey (Area 4)  
 1:2,500 at A4

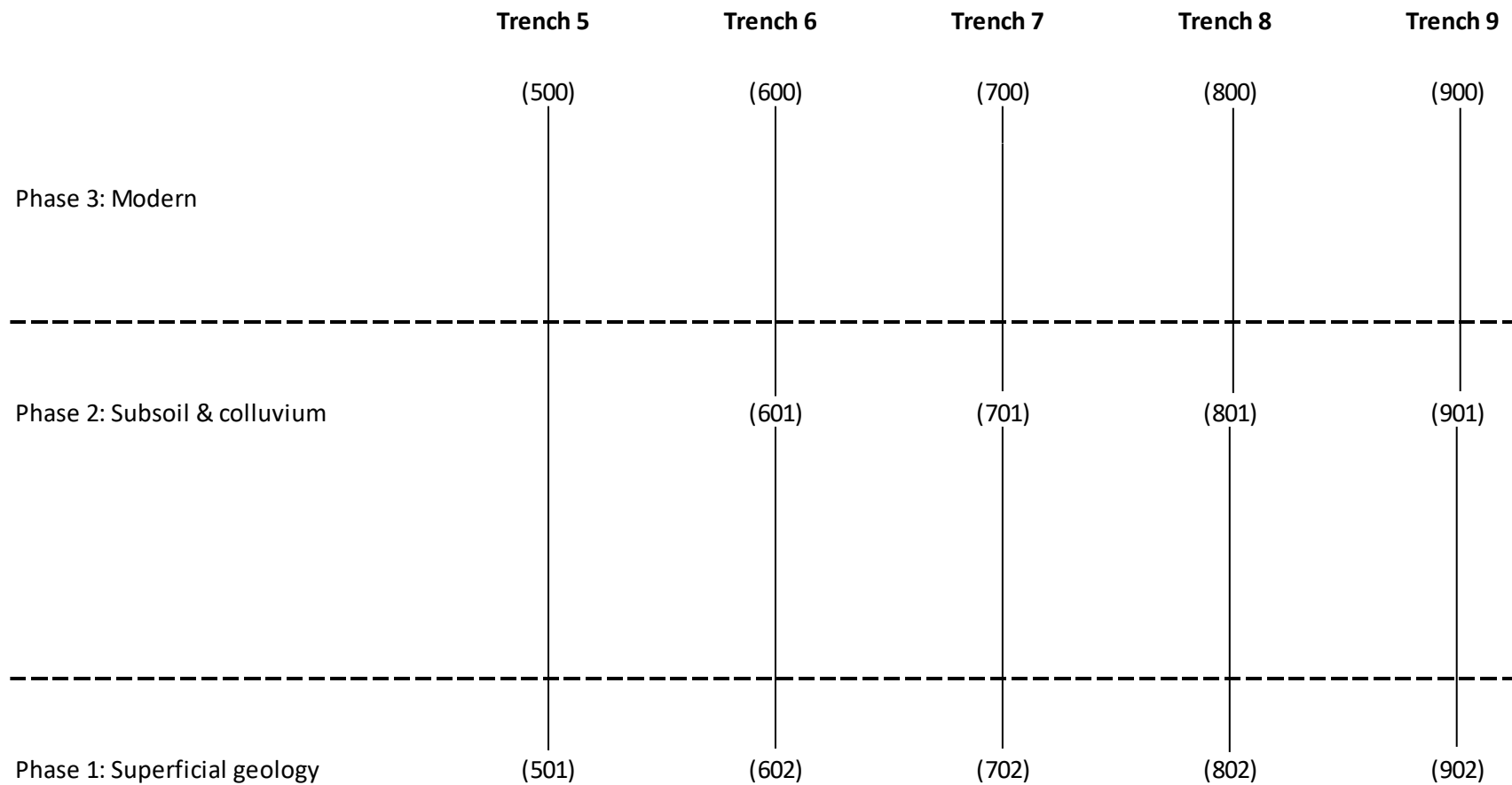


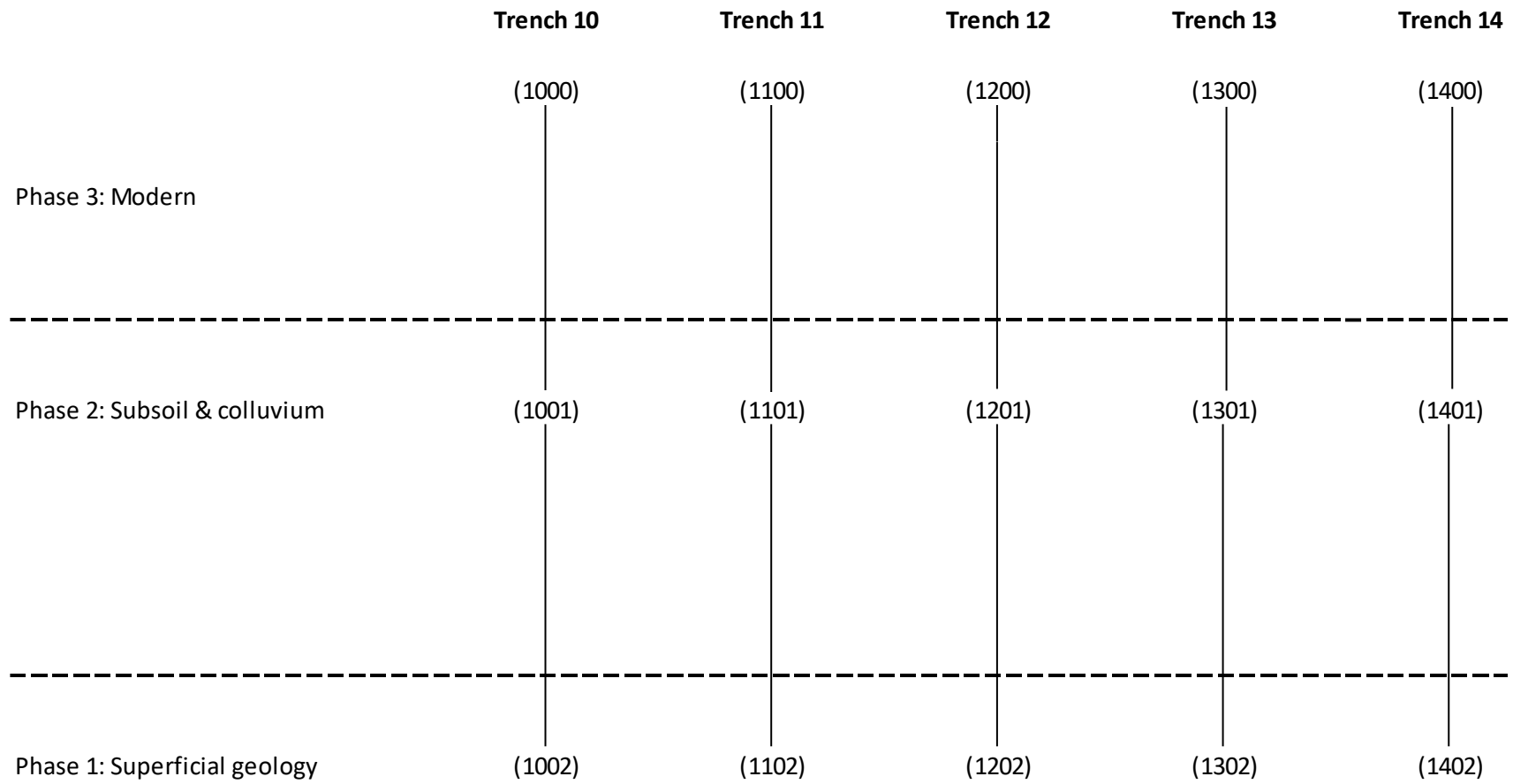
## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

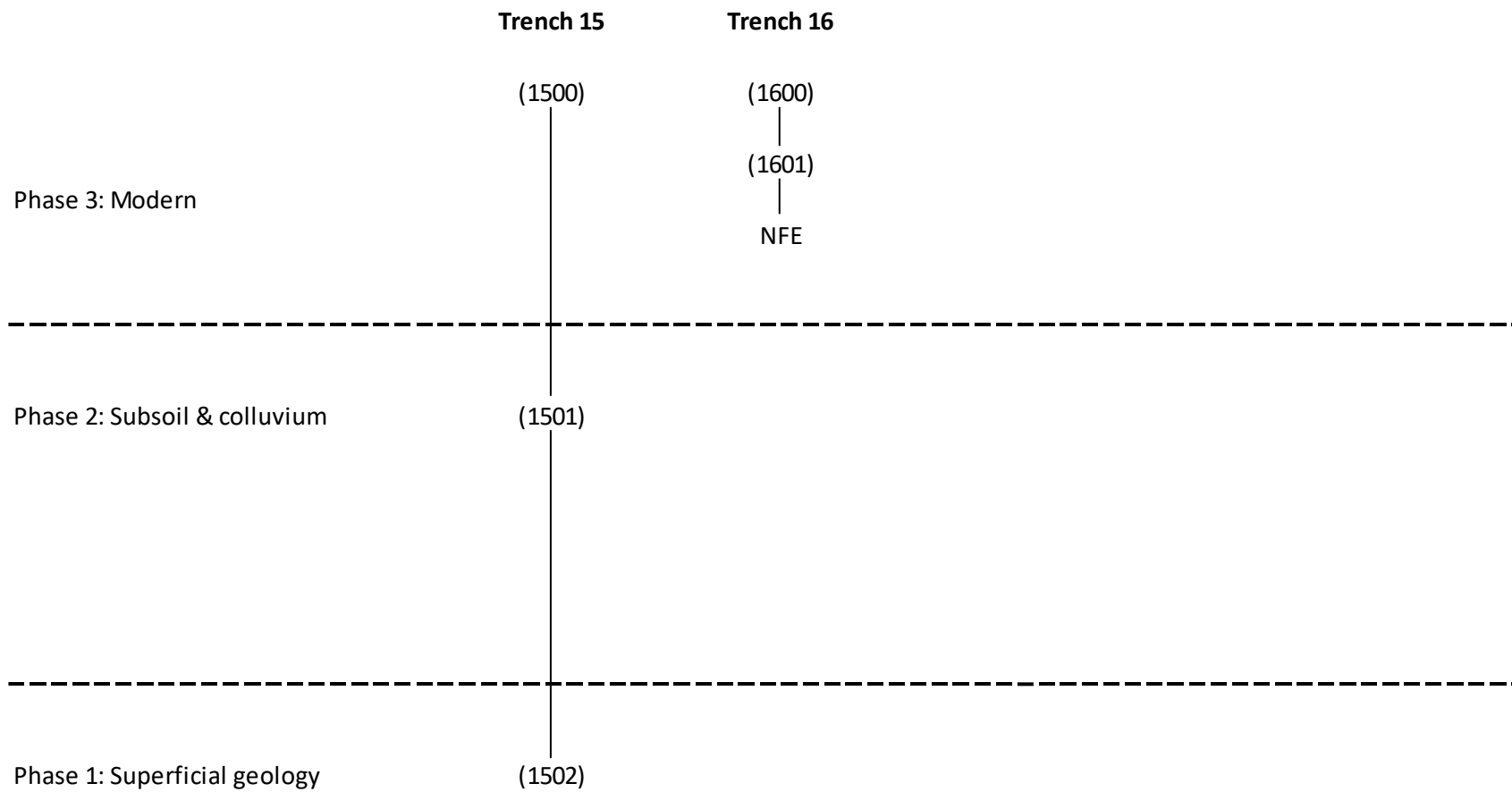
<b>Context</b>	<b>Phase</b>	<b>Type 1</b>	<b>Type 2</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
<b>Trench 5</b>					
500	3	Deposit	Layer		Topsoil
501	1	Deposit	Layer		Superficial geology
<b>Trench 6</b>					
600	3	Deposit	Layer		Topsoil
601	2	Deposit	Layer		Subsoil
602	1	Deposit	Layer		Superficial geology
<b>Trench 7</b>					
700	3	Deposit	Layer		Topsoil
701	2	Deposit	Layer		Subsoil
702	1	Deposit	Layer		Superficial geology
<b>Trench 8</b>					
800	3	Deposit	Layer		Topsoil
801	2	Deposit	Layer		Subsoil
802	1	Deposit	Layer		Superficial geology
<b>Trench 9</b>					
901	3	Deposit	Layer		Topsoil
902	2	Deposit	Layer		Colluvium
903	1	Deposit	Layer		Superficial geology
<b>Trench 10</b>					
1001	3	Deposit	Layer		Topsoil
1002	2	Deposit	Layer		Colluvium
1003	1	Deposit	Layer		Superficial geology
<b>Trench 11</b>					
1100	3	Deposit	Layer		Topsoil
1101	2	Deposit	Layer		Colluvium
1102	1	Deposit	Layer		Superficial geology
<b>Trench 12</b>					
1200	3	Deposit	Layer		Topsoil
1201	2	Deposit	Layer		Colluvium
1202	1	Deposit	Layer		Superficial geology
<b>Trench 13</b>					
1300	3	Deposit	Layer		Topsoil
1301	2	Deposit	Layer		Colluvium
1302	1	Deposit	Layer		Superficial geology
<b>Trench 14</b>					
1400	3	Deposit	Layer		Topsoil
1401	2	Deposit	Layer		Colluvium
1402	1	Deposit	Layer		Superficial geology
<b>Trench 15</b>					
1500	3	Deposit	Layer		Topsoil
1501	2	Deposit	Layer		Colluvium
1502	1	Deposit	Layer		Superficial geology
<b>Trench 16</b>					
1600	3	Deposit	Layer		Topsoil

1601	3	Deposit	Layer		Made ground
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### APPENDIX 3: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX









## APPENDIX 4: PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES

*Plate 1: Trench 5: view west-southwest, scale: 1m*



*Plate 2: Trench 6: view west-southwest, scale: 1m*





*Plate 3: Trench 7: view south-south-east, scale: 1m*



*Plate 4: Trench 8: view southeast, scale: 1m*





*Plate 5: Trench 9: view south-southeast, scale: 1m*



*Plate 6: Trench 10: view west-southwest, scale: 1m*





*Plate 7: Trench 11: view north-northeast, scale: 1m*



*Plate 8: Trench 12: view east-northeast, scale: 1m*





*Plate 9: Trench 13: view west-southwest, scale: 1m*



*Plate 10: Trench 14: view east-northeast, scale: 1m*





*Plate 11: Trench 15: view west-southwest, scale: 1m*



*Plate 12: Trench 16: view west-southwest, scale: 1m*





*Plate 13: Trench 16: view northwest, scale: 1m*



*Plate 14: Topography of the central section of the site*



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