AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT HAUGHTON STROTHER, SIMONBURN, TYNEDALE, NORTHUMBERLAND

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

An Archaeological Evaluation at Haughton Strother, Simonburn, Tynedale, Northumberland

Central National Grid Reference: NZ 8977 7399

Site Code: HST 05

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CONTENTS

List of Figures

APPENDIX

LIST OF FIGURES

Note: Sections in Figures 24 & 25 were compiled by combining representative scale section drawings and measured sketches.

1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

1.1 This report describes the results and working methods of an archaeological field evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at Haughton Strother, Simonburn, Tynedale, Northumberland. The central National Grid Reference for the site is NT 8977 7399. The field evaluation was undertaken between 2nd June and 29th June 2005. The commissioning client was W. & M. Thompson (Earthworks) Limited.

1.2 The site is proposed for sand and gravel extraction. Prior to the archaeological evaluation, a desk based-assessment of the archaeological potential of the site was undertaken. A programme of geomorphological evaluation was subsequently conducted, designed to establish the geoarchaeological potential of the site and its alluvial history. The geoarchaeological investigations identified at least five sand and gravel terraces and borehole data indicated that the terraces were overlain by a variable thickness of largely inorganic floodplain sands, silts and clays. Several palaeochannel belts were identified, radiocarbon dating establishing that these infilled during either the Mesolithic period or the Bronze Age. However, the geoarchaeological investigations concluded that there appeared to be little prospect for buried and intact archaeological landscapes at the site.

1.3 The archaeological evaluation comprised the investigation of 32 trenches located across four of the fluvial terraces, Terraces 2a, 2b, 3 and 4, identified by the earlier work. In broad terms, the archaeological evaluation confirmed the conclusions of the geoarchaeological investigations and no evidence for any anthropogenic activity predating late post-medieval agricultural usage of the site was recorded within any of the trenches. No evidence for any ancient buried soils or stable landsurfaces was encountered. No residual artefactual material, or remains of structural features or other material derived from human activity was observed to suggest that the site may have been utilised in the prehistoric eras or subsequent archaeological periods.

1.4 Large bodies of standing water on the site surface affected the positioning of a number of the evaluation trenches. Each trench to be investigated exposed soft floodplain alluvial or channel fill deposits, comprising largely inorganic fine-grained sands, silts and clays, and in only a few trenches was it possible to expose underlying terrace bar and channel bed sediments, comprising sand and gravel. The waterlogged ground conditions across the site severely restricted depths to which trenches could be excavated and Heath and Safety considerations prevailed. In general, at depths greater than *c.* 1.20m, working conditions became dangerous and, in some cases, lesser depths were achieved due to the instability of the trench sections. The main geomorphological findings of the evaluation are described below.

1.5 Trench 1, excavated across Terrace 2a and the northern portion of Terrace 2b, exposed the Terrace 2a gravel terrace bar, dropping away to the east and overlain by 0.47m-1.20m of alluvial floodplain sediments. Elsewhere on Terrace 2b, the gravel surface was exposed within Trenches 12, 18 and 19, in the central and southern portions of the terrace, overlain by up to 1.0m of alluvial floodplain deposits. Three trenches, Trenches 2, 3 and 4, excavated across a palaeochannel in Terrace 2b, exposed channel fill sediments to a maximum thickness of 1.10m, but the channel bed sediments could not be exposed.

1.6 Trenches 5, 8 and 22, were excavated across the terrace edge between Terraces 2b and 3 and revealed up to 1.20m of floodplain alluvial deposits and again underlying terrace surfaces could not be exposed. The alluvial material in Trenches 5 and 22 dropped down from south to north in the locality of the terrace edge, reflecting the underlying topography. Trench 8 was also excavated across a palaeochannel belt within Terrace 3 and revealed more than 1.0m of channel fill deposits, again the underlying channel bed sediments could not be exposed.

1.7 Trenches 14, 17 and 20 were excavated across another palaeochannel belt on Terrace 3. Channel bed gravels overlain by up to 1.0m of channel fill deposits were identified in Trenches 14 and 17. Several other trenches, Trenches 6, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16 and 21, excavated on Terrace 3, encountered floodplain alluvial deposits up to 1.05m thick; in each case underlying gravel terrace bar sediments could not be exposed.

1.8 Three trenches, Trenches 23, 24, and 30, were excavated across the terrace edge between Terraces 3 and 4 and a palaeochannel belt upon Terrace 4. Channel fill sediments up to 1.0m in thickness were exposed, but the underlying channel bed could not be exposed. A group of other trenches, Trenches 26, 27, 28, 29, 31 and 32, were excavated on the palaeochannel belt or on the westernmost available portion of Terrace 4. The maximum excavated thickness of floodplain alluvial deposits encountered on Terrace 4 was 1.20m; the underlying gravel surface could not be exposed at any location.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (hereinafter PCA) between 2nd and 29th June 2005 at Haughton Strother, Simonburn, Tynedale, Northumberland. The central National Grid Reference of the site is NT 8977 7399 (Figure 1). The commissioning client was W. & M. Thompson (Quarries) Limited (hereinafter the Client) who has submitted a planning application to develop the site for sand and gravel extraction. Initial liaison was undertaken on behalf of the Client by Wardell Armstrong. The archaeological work was carried out under the supervision of Aaron Goode and the project management of Robin Taylor-Wilson.

2.2 The proposed extraction site at Haughton Strother comprises three fields covering 19.5 hectares which occupy an area of low-lying land, at a height of *c*. 74m OD. It is defined by a meander of the River North Tyne on its northern, eastern and western sides and a steeply rising valley side to the south (Figure 2).

2.3 Prior to the archaeological evaluation, a desk based-assessment of the archaeological potential of the site was undertaken, as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment, by Wardell Armstrong.[1] This work, which included a field visit, identified the presence of alluvium across the site, potentially masking any archaeological remains. Consequently no features were identified on aerial photographs and geophysical survey was not deemed appropriate. The Northumberland County Site and Monuments Record (hereinafter SMR) was consulted and although no sites were recorded within the boundary of the planning application area, a total of six features of cultural heritage significance were identified within a 1km radius. These features range from a burial of Bronze Age date, through to industrial remains, including a lime kiln and a watermill.

2.4 A programme of geomorphological evaluation was subsequently undertaken, designed to establish the geoarchaeological potential of the site and its alluvial history.[2] The aim was to identify areas of potential cultural activity and therefore assist in the formulation of an appropriate archaeological trial trenching strategy within the area proposed for sand and gravel extraction.

2.5 The geomorphological evaluation established that the planning application area occupies five terraces to the south of the river, with Terrace 5 representing the current river terrace. Terraces 1 and 5 lie beyond the area proposed for extraction and were thus not subject to archaeological evaluation. Sedimentary cores were taken from Terraces 2, 3 and 4 and the results combined with data derived from geotechnical boreholes. This work showed that alluvial deposits varied from 0.30m to 2.50m in depth across the site. The report identified that palaeochannels running across Terraces 2 and 3, which cover much of the development area, were filling up in the Mesolithic period, while palaeochannels running across Terrace 4, next to the current river terrace, were filling up in the Bronze Age.

[1] Wardell Armstrong, 2004.
[2] Passmore and Yorke, 2004.

2.6 Based on the available evidence, it appeared that the formation of the watercourses in Terraces 2 and 3 predate human activity in this area, but that there was a potential for human activity across these terraces once the watercourses ceased to be active, masked by later alluvium. Such activity could be of any date from the Neolithic to the post-medieval periods. Equally, the watercourse on Terrace 4 would have been open during the Bronze Age and may have contained evidence of human river-based activity perhaps with evidence of later human activity superimposed upon it.

2.7 The archaeological trial trenching evaluation described in this report comprised the investigation of a total of 32 trenches. A Brief for the evaluation was produced by the Northumberland County Council Conservation Team (hereinafter NCCCT), which set out the justification for the investigation, its objectives and the strategy and procedures that were to be applied.[3] A Project Design for the evaluation, incorporating a 'written scheme of investigation' was prepared by PCA and approved by NCCCT, prior to commencement of the fieldwork.[4]

2.8 The main aim of the archaeological evaluation was to allow the impact of the development proposals upon the archaeological resource to be assessed in order to inform the planning decision.

2.9 At the time of writing, the project archive is housed at the Northern Office of PCA, at Unit N19a, Tursdale Business Park, Durham. The completed project archive, comprising written, drawn, and photographic records will be ultimately deposited with Museum of Antiquities, Department of Archaeology, Newcastle University, under the site code HST 05. The Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) reference number is: preconst1-9394.

[3] NCCCT, 2004.
[4] PCA, 2005 (Ref: WSI/HST05/PCADOC.1).

Figure 1. Site location
Scale 1:50,000

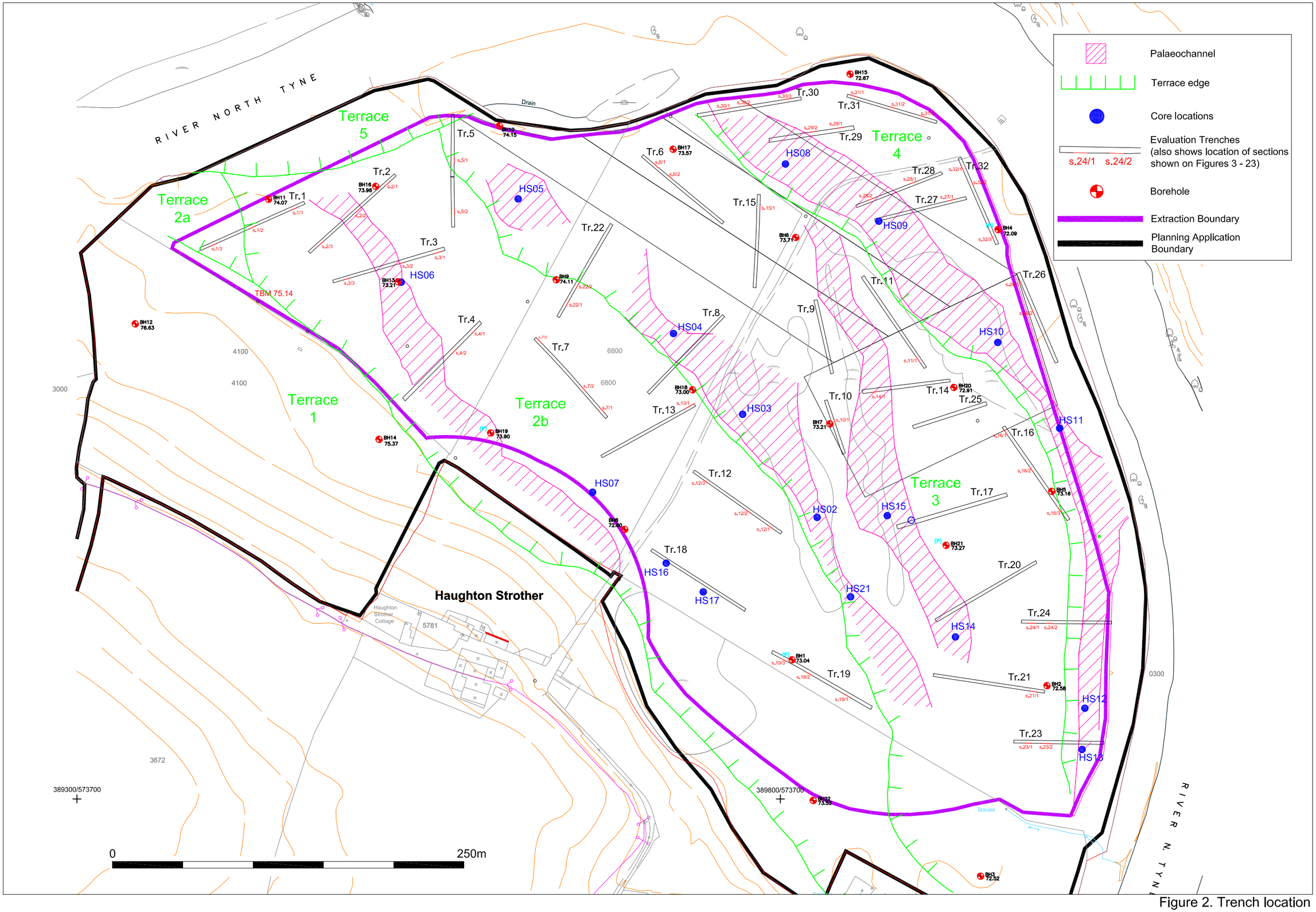


Figure 2. Trench location
Scale 1:2500

3. PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 Planning Background

3.1.1 The archaeological evaluation described within this report was undertaken as a planning requirement ahead of the proposed development of the site for sand and gravel extraction by the Client.[5] At the time of the evaluation, the site comprised undeveloped fields, given over to pasture.

3.1.2 The need for early consultation in the planning process in order to determine the impact of development schemes upon the archaeological resource is identified in the national planning policy document *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16).[6] NCCCT identifies planning proposals that should be subject to archaeological conditions and advises the County Council Development Control Team. Local planning policy guidance is set out in Local Plans. The site lies within Tynedale District, whose Local Plan was adopted in April 2000. Section 5 of the Local Plan, 'The Built Environment', describes various policies relating to archaeology, historic buildings, listed buildings and historic parks and gardens. Sub-section 5.10, 'Archaeology and Development', sets out policies specifically related to archaeological sites.

3.1.3 Following the submission of a planning application for the proposed extraction by the Client, NCCCT recommended that a phased scheme of archaeological works should be undertaken in order to define the character of any geoarchaeological and archaeological remains at the site.

3.1.4 The primary phase of work consisted of a field visit and desk-based assessment. This was undertaken to evaluate any visible archaeological and historic features within the proposed development area along with those recorded on historical maps and any other documentary sources. This work identified that the proposed sand and gravel quarry will affect aspects of archaeology and cultural heritage through 'physical impact on potential buried remains'. PPG16 states that:

> *'where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation.'*

Where there is no over-riding case for preservation *in situ*, Policy BE29 of the Tynedale Local Plan states:

> *'Where sites or monuments of archaeological importance would be affected by development, their preservation in situ is preferred. Where the site is not considered to be of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ and development is subsequently permitted, planning permission will be sought to an archaeological condition, or a Planning Obligation will be sought, which will require the excavation and recording of the remains prior to or during the development. In such instances, publication of the findings will also be required'.*

[5] Ref: 04/00062/CCMEIA.
[6] Department of the Environment, 1990.

3.1.5 No features of archaeological interest were identified during the course of the desk-based assessment or through site inspection, although there remained the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the proposed site. It was considered that the extraction of sand and gravel would have a negative impact on any potential archaeological. The scale of this impact could not be gauged within the primary phase of work, and therefore further work was required to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the development area and to establish the importance of any remains, should they be revealed. This is in line with Tynedale Local Plan, Policy BE28, which states that:

> *'Where it is not clear how important an archaeological site is, or where the impact of a development proposal on an existing archaeological site is uncertain, the developer will be required to provide further information in the form of an archaeological assessment and, where such an assessment indicates that important archaeological remains may be affected, a full archaeological evaluation'.*

3.1.6 Following the archaeological desk-based assessment, a secondary phase of work consisting of a geomorphological evaluation was undertaken in order to establish the geoarchaeological potential of the site and its alluvial history. The results are summarised in Section 5.

3.1.7 A tertiary phase of archaeological investigation was also required by NCCCT in light of results of the primary and secondary phases. This comprised the trial trenching evaluation described in this report.

3.1.8 A Brief for the archaeological trial trenching evaluation was issued by NCCCT, setting out their justification for the investigation, its objectives and the strategy and procedures to be applied. A Project Design was compiled by PCA, which incorporated the required 'written scheme of investigation' for the work, and this was approved by the NCCCT prior to the fieldwork commencing.

3.2 Research Objectives

3.2.1 The aim of the evaluation was to ascertain whether there were any archaeological constraints that may affect the proposed development of the site. In broad terms the archaeological evaluation aimed to establish the date, nature, extent and significance of any archaeological remains at the site as evidenced by any buried deposits and features and any artefactual and ecofactual evidence that they may contain.

3.2.2 The proposed extraction area was sampled by trial trenches and the evaluation strategy was designed to reflect the archaeological potential of the terraces.

3.2.3 In summary, the project had the potential to make an important contribution to archaeological knowledge at a local and regional level.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 There is no evidence for any prehistoric activity within, or in the immediate vicinity of, the proposed area of extraction. There are two prehistoric sites recorded within a 1km radius of the site. The site of a former stone circle, NSMR 7898, was present in 1774 although not recorded by 1824. An early Bronze Age cist burial, NSMR 7911, was excavated in 1975 at Hollybush Field, Gunnerton and contained a crouch burial of a male dating to *c.* 1500 BC.

4.2 Despite the close proximity of Hadrian's Wall, which is located *c*. 3km to the south of the site, there is no recorded Roman activity in the area.

4.3 The earliest mention of Haughton Strother dates from 1177 when it was recorded as being within the personal estate of Waltheof, the Earl of Northumberland. By 1273, Haughton Strother had become part of the personal estate of Alexander III of Scotland who granted Haughton Strother to William Swinburn. The land stayed in the possession of the Swinburn family until the post-medieval period when it came into the possession of the Widdrington family. In 1642 the land was passed to the Smith family.

4.4 The settlement of Haughton is recorded on Speed's 1620 Map of Northumberland, however, Haughton Strother is not recorded. The earliest depiction of Haughton Strother occurs on the Armstrong map of 1769, which records the settlement as 'Struthers' with a similar settlement recorded on the northern side of the river. Two structures are recorded on the southern side of the river, which equate to the present Haughton Strother farm buildings; however, as the map is stylised this may not be an accurate representation of the buildings at this time.

4.5 Haughton Strother is recorded as 'Strother' on Fryer's map of 1820. A possible structure is recorded at the site, but there is insufficient detail to identify individual buildings. The mill at Nunwick, NMRS 7927, was recorded for the first time on this map. Greenwood's map of 1828 records the place name of Haughton Strother for the first time and shows three individual buildings in a courtyard formation with a north-south aligned track connecting these buildings to Nunwick Mill.

4.6 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1866 depicts the site comprising five fields with a woodland belt on the river edge. A track was recorded aligned north-south extending from the Haughton Strother farmstead to a crossing point at the river, which is in the same position as the current farm track.

4.7 No change is recorded on the subsequent Ordnance Survey maps.

5. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Geology

5.1.1 The geoarchaeological investigations undertaken at the site suggest that Holocene alluvial valley floor development at this site occurred in a relatively narrow corridor that is flanked, and underlain, by Late Glacial till and glaciofluvial sands and gravels. At least five alluvial terraces were identified at the site (Terrace 5 being the current river terrace), with younger alluvial fills being associated with episodic northerly migration of the North Tyne. Available borehole data indicated that terrace surfaces (excepting palaeochannel depressions) are underlain by a variable thickness of largely inorganic floodplain sands, silts and clays. Floodplain alluviation at the site appears to have been relatively rapid, and there was no evidence to suggest the presence of distinct buried soils or stable landsurfaces. Accordingly, and while the possibility of archaeological features and (or) materials lying concealed beneath this alluvial veneer could not be discounted, it was concluded that there appeared to be little prospect for buried and intact archaeological landscapes in the area.

5.1.2 Terraces T2-T4 were found to exhibit well-preserved palaeochannels that contain variable thicknesses of organic-rich and peaty sediments. Basal ^{14}C dates from palaeochannels on T2 and T3 indicate that these terraces formed the active channel and floodplain environments of the periods before the mid-late 6th millennium BC and the late 4th–early 5th millennium BC, respectively. Peaty and organic-rich sediments in the respective channel fills therefore had the possibility of providing palaeoecological data (via analysis of pollen, plant macrofossils, *etc*). for the period contemporary with later Mesolithic times. Subsequent development of the T4 channel and floodplain environment took place following a period of valley floor incision and reworking of deposits in the northwestern part of the site; a basal ^{14}C date dates abandonment of the T4 palaeochannel to the period shortly before cal BC 1390-1130, and brackets the development of T4 to the period spanning the later Mesolithic to Middle Bronze Age. Here, palaeochannel sediments had the potential to yield palaeoecological data that could provide information of archaeological relevance to the mid-late Bronze Age (assuming the infill spans a period of less than 500 years), particularly with regard to local land use activities. It was also thought possible that these deposits may have also preserved features and (or) materials associated with riverbank and wetland activities (*e.g.* fish traps, votive offerings, *etc.*).

5.1.3 Subsequently, a further period of valley floor incision focused in the area flanking the modern river channel preceded development of the inset T5 terrace. Although this clearly post-dates the Middle Bronze Age, the investigations did not identify any direct chronological control for Terrace T5. On the basis of comparable alluvial sequences described elsewhere in the North Tyne basin, this unit was provisionally interpreted as a post-medieval alluvial unit.

5.2 Topography

5.2.1 The site at Haughton Strother occupies an area of low-lying land defined by a meandering of the River North Tyne on its northern, eastern and western sides and in the south by a steeply rising valley side. The area comprises three fields and covers a total area of *c.* 19.5 hectares. The site lies at a height of *c.* 74m OD.

5.2.2 The geoarchaeological investigations identified a total of five/six fluvial terraces at the site, lying *c.* 10m below a high-elevation terrace assumed to be of Late Glacial age, and on which the Haughton Strother farm is located.

5.2.3 Terrace 1 lies *c.* 6.0m to 7.0m above the present level of the North Tyne channel, adjacent to the steep Late Glacial terrace bluff immediately north of Haughton Strother Farm. This terrace lies outside of the proposed area of extraction, hence no trial trenches were located within this area. Borehole data indicated that this terrace has a thin (*c.* 1.0m) inorganic sandy fine member that overlies sand and gravel.

5.2.4 Terrace 2a comprises a poorly-defined terrace surface situated towards the northwestern limit of the site, and lies 0.50m above the more extensive Terrace 2b. No palaeochannels or floodbasin features were identified on the terrace surface. Borehole data identified a thin (*c.* 1.40m) inorganic clayey fine member overlying sand and gravel. Terrace 2b lies adjacent to Terrace 1and is *c.* 4.0m to 5.0m above the present level of the North Tyne channel. This terrace features a meandering channel adjacent to the Terrace 1 terrace bluff. Borehole data revealed fine-grained channel deposits up to 2.70m thick overlying sandy gravel channel bed sediments. Organic-rich sediments with plant macrofossils were identified in both cores. Boreholes elsewhere in this terrace identified sandy gravels, representing former channel bed and bar sediments, overlain by between 1.0m to 3.0m of fine-grained and largely inorganic floodplain sediments.

5.2.5 Terrace 3 lies adjacent to the terrace bluff of Terrace 2b. It lies at *c.* 4.0m above the present level of the North Tyne channel and has at least two well-preserved palaeochannel belts. Channel belt 1 forms a meandering, locally anabranched (multiple channel) channel that is well-defined at the terrace bluff with Terrace 2b. Sediment cores revealed channel fill deposits up to 3.50m thick overlying sandy gravel channel bed sediments. Organic-rich sediments were evident in most cores. Channel belt 2 forms a gently meandering channel located to the north-east of, and parallel to channel belt 1. One borehole core in the geoarchaeological investigation was terminated at 1.0m due to core collapse/ recovery problems; overlying sediments were inorganic clays and clayey silts. A second core revealed 1.40m of fine-grained sediments overlying channel-bed gravels, with sediments between 0.50m to 1.30m being peaty and organic-rich clayey silts with good ^{14}C and palaeoecological potential. Several other boreholes provided additional data on the terrace stratigraphy; these indicated underlying sandy gravels (representing former channel bed and bar sediments) to be overlain by between 0.80m to 3.80m of fine-grained and largely inorganic floodplain sediments.

5.2.6 Terrace 4 lies inset below Terrace 3 and is *c.* 3.0m to 3.50m above the present level of the North Tyne channel and features a meandering and possibly locally divided palaeochannel. Sediment cores revealed fine-grained channel fill sediments up to 2.47m thick overlying channel bed gravels. Organic-rich peaty and clayey silts and fine sands with good ^{14}C and palaeoecological potential were evident in a few cores. Boreholes elsewhere also provided additional data on this terrace stratigraphy; these indicated underlying sandy gravels (representing former channel bed and bar sediments) to be overlain by between 2.50m to 4.10m of fine-grained, inorganic floodplain sediments.

5.2.7 Terrace 5 forms a narrow alluvial bench that is inset below Terrace 4 and is *c.* 2.0m to 2.50m above the present level of the North Tyne channel. It lies largely outside of the proposed extraction area, and has been locally disturbed by drainage works and a plantation.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 Fieldwork

6.1.1 The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the relevant standard and guidance documents of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.[7] PCA is an IFA-Registered Organisation (RAO 23). Archaeological investigations were conducted in 32 trial trenches.

6.1.2 The area of archaeological evaluation was sub-divided into two areas. The proposed area of extraction occupied by Terraces 2 and 3 has a surface area of *c*. 17 hectares. This area was to be subject to a 2% sample by trial trenching. Terrace 4 has a surface area of *c*. 2.50 hectares within the proposed extraction area. This area was to be subject to a 5% sample by trial trenching. It was intended that the trial trenches would be either 75m or 60m in length and all were to be 2m wide. The trenches were sited to investigate known palaeochannel belts or terrace edges or to provide a random sample of the archaeological potential of the terrace surfaces within the proposed area of extraction.

6.1.3 It proved impossible to cut trenches in some areas due to the waterlogged nature of the ground. In addition, substantial bodies of standing water were present, particularly in the northeastern portion of the site. Accordingly, it was necessary to reposition a number of trenches from their intended positions. The variations to trench locations are set out in Table 1, below. It was also necessary to shorten some trenches, from their intended lengths, due to bodies of standing water. In practice, the trial trenches varied in length from *c*. 40.0m to *c.* 81.50m; all trenches were 2.0m wide. The maximum depth to which trenches could be excavated was *c*. 1.45m, although in some cases machining had to cease at lesser depths due to the instability of the trench sections. In general, at depths greater than *c*. 1.20m, all the trenches at the site became dangerous and excavation to greater depths could not be achieved due to Heath and Safety considerations. The unstable nature of the exposed deposits, coupled with the rate of water ingress due to the heavily waterlogged ground, meant that it was not possible to either step the sides of the trenches or install shoring as the work proceeded. Furthermore, in many instances, stable sections could not be created, and therefore drawn, across potentially more interesting sequences of alluvial material. Measured sketch sections along trenches were compiled in the absence of measured drawings. The maximum dimensions of the actual trenches are shown in Table 1, below (with all dimensions having been rounded to the nearest 50mm).

6.1.4 All trenches were excavated using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 2.0m wide 'toothless' ditching bucket. The excavation of trenches was carried under the direct guidance of the supervising archaeologist. All undifferentiated topsoil and subsoil was removed by mechanical excavator in spits of no more than 100mm. All spoil was mounded alongside the trench allowing at least 1.0m between the base of the mound and the trench edge.

[7] Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1999.

6.1.5 Subsequent excavation and recording was undertaken in accordance with recognised archaeological practice and following methodology set out in PCA's field recording manual.[8] Following machine clearance, the sections and the base of each trench were cleaned using the appropriate hand tools, where this was practicable with Health and Safety considerations in mind. Representative sections within each trench were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Otherwise, measured sketches of trenches sections were compiled. In all cases Health and Safety considerations prevailed. The location of each trench was precisely located using a Geodimeter Total Station EDM.

6.1.6 Deposits were recorded using a 'single context recording' system and *pro forma* context recording sheets were employed. A photographic record of the investigations was compiled using SLR cameras. This comprised black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm film), illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record also included 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs (excepting 'working shots') included a graduated metric scale. The photographic record forms part of the project archive. A series of Temporary Bench Marks was established across the site using a Geodimeter Total Station EDM, using established survey information.

Table 1. Dimension of trial trenches and variations to intended locations

Trench	*Length*	*Depth*	*Intended Location*	*Actual Location*
1	80.90m ENE-WSW	1.35m	Spanning Terraces 2a and 2b	As intended
2	82.30m NE-SW	1.40m	Across northern portion of palaeochannel in Terrace 2b	As intended
3	82.30m ENE-WSW	1.30m	Across northern portion of palaeochannel in Terrace 2b	As intended
4	77.35m NE-SW	1.20m	Across central portion of palaeochannel in Terrace 2b	As intended
5	80.10m N-S	1.35m	Across northern portion of palaeochannel belt 1 in Terrace 3	Spanning Terraces 2b and 3 in north
6	74.65m NW-SE	1.25m	In northwestern portion of Terrace 3	As intended
7	75.90m NW-SE	1.25m	In central portion of Terrace 2b	As intended
8	76.75m NE-SW	1.20m	Across northern portion of palaeochannel belt 1 in Terrace 3, and spanning Terrace 2b	As intended
9	53.35m NNW-SSE	0.90m	Across northern portion of palaeochannel belt 2 in Terrace 3	Between palaeochannel belts 1 and 2 in Terrace 3
10	40.25m NNW-SSE	1.00m	Across central portion of palaeochannel belt 1 in Terrace 3	Between palaeochannel belts 1 and 2 in Terrace 3
11	78.75m NW-SE	1.05m	Across northern portion of palaeochannel belt 2 in Terrace 3	To east of palaeochannel belt 2 in Terrace 3
12	76.05m NW-SE	1.25m	In central eastern margins of Terrace 2b	As intended
13	75.75m NE-SW	1.45m	In central portion of Terrace 2b	As intended
14	62.65 WSW-ENE	1.05m	Across central portion of palaeochannel belt 2 in Terrace 3	Located further south than intended
15	66.05m N-S	1.15m	In northwestern portion of Terrace 3	As intended

[8] PCA, 1999.

Trench	*Length*	*Depth*	*Intended Location*	*Actual Location*
16	80.55m NW-SE	1.25m	Adjacent to central eastern margins of Terrace 3	As intended
17	81.55m WSW-ENE	1.20m	Spanning palaeochannel belts 1 and 2 in Terrace 3	Across eastern edge of palaeochannel belt 2 in Terrace 3
18	79.15m NW-SE	1.20m	In central portion of Terrace 2b	As intended
19	81.05m NW-SE	1.20m	Spanning southern portion of palaeochannel belt 1 in Terrace 3 into Terrace 2b	Southern portion of Terrace 2b
20	82.40m SW-NE	1.20m	Across southern portion of palaeochannel belt 2 in Terrace 3	Located further east than intended
21	79.95m WNW-ENE	1.30m	Beyond southern end of palaeochannel belt 2 in Terrace 3	As intended
22	75.90m SSW-NNE	1.20m	Across palaeochannel belt 1 in Terrace 3 and spanning Terrace 2b	As intended
23	64.15 E-W	1.10m	Spanning southern end of palaeochannel in Terrace 4 and Terrace 3	As intended
24	64.10m E-W	1.10m	Spanning southern portion of palaeochannel in Terrace 4 and Terrace 3	As intended
25	54.80m WSW-ENE	1.20m	Spanning central portion of palaeochannel in Terrace 4 and Terrace 3	Central portion of Terrace 3
26	69.25m NNW-SSE	1.10m	Across central portion of palaeochannel in Terrace 4	To east of central portion of palaeochannel in Terrace 4
27	66.90m WSW-ENE	1.10m	Across northern portion of palaeochannel in Terrace 4	Located across eastern side of northern portion of palaeochannel in Terrace 4
28	65.65m NE-SW	1.15m	Across northern portion of palaeochannel in Terrace 4	Located across eastern side of northern portion of palaeochannel in Terrace 4
29	61.45m WSW-ENE	1.20m	Across northern portion of palaeochannel in Terrace 4	Located across eastern side of northern portion of palaeochannel in Terrace 4
30	74.75m WSW-ENE	1.30m	Across northern portion of palaeochannel in Terrace 4	As intended
31	66.35m WNW-ESE	1.45m	In northeastern part of Terrace 4	As intended
32	66.60 NNW-SSE	1.35m	In northeastern part of Terrace 4	As intended

6.2 Post-excavation

6.2.1 The project's stratigraphic data is represented by the written, drawn and photographic records. Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records, compiling matrices and phasing the stratigraphic data. A written summary of the sequence of deposits in each trench was then compiled, as described below in Section 7.

6.2.2 The contents of the written, graphic and photographic archive are quantified below:

Item	No.	Sheets
Trench recording sheets	32	32
Context sheets	140	140
Section register	1	2
Section drawings	54	46

Table 6a. Quantification of paper archive

Item	No.	Sheets
Colour slide register	4	4
Colour slides	126	8
Monochrome print register	4	4
Monochrome prints	126	18
Monochrome negatives	126	4

Table 6b. Quantification of photographic archive

6.2.3 No artefactual material was retained from site.

6.2.4 No organic material, including faunal remains, was recovered from the site.

6.2.5 The project's palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy was to recover bulk soil samples from deposits associated with archaeological features of note. To this end, no features of significance were encountered to warrant the recovery of bulk samples.

6.2.6 Survival of all materials recovered during or generated by archaeological projects depends upon suitable storage. The complete project archive, comprising written, graphic and photographic records (including all material generated electronically during post-excavation) and all recovered materials have been packaged for long term curation according to relevant guidelines.[9] The depositional requirements of the receiving body, in this case will be met in full.

6.2.7 Data will be prepared for accession to the Northumberland Sites and Monuments Record.

6.2.8 The Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) reference number for the project is: preconst1-9394.

[9] UKIC, 1990.

7. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

Note: Discrete stratigraphic entities (e.g., a cut, a fill, a deposit) were assigned unique and individual archaeological 'context' numbers, and these are indicated in the following text as [*]. The geomorphological and archaeological sequence at the site has been described by trench, detailing the progression of deposition.

7.1 Terraces 2a and 2b

7.1.1 Trench 1, terrace edge (Figures 3 and 24)

7.1.1.1 Trench 1 spanned Terraces 2a and 2b. The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 1, [1/7], comprised loosely compacted mid orange brown gravel, exposed for a maximum distance of *c*. 25.0m at the southwestern end of the trench. Beyond this point the deposit was not exposed within the limit of excavation. The height at which this deposit was recorded sloped down from a level of 73.80m OD (*c*. 0.60m below present ground level) at the southwestern end of the trench to 72.83m OD towards the north-east. The maximum excavated thickness was *c*. 0.40m, but its full thickness was not ascertained. Deposit [1/7] is interpreted as the Terrace 2a surface, with the slope down to the north-east representing the original topography of the terrace, falling away to Terrace 2b.

7.1.1.2 The terrace surface was overlain by a deposit, [1/4], comprising grey silty clay which was recorded at a highest level of height of 73.31m OD. This deposit was exposed for a distance of 50.50m in length, continuing to the north-east beyond the limit of excavation, and its maximum exposed thickness was 0.55m, continuing below the base of excavation. It was overlain by a 0.60m thick deposit, [1/3], comprising orange brown clayey sand, recorded for a distance of 37.70m. At the northeastern end of the trench, deposit [1/3] was overlain by a 0.40m thick deposit, [1/2], comprising orange brown silty clay. This was exposed for a distance of 11.90m, continuing to the north-east beyond the limit of excavation. It was overlain to the south-west by a 0.25m thick deposit, [1/5], comprising brown sandy clay silt, which measured 13.0m in length. Deposit [1/3] was overlain to the south-west by a deposit, [1/6], comprising brown sandy clay silt. This measured at least 52.50m in length, continuing to the south-west, and was up to 0.47m thick.

7.1.1.3 Deposits [1/2-6] are interpreted as being of alluvial origin, representing rapid floodplain alluviation upon both Terraces 2a and 2b. These deposits were between 1.20m and 0.47m thick in the southwestern portion of the trench, where they overlay the exposed gravel terrace. The maximum exposed combined thickness of these deposits across the remainder of the trench was *c*. 1.20m, it was not possible to ascertain the full thickness due to Health and Safety considerations. Borehole data has indicated that the maximum thickness of the alluvial deposits in Terrace 2a is likely to be in the region of 1.40m.

7.1.1.4 Topsoil, [1/1], in Trench 1 was up to 0.35m thick and occurred at a highest level of 74.45m OD.

7.2 Terrace 2b

7.2.1 Palaeochannel, Trench 2 (Figures 4 and 24)

7.2.1.1 Trench 2 was located across the northern portion of the palaeochannel on Terrace 2b. The basal deposit, [2/4], exposed along the northeastern portion of the trench, comprised orange yellow clayey silt. The highest level at which this was recorded was 73.60m OD and the maximum exposed thickness was 0.38m, with the deposit continuing below the base of excavation. It was overlain by a 0.32m thick deposit, [2/3], comprising greyish orange clayey silt, extending at least 29.90m in length. This in turn was overlain by a 0.33m thick deposit, [2/2], comprising greyish brown sandy silt, extending at least 35m in length.

7.2.1.2 The basal deposit, [2/10], exposed towards the southwestern end of the trench, comprised grey clayey silt. This extended at least 13.10m in length and was recorded at a highest level of 72.93m OD. It was excavated for a maximum thickness of 0.20m, but its full thickness could not be ascertained. Overlying deposit [2/10] was a 0.72m thick deposit, [2/9], comprising orange grey sandy silt, which extended at least 20.20m along the trench. This was overlain by a 0.46m thick deposit, [2/8], comprising orange brown clayey silt which extended at least 19.70m along the trench. Overlying this was a 0.52m thick deposit, [2/7], comprising grey silty clay, which extended at least 8.20m along the trench. Deposits [2/9], [2/8] and [2/7] sloped down from south-west to north-east, presumably reflecting the location of the underlying infilled palaeochannel.

7.2.1.3 The deposits described above are interpreted as forming the upper part of the sequence of alluvial material infilling and overlying the palaeochannel within Terrace 2b. The maximum excavated thickness of these deposits was 1.10m, but the underlying channel bed or terrace bar sediments could not be exposed.

7.2.1.4 Towards the central portion of the trench, deposits [2/7] and [2/2] were overlain by orange brown silty sand [2/6], which extended 11.58m along the trench and was up to 0.22m thick. This was overlain by a 1.07m thick deposit, [2/5], comprising orange brown silty sand, which extended 12.30m along the trench. These two deposits infilled a depression, *c.* 12.0m wide, interpreted as an infilled watercourse or body of standing water, which probably reflects the location of the underlying palaeochannel on the terrace.

7.2.1.5 Topsoil [2/1] was recorded at a highest level of 74.37m OD and was 0.29m thick.

7.2.2 Palaeochannel, Trench 3 (Figure 5)

7.2.2.1 Trench 3 was located across the northern portion of the palaeochannel in Terrace 3. The basal deposit, [3/6], exposed towards the central portion of the trench, for a distance of 9.80m, comprised greyish brown clayey sand. This was excavated for a maximum thickness of 0.30m, but its full thickness could not be ascertained, and the highest level at which it was recorded was 72.45m OD. Overlying layer [3/6] was a 0.26m thick deposit, [3/5], comprising grey sandy clay, exposed for a distance of 14.80m. This was overlain by a 0.34m thick deposit, [3/4], comprising greyish brown clayey sand, exposed for a distance of 56.20m. The overlying deposit, [3/3], comprised orange brown clayey sand, which was up to 0.50m thick and exposed along the majority of the trench, for a distance of 81m.

7.2.2.2 The latest deposit, [3/2], in this alluvial sequence comprised yellowish brown transforming to a greyish brown clayey sand, which was exposed along the length of the trench and was up to 0.80m thick.

7.2.2.3 The maximum excavated combined thickness of the alluvial channel fill deposits in Trench 3, as described above, was *c*. 1.0m. The underlying sand and gravel material could not be exposed within the trench. During the earlier geoarchaeological work, a core sample taken from this area (HS06) revealed sand and gravel, representing the palaeochannel bed, at a depth of *c*. 2.70m below present ground level, overlain by fine-grained channel fill deposits.

7.2.2.4 Topsoil, [3/1], in Trench 3 was 0.30m thick and recorded at a highest level of 74.14m OD.

7.2.3 Palaeochannel, Trench 4 (Figure 6)

7.2.3.1 Trench 4 was located across the central portion of the palaeochannel on Terrace 2b as it approached the fall from Terrace 1. The earliest deposit, [4/5], exposed for a distance of 29.0m, and with a maximum thickness of 0.46m in the central portion of Trench 4, comprised brownish grey sand and gravel. This sloped down from a level of 73.55m OD in the north-east to 72.49m OD in the south-west (*c.* 0.50m–1.0m below present ground level). It was overlain across the northern portion of the trench by a deposit, [4/4], comprising brownish grey silty sand. At the northeastern extent of the trench, this deposit had been disturbed during the insertion of a field drain, and was recorded as deposit [4/6]. It was excavated up to a maximum thickness of 0.60m, but its full thickness could not be ascertained. The overlying deposit, [4/3], comprised brownish grey mottled orange clayey sandy silt, up to 0.23m thick and extending along the trench for a distance of 33m. At the northeastern extent of the trench, deposit [4/3] was overlain by a 0.25m thick deposit, [4/2] comprising grey sandy clay and exposed for a distance of 6.90m. Towards the southwestern side of the trench, deposit [4/5] was overlain by a 0.80m thick deposit, [4/11], comprising orange sandy clay.

7.2.3.2 The deposits described above are interpreted as the fine-grained channel fill deposits within the central portion of the palaeochannel in Terrace 2b. Their maximum excavated combined thickness was *c*. 0.80m. As mentioned above, a core sample recovered during the earlier geoarchaeological work to the north of Trench 4 indicates that the channel bed was overlain by up to 2.70m of alluvial deposits.

7.2.3.3 Towards the northeastern end of the trench, the alluvial deposits were truncated by two U-shaped linear features, both 1.60m wide and up to 0.55m deep, filled by deposits [4/7] and [4/8], comprising sandy silt with gravel. These are interpreted as drainage features of recent origin.

7.2.3.4 A more substantial, U-shaped feature was located to the south-west, this being 5.10m wide and 0.80m deep. Its primary fill, [4/10], comprised grey clay and the upper fill, [4/9], comprised yellowish brown clay. At the southwestern extent of the trench, a much larger feature was recorded, this having a maximum width of 24.0m, continuing beyond the limit of excavation, and at least 1.20m deep. The earliest exposed fill, [4/14], comprised greyish brown clayey silt up to 0.20m thick. This was overlain by a 0.40m thick deposit, [4/13], comprising grey clay. The upper fill, [4/12], comprised orange brown sandy clay. Both these features are interpreted as infilled watercourses or bodies of standing water, which probably reflect the location of the underlying palaeochannel adjacent to the terrace edge.

7.2.3.5 Topsoil in Trench 4 was up to 0.20m thick and was recorded at a highest level of 73.88m OD in the north-east, sloping down to 73.14m OD in the south-west.

7.2.4 Trench 7 (Figure 9)

7.2.4.1 Trench 7 was located in the central portion of Terrace 2b and the earliest deposit encountered, [7/5], comprised yellowish grey sand with frequent inclusions of manganese. It was encountered across the southeastern end of the trench at a highest level of 73.55m OD and had a maximum recorded thickness of 0.85m, although its full thickness could not be ascertained. It was overlain to the north-west by a deposit, [7/4], comprising yellowish brown clayey sand, also exposed for a maximum thickness of 0.85m. The latest alluvial deposit, [7/2], encountered across the northwestern portion of the trench comprised bluish grey clayey sand up to 0.30m thick.

7.2.4.2 These deposits are interpreted as floodplain alluvial deposits and their maximum combined excavated thickness was 0.90m. The underlying terrace bar gravel surface could not be exposed. A core sample taken during the earlier geoarchaeological work from deposits to the south (HS07) indicates that that the terrace surface may be overlain by up to 1.40m of alluvial sediments.

7.2.4.3 Topsoil, [7/1], in Trench 7 was up to 0.35m thick and occurred at a highest level of 74.35m OD.

7.2.5 Trench 12 (Figures 11 and 25)

7.2.5.1 Trench 12 was located in the central eastern portion of Terrace 2. The basal deposit, [12/7], exposed towards the central and northwestern portions of the trench, comprised gravel, representing the Terrace 2b surface. This was recorded at a highest level of 72.64m OD, at a depth of *c.* 1.25m below present ground level.

7.2.5.2 The gravel was overlain by a deposit, [12/4], comprising yellowish orange clayey sand, recorded along the full extent of the trench. Its maximum exposed thickness was 0.45m and it was recorded at a highest level of 72.94m OD. In the central portion of the trench it was overlain by a narrow band of grey clay, [12/5], up to 0.10m thick and extending 7.70m in section. At similar deposit, [12/8], comprising bluish grey clay overlay deposit [12/4] at the northwestern end of the trench. Deposits [12/5] and [12/8] were overlain by a 0.30m thick deposit, [12/3], comprising greyish brown clayey sand encountered along the trench. The latest alluvial deposit, [12/2], encountered across the trench comprised greyish brown clayey silt up to 0.40m thick.

7.2.5.3 These deposits, interpreted as alluvial floodplain deposits, had a maximum combined thickness of *c.* 1.0m.

7.2.5.4 Topsoil, [12/1], in Trench 12 was 0.28m thick.

7.2.6 Trench 13 (Figure 12)

7.2.6.1 Trench 13 was located in the central portion of Terrace 2b. The basal deposit, [13/6], comprised greyish yellow clayey sand, recorded at a highest level of 73.0m OD and with a maximum recorded thickness of 0.20m. This was overlain by a 0.40m thick deposit, [13/5], comprising greyish yellow clayey sand, in turn overlain by bluish grey clayey sand, [13/4], up to 0.16m thick. The overlying deposit, [13/3], comprised yellowish brown sand up to 0.40m thick. The latest alluvial deposit, [13/2], comprised brown clayey silty sand recorded at a highest level of 73.66m OD and up to 0.18m thick.

7.2.6.2 The maximum combined excavated thickness of these deposits, interpreted as alluvial floodplain accumulations, was 1.20m; the underlying terrace bar sediments were not exposed.

7.2.6.3 The maximum thickness of topsoil, [13/1], in Trench 13 was 0.38m and this was recorded at a highest level of 73.98m OD.

7.2.7 Trench 18

7.2.7.1 Trench 18 was located towards the western central portion of Terrace 2b. The basal deposit, [18/4], which comprised gravel, was exposed in patches across Trench 18 at a highest level of 71.91m OD. This deposit is likely to represent the terrace bar sediments of Terrace 2b.

7.2.7.2 The gravel terrace surface was overlain by a 0.90m thick deposit, [18/2], comprising orange brown sand with bands of manganese throughout.

7.2.7.3 Towards the central portion of the trench, deposit [18/2] had been truncated by a feature measuring 9.40m in width and at least 0.90m deep, continuing below the base of excavation. Its fill, [18/3], comprised bluish grey clay with organic material. This feature is likely to represent an area of standing water, probably an infilled pond.

7.2.7.4 Topsoil, [18/1], in Trench 18 was up to 0.50m thick.

7.2.8 Trench 19 (Figure 14)

7.2.8.1 Trench 19 was located in the southeastern portion of Terrace 2b. The basal deposit, [19/6], exposed at the northwestern end of trench comprised yellowish brown sandy gravel, probably representing the terrace bar sediments of the Terrace 2b surface. This was encountered at a depth of *c*. 1.10m below present ground level, at a highest level of 72.11m OD.

7.2.8.2 The sand and gravel terrace surface was overlain by a 0.64m thick deposit, [19/5], comprising yellowish brown sand with areas of manganese panning. Towards the southeastern end of the trench, the terrace surface was overlain by a 0.30m thick deposit, [19/4], comprising grey sandy clay. These alluvial deposits were overlain by a deposit, [19/3], comprising orange mottled grey clayey sand which varied in thickness from 0.08m to 0.58m, encountered along the extent of the trench. The latest alluvial deposit in this trench, [19/2], comprised grey and orange mottled clayey silt up to 0.30m thick.

7.2.8.3 The maximum combined thickness of the deposits described above, which are interpreted as alluvial floodplain accumulations overlying the terrace bar sediments, was 1.0m.

7.2.8.4 Topsoil, [19/1], in Trench 19 was up to 0.20m thick and occurred at a highest level of 73.23m OD.

7.3 Terraces 2b and 3

7.3.1 Trench 5, terrace edge (Figures 7 and 24)

7.3.1.1 Trench 5 spanned the northern part of the edge of Terrace 2b in the extraction area, extending onto Terrace 3. The basal deposit, [5/4], located in the central portion of the trench comprised grey sandy clay, which extended for 1.70m along the trench and had a maximum thickness of 0.20m. The highest level at which it was recorded was 72.85m OD. This was overlain by a sandy deposit, [5/13], which occurred in bands of varying colours; grey, orange, yellow and brown, and had a maximum recorded thickness of 0.23m. It was overlain by a 0.12m thick deposit, [5/12], comprising grey sand, in turn overlain by a deposit, [5/11], comprising grey clay up to 0.37m thick. This was overlain by a 0.30m thick deposit, [5/10], comprising yellowish grey sandy clay. These alluvial deposits formed a 'bank' which extended *c*. 7.0m north -south and had a maximum height of 0.80m. This 'feature' probably reflects the topography of the underlying terrace edge, between Terraces 2b and 3.

7.3.1.2 To the south, and within Terrace 2b, the bank of alluvial material was overlain by a deposit, [5/15], comprising orange sandy clay. This was exposed along the southern portion of the trench for a distance of *c*. 43.0m and had a maximum excavated thickness of 0.70m, although its full thickness was not ascertained.

7.3.1.3 The basal deposit, [5/6], exposed at the northern end of the trench, on Terrace 3, comprised orange grey sand. This had a maximum excavated thickness of 0.36m over a distance of 28.0m, continuing beyond the limits of excavation, and the highest level at which it was recorded was 72.47m OD. It was overlain by a 0.50m thick deposit, [5/5], comprising grey clay, in turn overlain by a 0.37m thick deposit, [5/3], of grey clayey sand. To the south, this was overlain by a deposit, [5/8], comprising grey mottled with brown sandy clay. This extended for a maximum distance of 3.80m and was 0.37m thick. Deposit [5/3] was overlain to the north by a deposit, [5/2], of yellowish brown silty sand, exposed for a maximum distance of *c*. 21.0m and up to 0.24m thick. Deposits [5/2] and [5/8] and the northern edge of the bank of alluvial material described above, were overlain by a 0.57m thick deposit, [5/7], comprising orange brown clayey sand. These alluvial deposits recorded in the northern portion of the trench were at a significantly lower level than those to the south, reflecting the drop in level of the underlying terrace surfaces from Terrace 2b in the south to Terrace 3 in the north.

7.3.1.4 The latest alluvial deposit, [5/9], encountered in Trench 5, which overlay the bank of alluvial deposits and the deposits recorded to the south and north of the bank, comprised orange and greyish brown sandy clay. This varied in thickness from 0.20m to 0.90m thick, increasing in thickness to the north.

7.3.1.5 In both terraces, the maximum excavated combined thickness of the floodplain deposits was 1.20m; underlying terrace bar sediments were not exposed. Boreholes from the geoarchaeological work across Terrace 2b indicate that the terrace gravels are overlain by between 1.0–3.0m of floodplain sediments. Boreholes located across Terrace 3 have indicated that the terrace gravels are overlain by between 0.80m–3.80m of floodplain sediments.

7.3.1.6 Topsoil, [5/1], in Trench 5 was up to 0.30m thick and was recorded at a highest level of 74.57m OD in the south and a lowest level of 72.00m OD in the north

7.3.2 Trench 22, palaeochannel belt 1 and Terraces 2b and 3 edge (Figure 15)

7.3.2.1 Trench 22 was located to the south-east of Trench 8, also spanning Terraces 2b and 3 and across the projected course of a palaeochannel. The basal deposit, [22/3], recorded at the southwestern end of the trench and within Terrace 2b, comprised brownish yellow sand, exposed in section for a distance of *c*. 23.0m and with a maximum excavated thickness of 0.30m, continuing beyond the limits of excavation. This was overlain by a 0.69m thick deposit, [22/2], which comprised brownish yellow sandy silt, exposed across the southwestern portion of the trench. To the north-east, this was overlain by mid brown clayey silt, [22/6], up to 0.50m thick and extending 3.10m in section. These layers, interpreted as floodplain alluvial deposits, sloped down steeply from south-west to north-east in the central portion of the trench, reflecting the underlying topography of the terrace edge, between Terraces 2b and 3.

7.3.2.2 In the north-eastern portion of the trench, deposit [22/6] was overlain by an extensive deposit, [22/5], comprising grey clayey silt with decayed reeds throughout. This was exposed in section for a distance of *c*. 42.0m and had a maximum excavated thickness of 0.92m, continuing beyond the limits of excavation. Towards the centre of the trench, a depression in this deposit was filled by a deposit, [22/4], comprising yellowish grey clayey silt. This was up to 0.65m thick and extended 13.50m in length. This could represent the underlying location of the palaeochannel on the edge of Terrace 3.

7.3.2.3 The floodplain alluvial deposits were excavated for a maximum combined thickness of 1.0m, the underlying gravel deposits of Terraces 2b and 3 were not exposed. Boreholes have indicated the presence of between 1.0–3.0m of floodplain sediments on Terrace 2b and between 0.80m–3.80m of floodplain sediments on Terrace 3, as discussed above.

7.3.2.4 Topsoil, [22/2], in Trench 22 was up to 0.28m thick and was recorded at a highest level of 74.26m OD in the south and a lowest level of 73.24m OD in the north.

7.3.3 Trench 8, palaeochannel belt 1 and Terraces 2b and 3 edge

7.3.3.1 Trench 8 spanned the central portion of Terraces 2b and 3, and sectioned the palaeochannel belt running close to the terrace edge. The basal deposit in the northeastern end of the trench, [8/5], comprised grey clayey silt, recorded at a highest level of 72.67m OD. This had a maximum excavated thickness of 0.45m, continuing below the base of excavation. It was overlain by a 0.54m thick deposit, [8/4], comprising brownish yellow clayey silty sand. The basal deposit in the southwestern portion of the trench, [8/3], comprised yellowish brown clayey silty sand recorded at a highest level of 73.04m OD. The maximum excavated thickness was 0.58m, and it continued below the base of excavation.

7.3.3.2 A substantial bowl-shaped feature in the central portion of the trench measured 36.10m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.0m. This contained a 0.34m thick primary fill, [8/7], comprising grey silt overlain by grey clayey silt, [8/6]. This feature is likely to represent an infilled watercourse or body of standing water, which probably reflects the location of the underlying palaeochannel close to the terrace edge.

7.3.3.3 Channel fill deposits in the Terrace 3 channel were excavated for a maximum combined thickness of 1.0m, but the underlying channel bed sediments could not be exposed. A core sample (HS04) from the earlier geoarchaeological work indicates that in this area the channel bed is overlain by *c*. 1.50m of sediment. The maximum excavated combined thickness of the alluvial floodplain deposits within Terrace 2b was 1.0m, again the underlying terrace bar sediments were not exposed. Boreholes located across Terrace 2b have indicated that the terrace gravels are overlain by between 1.0–3.0m of floodplain sediments.

7.3.3.4 Topsoil, [8/1], in Trench 8 was up to 0.21m thick and was recorded at a highest level of 73.66m OD.

7.4 Terrace 3

7.4.1 Trench 6 (Figure 8)

7.4.1.1 Trench 6 was located in the northern portion of Terrace 3 and the basal deposit, [6/5], encountered across the southeastern portion of the trench, comprised orange grey sand, recorded at a highest level of 72.71m OD. This had a maximum recorded thickness of 0.20m, continuing beyond the limits of excavation. It was overlain by a 0.39m thick deposit, [6/4], comprising orange brown silty clay, in turn overlain by orange brown clayey sand, [6/3], up to 0.15m thick. The latest alluvial deposit, [6/2], which was encountered along the full extent of the trench, comprised orange brown silty clayey sand. Its maximum excavated thickness was 0.90m and it continued below the base of excavation in the northwestern portion of the trench.

7.4.1.2 The combined maximum recorded thickness of these deposits, interpreted as alluvial floodplain accumulations, was 0.90m, and the underlying terrace bar sediments were not exposed. Boreholes located across Terrace 3 have indicated that the terrace gravels are overlain by between 0.80m–3.80m of floodplain sediments.

7.4.1.3 Topsoil in Trench 6, [6/1], was up to 0.31m thick and occurred at a highest level of 73.73m OD.

7.4.2 Trench 15 (Figure 12)

7.4.2.1 Trench 15 was located within Terrace 3 to the south of Trench 6. An extensive deposit, [15/2], comprising orange brown silty clayey sand, was encountered across the trench. This was excavated for a maximum thickness of 1.0m, continuing beyond the limits of excavation, and the highest level at which it occurred was 73.74m OD. The underlying terrace bar sediments were not exposed. Borehole located across Terrace 3 have indicated that the terrace gravels are overlain by between 0.80–3.80m of floodplain sediments.

7.4.2.2 Topsoil, [15/1], in Trench 15 was up to 0.26m thick and occurred at a highest level of 73.92m OD.

7.4.3 Trench 9

7.4.3.1 Trench 9 was located on Terrace 3 to the south of Trench 15 and a similar sequence of deposits was encountered. An extensive deposit, [9/2], comprising brownish grey sand was recorded in section along the trench, at a highest level of 73.23m OD. This was excavated for a maximum thickness of 0.90m, continuing beyond the limits of excavation. The underlying terrace bar sediments were not exposed. Boreholes located across Terrace 3 have indicated that the terrace gravels are overlain by between 0.80–3.80m of floodplain sediments.

7.4.3.2 Topsoil, [9/1], was up to 0.30m thick and recorded at a highest level of 73.53m OD.

7.4.4 Trench 10 (Figure 10)

7.4.4.1 Trench 10 was located on Terrace 3 between the two palaeochannel belts. The basal deposit, [10/3], comprised yellowish grey sand recorded at a highest level of 72.83m OD. This was excavated for a maximum thickness of 0.50m, continuing beyond the limits of excavation. It was overlain by a 0.22m thick deposit, [10/2], comprising yellowish brown sandy clayey silt.

7.4.4.2 The combined maximum recorded thickness of the alluvial floodplain deposits was 0.90m, and the underlying terrace bar sediments were not exposed. Boreholes located across Terrace 3 indicate that the terrace gravels are overlain by between 0.80–3.80m of floodplain sediments.

7.4.4.3 The alluvial deposits encountered in Trench 10 were overlain by topsoil, [10/1], up to 0.33m thick and occurring at a highest level of 73.48m OD.

7.4.5 Trench 11 (Figures 10 and 24)

7.4.5.1 Trench 11 was located to the east of the palaeochannel belt 2 in Terrace 3. The basal deposit, [11/4], comprised orange grey silty sand recorded at a highest level of 73.02m OD, for with a maximum excavated thickness of 0.58m, continuing beyond the limits of excavation. This was overlain by a 0.34m thick deposit, [11/3], comprising orange grey clayey sandy silt. The latest alluvial deposit encountered in this area comprised a 0.24m thick deposit, [11/2], comprising brownish yellow silty sand recorded at a highest level of 73.22m OD.

7.4.5.2 The combined maximum recorded thickness of the alluvial floodplain deposits was 0.85m, and the underlying terrace bar sediments were not exposed. Boreholes located across Terrace 3 have indicated that the terrace gravels are overlain by between 0.80–3.80m of floodplain sediments.

7.4.5.3 Topsoil, [11/1], in Trench 11 was up to 0.30m thick and occurred at a highest level of 73.51m OD.

7.4.6 Trench 25

7.4.6.1 Trench 25 was located to the south of Trench 11, in the central eastern margins of Terrace 3. The basal deposit, [25/4], recorded at the southwestern end of the trench, comprised grey clayey silty sand with occasional decayed reed fragments. This was exposed for a maximum distance and thickness of 15.80m and 0.60m, respectively, continuing beyond the limits of excavation. The highest level at which it was recorded was 72.53m OD, sloping down to 72.00m OD in the north-east. It was overlain by an extensive deposit, [25/3], comprising yellowish grey silty sand, up to 1.0m thick, but continuing below the base of excavation. This was overlain to the north-east by deposit [25/2], comprising greyish orange silty sand, with a maximum recorded thickness of 1.0m, continuing beyond the limits of excavation.

7.4.6.2 The combined maximum recorded thickness of the alluvial floodplain deposits was 1.0m, and the underlying terrace bar sediments were not exposed. Boreholes located across Terrace 3 have indicated that the terrace gravels are overlain by between 0.80–3.80m of floodplain

sediments.

7.4.6.3 Topsoil, [25/1], in Trench 25 was up to 0.22m thick and occurred at a highest level of 73.43m OD.

7.4.7 Trench 21 (Figure 15)

7.4.7.1 Trench 21 was located in the southern portion of Terrace 3, across the conjectured course of palaeochannel belt 2. The basal deposit, [21/6], exposed in the central portion of the trench, comprised grey clayey, sandy silt. This had a maximum recorded thickness of 0.30m, continuing below the base of excavation, and the highest level at which it occurred was 71.99m OD. It was overlain to the north-east by a deposit, [21/5], comprising brownish yellow silty sand, with a maximum recorded thickness of 0.30m. This was overlain by an extensive yellowish grey sand deposit, [21/3], exposed along the length of the trench, and having a maximum thickness of 0.44m. In the central portion of the trench, this was overlain by a 0.30m thick deposit, [21/4], comprising brownish orange sandy silt, which extended for a distance of 12.0m. At the northeastern end of the trench, deposit [21/3] was overlain by a 0.50m thick deposit, [21/2], comprising orange brown clayey sandy silt.

7.4.7.2 The maximum excavated combined thickness of the alluvial floodplain deposits was 1.05m, and the underlying terrace bar sediments were not exposed. Boreholes located across Terrace 3 have indicated that the terrace gravels are overlain by between 0.80–3.80m of floodplain sediments.

7.4.7.3 Topsoil, [21/4], was up to 0.25m thick and the highest level at which it occurred was 72.80m OD.

7.4.8 Trench 14, palaeochannel belt 2 (Figures 12 and 25)

7.4.8.1 Trench 14 was located across the central portion of palaeochannel belt 2 in Terrace 3. The basal deposit, [14/7], encountered towards the western end of the trench, comprised brownish grey sandy gravel. This was exposed for a distance of *c*. 3.0m and was recorded at a highest level of 72.56m OD. This deposit may represent the channel bed sediments of the palaeochannel.

7.4.8.2 The basal deposit, [14/6], exposed in the eastern portion of the trench, comprised grey clay excavated for a maximum thickness of 0.50m, continuing beyond the limits of excavation. This material is likely to be an alluvial fill of the palaeochannel.

7.4.8.3 Deposits [14/6] and [14/7] were overlain by a 0.48m thick deposit, [14/5], comprising greyish orange sand. This was overlain by a 0.28m thick deposit, [14/4], comprising orange grey silty clay in turn overlain by a 0.30m thick deposit, [14/3], comprising brownish grey sandy clayey silt. The latest alluvial deposit, [14/2], comprised greyish brown clayey sandy silt, which was up to 0.18m thick. These deposits are interpreted as alluvial floodplain accumulations.

7.4.8.4 The evidence from Trench 14 indicates that channel bed gravel sediments of channel belt 2 are overlain by *c*. 1.0m of channel fill sediments. To the east, the combined maximum recorded thickness of alluvial floodplain deposits was *c*. 1.0m, and the underlying terrace bar material

was not exposed. Boreholes located across Terrace 3 have indicated that the terrace gravels are overlain by between 0.80m–3.80m of floodplain sediments.

7.4.8.5 Topsoil, [14/1], in Trench 14 was up to 0.20m thick and was recorded at a highest level of 73.42m OD.

7.4.9 Trench 17, palaeochannel belt 2

7.4.9.1 Trench 17 was located towards the southern end of palaeochannel belt 2 in Terrace 3. The basal deposit, [17/6], comprised orange sandy gravel, exposed within the southwestern end of the trench for a distance of 36.50m. This deposit is likely to represent the channel bed sediments of the eastern palaeochannel within Terrace 3. The highest and lowest levels at which it was recorded were 71.26m OD and 71.02m OD, respectively.

7.4.9.2 The gravel deposit described above was overlain in the southwestern end of the trench by a deposit, [17/3], comprising greyish yellow sand. This was exposed for a distance of 39.70m and had a maximum recorded thickness of 0.40m, continuing beyond the limits of excavation. It was overlain by a 0.60m thick deposit, [17/2], comprising yellowish grey clayey silty sand. These deposits are likely to represent alluvial fill deposits associated with the palaeochannel.

7.4.9.3 The basal deposit, [17/5], exposed at the northeastern end of the trench, comprised grey clayey silty sand with occasional fragments of decayed reeds. This was overlain by a 1.0m thick deposit, [17/4], comprising greyish yellow silty sand, which was exposed for a distance of 42.30m, continuing beyond the limit of excavation.

7.4.9.4 The evidence from Trench 17 indicates that the channel bed gravel sediments of channel belt 2 are overlain by at least *c.* 1.0m of channel fill sediments. To the east, the combined maximum recorded thickness of the alluvial floodplain deposits was 1.10m, and the underlying terrace bar sediments were not exposed. Boreholes located across Terrace 3 have indicated that the terrace gravels are overlain by between 0.80–3.80m of floodplain sediments.

7.4.9.5 Topsoil, [17/1], in Trench 17 was up to 0.20m thick and occurred at a highest level of 72.43m OD.

7.4.10 Trench 20, palaeochannel belt 2

7.4.10.1 Trench 20 was located towards the southern end of palaeochannel belt 2 in Terrace 3. The basal deposit, [20/3], exposed along the full length of the trench, comprised grey silty sand. This had a maximum recorded thickness of 1.0m in the southwestern portion of the trench, continuing below the base of excavation. The deposit sloped down from a level of 71.23m OD in the south-west to 70.10m OD in the north-east, in this area the deposit had a maximum thickness of *c*. 0.20m. This deposit was overlain by a 0.84m thick deposit, [20/2], comprising greyish yellow sandy silt, which extended along the majority of the trench with the exception of the southwestern end.

7.4.10.2 The maximum combined excavated thickness of the channel fill deposits and floodplain alluvial deposits was 0.90m. Channel belt 2 bed sediments or terrace bar sediments of Terrace 3 were not exposed.

7.4.10.3 Topsoil, [20/1], in Trench 20 was up to 0.26m thick and occurred at a highest level of 72.33m OD.

7.5 Terraces 3 and 4

7.5.1 Trench 16 (Figure 13)

7.5.1.1 The majority of Trench 16 was located within the central eastern margins of Terrace 3 with the exception of the southeastern end, which spanned the bluff of Terrace 4. The basal deposit, [16/6], exposed across the northwestern portion of the trench, comprised mottled orange and grey silty clay with bands of manganese inclusions. A maximum thickness of 0.68m of this deposit was exposed, continuing below the base of excavation, and the highest level at which it occurred was 71.92m OD. It was overlain by a 0.10m thick deposit, [16/5], comprising greyish orange silty clay. At the northwestern end of the trench, this was overlain by a 0.18m thick deposit, [16/4], comprising yellowish grey clay silt.

7.5.1.2 These alluvial floodplain deposits began to drop down at a distance of *c*. 20m from the southeastern end of the trench. This may represent the underlying topography, as the trench approached the bluff between Terraces 3 and 4. The floodplain material was overlain at the southeastern end of the trench by a yellowish brown sand deposit, [16/3]. This was excavated for a maximum thickness of 0.78m, continuing below the base of excavation, and the highest level at which it occurred was 72.11m OD. This material is likely to represent floodplain alluviation within Terrace 4.

7.5.1.3 The latest alluvial deposit in Trench 16, [16/2], which extended across the length of the trench and overlay deposits within both terraces, comprised orange brown sandy silt up to 0.28m thick.

7.5.1.4 The combined maximum recorded thickness of the alluvial floodplain deposits was 1.0m, the underlying terrace bar sediments were not exposed. Boreholes sunk across Terrace 3 have indicated that the terrace gravels are overlain by between 0.80–3.80m of floodplain sediments.

7.5.1.5 Topsoil, [16/1], was up to 0.25m thick and occurred at a highest level of 72.58m OD.

7.5.2 Trench 24, Terrace 3 and Terrace 4 palaeochannel (Figure 25)

7.5.2.1 Trench 24 was located to the south of Trench 16 and spanned the bluff between Terraces 3 and 4. The basal deposit, [24/4], comprised orange sand, this was exposed for a distance of 8.80m towards the western end of the trench. Its maximum excavated thickness was 0.20m, continuing below the base of excavation, and the highest level at which it occurred was 72.50m OD. It was overlain to the west by a brownish grey clay deposit, [24/3], exposed for a distance of 10.20m, continuing beyond the limit of excavation, and for a maximum thickness of 0.30m. These deposits were overlain by deposit [24/7], comprising brownish grey sandy clay, which was up to 0.50m thick. At a distance of *c.* 30m from the eastern end of the trench, this deposit fell away sharply, from a level of 71.68m OD in the west to 70.07m OD in the east. Although the terrace surface was not exposed, this slope certainly reflects the underlying topography in the area of the bluff between Terraces 3 and 4.

7.5.2.2 Deposit [24/7] was overlain at its western extent by a 0.20m thick deposit, [24/2], comprising

greyish brown silty sand, interpreted as an alluvial floodplain deposit within Terrace 3.

7.5.2.3 The sloping eastern edge of deposit [24/7] was overlain by a deposit, [24/8], comprising brownish black silt and organic material, vegetation and wood fragments. This was exposed for a maximum distance and thickness of 9.40m and 0.30m, respectively. It was overlain by a 0.15m thick deposit, [24/5], which sloped away to the east and comprised bluish grey clay with occasional inclusions of organic material. At the eastern end of the trench, the basal deposit, [24/10], comprised orange sand excavated for a maximum thickness of 0.50m and exposed for a distance of 4.0m, continuing beyond the limits of excavation. This was overlain by an 80mm thick deposit, [24/9], comprising brownish black silt and organic material, recorded at a highest level of 69.84m OD. These deposits are interpreted as the probable upper fills of the palaeochannel running along the edge of Terrace 4.

7.5.2.4 The deposits described above, and the alluvial floodplain deposits located within Terrace 3 to the west, were overlain by an extensive deposit, [24/6], comprising brown silty sand, encountered along the full length of the trench. The thickness of this alluvial deposit varied from 0.10m in the west, to 0.80m in the east, where the full thickness was not ascertained, reflecting the drop down from Terrace 3 to 4. The highest and lowest levels at which it was recorded were 71.90m OD and 70.29m OD, respectively. The form of the deposit in the east, where it was at its thickest, suggests the material infilled a vestige of the underlying palaeochannel, formed at far later date than the original feature.

7.5.2.5 The maximum excavated combined thickness of the alluvial floodplain deposits in the western portion of Trench 24 was 0.80m, the underlying terrace bar sediments were not exposed. Boreholes located across Terrace 3 indicate that the terrace gravels are overlain by between 0.80–3.80m of floodplain sediments. The combined maximum recorded thickness of the channel fill deposits and floodplain deposits within Terrace 4 was 0.80m, the channel bed sediments were not exposed. During the earlier geoarchaeological work, it was not possible to determine the depth of the southern portion of the channel bed as core samples collapsed due to saturated sands (HS10-13).

7.5.2.6 Topsoil, [24/1], was up to 0.30m thick and occurred at a highest level of 71.95m OD in the east and 70.49m OD in the west, this difference reflecting the bluff between Terraces 3 and 4.

7.5.3 Trench 23, Terrace 3 and Terrace 4 palaeochannel

7.5.3.1 Trench 23 was located to the south of Trench 24 at the southern end of the palaeochannel in Terrace 4. The basal deposit, [23/7], exposed in the eastern portion of the trench for a distance of 6.0m, comprised grey clay with occasional inclusions of organic material. The maximum excavated thickness of this deposit was 0.50m, its full thickness was not ascertained. It was overlain to the east by a 0.60m thick deposit, [23/6], comprising dark brown silt with organic material. This was overlain by a 0.40m thick deposit, [23/5], comprising grey sandy clay, exposed for a distance of 17.0m, continuing to the east beyond the limit of excavation. In turn this was overlain to the east by a 0.80m thick deposit, [23/4], comprising greyish brown sandy clay. The upper interfaces of the deposits described above sloped down from west to east, probably representing the underlying topography across the bluff between Terraces 3 and 4.

7.5.3.2 The basal deposit across the western portion of the trench, [23/3], comprised greyish yellow sand, exposed for a maximum thickness of 0.45m and extending below the base of excavation. This was overlain by a 0.50m thick deposit, [23/2], comprising yellowish brown silty sand. The highest level at which this was recorded was 72.32m OD. These alluvial floodplain deposits were located within Terrace 4, in the western part of the trench.

7.5.3.3 The combined maximum recorded thickness of the Terrace 3 alluvial floodplain deposits was 0.90m, the underlying terrace bar sediments could not be exposed. Boreholes located across Terrace 3 have indicated that the terrace gravels are overlain by between 0.80–3.80m of floodplain sediments. The combined maximum recorded thickness of the channel fill deposits and floodplain deposits within Terrace 4 was 0.90m, the channel bed sediments were not exposed. During the earlier geoarchaeological work, it was not possible to determine the depth of the southern portion of the channel bed as core samples collapsed due to saturated sands (HS10-13).

7.5.3.4 Topsoil, [23/1], in Trench 23 was up to 0.20m thick and the highest level at which it was recorded was 72.52m OD in the west, dropping down to a lowest level of 70.41m OD in the east, reflecting the underlying topography of the terraces.

7.6 Terrace 4

7.6.1 Trench 30, palaeochannel (Figure 21)

7.6.1.1 Trench 30 was located across the northern end of the palaeochannel within Terrace 4. The basal deposit, [30/11], located towards the southwestern end of the trench comprised, greyish yellow sand. This was exposed for a distance of 3.80m and a maximum thickness of 0.13m and was recorded at a highest level of 71.64m OD. A similar deposit, [30/9], comprised the basal deposit at the northeastern end of the trench, and these two accumulations can reasonably be equated. Deposit [30/9] was exposed for a distance of *c*. 2.0m and had a maximum recorded thickness of 0.18m. Deposit [30/9] was overlain to the north-east by a reddish brown sand, [30/8], up to 0.26m thick. These deposits were overlain by a more extensive deposit, [30/7], comprising yellowish grey sand exposed for a distance of 65.80m and excavated for a maximum thickness of 0.76m. This was in turn overlain by deposit [30/10], which comprised yellowish brown silty sand up to 0.51m thick and was exposed for a distance of 56.60m.

7.6.1.2 At the northeastern end of Trench 30, deposit [30/7] was overlain by a 0.34m thick deposit, [30/6], which extended for a distance of 3.52m. To the west this was overlain by a deposit, [30/4], comprising orange brown sand extending for a distance of 6.10m and 0.50m thick. To the east, deposit [30/6] was overlain by brownish grey silty sand, [30/5], exposed for a distance of 10.10m and a maximum thickness of 0.60m, extending beyond the limits of excavation. Deposits [30/4] and [30/5] were overlain by a 0.22m thick deposit, [30/3], comprising brownish orange silty sand which extended for a distance of 2.90m. To the north-east this was overlain by a 0.46m thick deposit, [30/2], comprising orange brown silty sand, recorded at a highest level of 72.38m OD.

7.6.1.3 In Trench 30, the combined maximum recorded thickness of the floodplain deposits within Terrace 4, as described above, was 1.0m, the underlying channel bed or terrace bar sediments were not exposed. During the earlier geoarchaeological work, a core sample taken from the palaeochannel (HS08) indicated that the channel bed in this area was overlain by *c*. 1.45m of sediment. Boreholes have revealed the Terrace 4 gravel surface to be overlain by between 2.50-4.10m of sediment.

7.6.1.4 Topsoil, [30/1], was up to 0.29m thick and occurred at a highest level of 73.35m OD.

7.6.2 Trench 29 (Figure 20)

7.6.2.1 Trench 29 was located to the south of Trench 30, across the eastern side of the northern portion of the palaeochannel on Terrace 4. The basal deposit, [29/6], exposed towards the centre of the trench for a distance of 7.0m, comprised greyish orange silty sand, recorded at a highest level of 71.77m OD. This was overlain to the west by a 0.40m thick deposit, [29/5], comprising brownish grey mottled orange clayey sandy silt, exposed for a distance of 30.30m. This was overlain in the western end of the trench by a 0.26m thick deposit, [29/3], comprising brownish grey sandy clayey silt. To the east, deposit [29/6] was overlain by deposit [29/4], comprising brownish grey mottled orange silty sand, exposed for a maximum distance and thickness of 31.0m and 0.53m, respectively.

7.6.2.2 The latest alluvial deposit encountered, [29/2], which extended along the length of the trench, comprised greyish brown clayey sandy silt. This was up to 0.36m thick and was recorded at a highest level of 72.60m OD.

7.6.2.3 The combined maximum recorded thickness of the alluvial floodplain deposits in Trench 29 was 1.0m, the underlying channel bed or terrace bar sediments were not exposed. During the earlier geoarchaeological work, a core sample taken from the palaeochannel (HS08) indicated that the channel bed in this area was overlain by *c*. 1.45m of sediment. Boreholes have revealed the Terrace 4 gravel surface to be overlain by between 2.50-4.10m of sediment.

7.6.2.4 Topsoil, [29/1], in Trench 29 was up to 0.24m thick and occurred at a highest level of 72.81m OD.

7.6.3 Trench 28 (Figure 19)

7.6.3.1 Trench 28 was located to the south of Trench 28, across the eastern side of the northern portion of the palaeochannel and continuing across Terrace 4. The basal deposit, [28/5], exposed across the length of the trench, comprised brownish yellow silty sand. This was exposed for a maximum thickness of 0.50m but its full thickness was not ascertained, and the highest level at which it was recorded was 72.0m OD. It was overlain to the east by a 0.40m thick deposit, [28/4], comprising greyish brown clayey sandy silt and exposed for a distance of 45.0m. At the southwestern end of the trench this was overlain by a 0.26m thick deposit, [28/2], comprising grey clayey sandy silt exposed for a distance of 13.20m. At the northeastern end of the trench, deposit [28/4] was overlain by a 0.40m thick deposit, [28/3], exposed for a maximum distance of 25.0m.

7.6.3.2 The combined maximum recorded thickness of the alluvial floodplain deposits in Trench 28 was 0.95m, the underlying channel bed or terrace bar sediments were not exposed. During the earlier geoarchaeological work, a core sample taken from the palaeochannel (HS08) indicated that the channel bed in this area was overlain by *c.* 1.45m of sediment. Boreholes have revealed the Terrace 4 gravel surface to be overlain by between 2.50-4.10m of sediment.

7.6.3.3 Topsoil, [28/1], was up to 0.22m thick and was recorded at a highest level of 72.48m OD.

7.6.4 Trench 27 (Figure 19)

7.6.4.1 Trench 27 was located to the south of Trench 28. The basal deposit, [27/5], exposed at the southwestern end of the trench comprised greyish yellow silty sand. This was exposed for a maximum distance and thickness of 30.65m and 0.42m, respectively, and the highest level at which it was recorded was 71.58m OD. It was overlain by a 0.50m thick deposit, [27/4], comprising yellowish brown silty sand, exposed for a distance of 48.75m. The eastern extent of this deposit was overlain by deposit [27/3], comprising yellowish grey silty and clayey sand. This was exposed for a maximum distance and thickness of 18.0m and 0.62m, respectively. The latest alluvial deposit in this trench, [27/2], comprised brown silty sand, up to 0.50m thick and exposed for a distance of 46.75m. The highest level at which this was recorded was 72.13m OD.

7.6.4.2 The combined maximum recorded thickness of floodplain deposits in Trench 27 was 0.95m, the underlying channel bed or terrace bar sediments were not exposed. During the earlier geoarchaeological work, a core sample taken from the palaeochannel (HS08) indicated that the channel bed in this area was overlain by *c.* 1.45m of sediment. Boreholes have revealed the Terrace 4 gravel surface to be overlain by between 2.50-4.10m of sediment.

7.6.4.3 Topsoil, [27/1], was up to 0.15m thick and was recorded at a highest level of 72.48m OD.

7.6.5 Trench 26 (Figure 18)

7.6.5.1 Trench 26 was located within the central portion of Terrace 4. The basal deposit, [26/5], comprised grey sandy silt with occasional reed inclusions, exposed for a maximum thickness and distance of 0.36m and 42.0m, respectively. The highest level at which this was recorded was 71.20m OD. This was overlain by a 0.54m thick deposit, [26/4], comprising yellowish orange clayey sandy silt. This extended across the trench for a distance of 52.0m. At the northwestern end of the trench, deposit [26/4] was overlain by deposit [26/3], comprising greyish yellow silty sand, which was exposed for a maximum distance and thickness of 16.0m and 0.50m, respectively. This was overlain by a 0.30m thick deposit, [26/2], comprising greyish brown sandy silt, recorded at the northwestern end of the trench at a highest level of 71.48m OD.

7.6.5.2 The maximum combined excavated thickness of the floodplain deposits was 0.85m, the underlying terrace bar sediments were not exposed. Boreholes have revealed the gravel terrace surface to be overlain by between 2.50-4.10m of sediment.

7.6.5.3 Topsoil, [26/1], was up to 0.26m thick and occurred at a highest level of 71.76m OD.

7.6.6 Trench 32 (Figure 23)

7.6.6.1 Trench 32 was located to the north of Trench 26, in the eastern portion of Terrace 4. The basal deposit, [32/4], recorded at the southeastern portion of the trench, comprised yellowish brown sand. This was exposed for a maximum distance and thickness of 20.70m and 0.54m, respectively and the highest level at which it was recorded was 71.75m OD. It was overlain by an extensive deposit, [32/3], encountered along the entire length of the trench and excavated for a maximum thickness of 1.06m, which comprised orange brown sandy silt. This was overlain by a 0.16m thick deposit, [32/2], comprising brown silty sand.

7.6.6.2 The combined maximum recorded thickness of the floodplain deposits was 1.20m, the underlying terrace bar sediments were not exposed. Boreholes have revealed the gravel terrace surface to be overlain by between 2.50-4.10m of sediment.

7.6.6.3 Towards the centre of the trench, the latest alluvial deposit was overlain by a small patch of burnt material, [32/5], comprising brownish red silty sand with occasional fire cracked stones. This extended over an area measuring 5.0m and was up to 0.16m thick and was located directly under the topsoil. It is interpreted as a camp fire of recent origin.

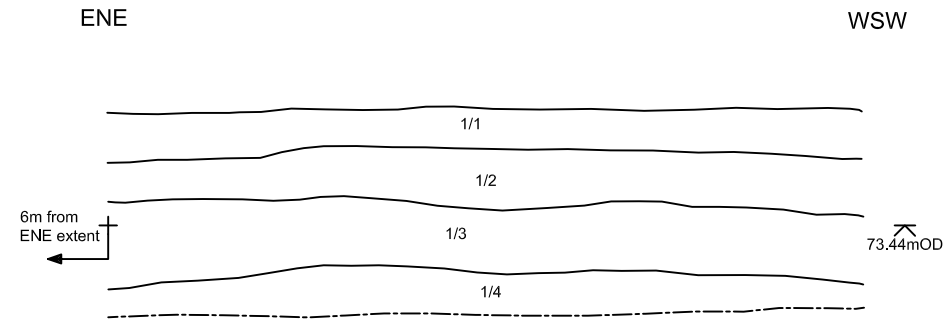
7.6.6.4 Topsoil, [32/1], was up to 0.14m thick and was recorded at a highest level of 72.39m OD.

7.6.7 Trench 31 (Figures 22 and 31)

7.6.7.1 Trench 31 was located within the northeastern portion of Terrace 4. The basal deposit, [31/3], exposed at the northwestern end of the trench for a distance of 22.0m, comprised orange brown sand. This was excavated for a maximum thickness of 0.31m, continuing beyond the limits of excavation, and the highest level at which it was recorded was 71.38m OD. It was overlain by deposit [31/2], comprising yellowish brown silty sand, encountered along the length of the trench and with a maximum recorded thickness of 1.0m, continuing beyond the limits of excavation.

7.6.7.2 The combined maximum recorded thickness of the floodplain deposits in Trench 31 was 1.20m, the underlying terrace bar sediments were not exposed. Boreholes have revealed the gravel terrace surface to be overlain by between 2.50-4.10m of sediment.

7.6.7.3 Topsoil, [31/3], was up to 0.26m thick and was recorded at a highest level of 72.74m OD.



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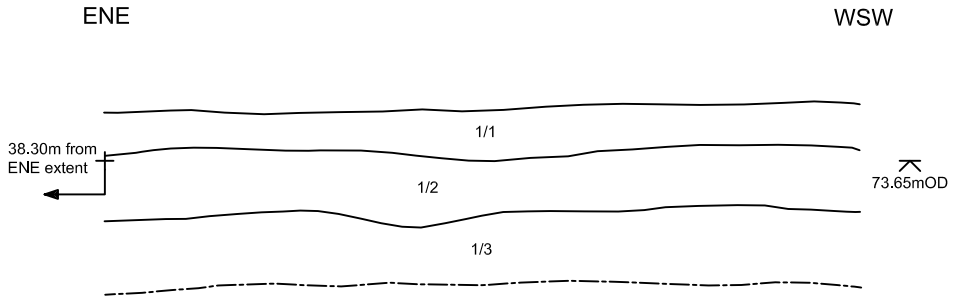

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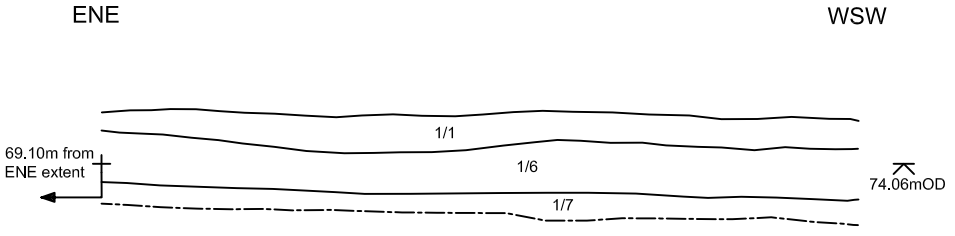
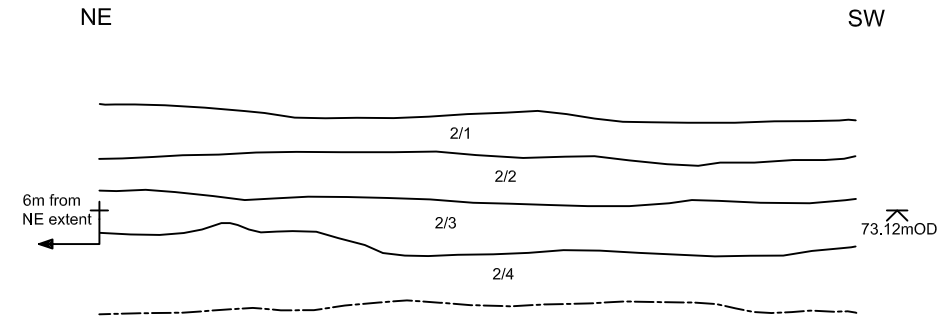


Section 1/3. NNW facing.

Figure 3. Trench 1, representative sections
Scale 1:50



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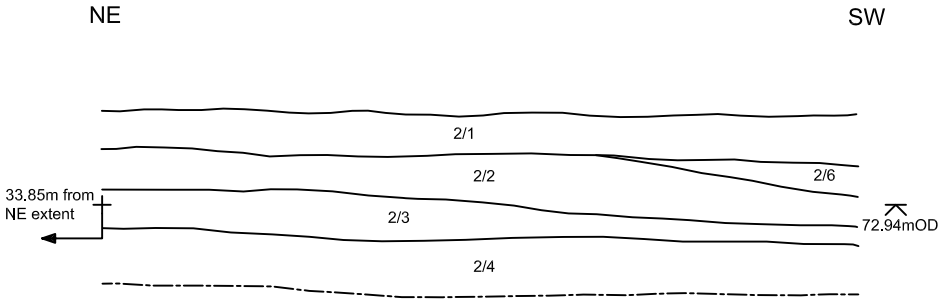

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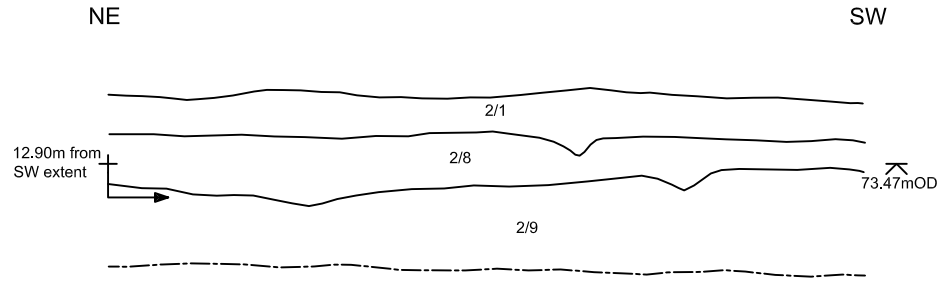
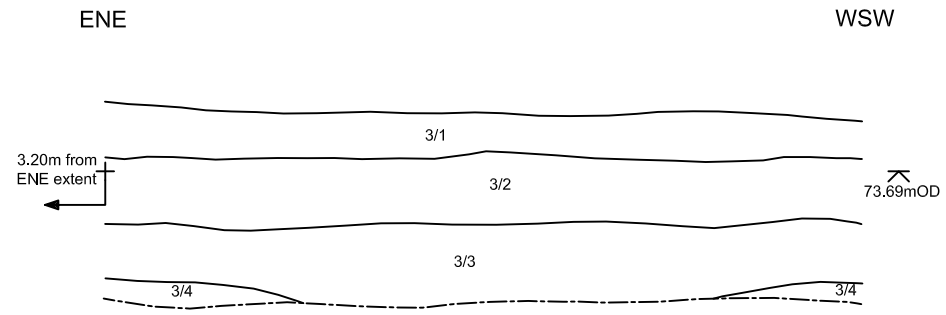
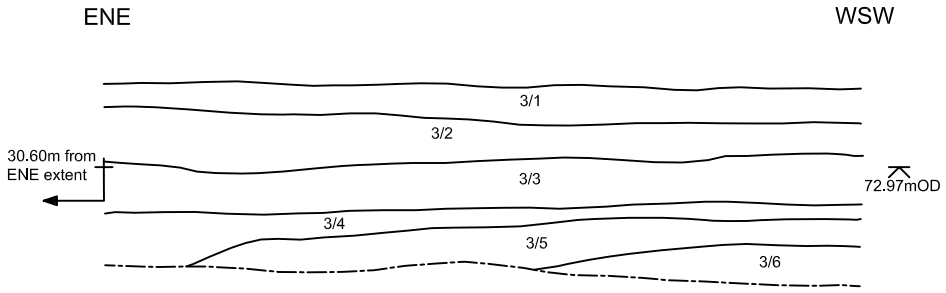


Section 2/3. NW facing.

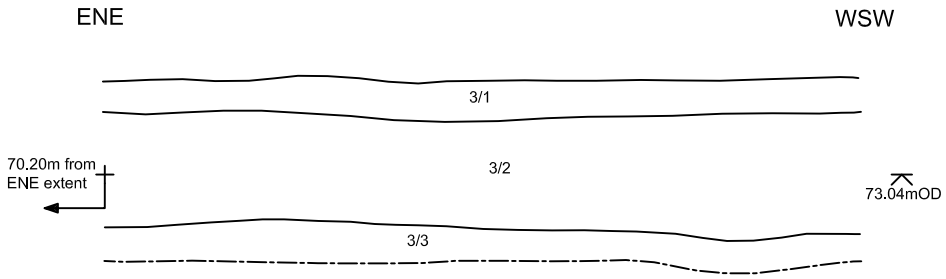
Figure 4. Trench 2, representative sections
Scale 1:50



Section 3/1. NNW facing.

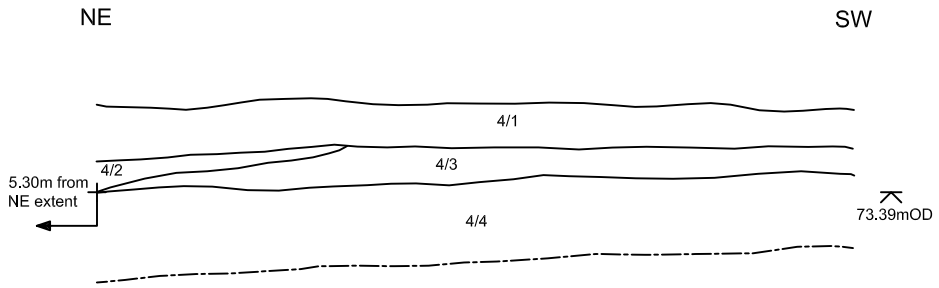


Section 3/2. NNW facing.

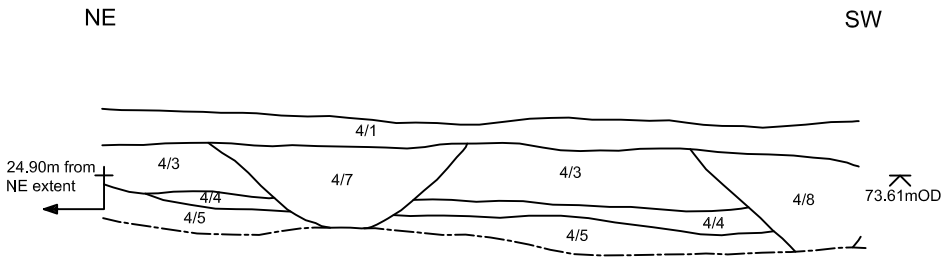


Section 3/3. NNW facing.

Figure 5. Trench 3, representative sections
Scale 1:50

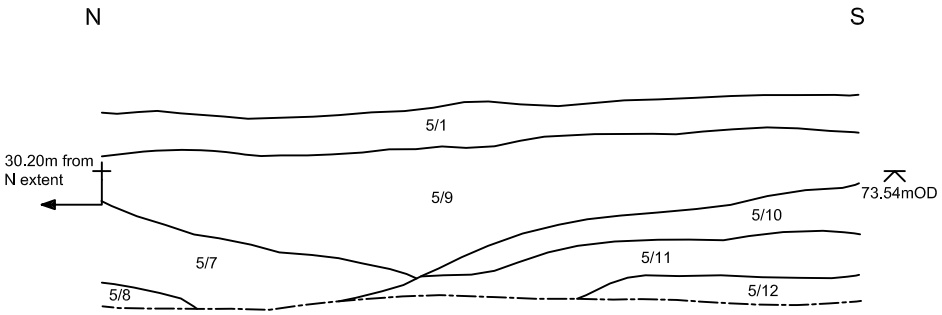


Section 4/1. NW facing.

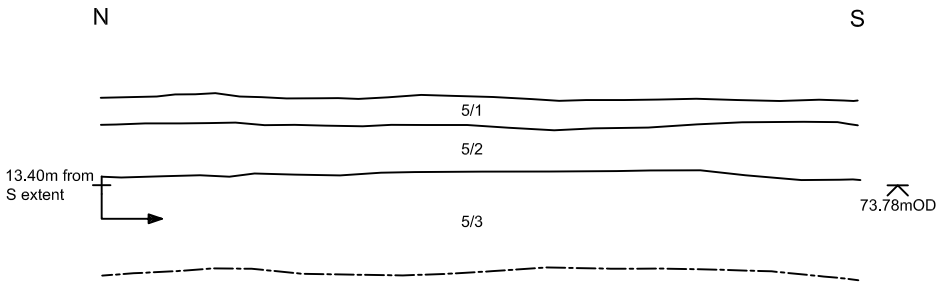


Section 4/2. NW facing.

Figure 6. Trench 4, representative sections
Scale 1:50

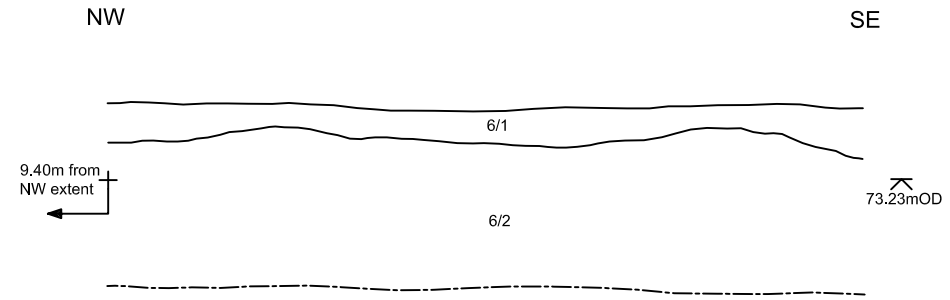


Section 5/1. W facing.

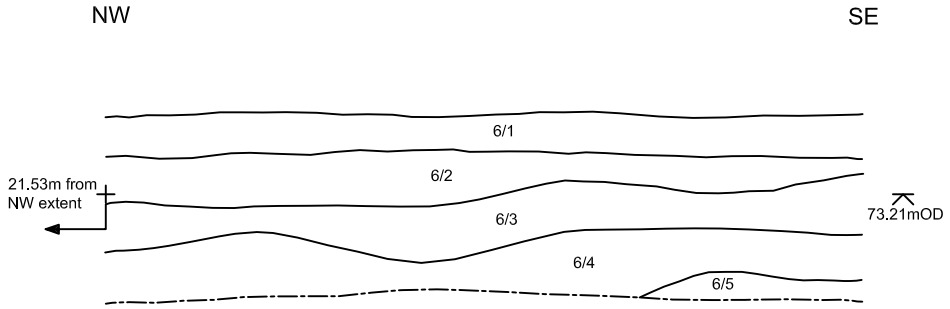


Section 5/2. W facing.

Figure 7. Trench 5, representative sections
Scale 1:50

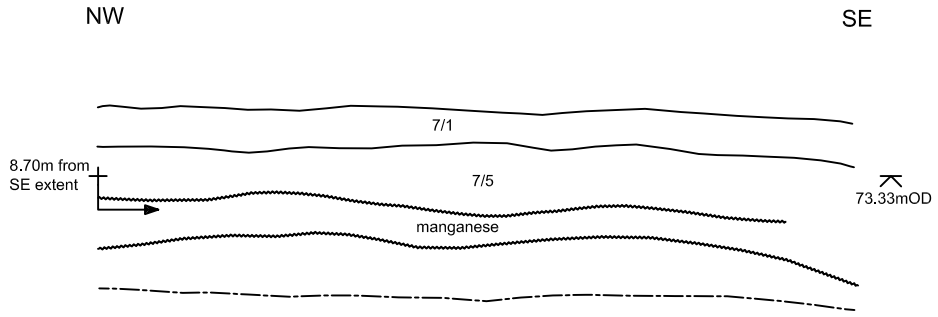


Section 6/1. SW facing.

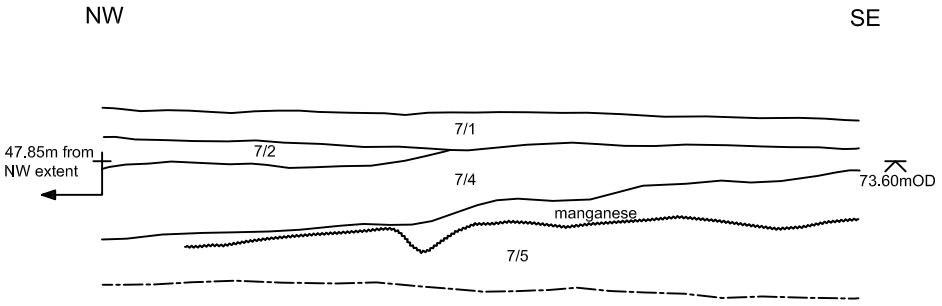


Section 6/2. SW facing.

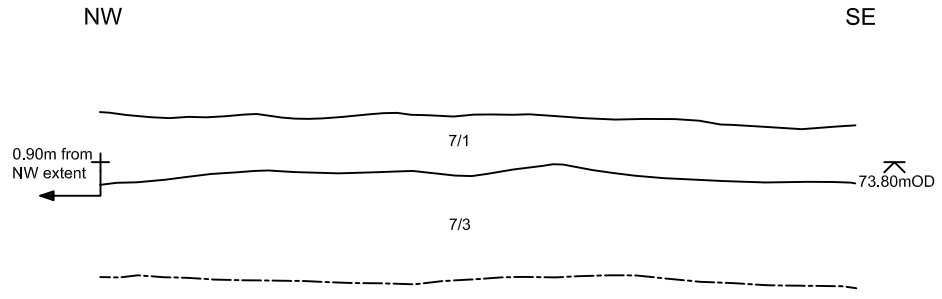
Figure 8. Trench 6, representative sections
Scale 1:50



Section 7/1. SW facing.

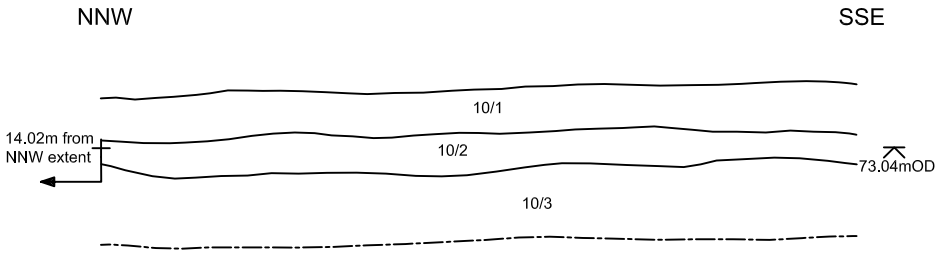


Section 7/2. SW facing.

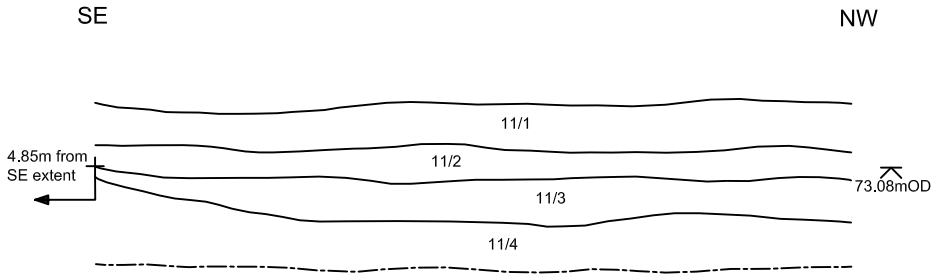


Section 7/3. SW facing.

Figure 9. Trench 7, representative sections
Scale 1:50

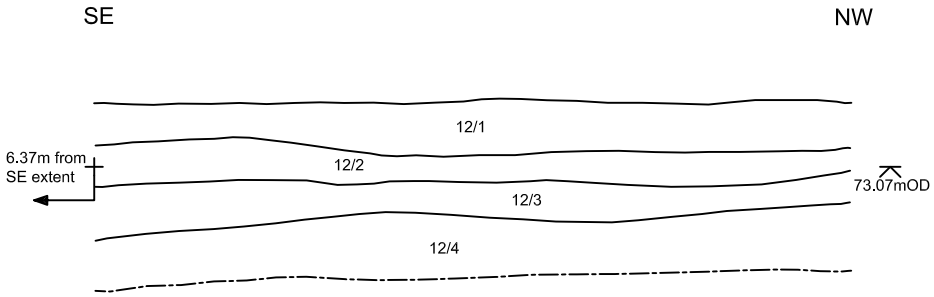


Trench 10. Section 10/1. WSW facing.

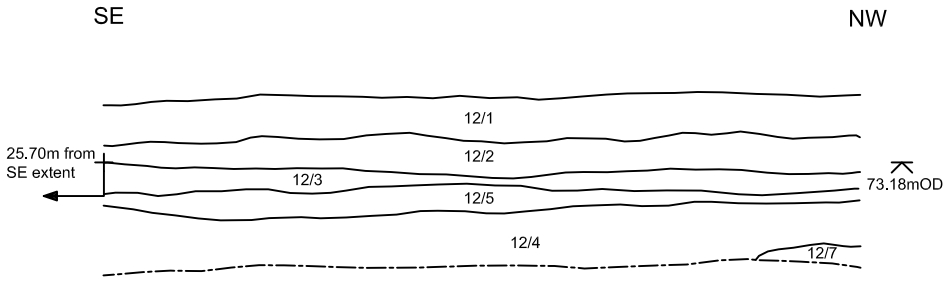


Trench 11. Section 11/1. NE facing.

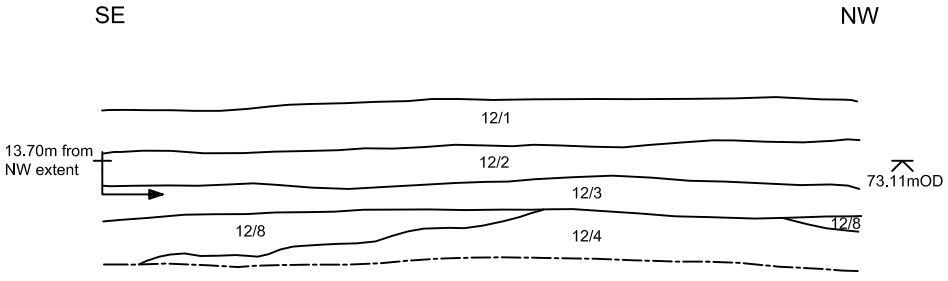
Figure 10. Trenches 10 and 11, representative sections
Scale 1:50



Section 12/1. NE facing.

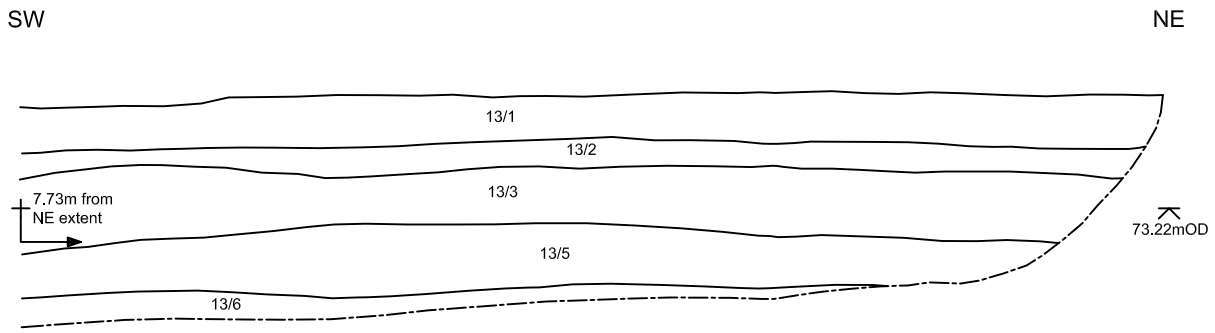


Section 12/2. NE facing.

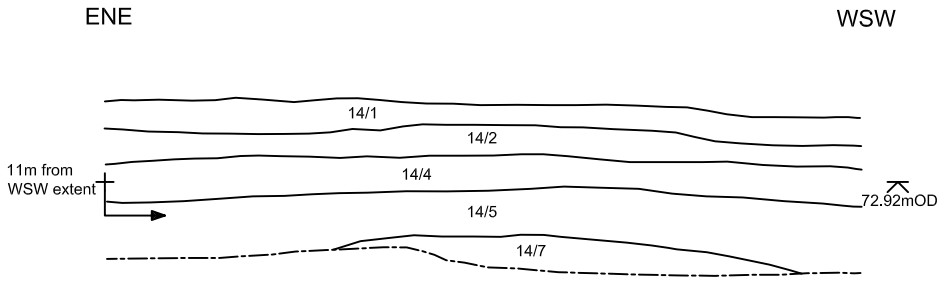


Section 12/3. NE facing.

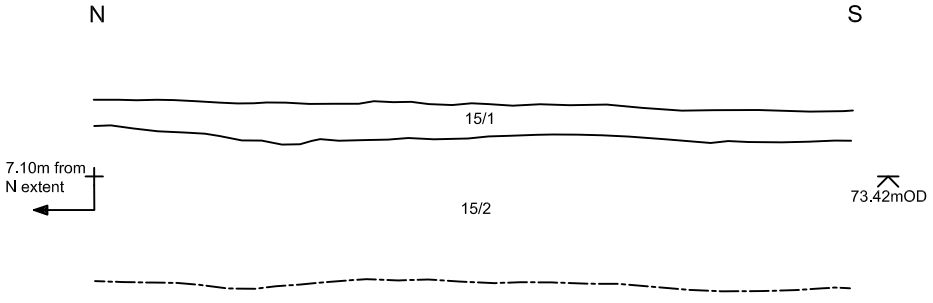
Figure 11. Trench 12, representative sections
Scale 1:50



Trench 13. Section 13/1. SE facing.

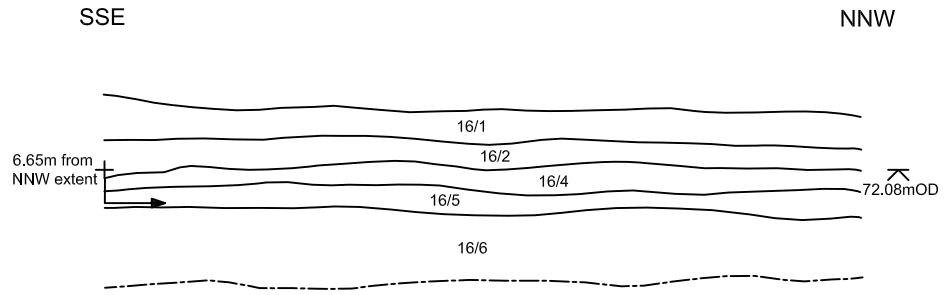


Trench 14. Section 14/1. NNW facing.

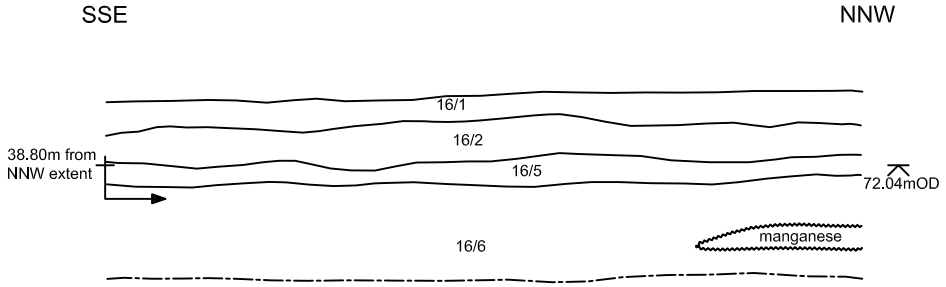


Trench 15. Section 15/1. W facing.

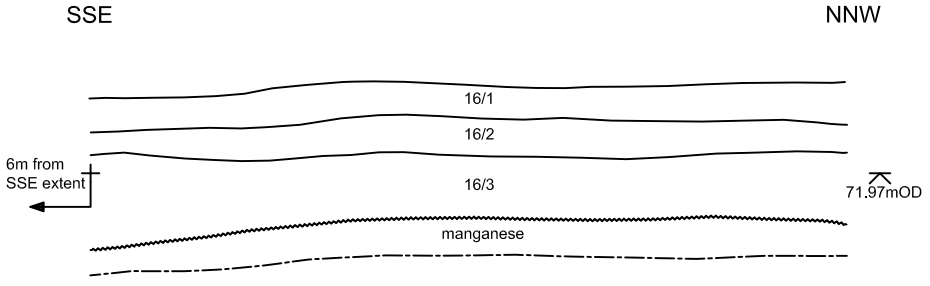
Figure 12. Trenches 13, 14 and 15, representative sections
Scale 1:50



Section 16/1. ENE facing.

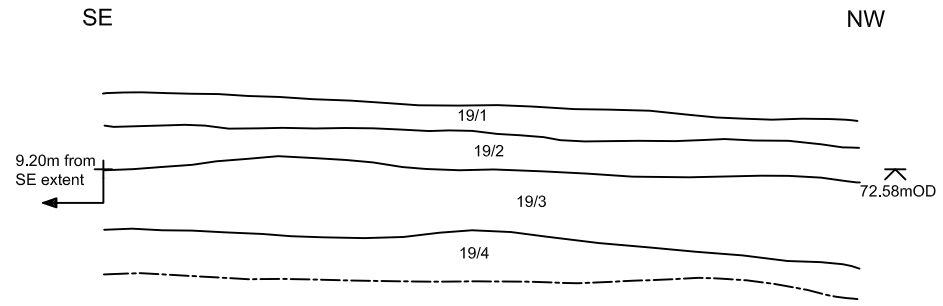


Section 16/2. ENE facing.

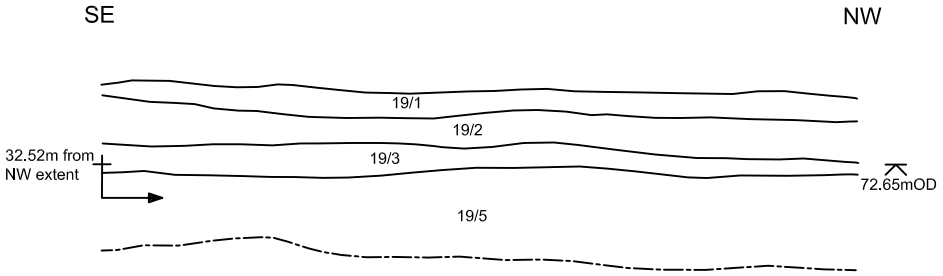


Section 16/3. ENE facing.

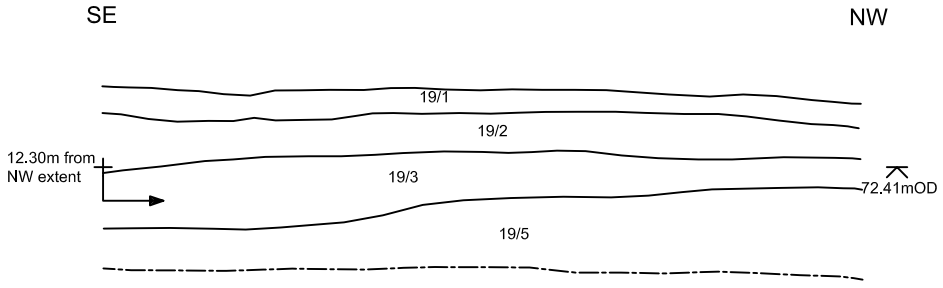
Figure 13. Trench 16, representative sections
Scale 1:50



Section 19/1. NE facing.

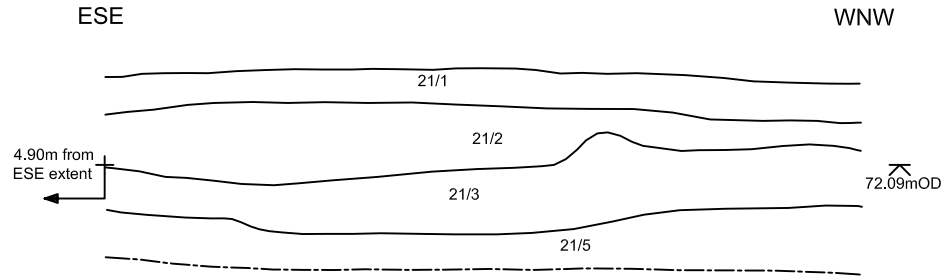


Section 19/2. NE facing.

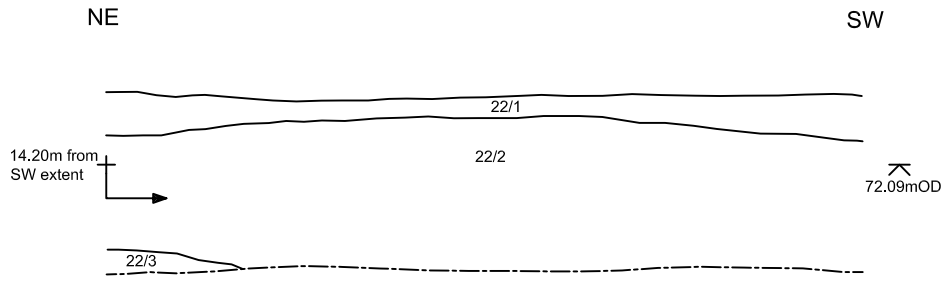


Section 19/3. NE facing.

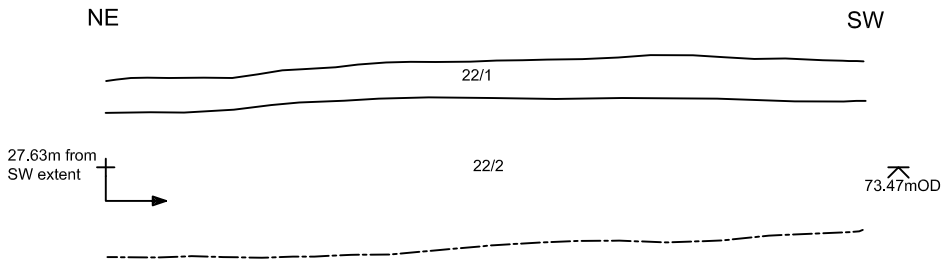
Figure 14. Trench 19, representative sections
Scale 1:50



Trench 21. Section 21/1. NNE facing.

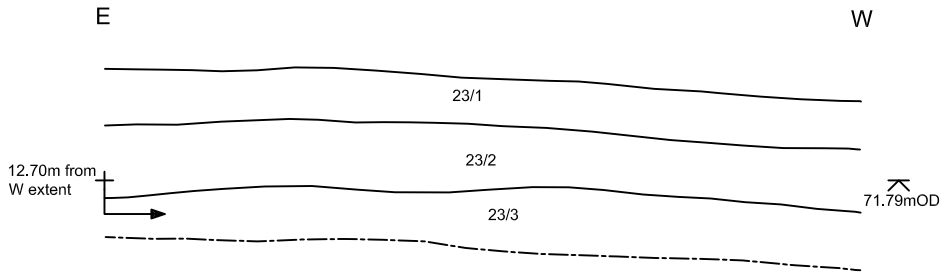


Trench 22. Section 22/1. NW facing.

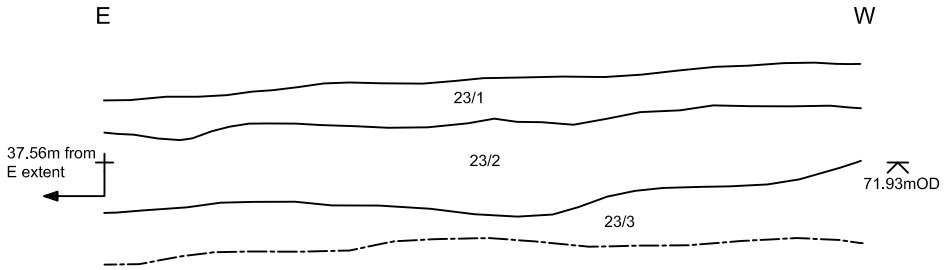


Trench 22. Section 22/2. NW facing.

Figure 15. Trenches 21 and 22, representative sections
Scale 1:50

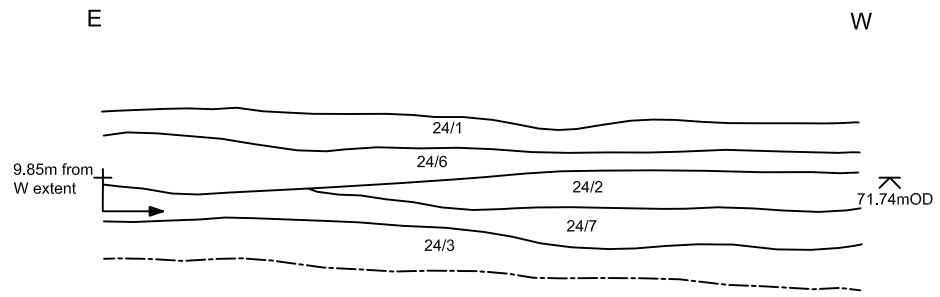


Section 23/1. N facing.

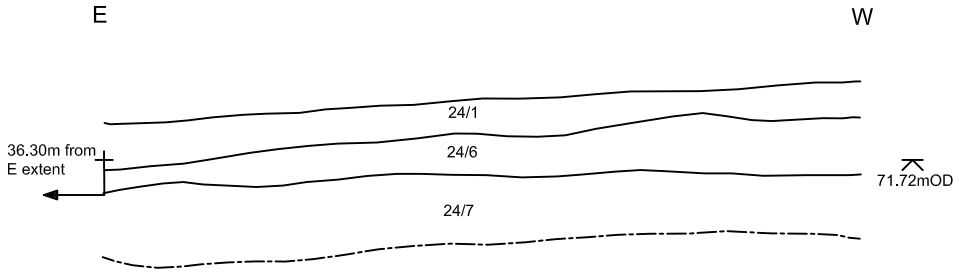


Section 23/2. N facing.

Figure 16. Trench 23, representative sections
Scale 1:50

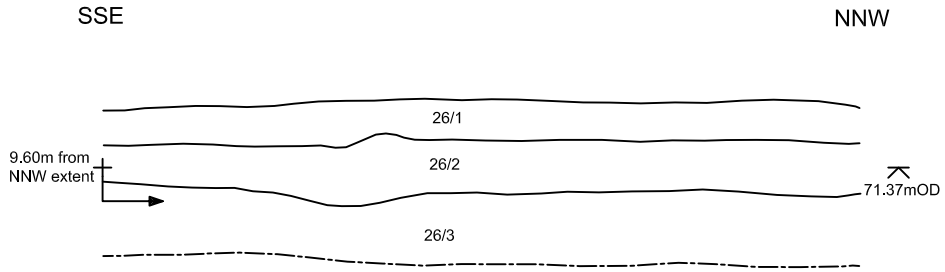


Section 24/1. N facing.

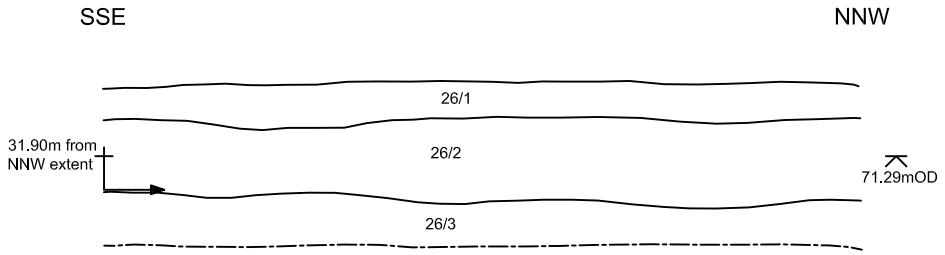


Section 24/2. N facing.

Figure 17. Trench 24, representative sections
Scale 1:50

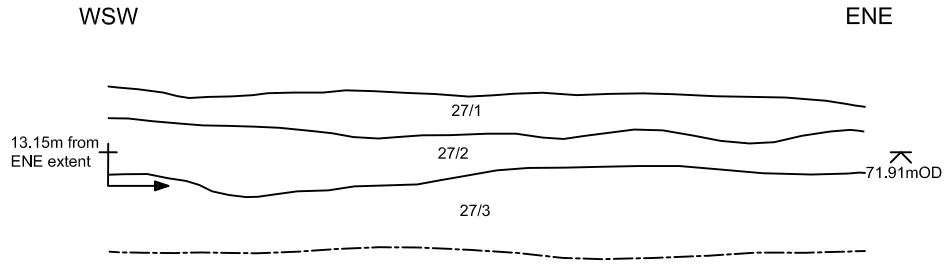


Section 26/1. ENE facing.

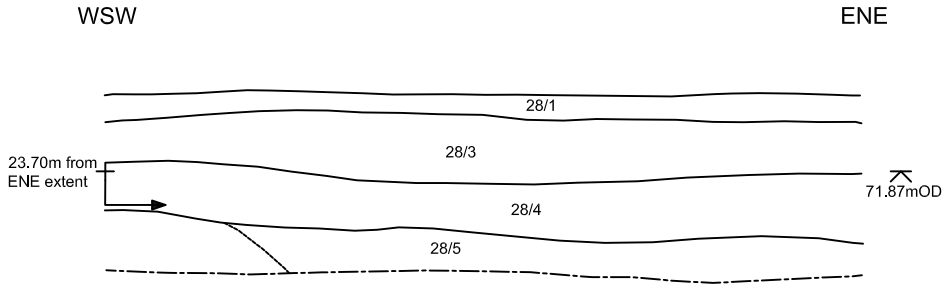


Section 26/2. ENE facing.

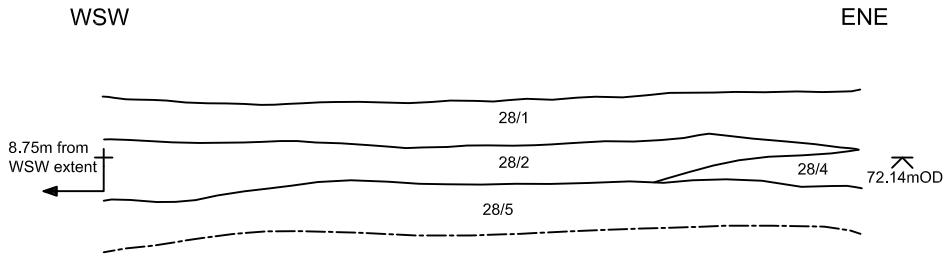
Figure 18. Trench 26, representative sections
Scale 1:50



Trench 27. Section 27/1. SSE facing.

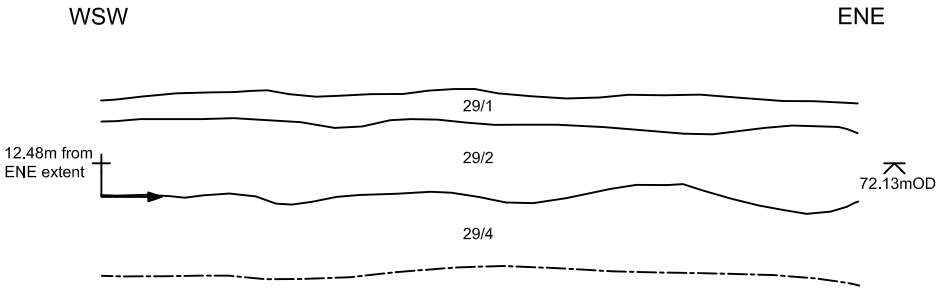


Trench 28. Section 28/1. SSE facing.

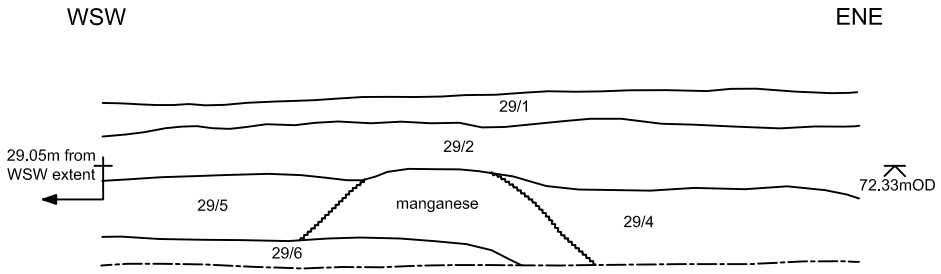


Trench 28. Section 28/2. SSE facing.

Figure 19. Trenches 27 and 28, representative sections
Scale 1:50

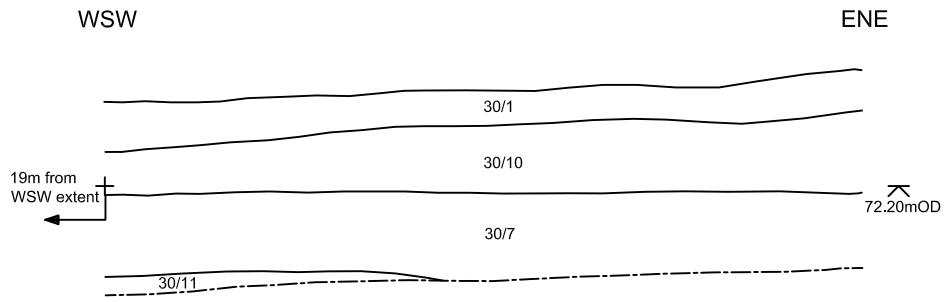


Section 29/1. SSE facing.

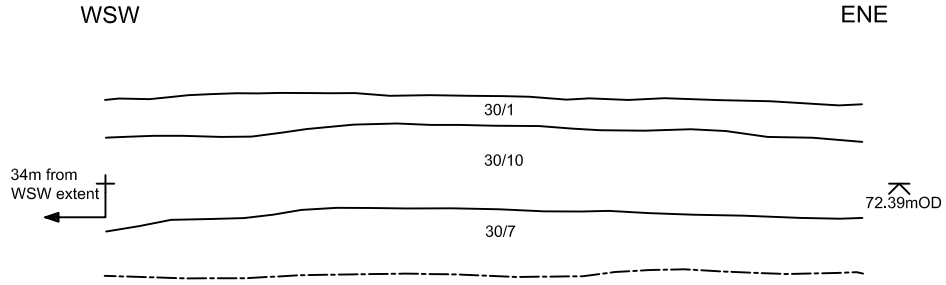


Section 29/2. SSE facing.

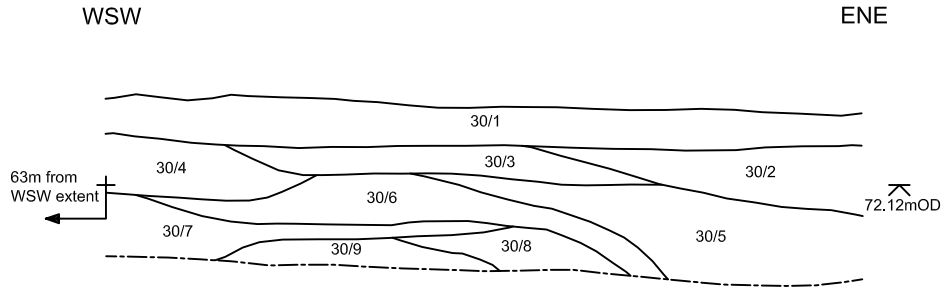
Figure 20. Trench 29, representative sections
Scale 1:50



Section 30/1. SSE facing.

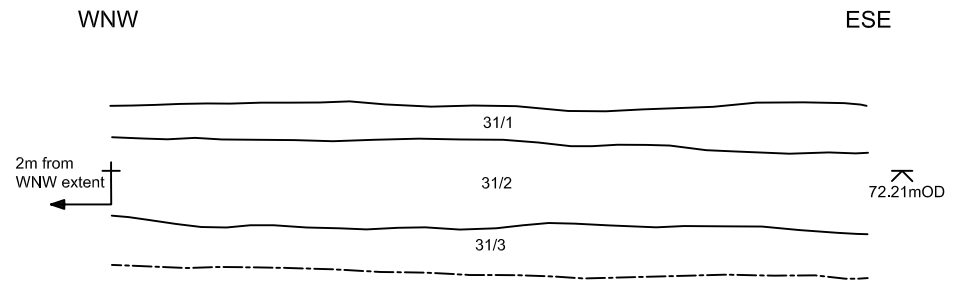


Section 30/2. SSE facing.

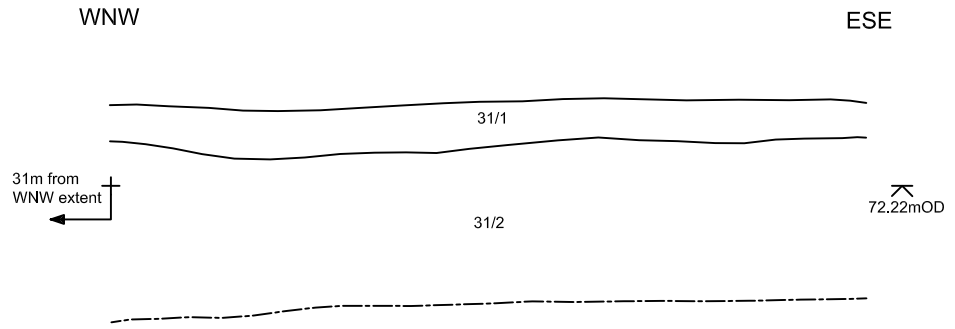


Section 30/3. SSE facing.

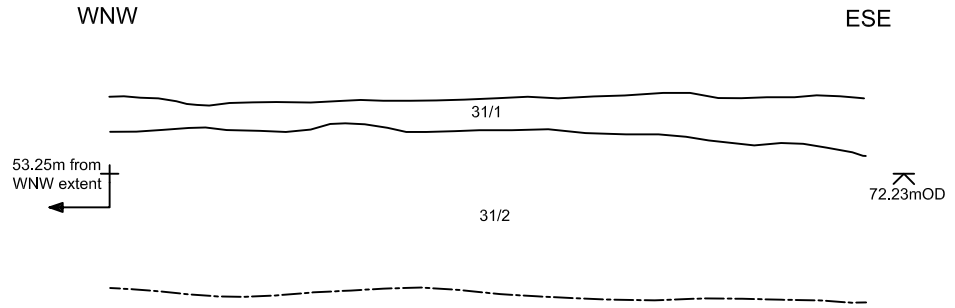
Figure 21. Trench 30, representative sections
Scale 1:50



Section 31/1. SSW facing.

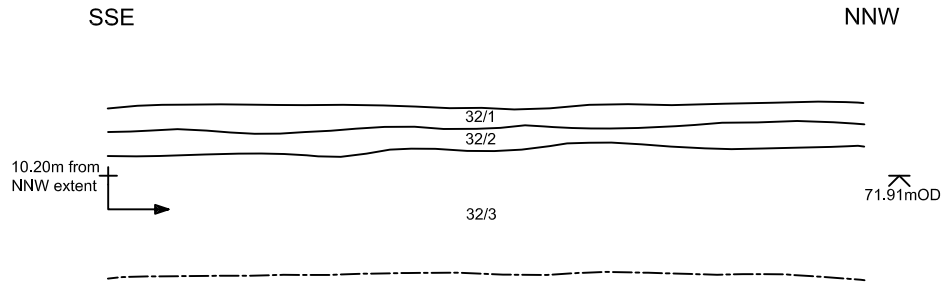


Section 31/2. SSW facing.

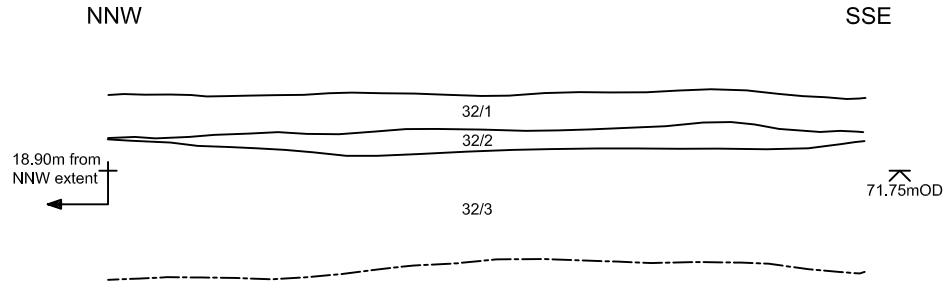


Section 31/3. SSW facing.

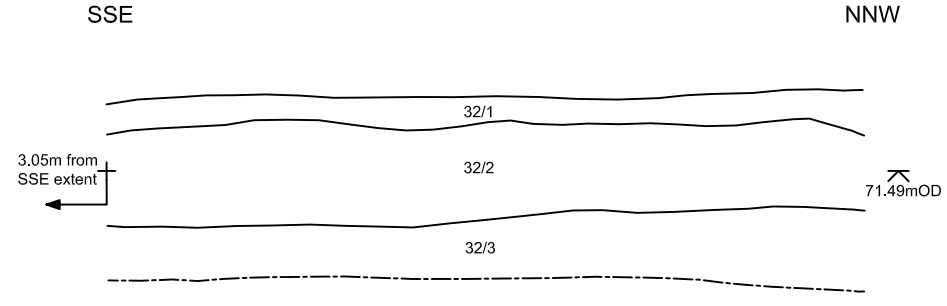
Figure 22. Trench 31, representative sections
Scale 1:50



Section 32/1. ENE facing.

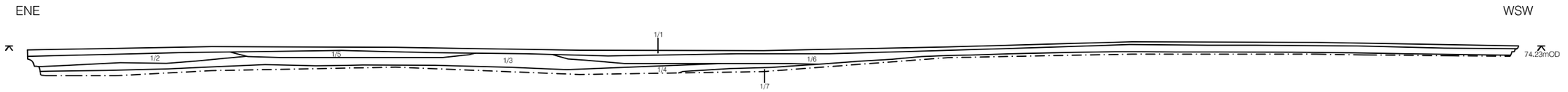


Section 32/2. WSW facing.

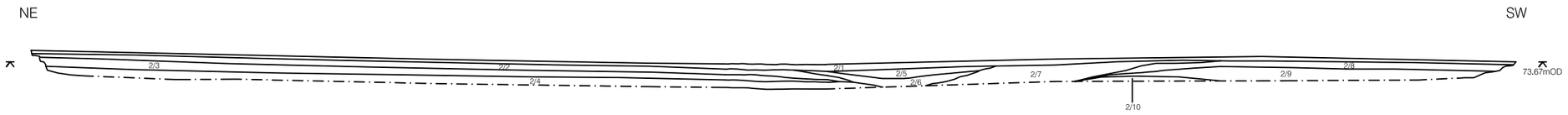


Section 32/3. ENE facing.

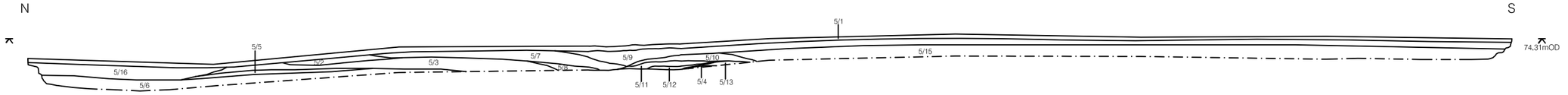
Figure 23. Trench 32, representative sections
Scale 1:50



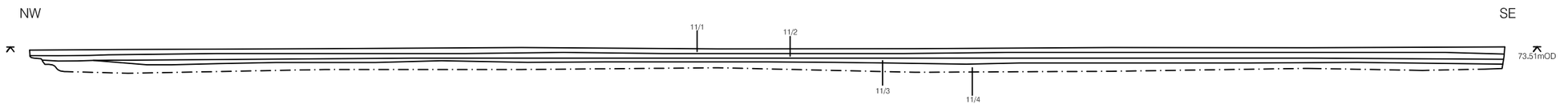
Trench 1. NNW facing section.



Trench 2. North-west facing section.

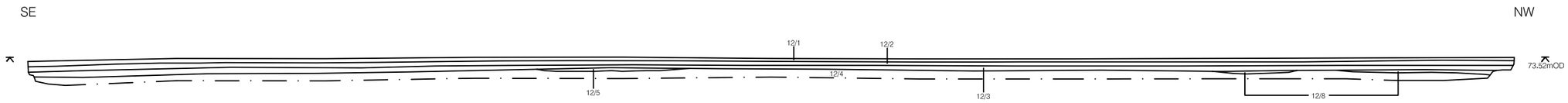


Trench 5. West facing section.

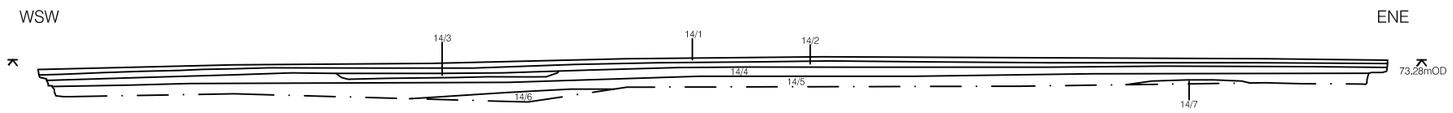


Trench 11. South-west facing section.

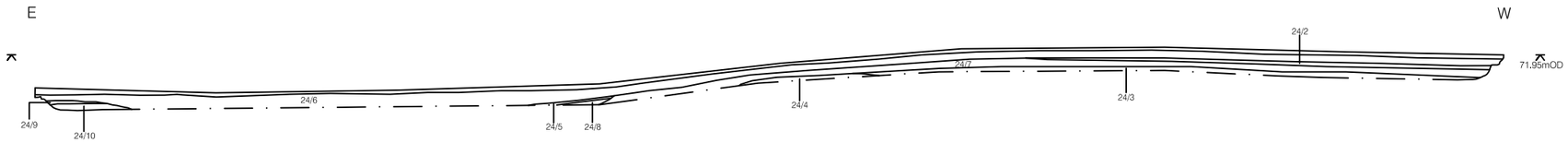
Figure 24. Trenches 1, 2, 5, and 11, complete sections
Scale 1:250



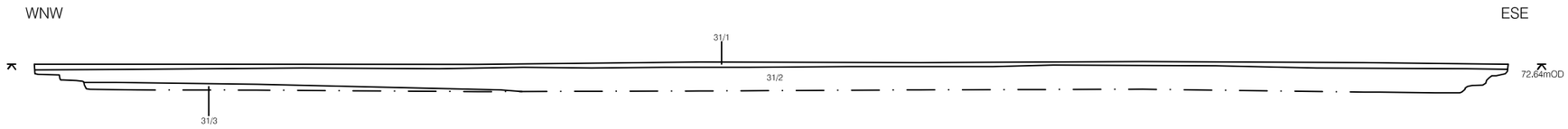
Trench 12. North-east facing section.



Trench 14. NNW facing section.



Trench 24. North facing section.



Trench 31. SSW facing section.

Figure 25. Trenches 12, 14, 24 and 31, complete sections
Scale 1:250

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusions

8.1.1 The earlier geoarchaeological evaluation had concluded that floodplain alluviation at the site was relatively rapid, with no evidence for distinct ancient buried soils or stable landsurfaces being recovered. It further concluded that there was little prospect for buried or intact archaeological landscapes within the proposed extraction area. The main conclusion of the archaeological evaluation is that this low archaeological potential for the site was confirmed. While alluvial sediments, interpreted as either floodplain alluvial deposits or channel fill deposits, were encountered in all areas investigated, no evidence – in the form of archaeological features – of any anthropogenic activity predating late post-medieval agricultural usage of the site was recorded within any of the 32 evaluation trenches. In addition, no evidence of ancient buried soils or stable landsurfaces was encountered. Furthermore, no residual artefactual material, such as worked flint or pottery, or fragments of structural features such as fish traps, or material such as charcoal, was observed at any location to suggest that the site was utilised in any prehistoric era, nor the Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval or earlier post-medieval periods.

8.1.2 A significant factor governing the undertaking of the archaeological evaluation was the severely waterlogged ground at the site. In a majority of the evaluation trenches, ground water immediately saturated the soft alluvial sediments exposed as the trenches were opened by machine. The result was that the sides of the trenches collapsed very soon after the trenches were opened. In many cases, at depths greater than *c.* 1.20m, working conditions rapidly became dangerous and excavation to greater depths could not continue due to Health and Safety considerations. Widening trenches to cut steps in order to excavate to greater depths created more dangerous working conditions. Shoring would not have been possible, given both the ground conditions and the scale of the archaeological operation, and neither would it have been a useful methodology, given the necessity to examine deposits in section. From an archaeological/geoarchaeological perspective, it was unfortunate that sand and gravel terrace bar and channel beds could only be exposed in a small number of trenches, and even when it was possible to reveal these deposits, working conditions were dangerous. It must be stated that the factors described above severely hampered archaeological recording within a majority of the trenches. Accordingly, a second conclusion of the archaeological evaluation is that the strategy adopted for the work was largely unsuitable, given the situation of the site.

8.1.3 The main geomorphological findings of the archaeological evaluation are summarised in Table 4, below.

Table 4. Summary of geomorphological findings

Trench	Location	Summary of deposits
1	Spanning Terraces 2a and 2b	Sand and gravel terrace bar sediments of T2a exposed at southwestern end of trench for distance of *c*. 25m. These overlain by floodplain alluvial deposits (inorganic fine silts and clays), 0.47–1.20m thick in the area where they overlay the exposed terrace bar sediments, elsewhere the maximum excavated thickness of alluvial material was 1.20m.
2	Across northern portion of palaeochannel in Terrace 2b	Channel bed sediments or terrace bar sediments not exposed. Floodplain alluvial deposits and channel fill deposits (inorganic fine clayey silts and silty sands) had combined maximum recorded thickness of 1.10m.
3	Across northern portion of palaeochannel in Terrace 2b	Channel bed sediments or terrace bar sediments not exposed. Floodplain alluvial deposits and channel fill deposits (inorganic fine clayey sands and sandy clays) had combined maximum recorded thickness of 1.0m. Lowermost deposits sloped down to NE, probably related to underlying presence of palaeochannel.
4	Across central portion of palaeochannel in Terrace 2b	Channel bed sediments or terrace bar sediments not exposed. Floodplain alluvial deposits and channel fill deposits (inorganic fine sandy clays) exposed with combined maximum recorded thickness of 0.80m. Features truncating the latest floodplain deposits recorded and interpreted as vestiges of channel activity.
5	Spanning Terraces 2b and 3	Sand deposit, possibly terrace bar sediments exposed in central part of trench, with slope down to north representing bluff between Terraces 2b and 3. To south, Terrace 2b surface overlain by fine-grained floodplain alluvial deposits, one major deposit identified. To north, across Terrace 3, a sequence of fine-grained floodplain alluvial deposits. Both terraces overlain by final extensive alluvial deposit. On both terraces, alluvial deposits had combined maximum recorded thickness of 1.20m.
6	In northwestern portion of Terrace 3	Terrace bar sediments not exposed. Floodplain alluvial deposits (inorganic fine clayey silts and silty sands) with combined maximum recorded thickness of 0.90m.
7	In central portion of Terrace 2b	Terrace bar sediments not exposed. Floodplain alluvial deposits (inorganic fine clayey silts and silty sands) with combined maximum recorded thickness of 0.90m.
8	Across northern portion of palaeochannel belt 1 in Terrace 3, and spanning Terrace 2b	Channel bed sediments or terrace bar sediments not exposed. Channel fill deposits (clayey silty sands, clayey silts and sand and silty sands) with combined maximum recorded thickness of 1.0m.
9	To west of palaeochannel belt 2 in Terrace 3	Terrace bar sediments not exposed. Floodplain alluvial deposits (inorganic fine sands) with combined maximum recorded thickness of 0.90m.
10	Between palaeochannel belts 1 and 2 in terrace 3	Terrace bar sediments not exposed. Floodplain alluvial deposits (inorganic fine sands) with combined maximum recorded thickness of 0.90m.
11	To east of palaeochannel belt 2 in Terrace 3	Terrace bar sediments not exposed. Floodplain alluvial deposits (inorganic fine silty sands, and clayey sandy silts) with combined maximum recorded thickness of 0.85m.
12	In central eastern margins of Terrace 2b	Gravel deposit exposed in central and northwestern end of trench at *c.* 1.0m below present ground level; may represent terrace bar sediments. Overlain by floodplain alluvial deposits (inorganic fine clayey sands and clays), with combined thickness of 0.70m. Where gravel not exposed, alluvial deposits excavated to maximum thickness of 1.0m.

13	In central portion of Terrace 2b	Terrace bar sediments not exposed. Floodplain alluvial deposits (inorganic fine clayey sands with band of sand and gravel) with combined maximum recorded thickness of 1.20m.
14	Across central portion of palaeochannel belt 2 in Terrace 3	Basal deposit exposed in small area towards western side of trench comprised gravel, possibly channel belt 1 bed. Overlain by channel fill deposits and floodplain alluvial deposits (inorganic fine clayey sandy silts and silty clays) with combined maximum recorded thickness of 1.0m.
15	In northwestern portion of Terrace 3	Terrace bar sediments not exposed. Floodplain alluvial deposits (inorganic fine silty clayey sand) exposed with combined maximum recorded thickness of 1.00m.
16	Adjacent to central eastern margins of Terrace 3	Terrace bar sediments not exposed. Floodplain alluvial deposits (inorganic fine sands, clayey silts and silty clays with manganese deposit) with combined maximum recorded thickness of 1.0m.
17	Across eastern edge of palaeochannel belt 2 in Terrace 3	Gravel and sand deposit exposed at western end of trench at *c*. 1.0m below present ground level; probably represents channel bar sediments, overlain by channel fill deposits and floodplain alluvial deposits (inorganic fine sands and silty sands) with combined maximum recorded thickness of 1.10m.
18	In central portion of Terrace 2b	Patches of gravel in base of trench at *c*. 1.20m below ground level may represent terrace bar sediments or alluvial material. Floodplain alluvial deposit (inorganic fine sands) excavated for maximum thickness of 0.90m. Organic fine clay indicative of possible pond deposit in northwestern end of trench.
19	Southern portion of Terrace 2b	Gravel deposit at northwestern end of trench representing terrace bar sediments at *c*. 1.10m below present ground level. Overlain by floodplain alluvial deposits (inorganic fine clayey sands) excavated for maximum thickness of 1.0m.
20	In southern portion of palaeochannel belt 2 in Terrace 3	Channel bed sediments or terrace bar sediments not exposed. Channel fill deposits and floodplain alluvial deposits (inorganic fine silty sands and sandy silts) exposed with combined maximum recorded thickness of 0.90m.
21	Beyond southern end of palaeochannel belt 2 in Terrace 3	Terrace bar sediments not exposed. Floodplain alluvial deposits (inorganic fine clayey sandy silts and sandy silts) exposed with combined maximum recorded thickness of 1.05m.
22	Across Terraces 2b and 3	Terrace bar sediments not exposed. Floodplain alluvial deposits (inorganic fine clayey silts and sandy silts) exposed with combined maximum recorded thickness of 1.0m. Deposits fall away to north-east in area of bluff between the terraces.
23	Spanning southern end of palaeochannel in Terrace 4 and Terrace 3	Channel bed sediments or terrace bar sediments not exposed. Channel fill deposits and floodplain alluvial deposits (fine silty sands, sands and sandy clays) exposed with combined maximum recorded thickness of 0.90m.
24	Spanning southern portion of palaeochannel in Terrace 4 and Terrace 3	Channel bed sediments not exposed in eastern portion of trench. Channel fill deposits (fine organic silts and sands) exposed with combined maximum recorded thickness of 0.60m. Terrace bar sediments not exposed to west. Floodplain alluvial deposits (fine inorganic sands and clays) exposed for maximum thickness of *c*. 0.80m. Steep drop from west to east in area of bluff between terraces. Both terraces overlain by later floodplain alluvial deposit.
25	Central portion of Terrace 3	Terrace bar sediments not exposed. Floodplain alluvial deposits (inorganic fine silty sands) exposed with combined maximum recorded thickness of 1.00m.

26	To east of central portion of palaeochannel in Terrace 4	Terrace bar sediments not exposed. Floodplain alluvial deposits (inorganic fine sandy silts, silty sands and clayey sandy silts) exposed with combined maximum recorded thickness of 0.85m.
27	Located across eastern side of northern portion of palaeochannel in Terrace 4	Channel bed sediments or terrace bar sediments not exposed. Channel fill deposits and floodplain alluvial deposits (fine inorganic silty sands) exposed with combined maximum recorded thickness of 0.95m.
28	Located across eastern side of northern portion of palaeochannel in Terrace 4	Channel bed sediments or terrace bar sediments not exposed. Channel fill deposits and floodplain alluvial deposits (fine inorganic clayey sandy silts and clayey silts) exposed with combined maximum recorded thickness of 0.95m.
29	Located across eastern side of northern portion of palaeochannel in Terrace 4	Channel bed sediments or terrace bar sediments not exposed. Channel fill deposits and floodplain alluvial deposits (fine inorganic silty sands) exposed with combined maximum recorded thickness of 1.0m.
30	Across northern portion of palaeochannel in Terrace 4	Channel bed sediments or terrace bar sediments not exposed. Channel fill deposits and floodplain alluvial deposits (fine inorganic silty sands and sands) exposed with combined maximum recorded thickness of 1.0m.
31	In northeastern part of Terrace 4	Terrace bar sediments not exposed. Floodplain alluvial deposits (fine inorganic silty sands and sands) exposed with combined maximum recorded thickness of 1.20m.
32	In northeastern part of Terrace 4	Channel bed sediments or terrace bar sediments not exposed. Floodplain alluvial deposits (fine inorganic silty sands, sandy silts and clayey sands) exposed with combined maximum recorded thickness of 1.20m.

8.2 Recommendations

8.2.1 It is recommended that no further archaeological work is undertaken at the site due to the absence of archaeological features, ancient buried soils or stable landsurfaces within the areas investigated by trial trenching evaluation.

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PCA Credits

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Report: Aaron Goode and Jenny Proctor

Project Management: Robin Taylor-Wilson

Post-Excavation Manager: Jenny Proctor

Survey: Jim Wright

CAD: Adrian Bailey

APPENDIX A
CONTEXT INDEX

context	type	description	interpretation
1 / 1	layer	loose; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; thickness 0.35m	topsoil
1 / 2	layer	firm; mid orange brown; silty clay; length >11.90m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.40m (max)	alluvial deposit
1 / 3	layer	firm; mid orange brown; clay sand; occ manganese staining + mottled with grey clay sand; length >37.70m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.20m (min) - 0.60m (max)	alluvial deposit
1 / 4	layer	soft; mid grey; silty clay; mottled with an orange silty clay; length >50.50m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.55m	alluvial deposit
1 / 5	layer	firm; mid brown; sandy clay silt; occ small sub-rounded stones; length 13.00m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.25m	alluvial deposit
1 / 6	layer	firm; mid brown; sandy clay silt; occ small coal? fragments; length 52.50m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.47m (max)	alluvial deposit
1 / 7	layer	loose; mid orange brown; gravel in a sandy matrix; length 25m, width >2.00m; natural gravel deposit only seen at base of trench	terrace bar sediments
2 / 1	layer	loose; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; thickness 0.29m	topsoil
2 / 2	layer	loose; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; occ large patches of a light grey sandy silt throughout; thickness 0.33m	alluvial deposit
2 / 3	layer	firm mid greyish orange clayey silt; length 29.90m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.32m (max)	alluvial deposit
2 / 4	layer	firm; mid orange yellow; clayey silt; length 34.40m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.38m	alluvial deposit
2 / 5	layer	loose; mid orange brown; silty sand; length 12.30m, width <2.00m, thickness 1.07m	alluvial deposit
2 / 6	layer	firm; mid orange brown; silty sand; length 11.50m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.22m	alluvial deposit
2 / 7	layer	firm; light grey; mottled with a brownish yellow; silty clay; length 8.20m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.52m	alluvial deposit
2 / 8	layer	firm; mid orange brown; clayey silt; length 19.70m, width <2.00m, thickness 0.15m (min) - 0.46m (max)	alluvial deposit
2 / 9	layer	firm; mid orange grey; sandy silt; length >20.20m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.40m (min) - 0.72m (max)	alluvial deposit
2 / 10	layer	firm; mid grey; slightly clayey silt; length >13.10m, width >2.00m, thickness >0.20m	alluvial deposit
3 / 1	layer	loose; mid greyish brown, sandy silt; thickness 0.30m	topsoil
3 / 2	layer	firm; light yellowish brown to greyish brown; clayey sand; occ patches of manganese staining; length >81.00m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.20m (min) - 0.80m (max)	alluvial deposit
3 / 3	layer	firm; mid orange brown; occ grey mottles; clayey sand; length >81.00m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.20m (min) - 0.50m (max)	alluvial deposit
3 / 4	layer	firm; mid greyish brown; clayey sand changing to slightly sandy clay; length 56.20m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.08m (min) - 0.34m (max)	alluvial deposit
3 / 5	layer	soft; mid grey to dark grey; sandy clay; length 14.80m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.16m (min) - 0.26m (max)	alluvial deposit
3 / 6	layer	soft; mid greyish brown; clayey sand; length 9.80m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.30m	alluvial deposit
4 / 1	layer	loose; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; thickness 0.20m	topsoil
4 / 2	layer	firm; light grey; sandy clay; occ brown mottles; thickness 0.25m	alluvial deposit
4 / 3	layer	friable; light brownish grey with orange mottles; slightly clayey sandy silt; length 39.00m (begins 5.00m from NE edge), length >2m, thickness 0.23m	alluvial deposit
4 / 4	layer	loose; light brownish grey with orange mottle; slightly silty sand; lens of manganese; length 13m (located at NE edge of trench), width 2.00m (continues beyond l.o.e.), thickness 0.52m	alluvial deposit
4 / 5	layer	loose; light brownish grey; gravel; small rounded stones mixed with sand; length 29.00m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.46m	alluvial deposit
4 / 6	layer	loose; light grey; occ orange mottle; slightly silty sand; lens of manganese; length 5m (located NE edge of trench and continues beyond l.o.e.) width >2.00m, thickness 0.61m	alluvial deposit
4 / 7	layer	friable; mid greyish brown with orange mottle; sandy silt mixed with gravel; small rounded and sub-rounded stones; length 1.60m, width >2.00m, thickness	alluvial deposit
4 / 8	layer	friable; mid orange brown with grey mottle; sandy silt mixed with gravel; small sub-rounded and rounded stones; length 1.60m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.47m	alluvial deposit
4 / 9	layer	firm; mid yellowish brown; clay; length 5.10m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.40m	alluvial deposit
4 / 10	layer	firm; mid grey; clay; length 4.90m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.40m	alluvial deposit
4 / 11	layer	firm; mid orange; sandy clay; length 6.50m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.80m	alluvial deposit
4 / 12	layer	firm; mid orange brown; sandy clay; length >24.00m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.60m	alluvial deposit
4 / 13	layer	firm; mid grey; clay; length >24.00m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.40m	alluvial deposit
4 / 14	layer	soft; dark greyish brown; clayey silt + organic material; length 22.00m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.20m	alluvial deposit
5 / 1	layer	firm; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; thickness 0.30m	topsoil

context	type	description	interpretation
5 / 2	layer	firm; mid yellowish brown; silty sand; length >20.50m, width >2m, thickness 0.24m	alluvial deposit
5 / 3	layer	firm; mid grey; clayey sand; length 18.70m, width >2m, thickness 0.37m	alluvial deposit
5 / 4	layer	firm; mid grey; sandy clay; occ orange flecks; length >1.70m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.20m	alluvial deposit
5 / 5	layer	firm; dark grey; clay; occ orange flecks; length 15.00m, width > 2.00m, thickness 0.50m	alluvial deposit
5 / 6	layer	soft; mid orange grey; sand; length 28.10m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.36m	alluvial deposit
5 / 7	layer	firm; mid orange brown; clayey sand; very occ coal flecks; length 11.30m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.57m	alluvial deposit
5 / 8	layer	firm; mid grey mottled with a mid brown; sandy clay; length 3.80m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.37m	alluvial deposit
5 / 9	layer	firm; mid orange and greyish brown; sandy clay; length >51.60m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.90m (max)	alluvial deposit
5 / 10	layer	firm; light yellowish grey; sandy clay; occ orange flecks; length 6.80m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.30m	alluvial deposit
5 / 11	layer	firm; mid grey; clay; occ flecks of orange sand; length 4.20m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.37m	alluvial deposit
5 / 12	layer	soft; mid grey; sand; occ small light yellowish grey flecks; length 3.20m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.12m	alluvial deposit
5 / 13	layer	soft; mixed - grey orange yellow brown; sand; occ small sub-angular stones; length >2.50m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.23m	alluvial deposit
5 / 14	-	void	-
5 / 15	layer	firm; mid orange; sandy clay; changes in places to a clayey sand; moderate manganese staining; length >42.75m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.70m (max)	alluvial deposit
5 / 16	layer	firm; mid brown; clayey sand; very occ orange flecks; length >10.50m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.80m (max)	alluvial deposit
6 / 1	layer	loose; mid - dark brown; silty sand; thickness 0.31m	topsoil
6 / 2	layer	loose; light orange brown; silty clayey sand; thickness >0.90m	alluvial deposit
6 / 3	layer	loose; light orange brown; clayey sand (40 % / 60 %); freq iron panning (manganese?); thickness 0.15m	alluvial deposit
6 / 4	layer	firm; light orange brown; silty clay; occ flecks of iron panning; thickness 0.39m	alluvial deposit
6 / 5	layer	loose; mid orange grey; sand; thickness >0.20m	alluvial deposit
7 / 1	layer	friable; mid greyish brown; clayey sandy silt; occ small sub-rounded stones; thickness 0.35m	topsoil
7 / 2	layer	compact; mid-dark bluish grey; clayey sand; length >18.70m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.30m	alluvial deposit
7 / 3	layer	loose-compact; light brownish yellow; slightly clayey sand; freq light grey mottling throughout; thickness 0.40m	alluvial deposit
7 / 4	layer	compact; mid yellowish brown; light grey mottling throughout; clayey sand; occ-mod patches of manganese flecking; occ small patch of firm light blue clay; length >52.00m, width >2.00m, thickness >0.85m	alluvial deposit
7 / 5	layer	loose; light yellowish grey with mid yellow brown patches / mottling, occ light grey lenses; coarse sand; frequent coal/manganese patches throughout; length >29.10m, width 2.00m, thickness >0.85m	alluvial deposit
8 / 1	layer	friable; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; very occ small sub-rounded stones (<0.03m, <1%); thickness 0.21m	topsoil
8 / 2	layer	friable; light brownish yellow; sand; thickness 0.41m	alluvial deposit
8 / 3	layer	loose; mid yellowish brown; slightly clayey silty sand; length 34.40m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.58m	alluvial deposit
8 / 4	layer	loose; mid brownish yellow; clayey silty sand; length 13.10m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.54m	alluvial deposit
8 / 5	layer	soft; mid grey; clayey sand; length 15.70m, width 2.00m, thickness 0.45m	alluvial deposit
8 / 6	layer	firm; mid grey; slightly humic clayey sand; occ small humic patches (dark grey) with remnants of reeds visible; length 36.10m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.65m	alluvial deposit
8 / 7	layer	loose; light grey; silt; very occ small sub-rounded stones throughout (<0.05, <1%); length 29.00m, width >2.00m, thickness >0.34m	alluvial deposit
9 / 1	layer	loose; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; thickness 0.30m	topsoil
9 / 2	layer	loose; mid brownish grey; sand with orange patches; no inclusions; thickness 0.90m	alluvial deposit
10 / 1	layer	friable; mid greyish brown; slightly clayey sandy silt; very occ small sub-angular stone; thickness 0.33m	topsoil
10 / 2	layer	very soft; light yellowish brown with grey mottling; slightly sandy clayey silt; very occ small sub-angular stones; length >40.00m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.22m	alluvial deposit
10 / 3	layer	loose; light yellowish grey; sand; length >40.00m, width 2.00m, thickness 0.50m	alluvial deposit
11 / 1	layer	loose; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; thickness 0.30m	topsoil
11 / 2	layer	loose; mid brownish yellow; silty sand mottled with a mid grey silty sand; thickness 0.24m	alluvial deposit
11 / 3	layer	firm; mid orange grey (mottled); clayey sandy silt; length 70.20m, width 2.00m, thickness 0.34m	alluvial deposit

context	type	description	interpretation
11 / 4	layer	soft; mid orange grey (mottled); silty sand; full extent of trench, thickness 0.28m (min) - 0.58m (max)	alluvial deposit
12 / 1	layer	loose; mid greyish brown; silt; thickness 0.28m	topsoil
12 / 2	layer	firm; mid greyish brown; clayey silt; freq light grey mottles; thickness 0.40m (max)	alluvial deposit
12 / 3	layer	soft; greyish brown; clayey sand; frequent light grey patches and mottling, occ manganese frags; thickness 0.30m (max)	alluvial deposit
12 / 4	layer	soft / loose; mid yellowish orange; clayey sand; freq grey clay patches / mottling, occ manganese lenses; 0.45m maximum excavated thickness	alluvial deposit
12 / 5	layer	firm; dark grey; clay; occ orange flecks; 7.70m x >2.0m x 0.10m thick	alluvial deposit
12 / 6	-	void	-
12 / 7	layer	loose; mid brown; gravel	terrace bar sediments
12 / 8	layer	compact; dark bluish grey; clay; 15.20m in length x 0.13m max excavated thickness	alluvial deposit
13 / 1	layer	friable; mid greyish brown; slightly clayey sandy silt; very occ small sub-angular stone; thickness 0.38m	topsoil
13 / 2	layer	compact; mid brown; slightly clayey silty sand; thickness 0.18m	alluvial deposit
13 / 3	layer	loose; light yellowish brown; sand; extent of trench, 0.40m thick	alluvial deposit
13 / 4	layer	compact; mid bluish grey; clayey sand; length 65.00m, width 2.00m, thickness 0.16m	alluvial deposit
13 / 5	layer	loose; light greyish yellow; moderate light grey mottling; slightly clayey sand; very occ sub-rounded + sub-angular small stone; extant across trench, thickness <0.40m; varies to a mid yellowish brown, with mid bluish grey mottling at NE end of trench	alluvial deposit
13 / 6	layer	loose; light greyish yellow, with light bluish grey mottling / patches, clayey sand, at NE end of trench there are large patches of fine sub-rounded gravel; extant across trench, seen c.1.20m below existing ground surface; sub-circular shallow feature recorded in plan cutting (13 / 5) half sectioned but natural in origin.	alluvial deposit
14 / 1	layer	friable; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; very occ sub-angular stone; thickness 0.20m	topsoil
14 / 2	layer	friable; mid greyish brown; slightly clayey sandy silt; thickness 0.18m	alluvial deposit
14 / 3	layer	friable; light brownish grey with orange mottling; slightly sandy clayey silt; thickness 0.30m	alluvial deposit
14 / 4	layer	firm; mid orange grey with light grey mottling; silty clay; length 55.00m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.28m	alluvial deposit
14 / 5	layer	soft; mid greyish orange; sand; very occ manganese flecks; length 55.00m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.48m	alluvial deposit
14 / 6	layer	firm; light grey; clay; length 20.00m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.50m (max)	alluvial deposit
14 / 7	layer	firm; mid brownish grey; gravel in a mid grey sandy matrix; medium sub-rounded stone (<0.06m, 90%); length 3.07m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.24m	alluvial deposit
15 / 1	layer	loose; mid - dark brown; silty sand; thickness 0.26m	topsoil
15 / 2	layer	firm; light - mid orange brown; silty clay sand; >1m	alluvial deposit
16 / 1	layer	mid greyish brown, sandy silt; thickness 0.25m.	alluvial deposit
16 / 2	layer	firm; mid orange brown; sandy silty; thickness 0.28m	alluvial deposit
16 / 3	layer	soft; mid yellowish brown; sand; lower 0.20m of deposit contains moderate manganese staining (?leached); length >25.30m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.78m	alluvial deposit
16 / 4	layer	loose; light yellowish grey; slightly clayey silt; occ flecks of manganese; length 15.00m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.18m	alluvial deposit
16 / 5	layer	firm; light greyish orange; silty clay; occ flecks of manganese; length >54.70m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.10m (min)	alluvial deposit
16 / 6	layer	firm; light orange grey (mottled); silty clay; occ lenses of manganese staining; length >54.70m, width >2.00, thickness 0.68m	alluvial deposit
17/ 1	layer	loose; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; thickness 0.20m	topsoil
17 / 2	layer	firm; yellowish grey; slightly clayey silty sand with large patches of greyish orange clay; thickness 0.60m	alluvial deposit
17 / 3	layer	soft; greyish yellow, sand; length 39.70, width >2.00m, thickness 0.40m	alluvial deposit
17 / 4	layer	firm; greyish yellow; silty sand; transforming to a clayey silty sand at its ENE most extent; length 42.30m, width 2.00m, thickness 1.00m	alluvial deposit
17 / 5	layer	firm; light grey; clayey silty sand; very occ medium sub-rounded stones (<0.15m), occ organic material (reeds); length 11.00m, width >2.00m; only seen in base of trench	alluvial deposit
17 / 6	layer	compact / friable; mid orange; gravel (well sorted sub-rounded stones) within a sandy matrix (<0.06m, 90%); length 36.50m, >2.00m	channel bed sediments
18 / 1	layer	loose; mid brown; silt; thickness 0.30 (min) - 0.50m (max)	topsoil
18 / 2	layer	loose / soft; mid orange brown; sand; occ bands of manganese throughout; thickness 0.70m (min) - 0.90m (max)	alluvial deposit

context	type	description	interpretation
18 / 3	layer	loose / soft; light blue / grey; clay; freq flecks of organic material; length 9.40m, width >1.50m, >0.90m thick	alluvial deposit
18 / 4	layer	loose; mid brown; gravel and small stone rounded stones; length >16.50m, >1.50m, thickness unknown	terrace bar sediments
19 / 1	layer	loose; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; thickness 0.20m	topsoil
19 / 2	layer	compact; light grey; clayey silt; freq orange mottling; thickness 0.30m	alluvial deposit
19 / 3	layer	firm; mid orange with frequent grey mottles; clayey sand; extant across trench, thickness 0.08m (min), 0.58m (max)	alluvial deposit
19 / 4	layer	soft; mid - dark grey; sandy clay; width 0.33m, thickness 0.30m (max)	alluvial deposit
19 / 5	layer	soft; light - mid yellowish brown; sand; occ areas of manganese panning; extant across trench, thickness 0.64m (max)	alluvial deposit
19 / 6	layer	loose; mid yellowish brown; sandy gravel; full extent not seen in trench, large patches evident at base of trench	terrace bar sediments
20 / 1	layer	loose; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; thickness 0.26m	topsoil
20 / 2	layer	firm; mid greyish yellow; sandy silt at SW extent transforming to a clayey sandy silt at NW extent; thickness 0.84m	alluvial deposit
20 / 3	layer	loose; mid grey; silty sand; very occ medium sized sub-rounded stones (<0.14m, <1%), very occ manganese flecks throughout; length >82.50m, width >2.00m, thickness >1.00m; extant across trench max exc thickness 1.0m	alluvial deposit
21 / 1	layer	loose; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; thickness 0.25m	topsoil
21 / 2	layer	loose; mid orange brown; clayey sandy silt; thickness 0.50m	alluvial deposit
21 / 3	layer	loose; light yellowish grey; sand; length >79.00m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.44m	alluvial deposit
21 / 4	layer	loose; mid brownish orange; sand; very occ small manganese flecks throughout; length 12.00m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.30m	alluvial deposit
21 / 5	layer	firm; mid brownish yellow; silty sand; occ flecks of manganese staining; length 31.00m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.30m	alluvial deposit
21 / 6	layer	firm; mid grey; clayey sandy silt; length 46.00m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.30m	alluvial deposit
22 / 1	layer	friable; mid yellowish brown; sandy silt; very occ small sub-rounded stones (<0.05m, <1%); thickness 0.28m	topsoil
22 / 2	layer	loose; mid brownish yellow; sandy silt; thickness 0.69m	alluvial deposit
22 / 3	layer	loose; mid brownish yellow; sand; length 22.70m, width >2.00m, thickness >0.30m	alluvial deposit
22 / 4	layer	soft; mid yellowish grey; clayey silt; very occ small sub-rounded stones (<0.05, <1%); length 13.50m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.65m; deposit only extant in central area of trench 22	alluvial deposit
22 / 5	layer	soft; mid grey; slightly humic clayey silt; degraded organic material throughout (reeds); length 41.80m, width >2.00m, thickness >0.92m; deposit evident in central area and NW extent of trench 22.	alluvial deposit
22 / 6	layer	soft; mid brown; slightly humic clayey silt; very occ small sub-rounded stones throughout (<0.03m, <1%), very occ organic material of degraded reeds / large roots; length 3.10m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.50m; humic deposit of interface of palaeochannel + natural alluvial deposit, extant in central area of trench	alluvial deposit
23 / 1	layer	loose; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; thickness 0.20m	topsoil
23 / 2	layer	loose; mid yellowish brown; silty sand; thickness 0.50m	alluvial deposit
23 / 3	layer	loose; light greyish yellow; sand; occ small flecks of manganese; length 37.90m, width >2.00m, thickness >0.45m	alluvial deposit
23 / 4	layer	friable; mid greyish brown; sandy clay; length 12.80m, thickness 0.80m	alluvial deposit
23 / 5	layer	firm; light grey; sandy clay; length >17.00m, thickness 0.40m	alluvial deposit
23 / 6	layer	soft; very dark brown; silt; very freq frags of wood + plant material; length 4.20m, thickness 0.60m	alluvial deposit
23 / 7	layer	firm; mid grey; clay; occ wood frags, length 6.00m, thickness 0.50m	alluvial deposit
24 / 1	layer	loose; mid greyish brown; silty sand; thickness 0.30m	topsoil
24 / 2	layer	loose; mid greyish brown; silty sand, occ manganese frags	alluvial deposit
24 / 3	layer	firm; mid brownish grey; clay; very occ manganese stains; length 10.20m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.30m	alluvial deposit
24 / 4	layer	soft; mid orange; sand; length 8.80m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.20m	alluvial deposit
24 / 5	layer	firm; light bluish grey; clay; occ organic patches + wood frags; length 10.00m, >2.00m, thickness 0.15m	alluvial deposit
24 / 6	layer	firm; mid brown; silty sand; length >6.5m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.10m (min) - 0.80m (max)	alluvial deposit
24 / 7	layer	firm; mid brownish grey; sandy clay; moderate areas of manganese flecks; length 39.40m, >2.00m, thickness 0.50m	alluvial deposit
24 / 8	layer	soft; very dark brown - black; silt + organic matter; freq frags of vegetation + wood; length 9.40m, width >2.00m, thickness >0.30m	alluvial deposit

context	type	description	interpretation
24 / 9	layer	soft; dark brown - black; silt + organic matter; occ frags of wood; length >4.00m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.08m	alluvial deposit
24 / 10	layer	soft; mid orange; sand; length >4.00m, width >2.00m, thickness >0.50m	alluvial deposit
25 / 1	layer	loose; mid greyish brown; slightly clayey sandy silt; thickness 0.22m	topsoil
25 / 2	layer	loose; mid greyish orange; silty sand; thickness >1.20m; seen only at the NE extent of trench	alluvial deposit
25 / 3	layer	loose; mid yellowish grey; silty sand; very occ small sub-rounded stones (<0.04m, <1%); length 35.20m, width >2.00m, thickness >1.20m	alluvial deposit
25 / 4	layer	loose; mid grey; slightly humic clayey silty sand; very occ organic material (reeds); length 15.80m, width >2.00m, thickness >0.60m	alluvial deposit
26 / 1	layer	loose; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; extant across trench 26, thickness 0.26m	topsoil
26 / 2	layer	loose; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; very occ small flecks of manganese throughout, only recorded at NE extent of the trench; thickness 0.30m	alluvial deposit
26 / 3	layer	loose; mid greyish yellow; silty sand; very occ small flecks of manganese throughout; length, 16.00m, width >2.00m, thickness >0.50m	alluvial deposit
26 / 4	layer	loose; mid yellowish orange transforming to a mid greyish yellow at its NW extent; slightly clayey sandy silt; length >52.00m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.54m; deposit not recorded at the NW extent of the trench	alluvial deposit
26 / 5	layer	loose; mid grey; slightly humic sandy silt; very occ organic material (reeds); length 42.00m, width >2.00m, thickness >0.36m	alluvial deposit
27 / 1	layer	loose; light greyish brown; sandy silt; occ small stones (<0.02m); extant across trench, thickness 0.15m	topsoil
27 / 2	layer	firm; mid brown; silty sand, extant to mid trench length, then bottoms out onto trench floor; length 46.74m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.50m	alluvial deposit
27 / 3	layer	firm; mid yellowish grey; silty clayey sand; bottoms out mid trench into trench floor; length 18.00m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.62m.	alluvial deposit
27 / 4	layer	firm; mid yellowish brown; silty sand; rising from trench floor (mid point) then runs west; length 48.75m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.50m	alluvial deposit
27 / 5	layer	firm; mid greyish yellow; silty sand; rises from trench floor at a point 3/4 along trench then runs west; length 3.65m, width >2.00m, thickness <0.42m	alluvial deposit
28 / 1	layer	friable; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; occ small sub-angular stones; full extant of trench, thickness 0.22m	topsoil
28 / 2	layer	loose; light grey; slightly clayey sandy silt; length 13.20m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.26m; natural alluvial deposit only recorded at SW extent of trench	alluvial deposit
28 / 3	layer	friable; mid greyish brown; slightly clayey sandy silt; length 25.00m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.40m; deposit recorded only at the NE extent of trench.	alluvial deposit
28 / 4	layer	friable; mid greyish brown; clayey sandy silt; occ flecks of manganese; length 45.00m (continues beyond ENE l.o.e.), width >2.00m, thickness 0.40m; deposit only recorded at the ENE extent of trench	alluvial deposit
28 / 5	layer	loose; mid brownish yellow; transforming to a orange yellow at its NE extent; silty sand; very occ small flecks of manganese throughout; extant across trench, thickness >0.50m	alluvial deposit
29 / 1	layer	friable; mid greyish brown; slightly sandy clayey silt; very occ small sub-rounded stones; thickness 0.24m	topsoil
29 / 2	layer	friable; mid greyish brown; slightly clayey sandy silt; thickness 0.36m	alluvial deposit
29 / 3	layer	friable; light brownish grey; slightly sandy silty clay; length 24.00m (located at W extent of trench), width >2.00m, thickness 0.26m	alluvial deposit
29 / 4	layer	loose; light brownish grey with orange mottle; slightly silty sand; length 31.00m (located at E extent of trench, continues beyond l.o.e.), width >2.00m, thickness 0.53m	alluvial deposit
29 / 5	layer	loose; light brownish grey with orange mottle; slightly clayey silty sand; length 30.30m (located at W end of trench, continues beyond l.o.e.), width >2.00m, thickness 0.40m	alluvial deposit
29 / 6	layer	loose; light greyish orange; silty sand; length 7.00m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.16m	alluvial deposit
30 / 1	layer	loose; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; extant across trench; thickness 0.29m	topsoil
30 / 2	layer	loose; mid orange brown; silty sand; very rare manganese flecks; length >9.20m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.46m	alluvial deposit
30 / 3	layer	loose; mid brownish orange; silty sand; freq large patches of manganese throughout; length 2.90m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.22m	alluvial deposit
30 / 4	layer	loose; mid orange brown; silty sand; very occ manganese flecks; recorded only at NNE extent of trench	alluvial deposit
30 / 5	layer	loose; light brownish grey; silty sand; very rare manganese flecks; length 10.10m, width >2.00m, thickness >0.60m	alluvial deposit
30 / 6	layer	loose; mid greyish brown mottled with orange brown silty sand; silty sand; very occ manganese flecks; length 3.52m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.34m; only recorded at the NNE extent of trench	alluvial deposit
30 / 7	layer	loose; light yellowish grey; sand at NNE extent transforming to a light grey sand at central area and SSW extent; sand; occ manganese flecks; length >65.80m, width >2.00m, thickness >0.76m (max); not recorded at NNW extent of trench	alluvial deposit
30 / 8	layer	loose; dark reddish brown; sand; freq manganese flecks throughout; length >1.54m, width >2.00m, thickness >0.26m	alluvial deposit
30 / 9	layer	loose; mid greyish yellow; sand; length (SSW-NNE) 1.92m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.18m	alluvial deposit

context	type	description	interpretation
30 / 10	layer	loose; mid yellowish brown; silty sand; very occ small sub-rounded stones (<0.03m, <1%); length >56.60m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.51m; not recorded at the NNE extent of trench	alluvial deposit
31 / 1	layer	loose; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; very occ medium sub-rounded stones (0.20m, <1%); thickness 0.26m	topsoil
31 / 2	layer	loose; mid yellowish brown; silty sand; very occ small sun-rounded stones (<0.02m, <1%); length >66.50m, width >2.00m, thickness >1.00m	alluvial deposit
31 / 3	layer	loose; mid orange brown; sand; occ small patches of manganese throughout; length (NW-SE) >0.22m, width >2.00m, thickness >0.31m; only recorded at the NW extent of trench	alluvial deposit
32 / 1	layer	loose; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; occ small sub-rounded stones; thickness 0.14m	topsoil
32 / 2	layer	firm; mid brown; silty sand; occ small sub-rounded stones; thickness 0.16m	alluvial deposit
32 / 3	layer	soft; mid orange brown; sandy silt; length >66.00m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.53m (min) - 1.06m (max)	alluvial deposit
32 / 4	layer	soft; mid yellowish brown; with light grey clay mottling; sand; occ sub-rounded pebbles; length 20.70m, >2.00m, thickness 0.54m	alluvial deposit
32 / 5	layer	compact; mid brownish red with lens of mid greyish red above; silty sand; occ small angular possibly fire cracked stones; length 5.00m, width >2.00m, thickness 0.16m	alluvial deposit

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