An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Anick Grange Haugh, Hexham, Northumberland

View looking west across Field 1 at Anick Grange Haugh

ARS Ltd Report 2019/229
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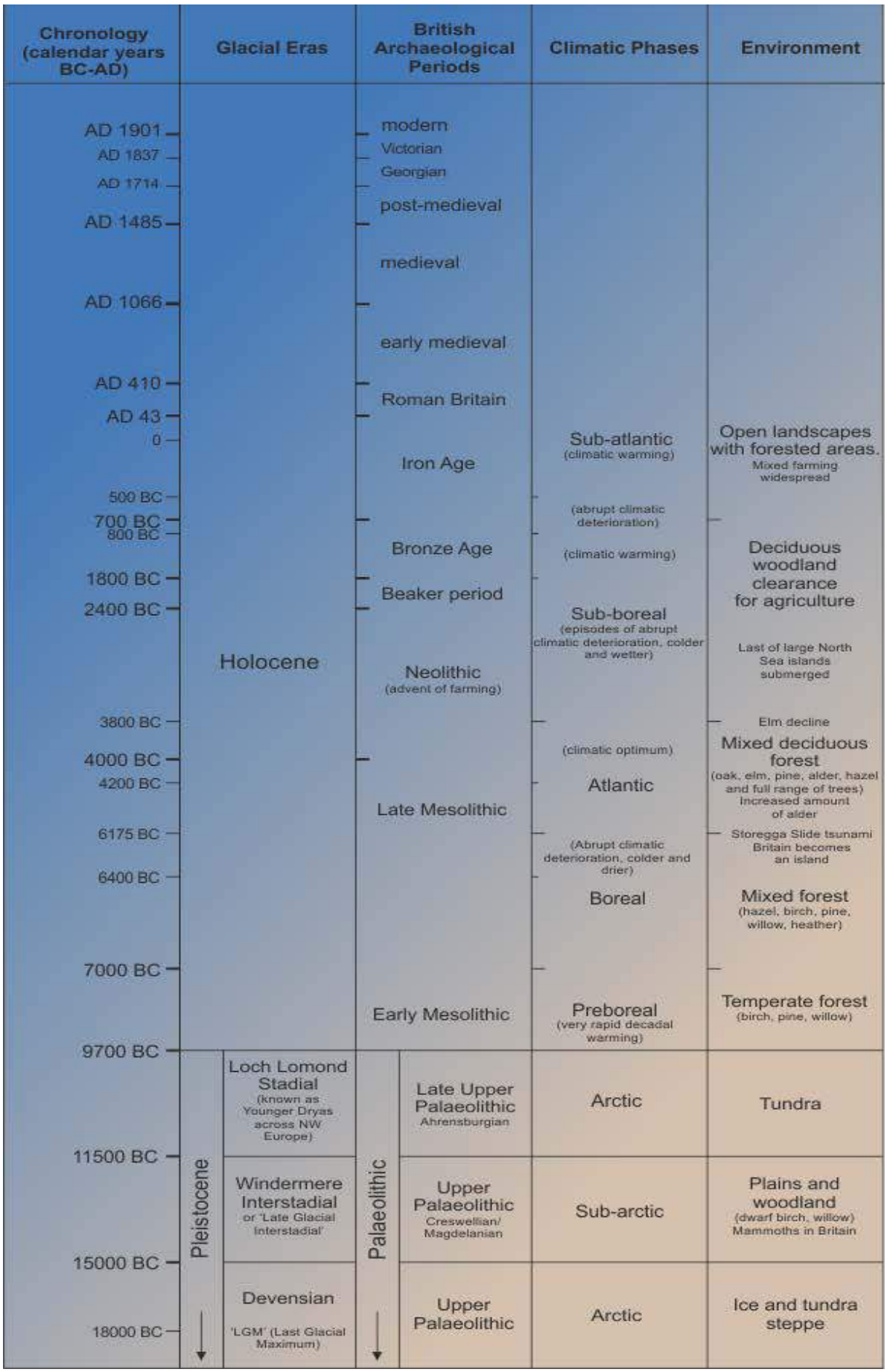
Chronology (calendar years BC-AD)
Glacial Eras
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Climatic Phases
Environment
AD 1901
AD 1837
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AD 410
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6175 BC
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7000 BC
9700 BC
11500 BC
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modern
Victorian
Georgian
post-medieval
medieval
early medieval
Roman Britain
Iron Age
Bronze Age
Beaker period
Neolithic
(advent of farming)
Late Mesolithic
Early Mesolithic
Sub-atlantic
(climatic warming)
(abrupt climatic deterioration)
(climatic warming)
Sub-boreal
(episodes of abrupt climatic deterioration, colder and wetter)
(climatic optimum)
Atlantic
(Abrupt climatic deterioration, colder and drier)
Boreal
Preboreal
(very rapid decadal warming)
Open landscapes with forested areas.
Mixed farming widespread
Deciduous woodland clearance for agriculture
Last of large North Sea islands submerged
Elm decline
Mixed deciduous forest
(oak, elm, pine, alder, hazel and full range of trees)
Increased amount of alder
Storegga Slide tsunami
Britain becomes an island
Mixed forest
(hazel, birch, pine, willow, heather)
Temperate forest
(birch, pine, willow)
Pleistocene
Loch Lomond Stadial
(known as Younger Dryas across NW Europe)
Windermere Interstadial
or 'Late Glacial Interstadial'
Devensian
'LGM' (Last Glacial Maximum)
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Ahrensburgian
Upper Palaeolithic
Creswellian/ Magdelanian
Upper Palaeolithic
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Sub-arctic
Arctic
Tundra
Plains and woodland
(dwarf birch, willow)
Mammoths in Britain
Ice and tundra steppe

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Name: Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Anick Grange Haugh, Hexham, Northumberland
Site Code: Anick'19
Planning Authority: Northumberland County Council
Planning Reference: Pre application
Location: Anick, Northumberland
Parish: Sandhoe
Geology: Mudstone, Sandstone and Limestone of the Stainmore Formation.
NGR: NY 95712 64623
Date of Fieldwork: 23rd September - 18th October
Date of Report: December 2019

In 2019 Archaeological Research Services (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by R&K Wood Planning LLP on behalf of Thompsons of Prudhoe (the client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on Land at Anick Grange Haugh, Hexham, Northumberland.

The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, nature, date, character and form of any archaeologically sensitive features or deposits present within the proposed development area. The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of 159 evaluation trenches in advance of sand and gravel extraction as part of a suite of pre-application archaeological works which has included geophysical survey (Durkin, 2018), archaeological desk-based assessment (Brown 2019a), and a heritage statement (Brown 2019b).

The evaluation fieldwork was undertaken between the 23rd September and 18th October 2019 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the Assistant County Archaeologist at Northumberland County Council.

The evaluation revealed the presence of two possible palaeochannels extending across Fields 1 and 2, multiple alluvial deposits and two modern pits associated with 20th century agricultural activity. The alluvium overlay a buried soil of likely prehistoric date (ie. early-mid Holocene), but no archaeological remains were identified in this layer. No other finds or features of archaeological significance were identified during the course of the evaluation project.

The absence of archaeological evidence revealed during the archaeological evaluation in Fields 1 and 2, coupled with the presence of a series of alluvial deposits across the site may suggest that the southern portion of the proposed development area was the subject of repeated flooding events. It is not unreasonable to assume that Fields 1 and 2 may, therefore, have been exploited for agricultural purposes, associated with pastoral farming regimes, and considered undesirable sites for long term settlement or occupation. It is worth noting however, that the previous phase of geophysical survey did reveal a significant concentration of linear and curving anomalies almost certainly associated with late prehistoric or Roman occupation, on the plateau north of Field 1, at the northern portion of the PDA. This suggests that, despite the largely negative results of the evaluation fieldwork on the lower river terraces of the flood plain area, the higher terrace margins of the River Tyne, situated at the northernmost portion of the PDA, functioned as an attractive locale for settlement and farming activities for prehistoric and Roman period populations.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background and Scope of Work

1.1.1 In October 2019 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by R&K Wood Planning LLP on behalf of Thompsons of Prudhoe (the client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Anick Grange Haugh, Hexham, Northumberland (Figure 1), centred at NGR NY 95712 64623.

1.1.2 The evaluation comprised the archaeological excavation of 159 trial trenches, as part of a phased programme of archaeological works, in advance of sand and gravel traction as part of a suite of pre-application archaeological works which has included geophysical survey (Durkin, 2019), archaeological desk-based assessment (Brown 2019a), and a heritage statement (Brown 2019b).

1.1.3 The fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the requirements of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) paragraph 189 (MCHLG 2019, 55):

> *[…] to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understanding the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation*.

1.1.4 The evaluation comprised the archaeological excavation and recording of 159 trial trenches (1 no. 20m x 2m, 1 no. 50m x 2m, 3 no. 25m x 2m, 9 no. 35m x 2m, 35 no. 40m x 2m and 116 no. 30m x 2m) (Figure 2).

1.1.5 Works were undertaken in compliance with an agreed and approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and took place between 23rd September and 18th October 2019. The trial trenching was directed in the field by Michael Nicholson, Project Officer and Kylie Bassendale Assistant Project Officer at Archaeological Research Services Ltd. The project was managed by Rupert Lotherington, Project Manager at ARS Ltd.

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The boundary is depicted by a red polygon on Figures 1 and 2, and is *c*. 70 ha in area with an area anticipated for impact of *c*.40ha. The overall proposed development area (PDA) is bounded to the north by the A69 and a minor road, to the east and south by the River Tyne and to the west by agricultural land with the Egger plant beyond. The land falls gently from a high point of *c*. 37m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north-east to a low point of *c*. 30m aOD along the banks of the river although most of the elevation loss occurs across a natural terrace towards the southern boundary of fields 1 and 2. The PDA is centred at NGR NY 95505 64690.

1.2.2 For the purposes of this report the works on the site are recounted geographically as Field 1 and Field 2. Field 1 is the westernmost and has an area of *c.*13.2 ha. Field 2 is the easternmost and has an area of *c.* 12.56 ha. Both are marked on Figures 1 and 2.

1.3 Geology and Soils

1.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the PDA comprises Mudstone, Sandstone and Limestone of the Stainmore Formation, formed approximately 319 to 329 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period when the local environment was dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas. This is overlain by a superficial deposit of River Terrace Deposits dating to the Quaternary period, which in turn is overlain by Holocene alluvium comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel which extends across the lower (southern) terraces of the PDA but which does not extend on to the higher sand and gravel river terrace occupying the northern part of the site (BGS 2019).

1.3.2 The soils of the PDA are classified as belonging to the WHARFE Soil Association (561a). These are brown alluvial soils which are loamy or clayey with a non-calcareous subsurface horizon developed in alluvium (SSEW 1983b, 4). These soils form over river alluvium, and are characterised as 'Deep stoneless permeable fine loamy soils. Some similar soils variably affected by groundwater. Flat land. Risk of flooding' (SSEW 1983b, 11).

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

The Prehistoric Period

1.4.1. The earliest evidence of human occupation in the wider area is represented by Mesolithic flint scatters at four locations close to the north bank of the River Tyne in the vicinity of Corbridge (see Waddington 2004 for summaries).

1.4.2 Evidence of Neolithic activity has been discovered at Oakwood Farm, near St. John Lee, where a large cup and ring decorated stone was discovered *c.*1 km to the north-west. A cup and ring marked stone had also been built into the foundations of 4th century AD workshops at Corbridge Roman town *c.*2km to the east, although again the original provenance of this carved rock is uncertain.

1.4.3 Cist burials of Bronze Age date have been discovered along the Tyne valley. A cist burial was found close to the southern bank of the river in 1830 *c.*390m to the south (HER 8983) of the site and two further cist burials have been recorded at Dilston Plains on the same ridge overlooking the Tyne *c.*460m to the south-east (HER 8984).

1.4.4 There is no definitive evidence for prehistoric settlement activity but a number of features identified in the Red House and Bishop's Rigg areas to the east may be of late Iron Age date. The possibility also remains that they are native sites of Romano-British date.

1.4.5 Geophysical survey undertaken on the plateau at the northern portion of the PDA, broadly, c. 320m north of the area evaluated within this report, to inform on the presence of potential buried archaeological features, identified further features that are thought to be of late Iron Age or possible Romano-British date (Durkin 2018). These comprise a number of fields and

enclosures, and a possible track or droveway, which are located exclusively on the raised sand and gravel River Terrace Deposits north of the PDA (Durkin 2018, 9). It is unclear whether these features continue onto the lower southern terraces of the site due to the presence of ferrous green waste which interfered with the geophysical survey results in this area. In those areas where survey was undertaken no features were revealed either due to magnetic interference, masking caused by a thin alluvial veneer or the lateral migration of the river channel which may have scoured and truncated any such remains.

The Romano-British Period

1.4.6 Following the Roman invasion and the initial subjugation of the native tribes of southern Britain, campaigns reached the Firth of Tay in AD 79. Once the Tyne had been crossed at Corbridge a vexillation fortress and supply camp was built at Beaufront Red House (HER 8670).

1.4.7 Contemporary with the establishment of the vexillation fortress was the construction of a road running between Corbridge and the fort at Carvoran, some 30km to the west. This Roman road, later named as the Stanegate (HER 12391), is likely to have followed a course close to the northern edge of the PDA, and was probably constructed around AD 80. Subsequently around AD 86, work began on the construction of a more substantial station at Corbridge to guard the important river crossing. The western defences of the fort (HER 9002), located *c*.1.6km to the east, underwent a series of at least five rebuilds; the first occurring around AD 122 was circumstantially associated with the first phase of Hadrian's Wall (Bishop and Dore 1988, 140). After Antoninus came to power in AD 138, Corbridge was re-built again in stone in AD 139-40, but this frontier was abandoned within a few years and the fort at Corbridge was demolished around AD 158-63 (Bishop and Dore 1988, 140).

1.4.8 Following the demolition of the fort, Corbridge developed as a town (*Coria*). A number of buried features associated with the town survive including an early 2nd century AD mausoleum at Shoredon Brae, and gravel quarries associated with either the fort or the later town. The later history of the town during the third and fourth centuries is unclear, and it is unknown when the town was finally abandoned.

The Medieval Period

1.4.9 The findspot of an early medieval Anglo-Saxon copper alloy cruciform brooch fragment within the confines of the Roman town of *Coria* dates to *c*. AD 450-600. This suggests that there could have been some continuity of settlement at *Coria* following the Roman withdrawal but remains conjectural.

1.4.10 It is not known when the settlement at Hexham was first established. The findspot of a Roman coin close to the Abbey discussed above indicates that this may have pre-dated the arrival of the Anglo-Saxons and a substantial wall interpreted as 'pre-medieval' has been identified in Eastgate (HER 22877; HER 22878).

1.4.11 The church of St. Andrew at Hexham was built in AD 674-8 by St Wilfrid, the Bishop of York. Hexham also had two other early medieval churches, the Church of St. Peter and the Church of St. Mary.

1.4.12 The earliest documentary reference to Anick dates to *c*.1180 where it is referred to as Æilnewick, which may derive from 'the WĪC of Egelwin (or Æthelwine)', who was Bishop of Durham in the 11th century (Ekwall 1960, 10). The Black Book of Hexham of 1379 records a number of lands as answering to the court of Anick (Hodgson 1897, 149; 151). As there were only nine houses at Anick by the time of the 1666 Hearth Tax, Anick is considered to be a shrunken medieval village (HER 8680).

The Post Medieval Period

1.4.13 The 1865 Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1865 illustrates that the majority of the field boundaries extant today were already in place. A short meandering watercourse is depicted to the west which is shown to terminate at the hedgeline which forms the western boundary and part of this is depicted as containing standing water. The 1898 OS 2nd edition map depicts two ponds along the course of the aforementioned watercourse and shows it apparently continuing across the centre of the PDA, flowing into the Tyne close to the point that it veers sharply to the east. It appears that it was re-instated as a field drain after having been previously infilled.

The Modern Period

1.4.14 OS mapping from the modern period indicates few changes within the PDA. By 1924, the north-south field boundary that bisects the eastern side had taken its current form. Field boundaries to the east have been removed. A small sewage works depicted on the 1924 map was demolished by 1967.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 *Regional Research Aims and Objectives*

2.1.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd, which had been devised in consultation with and approved by Karen Derham, Assistant County Archaeologist at Northumberland County Council prior to the commencement of works.

2.1.2 Research objectives identified in North-East Regional Framework (Petts and Gerrard 2006) considered to be the most relevant to the project were:

Late Bronze Age and Iron Age (Petts and Gerrard 2006, 136):

- Iii. Settlement
- Ix Burials

Roman (Petts and Gerrard 2006, 149):

- Riv. Native and civilian life

Early Medieval (Petts and Gerrard 2006, 158):

- EMii. Settlement

Later Medieval (Petts and Gerrard 2006, 170):

- MDii. Landscape

Post-Medieval (Petts and Gerrard 2006)

- PMiv. The Reformation

20th century (Petts and Gerrard 2006, 189-196)

- MOiii. Agriculture

2.1.3 These research objectives assisted in informing the aims and objectives for the evaluation trenching outlined in Section 2 below.

2.2 *The Evaluation*

2.2.1 The evaluation aimed to:

- Identify, sample and fully record archaeological deposits and features within the evaluation trenches.
- Obtain, where possible, relative dating and dating frameworks for deposits and features encountered.
- Establish the nature, date, character, extents and level of preservation of deposits and structures.
- Produce information on past economies and contemporary local environment.

3 Method Statement

3.1 *Introduction*

3.1.1 The methodology for the evaluation is outlined in detail in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix III this volume) but has been summarised here.

3.2 Coverage

3.2.1 The evaluation comprised the archaeological excavation of 159 trial trenches across two fields, which sampled an area of *c*. 982m^2 and comprised:

- 1 no. 20 x 2m trench
- 1 no. 50 x 2m trench
- 3 no. 25 x 2m trenches,
- 9 no. 35 x 2m trenches,
- 35 no. 40m x 2m trenches,
- 116 no. 30 x 2m trenches.

3.3 Professional Standards

3.3.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Evaluations* (2014b) and the regional guidance document, *The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (NERRF) *(*Petts and Gerrard 2006.

3.3.2 A risk assessment, document reference RA_AG_001, was undertaken before commencement of the work. Health and Safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

3.4 The Evaluation

3.4.1 The evaluation was undertaken between 23rd September - 18th October 2019. Trenches were located in accordance with a pre-agreed trench plan using a Leica Smartrover GPS to a tolerance of 0.025m. The same GPS was also utilised to locate drawn plans and sections and to take spot heights within the trenches.

3.4.2 Each trench was opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. Excavation was undertaken in spits to the first archaeological horizon or to the natural geology, whichever occurred first.

3.4.3 Each trench was cleaned by hand to expose and clarify archaeological features. Pre-excavation photographs were taken of exposed archaeology and each cleaned trench.

3.4.4 All archaeological features were drawn and recorded at an appropriate scale and were sample excavated in accordance with agreed strategies and to agreed proportions.

3.4.5 All features and trenches were tied into Ordnance Survey, all deposits were levelled and their spot heights calculated in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

4 Results

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides a synthetic description of the archaeological features and deposits encountered on the site and should be read in conjunction both with the figures presented in Appendix I and the context summary tables presented in Appendix II.

4.1.2 Trench summary tables (Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3) are presented below. These provide a synthesis of the presence/absence of archaeology or potential archaeology in each of the trenches as well as the depth of the topsoil below ground level (BGL).

4.1.3 Topsoil extending across the site was uniformly characterised by dark blackish brown silt, *c.* 0.31m-0.5m thick, with moderate inclusions of small spherical water rolled pebbles distributed throughout its matrix. It typically overlay a subsoil of orangey-brown silty sand.

4.1.4 A variable natural comprising light yellow sand and a light yellowish-brown sandy gravel was observed across the base of all trenches and were encountered between *c.* 0.29-1.85m below ground level (BGL).

4.1.5 A total of thirteen trenches (3; 8; 24; 25; 29; 37; 42; 135; 137; 156; 157; 158; and 159) were targeted with a sondage in order to investigate the full stratigraphy and depth of the alluvial deposits, or to identify the depth of the natural.

4.1.6 Trenches 120, 128, 129, 132, 233 and 136 within Field 2 were not excavated due health and safety consideration associated with the trenches proximity to overhead electric cables which bisected the site on a west-east alignment. Accordingly, trenches within the southern bounds of Field 2 were extended to attain the total footprint coverage required for the trench evaluation phase of works.

4.1.7 A possible buried soil horizon was identified within 21 of the trenches, all of which were located within Field 1.

Field No	Trench No	Trench Dimensions (L x W x D)	Archaeology? Y/N	Period	Topsoil thickness
1	1	25 x 2 x 0.78m	N	N/A	0.42m
	2	30 x 2 x 0.91m	N	N/A	0.46m
	3	30 x 2 x 0.90m	N	N/A	0.38m
	4	30 x 2 x 0.68m	N	N/A	0.38m
	5	35 x 2 x 1.31m	N	N/A	0.41m
	6	25 x 2 x 1.39m	N	N/A	0.48m
	7	40 x 2 x 1.50m	N	N/A	0.38m
	8	30 x 2 x 0.77m	N	N/A	0.31m
	9	30 x 2 x 1.05m	N	N/A	0.43m
	10	30 x 2 x 0.81m	N	N/A	0.34m
	11	25 x 2 x 1.39m	N	N/A	0.32m
	12	40 x 2 x 1.41m	N	N/A	0.48m
	13	35 x 2 x 1.31m	N	N/A	0.26m
	14	40 x 2 x 1.46m	N	N/A	0.42m
	15	35 x 2 x 1.59m	N	N/A	0.44m
	16	40 x 2 x 1.58m	N	N/A	0.45m
	17	40 x 2 x 1.36m	N	N/A	0.40m
	18	35 x 2 x 1.71m	N	N/A	0.40m
	19	40 x 2 x 1.45m	N	N/A	0.38m
	20	40 x 2 x 1.19m	N	N/A	0.38m
	21	40 x 2 x 1.49m	N	N/A	0.34m
	22	30 x 2 x 0.82m	N	N/A	0.42m
	23	40 x 2 x 1.11m	N	N/A	0.37m
	24	40 x 2 x 2.24m	N	N/A	0.49m
	25	40 x 2 x 1.68m	N	N/A	0.40m
	26	40 x 2 x 1.09m	N	N/A	0.33m
	27	40 x 2 x 1.52m	N	N/A	0.42m
	28	40 x 2 x 1.61m	N	N/A	0.42m
	29	40 x 2 x 1.26m	N	N/A	0.43m
	30	40 x 2 x 1.50m	N	N/A	0.50m
	31	40 x 2 x 1.53m	N	N/A	0.48m
	32	40 x 2 x 1.34m	N	N/A	0.40m
	33	35 x 2 x 1.35m	N	N/A	0.38m
	34	30 x 2 x 1.33m	N	N/A	0.36m

Field No	Trench No	Trench Dimensions (L x W x D)	Archaeology? Y/N	Period	Topsoil thickness
	35	30 x 2 x 1.40m	N	N/A	0.43m
	36	30 x 2 x 1.72m	N	N/A	0.36m
	37	30 x 2 x 1.08m	N	N/A	0.36m
	38	40 x 2 x 1.18m	N	N/A	0.34m
	39	30 x 2 x 1.26m	N	N/A	0.42m
	40	30 x 2 x 1.16m	N	N/A	0.34m
	41	30 x 2 x 1.20m	N	N/A	0.37m
	42	40 x 2 x 2.36m	N	N/A	0.47m
	43	30 x 2 x 1.56m	N	N/A	0.45m
	44	30 x 2 x 1.54m	N	N/A	0.32m
	45	30 x 2 x 1.24m	N	N/A	0.40m
	46	30 x 2 x 1.47m	N	N/A	0.40m
	47	30 x 2 x 1.73m	N	N/A	0.30m
	48	30 x 2 x 1.03m	N	N/A	0.42m
	49	30 x 2 x 1.46m	N	N/A	0.40m
	50	30 x 2 x 0.81m	N	N/A	0.33m
	51	30 x 2 x 0.96m	N	N/A	0.32m
	52	30 x 2 x 1.25m	N	N/A	0.40m
	53	30 x 2 x 1.23m	N	N/A	0.36m
	54	30 x 2 x 0.85m	N	N/A	0.42m
	55	30 x 2 x 0.61m	N	N/A	0.31m
	56	30 x 2 x 0.99m	N	N/A	0.64m
	57	30 x 2 x 1.03m	N	N/A	0.33m
	58	30 x 2 x 0.85m	N	N/A	0.30m
	59	30 x 2 x 0.72m	N	N/A	0.32m
	60	30 x 2 x 0.84m	N	N/A	0.33m
	61	30 x 2 x 0.81m	N	N/A	0.37m
	62	30 x 2 x 1.02m	N	N/A	0.34m
	63	30 x 2 x 1.19m	N	N/A	0.32m
	64	30 x 2 x 1.23m	N	N/A	0.34m
	65	30 x 2 x 1.85m	N	N/A	0.30m
	66	30 x 2 x 0.93m	N	N/A	0.36m
	67	30 x 2 x 1.17m	N	N/A	0.34m
	68	30 x 2 x 0.75m	N	N/A	0.40m
	69	30 x 2 x 0.90m	N	N/A	0.42m
	70	30 x 2 x 0.94m	N	N/A	0.38m
	71	30 x 2 x 0.67m	N	N/A	0.42m
	72	35 x 2 x 0.70m	N	N/A	0.44m
	73	30 x 2 x 0.52m	N	N/A	0.38m
	74	30 x 2 x 0.56m	N	N/A	0.40m
	75	30 x 2 x 0.48m	N	N/A	0.34m
	76	30 x 2 x 0.38m	N	N/A	0.24m
	77	30 x 2 x 0.84m	N	N/A	0.33m
	78	30 x 2 x 0.60m	N	N/A	0.40m
	79	30 x 2 x 1.60m	N	N/A	0.30m
	80	30 x 2 x 0.70m	N	N/A	0.35m
	81	30 x 2 x 0.70m	N	N/A	0.35m
	82	30 x 2 x 1.20m	N	N/A	0.48m
	83	30 x 2 x 1.33m	N	N/A	0.36m
	84	30 x 2 x 1.01m	N	N/A	0.39m
2	85	40 x 2 x 0.92m	N	N/A	0.64m
	86	40 x 2 x 0.53m	N	N/A	0.26m

Field No	Trench No	Trench Dimensions (L x W x D)	Archaeology? Y/N	Period	Topsoil thickness
	87	40 x 2 x 0.79m	N	N/A	0.40m
	88	40 x 2 x 1.60m	N	N/A	0.40m
	89	40 x 2 x 0.80m	Y	Modern	0.43m
	90	40 x 2 x 0.51m	N	N/A	0.16m
	91	40 x 2 x 0.56m	N	N/A	0.44m
	92	30 x 2 x 0.53m	N	N/A	0.30m
	93	40 x 2 x 0.53m	N	N/A	0.32m
	94	40 x 2 x 0.50m	N	N/A	0.31m
	95	40 x 2 x 0.66m	N	N/A	0.34m
	96	40 x 2 x 0.89m	N	N/A	0.37m
	97	40 x 2 x 0.47m	N	N/A	0.29m
	98	30 x 2 x 0.57m	N	N/A	0.40m
	99	40 x 2 x 0.42m	N	N/A	0.27m
	100	30 x 2 x 0.50m	N	N/A	0.39m
	101	30 x 2 x 0.41m	N	N/A	0.33m
	102	30 x 2 x 0.44m	N	N/A	0.30m
	103	35 x 2 x 0.59m	N	N/A	0.42m
	104	40 x 2 x 0.43m	N	N/A	0.41m
	105	30 x 2 x 0.44m	N	N/A	0.39m
	106	30 x 2 x 0.43m	N	N/A	0.40m
	107	30 x 2 x 0.54m	N	N/A	0.40m
	108	30 x 2 x 0.75m	N	N/A	0.49m
	109	30 x 2 x 0.61m	N	N/A	0.46m
	110	30 x 2 x 0.51m	N	N/A	0.29m
	111	30 x 2 x 0.64m	N	N/A	0.38m
	112	30 x 2 x 0.49m	N	N/A	0.35m
	113	30 x 2 x 0.47m	N	N/A	0.29m
	114	30 x 2 x 1.23m	N	N/A	0.32m
	115	30 x 2 x 1.25m	N	N/A	0.32m
	116	30 x 2 x 0.54m	N	N/A	0.19m
	117	30 x 2 x 0.70m	N	N/A	0.28m
	118	30 x 2 x 0.86m	N	N/A	0.36m
	119	30 x 2 x 0.50m	N	N/A	0.34m
	121	30 x 2 x 0.33m	N	N/A	0.13m
	122	30 x 2 x 0.67m	N	N/A	0.16m
	123	30 x 2 x 0.77m	N	N/A	0.37m
	124	30 x 2 x 0.47m	N	N/A	0.37m
	125	30 x 2 x 1.63m	N	N/A	0.36m
	126	30 x 2 x 1.51m	N	N/A	0.34m
	127	30 x 2 x 0.88m	N	N/A	0.36m
	130	30 x 2 x 0.36m	N	N/A	0.15m
	131	30 x 2 x 0.51m	N	N/A	0.25m
	134	30 x 2 x 0.60m	N	N/A	0.40m
	135	35 x 2 x 1.40m	N	N/A	0.40m
	137	35 x 2 x 1.50m	N	N/A	0.40m
	138	20 x 2 x 0.62m	N	N/A	0.34m
	139	30 x 2 x 0.67m	N	N/A	0.41m
	140	30 x 2 x 0.41m	N	N/A	0.30m
	141	30 x 2 x 0.43m	Y	Modern	0.23m
	142	30 x 2 x 0.39m	N	N/A	0.24m
	143	30 x 2 x 0.44m	N	N/A	0.33m
	144	40 x 2 x 1.60m	N	N/A	0.40m

Field No	Trench No	Trench Dimensions (L x W x D)	Archaeology? Y/N	Period	Topsoil thickness
	145	30 x 2 x 1.40m	N	N/A	0.40m
	146	30 x 2 x 1.40m	N	N/A	0.41m
	147	30 x 2 x 1.28m	N	N/A	0.38m
	148	30 x 2 x 1.60m	N	N/A	0.40m
	149	30 x 2 x 1.07m	N	N/A	0.25m
	150	30 x 2 x 0.60m	N	N/A	0.40m
	151	30 x 2 x 1.10m	N	N/A	0.45m
	152	30 x 2 x 0.65m	N	N/A	0.42m
	153	30 x 2 x 0.61m	N	N/A	0.45m
	154	30 x 2 x 0.57m	N	N/A	0.32m
	155	30 x 2 x 0.61m	N	N/A	0.18m
	156	30 x 2 x 1.18m	N	N/A	0.38m
	157	30 x 2 x 2.00m	N	N/A	0.40m
	158	50 x 2 x 2.00m	N	N/A	0.40m
	159	30 x 2 x 1.39m	N	N/A	0.33m
	160	30 x 2 x 0.88m	N	N/A	0.38m
	161	30 x 2 x 0.48m	N	N/A	0.39m
	162	30 x 2 x 0.45m	N	N/A	0.35m
	163	30 x 2 x 0.59m	N	N/A	0.42m
	164	30 x 2 x 0.46m	N	N/A	0.29m
	165	30 x 2 x 1.01m	N	N/A	0.33m

Table 1. Trench summary table demonstrating presence absence of archaeology/excavated deposits/structures and topsoil/subsoil depths.

Field No	Trench No	Excavated Feature	Dating Y/N	Depth to top m BGL	Height of top m aOD
1	52	Paleochannel (Natural)	N	0.88m	30.58m
	60	Paleochannel (Natural)	N	0.61m	30.37m
	64	Paleochannel (Natural)	N	0.61m	30.40m
	65	Paleochannel (Natural)	N	0.30m	30.32m
2	79	Paleochannel (Natural)	N	0.50m	50.03m
	89	Pit (Recent/Modern)	N	0.23m	29.96m
	115	Paleochannel (Natural)	N	0.62m	29.51m
	134	Paleochannel (Natural)	N	1.91m	28.50m
	141	Pit (Recent/Modern)	N	0.65m	29.56m
	155	Paleochannel (Natural)	N	0.41m	28.07m
	160	Paleochannel (Natural)	N	0.88m	29.30m

Table 2. Summary table of the excavated deposit/feature types encountered and the depth of sensitivity to truncation from above.

Field No	Trench No	Context No	Dating Y/N	Depth to top m BGL	Height of top m aOD
1	6	604	N	1.09m	30.89m
	7	703	N	0.89m	31.10m
	12	1204	N	1.07m	30.80m
	13	1303	N	1.15m	30.71m
	15	1504	N	1.29m	30.47m
	17	1704	N	0.91m	30.76m
	18	1803	N	0.76m	30.94m
	19	1905	N	1.03m	30.53m
	24	2404	N	1.40m	30.20m
	27	2705	N	1.18m	30.08m
	28	2803	N	0.81m	30.71m
	30	3004	N	1.00m	30.68m
	31	3104	N	1.04m	30.74m
	38	3803	N	0.94m	30.50m
	39	3906	N	1.16m	30.20m
	40	4003	N	0.82m	30.57m
	42	4204	N	0.82m	30.65m
	45	4503	N	0.92m	30.36m
	46	4604	N	1.05m	30.04m
	47	4705	N	1.02m	30.10m
	63	6304	N	0.78m	30.23m

Table 3. Summary table of possible buried topsoil deposits as identified within Field 1.

4.2 Field 1

Also see Context Tables in Appendix II.

Trench 1

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.1 Topsoil (101) and subsoil (102) were removed by machine under archaeological supervision to a depth of 0.55m below ground level (BGL), *c*.31.29m aOD, at which depth a layer of alluvium (103), of yellowish-brown silty sand was revealed. The geological natural (104) was identified at a maximum height of 30.87m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 2

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.2 Topsoil (201) and subsoil (202) were removed from Trench 2 to a depth of 0.74m BGL, *c*.31.11m aOD, at which depth, two layers layer of alluvium; (203); a thin layer of greyish-brown clay, and (204); a brownish-yellow sand, were revealed. The geological natural (205) was identified at a maximum height of 31.02m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 3

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.3 Topsoil (301) and subsoil (302) were removed from Trench 3 to a depth of 0.78m BGL, *c*.30.73m aOD, at which depth, two layers layer of alluvium; (303); a greyish-brown

clay, and (305); a brownish-yellow sand, were revealed. A sondage was placed within the northern extent of the trench and measured a maximum depth of *c*. 1.60m. The geological natural (304) was identified at a maximum height of 30.66m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 4

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.4 Topsoil (401) and subsoil (402) were removed from Trench 4 to a depth of 0.68m BGL, at which depth the geological natural (403) was identified at *c*.31.04m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 5

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.5 Topsoil (501) and subsoil (502) were removed from Trench 5 to a depth of 1.08m BGL, *c*.30.99m aOD, at which depth a layer of alluvium (503), comprised of a greyish-brown -sand was revealed. The geological natural (504) was identified at a maximum height of 30.85m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 6

(Figures 2a, 2b, 3 and 24)

4.2.6 Topsoil (601) and subsoil (602) were removed from Trench 6 to a depth of 0.83m BGL, *c*.31.15m aOD, at which depth two layers of alluvium; (603); a brownish-yellow sand, and (604); a possible buried topsoil comprised of brown clay, were revealed. The geological natural (605) was identified at a maximum height of 30.47m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 7

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.7 Topsoil (701) and subsoil (702) were removed from Trench 7 to a depth of 0.95m BGL, *c*.31.04m aOD, at which depth a layer of alluvium / possible buried topsoil (703) comprised of yellowish-brown sand- was revealed. The geological natural (704) was identified at a maximum height of 30.62m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 8

(Figures 2, 3, 23 and 24)

4.2.8 Topsoil (801) and subsoil (802) were removed from Trench 8 to a depth of 0.55m BGL, *c*.31.44m aOD, at which depth the geological natural (803) was identified. A sondage was placed within the western extent of the trench and measured a maximum depth of *c*. 1.52m. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 9

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.9 Topsoil (901) and subsoil (902) were removed from Trench 9 to a depth of 0.68m BGL, *c*.30.85m aOD, at which depth two layers of alluvium; (903); a greyish-brown sand,

and (904); a yellowish-brown sand, were revealed. The geological natural (905) was identified at a maximum height of 31.02m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 10

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.10 Topsoil (1001) and subsoil (1002) were removed from Trench 10 to a depth of 0.65m BGL, *c.* 30.37m aOD, at which depth a layer of alluvium; (1003); a yellowish-brown sand was revealed. The geological natural (1004) was identified at a maximum height of 30.27m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 11

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.11 Topsoil (1101) and subsoil (1102) were removed from Trench 11 to a depth of 0.82m BGL, *c.* 31.10m aOD, at which depth two layers of alluvium; (1103; 1104) consisting of yellowish-brown sand were revealed. The geological natural (1105) was identified at a maximum height of 30.40m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 12

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.12 Topsoil (1201) and subsoil (1202) were removed from Trench 12 to a depth of 0.77m BGL, *c.* 31.04m aOD, at which depth two layers of alluvium (1203); a yellow sand and (1204); a possible buried topsoil comprised of brown sand were revealed. The geological natural (1205) was identified at a maximum height of 30.56m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 13

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.13 Topsoil (1301) and subsoil (1302) were removed from Trench 13 to a depth of 1.15m BGL, *c.* 30.71m aOD, at which depth a layer of alluvium / possible buried topsoil (1303) comprised of a yellowish-brown sand was revealed. The geological natural (1304) was identified at a maximum height of 30.30m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 14

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.14 Topsoil (1401) and subsoil (1402) were removed from Trench 14 to a depth of 1.10m BGL, *c.*30.83m aOD, at which depth two layers of alluvium; (1403; 1404), comprised of a brownish-yellow sand were revealed. The geological natural (1405) was identified at a maximum height of 30.59m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 15

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.15 Topsoil (1501) and subsoil (1502) were removed from Trench 15 to a depth of 0.82-0.99m BGL, *c.* 30.77m aOD, at which depth two layers of alluvium; (1503); a yellowish

brown sand, and (1504); a possible buried topsoil comprised of greyish brown sandy-loam were revealed. The geological natural (1505) was identified at a maximum height of 30.22m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 16

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.16 Topsoil (1601) and subsoil (1602) were removed from Trench 16 to a depth of 0.99m BGL, *c.* 30.93m aOD, at which depth two layers of alluvium; (1603); a brownish-yellow clayey-sand, and (1604); a brown silty-clay were revealed. The geological natural (1605) was identified at a maximum height of 30.24m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 17

(Figures 2a, 2b, 3 and 27)

4.2.17 Topsoil (1701) and subsoil (1702) were removed from Trench 17 to a depth of 0.65m BGL, *c.* 31.02 aOD, at which depth two layers of alluvium; (1703); a yellowish-brown silty sand, and (1704); a possible buried topsoil comprised of greyish-brown sand were revealed. The geological natural (1705) was identified at a maximum height of 30.28m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 18

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.18 Topsoil (1801) and subsoil (1802) were removed from Trench 18 to a depth of 0.76m BGL, *c.* 30.94m aOD, at which depth a layer of alluvium / possible buried topsoil (1803) comprised of greyish-brown sand was revealed. The geological natural (1804) was identified at a maximum height of 29.86m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 19

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.19 Topsoil (1901) and subsoil (1902) were removed from Trench 19 to a depth of 0.90m BGL, *c.* 30.66 aOD, at which depth three layers of alluvium were revealed. (1903); comprised a thin layer of yellowish-brown sand, (1904); yellowish-brown sand, and (1905), a possible buried topsoil comprised of greyish brown sand. The geological natural (1906) was identified at a maximum height of 30.11m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 20

(Figures 2a, 2b, 3 and 28)

4.2.20 Topsoil (2001) and subsoil (2002) were removed from Trench 20 to a depth of 0.61m BGL, *c.* 31.07m aOD, at which depth two layers of alluvium; (2003); a yellowish-brown clayey-sand, and (2004); a greyish-brown sandy clay were revealed. The geological natural (2005) was identified at a maximum height of 30.28 aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 21

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.21 Topsoil (2101) and subsoil (2102) were removed from Trench 21 to a depth of 0.70m BGL, *c.* 30.95m aOD, at which depth a layer of alluvium (2103) comprised of greyish-brown sandy was revealed. The geological natural (2104) was identified at a maximum height of 30.16m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 22

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.22 Topsoil (2201) and subsoil (2202) were removed from Trench 22 to a depth of 0.82m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (2203) which was revealed at *c*. 30.40m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 23

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.23 Topsoil (2301) and subsoil (2302) were removed from Trench 23 to a depth of 1.11m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (2303) which was revealed at a height of 28.17m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 24

(Figures 2a, 2b, 3 and 29)

4.2.24 Topsoil (2401) and subsoil (2402) were removed from Trench 24 to a depth of 1.11m BGL, at which depth two layers of alluvium; (2403); a yellowish-brown sandy-silty-clay, and (2404); a possible buried topsoil comprised of brown silty-clay were revealed. A sondage was placed within the southern extent of the trench and measured a maximum depth of *c*. 2.24m, at which depth the geological natural (2405) was identified at a maximum height of 30.11m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 25

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.25 Topsoil (2501) and subsoil (2502) were removed from Trench 25 to a depth of 0.76m BGL, *c.* 30.75m aOD, at which depth three layers of alluvium were revealed. (2503) comprised a yellowish-brown clayey-sand, (2504) a brown sandy clay, and (2505) a brownish yellow clayey-sandy-silt. A sondage was placed within the eastern extent of the trench and measured a maximum depth of *c*.1.68m, at which depth the geological natural (2506) was identified at a maximum height of 30.26m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 26

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.26 Topsoil (2601) and subsoil (2602) were removed from Trench 26 to a depth of 0.74m BGL, *c.* 30.78m aOD, at which depth a layer of alluvium (2603), comprised of a greyish-brown clayey sand was revealed. The geological natural (2604) was identified at a maximum height of 30.08m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 27

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.27 Topsoil (2701) and subsoil (2702) were removed from Trench 27 to a depth of 0.86m BGL, *c.* 30.74m aOD, at which depth three layers of alluvium were revealed. (2703) comprised of a brownish-yellow sand, (2704), a brownish-grey sand, and (2705); a possible buried topsoil comprised of brown sand. The geological natural (2706) was identified at a maximum height of 30.04m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 28

(Figures 2a, 2b, 3 and 30)

4.2.28 Topsoil (2801) and subsoil (2802) were removed from Trench 28 to a depth of 0.81m BGL, *c.* 30.71m aOD, at which depth two layers of alluvium were revealed. (2803); a possible buried topsoil comprised of greyish-brown sand, and (2804), a brownish-yellow sand. The geological natural (2706) was identified at a maximum height of 30.12m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 29

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.29 Topsoil (2901) and subsoil (2902) were removed from Trench 29 to a depth of 0.98m BGL, *c.* 30.69m aOD, at which depth a layer of alluvium (2903) comprised of a brownish yellow sand was revealed. A sondage was placed within the southern extent of the trench and measured a maximum depth of *c*.1.80m, at which depth the geological natural (2904) was identified at a maximum height of 29.96m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 30

(Figures 2 and 3)

4.2.30 Topsoil (3001) and subsoil (3002) were removed from Trench 30 to a depth of 0.99m BGL, *c.* 30.79m aOD, at which depth two layers of alluvium; (3003); a brownish-yellow clayey sand, and (3004); a possible buried topsoil comprised of greyish-brown silty-clay were revealed. The geological natural (3005) was identified at a maximum height of 29.99m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 31

(Figures 2a, 2b, 3 and 31)

4.2.31 Topsoil (3001) and subsoil (3002) were removed from Trench 31 to a depth of 1.00m BGL, *c.* 30.78m aOD, at which depth two layers of alluvium; (3103); a yellowish-brown clayey sand, and (3104); a possible buried topsoil comprised of greyish-brown silty-clay were revealed. The geological natural (3005) was identified at a maximum height of 30.04m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 32

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.32 Topsoil (3201) and subsoil (3202) were removed from Trench 32 to a depth of 0.72m BGL, *c.* 31.09m aOD, at which depth two layers of alluvium; (3203); a brownish-grey

sandd (3204); a yellowish-brown sand were revealed. The geological natural (3205) was identified at a maximum height of 30.37m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 33

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.33 Topsoil (3301) and subsoil (3302) were removed from Trench 33 to a depth of 1.25m BGL, at which depth a layer of alluvium (3303) comprising a brownish-yellow sand was revealed. The geological natural (3304) was identified at a maximum height of 30.35m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 34

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.34 Topsoil (3401) and subsoil (3402) were removed from Trench 34 to a depth of 0.96m BGL, at which depth three layers of alluvium were revealed. (3403) comprised a yellow clayey-sand, (3404) a brownish-yellow sandy-silty-clay, and (3405) a brownish-grey sand. The geological natural (3405) was identified at a maximum height of 30.59m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 35

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.35 Topsoil (3501) and subsoil (3502) were removed from Trench 35 to a depth of 1.05m BGL, at which depth two layers of alluvium were revealed. (3503) comprised a yellowish-white sand, and (3404) brownish-grey clay-. The geological natural (3405) was identified at a maximum height of 29.91m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 36

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.36 Topsoil (3601) and subsoil (3602) were removed from Trench 36 to a depth of 0.91m BGL, at which depth three layers of alluvium were revealed. (3603) comprised a greyish-brown sand, and (3604; 3605) both comprised a yellowish brown sand. The geological natural (3606) was identified at a maximum height of 29.85m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 37

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.37 Topsoil (3701) and subsoil (3702) were removed from Trench 37 to a depth of 0.68m BGL, at which depth a layer of alluvium (3703) comprised of a yellowish brown sandwas revealed. A sondage was placed within the northern extent of the trench and measured a maximum depth of *c*. 2m, at which depth the geological natural (3704) was identified at a maximum height of 29.83m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 38

(Figures 2a, 2b, 3 and 32)

4.2.38 Topsoil (3801) and subsoil (3802) were removed from Trench 38 to a depth of 0.94m BGL, at which depth a layer of alluvium / possible buried topsoil (3803) comprised of yellowish brown sandwas revealed. The geological natural (3804) was identified at a maximum height of 29.91m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 39

(Figures 2a, 2b, 3 and 33)

4.2.39 Topsoil (3901) and subsoil (3902) were removed from Trench 39 to a depth of 0.68m BGL, at which depth four layers of alluvium were revealed. (3903) comprised a yellowish-brown sand; (3904) a brown sand, (3905) a brownish grey, and (3906); a possible buried topsoil comprised of brown sand. The geological natural (3907) was identified at a maximum height of 29.80m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 40

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3

4.2.40 Topsoil (4001) and subsoil (4002) were removed from Trench 40 to a depth of 0.82m BGL, at which depth a layer of alluvium / possible buried topsoil(4003) comprised of greyish-brownish sand was revealed. The geological natural (4004) was identified at a maximum height of 29.88m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 41

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.41 Topsoil (4101) and subsoil (4102) were removed from Trench 41 to a depth of 0.63m BGL, at which depth two layers of alluvium were revealed. (4103) comprised a brown sand and (4104) of a brownish-yellow sand. The geological natural (4105) was identified at a maximum height of 30.15m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 42

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.42 Topsoil (4201) and subsoil (4202) were removed from Trench 41 to a depth of 0.63m BGL, at which depth two layers of alluvium (4203), a brownish-yellow silty-sand, and (4204), a possible buried topsoil comprised of greyish-brown sand were revealed. A sondage was placed within the western extent of the trench and measured a maximum depth of *c*.2.36m, at which depth the geological natural (4205) was identified at a maximum height 30.07m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 43

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.43 Topsoil (4301) and subsoil (4302) were removed from Trench 43 to a depth of 1.15m BGL, at which depth a layer of alluvium (4303) comprised of a yellowish-brown sand was revealed. The geological natural (4304) was identified at a maximum height of 29.92m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 44

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.44 Topsoil (4401) and subsoil (4402) were removed from Trench 44 to a depth of 0.66m BGL, at which depth two layers of alluvium were revealed. (4403) comprised a yellowish-brown clayey-sand and (4404) of yellowish-brown sand. The natural (4005) was identified at a maximum height of 29.59m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 45

(Figures 2a, 2b, 3 and 34)

4.2.45 Topsoil (4501) and subsoil (4502) were removed from Trench 45 to a depth of 0.92m BGL, at which depth a layer of alluvium / possible buried topsoil (4503) comprised of a yellowish-brown sand was revealed. The geological natural (4504) was identified at a maximum height of 29.87m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 46

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3

4.2.46 Topsoil (4401) and subsoil (4402) were removed from Trench 46 to a depth of 0.77m BGL, at which depth two layers of alluvium (4603), a yellowish-brown sandy loam, and (4604); a possible buried topsoil comprised yellowish-brown l sand were revealed. The geological natural (4605) was identified at a maximum height of 21.21m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 47

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.47 Topsoil (4701) and subsoil (4702) were removed from Trench 47 to a depth of 0.92m BGL, at which depth two layers of alluvium were revealed. (4704) comprised a thin layer of yellowish-brown sand and (4705); a possible buried topsoil comprised of greyish-brown clay-loam. The geological natural (4703) was identified at a maximum height of 29.56m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 48

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.48 Topsoil (4801) and subsoil (4802) were removed from Trench 48 to a depth of 0.90m BGL, at which depth a layer of alluvium (4803) comprised of a yellowish brown sandy-silty clay was revealed. The geological natural (4804) was identified at a maximum height of 30.10m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 49

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.49 Topsoil (4901) and subsoil (4902) were removed from Trench 49 to a depth of 0.68m BGL, at which depth three layers of alluvium (4903; 4904; 4905) comprised of a yellowish-brown sand were revealed. The geological natural (4906) was identified at a maximum height of 29.53m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 50

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.50 Topsoil (5001) and subsoil (5002) were removed from Trench 50 to a depth of 0.60m BGL, at which depth a single layer of alluvium (5003), comprised of a brownish yellow sand was revealed. The geological natural (5004) was identified at a maximum height of 30.65m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 51

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.51 Topsoil (5101) and subsoil (5102) were removed from Trench 51 to a depth of 0.72m BGL, at which depth a layer of alluvium (5103), comprised of a yellowish-brown sand was revealed. The geological natural (5104) was identified at a maximum height of 30.64m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 52

(Figures 2- 5 and 35)

4.2.52 Topsoil (5201) and subsoil (52102) were removed from Trench 52 to a depth of 0.88m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (5205), which was revealed at a height of *c*. 30.37m aOD. The geological natural was cut by a paleochannel [5206], which comprised an upper fluvial deposit (5203) comprised of yellowish-brown sand, with the lower deposit (5204) of a greyish-brown sandy clayey silt. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 53

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3

4.2.53 Topsoil (5301) and subsoil (5302) were removed from Trench 53 to a depth of 0.76m BGL, at which depth two layers of alluvium were revealed. (5304) comprised a thin layer of yellowish-brown sand and (5305) a brownish grey clay. The geological natural (5303) was identified at a maximum height of 30.09m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 54

(Figures 2a, 2b, 3 and 36)

4.2.54 Topsoil (5401) and subsoil (5402) were removed from Trench 54 to a depth of 0.69m BGL, at which depth a single layer of alluvium (5403), comprised of a brownish yellow sandy was revealed. The geological natural (5404) was identified at a maximum height of 30.55m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 55

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.55 Topsoil (5501) and subsoil (5502) were removed from Trench 55 to a depth of 0.61m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (5503) which was revealed at a height of *c*. 30.84m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 56

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.56 Topsoil (5601) and subsoil (5602) were removed from Trench 56 to a depth of 0.79m BGL, at which depth a single layer of alluvium (5603), comprised of a yellowish-brown sandy clay was revealed. The geological natural (5604) was identified at a maximum height of 30.96m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 57

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.57 Topsoil (5701) and subsoil (5702) were removed from Trench 57 to a depth of 0.63m BGL, at which depth a single layer of alluvium (5703), comprised of a yellowish-brown sand was revealed. The geological natural (5704) was identified at a maximum height of 30.41m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 58

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.58 Topsoil (5801) and subsoil (5802) were removed from Trench 58 to a depth of 0.66m BGL, at which depth a single layer of alluvium (5803), comprised of a yellowish-brown sand was revealed. The geological natural (5804) was identified at a maximum height of 30.61m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 59

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.59 Topsoil (5901) and subsoil (5902) were removed from Trench 59 to a depth of 0.44m BGL, at which depth a single layer of alluvium (5904), comprised of a yellowish-brown sand was revealed. The geological natural (5804) was identified at a maximum height of 30.59m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 60

(Figures 2a, 2b 3, 6 and 7)

4.2.60 Topsoil (6001) and subsoil (6002) were removed from Trench 60 to a depth of 0.59m BGL, to the level of the natural (6006), which was revealed at a height of *c.* 30.86m aOD. The geological natural was cut by paleochannel [6004] which comprised a fluvial layer (6005) of greyish brown -sand. The natural (6006) was identified at a maximum height of 30.44m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 61

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.61 Topsoil (6101) and subsoil (6102) were removed from Trench 61 to a depth of 0.80m BGL, at which depth a single layer of alluvium (6903), comprised of a yellowish-brown sand was revealed. The geological natural (6104) was identified at a maximum height of 31.38m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 62

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.62 Topsoil (6201) and subsoil (6202) were removed from Trench 62 to a depth of 0.67m BGL, at which depth two layers of alluvium were revealed. (6203) comprised a thin layer of yellowish-brown sand and (6204) yellowish-brown sand. The geological natural (6205) was identified at a maximum height of 30.04m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 63

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.63 Topsoil (6301) and subsoil (6302) were removed from Trench 62 to a depth of 0.68m BGL, at which depth two layers of alluvium were revealed. (6303) comprised a thin layer of yellowish-brown sand and (6304); a possible buried topsoil comprised of greyish-brown sand. The geological natural (6305) was identified at a maximum height of 29.67m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 64

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3, 8, 9 and 37)

4.2.64 Topsoil (6401) and subsoil (6402) were removed from Trench 64 to a depth of 1.23m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (6403), which was revealed at a height of *c.* 30.03m aOD. The natural was cut by a paleochannel [6404], which comprised a fluvial layer (6405) of brownish grey sand. The geological natural (6405) was identified at a maximum height of 29.73m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 65

(Figures 2, 3 10, 11 and 38)

4.2.65 Topsoil (6501) and subsoil (6502) were removed from Trench 65 to a depth of 0.50m BGL, to the level of the natural (6503), which was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.16m aOD. The geological natural was cut by a paleochannel [6504], which comprised two fluvial layers; upper deposit (6505) comprised a brownish yellow sand, lower deposit (6506) comprised greyish brown sandy clay. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 66

(Figures 2a, 2b 3 and 39)

4.2.66 Topsoil (6601) and subsoil (6602) were removed from Trench 66 to a depth of 0.61m BGL, *c.* 30.30m aOD. Directly beneath the topsoil lay a thin band of brownish red sandy silt, possibly representing an area of burning, which was only visible within trench 66. Directly below lay two alluvial layers (6604; 6605) comprised yellowish brown sandy silt. The geological natural (6606) was identified at a maximum height of 29.49m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 67

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.67 Topsoil (6701) and subsoil (6702) were removed from Trench 67 to a depth of 0.97m BGL, at which depth a single layer of alluvium (6704), comprised of a yellowish-

brown sand was revealed. The geological natural (6703) was identified at a maximum height of 29.51m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 68

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.68 Topsoil (6801) and subsoil (6802) were removed from Trench 68 to a depth of 0.75m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (6803), which was revealed at a height of *c.* 30.65m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 69

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.69 Topsoil (6901) and subsoil (6902) were removed from Trench 69 to a depth of 0.90m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (6903), which was revealed at a height of *c.* 30.50m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 70

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.70 Topsoil (7001) and subsoil (7002) were removed from Trench 70 to a depth of 0.96m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (7001), which was revealed at a height of *c.* 30.49m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 71

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.71 Topsoil (7101) and subsoil (7102) were removed from Trench 71 to a depth of 0.67m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (7103), which was revealed at a height of *c.* 30.79m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 72

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.72 Topsoil (7201) and subsoil (7202) were removed from Trench 72 to a depth of 0.70m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (7203), which was revealed at *c.* 30.75m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 73

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.73 Topsoil (7301) and subsoil (7302) were removed from Trench 73 to a depth of 0.70m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (7303), which was revealed at *c.* 30.89m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 74

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.74 Topsoil (7401) and subsoil (7402) were removed from Trench 74 to a depth of 0.56m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (7403), which was revealed at *c.* 30.82m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 75

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.75 Topsoil (7501) and subsoil (7502) were removed from Trench 75 to a depth of 0.48m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (7503), which was revealed at *c.* 30.95m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 76

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.76 Topsoil (7601) and subsoil (7602) were removed from Trench 76 to a depth of 0.38m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (7603), which was revealed at *c.* 31.02m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 77

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.77 Topsoil (7701) and subsoil (7702) were removed from Trench 77 to a depth of 0.84m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (7703), which was revealed at *c.* 30.45m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 78

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.78 Topsoil (7801) and subsoil (7802) were removed from Trench 78 to a depth of 0.60m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (7803), which was revealed at *c.* 30.67m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 79

(Figures 2a, 2b, 3, 12, 13 and 40)

4.2.79 Topsoil (7901) and subsoil (7902) were removed from Trench 79 to a depth of 0.50m BGL, *c.* 30.74m aOD. Paleochannel [7906] was observed at 30.84m aOD and comprised two fluvial deposits (7904; 7905) comprised of reddish-brown sandy silt. The geological natural (7903) was identified at a maximum height of 29.86m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 80

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.80 Topsoil (8001) and subsoil (8002) were removed from Trench 80 to a depth of 0.60m BGL, *c.* 30.76m aOD, at which depth a single layer of alluvium (8003), comprised of a yellowish-brown silty sand was revealed. The geological natural (8004) was identified at a maximum height of 30.40m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 81

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.81 Topsoil (8101) and subsoil (8102) were removed from Trench 81 to a depth of 0.60m BGL, *c.* 30.63m aOD, at which depth a single layer of alluvium (8103), comprised of

a greyish brown sand was revealed. The geological natural (8104) was identified at a maximum height of 30.40m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 82

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.82 Topsoil (8201) and subsoil (8202) were removed from Trench 82 to a depth of 1.20m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (8203) which as revealed at a height of *c.* 29.69m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 83

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.83 Topsoil (8301) and subsoil (8302) were removed from Trench 83 to a depth of 1.33m BGL, *c.* 29.84m aOD, at which depth a single layer of alluvium (8303), comprised of a yellowish-brown sand was revealed. The geological natural (8304) was identified at a maximum height of 29.89m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 84

(Figures 2a, 2b and 3)

4.2.84 Topsoil (8401) and subsoil (8402) were removed from Trench 84 to a depth of 0.82m BGL, *c.* 30.45m aOD, at which depth a single layer of alluvium (8303), comprised of a yellowish-brown sand was revealed. The geological natural (8404) was identified at a maximum height of 29.97m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

4.3 Field 2

Trench 85

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.1 Topsoil (8501) and subsoil (8502) were removed from Trench 85 to a depth of 0.92m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (8503), which was revealed at a height of *c.* 30.09m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 86

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.2 Topsoil (8601) and subsoil (8602) were removed from Trench 86 to a depth of 0.53m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (8603), which was revealed at a height of *c.* 30.43m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 87

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.3 Topsoil (8701) and subsoil (8702) were removed from Trench 87 to a depth of 0.79m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (8703) which was revealed at a height of *c.* 30.24m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 88

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.4 Topsoil (8801) and subsoil (8802) were removed from Trench 88 to a depth of 1.60m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (8803) which was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.30m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 89

(Figures 2a, 2c, 3, 14, 15 and 41)

4.3.5 Topsoil (8801) and subsoil (8802) were removed from Trench 89 to a depth of 0.80m BGL, *c.* 29.92m aOD. The geological natural (8903) was cut by a modern pit [8904], identified at 30.15m aOD, which was backfilled with large rocks (8905), and waste material comprised of rope and plastic (8906).

Trench 90

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.6 Topsoil (9001) and subsoil (9002) were removed from Trench 90 to a depth of 0.51m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (9003) which was revealed at a height of *c.* 30.03m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 91

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.7 Topsoil (9101) and subsoil (9102) were removed from Trench 91 to a depth of 0.56m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (9103) which was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.69m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 92

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.8 Topsoil (9201) and subsoil (9202) were removed from Trench 92 to a depth of 0.53m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (9203), which was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.80m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 93

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.9 Topsoil (9301) and subsoil (9302) were removed from Trench 93 to a depth of 0.53m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (9303) which was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.39m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 94

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.10 Topsoil (9401) and subsoil (9402) were removed from Trench 94 to a depth of 0.50m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (9403), which was revealed at a height of *c.* 30.16m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 95

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.11 Topsoil (9501) and subsoil (9502) were removed from Trench 95 to a depth of 0.66m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (9503) which was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.61m. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 96

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.12 Topsoil (9601) and subsoil (9602) were removed from Trench 96 to a depth of 0.89m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (9603), which was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.30m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 97

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.13 Topsoil (9701) and subsoil (9702) were removed from Trench 97 to a depth of 0.47m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (9703), which was revealed at a height of *c.* 30.03m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 98

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.14 Topsoil (9801) and subsoil (9802) were removed from Trench 98 to a depth of 0.57m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (9803), which was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.66m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 99

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.15 Topsoil (9901) and subsoil (9902) were removed from Trench 99 to a depth of 0.42m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (9903), which was revealed at a height of *c.* 30.22m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 100

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.16 Topsoil (10001) and subsoil (10002) were removed from Trench 100 to a depth of 0.50m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (10003), which was revealed at a height of *c.* 30.10m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 101

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.17 Topsoil (10101) and subsoil (10102) were removed from Trench 101 to a depth of 0.41m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (10103), which was revealed at a height of *c.* 30.27m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 102

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.18 Topsoil (10201) and subsoil (10202) were removed from Trench 102 to a depth of 0.44m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (10203), which was revealed at a height of *c.* 30.15m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 103

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.19 Topsoil (10301) was removed from Trench 103 to a depth of 0.42m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (10302/10203), which was revealed at a height of *c.* 30.26m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 104

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.20 Topsoil (10401) was removed from Trench 104 to a depth of 0.41m BGL, at which depth the geological natural (10402/10403) was revealed at a height of *c*. 30.55m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 105

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.21 Topsoil (10501) was removed from Trench 105 to a depth of 0.39m BGL, at which depth the geological natural (10502) was revealed at a height of *c.* 30.46m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 106

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.22 Topsoil (10601) was removed from Trench 106 to a depth of 0.40m BGL, at which depth the geological natural (10602) was revealed at a height of *c.* 30.49m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 107

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.23 Topsoil (10701) was removed from Trench 107 to a depth of 0.40m BGL, at which depth the geological natural (10702) was revealed at a height of *c*. 30.50m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 108

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.24 Topsoil (10801) was removed from Trench 108 to a depth of 0.49m BGL, at which depth the geological natural (10802) was revealed at a height of *c.* 30.12m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 109

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.25 Topsoil (10901) was removed from Trench 109 to a depth of 0.46m BGL, at which depth the geological natural (10901) was revealed at a height of *c.* 30.30m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 110

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.26 Topsoil (11001) and subsoil (11002) were removed from Trench 110 to a depth of 0.51m BGL, at which depth the geological natural (11003) was revealed at a height of *c.* 30.28m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 111

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.27 Topsoil (11101) and subsoil (11102) were removed from Trench 111 to a depth of 0.64m BGL, at which depth the geological natural (11103) was revealed at a height of *c.* 30.02m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 112

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.28 Topsoil (11201) and subsoil (11202) were removed from Trench 112 to a depth of 0.49m BGL, at which depth the geological natural was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.91m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 113

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.29 Topsoil (11301) and subsoil (11302) were removed from Trench 113 to a depth of 0.47m BGL, at which depth the geological natural (11303) was revealed at a height *c.* 29.73m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 114

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.30 Topsoil (11401) and subsoil (11402) were removed from Trench 114 to a depth of 0.52m BGL, 30.61m aOD, at which height a 0.71m thick alluvial layer (11404) comprising a mid-brown sandy silt was revealed. Although alluvial deposit (11404) displayed a relatively homogenous well-sorted composition it seems probable that the layer contained a series of superimposed alluvial deposits with particularly diffuse interfaces which obscured definitive identification and has been collectively grouped as context (11404) accordingly.

The level of the geological natural (11403) was revealed at a height of *c.*29.38m aOD and extended across the base of the trench. A paleochannel [11404] was observed within the southern extent of the trench forming part of the same paleochannel feature investigated within Trenches 115 and 134. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 115

(Figures 2a, 2c, 16, 17 and 42)

4.3.31 Topsoil (11501) and subsoil (11502) were removed from Trench 115 to a depth of 0.48m BGL, 29.57m aOD at which depth an alluvial layer (11504) was revealed. Layer (11504) comprised a series of near identical, superimposed mid-brown sandy silts which were collectively grouped as context (11504) and measured 0.77m in depth. The deposits were collectively grouped due to the difficulty in identifying the laminations within the deposit caused by the diffuse interfaces derived from the depositional processes involved during their respective formation. The sandy geological natural (11503) was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.38m aOD and was cut by paleochannel [11506], which comprised two fluvial deposits; (11505) comprised of greyish-brown sandy clay, and (11504) a thin band of yellow silty sand. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 116

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.32 Topsoil (11601) and subsoil (11602) were removed from Trench 116 to a depth of 0.29m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (11603) which was revealed at a height of 29.84m. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 117

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.33 Topsoil (11701) and subsoil (11702) were removed from Trench 117 to a depth of 0.70m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (11703) which was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.58m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 118

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.34 Topsoil (11801) and subsoil (11802) were removed from Trench 118 to a depth of 0.86m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (11803) which was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.78m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 119

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.35 Topsoil (11901) was removed from Trench 119 to a depth of 0.34m BGL, *c.* 30.56m aOD, to the level of the geological natural (11903) which was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.58m. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 121

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.36 Topsoil (12101) and subsoil (12102) were removed from Trench 121 to a depth of 0.33m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (12103) which was revealed at a height of *c.* 30.11m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 122

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.37 Topsoil (12201) and subsoil (12202) were removed from Trench 122 to a depth of 0.47m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (12203) which was revealed at a height of *c.* 30.28m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 123

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.38 Topsoil (12301) and subsoil (12302) were removed from Trench 123 to a depth of 0.77m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (12303) which was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.45m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 124

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.39 Topsoil (12401) and subsoil (12402) were removed from Trench 124 to a depth of 0.47m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (12403) which was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.62m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 125

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.40 Trench 125 was excavated through topsoil (12501) and subsoil (12502) to a depth of 0.85m BGL at which an alluvial layer (12504) was revealed. Alluvium (12504) comprised a mid-brown sandy silt and measuring 0.78m in depth. There may be a series of superimposed alluvial contexts contained within deposit (12504), however the diffuse interfaces and homogenous nature of the deposits derived from the depositional processes involved has resulted in their collective grouping as context (12504). The level of the geological natural substrate (12503) extended across the base of the trench and was revealed at a height of *c.*29.07m aOD. No archaeological finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

Trench 126

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3

4.3.41 Topsoil (12601) and subsoil (12602) were removed from Trench 126 to a depth of 0.92m BGL. The topsoil and subsoil overburden sealed a 0.48m thick, mid-brown, sandy-silt alluvial layer (12604). The sandy geological natural (12603) was identified at a maximum height of *c.* 28.98m aOD and no finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

Trench 127

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.42 Topsoil (12701) and subsoil (12702) were removed from Trench 127 to a depth of 0.88m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (12703) which was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.13m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 130

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.43 Topsoil (13001) and subsoil (13002) were removed from Trench 130 to a depth of 0.36m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (13003) which was revealed at a height of *c.* 30.01m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 131

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.44 Topsoil (13101) and subsoil (13102) were removed from Trench 131 to a depth of 0.51m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (13103) which was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.16m. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 134

(Figures 2a, 2c, 3, 22, 23 and 46)

4.3.45 Trench 134 was excavated through topsoil (13401) and subsoil (13402) to the depth of the sandy natural geological substrate [13405] which was revealed at a height of 27.82m aOD. The natural substrate [13405] was cut by a paleochannel [13404], filled by a brown, sandy fluvial layer (13403). Residual articulated remains of a large bovid represent a probable post-medieval cattle burial recovered during trench collapse which likely removed evidence of later truncation through fluvial deposit (13403). No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 135

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.46 Topsoil (13501) and subsoil (13502) were removed from Trench 135 to a height of *c.* 29.48m aOD. Subsoil (13502) sealed a 1.02m thick, yellow-brown alluvial deposit (13504) which almost certainly comprised a series of superimposed alluvial layers which were subject to only visual inspection due to the unstable ground conditions and so collectively grouped as (13504) accordingly. Due to health and safety consideration further excavation of the trench comprised a sondage at the northern portion of the Tr.135 which revealed the natural sandy substrate at a height of 28.46m aOD. No archaeological finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

Trench 137

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.47 Topsoil (13701) and subsoil (13702) were removed from Trench 137 to a depth of 0.83m BGL, 29.40m aOD, at which depth a 0.81m thick, layer of alluvium (13704) was revealed comprising of a mid-brown sandy silt. The homogenous nature and diffuse interfaces within deposit (13704) prevented the identification of any possible superimposed alluvial deposits resulting in their collective grouping as context (13704). A sondage was inserted at the northern limits of the trench to a maximum depth of 1.70m to observe the natural substrate (13703) which was identified at a height of 28.59m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 138

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.48 Topsoil (13801) and subsoil (13802) were removed from Trench 138 to a depth of 0.47m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (13803) which was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.70m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 139

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.49 Topsoil (13901) and subsoil (13902) were removed from Trench 139 to a depth of 0.59m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (13903) which was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.73m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 140

(Figures 2a, 2c, 3 and 43)

4.3.50 Topsoil (14001) and subsoil (14002) were removed from Trench 140 to a depth of 0.41m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (14003) which was revealed at a height of *c.* 28.93m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 141

(Figures 2a, 2c, 3, 18, 19 and 44)

4.3.51 Topsoil (14101) and subsoil (14102) were removed from Trench 141 to a depth of 0.43m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (14103) which was revealed at *c.* 29.75m aOD. The geological natural (14103) was cut by a modern pit [14104] which contained animal bone (see 5.2) (14106) and backfilled with (14105), a brownish grey sand. No alluvial layers or structures were observed.

Trench 142

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.52 Topsoil (14201) and subsoil (14202) were removed from Trench 142 to a depth of 0.39m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (14203) which was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.95m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 143

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.53 Topsoil (14301) and subsoil (14302) were removed from Trench 143 to a depth of 0.44m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (14303) which was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.77m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 144

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.54 Topsoil (14401) and subsoil (14402) were removed from Trench 144 to a depth of 0.52m BGL, *c.* 29.77m, at which depth a layer of alluvium (14404) was revealed comprising of a mid-brown silt sand and measuring 1.08m in depth. There may be a series of superimposed alluvial contexts contained within deposit (14404), however the diffuse interface and homogenous nature of the deposit derived from the depositional processes involved has resulted in their collective grouping as context (14404). The level of the geological natural (14403) was revealed at a height of *c.* 28.69m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 145

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.55 Trench 145 was excavated through topsoil (14501) and subsoil (14502) to a combined depth of 0.78m BGL or 30.04 aOD. Subsoil (14502) sealed a 0.60m thick yellow-brown sandy alluvial layer (14503) which in turn sealed the natural sandy substrate (14504). Alluvial layer (14504) was identified at a height of *c.* 29.24m aOD. No finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 146

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.56 Topsoil (14601) and subsoil (14602) were removed from Trench 146 to a depth of 0.68m BGL, *c* 29.73 aOD, at which depth a layer of alluvium (14604) comprised of a mid-brown sandy silt was revealed measuring 0.62m in depth. Alluvium (14704) overlay the geological natural (14603) which was identified at a height of 29.01m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 147

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.57 Topsoil (14701) and subsoil (14702) were removed from Trench 147 to a depth of 0.74m BGL, 29.72m aOD at which depth a 0.64m thick layer of alluvium (14704), comprising a mid-brown sandy silt, was identified. Alluvium (14704) overlay the sandy geological natural substrate (14703) which was revealed at a height of 29.08m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 148

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.58 Topsoil (14801) and subsoil (14802) were removed from Trench 148 to a depth of 0.68m BGL, *c.* 29.62 aOD, at which depth a layer of alluvial deposit (14804) was revealed

and comprised a mid-brown sandy-silt measuring 0.92m in depth. There may be a series of superimposed alluvial contexts contained within deposit (14804), however the diffuse interface and homogenous nature of the deposit derived from the depositional processes involved has resulted in their collective grouping as context (14804). The level of the geological natural (14804) was revealed at a height of *c.* 28.70m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 149

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.59 Topsoil (14901) and subsoil (14902) were removed from Trench 149 to a depth of 0.64m BGL, c. 29.73m aOD, at which depth a layer of alluvium (14904) comprised of a mid-brown sandy silt was revealed measuring 0.43m in depth. Alluvium (14904) overlay the geological natural (14903) which was identified at a height of 29.30m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 150

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.60 Topsoil (15001) was removed from Trench 150 to a depth of 0.40m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (15003) which was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.92m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 151

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.61 Topsoil (15101) was removed from Trench 151 to a depth of 1.05m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (15103) which was revealed at a height of *c.* 28.76m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 152

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.62 Topsoil (15201) was removed from Trench 152 to a depth of 0.42m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (1523) which was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.65m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 153

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.63 Topsoil (15301) was removed from Trench 153 to a depth of 0.45m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (15303) which was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.97m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 154

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.64 Topsoil (15401) and Subsoil (15402) were removed from Trench 154 to a depth of 0.55m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (15403) which was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.63m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 155

(Figures 2a, 2c, 3, 20, 21 and 45)

4.3.65 Topsoil (15501) and Subsoil (15502) were removed from Trench 155 to a depth of 0.61m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (15503) which was revealed at a height of 29.86m aOD. The geological natural was cut by paleochannel [15504]; a fluvial deposit (15505) comprised of brownish-grey silty sand. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 156

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.66 Topsoil (15601) and Subsoil (15602) were removed from Trench 156 to a depth of 0.66m BGL, *c.* 29.52m aOD at which depth a layer of alluvium (15604) was revealed comprising of a dark-brown silt sand and measuring 0.90m in depth. The homogenous nature and diffuse interfaces within deposit (15604) prevented the identification of any possible superimposed alluvial deposits resulting in their collective grouping as context (15604). A sondage was placed within the southern limits of the trench to a maximum depth of 1.65m to observe the geological natural (15603) which was identified at 1.56m BGL, 28.62m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 157

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.67 Topsoil (15701) and Subsoil (15702) were removed from Trench 157 to a depth 0.68m BGL. c.29.72 aOD, at which depth a layer of alluvium (15704) was revealed comprised of a dark-brown silt sand and measuring 1.19m in depth. The homogenous nature and diffuse interfaces within deposit (15804) prevented the identification of any possible superimposed alluvial deposits resulting in their collective grouping as context (15704). A sondage was placed within the western limits of the trench to a maximum depth of *c.* 2m to observe the geological natural (15703) which was identified at 1.87m BGL, 28.53m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 158

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.68 Topsoil (15801) and Subsoil (15802) were removed from Trench 158 to a depth of 0.72m BGL, c. 28.66m aOD at which depth a layer of alluvium (15804) was revealed comprising of a dark-brown silt sand and measuring 1.15m in depth. The unstable ground conditions, homogenous nature and diffuse interfaces within deposit (15804) prevented the identification of any possible superimposed alluvial deposits resulting in their collective grouping as context (15804). A sondage was placed within the southern limits of the trench to a maximum depth of *c.* 2m to observe the geological natural (15803) which

was identified at 1.97m BGL, 28.25m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 159

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.69 Topsoil (15901) and Subsoil (15902) were removed from Trench 159 to a depth of 0.66m BGL, *c.* 29.52m aOD at which depth a layer of alluvium (15904) was revealed comprising of a dark-brown silt sand and measuring 1.23m in depth. The unstable ground conditions, homogenous nature and diffuse interfaces within deposit (15904) prevented the identification of any possible superimposed alluvial deposits resulting in their collective grouping as context (15904). A sondage was placed within the southern limits of the trench to a maximum depth of 2m to observe the geological natural (15903) which was identified at 1.89m BGL, 28.29m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 160

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.70 Topsoil (16001) and Subsoil (16002) were removed from Trench 160 to a depth of 0.62m BGL, 29.38m aOD at which depth a layer of alluvium (16004) comprised of a mid-brown silt sand was revealed measuring 0.18m in depth. Deposit (16004) overlay the geological natural (16003) observed at a maximum height of 29.21m aOD. A possible paleochannel [16004] (unexcavated) was observed within the middle of the trench. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 161

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.71 Topsoil (16101) was removed from Trench 161 to a depth of 0.48m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (16103), which was revealed at a height of *c.*29.77m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 162

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.72 Topsoil (16201) and Subsoil (16202) were removed from Trench 159 to a depth of 0.45m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (16203), which was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.91m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 163

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.73 Topsoil (16301) and Subsoil (16302) were removed from Trench 163 to a depth of 0.59m BGL, to the level of the natural (16303), which was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.89m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 164

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.74 Topsoil (16401) and Subsoil (16402) were removed from Trench 164 to a depth of 0.40m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (16403), which was revealed at a height of *c.* 29.65m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 165

(Figures 2a, 2c and 3)

4.3.75 Topsoil (16501) and Subsoil (16502) were removed from Trench 165 to a depth of 1.01m BGL, to the level of the geological natural (16503), which was revealed at a height of *c.* 28.86m aOD. No alluvial layers, archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

5 Specialist Reports

5.1 Palaeoenvironmental Analysis

Denisa Cretu

Introduction

5.1.1 Palaeoenvironmental analysis was undertaken on 760L of bulk samples from alluvial deposits of palaeochannels and subsoils. Forty litres of fill from each archaeological feature was sampled where possible, unless the feature contained less than 40L whereupon the entirety of the excavated fill was taken as a sample. Small quantities of charred cereal grains and a single rachis fragment was recovered from these samples.

Methods

5.1.2 Bulk samples were processed through water flotation using a 500µm flotation mesh and a 500µm sieve. Heavy residues were cleaned, retained air dried and searched for archaeological finds and non-floating palaeoenvironmental remains. Flots were air dried, weighed and scanned using a low-powered binocular microscope (x40).

5.1.3 Botanical macrofossil identification was undertaken using a low-power binocular microscope (x40). Botanical macrofossil identification utilised plates and guides from Martin and Barkley (2000) and Cappers et al. (2006), as well as comparison with a modern reference collection. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997). Cereal identification utilised the guide by Jacomet (2006). All botanical macrofossils present were assessed. The presence of uncharred organic material was noted and the quantity estimated as a proportion of the total processed flot. However, as the site was without evidence for long-term water saturation of sediment, non-charred organic material was discounted as being modern contamination.

Up to ten identifiable charcoal fragments were analysed. Charcoal with a size of >2mm was fractured to obtain clean sections on the tangential, transverse, and radial planes. These could then be identified using a high power Leica GXML3030 binocular microscope (up to x600). Species identification was undertaken using plates and guides from Scoch *et al.* (2004) as well as comparison with a modern reference collection. Details of charcoal

anatomical features were recorded. Oak (*Quercus sp.*) was identified by the characteristic large pores in the late wood, the uni-seriate and very broad rays. Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) fragments were identified by the presence of pores in rather wide, radial multiples and occasional clusters. Field maple (*Acer campestre*) was identified by the characteristic widely spaced and solitary pores, and 2- to 4-seriate rays on the tangential section.

Results

5.1.3 The palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from Anick are shown in Table 4. The results of the charcoal analysis are shown in Table 5.

Sample No.	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031
Context No.	303	305	802	902	903
Description	Alluvial deposit/historic topsoil in TR3	Alluvial deposit in TR3	Subsoil in TR8	Subsoil in TR9	Alluvial deposit from palaeo-channel in TR9
Composition of the flots (uncharred material)	95% rootlets, 5% small (<2mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments, 2 dock (*Rumex sp.*) seeds, 1 cleavers (*Galium sp.*) seed, 1 elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seed, 1 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seed, 1 bramble (*Rubus sp.*) seed	40% rootlets, 60% small (<2mm) to moderate (2-10mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments, 5-10 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seeds	80% rootlets, 5% degraded plant material, 15% small (<2mm) to moderate (2-10mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments, 20-30 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seeds, 2 dock (*Rumex sp.*) seeds, 1 cleavers (*Galium sp.*) seed, 3 egg worm cases	50% rootlets, 50% small (<2mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments, 10-20 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seeds, 13 worm egg cases	50% rootlets, 50% small (<2mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments, 2 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seeds, 2 buckwheat (Polygonaceae) seeds, 8 worm egg cases
Sample Volume	10L	10L	10L	10L	10L
Flot Weight	1.66g	1.75g	3.78g	3.17g	1.93g
Charred plant macrofossils					
Cereals					
Oat (*Avena sp.*) grain			1		
Indet. Cereal grain				1	

Table 4. Recovered uncharred organic material and charred cereal remains from archaeological contexts.

Sample No.	1032	1005	1006	1007	1008
Context No.	904	1202	1203	1204	3102
Description	Alluvial deposit from palaeochannel in TR9	Subsoil in TR12	Alluvial deposit in TR12	Alluvial (possible buried topsoil) deposit in TR12	Subsoil in TR31
Composition of the flots (uncharred material)	50% rootlets, 50% small (<2mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments, 1 bramble (*Rubus sp.*) seed, 1 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seed, modern cereal fragments	95% rootlets, 5% degraded plant material, 1 cleavers (*Galium sp.*) seed, 4 bramble (*Rubus sp.*) seeds, 1 catchfly (*Silene sp.*) seed, 2 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seed, 1 elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seed, 1 wild radish (*Raphanus sp.*) seed, 20-30 dock (*Rumex sp.*) seeds, 10-20 worm egg cases	98% rootlets, 2% small (<2mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments, 4 cleavers (*Galium sp.*) seeds, 3 bramble (*Rubus sp.*) seeds, 4 dock (*Rumex sp.*) seeds, 1 pale persicaria (*Persicaria sp.*) seeds, 10-20 worm egg cases	90% rootlets, 10% small (<2mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments, 10-20 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seeds, 3 catchfly (*Silene sp.*) seeds, 2 cleavers (*Galium sp.*) seeds, 1 dock (*Rumex sp.*) seeds, 10-20 worm egg cases	95% rootlets, 5% small (<2mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments, 29 bramble (*Rubus sp.*) seeds, 2 catchfly (*Silene sp.*) seeds, 6 dock (*Rumex sp.*) seeds, 3 pale persicaria (*Persicaria sp.*) seeds, 2 catchfly (*Silene sp.*) seeds, 1 elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds, 30-40 fly egg cases, 5-10 worm egg cases
Sample Volume	10L	40L	40L	40L	40L
Flot Weight	2.56g	3.36g	3.48g	5.25g	6.88g
Charred plant macrofossils					
Cereals					
Oat (*Avena sp.*) grain		1			

Table 4 cont. Recovered uncharred organic material and charred cereal remains from archaeological contexts

Sample No.	1009	1010	1011	1012	1017
Context No.	3103	3104	4302	4303	5202
Description	Alluvial deposit in TR31	Alluvial (possible buried topsoil) deposit in TR31	Subsoil in T43	Alluvial deposit in T43	Subsoil in TR52
Composition of the flots (uncharred material)	60% rootlets, 40% small (<2mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments, 1 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seed	95% rootlets, 5% small (<2mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments, 3 bramble (*Rubus sp.*) seeds, 1 dock (*Rumex sp.*) seed, 1 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seed, 1 elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seed, 5 worm egg cases	95% rootlets, 5% small (<2mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments, 5-10 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seeds, 4 cleavers (*Galium sp.*) seeds, 8 worm egg cases	90% rootlets, 10% small (<2mm) and large (>10mm) charcoal fragments, 9 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seeds	85% rootlets, 15% small (<2mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments, 10-20 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seeds, 3 cleavers (*Galium sp.*) seeds, 1 buckwheat (Polygonaceae) seeds, 1 bramble (*Rubus sp.*) seed, 7 worm egg cases
Sample Volume	10L	40L	40L	40L	20L
Flot Weight	1.37g	2.08g	2.58g	2.05g	2.71g
Charred plant macrofossils					
Cereals					
Wheat (cf. *Triticum sp.*) grain				1	

Table 4 cont. Recovered uncharred organic material and charred cereal remains from archaeological contexts

Sample No.	1018	1020	1019	1024	1002
Context No.	5203	5204	5205	6005	6405
Description	Alluvial deposit of palaeo-channel in TR52	Alluvial deposit of palaeo-channel in TR52	Natural deposit in TR52	Alluvial deposit of palaeo-channel in TR60	Alluvial deposit in palaeo-channel in TR64
Composition of the flots (uncharred material)	95% rootlets, 5% small (<2mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments, 3 cleavers (*Galium sp.*) seeds, 4 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seeds, 5 worm egg cases, modern cereal fragments	60% rootlets, 40% small (<2mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments, 4 cleavers (*Galium sp.*) seeds, 5 worm egg cases	90% rootlets, 10% small (<2mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments	90% rootlets, 10% small (<2mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments, 10-20 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seeds, 1 bramble (*Rubus sp.*) seeds, 1 cleavers (*Galium sp.*) seeds, 20-30 worm egg cases	50% rootlets, 50% small (<2mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments
Sample Volume	20L	20L	10L	20L	10L
Flot Weight	1.82g	2.11g	1.80g	5.51g	1.31g
Charred plant macrofossils					
Cereals					
Oat (*Avena sp.*) grain			1		
Oat (cf. *Avena sp.*) grain	1				
Indet. Cereal grain			1		

Table 4 cont. Recovered uncharred organic material and charred cereal remains from archaeological contexts

Sample No.	1022	1023	1021	1014	1013
Context No.	6502	6505	6506	6602	6603
Description	Subsoil in TR65	Upper fill of palaeo-channel in TR65	Alluvial deposit in TR65	Fill from area of burning or heat in TR66	Subsoil in TR66
Composition of the flots (uncharred material)	50% rootlets, 50% small (<2mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments, 10-20 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seeds, 9 buckwheat (Polygonaceae) seeds, 1 bramble (*Rubus sp.*) seeds, 2 cleavers (*Galium sp.*) seeds, 10-20 worm egg cases	80% rootlets, 20% small (<2mm) to moderate (2-10mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments, 10-20 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seeds, 1 buckwheat (Polygonaceae) seed, 4 cleavers (*Galium sp.*) seeds, 2 worm egg cases	95% rootlets, 5% small (<2mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments, 5 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seeds, 1 fly egg case	98% rootlets, 2% small (<2mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments, 5 cleavers (*Galium sp.*) seeds, 10-20 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seeds, 1 worm egg case	95% rootlets, 5% degraded plant material, 4 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seeds, 5 catchfly (*Silene sp.*) seeds, 1 cleavers (*Galium sp.*) seed, 1 dock (*Rumex sp.*) seed, 5 worm egg cases
Sample Volume	20L	20L	20L	20L	40L
Flot Weight	5.03g	2.22g	1.61g	1.63g	1.84g

Table 4 cont. Recovered uncharred organic material and charred cereal remains from archaeological contexts

Sample No.	1015	1016	1026	1025	1003
Context No.	6604	6605	7904	7905	11505
Description	Alluvial deposit in TR66	Alluvial deposit in TR66	Alluvial deposit of possible palaeo-channel in TR79	Alluvial deposit of possible palaeo-channel in TR79	Alluvial deposit in TR115
Composition of the flots (uncharred material)	95% rootlets, 5% small (<2mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments, 2 cleavers (*Galium sp.*) seeds, 1 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seed, 1 worm egg case	95% rootlets, 5% small (<2mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments, 2 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seeds, 1 bramble (*Rubus sp.*) seed, 2 cleavers (*Galium sp.*) seeds, 3 worm egg cases	95% rootlets, 5% small (<2mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments, 10-20 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seeds	50% rootlets, 50% small (<2mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments, 2 cleavers (*Galium sp.*) seeds, 4 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seeds, 2 worm egg cases, modern cereal fragments	95% rootlets, 5% small (<2mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments, 10-20 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seeds, 6 dock (*Rumex sp.*) seeds, 2 bramble (*Rubus sp.*) seeds, 2 fly egg cases
Sample Volume	30L	40L	20L	20L	20L
Flot Weight	2.13g	1.47g	2.21g	2.98g	2.45g
Charred plant macrofossils					
Cereals					
Oat (*Avena sp.*) grain				2	
Indet. Cereal grain				1	

Table 4 cont. Recovered uncharred organic material and charred cereal remains from archaeological contexts.

Sample No.	1004	1001	2000
Context No.	13403	14105	15505
Description	Palaeochannel in TR134	Backfill of pit [14104] in TR141	Palaeochannel in TR155
Composition of the flots (uncharred material)	40% rootlets, 50% degraded plant material, 10% small (<2mm) to moderate (2-10mm) charcoal fragments, 20-30 goosefoot (Chenopodium sp.) seeds, 1 catchfly (*Silene sp.*) seed, 1 elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seed, 3 bramble (*Rubus sp.*) seeds, modern cereal fragments	90% rootlets, 5% degraded plant material, 5% small (<2mm) indeterminate charcoal fragments, 14 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seeds, abundant small (>2mm) bone fragments, 2 worm egg cases	40% rootlets, 60% small (<2mm), moderate (2-10mm) and large (>10mm) charcoal fragments, 1 fly egg case, 4 small fragments of plastic
Sample Volume	20L	20L	20L
Flot Weight	5.62g	5.91g	13.92g
Charred plant macrofossils			
Cereals			
Bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) rachis	1		

Table 4 cont. Recovered uncharred organic material and charred cereal remains from archaeological contexts

Context No.		**Sample No.**		**Feature Description**		**Sample Weight**
4303		1012		Alluvial deposit		2.05g
Fragment No.	Fragment Size	Species	Ring Curvature	Vitrification	Tyloses	Narrow Rings
1	7mm	Field maple (*Acer campestre*)	1			
Context No.		**Sample No.**		**Feature Description**		**Sample Weight**
14105		1001		Backfill of pit [14104]		5.91g
Fragment No.	Fragment Size	Species	Ring Curvature	Vitrification	Tyloses	Narrow Rings
1	11mm	Oak (*Quercus sp.*)	1		Y	

Table 5. Charcoal identification details. The degree of ring curvature is given on a scale of 1 (entirely flat curvature) to 5 (very strongly curved). The degree of vitrification is given as blank (no vitrification), L (low) or H (high). The presence of tyloses and narrow rings is marked as either Y (yes) or N (no).

Context No.		**Sample No.**		**Feature Description**		**Sample Weight**
15505		2000		Palaeo-channel		13.92g
Fragment No.	Fragment Size	Species	Ring Curvature	Vitrification	Tyloses	Narrow Rings
1	6mm	Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)	1			
2	4mm	Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)	1			
3	5mm	Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)	1			
4	6mm	Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)	1			
5	6mm	Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)	1			
6	7mm	Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)	1			
7	15mm	Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)	1			
8	12mm	Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)	1			
9	8mm	Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)	1			
10	10mm	Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)	1			

Table 5 continued Charcoal identification details. The degree of ring curvature is given on a scale of 1 (entirely flat curvature) to 5 (very strongly curved). The degree of vitrification is given as blank (no vitrification), L (low) or H (high). The presence of tyloses and narrow rings is marked as either Y (yes) or N (no).

5.1.4 Of the 760L processed, derived from the 33 bulk samples, five samples yielded charred cereal grains. The degree of preservation of the palaeobotanical remains was generally quite good. However, a small number of cereal grains are unidentifiable due to the damage caused during the charring process.

5.1.5 Alluvial deposit (4303) and paleochannel (13403) produced a preserved charred bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) grain and a rachis fragment. Fluvial deposits in palaeochannels (5203) and (7905), and redeposited natural deposit (5205) also demonstrate the presence of oats (*Avena sp.*). Wild and domesticated varieties of oats cannot be distinguished purely based on grains and, given the small quantities of oats present, these assemblages cannot be confidently determined as being domesticated oats (*Avena sativa*).

5.1.6 The majority of samples analysed produced organic remains comprising uncharred rootlets, earthworm and fly egg capsules. The presence of these remains strongly indicate bioturbation.

5.1.7 A single field maple (*Acer campestre*) charcoal fragment from alluvial deposit (4303) was recovered. The backfill of pit [14104] has also shown the presence of an oak (*Quercus sp.*) charcoal fragment with tyloses present, indicative of heartwood. The fill of palaeochannel (15505) has shown the presence of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) charcoal fragments, most of which were degraded.

Discussion

5.1.8 The recovery of very occasional single charred cereal grains within the alluvial deposits, and subsoils which contain abundant uncharred rootlets and worm egg cases represents re-worked deposits affected by bioturbation and probably plough churn. Therefore, any scientific dating would not date deposition of these deposits. Developing any interpretation from these should be avoided (see Pelling *et al.* 2015).

5.1.9 Bread wheat (*T. aestivum*) became a common crop during the Anglo-Saxon period (Mckerracher, 2018), while oats (*Avena sp.*) are common from the Roman period onwards (Lodwick, 2018). The presence of both cereal types as possible residual material within these assemblages indicates they could be of medieval age onwards.

5.1.10 Field maple (*A. campestre*) and hazel (*C. avellana*) are both native to Britain and commonly encountered in hedgerows and woodlands (Sterry, 2008).

5.2 Faunal Remains

Milena Grzybowska

Material and methods

5.2.1 Four animal bone groups recovered from a deliberate backfill deposit (14106) within an animal burial pit and fluvial deposit (13403) of a relict palaeochannel [13304] were recovered from the trial trench evaluation.

5.2.2 The collected assemblage of animal bones was analysed in accordance with *Animal Bones and Archaeology - Recovery to archive* (Baker and Worley 2019, English Heritage). All bones were identified to species. The state of preservation was scored using a five stage system (poor, bad, moderate, good, and excellent). Tooth eruption and wear for pig was assessed following O'Connor (1988). Epiphyseal fusion stages were recorded and ages assigned using Silver's (1969) timings for epiphyseal closure. Measurements of mature specimens were taken following the standards of Davis (1992). Data provided by the Animal Bone Metrical Archive Project (Centre for Human Ecology and Environment 1995) were used for comparison of measurements.

Results

5.2.3 Overall surface preservation of the bone was consistently excellent across the assemblage. A complete inventory of the assemblage is presented in Table 6 and Table 7.

Context	ABG no.	Taxon	Elements	Fusion	Measurements
13403	1	*Bos* sp.	R humerus R radius	Proximal: UD distal: F proximal: F distal: UD	HU HTC:44.6 HU BT:90.8 HU SD:38.4 RA Bp: (98.6) RA SD:45.1 RA BFp: (89.0)
13403	2	*Bos* sp.	4 x lumbar vertebrae	Endplates unfused	-
13403	Disarticulated	Large mammal	2 x vertebrae (zone 3)	-	-
14106	3	Pig	RL parietal, RL temporal, RL occipital, R maxilla, RL mandible, RL scapula, RL diaphysis of: humerus (incl. head and trochlea), radius (incl. proximal epiphysis), ulna (incl. proximal epiphysis)	All elements of the skull unfused All long bones unfused	- HU (diaph.L): 86.5 RA (diaph.L): 61.0 dP4: 17.5
14106	4 4	Pig	Skull including RL parietal, occipital, RL temporal, RL mandible, 	Elements of the skull fusing All long bones unfused	- HU (diaph. L): 101;

Context	ABG no.	Taxon	Elements	Fusion	Measurements
			RL scapula, diaphysis of RL humerus (including R trochlea, and head), L radius (incl. proximal epiphysis) and RL ulna		RA (diaph. L):75.0; UL (diaph. L): 109.0mm dP4: (B): 18.7
14106	3/4	Pig	22 x R ribs, 18 x L ribs, 15 x unsided rib fragments, 12 x cervical vertebrae incl. atlas, 21 thoracic vertebrae, 6 lumbar vertebrae, 31 x vert. body, 36 endplates, 1 x R MCIII and MCIV, 1 x phalanx, 2 x long bone, 34 skull fragments	All arches fused, thoracic and cervical body open, lumbar body fusing	-

Table 6. Inventory of animal bone.

Context	ABG no.	Teeth	Age (O'Connor 1988)
14106	3/4	L Mandible: dp 3-4, M1, C L Mandible: dp 2-4, M1 R Mandible: dp3-4 R Mandible: dp 2-4, M1, dI1-2 L Maxilla: dP2-4, M1-2,C L Maxilla: dP2-4, M1-2 R Maxilla: dP3-4 R Maxilla:Dp2-4, M1 Loose maxillary: RdI1, Loose mandibular: LdI1, LdI2, RdI, dC	Juvenile Juvenile Juvenile Juvenile

Table 7. Inventory of teeth and mandibular tooth wear.

5.2.4 Articulation of certain elements was identified during the post-excavation stage of works. The articulation, along with comparable size and preservation of the bones as well as the elemental composition of the assemblage indicated that these remains represent, in total, a minimum of three articulated individuals.

5.2.5 Animal Bone Group (ABG) 1 consists of the forelimb of a *Bos* sp. individual, whereas ABG 2 represented a lumbar section of the same species. Both ABGs, along with two ribs, possibly represent a single individual aged 1.5-3.5 years old (Silver 1969). Both long bones of a large bovid produced measurements exceeding the metric data available via ABMAP with an exception of a single post-medieval individual and may represent a large domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*) or small auroch (*Bos primigenius*) (Lasota and Kobryń 1989, Table 2). ABGs 3 and 4 include skulls of two juvenile pigs along with proximal portions of forelimbs, scapulae and fairly complete spines.

5.2.6 None of the elements showed butchery, gnawing, burning or weathering evidence, suggesting structured deposition and disposal of carcass. Likely whole-body deposition of the pigs may suggest disposal of disease ridden stock.

Conclusions

5.2.7 The animal bone assemblage included an articulated partial skeleton of a large bovid (cattle) and the proximal halves of two juvenile pigs. Considering the modern character of pit [14104] and the residual nature of the bovid remains recovered from fluvial deposit (13403), no further analysis is required for the latter remains and they are recommended for discard.

6 Conclusion

6.1 The trenches excavated in Fields 1 and 2 were devoid of archaeological features with the exception of two recent/modern pits in Trench 89 and Trench 141 respectively. Pit [8904], a large pit which had been backfilled with large stones and modern material comprised of plastic, and [14104], a smaller pit which contained the partial remains of two juvenile pigs.

6.2 The archaeological evaluation has confirmed the presence of relict paleochannels which extend across Fields 1 and 2 (Figure 3), in association with the lateral movement and flooding of the River Tyne during the Holocene. This has resulted in the deposition of alluvial deposits across both fields.

6.3 One possible route appears to respect the current north-west to south-east alignment of the River Tyne and was observed within six of the trenches: 52, 79, 115, 134, 155 and 160. These trenches were excavated to significant depths, and may have been sited entirely within a wider expanse of the channel, including towards the west, encompassing trenches 125, 135, 145, 146, 147 and 148. Furthermore, another potential route, aligned north to south, was visible within 3 of the trenches; 60; 64; 65, potentially continuing through trenches 54 and 58.

6.4 The alluvial deposits and buried soil layer contained no datable material or visible relationships to any other features, and as such no evidence was identified indicating that archaeological remains were present in either the current topsoil or the areas of buried soil below alluvial deposits. Consequently, although no dating evidence was recovered from the alluvial deposits, their form and location does however, testify to the sequential migration of the paleochannels as smaller distributaries of the River Tyne.

6.5 The absence of archaeological evidence revealed during the archaeological evaluation in Fields 1 and 2, coupled with the presence of alluvial deposits across the site indicates that the southern portion of the proposed development area was the subject of repeated flooding events. It is not unreasonable to assume that Fields 1 and 2 may, therefore, have been exploited for agricultural purposes, associated with pastoral farming regimes, and considered a largely undesirable location for long term settlement or occupation. It is worth noting however, that the previous phase of geophysical survey did reveal a significant concentration of linear and curving anomalies almost certainly associated with prehistoric or Roman occupation, on the plateau north of Field 1, at the northern portion of the PDA (Durkin 2018). This suggests that, despite the largely negative results of the evaluation fieldwork on the lower river terraces of the flood plain area, the higher terrace margins of the River Tyne, functioned as an attractive locale for settlement and farming activities for prehistoric and Roman period populations.

6.7 No other finds or features of archaeological significance were identified by the archaeological evaluation.

7 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

7.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

7.2 ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

8 Statement of Indemnity

8.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

9 Archive

9.1 A digital, paper and artefactual archive, which will consist of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data will be submitted in a format agreed in discussion with the Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council and the museum curator. The Digital archive will be supplied to ADS and photographs will be supplied in uncompressed baseline TIFF format.

9.2 The archive will adhere to the recommendations provided by CIfA's (2014d) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives,* the Society of Museum Archaeologists' (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. *Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.*

9.3 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive.

9.4 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features on CD or DVD ROM will be deposited with the report.

9.5 An OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/372117 has been initiated and completed for this work and all parts of the OASIS online form completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

9.6 Written confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements, including a date (confirmed or projected) for the transfer, will be included as part of the final report.

9.7 The Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council will be notified of the final deposition of the archive.

10 Acknowledgements

10.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank to thank Ryan Wood of Thompsons of Prudhoe for commissioning the project and Karen Derham, Assistant County Archaeologist at Northumberland County Council for her assistance, advice and guidance during the course of the project.

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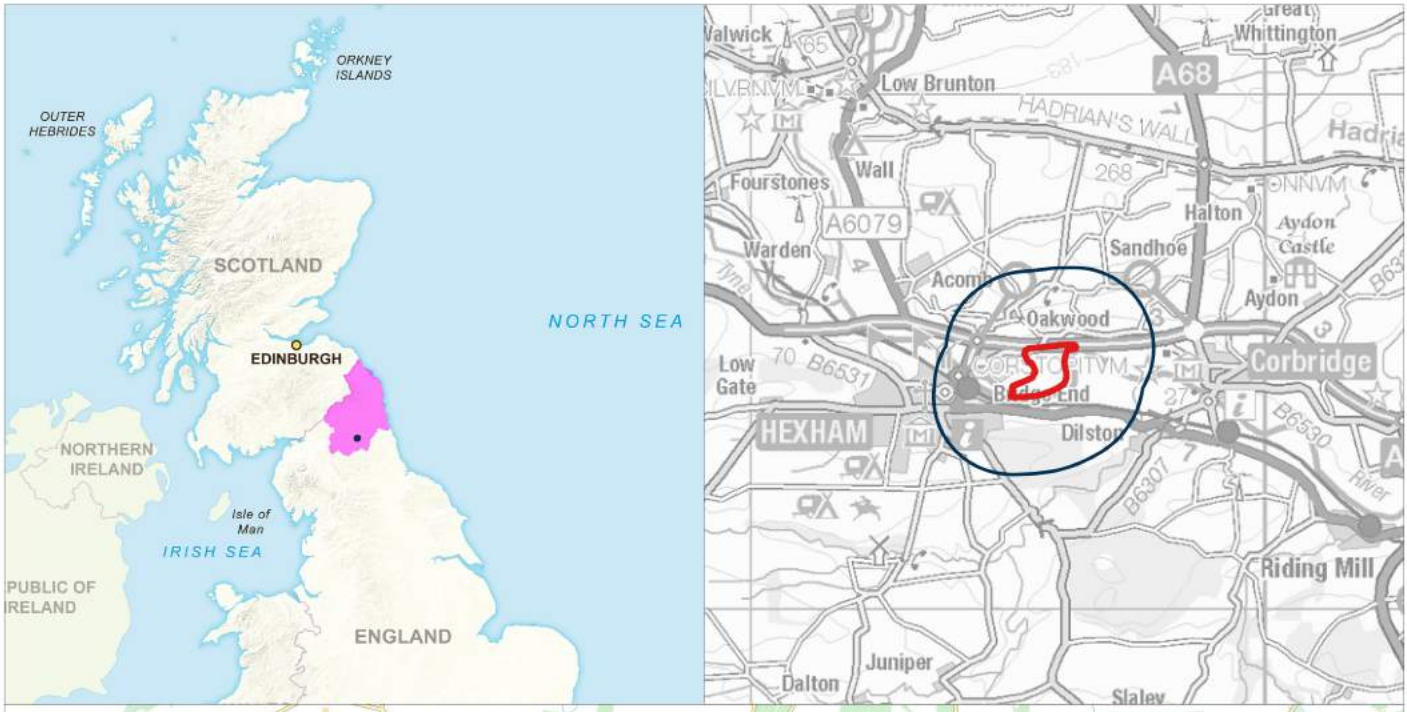
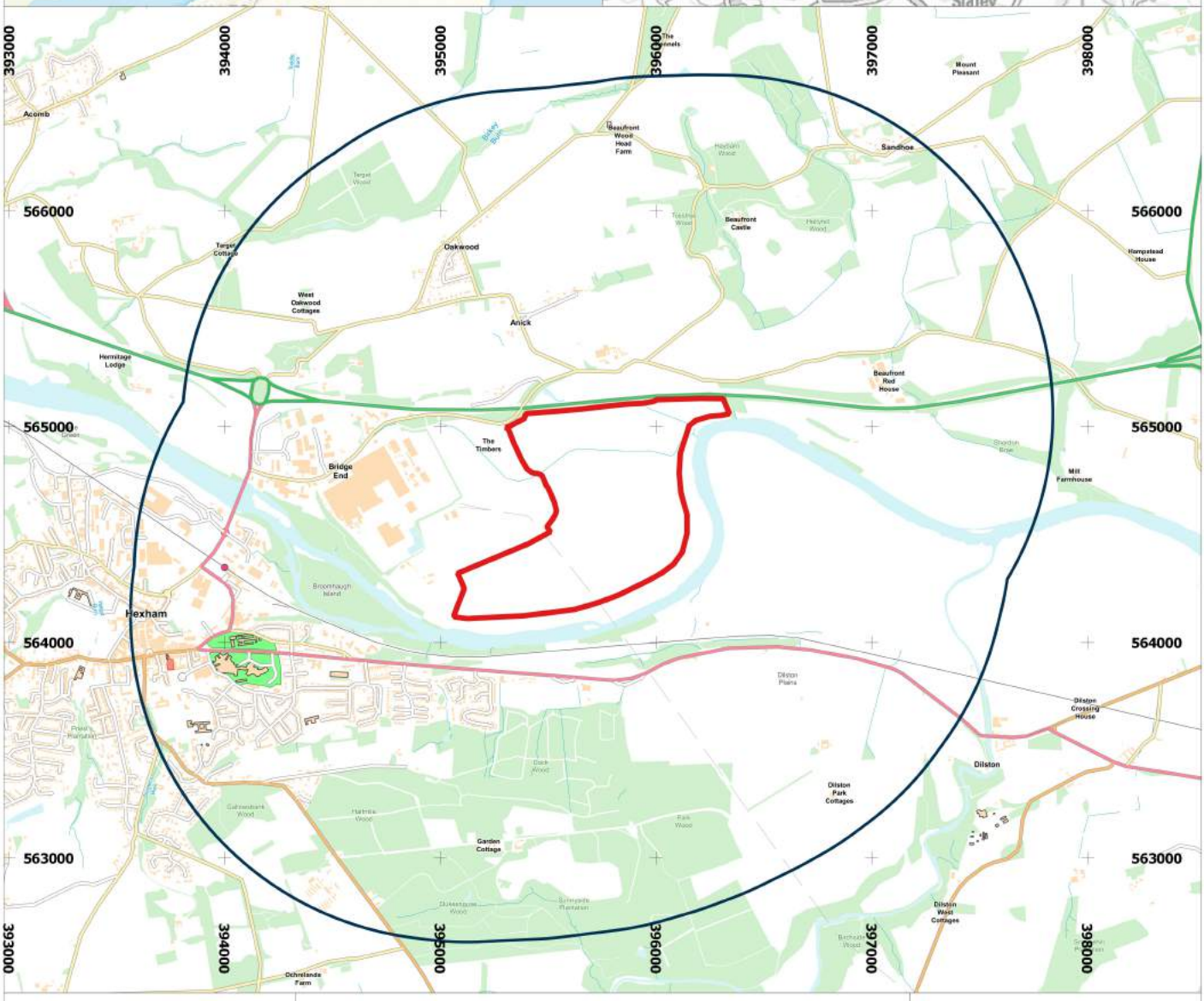
APPENDIX I: THE FIGURES





Site name:	Anick Grange Heugh, Hexham
Date:	February 2019
Drawn by:	AB
Scale:	Varies

Northumberland | 1.5km study area | Site boundary | N

Figure 1:
Site location

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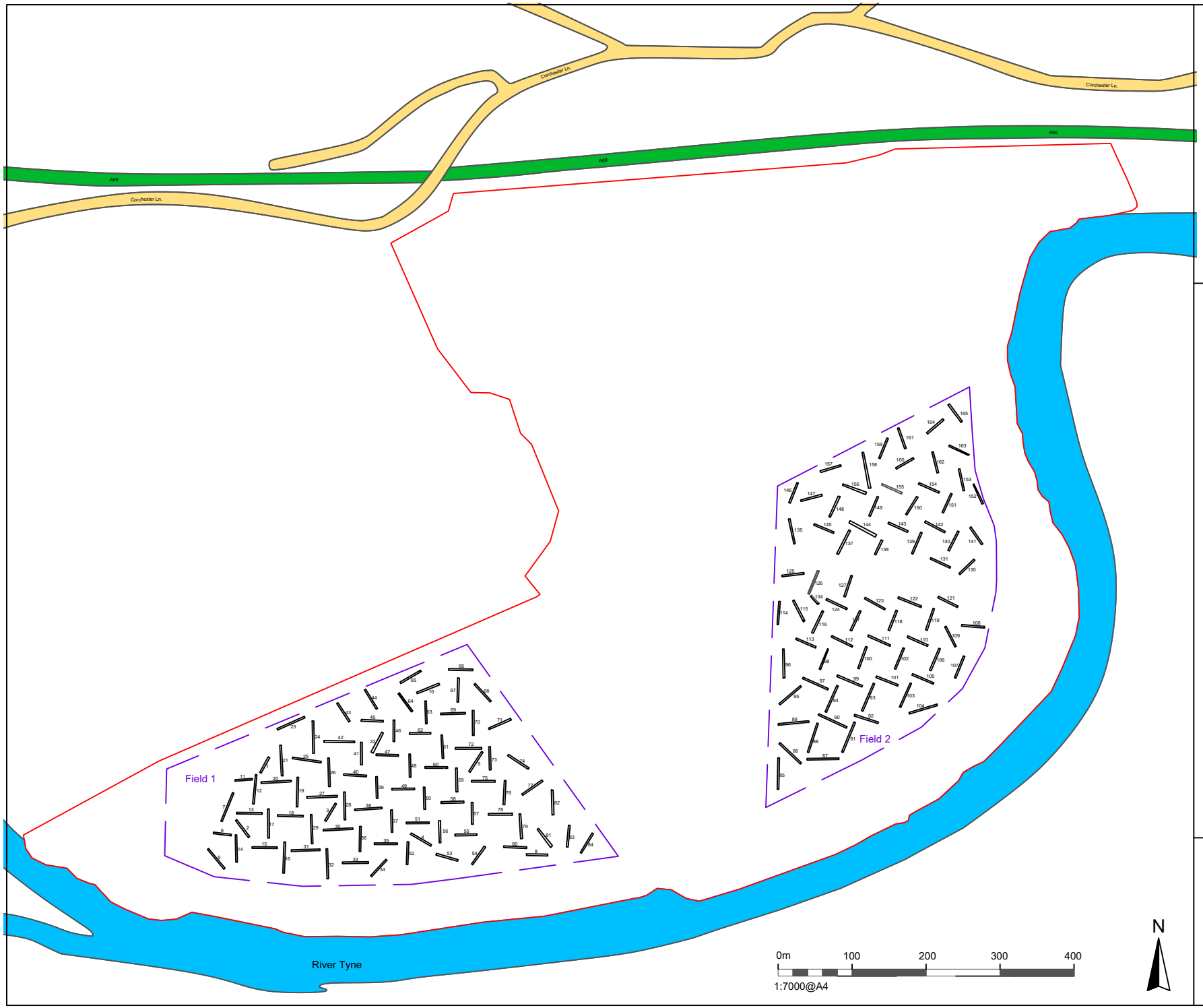

Figure 2a. Plan of trench locations

Date:24/10/2019

Drawn by:KB

Scale:As shown @A4

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Evaluation Field 1
- Trench L.O.E.

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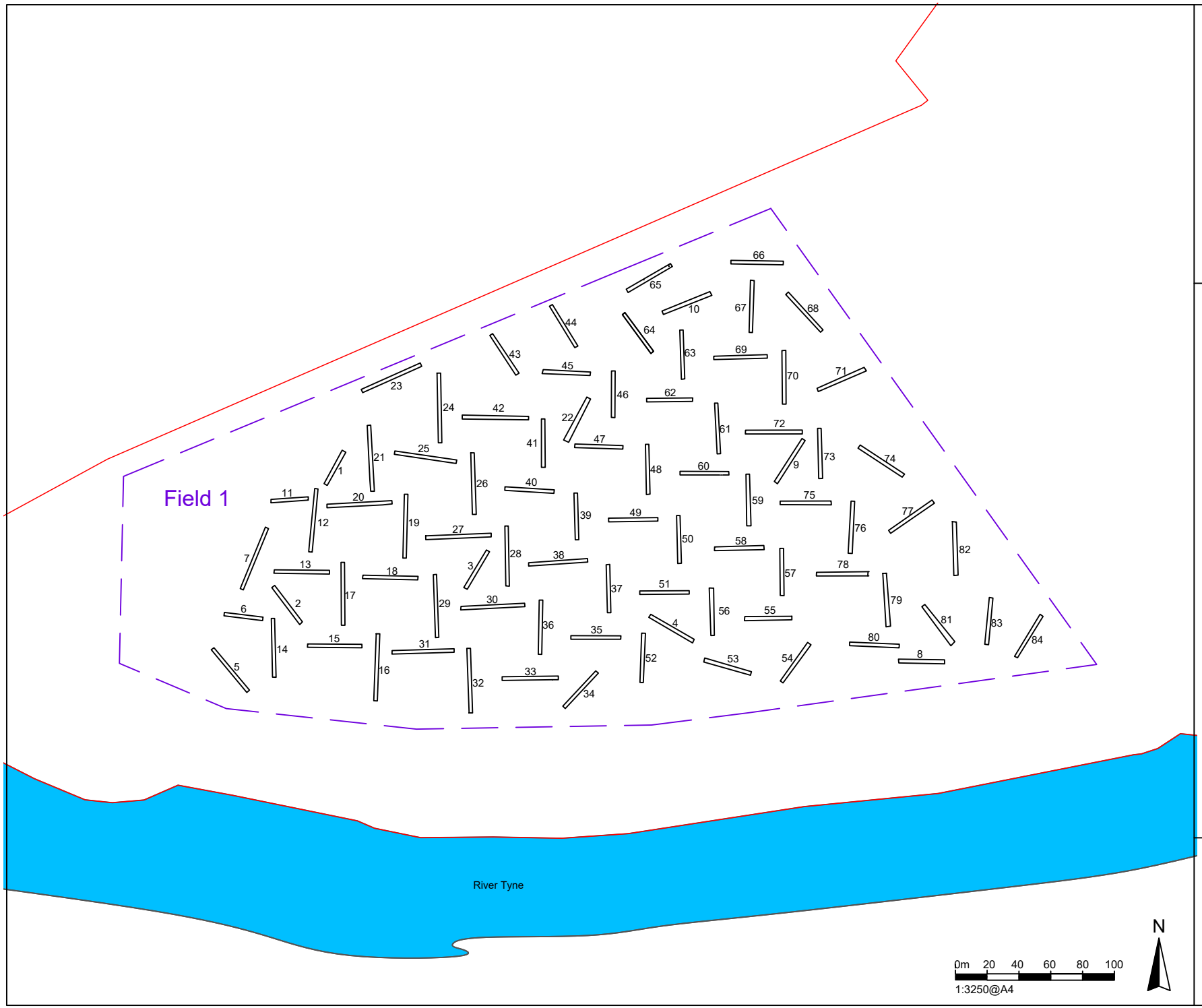

Figure 2b. Plan of trench locations
Date: 24/10/2019
Drawn by: KB
Scale: As shown @ A4

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Evaluation Field 1
- Trench L.O.E.

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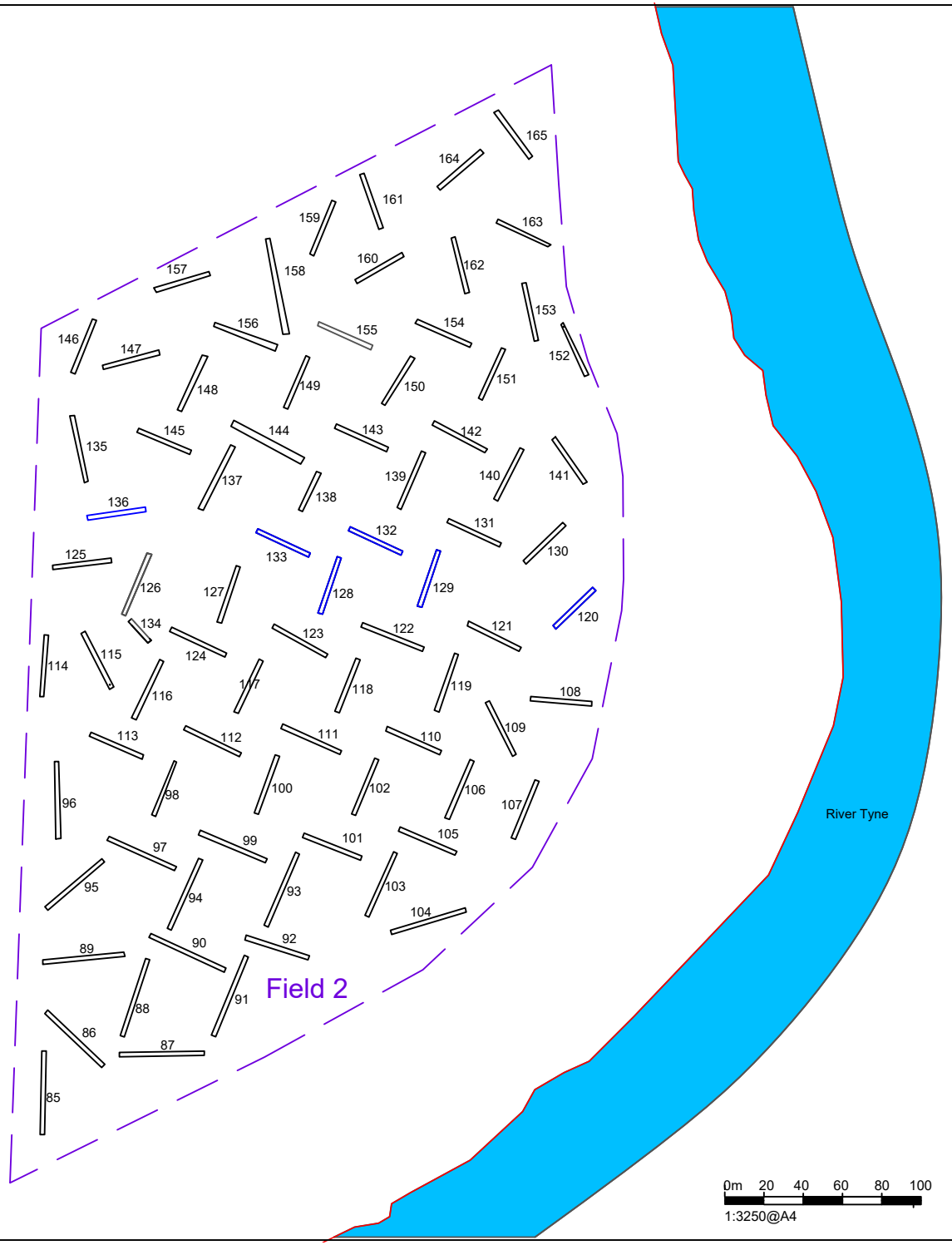

Figure 2c. Plan of trench locations
Date: 24/10/2019
Drawn by: KB
Scale: As shown @ A4

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Evaluation Field 2
- Trench L.O.E.
- Trenches not excavated due to thier proximity to an overhead electric cable

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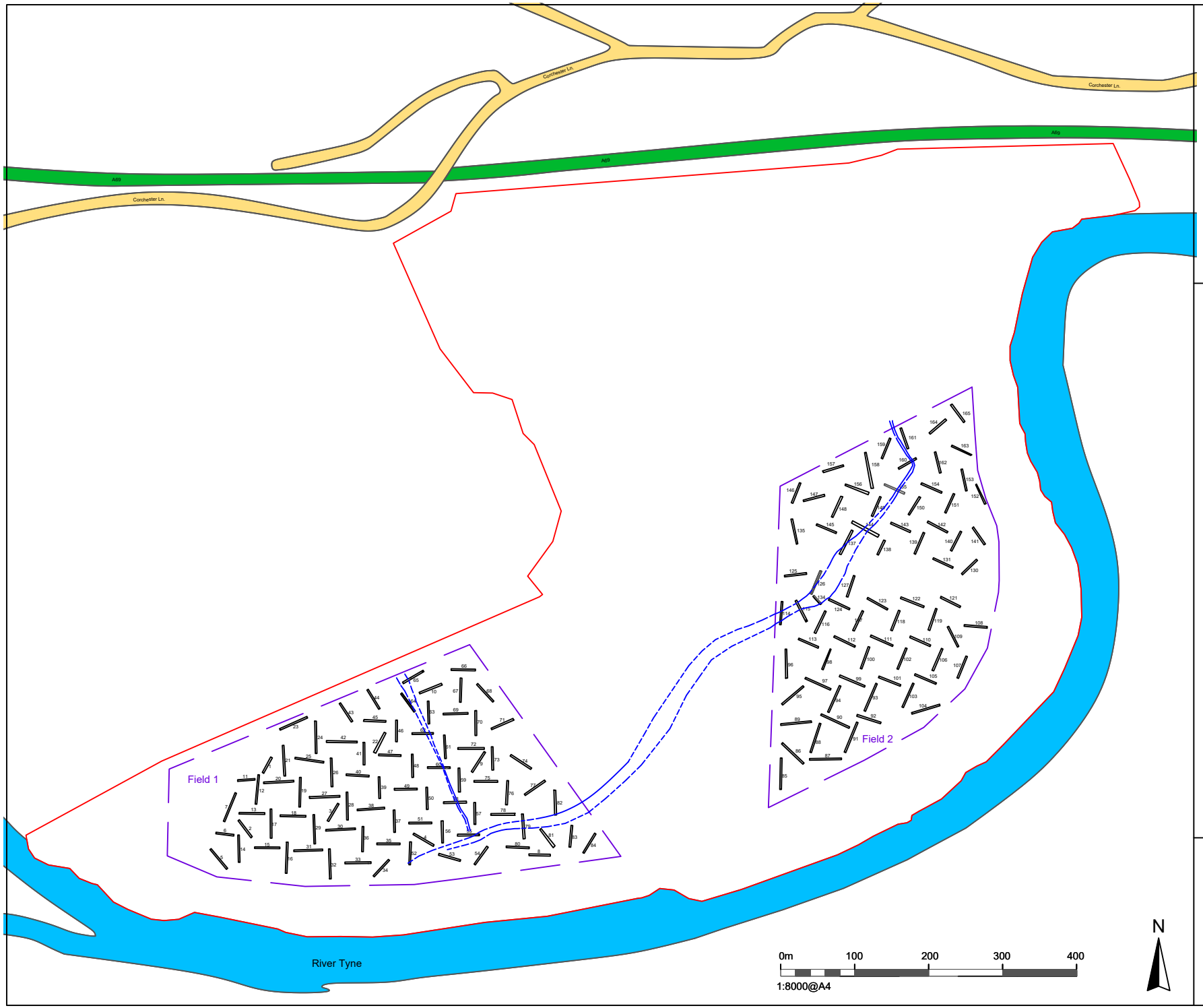

Figure 3. Plan showing possible route of relict palaeochannels

Date: 24/10/2019
Drawn by: KB
Scale: As shown @ A4

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Evaluation Fields
- Trench L.O.E.
- Route of Palaeochannel

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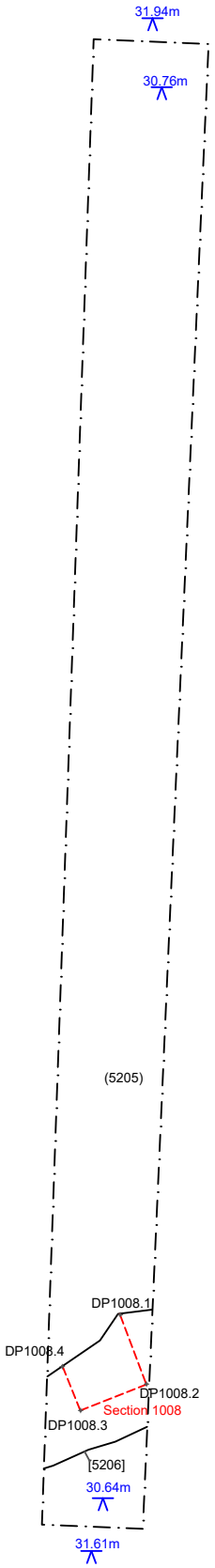
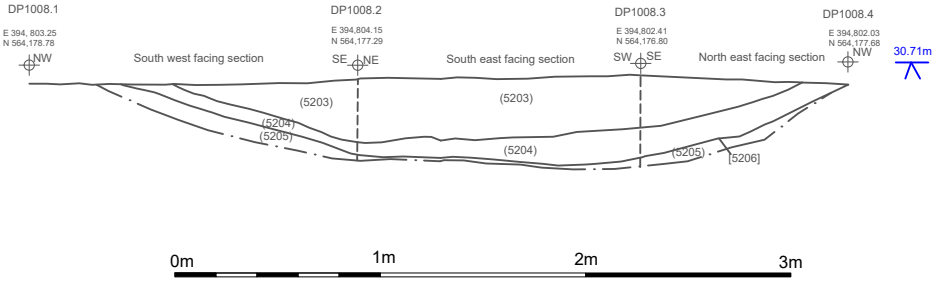
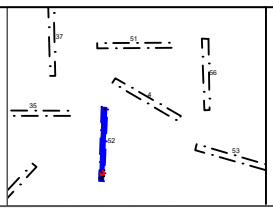


Figure 4. Plan of Trench 52 showing paleochannel [5206]

Figure 5.
Section 1008.
South west, South east and North east facing sections of paleochannel [5206] within Trench 52.



Figures 4 and 5. Plan and section of paleochannel within Trench 52.
Date: 24/10/2019
Drawn by: KB
Scale: As shown @ A4



Key:
- Section line
- Limit of excavation
- Height (m) aOD

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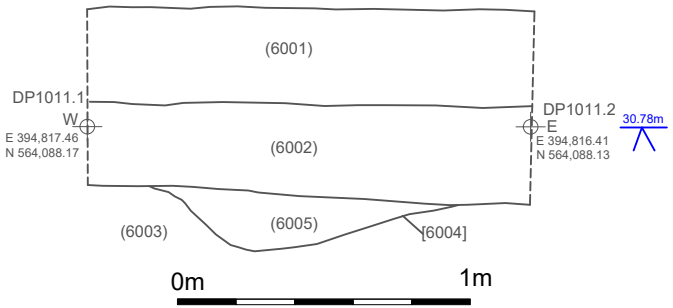
Figure 7.
Section 1012.
South facing section of paleochannel [6004] within Trench 60.



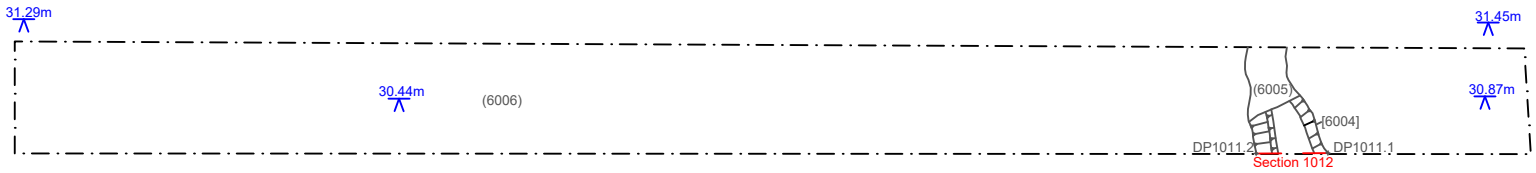


Figure 6. Plan of Trench 60 showing paleochannel [6004]

N

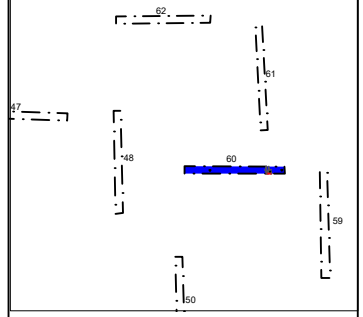
Figures 6 and 7. Plan and section of paleochannel within Trench 60.
Date: 24/10/2019
Drawn by: KB
Scale: As shown @ A4

Key:

Section line

Limit of excavation

Height (m) aOD



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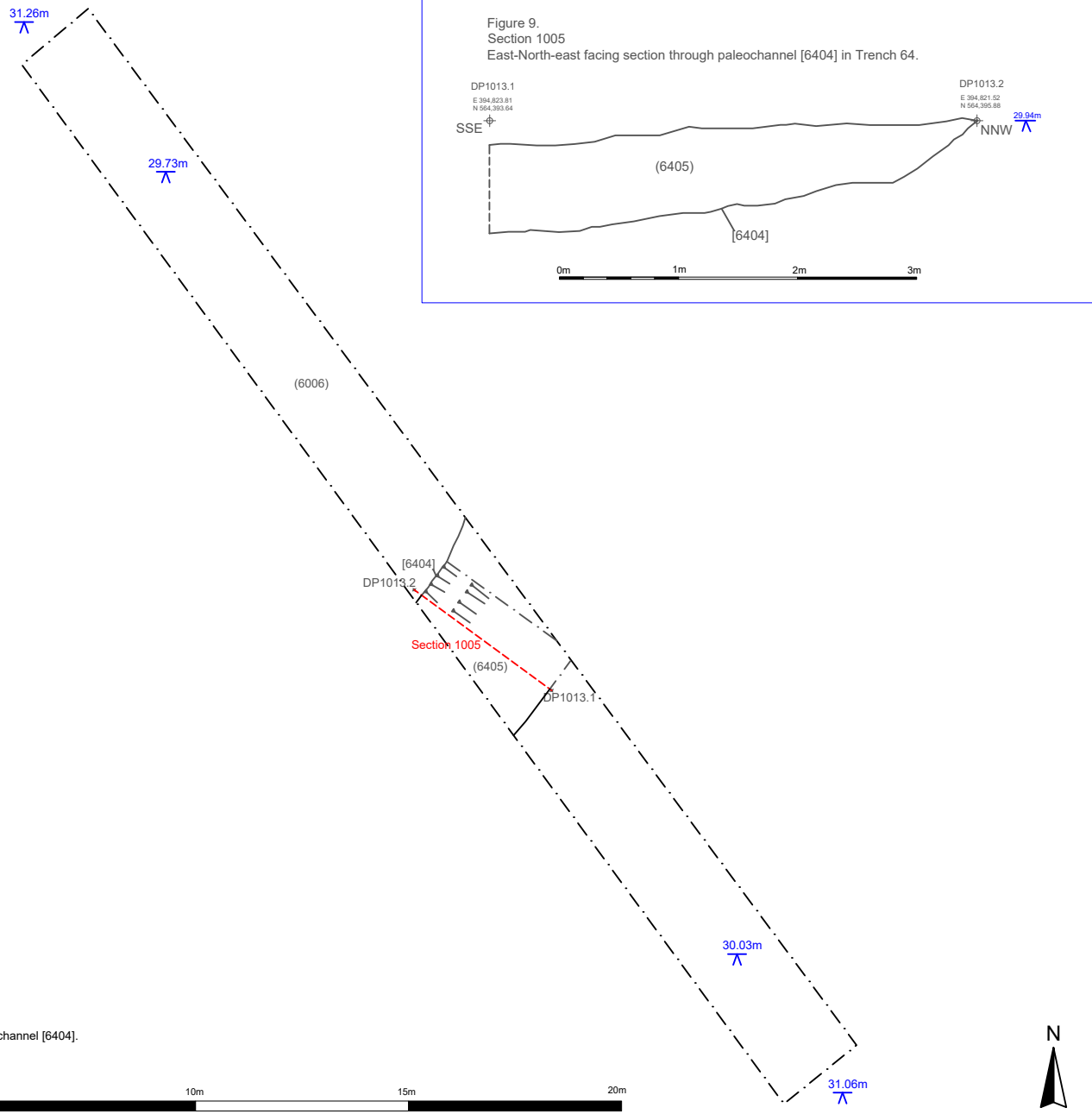

Figure 8. Plan of Trench 64 showing paleochannel [6404].

Figure 9.
Section 1005
East-North-east facing section through paleochannel [6404] in Trench 64.

Figures 8 and 9. Plan and section of paleochannel within Trench 64.
Date: 24/10/2019
Drawn by: KB
Scale: As shown @ A4

Key:

- Section line
- Limit of excavation
- Height (m) aOD

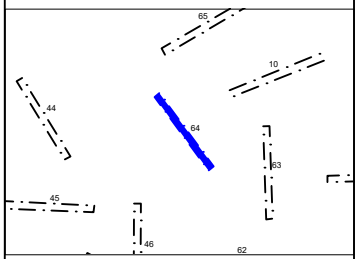

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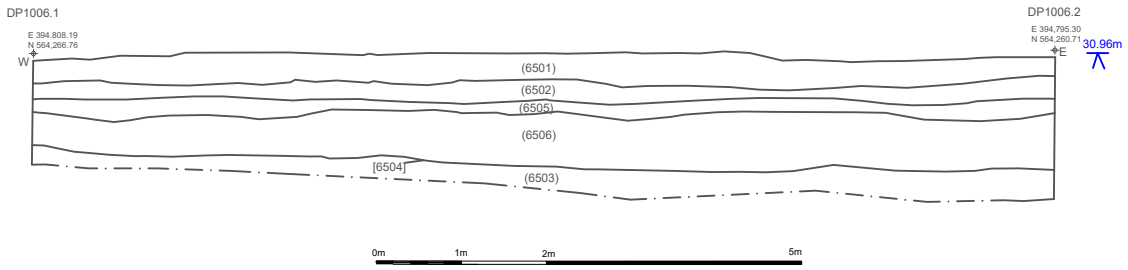
Figure 11.
Section 1006.
South facing section of Trench 65 showing paleochannel [6504]



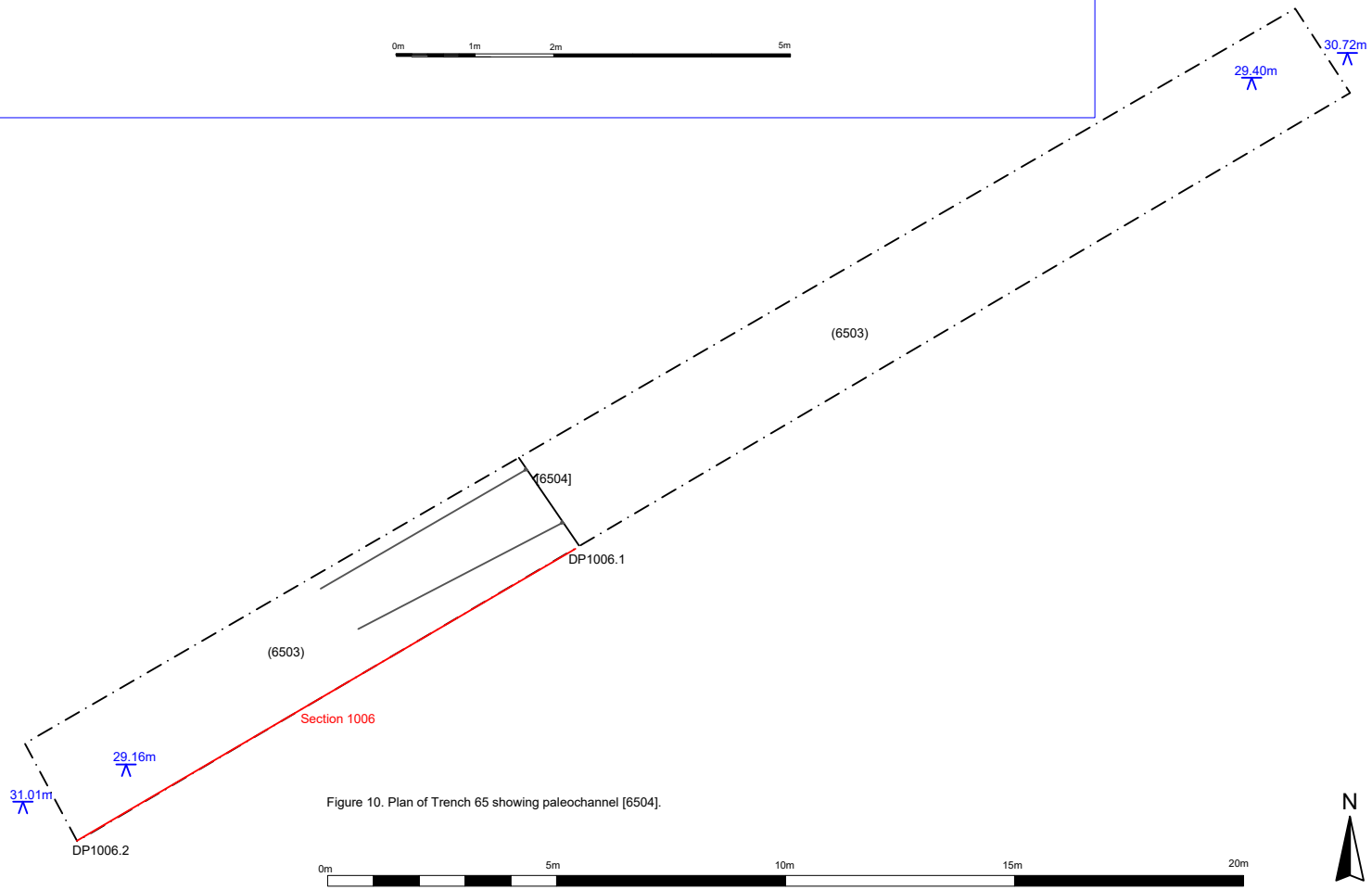


Figure 10. Plan of Trench 65 showing paleochannel [6504].

Figures 10 and 11. Plan and section of paleochannel [6504] within Trench 65.
Date: 24/10/2019
Drawn by: KB
Scale: As shown @ A4

Key:

- Section line
- Limit of excavation
- Height (m) aOD

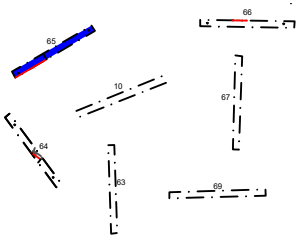


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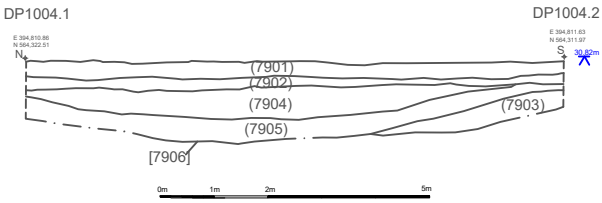
Figure 12. Plan of Trench 79 showing paleochannel [7906].

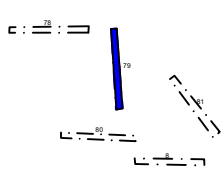
0m 5m 10m 15m 20m

N

Figure 13.
Section 1004.
West facing section of Trench 79 showing paleochannel [7906]



Figures 12 and 13. Plan and section of paleochannel [7906] within Trench 79.
Date: 24/10/2019
Drawn by: KB
Scale: As shown @ A4



Key:

Section line

Limit of excavation

Height (m) aOD

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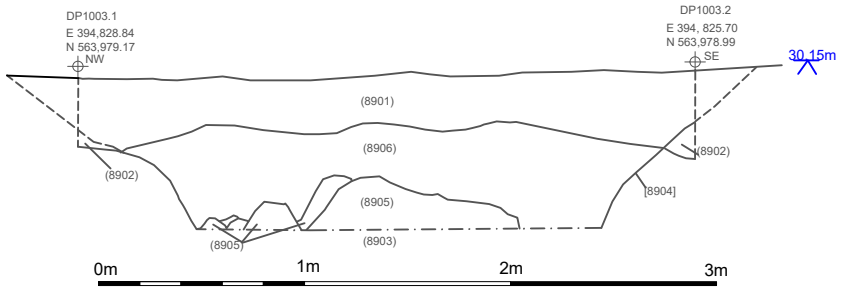
Figure 15. Section 1003.
North east facing section of Pit [8904]



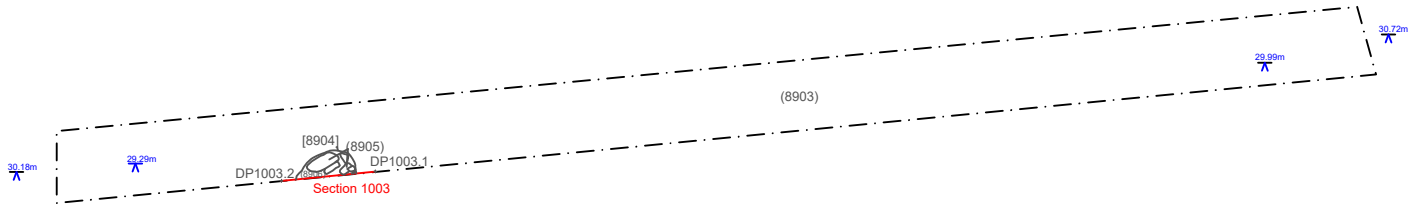


Figure 14. Plan of Trench 89 showing pit [8904].

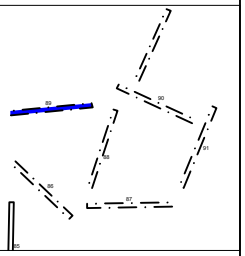
Figures 14 and 15. Plan and section of Pit [8904] within Trench 89.
Date: 24/10/2019
Drawn by: KB
Scale: As shown @ A4

Key:

Section line

Limit of excavation

Height (m) aOD



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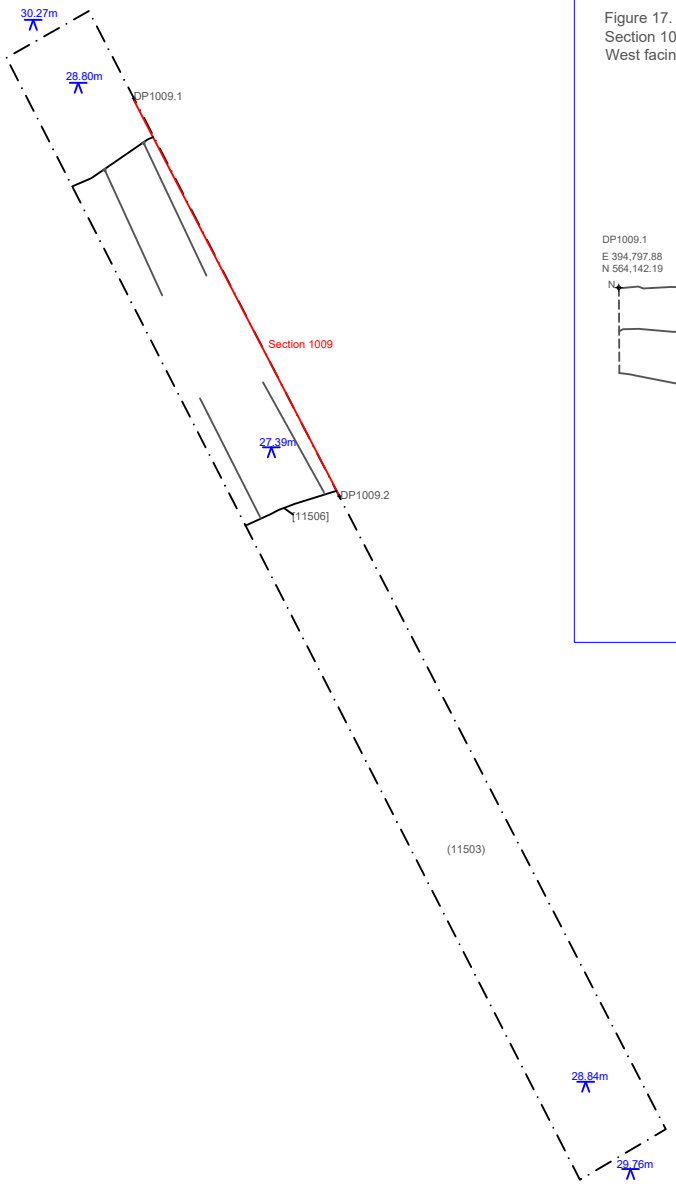


Figure 16. Plan of Trench 115 showing paleochannel [11506].

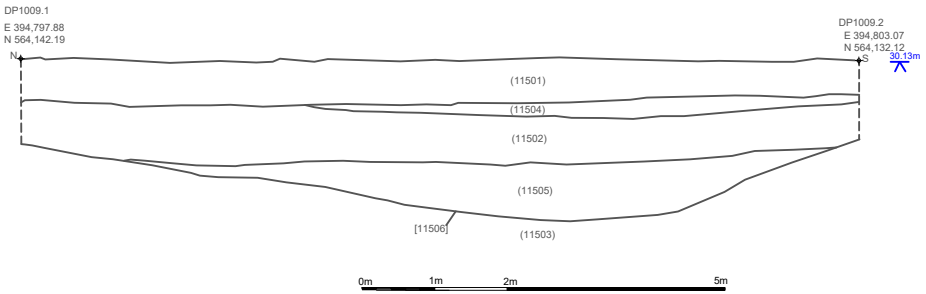


Figure 17.
Section 1009.
West facing section through paleochannel [11506] within Trench 115.

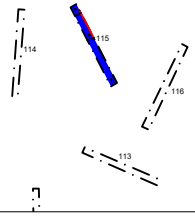
Figures 16 and 17. Plan and section of paleochannel [11506] within Trench 115.
Date: 24/10/2019
Drawn by: KB
Scale: As shown @ A4

Key:

Section line

Limit of excavation

Height (m) aOD



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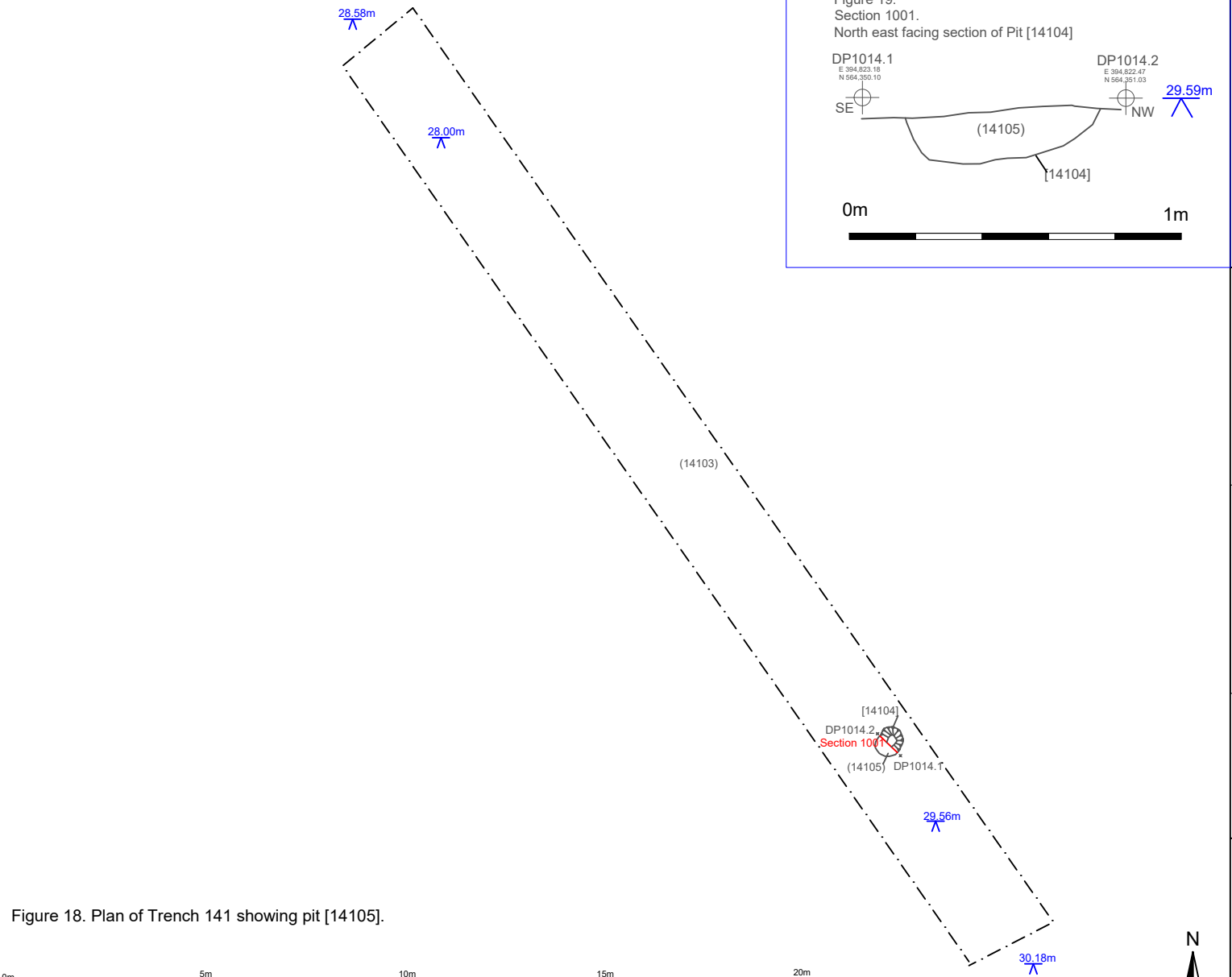

Figure 18. Plan of Trench 141 showing pit [14105].

Figure 19.
Section 1001.
North east facing section of Pit [14104]

Figures 18 and 19. Plan and section of Pit [14105] within Trench 141.
Date: 24/10/2019
Drawn by: KB
Scale: As shown @ A4

Key:

- Section line
- Limit of excavation
- Height (m) aOD

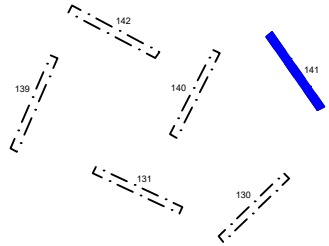

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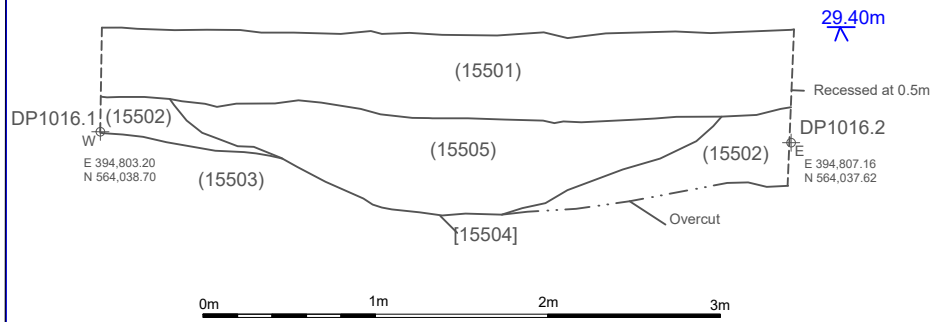
Figure 21.
Section 1015.
South facing section through paleochannel [15504].



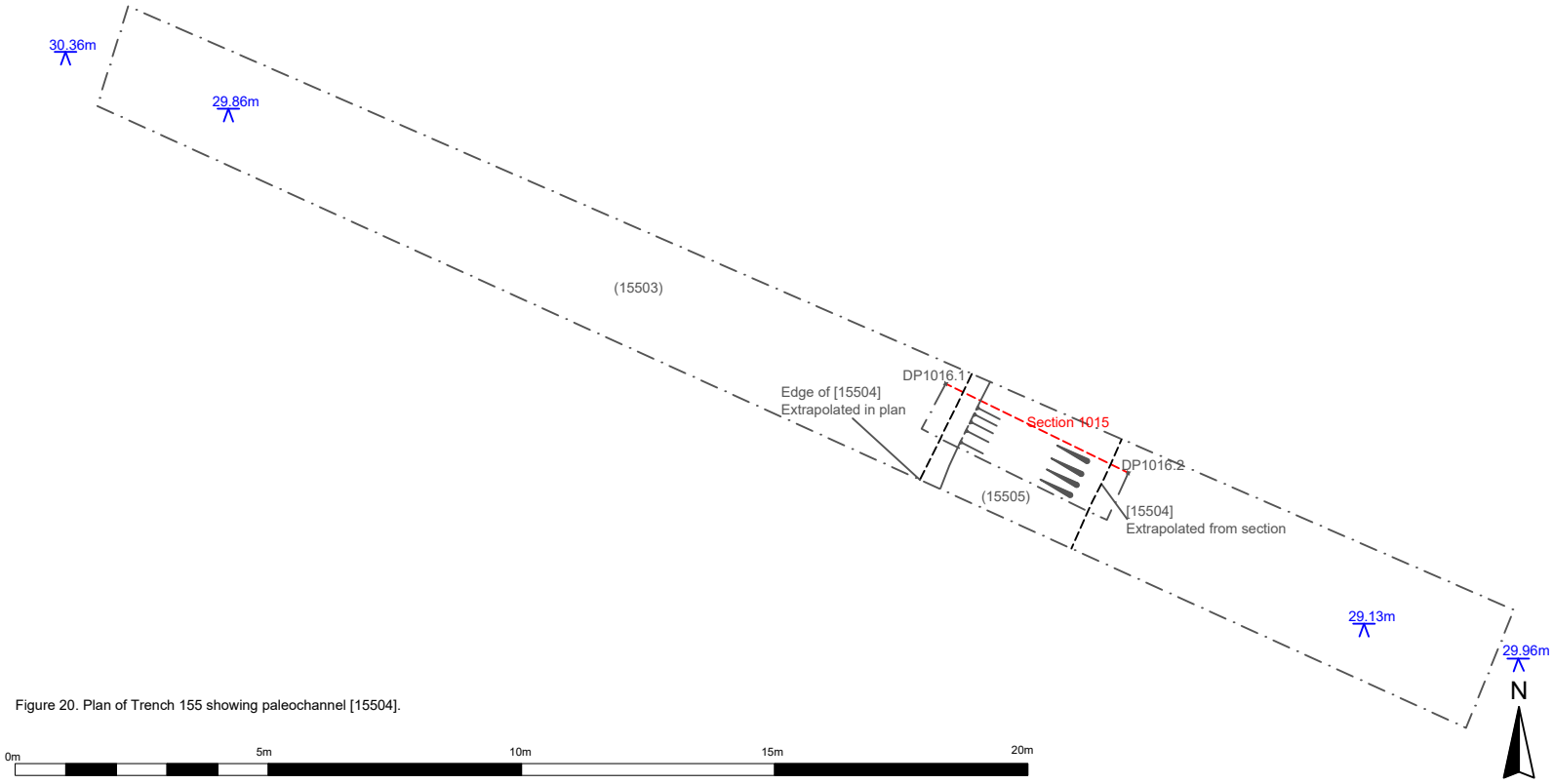


Figure 20. Plan of Trench 155 showing paleochannel [15504].

Figures 20 and 21. Plan and section of paleochannel [15504] within Trench 155.
Date: 24/10/2019
Drawn by: KB
Scale: As shown @ A4

Key:

- Section line
- Limit of excavation
- Height (m) aOD

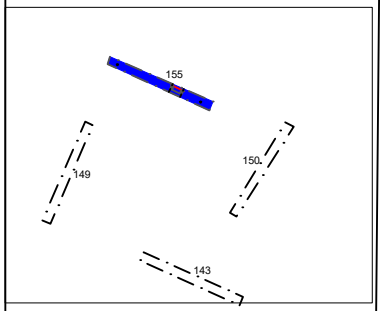


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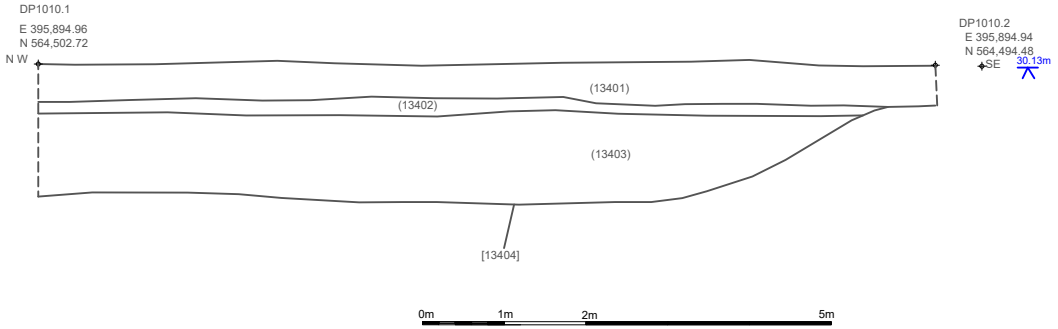
Figure 23.
Section 1010.
South west facing section through paleochannel [11504] within Trench 134.



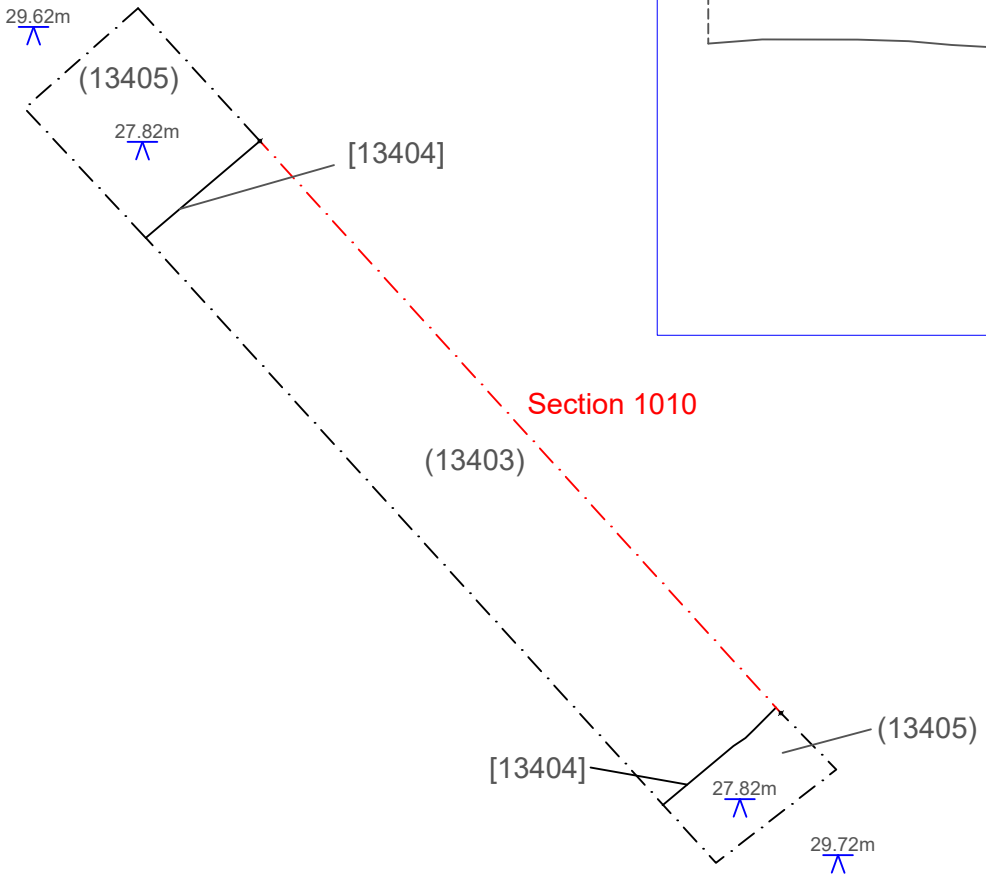
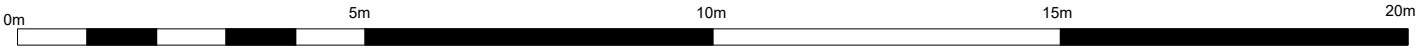


Figure 22. Plan of Trench 134 showing paleochannel [13404].



Figures 22 and 23. Plan and section of paleochannel [13404] within Trench 134.
Date: 24/10/2019
Drawn by: KB
Scale: As shown @ A4

Key:

Section line

Limit of excavation

Height (m) aOD

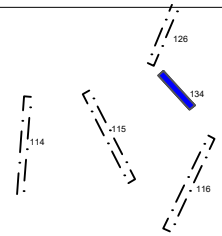


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Figure 24. South facing representative section of Trench 6 showing possible buried topsoil (604) (scale = 1x1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 25. South facing representative section, showing a sondage within Trench 8 (scale = 1x1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 26. View East of Trench 8 (scale = 2x2m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 27. South east representative section of Trench 17, showing possible buried topsoil (1705) (scale = 1x1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 28. View East of Trench 20 (scale = 2x1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 29. View South of Trench 24 (scale = 2x1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 30. South west representative section of Trench 28, showing possible buried topsoil (2803) (scale = 1x1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 31. South-east facing representative section of Trench 31 showing possible buried topsoil (3104) (scale = 1x1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 32. North facing representative section of Trench 38 showing possible buried topsoil (3803) (scale = 1x1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 33. West facing representative section of Trench 39 showing possible buried topsoil (3906) (scale = 1x1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 34. South-south-east facing representative section of Trench 45 showing possible buried topsoil (4503) (scale = 1x1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 35. West-south-west facing section of paleochannel [5206] showing alluvial layers (5203; 5204) (scale = 1x1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 36. View South-south-west of Trench 54 (scale = 1x1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 37. South-south-west facing section of paleochannel [6404] showing alluvial layers (6405) (scale = 1x1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 38. South-south-west facing section of paleochannel [6504] showing alluvial layers (6505; 6506) (scale = 2x2m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 39. South facing representative section of Trench 66, showing evidence of possible burning (6602) (scale = 2x2m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 40. West facing representative section of Trench 79 showing paleochannel [7906] showing alluvial layers (790; 7905) (scale = 2x2m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 41. North-north-east facing section of Pit [8904] (scale = 1x1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 42. East-south-east facing representative section of Trench 115 showing paleochannel [11506] showing alluvial layers (11504; 11505) (scale = 1x1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 43. View South-south-west of Trench 140 (scale = 1x1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 44. East-south-east facing section of Pit [14104] (scale = 1x0.5m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 45. South-south-east facing representative section of Trench 155 showing paleochannel [15504] (scale = 1x1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 46. South west facing section through paleochannel (13404) within Trench 134 (scale = 2x2m in 0.5m graduations).

APPENDIX II: CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
1	**1**	101	Topsoil	Fine textured dark blackish brown loam silt with moderate inclusions of small to medium rounded to sub-angular stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.42m	0 m	31.84m
		102	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.13m	0.42 m	31.42m
		103	Alluvium	Medium textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. Clear boundaries due to slight change in colour from sub soil (102). *Represents alluvial layer.*	(d)0.23m	0.55 m	31.29m
		104	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.78 m	30.87-31.06m
	2	201	Topsoil	Fine textured dark blackish brown loam silt with moderate inclusions of small to medium rounded to sub-angular stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.46m	0 m	31.85m
		202	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.28m	0.46 m	31.39m
		203	Alluvium	Medium textured mid-dark grey brown clay with no inclusions. Boundaries between context are not easy to see but easy to feel with trowel. Very compact. *Represents alluvial layer from paleochannel*	(d) 0.06m	0.74 m	31.11m
		204	Alluvium	Fine textured mid- light brown yellow sandy with no inclusions. High level of clarity between deposits due to bright colour. Not very compacted. *Represents alluvial deposit/ natural interface*	(d) 0.11m	0.80 m	31.05m
		205	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*		0.91 m	30.94 - 31.02m
	3	301	Topsoil	Fine textured dark blackish brown loam silt with moderate inclusions of small to medium rounded to sub-angular stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.38m	0 m	31.51m
		302	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.40m	0.38 m	31.13m
		303	Alluvium	Medium textured id greyish brown clay with no inclusions. Situated in top of natural. Boundaries of deposit are clear due to difference in texture. Deposit is compacted. *Represents alluvial deposit/ historic topsoil.*	(d) 0.43m	0.78 m	30.73m
		304	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.64 m	29.90 – 30.66m
		305	Alluvium	Medium- fine textured mid brown yellow sandy with no inclusions above natural. Boundaries of deposit are clear due to significant colour change.	(d) 0 .40m	1.21 m	30.30m
	4	401	Topsoil	Fine textured dark blackish brown loam silt with moderate inclusions of small to medium rounded to sub-angular stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.38m	0 m	31.72
		402	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.30m	0.38 m	31.34m
		403	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.68 m	31.04-30.09m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
	5	501	Topsoil	Fine textured dark blackish brown loam silt with moderate inclusions of small to medium rounded to sub-angular stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.41 m	0 m	32.07m
		502	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.67m	0.41 m	31.66m
		503	Alluvium	Medium fine textured dark greyish brown sand with a few rounded stones scattered throughout in no particular order. Layer is directly above natural plus runs horizontally along trench and is difficult to distinguish in section. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.23 m	1.08 m	30.99m
		504	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.31 m	30.76-30.85m
	6	601	Topsoil	Fine textured dark blackish brown loam silt with moderate inclusions of small to medium rounded to sub-angular stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.48m	0 m	31.98m
		602	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.35 m	0.48 m	31.50m
		602	Alluvium	Fine textured yellowish-brown with slight lamination of mid brown sand. Clear distinction to other deposit. *Represents alluvial deposit.*	(d)0.26 m	0.83 m	31.15m
		604	Alluvium	Medium textured mid brown clay with few rounded pebbles. *Represents alluvial deposit/ possible buried topsoil.*	(d)0.30 m	1.09 m	30.89m
		605	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.39 m	30.59-30.47m
	7	701	Topsoil	Fine textured dark blackish brown loam silt with moderate inclusions of small to medium rounded to sub-angular stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.38m	0 m	31.99m
		702	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.51 m	0.38 m	31.61m
		703	Alluvium	Fine textured yellowish-brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents alluvial deposit/ possible buried topsoil.*	(d) 0.20 m	0.89 m	31.10m
		704	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.09 m	30.90-30.62m
	8	801	Topsoil	Fine textured dark blackish brown loam silt with moderate inclusions of small to medium rounded to sub-angular stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.31 m	0 m	31.57m
		802	Subsoil	Fine textured mid light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents subsoil*	(d) 0.41 m	0.31 m	31.26m
		803	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.72 m	30.85-30.56m
	9	901	Topsoil	Fine textured dark blackish brown silt with moderate inclusions of small to medium rounded to sub-angular stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.43 m	0 m	31.53m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
		902	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.25 m	0.43 m	31.10m
		903	Alluvium	Medium textured mid grey brown sandy with no inclusions. Boundaries are obvious due to colour change, is darker than the surrounding deposit. Compact. *Represents alluvial deposit from paleochannel*	(d) 0.24 m	0.68 m	30.85m
		904	Alluvium	Fine textured light yellow brown sandy loam with tiny rocks plus occasional pebbles. Boundaries are obvious due to colours. Very loose. *Represents alluvial deposit from paleochannel*	(d) 0.17 m	0.92 m	30.61m
		905	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.09 m	30.44-31.02m
	10	1001	Topsoil	Fine textured dark blackish brown silt with moderate inclusions of small to medium rounded to sub-angular stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.34 m	0 m	31.02m
		1002	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.31 m	0.34 m	30.68m
		1003	Alluvium	Medium fine mid yellow brown sandy. Average level of clarity between boundaries as deposit is a similar colour to (1002). Moderately compacted. *Represents alluvial deposit from paleochannel*	(d) 0.16 m	0.65 m	30.37m
		1004	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.81 m	30.21-30.27m
	11	1101	Topsoil	Fine textured dark blackish brown silt with moderate inclusions of small to medium rounded to sub-angular stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.38 m	0 m	31.92m
		1102	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.44 m	0.38 m	31.54m
		1103	Alluvium	Medium fine mid yellowish brown loamy sand with no inclusions. Difficult to distinguish in rep section but slightly darker than layers above and below. Irregular depth throughout trench sections. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.30 m	0.82 m	31.10m
		1104	Alluvium	Medium fine mid yellowish brown sand with a few rounded stones near base of deposit. Hard to distinguish layer in section but is slightly lighter in colour and has inclusions. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.26 m	1.12 m	30.80m
		1105	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.38 m	30.54-30.40m
	12	1201	Topsoil	Fine textured dark blackish brown loam silt with moderate inclusions of small to medium rounded to sub-angular stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.48 m	0 m	31.87m
		1202	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.29 m	0.48 m	31.39m
		1203	Alluvium	Fine textured light yellow sand with light brown sand and lamination of yellow sand. The boundaries are not clear. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.30 m	0.77 m	31.10m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
		1204	Alluvium	Fine textured mid brown sand with some laminations of natural and few pebbles. *Represents alluvial deposit/ possible buried topsoil.*	(d) 0.34 m	1.07 m	30.80m
		1205	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.41 m	30.46-30.56m
	13	1301	Topsoil	Fine textured dark blackish brown loam silt with moderate inclusions of small to medium rounded to sub-angular stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.42 m	0 m	31.86m
		1302	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.73 m	0.42 m	31.44m
		1303	Alluvium	Fine textured mid yellowish-brown sand with yellow sand laminations and pebbles. Hard to distinguish boundary from (1302) but more fine. *Represents alluvial deposit/ possible buried topsoil.*	(d) 0.26 m	1.15 m	30.71m
		1304	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.41 m	30.45-30.30m
	14	1401	Topsoil	Fine textured dark blackish brown loam silt with moderate inclusions of small to medium rounded to sub-angular stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.42 m	0 m	31.93m
		1402	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.40 m	0.42 m	31.51m
		1403	Alluvium	Fine textured mid brown sand with no inclusions. The boundaries are hard to define with (1402) however much more fine and sandy. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.32 m	0.82 m	31.11m
		1404	Alluvium	Fine textured mid brown sandy with pebbles. Hard to distinguish from (1403) but slightly darker and much more compact. *Represents a thin layer of alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.34 m	1.14 m	30.79m
		1405	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.48 m	30.45-30.59m
	15	1501	Topsoil	Fine textured dark blackish brown loam silt with moderate inclusions of small to medium rounded to sub-angular stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.44 m	0 m	31.76m
		1502	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.55 m	0.44 m	31.32m
		1503	Alluvium	Medium textured mid light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. Is located under subsoil running horizontally along trench. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.30 m	0.99 m	30.77m
		1504	Alluvium	Medium textured dark greyish brown sandy loam. The deposit is above natural. Boundaries are clear due to difference in colour and texture. Runs horizontally throughout trench. *Represents alluvial deposit/ possible buried topsoil.*	(d) 0.30 m	1.29 m	30.47m
		1505	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.59	30.17-30.22m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
	16	1601	Topsoil	Fine textured dark blackish brown loam silt with moderate inclusions of small to medium rounded to sub-angular stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.45 m	0 m	31.92m
		1602	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.54 m	0.45 m	31.47m
		1603	Alluvium	Fine textured mid light brown yellow clay sand. Is noticeably different but between (1602) and this deposit the change is gradual little clarity between boundaries. High energy deposit. *Represents alluvial deposit.*	(d) 0.16 m	0.99 m	30.93m
		1604	Alluvium	Medium textured mid to dark brown silty clay with no inclusions. Very obvious where boundaries are. Dense-mainly clay begins to blend into natural at bottom. Low energy event. *Represents alluvial deposit / possible buried topsoil.*	(d) 0.52 m	1.15 m	30.77m
		1605	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.67 m	30.25m
	17	1701	Topsoil	Fine textured dark brown loam with no inclusions. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.40 m	0 m	31.67m
		1702	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown yellowish sandy loam with no inclusions. *Represents the subsoil across field*	(d) 0.25 m	0.40 m	31.27m
		1703	Alluvium	Medium coarse textured light yellowish brown silty sand with no inclusions. The deposit is located under subsoil with irregular slight interfaced base in some areas but has clear distinction between (1704) and other deposit. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.26 m	0.65 m	31.02m
		1704	Alluvium	Medium textured dark greyish brown loamy sand with no inclusions. It is directly located above natural with clear distinction between other layers. *Represents alluvial deposit/ possible buried topsoil.*	(d) 0.35 m	0.91 m	30.76m
		1705	Natural	Fine textured light brown sandy gravel with rounded stones. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.26 m	30.41-30.28m
	18	1801	Topsoil	Fine textured dark brown loam with no inclusions. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.40 m	0 m	31.70m
		1802	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown yellowish sandwith no inclusions. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.36 m	0.40 m	31.30m
		1803	Alluvium	Medium textured dark greyish brown sand with small amount of rounded stones. Clear distinctive layer with relatively horizontal base and surface. *Represents alluvial deposit/ possible buried topsoil.*	(d) 0.71 m	0.76 m	30.94m
		1804	Natural	Fine textured mid light yellowish brown sand/ sandy gravel *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.47 m	30.23-29.86m
	19	1901	Topsoil	Fine textured dark brown loam with no inclusions. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.38 m	0 m	31.56m
		1902	Subsoil	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand no inclusions. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.52 m	0.38 m	31.18m
		1903	Alluvium	Coarse medium light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. Is not visible in some parts of the trench. Easily distinguishable boundaries due to lighter colour. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.06 m	0.90 m	30.66m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
		1904	Alluvium	Medium textured mid dark yellowish brown loamy sand with no inclusions. Moderately compact with clear horizontal boundaries due to colour and texture. *Represents alluvial deposit / perhaps interface layer between (1903) and (1905)*	(d) 0.07 m	0.97 m	30.60m
		1905	Alluvium	Medium fine textured dark greyish brown sandy with no inclusions heavily compacted. Very thick in northern end of trench where no natural can be found. *Represents alluvial deposit/ possible buried topsoil.*	(d) 0.42 m	1.03 m	30.53m
		1906	Natural	Fine textured mid light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.45 m	30.11m
	20	2001	Topsoil	Fine textured dark blackish brown loam silt with moderate inclusions of small to medium rounded to sub-angular stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.38 m	0 m	31.68m
		2002	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.23 m	0.38 m	31.30m
		2003	Alluvium	Fine textured mid light yellowy brown clay sand with no inclusions. Clarity of boundaries (2002) (2003) (2004) are not obvious. High energy deposit. *Represents alluvial deposit from paleochannel*	(d) 0.12 m	0.61 m	31.07m
		2004	Alluvium	Medium/ fine textured mid to dark grey brown sandy clay. Boundaries between deposit are not obvious due to likely interfacing of soil	(d) 0.30 m	0.73 m	30.95m
		2005	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.03 m	30.65-30.28m
	21	2101	Topsoil	Fine textured dark blackish brown silt with moderate inclusions of small to medium rounded to sub-angular stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.34 m	0 m	31.65m
		2102	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.36 m	0.34 m	31.31m
		2103	Alluvium	Medium fine textured mid to dark grey brown sandy clay. Little clarity between layer is not that obvious where one ends and next begins. Low energy deposit. *Represents alluvium from paleochannel*	(d) 0.59 m	0.70 m	30.95m
		2104	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.29 m	30.36-30.16m
	22	2201	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandy loam with no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.42m	0 m	31.22m
		2202	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d)0.40 m	0.42 m	30.80m
		2203	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.82 m	30.40-30.34m
	23	2301	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandy with no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.37m	0 m	31.61m
		2302	Subsoil	Mid dark brown sandy clay with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d)0.74 m	0.37 m	31.24m
		2303	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.11 m	30.50-

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
							30.11m
	24	2401	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandy with no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.49m	0 m	31.60m
		2402	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d)0.41 m	0.49 m	31.11m
		2403	Alluvium	Fine textured yellowy brown sandy silty clay with no inclusions. Patches are likely interface where topsoil has filtered down thought rooting as it can also be seen in subsoil. *Represents alluvial deposit.*	(d) 0.50m	0.90 m	30.70m
		2404	Alluvium	Medium textured dark brown silty clay with no inclusions. No patches of topsoil. *Represents alluvial deposit / possible buried topsoil.*	(d)0.84m	1.40 m	30.20m
		2405	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural.*	-	2.24 m	29.36-30.11m
	25	2501	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandy loam with no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.40m	0 m	31.51m
		2502	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d)0.36 m	0.40 m	31.11m
		2503	Alluvium	Medium fine textured mid light yellowy brown clay sand with no inclusions. Hardly any clarity between the boundaries of this deposit and (2502) and (2504). There are darker topsoil lines that have filtered through (bioturbation). Low energy deposit. *Represents alluvium from palochannel*	(d) 0.16m	0.76 m	30.75m
		2504	Alluvium	Medium fine textured mid brown sandy clay with no inclusion. Clarity of boundary is low between (2503) but more obvious with (25050. Low energy deposit. *Represents alluvium from palochannel*	(d)0.18m	0.92 m	30.59m
		2505	Alluvium	Medium fine textured light to mid brown yellow clay sandy silt with no inclusions. Clarity of boundary is reasonably high. Low energy event. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d)0.58m	1.1 m	30.41m
		2506	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.68 m	29.83-30.26m
	26	2601	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandy with no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.33m	0 m	31.52m
		2602	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d)0.41m	0.33 m	31.19m
		2603	Alluvium	Medium fine textured grey brown clay sand with no inclusions. *Represents alluvium from palochannel*	(d)0.28m	0.74 m	30.78m
		2604	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.02 m	30.50-30.08m
	27	2701	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandy loam with no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.42m	0 m	31.60m 31.18m
		2702	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d)0.44m	0.42 m	30.74m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
		2703	Alluvium	Fine textured yellow light brown sand with light brown laminations. Reasonably clear boundary. High energy deposit. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.14m	0.86 m	30.60m
		2704	Alluvium	Medium textured mid brown grey with no inclusions. Unclear boundary with (2705). *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d)0.18m	1 m	30.42m
		2705	Alluvium	Fine textured mid brown loam with no inclusions. *Represents alluvial deposit/ possible buried topsoil.*	(d)0.34m	1.18 m	30.08m
		2706	Natural	Fine textured mid brown yellowish sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*		1.52 m	29.74-30.04m
	28	2801	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandy with no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.42m	0 m	31.52m
		2802	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d)0.39m	0.42 m	31.10m
		2803	Alluvium	Medium textured mid greyish brown with no inclusions. *Represents alluvial deposit/ possible buried topsoil.*	(d) 0.30m	0.81 m	30.71m
		2804	Alluvium	Fine textured yellow and light brown sand with laminations of both yellow and light brown. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d)0.50m	1.11 m	30.41m
		2805	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.61 m	29.91-30.12m
	29	2901	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.43m	0 m	31.67m
		2902	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d)0.55m	0.43 m	31.24m
		2903	Alluvium	Fine textured light brown with yellow and with sand with laminations of yellow and white sand. *Represents the geological natural*	(d)0.28m	0.98 m	30.69m
		2904	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.26 m	30.41-29.96m
	30	3001	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sand with no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.43m	0 m	31.68m
		3002	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d)0.55m	0.55 m	31.25m
		3003	Alluvium	Fine textured light brown yellow clay sand with no inclusions. Very good clarity of boundaries between deposits, in some areas it is not as obvious. Majority is made up of sand. High energy deposit. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d)0.02m	0.98 m	30.70m
		3004	Alluvium	Medium textured mid grey brown silty clay with no inclusions. Low energy event. *Represents alluvial deposit/ possible buried topsoil.*	(d)0.48m	1 m	30.68m
		3005	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.48 m	30.20-29.99m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
	31	3101	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.48m	0 m	31.78m
		3102	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d)0.52m	0.48 m	31.30m
		3103	Alluvium	Fine textured mid light yellow brown clay sand with no inclusions. Not uniform shape, hard to follow in section but colouring is very obvious in comparison to (3104) and (3102). Likely lamination. Low energy deposit. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.04 m	1 m	30.78m
		3104	Alluvium	Medium textured mid grey brown silty clay with no inclusions. Good clarity between boundaries with both natural and (3103). Low energy deposit. *Represents alluvial deposit / possible buried top soil.*	(d) 0.49 m	1.04 m	30.74m
		3105	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.53 m	30.25-30.04m
	32	3201	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.40 m	0 m	31.81m
		3202	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.32 m	0.40 m	31.41m
		3203	Alluvium	Medium textured mid brown with no inclusions. Hard to distinguish boundary from (3202). *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.29 m	0.72 m	31.09m
		3204	Alluvium	Fine textured light brown and yellow sand with light brown sand with lamination of yellow. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.33 m	1.01 m	30.80m
		3205	Natural	Fine textured light yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.34 m	30.47-30.37m
	33	3301	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.38 m	0 m	31.79m
		3302	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.87 m	0.38 m	31.41m
		3303	Alluvium	Fine textured light brown and yellow sand with yellow laminations. Too irregular to be considered own deposit. Potentially part of natural. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.11 m	1.25 m	30.54m
		3304	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*		1.36 m	30.43-30.35m
	34	3401	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.36 m	0 m	31.92m
		3402	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.60 m	0.36m	31.56m
		3403	Alluvium	Fine textured light yellow clay sand with no inclusions. Clarity of boundaries between contexts is high due to brightness of the colour. *Represents alluvial deposit from paleochannel*	(d) 0.06 m	0.96 m	30.96m
		3404	Alluvium	Medium- fine textured mid brown yellow sandy silty clay with no inclusions. Clarity of boundaries between contexts is good due to significant colour differences. *Represents alluvial deposit from paleochannel*	(d) 0.17 m	1.02 m	30.90m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
		3405	Alluvium	Medium – fine textured mid brown grey sandy loam with no inclusions. Clarity of boundaries are good as it is noticeably darker than (3404) and (3406). *Represents alluvial deposit from paleochannel*	(d) 0.14 m	1.19 m	30.73m
		3406	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.33 m	30.59m
	35	3501	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandy loam with no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.43 m	0 m	31.82m
		3502	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.62 m	0.43 m	31.39m
		3503	Alluvium	Fine textured light yellow/white sand with no inclusions. Very good clarity between layers due to brightness of deposit. It-s patchy in some areas. High energy of deposit. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.10 m	1.05 m	30.77m
		3504	Alluvium	Medium textured mid brown grey clay with no inclusions. Clarity between deposits is good due to dark colour and change in feel. Low energy deposit. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.25 m	1.15 m	30.67m
		3505	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.40 m	30.42-29.91m
	36	3601	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandy loam with no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.36 m	0 m	31.57m
		3602	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.55 m	0.36 m	31.21m
		3603	Alluvium	Medium- fine textured dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions. Distinct in texture from other deposit but similar to subsoil (3602) Relatively horizontal surface and base. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.31 m	0.91 m	30.66m
		3604	Alluvium	Medium- fine textured mid yellowish sand with no inclusions. Runs along the trench at similar depths. Horizontal surface and base. Distinguishable through sandy texture compare to (3603) *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.25 m	1.22 m	30.35m
		3605	Alluvium	Medium textured mid yellowish brown sand with abundant bands of light yellowish brown sand. Distinct layer due differing colour runs horizontal near to base of trench but different in depth. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.19 m	1.47 m	30.10m
		3606	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.66 m	29.91-29.85m
	37	3701	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandy loam with no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.36 m	0 m	31.70m
		3702	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.32 m	0.36 m	31.34m
		3703	Alluvium	Medium fine textured mid yellow brown sandy loam with no inclusions. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.40 m	0.68 m	31.02m
		3704	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.08 m	30.62-29.83m
	38	3801	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandy loam with no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.34 m	0 m	31.45m
		3802	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.60 m	0.34 m	31.11m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
		3803	Alluvium	Fine textured yellow and light brown sand with lamination of light brown sand. *Represents alluvial deposit/ possible buried topsoil.*	(d) 0.24 m	0.94m	30.50m
		3804	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.18 m	30.27-29.91m
	39	3901	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.42 m	0 m	31.36m
		3902	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.26 m	0.42 m	30.94m
		3903	Alluvium	Fine textured yellow and light brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.08 m	0.68 m	30.68m
		3904	Alluvium	Medium textured mid brown sandwith no inclusions. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.20 m	0.76 m	30.60m
		3905	Alluvium	Medium textured mid brown greywith no inclusions. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.20 m	0.96 m	30.40m
		3906	Alluvium	Fine textured mid brown sand with pebbles. *Represents alluvial deposit/ possible buried topsoil.*	(d) 0.30 m	1.16 m	30.20m
		3907	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.46 m	29.90-29.80m
	40	4001	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.34 m	0 m	31.39m
		4002	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.48 m	0.34 m	31.05m
		4003	Alluvium	Medium textured mid greyish-brown loam with charcoal. Low energy deposit. *Represents alluvial deposit / possible buried topsoil.*	(d) 0.30 m	0.82 m	30.57m
		4004	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.12 m	30.27-29.88m
	41	4101	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.37 m	0 m	31.33m
		4102	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.26 m	0.37 m	30.96m
		4103	Alluvium	Medium textured mid to dark brown with no inclusions. Low energy deposit. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.30 m	0.63 m	30.70m
		4104	Alluvium	Fine textured light brown and yellow sand with no inclusions. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.26 m	0.93 m	30.40m
		4105	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*		1.19 m	30.14m
	42	4201	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.31 m – 0.47 m	0 m	31.47m
		4202	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.35 m – 0.52 m	0.31m - 0.47 m	31.16-31m
		4203	Alluvium	Fine textured mid light brownish yellow silty sand with no inclusions. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.16 m - 0.35 m	0.66 m-0.99 m	30.81-30.53m
		4204	Alluvium	Fine textured mid- dark greyish-brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents alluvial deposit/ possible buried topsoil.*	(d) 0. 38 m – 1.02 m	0.82m - 1.34 m	30.65-30.15m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
		4205	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.20 m-2.36 m	30.27-30.07m
	43	4301	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandy loam with no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.45 m	0 m	31.43m
		4302	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.70 m	0.45 m	30.98m
		4303	Alluvium	Fine textured yellow light to mid brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.41 m	1.15 m	30.28m
		4304	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.56 m	29.87-29.92m
	44	4401	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.32 m	0 m	31.31m
		4402	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.34 m	0.32 m	30.99m
		4403	Alluvium	Medium - fine textured yellowish brown clayish sand with no inclusions. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.49 m	0.66 m	30.65m
		4404	Alluvium	Medium – fine textured mid light yellowish brown loamy sand with bands of natural. Boundaries fairly clear due to change in colour. Runs horizontally through trench but decreases in depth towards south end. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.38 m	1.15 m	30.16m
		4405	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.53 m	29.78-29.59m
	45	4501	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.40 m	0 m	31.28m
		4502	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.52 m	0.40 m	30.88m
		4503	Alluvium	Medium textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. It runs at the base of trench and is moderately compacted. Boundaries of deposit are not clean but can be distinguished by texture. *Represents alluvial deposit/ possible buried topsoil.*	(d) 0.32 m	0.92 m	30.36m
		4504	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.24 m	30.04-29.87m
	46	4601	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.40 m	0 m	31.09m
		4602	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.33 m	0.40 m	30.69m
		4603	Alluvium	Medium textured yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.32 m	0.73 m	30.36m
		4604	Alluvium	Medium textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents alluvial deposit/ possible buried topsoil.*	(d) 0.42 m	1.05 m	30.04m
		4605	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*		1.47 m	29.62m-21.21m
	47	4701	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.30 m	0 m	31.12m
		4702	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.62 m	0.30 m	30.82m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
		4703	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.73 m	29.39-29.56m
		4704	Alluvium	Medium fine textured yellow brown sand with no inclusions. Low level of clarity between deposit boundaries. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.10 m	0.92 m	30.20m
		4705	Alluvium	Medium textured mid dark grey brown clay with no inclusions. Clarity of boundaries is good due to colour and texture of deposit. *Represents alluvial deposit/ possible buried topsoil.*	(d) 0.71 m	1.02 m	30.10m
	48	4801	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandy loam with no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.42 m	0 m	31.22m
		4802	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.38 m	0.42 m	30.80m
		4803	Alluvium	Medium fine textured mid light yellowy brown sandy silty clay with no inclusions. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.23 m	0.80 m	30.42m
		4804	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.03 m	30.19-30.10m
	49	4901	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.34 m	0 m	31.22m
		4902	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.20 m	0.34 m	30.88m
		4903	Alluvium	Medium fine textured mid light yellowish brown loamy sand with bands of natural. Not present in east end of trench. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.07 m	0.54 m	30.68m
		4904	Alluvium	Medium fine textured mid yellowish brown loamy sand with no inclusions. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.50 m	0.61 m	30.61m
		4905	Alluvium	Medium textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. Not visible toward east end of trench. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.35 m	1.11 m	30.11m
		4906	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*		1.46 m	29.76m
	50	5001	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.33 m	0 m	31.52m
		5002	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.27 m	0.33 m	31.19m
		5003	Alluvium	Medium textured mid light brown yellow sandy with no inclusions. Good level of clarity between boundaries: slightly less yellow than natural but lot lighter than (5002) *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.2-1 m	0.60 m	30.92m
		5004	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*		0.81 m	30.71-30.65m
	51	5101	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.32 m	0 m	31.67m
		5102	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.40 m	0.32 m	31.35m
		5103	Alluvium	Medium fine textured mid yellow brown sandy with no inclusions. Clarity between deposits is low due to the colour between the subsoil (5102) and this deposit being very similar. Some bioturbation (worms) *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d)0.24 m	0.72 m	30.95m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
		5104	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.96 m	30.71-30.64m
	52	5201	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.40 m	0 m	31.94m
		5202	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.48 m	0.40 m	31.54m
		5203	Fluvium	Medium textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents upper fluviual deposit of paleochannel [5206].*	(d) 0.31 m	0.88 m	31.06m
		5204	Fluvium	Fine textured mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt with occasional small stones. *Represents lower fluvial deposit of paleochannel [5206].*	(d) 0.06 m	1.19 m	30.75m
		5205	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with occasional small rounded pebbles. *Represents natural beneath paleochannel*	-	1.25 m	30.69-30.37m
		5206	Cut	Cut of linear feature, aligned east-north-east to west-south-west with moderate sides. *Represents a paleochannel.*	2m+ (l) x 3.68 (w) x 0.45m	0.88m	30.23-30.09m
	53	5301	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.36 m	0 m	31.46m
		5302	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.40 m	0.36 m	31.10m
		5303	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*		1.23 m	
		5304	Alluvium	Fine textured mid brown yellow sandwith no inclusions. Low clarity as there is no uniform shape but just patches. The colour is bright. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d)0.05	0.76 m	30.70m
		5305	Alluvium	Medium textured mid brown grey clay with no inclusions. Clarity is good between deposit and boundaries as the deposit have a slightly greyer colour. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.42 m	0.81 m	30.65m
	54	5401	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.42 m	0 m	31.44m
		5402	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.27 m	0.42 m	31.02m
		5403	Alluvium	Medium fine textured mid light brown yellow sandwith no inclusions. The deposit is not uniform in shape, is patchy in some places (western edge of trench). Level of clarity is reasonably high due to bright yellow colour and change in feel. Low energy deposit. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d)0.16 m	0.69 m	30.75m
		5404	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.85 m	30.59-30.55m
	55	5501	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sand with no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.31 m	0 m	31.45m
		5502	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.30 m	0.31 m	31.14m
		5503	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*		0.61 m	30.84-30.47m
	56	5601	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.64 m	0 m	31.56m
		5602	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.15 m	0.64 m	30.92m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
		5603	Alluvium	Medium fine textured mid yellow brown sandy clay loam with no inclusions. Low level of clarity between deposits. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.18 m	0.79 m	30.77m
		5604	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.97 m	30.59-30.96m
	57	5701	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.33 m	0 m	31.43m
		5702	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.30 m	0.33 m	31.10m
		5703	Alluvium	Medium fine textured mid yellow brown sandy. Low level of clarity between layers visually but is noticeable in feel. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.40 m	0.63 m	30.80m
		5704	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.03 m	30.40m
	58	5801	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.30 m	0 m	31.50m
		5802	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.36 m	0.30 m	31.20m
		5803	Alluvial	Medium fine textured brown yellow sandy loam. High level of clarity due to brightness of deposit. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.19 m	0.66 m	30.84m
		5804	Natural	Fine textured light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*		0.85m	30.65m
	59	5901	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.32 m	0 m	31.48m
		5902	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.12 m	0.32 m	31.16m
		5903	Alluvium	Medium fine textured mid yellow brown sand. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.16 m	0.44 m	31.04m
		5904	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish grey sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.60m	30.88-30.59m
	60	6001	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.33 m	0 m	31.45m
		6002	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.26 m	0.33 m	31.12m
		6003	Natural	Fine textured dark yellowish brown sandy loam with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.59 m	30.86-30.44m
		6004	Cut	Linear feature, aligned north to south, gentle and rounded break of slope (top and bottom) the sides are sloping to east and moderate to west, the base is concave. *Represents a paleochannel*	(d) 0.25 m	0.61m	30.37m
		6005	*Fluvium*	A fine textured mid greyish brown sand with no inclusion. *Represents fluvial deposit of paleochannel [6004].*	(d) 0.25 m	0.83m	30.58m
	61	6101	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.37 m	0 m	31.38m
		6102	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.33 m	0.37 m	31.01m
		6103	Alluvium	Medium fine textured mid yellowy brown sand. Low level of clarity between deposits but has a significantly higher sandy texture than (6102). *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.11 m	0.70 m	30.68m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
		6104	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish grey sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*		0.81 m	30.57-30.28m
	62	6201	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandy with no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.34 m	0 m	31.06m
		6202	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.33 m	0.34 m	30.72m
		6203	Alluvium	Medium textured mid dark yellowish brown sand with no inclusions, moderately compacted. Boundaries are clear due to colour and texture. Run horizontally along trench. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.14 m	0.67 m	30.39m
		6204	Alluvium	Medium fine textured mid yellowy brown sandwith no inclusions. Reasonably high level of clarity due to increased percentage of sand in its composition. *Represents alluvial deposit.*	(d) 0.12 m	0.81 m	30.25m
		6205	Natural	Fine textured mid greyish brown sandy loam. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.93 m	30.13-30.04m
	63	6301	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandy loam with no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.32 m	0 m	31.01m
		6302	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.36 m	0.32 m	30.69m
		6303	Alluvium	Medium coarse textured mid light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. Boundaries are easy to distinguish due to colour and texture. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.10 m	0.68 m	30.33m
		6304	Alluvium	Medium fine textured mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions. Heavily compacted and easy to distinguish due to changes in colour and texture. *Represents alluvial deposit/ possible buried topsoil.*	(d) 0.41 m	0.78 m	30.23m
		6305	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.19 m	29.83-29.67m
	64	6401	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.34 m	0 m	31.26m
		6402	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.89 m	0.34 m	30.92m
		6403	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.23 m	30.03-29.73m
		6404	Cut	Linear shape in plan aligned east to west, with moderate and concave sides and uneven base. Boxed off at one end on southern side. *Represents a paleochannel.*	2m+ (l) x 3.80 (w) x 0.75m (d)	0.34m	30.58m
		6405	Fluvium	Fine textured mid brownish grey sand with only one pebble. Low energy deposit filled naturally. *Represents fluvial deposit of paleochannel [6404].*	2m+ (l) x 3.80 (w) x 0.75m (d)	0.34m	30.58m
	65	6501	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandy loam with no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.30 m	0 m	30.96m
		6502	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.20 m	0.30 m	30.66m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
		6503	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.85 m	29.70-29.16m
		6504	Cut	Linear feature aligned North-west to south-east with an undulating base. *Represents a paleochannel.*	2m+ (l) x 12m+ (w) x 0.80m	0.30m	30.40m
		6505	Fluvium	Fine textured brown yellow sandwith no inclusions. Boundaries are clear due to bright colour of sand. Not compacted. *Represents upper fluvial deposit of paleochannel [6504].*	(d) 0.15 m	0.50 m	30.21m
		6506	Fluvium	Medium fine textured mid dark greyish brown sandy clay with no inclusions. Clear boundaries due to difference in colour and texture as deposit contain more clay than other deposit. *Represents lower fluvial deposit of paleochannel [6504].*	(d) 0. 35 m	1 m	30.06
	66	6601	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandy loam with no inclusions *Represents the topsoil.*	(d) 0.36 m	0 m	30.91m
		6602	Deposit	A medium textured mid brownish red sandy silt with occasionally small stones. Interface between topsoil and subsoil. *Represents an area of burning or heat.*	(d) 0.04	0.36 m	30.55m
		6603	Subsoil	A fine textured mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasionally small stones. *Represents the subsoil.*	(d)0.20 m	0.40 m	30.51m
		6604	Alluvium	A coarse mid light yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents alluvial deposit.*	(d) 0.08 m	0.60 m	30.31m
		6605	Alluvium	A fine medium textured mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and pebbles. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.20 m	0.68 m	30.23m
		6606	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.88 m	29.35-29.49m
	67	6701	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil.*	(d) 0.34 m	0 m	31.12m
		6702	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.63 m	0.34 m	30.78m
		6703	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.98 m	30.13-29.51m
		6704	Alluvium	Medium textured mid light yellowish brown sand with yellow sand. Clear boundaries due to inclusion of yellow sand. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.02 m	0.97m	30.15m
	68	6801	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil.*	(d) 0.40 m	0 m	31.40m
		6802	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil.*	(d) 0.35 m	0.40 m	31m
		6803	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.75 m	30.65-30.59m
	69	6901	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.42 m	0 m	31.40m
		6902	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.48 m	0.42 m	30.98m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
		6903	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.90 m	30.50-30.29m
	70	7001	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.38 m	0 m	31.45m
		7002	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.94 m	30.51-30.55m
		7003	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil.*	(d) 0.56 m	0.38 m	31.07m
	71	7101	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil.*	(d) 0.42 m	0 m	31.46m
		7102	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil.*	(d) 0.25 m	0.42 m	31.04m
		7102	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural.*	-	0.67 m	30.79-30.86m
	72	7201	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.38 m	0 m	31.68m
		7202	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.14 m	0.38 m	31.30m
		7203	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.52 m	31.16-30.80m
	73	7301	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.44 m	0 m	31.59m
		7302	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.26 m	0.44 m	31.15m
		7303	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*		0.70 m	30.89-31.00m
	74	7401	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.40 m	0 m	31.38m
		7402	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.16 m	0.40 m	30.98m
		7403	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*		0.56 m	30.82-30.56m
	75	7501	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.34 m	0 m	31.43m
		7502	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.14 m	0.34 m	31.09m
		7503	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.48 m	30.95-30.79m
	76	7601	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.24 m	0 m	31.40m
		7602	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.14 m	0.24 m	31.16m
		7603	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.38 m	31.02-30.55m
	77	7701	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandywith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.33 m	0 m	31.29m
		7702	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.51 m	0.33 m	30.96m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
		7703	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*		0.84 m	30.45m
	78	7801	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.40 m	0 m	31.27m
		7802	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.20 m	0.40 m	30.87m
		7803	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.60 m	30.47-30.22m
	79	7901	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.30 m	0 m	30.82m
		7902	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.20 m	0.30 m	30.59m
		7903	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.60 m	29.64-29.86m
		7904	Fluvium	Fine textured mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional yellowish brown sand lenses. No finds. *Represents upper fluvial deposit of paleochannel [7906].*	(d) 0.70 m	0.50 m	30.30m
		7905	Fluvium	Fine textured mid dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional mid yellowish brown sandy lenses. No finds. *Represents lower fluvial deposit of paleochannel [7906].*	(d) 0.40 m	1.20 m	29.80m
		7906	Cut	Linear shape in plan aligned east to west with moderate and gentle sloping sides and a concave base. *Represents a paleochannel.*	2m+ (l) x 9.9m (w) x (d)1 .10 m	0.50m	30.32m
	80	8001	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandywith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil.*	(d) 0.35 m	0 m	31.36m
		8002	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil.*	(d) 0.22 m	0.35 m	31.01m
		8003	Alluvium	Fine textured mid yellowish brown silty sand well sorted with no inclusions. *Represents alluvial deposit.*	(d) 0.10	0.57m	30.79m
		8004	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural.*	-	0.67 m	30.69-30.40m
	81	8101	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandy loam with no inclusions *Represents the topsoil.*	(d) 0.35 m	0 m	31.23m
		8102	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil.*	(d) 0.25 m	0.35 m	30.88m
		8103	Alluvium	Fine textured mid grey sand. Boundaries are clear due to darker shade of brown. Loosely compacted. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.10 m	0.60m	30.63m
		8104	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.70 m	30.53-30.47m
	82	8201	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.48 m	0 m	30.89m
		8202	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.72 m	0.48 m	30.41m
		8203	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*		1.20 m	29.69-29.94m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
	83	8301	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.36 m	0 m	31.17m
		8302	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.97 m	0.36 m	30.81m
		8303	Alluvium	Fine textured mid yellow brown sandwith no inclusions. Boundaries are relatively easy to see due to sandier composition. Moderately compacted. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.17 m	1.33 m	29.84m
		8304	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.50 m	29.67-29.89m
	84	8401	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandy loam with no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.39 m	0 m	31.27m
		8402	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.43 m	0.39 m	30.88m
		8403	Alluvium	Medium fine textured mid yellow brown sandwith no inclusions. Boundaries are clear due to sandy composition. Loosely compacted. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.19 m	0.82 m	30.45m
		8404	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.01 m	30.26-29.97m
2	**85**	8501	Topsoil	Medium textured mid brown grey sandwith no inclusions. Frequent root disturbance *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.64 m	0 m	31.01
		8502	Subsoil	Fine medium textured mid brown silty sand with rounded stones. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.28 m	0.64 m	30.37m
		8503	Natural	Fine textured mid brown yellow sand with occasional pockets of gravel. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.92 m	30.09-29.96m
	86	8601	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandy loam with no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.26 m	0 m	30.96m
		8602	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.27 m	0.26 m	30.70m
		8603	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.53 m	30.43-29.88m
	87	8701	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.40 m	0 m	31.03m
		8702	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.39 m	0.40 m	30.63m
		8703	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.79 m	30.24-29.82m
	88	8701	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandy loam with no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.40 m	0 m	30.90m
		8702	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 1.20 m	0.40 m	30.50m
		8703	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.60 m	29.30-29.77m
	89	8901	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandwith no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.43 m	0 m	30.72m
		8902	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.37 m	0.43 m	30.29m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
		8903	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.80 m	29.55-29.29m
		8904	Cut	Sub- circular shape in plan with moderate sides. *Represent cut of modern pit*	0.81m+ (l) x 3.60 (w) x 0.50 (d)	0.23m	29.96m
		8905	Fill	Coarse textured grey stones. *Represent a modern dump of large stones*	0.26m (d)	0.50m	29.65m
		8906	Fill	Fine textured medium brownish grey sandy silty loam with occasional small stones. *Represent secondary fill of pit [8904]*	0.81m+ (l) x 2.6 (w) x 0.49m (d)	0.28m	29.83m
	90	9001	Topsoil	Mid dark greyish brown sandy loam with no inclusions *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.16 m	0 m	30.54m
		9002	Subsoil	Fine textured orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.35 m	0.16 m	30.38m
		9003	Natural	Fine textured mid yellowish brown sand with no inclusions. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.51 m	30.03-29.47m
	91	9101	Topsoil	Medium textured mid brown grey sandwith no inclusions. Frequent root disturbance *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.44 m	0 m	30.05
		9102	Subsoil	Fine medium textured mid brown silty sand with rounded stones. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.12 m	0.16 m	29.61m
		9103	Natural	Fine textured mid brown yellow sand with occasional pockets of gravel. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.56 m	29.46-29.11m
		9104	Natural	Coarse texture grey gravel and sand with no inclusions. Located within the south eastern extent of site. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.56 m	29.46-29.11m
	92	9201	Topsoil	Medium textured mid brown grey sandwith no inclusions. Frequent root disturbance *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.36 m	0 m	30.33m
		9202	Subsoil	Fine medium textured mid brown silty sand with rounded stones. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.17 m	0.36 m	29.97m
		9203	Natural	Fine textured mid brown yellow sand with occasional pockets of gravel. *Represents the geological natural*		0.53 m	29.80-29.38m
	93	9301	Topsoil	Medium textured mid brown grey sandwith no inclusions. Frequent root disturbance *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.32 m	0 m	30.60m
		9302	Subsoil	Fine medium textured mid brown silty sand with rounded stones. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.21 m	0.32 m	30.28m
		9303	Natural	Fine textured mid brown yellow sand with occasional pockets of gravel. *Represents the geological natural*		0.53 m	30.07-29.39m
	94	9401	Topsoil	Medium textured mid brown grey sandwith no inclusions. Frequent root disturbance *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.31 m	0 m	30.66m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
		9402	Subsoil	Fine medium textured mid brown silty sand with rounded stones. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.19 m	0.31 m	30.35m
		9403	Natural	Fine textured mid brown yellow sand with occasional pockets of gravel. *Represents the geological natural*		0.50 m	30.16-30.03m
	95	9501	Topsoil	Medium textured mid brown grey sandwith no inclusions. Frequent root disturbance *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.34 m	0 m	30.27m
		9502	Subsoil	Fine medium textured mid brown silty sand with rounded stones. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.52 m	0.34 m	29.93m
		9503	Natural	Fine textured mid brown yellow sand with occasional pockets of gravel. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.66 m	29.41-29.30m
	96	9601	Topsoil	Medium textured mid brown grey sandwith no inclusions. Frequent root disturbance *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.37 m	0 m	29.99m
		9602	Subsoil	Fine medium textured mid brown silty sand with rounded stones. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.52 m	0.37 m	29.62m
		9603	Natural	Fine textured mid brown yellow sand with occasional pockets of gravel. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.89 m	29.10-28.51m
	97	9701	Topsoil	Medium textured mid brown grey sandwith no inclusions. Frequent root disturbance *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.29 m	0 m	30.50m
		9702	Subsoil	Fine medium textured mid brown silty sand with rounded stones. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.18 m	0.29 m	30.21m
		9703	Natural	Fine textured mid brown yellow sand with occasional pockets of gravel. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.47 m	30.03-29.50m
	98	9801	Topsoil	Medium textured mid brown grey sandwith no inclusions. Frequent root disturbance *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.40 m	0 m	30.23m
		9802	Subsoil	Fine medium textured mid brown silty sand with rounded stones. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.17 m	0.40 m	29.83m
		9803	Natural	Fine textured mid brown yellow sand with occasional pockets of gravel. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.57 m	29.66-29.56m
	99	9901	Topsoil	Medium textured mid brown grey sandwith no inclusions. Frequent root disturbance *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.27 m	0 m	30.64m
		9902	Subsoil	Fine medium textured mid brown silty sand with rounded stones. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.15 m	0.27 m	30.37m
		9903	Natural	Fine textured mid brown yellow sand with occasional pockets of gravel. *Represents the geological natural*		0.42 m	30.22-29.79m
	100	10001	Topsoil	Medium textured mid brown grey sand with no inclusions. Frequent root disturbance *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.39 m	0 m	30.72m
		10002	Subsoil	Fine medium textured mid brown silty sand with rounded stones. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.11 m	0.39 m	30.33m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
		10003	Natural	Fine textured mid brown yellow sand with occasional pockets of gravel. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.50 m	30.22-30.08m
	101	10101	Topsoil	Medium textured mid brown grey sandwith no inclusions. Frequent root disturbance *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.33 m	0 m	30.68m
		10102	Subsoil	Fine medium textured mid brown silty sand with rounded stones. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.08 m	0.33 m	30.35m
		10103	Natural	Fine textured mid brown yellow sand with occasional pockets of gravel. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.41 m	30.27-30.12m
	102	10201	Topsoil	Medium textured mid brown grey sandwith no inclusions. Frequent root disturbance *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.30 m	0 m	30.59m
		10202	Subsoil	Fine medium textured mid brown silty sand with rounded stones. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.14 m	0.30 m	30.29m
		10203	Natural	Fine textured mid brown yellow sand with occasional pockets of gravel. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.44 m	30.15-29.97m
	103	10301	Topsoil	Medium textured mid brown grey sandy with no inclusions. Frequent root disturbance *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.42 m	0 m	30.68m
		10302	Subsoil	Fine medium textured mid brown silty sand with rounded stones. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.17 m	0.42 m	30.26m
		10303	Natural	Fine textured mid brown yellow sand with occasional pockets of gravel. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.59 m	30.09-30.15m
	104	10401	Topsoil	Medium textured mid brown grey sandwith no inclusions. Frequent root disturbance *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.41 m	0 m	30.96m
		10402	Subsoil	Fine medium textured mid brown silty sand with rounded stones. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.02 m	0.41 m	30.55m
		1403	Natural	Fine textured mid brown yellow sand with occasional pockets of gravel. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.43 m	30.53-30.29m
	105	10501	Topsoil	Medium textured mid brown grey sandwith no inclusions. Frequent root disturbance *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.39 m	0 m	30.85m
		10502	Natural	Fine textured mid brown yellow sand with occasional pockets of gravel. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.39 m	30.46-30.27m
	106	10601	Topsoil	Medium textured mid brown grey sand with no inclusions. Frequent root disturbance *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.40 m	0 m	30.79m
		10602	Natural	Fine textured mid brown yellow sand with occasional pockets of gravel. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.40 m	30.39-30.19m
	107	10701	Topsoil	Medium textured mid brown grey sandy loam with no inclusions. Frequent root disturbance *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.40 m	0 m	30.90m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
		10702	Natural	Fine textured mid brown yellow sand with occasional pockets of gravel. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.40 m	30.50-30.21m
	108	10801	Topsoil	Medium textured mid brown grey sandwith no inclusions. Frequent root disturbance *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.49 m	0 m	30.61m
		10802	Natural	Fine textured mid brown yellow sand with occasional pockets of gravel. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.49 m	30.12-29.79m
	109	10901	Topsoil	Medium textured mid brown grey sandwith no inclusions. Frequent root disturbance *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.46 m	0 m	30.76m
		10902	Natural	Fine textured mid brown yellow sand with occasional pockets of gravel. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.46 m	30.30-30.08m
	110	11001	Topsoil	Medium textured mid brown grey sandwith no inclusions. Frequent root disturbance *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.29 m	0 m	30.79m
		11002	Subsoil	Fine medium textured mid brown silty sand with rounded stones. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.22 m	0.29 m	30.50m
		11003	Natural	Fine textured mid brown yellow sand with occasional pockets of gravel. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.51 m	30.28-29.82m
	111	11101	Topsoil	Medium textured mid brown grey sandwith no inclusions. Frequent root disturbance *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.38 m	0 m	30.66m
		11102	Subsoil	Fine medium textured mid brown silty sand with rounded stones. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.26 m	0.38 m	30.28m
		11103	Natural	Fine textured mid brown yellow sand with occasional pockets of gravel. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.64 m	30.02-29.84m
	112	11201	Topsoil	Medium textured mid brown grey sandwith no inclusions. Frequent root disturbance *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.35 m	0 m	30.40m
		11202	Subsoil	Fine medium textured mid brown silty sand with rounded stones. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.14 m	0.35 m	30.05m
		11203	Natural	Fine textured mid brown yellow sand with occasional pockets of gravel. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.49 m	29.91-29.68m
	113	11301	Topsoil	Medium textured mid brown grey sandwith no inclusions. Frequent root disturbance *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.29 m	0 m	30.20m
		11302	Subsoil	Fine medium textured mid brown silty sand with rounded stones. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.18 m	0.29 m	29.91m
		11303	Natural	Fine textured mid brown yellow sand with occasional pockets of gravel. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.47 m	29.73-19.15m
	114	11401	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.32 m	0 m	30.61m
		11402	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.91 m	0. 32 m	30.29m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
		11403	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.23 m	29.38-29.03m
		11404	Cut	Not excavated likely same as 11606. *Represents a probable paleochannel.*	-	1.23 m	29.38m
		11405	Fluvium	Not excavated likely same as 11605. *Represents fluvial deposit of a probable paleochannel.*	-	.123 m	29.38m
	115	11501	Topsoil	Medium textured mid brown grey sandy loam with no inclusions. Frequent root disturbance *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.32 m	0 m	30.13m
		11502	Subsoil	Fine medium textured mid brown silty sand with rounded stones. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.93 m	0.32 m	29.41m
		11503	Natural	Fine textured mid brown yellow sand with occasional pockets of gravel. *Represents the geological natural*	-	2.57 m	27.66-27.39m
		11504	Alluvium	Fine textured yellow silt sand with no inclusions. Below topsoil and above subsoil. *Represents alluvial deposit.*	(d) 0.29 m	1.25m	28.98
		11505	Fluvium	Fine textured mid grey brown sand clay with no inclusions. *Represents fluvial deposit of paleochannel [11506].*	(d) 1.03 m	1.54m	28.69m
		11506	Cut	Parallel sided linear with gradual and concave sides, concave base and orientated north east- south west. *Represents a paleochannel.*	2m+ (l) x 11.57+m (w) x 1.65m (d)	0.62m	29.51m
	116	11601	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandy loam with occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.19 m	0 m	30.13m
		11602	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.10 m	0.19 m	29.94m
		11603	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*		0.29 m	29.84-29.20m
	117	11701	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandy loam with occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.28 m	0 m	30.28m
		11702	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.42 m	0.28 m	30 m
		11703	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*		0.70 m	29.53 - 29.29m
	118	11801	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandy loam with occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.36 m	0 m	30.64m
		11802	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.50 m	0.36 m	30.28m
		11803	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.86 m	29.78-29.70m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
	119	11901	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandy loam with occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.34 m	0 m	30.80m
		11902	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.34 m	30.46-30.18m
	121	12101	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil.*	(d) 0.13 m	0 m	30.44m
		12102	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil* .	(d) 0.20 m	0.13 m	30.31m
		12103	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.33 m	30.11-30.07m
	122	12201	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.16 m	0 m	30.75m
		12202	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.31 m	0.16 m	30.59m
		12203	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.47 m	30.28-29.95m
	123	12301	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.37 m	0 m	30.22m
		12302	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.40 m	0.37 m	29.85m
		12303	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.77 m	29.45-29.19m
	124	12401	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.37 m	0 m	30.09m
		12402	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.10 m	0.37 m	29.72m
		12403	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.47 m	29.62-29.35m
	125	12501	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.36 m	0 m	30.70m
		12502	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 1.27 m	0.36 m	30.34m
		12503	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.63 m	29.07-29.12m
	126	12601	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandy loam with occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.34 m	0 m	30.49m
		12602	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 1.17 m	0.34 m	30.15m
		12603	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.51 m	28.98-29.38m
	127	12701	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.36 m	0 m	30.01m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
		12702	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.52 m	0.36 m	29.65m
		12703	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.88 m	29.13-28.98m
	130	13001	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.15 m	0 m	30.37m
		13002	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.21 m	0.15 m	30.22m
		13003	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.36 m	30.01-29.16m
	131	13101	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.25 m	0 m	30.54m
		13102	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.20 m	0.25 m	30.29m
		13103	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.45 m	30.09-28.16m
	134	13401	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sand with occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.45 m	0 m	30.52m
		13402	Alluvium	Fine textured mid yellow silty sand with no inclusions. *Represents alluvial deposit*	(d) 0.22 m	0.45 m	30.07m
		13403	Fill	Medium textured mid dark brown sand with occasional small rounded stones. Contained occasional fragments of animal bone. *Represents fluvial deposit of paleochannel [13404].*	(d) 1.24 m	0.67 m	29.95m
		13404	Cut	Parallel sides linear with gradual and concave sides, and a flat base. Orientated north east- south west. - *paleochannel.*	2m+ (l) x 11m (w) x (d) 1.40 m	1.91 m	28.50m
		13405	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.91 m	27.82m
		13406	Fill	Medium textured mid dark brown sand with occasional small rounded stone. *Represents fluvial deposit in paleochannel [13404].*			
	135	13501	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.40 m	0 m	30.49m
		13502	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.40 m	30.09m
	137	13701	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.40 m	0 m	30.23m
		13702	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.40 m	29.83m
	138	13801	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.34 m	0 m	30.17m
		13802	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.13 m	0.34 m	29.83m
		13803	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.47 m	20.70-29.57m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
	139	13901	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandy loam with occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.41 m	0 m	30.32m
		13902	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.18 m	0.41 m	29.91m
		13903	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.59 m	29.73-29.40m
	140	14001	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.30 m	0 m	29.34m
		14002	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.11 m	0.30 m	29.04m
		14003	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.41 m	28.93-28.53m
	141	14101	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.23 m	0 m	30.18m
		14102	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.20 m	0.23 m	29.95m
		14103	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.43 m	29.53-28m
		14104	Cut	Circular shape in plan with gradual and sloping/concave sides. *Represents a small pit for an animal burial.*	0.75m (l) x 0.60m (w) x (d) 0.22 m	0.65m	29.13m
		14105	Fill	Fine textured brawny yellow grey sandwith no inclusions. *Represents backfill of pit [14104]*	(d) 0.22 m	0.43m	29.57m
		14106	Deposit	Skeletal remains of two juvenile pigs within backfill deposit (14105)	(d) 0.22 m	0.43m	29.57m
	142	14201	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.24 m	0 m	30.34m
		14202	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.15 m	0.24 m	30.10m
		14203	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*		0.39 m	29.95-29.18m
	143	14301	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.33 m	0 m	30.21m
		14302	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.11 m	0.33 m	29.88m
		14303	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*		0.44 m	29.77-29.08m
	144	14401	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandy loam with occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.40 m	0 m	30.29m
		14402	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 1.20 m	0.40 m	29.89m
		14403	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*		1.60 m	28.69m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
	145	14501	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.40 m	0 m	30.48m
		14502	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 1 m	0.40 m	29.28m
		14503	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.40 m	28.28-29.24m
	146	14601	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandy loam with occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.41 m	0 m	30.41m
		14602	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.99 m	0.41 m	30m
		14603	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.40 m	29.01-28.97m
	147	14701	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.38 m	0 m	30.45m
		14702	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.90 m	0.38 m	30.07m
		14703	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*		1.28 m	29.17m
	148	14801	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.40 m	0 m	30.34m
		14802	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 1.20 m	0.40 m	29.94m
		14803	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.60 m	28.74m
	149	14901	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.25 m	0 m	30.37m
		14902	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.82m	0.25 m	30.12m
		14903	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.07 m	29.30 - 29.37m
	150	15001	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.40 m	0 m	30.32m
		15002	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.40 m	29.92-29.66m
	151	15101	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandy loam with occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.41 m	0 m	30.47m
		15102	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.50 m	0.41 m	30.06m
		15103	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.91 m	29.56-29.81m
	152	15201	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.42 m	0 m	30.07m
		15202	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.42 m	29.65-29.59m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
	153	15301	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandy loam with occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.45m	0 m	30.42m
		15302	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.45 m	29.97m
	154	15401	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.32 m	0 m	30.18m
		15402	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.12 m	0.32 m	29.86m
		15403	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.44 m	29.74m
	155	15501	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.18 m	0 m	29.40m
		15502	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 0.27 m	0.18 m	30.18m
		15503	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	0.45 m	29.31-28.89m
		15504	Cut	Parallel linear aligned north-east-south-west with moderate and concave sides and concave base. *Represents a paleochannel.*	2m+ (l) x 3.2m (w) x 0.60 m (d)	1.03m	28.07m
		15505	Fluvium	Medium textured mid brown grey silty sand with no inclusions. *Represents fluvial deposit of paleochannel [15504].*	(d) 0.60 m	0.41m	29.91m
	156	15601	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.38 m	0 m	30.15m
		15602	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil.*	(d) 0.80 m	0.38 m	29.77m
		15603	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural.*	-	1.18 m	28.97m
	157	15701	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil.*	(d) 0.40 m	0 m	30.04m
		15702	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil*	(d) 1.50 m	0.40 m	29.64m
		15703	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.90 m	28.14-28.60m
	158	15801	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil.*	(d) 0.40 m	0 m	30.28m
		15802	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil.*	(d) 1.20 m	0.40 m	29.88m
		15803	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*		1.60 m	28.68m
	159	15901	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil.*	(d) 0.33 m	0 m	30.18m
		15902	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil.*	(d) 1.06 m	0.33 m	29.85m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
		15903	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural*	-	1.39 m	28.79-28.67m
	160	16001	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil.*	(d) 0.38 m	0 m	30.14m
		16002	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil.*	(d) 0.37 m	0.38 m	29.76m
		16003	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural.*	-	0.75 m	29.21m
		16004	Cut	Not excavated likely same as 15504. *Represents a probable paleochannel.*	2m+ (w) *c*.2.80m+ (l)	0.88m	29.30m
		16005	Fluvium	Not excavated likely same as 15505. *Represents fluvial deposit of a probable paleochannel.*	2m+ (w) *c*.2.80m+ (l)	-	-
	161	16101	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil.*	(d) 0.39 m	0 m	30.25m
		16102	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural.*	-	0.39 m	29.86-29.64m
	162	16201	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandwith occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil*	(d) 0.35 m	0 m	30.36m
		16202	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil.*	(d) 0.10 m	0.35 m	29.97m
		16203	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural.*	-	0.45 m	29.87-29.72m
	163	16301	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandy loam with occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil.*	(d) 0.24 m - 0.42 m	0 m	30.48m
		16302	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil.*	(d) 0.10	0.24 m – 0.42 m	30.24-30.06m
		16303	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural.*	-	0.34 m-0.59 m	30.14-29.96-28.88m
	164	16401	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandy loam with occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil.*	(d) 0.29 m	0 m	30.05m
		16402	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil.*	(d) 0.17 m	0.29 m	29.95m
		16403	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural.*		0.46 m	29.78-29.49m
	165	16501	Topsoil	Medium textured dark brown sandy loam with occasional rounded small stones. *Represents the topsoil.*	(d) 0.33 m	0 m	29.87m
		16502	Subsoil	Fine textured mid brown orange silt sand. *Represents the subsoil.*	(d) 0.08 m	0.33 m	29.54m

Field No	Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness / EXTENT (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	aOD (m)
		16503	Natural	Fine textured light mid brown yellow sand with occasional gravel pockets. *Represents the geological natural.*	-	0.41 m	29.46-28.71m

APPENDIX III: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Land at Anick Grange Haugh, Hexham, Northumberland

Written Scheme of Investigation
for Archaeological Evaluation

2019

The Eco Centre, Windmill Way, Hebburn, Tyne and Wear, NE31 1SR

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Prepared on behalf of:	R&K Wood Planning LLP on behalf of Thompsons of Prudhoe
Date of compilation:	September 2019
Local Authority:	Northumberland County Council
Site central NGR:	NY 95712 64623

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) for R&K Wood Planning LLP on behalf of Thompsons of Prudhoe (the client). It details a scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching at land at Anick Grange Haugh, Hexham, Northumberland in advance of sand and gravel extraction as part of a suite of pre-application archaeological evaluation which has included geophysical survey (Durkin 2019), an archaeological desk-based assessment (Brown 2019a), and a heritage statement (Brown 2019b). The proposed development area (PDA) is centred at NY 95712 64623 (Figure 1). The results of the geophysical survey have informed the locations of the evaluation trenches detailed in this WSI, in consultation the Assistant County Archaeologist.

1.1.2 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) confirming the methodologies for a scheme of evaluation trenching to be undertaken by ARS Ltd in accordance with guidance from Karen Derham, Assistant County Archaeologist, Northumberland County Council.

1.1.3 The aim of the programme of works is, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 189 (MCHLG 2019, 55), to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understanding the potential impact of the proposal on their significant. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

1.2 Site Description and Location

1.2.1 The site boundary is depicted by a red polygon on Figures 1 and 2, and is *c.* 70 ha in area with an area anticipated for impact of *c.*40ha. The overall PDA is bounded to the north by the A69 and a minor road, to the east and south by the River Tyne and to the west by agricultural land with the Egger plant beyond. The land falls gently from a high point of c. 37m AOD in the north-east to a low point of c. 30m AOD along the banks of the river although most of the elevation loss occurs across a natural terrace towards the southern boundary of fields 1 and 2. The PDA is centred at NGR NY 95505 64690.

1.2.2 The fields which are the focus of this WSI are identified by a purple polygon on Figure 1 and 2 and are situated within the southern half of the PDA. Field 1 is the westernmost and has an area of *c.*13.2 ha. Field 2 is the easternmost and has an area of *c.* 12.56 ha. Both are marked on Figures 1 – 4.

1.3 Geology, Soils and Landform

1.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the PDA comprises Mudstone, Sandstone and Limestone of the Stainmore Formation, formed approximately 319 to 329 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period when the local environment was previously

dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas. This is overlain by a superficial deposit of River Terrace Deposits dating to the Quaternary period, which in turn is also overlain by Holocene alluvium comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel which extends across the lower (southern) terraces of the PDA but which does not extend on to the higher sand and gravel river terrace occupying the northern part of the site (BGS 2019)

1.3.2 The soils of the PDA are classified as belonging to the WHARFE Soil Association (561a). These are brown alluvial soils which are loamy or clayey with a non-calcareous subsurface horizon developed in alluvium (SSEW 1983b, 4). These soils form over river alluvium, and are characterised as '*Deep stoneless permeable fine loamy soils. Some similar soils variably affected by groundwater. Flat land. Risk of flooding*' (SSEW 1983b, 11).

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 The Prehistoric Period

2.1.1 The earliest evidence for human activity in the wider area comprises flint scatters of Mesolithic date which have been identified at four locations close to the north bank of the River Tyne in the vicinity of Corbridge. (see Waddington 2004 for summaries).

2.1.2 Evidence for Neolithic activity has been discovered at Oakwood Farm near St. John Lee, where a large cup and ring decorated stone was discovered on a prominent ridge overlooking the north bank of the river *c.*1 km to the north-west. This is one of the most southerly cup and ring marked rocks in Northumberland. Though it may potentially have been later re-used in the Early Bronze Age as a cist cover marking the location of a burial. A cup and ring marked stone had also been built into the foundations of 4th century AD workshops at Corbridge Roman town c.2km to the east, although again the original provenance of this carved rock is uncertain.

2.1.3 Cist burials of Bronze Age date have been discovered along the Tyne valley indicating that the watercourse continued to be a focus for activity during the Early Bronze Age. A number of these were discovered to the west of Acomb on the eastern bank of the Tyne and another cist burial has also been recorded to the south of the river at Hexham Golf Course. Within closer proximity, a cist burial was found close to the southern bank of the river during roadworks in 1830 *c.*390m to the south (HER 8983), and two further cist burials have been recorded at Dilston Plains on the same ridge overlooking the Tyne *c.*460m to the south-east (HER 8984).

2.1.4 There is no definitive evidence for prehistoric settlement activity but a number of features identified in the Red House and Bishop's Rigg areas to the east may be of late Iron Age date. The possibility remains that they are native sites of Romano-British date.

2.1.5 Geophysical survey undertaken as part of this pre-application assessment within the PDA to inform on the presence of potential buried archaeological features has identified further features that are thought to be of late Iron Age or possible Romano-British date (Durkin 2018). These comprise a number of fields, enclosures and

paddocks and a possible track or droveway, which are located exclusively on the raised sand and gravel River Terrace Deposits (northern area) of the PDA (Durkin 2018, 9). It is unclear whether these features continue onto the lower southern terraces of the site due to the presence of ferrous green waste which interfered with the geophysical survey results. In those areas where survey was undertaken no features were revealed either due to magnetic interference, masking caused by a thin alluvial veneer or the lateral migration of the river channel which may have scoured and truncated any such remains.

2.2 The Romano-British Period

2.2.1 Following the Roman invasion and the initial subjugation of the native tribes of southern Britain, Cerialis and then Agricola pushed northwards in a series of campaigns, reaching the Firth of Tay in AD 79. Once the Tyne had been crossed at Corbridge a vexillation fortress and supply camp was built at Beaufront Red House, (HER 8670). This had at least two phases of construction, with evidence for later modification and addition, but was completely demolished around AD 87.

2.2.2 Contemporary with the establishment of the vexillation fortress at Corbridge was the construction of a road running between Corbridge and the fort at Carvoran, some 30km to the west. This Roman road, later named as the Stanegate (HER 12391), is likely to have followed a course close to the northern edge of the PDA, and was probably constructed around AD 80, branching off from Dere Street where it crossed the Tyne at Corbridge. Subsequently around AD 86, work began on the construction of a more substantial station at Corbridge to guard the important river crossing. This precipitated the abandonment of the vexillation fortress at Red House. The western defences of the fort (HER 9002) were located *c.*1.6km to the east and underwent a series of at least five rebuilds, all within a similar footprint, the first one occurring around AD 122, circumstantially associated with the first phase of Hadrian's Wall (Bishop and Dore 1988, 140). After Antoninus came to power in AD 138 there was a renewed interest in Scotland, and Corbridge was re-built again in stone in AD 139-40 (Bishop and Dore 1988, 140). Construction began on the Antonine Wall in AD 142, but this frontier was abandoned within a few years and the fort at Corbridge was demolished around AD 158-63 (Bishop and Dore 1988, 140)

2.2.3 Following the demolition of the fort, Corbridge developed as a town (*Coria*) complete with massive granaries, temples, a large courtyard building and substantial houses. A number of buried features associated with the town survive including an early 2nd century AD mausoleum at Shoredon Brae, another possible mausoleum at Bishop's Rigg, and gravel quarries associated with either the fort or the later town. The later history of the town during the third and fourth centuries is unclear, and it is unknown when the town was finally abandoned.

2.2.4 There is little evidence for Romano-British activity elsewhere. The only other findspot beyond the confines of *Coria* being a coin of Antoninus (AD 138-161) which was found in Hexham in 1840 when two houses in front of the Abbey Church were demolished (HER 8746). The settlement evidence and field systems identified at the northern portion of the site could have been the result of the geophysical survey could date to the late Iron Age – Roman period.

2.3 The Medieval Period

2.3.1 The findspot of an early medieval Anglo-Saxon copper alloy cruciform brooch fragment within the confines of the Roman town of *Coria* and dates to c. AD 450-600. This suggests that there could have been some continuity of settlement at *Coria* following the Roman withdrawal but remains conjectural.

2.3.2 It is not known when the settlement at Hexham was first established. The findspot of a Roman coin close to the Abbey Church discussed above indicates that this may have pre-dated the arrival of the Anglo-Saxons and a substantial wall interpreted as 'pre-medieval' has been identified in Eastgate (HER 22877; HER 22878). Two Roman altars discovered when Beaumont Street was being built (HER lends further weight to the presence of a Roman settlement here. The earliest documentary reference to the settlement dates to AD 681 and refers to Hagustaldes ea (the hagustald's stream), hagulstald meaning 'warrior, bachelor', or 'a younger son who had no share in the village but had to take up a holding outside' (Ekwall 1960, 237). This suggests that the origin of the settlement may have been in the early medieval period, as this earliest name refers to a natural feature rather than a form of settlement. By AD 685 the name had transformed into Hagustaldes ham, ('village, estate, manor, homestead'), hence the derivation of the modern name (Ekwall 1960, 237)

2.3.3 The church of St. Andrew at Hexham was built in AD 674-8 by St Wilfrid, the Bishop of York, and became a cathedral in 681, and the church became the centre of a monastery after the Bishop moved to Lindisfarne in 821. Hexham also had two other early medieval churches, the Church of St. Peter and the Church of St. Mary. These buildings were largely destroyed by the Vikings in AD 875. St. Peter's appears to have never been restored and disappeared by 1310. St. Mary's evidently survived as it is known to have been rebuilt again in the 13th century, and St. Andrew's was also rebuilt in 1189, the monastery having been refounded by Augustinian monks in 1113, and a document dating to 1268 records a grant of lands at Anick by Archbishop Thomas II of York in 1113 (Hodgson 1897, 149). Thomas II was the Archbishop of York, and he re-formed the Church at Hexham as a 'Priory of Canons Regular of St Augustine'.

2.3.4 The earliest documentary reference to Anick dates to c.1180 where it is referred to as *Æilnewick*, which may derive from 'the WĪC of Egelwin (or Æthelwine)', who was Bishop of Durham in the 11th century (Ekwall 1960, 10). WĪC is a loan word from the Latin *vicus* and can refer to 'dwelling, dwelling-place; village, hamlet, town; farm, especially dairy farm', probably the most common meaning being 'dairy farm' (Ekwall 1960, 515). The Black Book of Hexham in 1379 records a number of lands as answering to the court of Anick, and describes the lands held in demesne by the canons of Hexham as comprising 12 husbandlands, each of 16 acres of arable and meadowland, and 19 cottagers (Hodgson 1897, 149; 151). As there were only nine houses at Anick by the time of the 1666 Hearth Tax, Anick is considered to be a shrunken medieval village (HER 8680). The deserted medieval village of Sandhoe (HER 8677) is also located *c.*1.44km to the north-east of the PDA. The Black Book of Hexham records that this settlement had 13 husbandlands and 12 cottagers in 1379, but at the

Dissolution in 1536 there were only five tenants, and eventually the village was deserted.

2.3.5 At the Dissolution, the Priory lands, including those associated with Anick Grange, were granted to Sir Reginald Carnaby, but were recovered by Queen Elizabeth I in 1568 as part of the Crown estates (Hodgson 1897, 149; 151).

2.4 The Post-Medieval Period

2.4.1 By 1663 Anick Grange was owned by Sir William Fenwick who was Member of Parliament for Northumberland on numerous occasions during the mid-17th century. Writing in 1897, Hodgson states that Anick Grange '…was, from the beginning of last to the middle of this century, farmed by a respectable family named Harbottle … Harbottle's Island is in the river Tyne opposite Anick Grange'

2.4.3 The 1865 Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1865 illustrates that the majority of the field boundaries extant today were already in place. A short meandering watercourse is depicted to the west which is shown to terminate at the hedgeline which forms the western boundary and part of this is depicted as containing standing water. The 1898 OS 2nd edition map depicts two ponds along the course of the aforementioned watercourse and shows it apparently continuing across the centre of the PDA, flowing into the Tyne close to the point that it veers sharply to the east. It appears that it was re-instated as a field drain after having been previously infilled.

2.5 The Modern Period

2.5.1 OS mapping from the modern period indicates few changes within the PDA. By 1924, the north-south field boundary that bisects the eastern side had taken its current form. Field boundaries to the east have been removed. A small sewage works depicted on the 1924 map was demolished by 1967. The overhead powerline which traverses the PDA from north-east to the south-west had been constructed by 1963. By the time of the Google Earth satellite imagery dating to 2002, the overhead lines which run eastwards across the eastern side of the PDA were in place. No other changes were noted.

3 Aims and Objectives

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 Research objectives identified in *North-East Regional Framework* (Petts and Gerrard 2006) considered to be the most relevant to the project include:

3.1.2 Late Bronze Age and Iron Age (Petts and Gerrard 2006, 136):

- Iii. Settlement
- Ix Burials

3.1.3 Roman (Petts and Gerrard 2006, 149):

- Riv. Native and civilian life

3.1.4 Early Medieval (Petts and Gerrard 2006, 158):

- EMii. Settlement

3.1.5 Later Medieval (Petts and Gerrard 2006, 170):

- MDii. Landscape

3.1.6 Post-Medieval (Petts and Gerrard 2006,)

- PMiv. The Reformation

3.1.7 20th century (Petts and Gerrard 2006, 189-196)

- MOiii. Agriculture

3.1.8 These research objectives have assisted in informing the aims and objectives for the evaluation trenching outlined in section 3.2 below. It should be noted that other research objectives may come to the fore should any archaeological features from other periods be identified as a result of the mitigation works outlined below.

3.2 Principal Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The aims of the programme of work are to gather sufficient evidence to establish, supplement, improve and make available information about any archaeological remains existing within the area of investigation, and to provide an appropriate post-excavation assessment, analysis, reporting, archiving and dissemination.

3.2.2 The objectives are as follows.

- To produce a photographic, drawn and descriptive record of any surviving below-ground archaeological remains.
- To produce dating and phasing for any recorded archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character and delimit the extent of archaeological deposits in order to define functional areas on the site, e.g. industrial and domestic.
- To produce information on the economy and local environment.

4 Fieldwork Methodology

4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 Evaluation trenching will consist of 165no. 30m x 2m trenches, comprising 4% of the site boundary. Should significant archaeological features be identified and require further clarification, additional excavations of up to 2% of the total area of boundary will be allowed for as a contingency.

4.2 General Statement of Practice

4.2.1 All elements of the archaeological evaluation will be carried out in accordance with CIfA's *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (2014b) and the regional guidance document *Yorkshire, The Humber & the North East: a regional statement of good practice for archaeology in the development process*.

4.2.2 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified for their respective project roles and have substantial experience of archaeological excavation and

recording. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification. Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the aims and methodologies of the evaluation and will be given a copy of this WSI to read.

4.2.3 All ground works covered under this specification will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket working in plan.

4.2.6 Regular contact will be ensured between ARS Ltd, the client and the Assistant County Archaeologist at Northumberland County Council as the project progresses in order to address any archaeologically sensitive matters as they arise.

4.2.7 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site.

4.3 Evaluation Methodology

4.3.1 Topsoil will be removed by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. The topsoil or recent overburden will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits.

4.3.2 All trenches will be manually cleaned to an appropriate level to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits.

4.3.3 All excavated spoil will be metal detected and visually scanned to retrieve any artefacts. Finds so recovered will be recorded with their location of origin ascribed. Finds will be retained and recorded.

4.3.4 Should archaeological deposits or structures be revealed that are more numerous, better preserved, or of higher status than expected or than which could reasonably be expected consultation will take place with the Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council to identify and agree further excavation/recording strategy.

4.3.5 Isolated, discrete features such as pits which do not form structural features or are representative of industrial activities will be 50% sampled.

4.3.6 Archaeological linear features, such as ditches and gullies that are not of a structural nature, will be sampled to a minimum sample size of 20% away from intersections. Intersections will be sampled and excavated in plan with strategic temporary sections located to demonstrate sequence.

4.3.7 Cut features of an archaeological nature which comprise structural units will be completely excavated to and respect the original interface of construction.

4.3.8 Upstanding or positive features of an archaeological nature, following recording, will be either partially or wholly excavated by hand where such excavation facilitates access to lower lying archaeological stratification. Where said features do not represent elements of a physically superimposed sequence and are observed to be truncating natural strata partial excavation, as a representative sample (to

demonstrate construction technique, depth of foundation trench, construction materials etc.) will be undertaken.

4.6 Sampling, Faunal Remains and Treasure

4.6.1 This section outlines sampling methodologies to be utilised in all excavation types.

4.6.2 For sealed and stratigraphically secure deposits that have the potential to provide environmental evidence relating to diet and economy, dating evidence or land use regime, a minimum of 40 litres of sample will be taken, or 100% of the sample if smaller. This material will be floated and passed through graduated sieves, the smallest being a 500µ mesh.

4.6.3 In the case of waterlogged or anaerobic deposits, a minimum sample size of 20 litres will be taken,

4.6.4 Should a sequence of superimposed deposits of note be present column sampling may be considered.

4.6.5 In all instances, sampling strategies will be in accordance with guidelines in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (Campbell *et al.* 2011) and will be targeted in order to explore the levels and types of preservation present.

4.6.6 Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered, appropriate specialist advice will be sought and appropriate sampling strategy devised. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required. Advice from the Historic England Scientific Advisor will be taken as appropriate.

4.6.7 Any human remains will initially be left *in-situ* and, if deemed necessary, removal will be undertaken following once a Coroners licence has been obtained in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations, in line with current guidelines (English Heritage 2004; English Heritage and The Church of England 2005; APABE/English Heritage 2013; Mitchell and Brickley 2017) and in discussion with the Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council.

4.6.8 Finds of 'treasure' will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008). The Portable Antiquities Liaison officer will also be notified.

HM Coroner
Mr. T. Brown
17 Church Street
Berwick-Upon-Tweed
Northumberland
TC15 1EE
Tel No: 01289 304318

Finds Liaison Officer
Andrew Agate
Great North Museum, Barras Bridge
Newcastle upon Tyne
Northumberland
NE24PT
Tel No: 03000 267 011
andrew.agate@twmuseums.org.uk

4.6.9 The Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council will also be notified and, if necessary, a site meeting arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the find spot is required.

4.7 Recording

4.7.1 Site recording will follow standard conventions outlined in the *Site Recording Manual* of Museum of London Archaeology Services (MoLAS) (2002).

4.7.2 The site will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. The site will be recorded using a single context planning system in accordance with the ARS Ltd field recording manual.

4.7.3 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate measured scale plans and section/elevations will be drawn where required at the appropriate scale and in accordance with best practice. In addition to relevant illustrations, provision for rectified photographic recording shall be made, if deemed necessary.

4.7.4 A plan of the excavated areas will be maintained, features notes and section lines recorded. All drawings will be carried out at an appropriate scale and all contexts will be recorded using a single context recording system.

4.7.5 Sample representative levels will be taken to record the maximum depth of excavation and/or natural should no archaeological features be uncovered.

4.7.6 The stratigraphy of the site will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

4.7.7 All heights above sea level will be recorded for all deposits and features in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

4.7.8 A full photographic record will be compiled using a digital camera, a Fuji XP90 with a 16.4 MP resolution, and a register of all photographs will be kept. The photographic record will encompass all encountered archaeological entities. In addition, key relationships between entities, where these help demonstrate sequence or form, will also be photographed. A clearly visible, graduated metric scale will be included in all record shots. A supplementary record of working images will be taken to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were like during excavation.

4.7.9 A stratigraphic matrix will be compiled for all trenches where superimposed archaeological deposits, features or structures are encountered.

5 Finds Processing and Storage

5.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the CIfA (2014d) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* and the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.

5.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.

5.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.

5.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper).

5.5 Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

5.6 During and after the evaluation all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

5.7 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and the Great North Museum, Newcastle-upon-Tyne prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

5.8 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the Great North Museum.

6 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

6.1 The outline timetable for the works is as follows. This will be updated by email as the project progresses.

Proposed Commencement Date	**Task**
23.09.19	Fieldwork
21.10.19	Reporting
TBC (depending on evaluation results)	Archiving

6.2 The Project Manager for the archaeological works will be Rupert Lotherington ACIfA, Projects Manager at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be Michael Nicholson PCIfA, Projects Officer at ARS Ltd.

6.3 Specialist analyses will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed subject to availability.

Flint and prehistoric pottery:	Dr Clive Waddington MCIfA or Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA

Romano-British pottery and small finds:	Alex Croom
Samian Ware:	Dr Gwladys Monteil
Medieval and post-medieval pottery:	Dr Chris Cumberpatch or Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
Medieval and post-medieval glass, metalwork and clay pipes:	Mike Wood MCIfA
Industrial Remains:	Dr Rod Mackenzie MCIfA
Plant macrofossils, charcoals and pollen:	Luke Parker
Human and animal bone:	Milena Grzybowska
Radiocarbon dating:	Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
Finds conservation:	Vicky Garlick (Durham University)

7 REPORT

7.1 A report on the results obtained will be produced by ARS Ltd and submitted to the Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council or personnel nominated by them within 8 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. The report will follow the guidance laid out in the relevant CIfA standards and will include the following as a minimum.

- Non-technical executive summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the project
- Methodology
- A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections
- An objective summary statement of results
- Conclusions
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
- Index to archive and details of archive location
- References
- Statement of intent regarding publication
- Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements

- A copy of the WSI and OASIS form.

7.2 One digital copy of the report in PDF/A format on disc will be deposited with the Northumberland County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

7.3 An OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ will be initiated during the reporting process and the evaluation trenching data added to this record. Key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Northumberland County Council HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

8 Archive Deposition

8.1 A digital, paper and artefactual archive, which will consist of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data will be submitted in a format agreed in discussion with the Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council and the museum curator. The Digital archive will be supplied to ADS and photographs will be supplied in uncompressed baseline TIFF format.

8.2 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive.

8.3 The Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council will be notified on completion of fieldwork, with a timetable for reporting and archive deposition.

8.4 Written confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements, including a date (confirmed or projected) for the transfer, will be included as part of the final report.

8.5 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

8.6 The Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council will be notified of the final deposition of the archive.

9 Monitoring Arrangements

9.1 At least one week prior notice of the commencement of each phase of ground works to be given to the Assistant County Archaeologist:

Karen Derham
Assistant County Archaeologist
Northumberland Conservation
Development Services
Northumberland County Council
County Hall
Morpeth
NE61 2EF
Tel: 01670 622657.

9.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

9.3 The client will afford reasonable access to the Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council, or their representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological evaluation. The first site visit is free. Local authority charges will apply following any subsequent site visits.

10 General Items

10.1 Health and Safety

10.1.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all our workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork and will be read and signed by all on-site operatives. ARS Ltd retains Citation as its expert health and safety consultants and the appointed Health and Safety Officer for the company is Tony Brennan.

10.2 Insurance Cover

10.2.1 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability, public liability, professional indemnity and all-risks cover.

10.3 Community Engagement and Outreach

10.3.1 Any opportunities for engaging the local community in any archaeological findings should be sought, for example guided site tour(s) and/or dissemination of information via ARS Ltd's website and local media.

10.4 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

10.4.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council.

10.5 Publication

10.5.1 If significant archaeological remains are recorded, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be prepared for publication in online, journal or monograph form as appropriate. A summary should also be prepared for *Archaeology in Northumberland* and submitted to the Northumberland HER Officer, by December of the year in which the work is completed. Additional popular articles will also be produced for local and/or national magazines as appropriate. The final form of the publication is to be agreed with the planning archaeologist and the client dependent on the results of the fieldwork.

10.6 Publicity and Copyright

10.6.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client. ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

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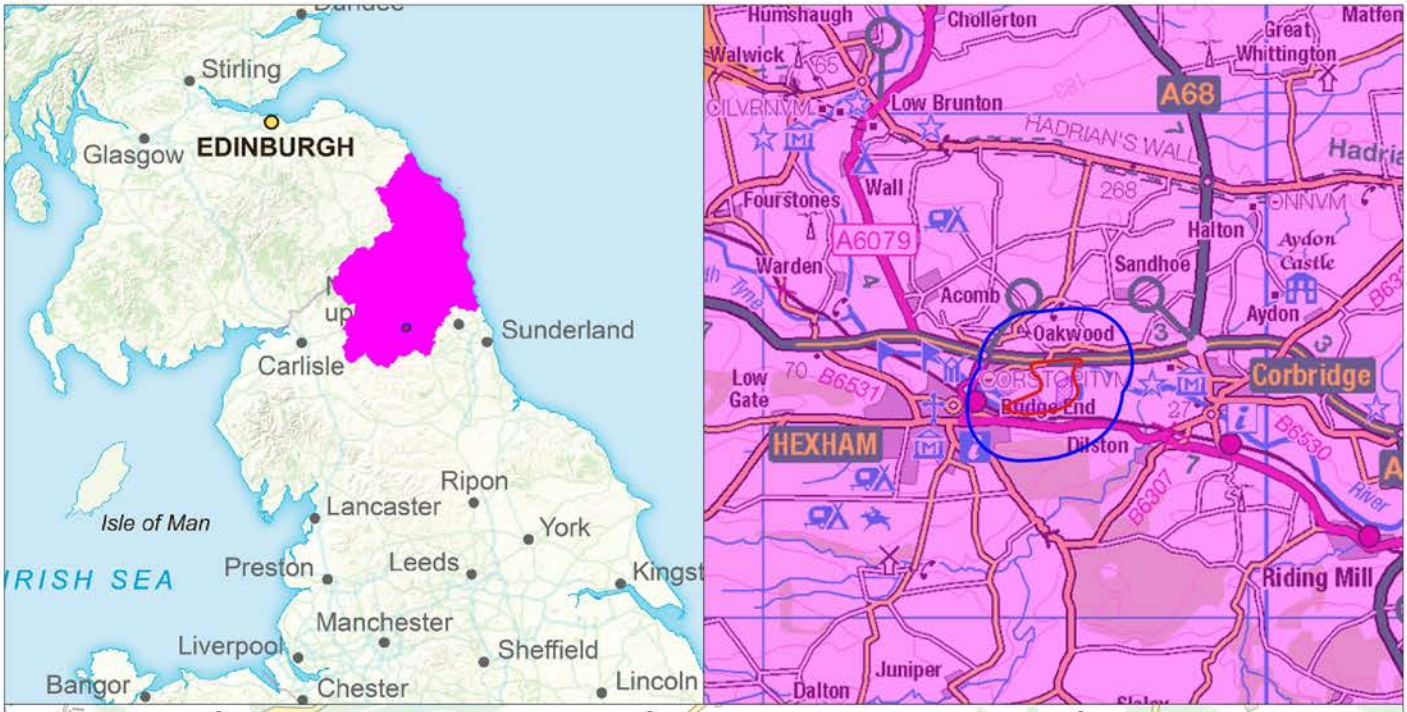
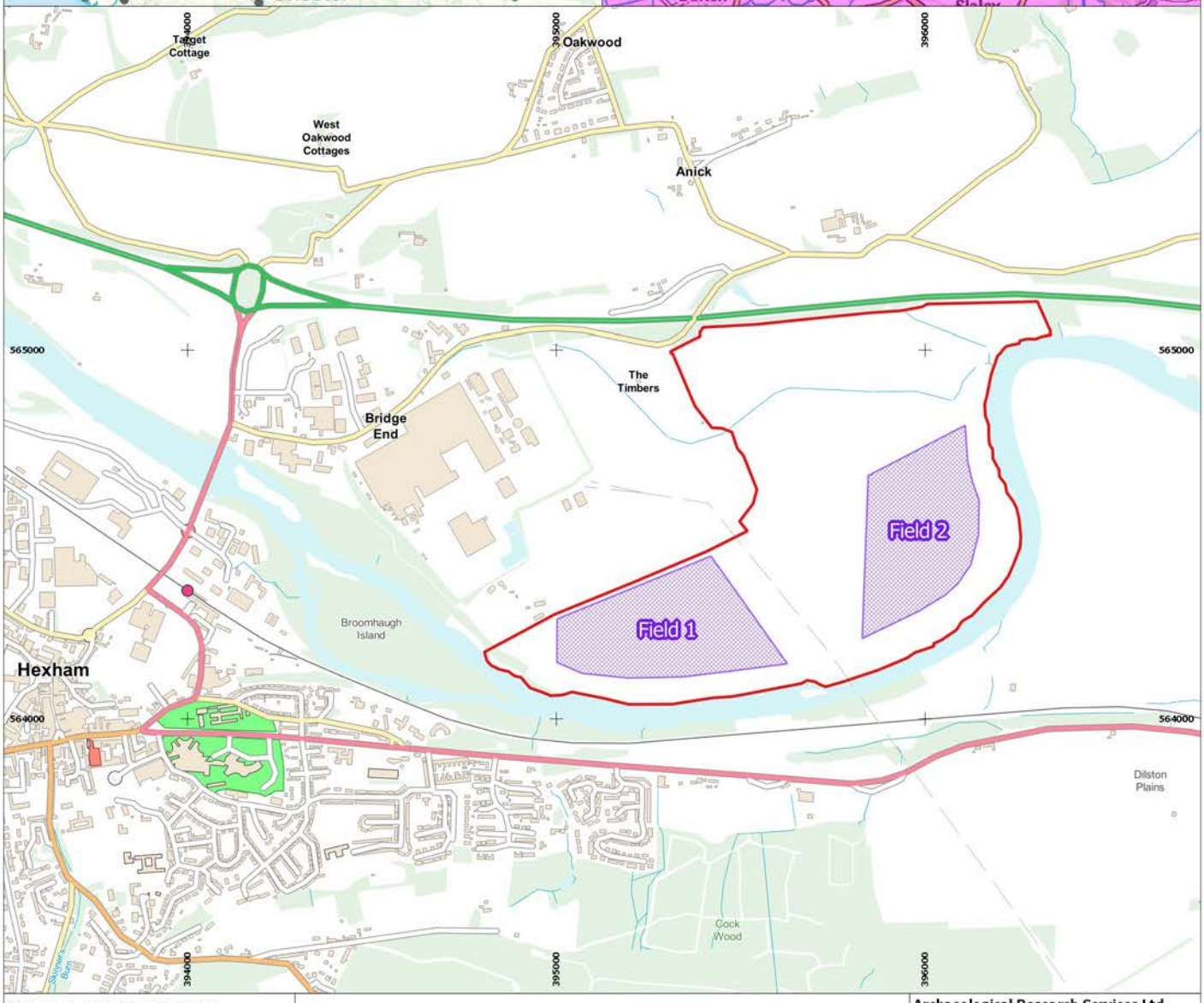
FIGURES





Site name: Anick Grange, Hexham Date: September 2019 Drawn by: MB Scale: Varies	**Figure 1:** **Site location**	**Archaeological Research Services Ltd** The Eco Centre Windmill Way Hebburn Tyne and Wear NE31 1SR Tel: 01914 775111 www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com
	Site Boundary Northumberland County Council Evaluation Fields	

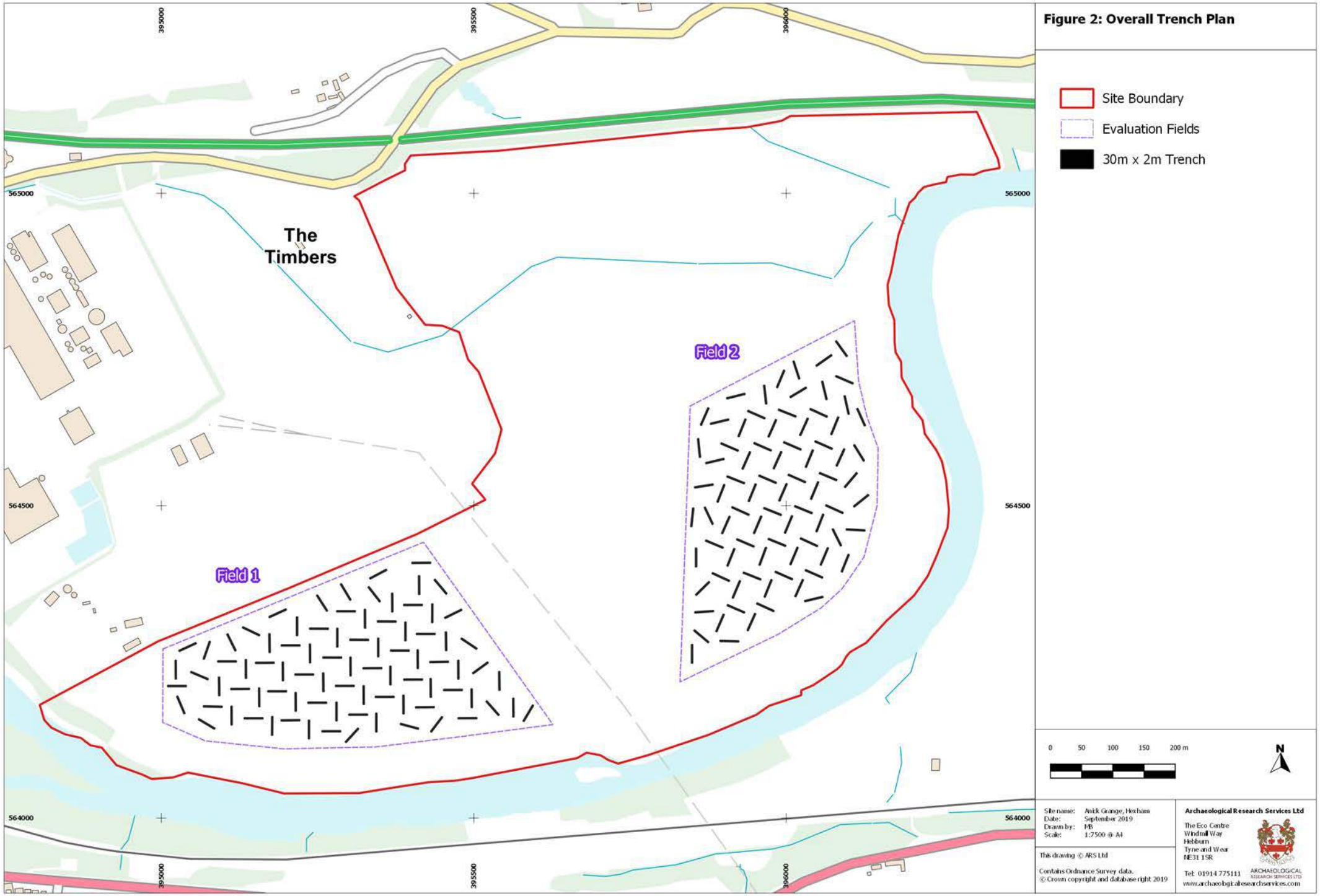


Figure 2: Overall Trench Plan
Site Boundary
Evaluation Fields
30m x 2m Trench
The Timbers
Field 1
Field 2
395000
395500
396000
565000
564500
564000
0
50
100
150
200 m
N
Site name: Amlk Grange, Hexham
Date: September 2019
Drawn by: MB
Scale: 1:7500 @ A4
This drawing © ARS Ltd
Contains Ordnance Survey data.
© Crown copyright and database right 2019
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Tyne and Wear
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Tel: 01914 775111
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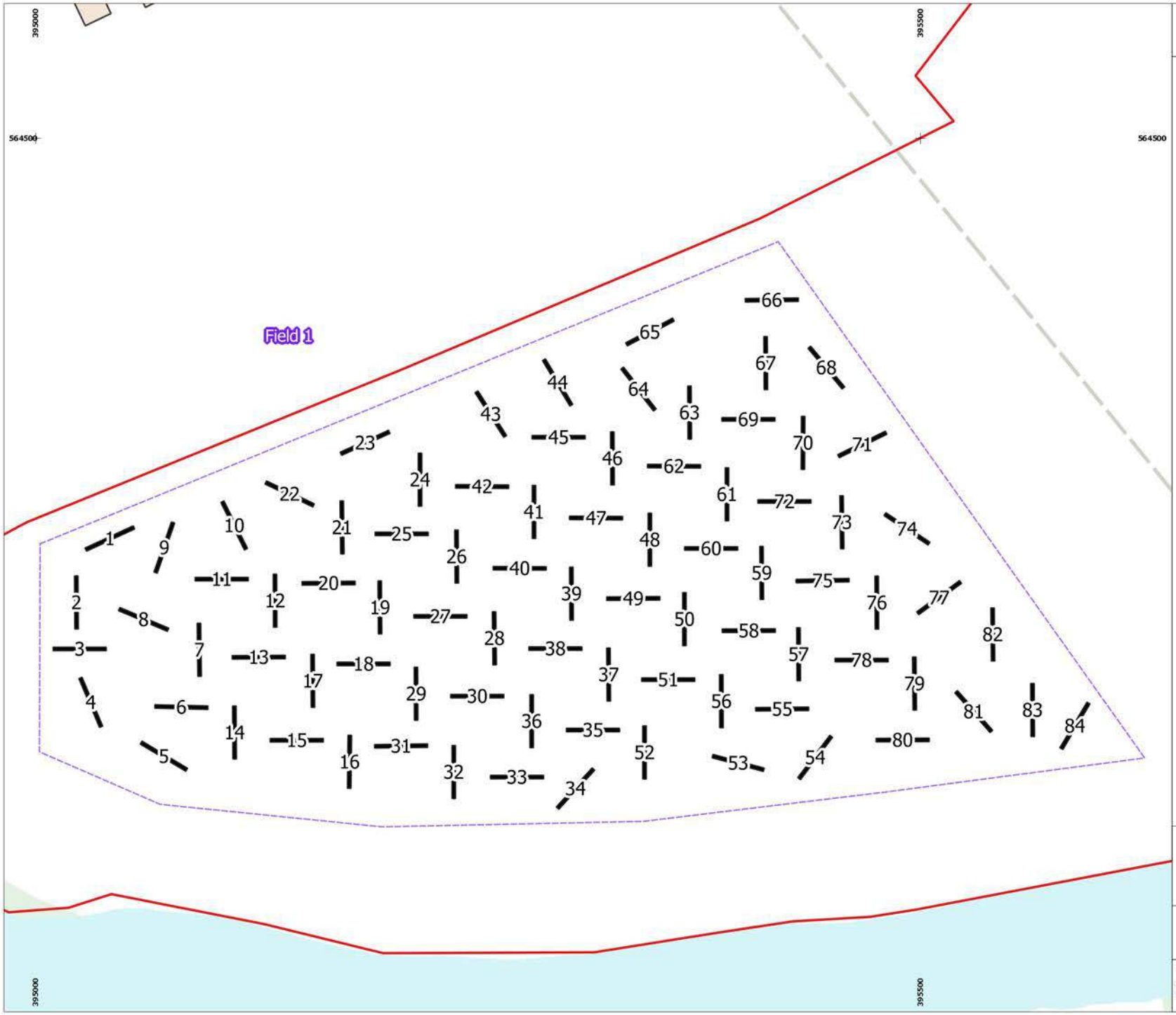

Figure 3: Field 1 Trench Plan

Site Boundary

Field 1 Extent

30m x 2m Trench

0 25 50 75 100 m

N

Site name: Amlk Grange, Hexham
Date: September 2019
Drawn by: MB
Scale: 1:3000 @ A4

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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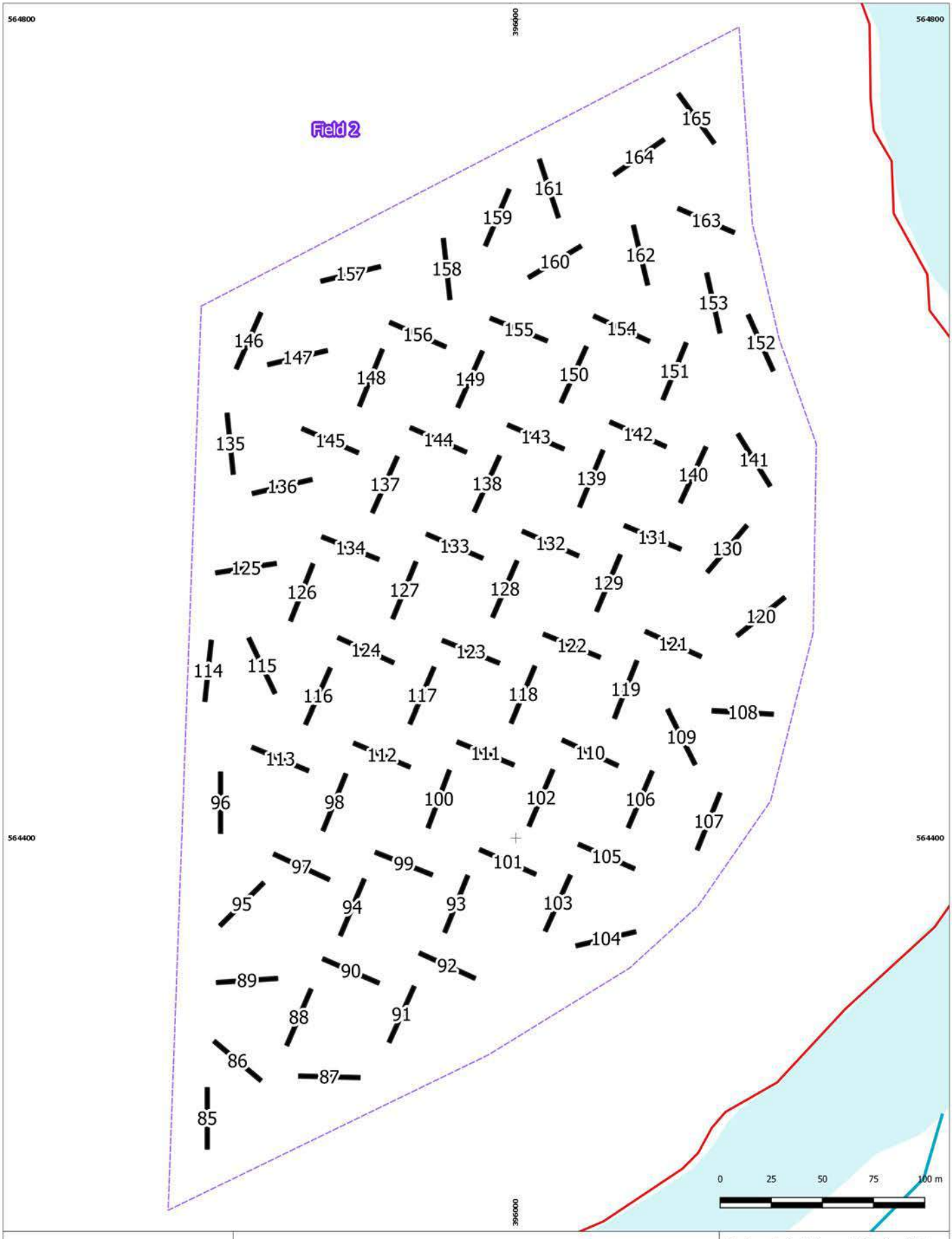

Site name: Anick Grange, Hexham
Date: September 2019
Drawn by: MB
Scale: 1:2500 @ A4

Figure 4:
Field 2 Trench Plan

Site Boundary
Field 2 Extent
30m x 2m Trench

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APPENDIX IV: GEOPHYSICS REPORT

Geophysical Survey of land at Anick Grange, Hexham, Northumberland

View across the PDA looking west.

ARS Ltd Report 2018/219
January 2019
Compiled By:
Richard Durkin ACIfA

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
The Eco Centre
Hebburn
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Contents

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a geophysical survey undertaken on land at Anick Grange to the east of Hexham, Northumberland, in advance of sand of gravel extraction. A geophysical survey was commissioned by R&K Wood planning, on behalf of Thompsons of Prudhoe, and undertaken alongside a DBA to investigate the area as part of a pre-application Environmental Impact Assessment. The survey was commenced in December 2018 and completed in January 2019 and the instrument chosen was a Bartington Grad 601 dual sensor fluxgate gradiometer.

The quality of the geophysical data, with the exception of that recorded within a small pasture field in the north-east, was poor and this is most likely to be a result of magnetic materials contained in the 'green waste' that has been added to the arable fields as a soil improver. It is also possible that igneous inclusions in the sand and gravels are contributing to the interference. Notwithstanding this a number of archaeological features were revealed by the survey, but it is possible that more subtle features may have been masked (Gerrard et al. 2015) and the full extent of any anthropogenic activity can only be established by field evaluation.

All of the significant archaeological features were revealed at the north of the PDA in fields 1 to 3 and mainly comprise a number of fields, enclosures and paddocks, boundary features and a possible track or droveway. All of the probable features appear to be on a similar alignment and it is likely that they are of Iron-Age to Romano British origin, although the presence of remains from other periods cannot be discounted. In the north-east of the PDA, and to a lesser extent on an alignment that respects the southern boundary of the northern fields along the line of a natural terrace, a number of substantial anomalies are most likely to be natural in origin and a result of transitions in the superficial deposits or deposits of colluvium or alluvium but this interpretation requires testing by field evaluation.

Very few anomalies of archaeological interest were recorded in the fields in the centre of the PDA or in five sample areas that were surveyed in the south of the PDA, although due to the high levels of magnetic interference from the 'green waste' only a low confidence rating can be assigned to the reliability of the results.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by R&K Wood Planning, on behalf of Thompsons of Prudue, to carry out a geophysical survey of land at Anick Grange, Hexham, Northumberland in advance of sand and gravel extraction as part of a suite of pre-application archaeological evaluation contributing to the Environmental Impact Assessment. The proposed development area (hereafter PDA) is defined by a red polygon on Figure 1 and comprises an area of *c.*71 hectares (ha).

1.1.2 Initial geophysical survey results indicated that the survey data was of poor quality due to the suspected presence of magnetic objects in the green waste that had been added to the land as a soil improver. The potential adverse effects of green waste on the results of magnetometry has been studied and a report was published in the journal *Archaeological Prospection* in 2015 (Gerrard *et al*. 2015). Despite the poor quality data, probable archaeological features were visible in the initial plots in the north part of the site and the decision was made to proceed with the geophysical survey of this part of the site so that a proportion of any subsequent evaluation trenches could target the probable archaeological features. The southern part of the site was tested by a series of survey grids, but here the disturbance was such that it was considered of minimal value to undertake further survey across this southern area.

1.1.3 This report presents the results of the geophysical survey. The objective of the geophysical survey was to identify any anomalies of archaeological origin within the development area in order to identify and record the presence/absence, location, nature and extent of any surviving below-ground archaeological remains.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The PDA comprises a number of agricultural fields within which four fields in the north (hereafter fields 1 to 4 which cover proposed site phases 1a and 1b) and a field in the centre (hereafter field 5) were designated for geophysical survey. In addition a geophysical survey was carried out over the area to the north of phase 6 in the most south-easterly field (hereafter area 6) and in five sample areas in the south of the PDA. The sample areas were located to test the geophysical response within the most southerly three fields in the PDA and the proposed site phases 2 to 6 (Figure 3).

1.2.2 The PDA is bounded to the north by the A69 and a minor road, to the east and south by the River Tyne and to the west by agricultural land with the Egger plant beyond. The land falls gently from a high point of c. 37m AOD in the north-east to a low point of c. 30m AOD along the banks of the river although most of the elevation loss

occurs across a natural terrace towards the southern boundary of fields 1 to3. The PDA is centred at NGR NY 95505 64690.

1.2.3 The underlying solid geology of the survey area consists of mudstone, sandstone and limetone of the Stainmore Formation, Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 319 to 329 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas. This overlain in the north by superficial deposits of sand and gravel formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The local environment was previously dominated by rivers and in the south by Alluvium - clay, silt, sand and gravel. Superficial deposits formed in the Quaternary Period. Local Holocene environment previously dominated by rivers (BGS 2018).

1.2.3 The soils of the PDA are classified as belonging to the Wharfe Soil Association (561a), which are typical brown alluvial soils (loamy or clayey soils with a non-calcareous subsurface horizon)(Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983, 5). These soils form over river alluvium and are characterised as *'Deep stoneless permeable fine loamy soils which occur on flat land with a risk of flooding. Soils variably affected by groiundwater'* (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983, 11).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 A full and detailed archaeological and historical background is contained within the accompanying Anick Grange Archaeological Desk Based Assessment being produced by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (Brown forthcoming).

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Magnetometry is a non-intrusive scientific prospecting technique that is the preferred geophysical technique used to determine the presence or absence of buried archaeological features when site and geological conditions are favourable. It is an efficient and effective method for locating anomalies corresponding with archaeological features. The instrument chosen for this survey was a Bartington Grad 601 dual sensor fluxgate gradiometer which can detect weak changes in the Earth's magnetic field caused by buried features.

3.2 All fieldwork and reporting was undertaken following Historic England and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards and guidance (Gaffney *et al*. 2008; CIfA 2014a; 2014b).

3.3 The 30m by 30m survey grids were located to cover the designated areas within the PDA and aligned as shown in Figure 2. In total 451 survey grids (including partial grids) were set out and accurately positioned using a Leica Zeno 10 GNSS field controller with GS05 antenna cap which was connected to Leica Smartnet to receive corrections resulting in an accuracy of typically 0.6m or better. Each grid was then

surveyed at 1m traverse intervals with the sampling at 0.25m (4 readings per metre) intervals. The survey was carried out in 'zigzag' mode with each alternate traverse walked in opposite directions. The range of the instrument was set at 100nT (0.01nT resolution).

3.4 The geophysical survey was conducted in December 2018 and January 2019 in predominantly dry weather conditions. At the time of the survey fields 1 to 3 were under stubble, field 4 was under pasture and the remaining fields were under a low crop. The ground was firm and the conditions were ideal for geophysical survey.

3.5 Prior to commencing the survey the gradiometer was balanced and calibrated to the local conditions and this was repeated regularly throughout each day. At the end of each day the data was downloaded into a computer, checked and archived on the ARS Ltd server. The data was downloaded using Bartington Instruments' *Grad 601 Communication Application.*

4.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The data was minimally processed using Geoplot software. The data was "clipped" (clipping parameters selected on the mean and standard deviation data values), "de-staggered" and the striping that can often appear in gradiometer data was removed by utilising the "zero mean traverse" function with thresholds applied. Finally, the data was interpolated. To enhance the visibility of subtle features the data was viewed under a number of different clip plotting parameters.

4.1.2 Occasionally processing the data to compensate for directional sensitivity or to remove iron spikes caused by miscellaneous ferrous objects can also inadvertently disguise anomalies that may be of archaeological origin, particularly long linear features in the direction of the traverses. To take account of this the data has been analysed in a number of different formats and at each stage of processing.

4.1.3 Not all anomalies have been included in the results and discussion or highlighted in Figure 4. The dataset were characterised by innumerable dipolar anomalies that are considered to be a result of magnetic materials in the green waste. A moderate number of such anomalies are common on most sites and usually relate to natural variations in the soils and geology, modern agricultural disturbance and miscellaneous ferrous litter on the surface of the field although in this case normal levels of this anomaly type cannot be distinguished from the anomalies that are a result of the green waste.

4.1.4 The data analysis is presented graphically in Figures 3 to 10. A greyscale shade plot of the processed gradiometer data is presented in Figure 3 and an interpretative plan in Figure 4. Trace plots of the processed gradiometer data is presented in Figures 5 to 10.

4.2 Anomalies

4.2.1 Field 1

4.2.1.1 Field 1 is a regular shaped field of *c.* 5.2ha in the north-west of the PDA. The field slopes from a high point of *c*.35m aOD in the north to 31m aOD in the south and at the time of the survey was under stubble. The field is included in phase 1a of the proposed site phasing.

4.2.1.2 Evidence of part of a probable ditched enclosure (1) with internal and external features, which could be associated with stock management, was recorded towards the south of field 1. As the feature is located close to the edge of a terrace it is possible that the remainder has been eroded or is buried below colluvium, or that it utilised the terrace edge as its limit. An alternative interpretation is two phases of an enclosure, but this can only be tested by invasive investigation.

4.2.1.3 To the north-east of (1) further anomalies were recorded (2 and 3) on a similar alignment and are of archaeological interest and should be tested by field evaluation. To the north-west a linear anomaly which originates close to the western boundary and then diminishes before finally disappearing towards the centre of the field (4) is most likely to represent an historic field boundary. A short perpendicular linear anomaly (5) could be contemporary. To the south of 1 a diffuse and slightly erratic linear anomaly (6) that appears to respect the alignment of the extant southern boundary is most likely to be a result of a geological transition or deposit of colluvium. Very weak parallel anomalies (7 and 8) are most likely to be agricultural remnants. A number of large, yet weak, discrete anomalies are most likely to be modern magnetic objects but an archaeological origin cannot be entirely discounted.

4.2.2 Field 2

4.2.2.1 Field 2 is a large field of *c.*6.3ha located in the north of the PDA between field 1 to the west and the track from Anick Grange farmhouse to the east (refer to relevant fig/s here). The field slopes from a high point of *c*.34m aOD in the north to 30m aOD in the south and contains a noticeable terrace with a break of slope which is most evident in the east. At the time of the survey the field was under stubble. The field is included in both phase 1a and phase 1b of the proposed site phasing.

4.2.2.2 Clear evidence of buried anthropogenic features was recorded in the western half of the field by a number of probable ditched field boundaries and adjacent fields, enclosures/paddocks and settlement enclosure/s. Most clearly defined is an east to west aligned linear anomaly (9) which is most likely to be a boundary feature, possibly part of the same feature recorded in field 1 (anomaly 4), a square enclosure to the north of this (10) and a smaller rectangular enclosure to the east (11) separated by a possible track or droveway (12). Evidence of a small paddock (13) was

revealed in the south-east corner of (10) and three further small enclosures or paddocks (14 to 16) to the south of this and anomaly 9. The results suggest that the track or droveway (12) may continue to the south and then to the west forming the boundary of 16. In the south-west of the field a vague and discontinuous anomaly may represent the presence of a rectangular ditched enclosure (17) possibly part of the same feature as (3) in field 1. A very weak curvilinear anomaly in the centre of feature (10) is of possible archaeological interest and should be tested.

4.2.2.3 It is probable that further features exist in and around the aforementioned features, but there is insufficient contrast between any anomalies of archaeological interest and the background magnetic interference to interpret them with any certainty and therefore this can only be confirmed by field evaluation. In the eastern half of the field two north to south aligned anomalies (18) with a less clearly defined parallel anomaly (19) are of possible archaeological interest and should be tested by field evaluation. A diffuse and slightly erratic linear anomaly (20) that appears to respect the alignment of the extant southern boundary is most likely to be a result of a geological transition or deposit of colluvium.

4.2.3 Field 3

4.2.3.1 Field 3 is a field of *c.*4.5ha located in the north-east of the PDA to the east of the track from Anick Grange farmhouse and bounded by the River Tyne to the east. The field slopes gradually from a high point of *c.*34m aOD in the north-west corner to *c.*32m aOD in the north-east and *c.*30m aOD in the south. The field contains a noticeable terrace in the south. At the time of the survey the field was under stubble. The field is included in phase 1b of the proposed site phasing.

4.2.3.2 A north to south aligned linear anomaly which was recorded in the centre of the field (21) is of possible archaeological interest as are two parallel linear anomalies (22 and 23), that are spaced at *c.*23m and appear to originate at the location of anomaly (21) and then terminate abruptly, and another north to south aligned linear anomaly to the west (24). All these anomalies are worthy of further investigation.

4.2.3.3 A notable curvilinear, possibly concentric, anomaly (25) was recorded to the west (26) and two diffuse linear anomalies recorded to the east (27 and 28), are all most likely to be the result of geological transitions or other natural features but should be tested by field evaluation to confirm this. Likewise a sinuous and diffuse linear anomaly which was recorded intermittently and approximately respects the alignment of the extant southern boundary (29) is also likely to be natural and a continuation of anomalies (6) and (20) in fields 1 and 2.

4.2.4 Field 4

4.2.4.1 Field 4 is a smaller field of *c.*3.2ha located in the north-east of the PDA to the north of field 3. Only the western part of the field (*c.*1.3ha) was designated for geophysical

survey. The field slopes more steeply as it approaches the western and southern boundaries from a high point of *c.*38m aOD in the north-east corner and along much of the northern boundary to *c.*32m aOD in the west and *c.*32m aOD in the south. At the time of the survey the field was under pasture. The western part of the field is included in phase 1b of the proposed site phasing.

4.2.4.2 Although field 4 appears to be largely unaffected by contamination from green waste, probably as a consequence of the field being pastoral rather than arable, the background noise within the field was still excessive. However, it is most likely that this is a result of the geology and/ or tipped/ made ground and it is possible that archaeological features are being masked. No anomalies of archaeological interest were recorded in the field but the results of the geophysical survey should be tested by field evaluation.

4.2.5 Field 5

4.2.5.1 Field 5 is a large field of *c.*9.5ha located in the centre of the PDA separated from fields 1 and 2 to the north by a drainage ditch. The field is predominantly flat and lies between *c.*30 and 31m aOD. At the time of the survey the field was under a low crop. Although the field is not included in the proposed site phasing it is currently the proposed location of the site compound area.

4.2.5.2 Four linear anomalies (30 to 33) were recorded towards the south and east of the field. All the anomalies are of similar form and alignment but of varying lengths and all appearing to start and terminate abruptly. The anomalies are of unknown origin but are considered to have low potential to be of archaeological origin, however they should be tested by field evaluation. Towards the centre of the field a group of extremely weak linear anomalies are of possible archaeological interest (34 to 36) and should also be tested by field evaluation. The only other anomalies of note are a number of circular discrete anomalies which were recorded towards the west and these are most likely to be a result of ferrous objects most probably deposited in the green waste.

4.2.6 Area 6

4.2.6.1 Area 6 comprises the northern part (*c.* 3.4ha) of a large (*c.*16.6ha) field in the south-east of the PDA. Area 6 is predominantly flat and lies at *c.*30m aOD. At the time of the survey the field was under a low crop. Area 6 is not included in the proposed site phasing although there is no physical boundary between it and Phase 6 of the proposed site phasing.

4.2.6.2 Two linear anomalies were recorded adjacent to the track that forms the eastern boundary of the area. The anomalies are similar in form and alignment to anomalies (37 and 38) in field 5 and are also considered to have low potential to be of archaeological origin but this can only be confirmed by field evaluation. In the west

and east diffuse and weak linear anomalies (39 and 40) are most likely to be natural and a result of deposits of colluvium.

4.2.7 Sample Areas

4.2.7.1 Five sample areas were surveyed within the four fields that make up the southern part of the PDA and are included in phases 2 to 6 of the proposed site phasing plan. Sample 1 is located in Phase 6 and sample 2 across the boundary between phases 5 and 6, both in the most easterly of the southern fields. Sample block 3 is located across the boundary between phases 4 and 5 in the larger of the two central fields. Sample block 4 is located across the boundary between phases 2 and 3 in the smaller of the two central fields and sample block 5 is located in phase 2 in the most westerly field. Sample blocks 1, 2, 3 and 5 comprised ten survey grids (0.9ha) and sample block 4 comprised four survey grids (0.36ha) and all are on flat ground at *c.*31m aOD which, at the time of the survey, was under a low crop.

4.2.7.2 No anomalies of archaeological interest were recorded in any of the survey blocks. It is possible that archaeological features are being masked by the large amount of noise in the data, a result of ferrous contaminants in the green waste. This part of the site does not respond well to geophysical survey and its evaluation will be more reliant on geoarchaeological/fieldwalking and/or evaluation trenching methodologies.

5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1. The quality of the geophysical data, with the exception that recorded within a small pastoral field in the north-east (field 4), was poor and this is most likely to be a result of magnetic materials in the green waste that has been added to the arable fields as a soil improver. It is also possible that igneous inclusions in the sand and gravels are contributing to the interference. Notwithstanding this, a number of archaeological features were revealed by the survey but it is possible that more subtle features may have been masked (Gerrard *et al.* 2015), and particularly small and shallow-cut features such as house stances, post holes, hearths and so forth.

5.2 All of the potentially significant archaeological features were revealed in the north of the PDA in fields 1 to 3 on the highest terrace above the river and flood plain and mainly comprise a number of probable fields, settlement enclosure/s and paddocks, boundary features and a possible track or droveway. All of the anomalies appear to be on a similar alignment and it is likely that they are of Iron-Age to Romano British origin, although the presence of remains from other periods cannot be discounted. In the north-east of the PDA, and to a lesser extent on an alignment that respects the southern boundary of the northern fields along the line of a natural terrace, a number of substantial anomalies are most likely to be natural in origin and a result of transitions in the superficial deposits of colluvium or alluvium, but this interpretation could be tested by field evaluation.

5.3 Very few anomalies of archaeological interest were recorded in the fields in the centre of the PDA or in five sample areas that were surveyed in the south of the PDA, although due to the very high levels of magnetic interference only a low confidence rating can be assigned to the reliability of these results and archaeological remains could yet exist within these areas.

6.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

6.1 One bound copy of the final report with an attached digital PDF/A copy on disc will be deposited with the Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER). The disc will also include a digital archive, consisting of relevant ESRI shape files or CAD files, for use in updating the HER database.

7.0 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

7.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

7.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

8.0 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

8.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved in the project for their help and assistance. In particular we would like to thank Katie Wood of R&K Wood Planning for commissioning this survey on behalf of Thompsons of Prudhoe and to Thompsons of Prudhoe for their support.

10.0 REFERENCES

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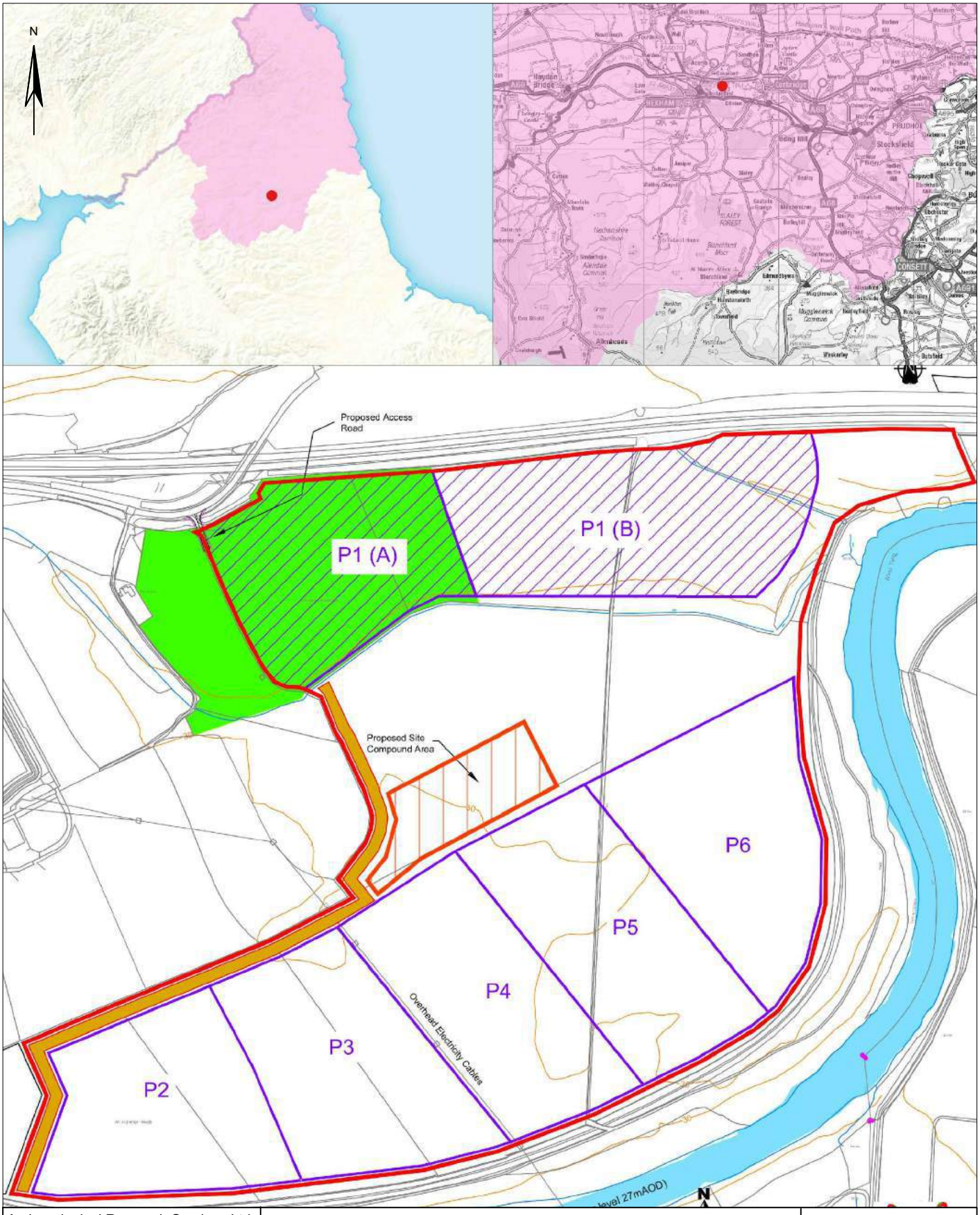
Soil Survey of England and Wales. 1983a. *Sheet 1: Soils of Northern England.*

Soil Survey of England and Wales. 1983b. *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales.*

Appendix 1: Figures



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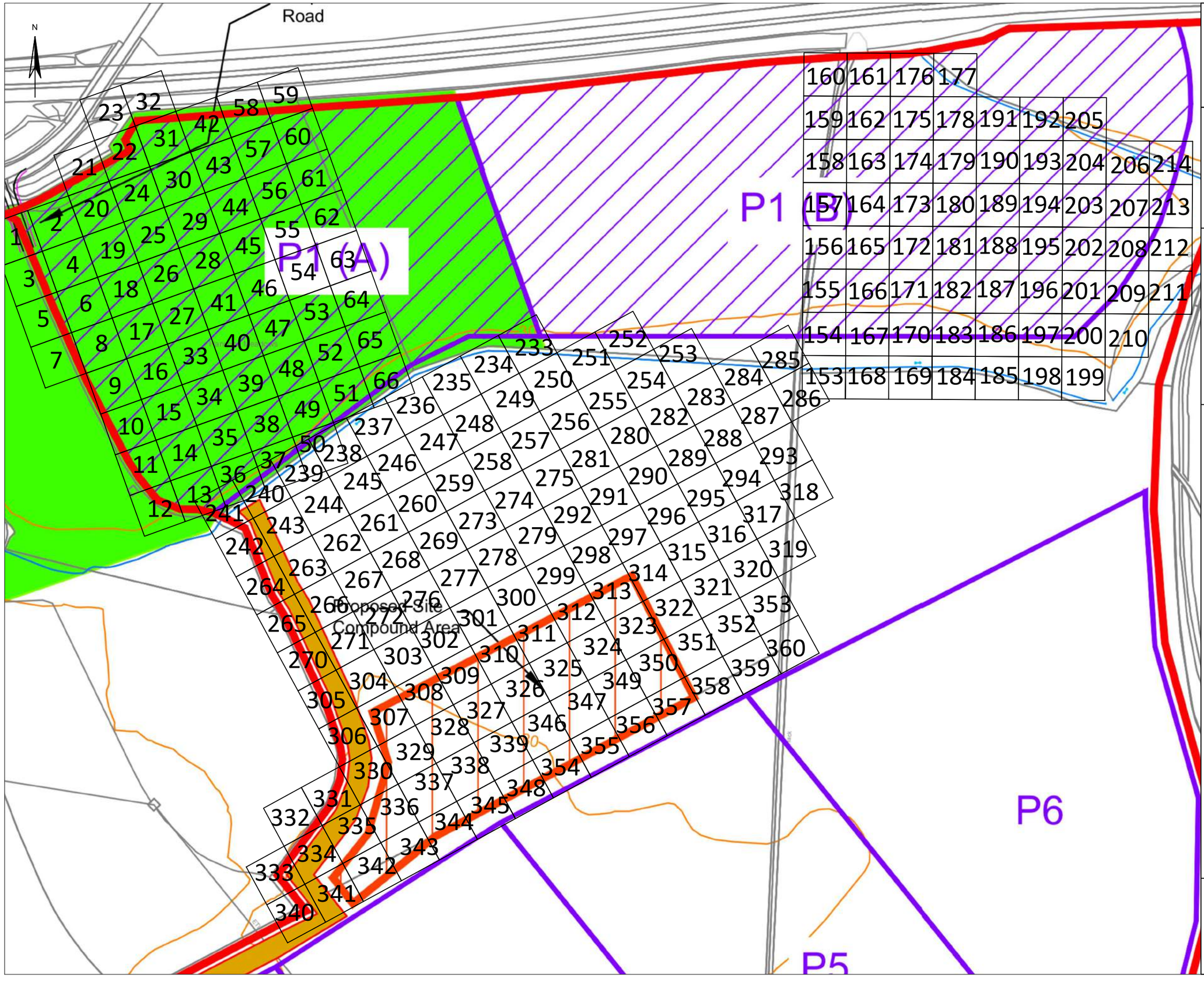
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Code: Anick Grange
Date: January 2019
Drawn:RD
Scale: N/A

Figure 1
Site Location

Key:
- Proposed development area (PDA)
- Northumberland County
- Site location



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Drawing Ref. Figure 2a
Date: January 2019
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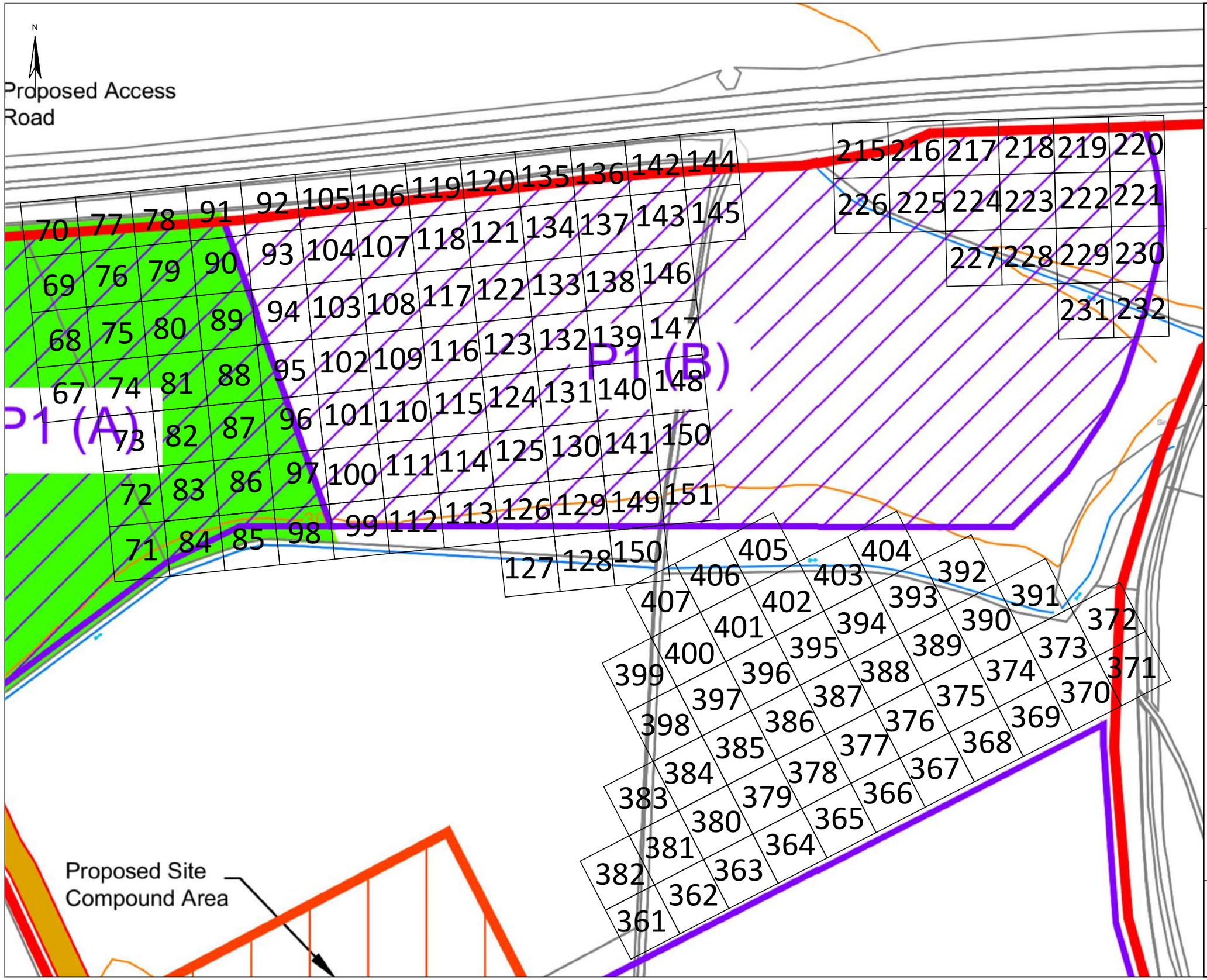
Location of survey grids (1 of 2)

Key:

- Proposed development area
- Proposed site phase boundaries
- 1 — 30m x 30m survey grid



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Drawing Ref. Figure 2b
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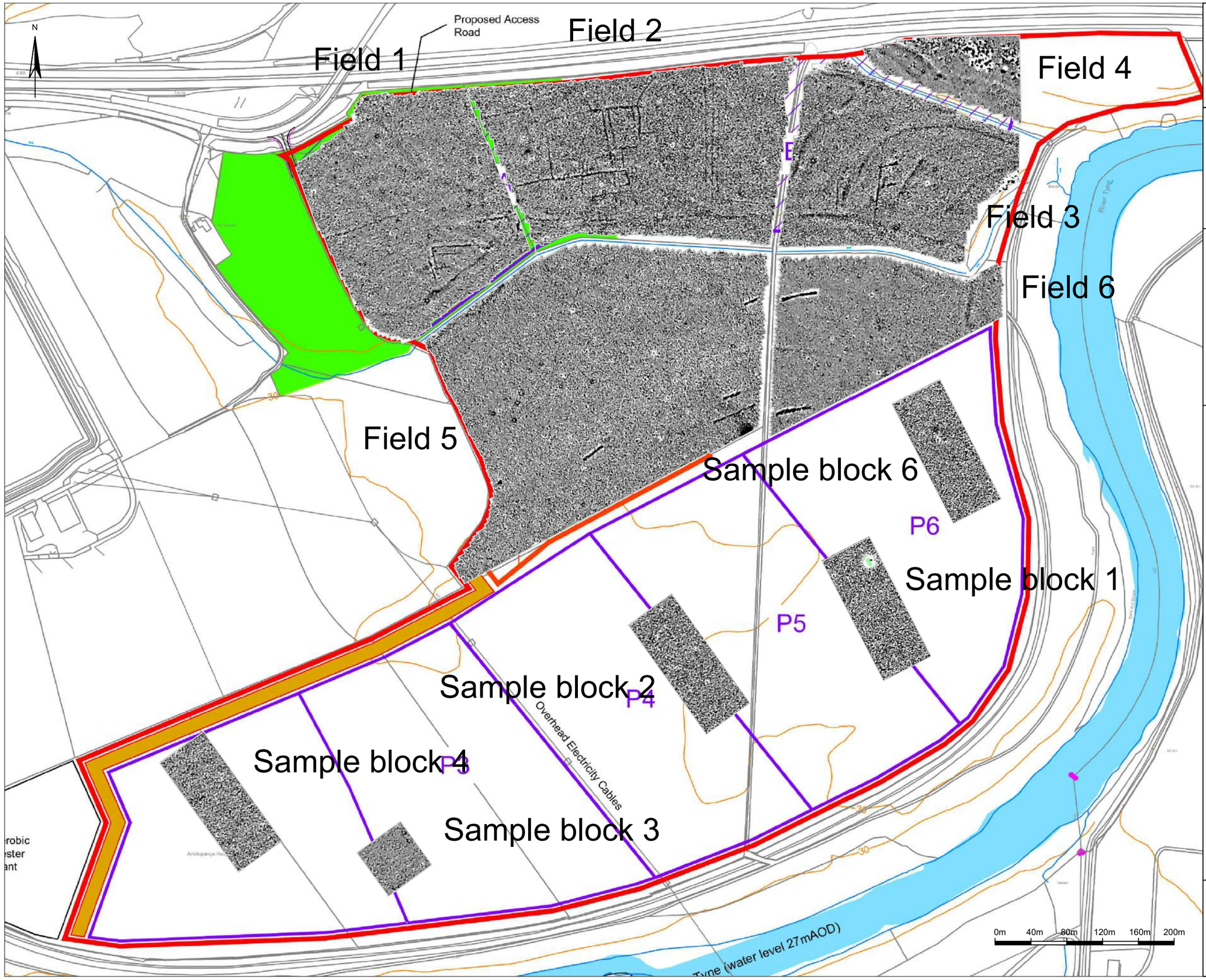
Location of survey grids (2 of 2)

Key:

- Proposed development area
- Proposed site phase boundaries
- 1 30m x 30m survey grid



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Drawing Ref. Figure 3
Date: January 2019
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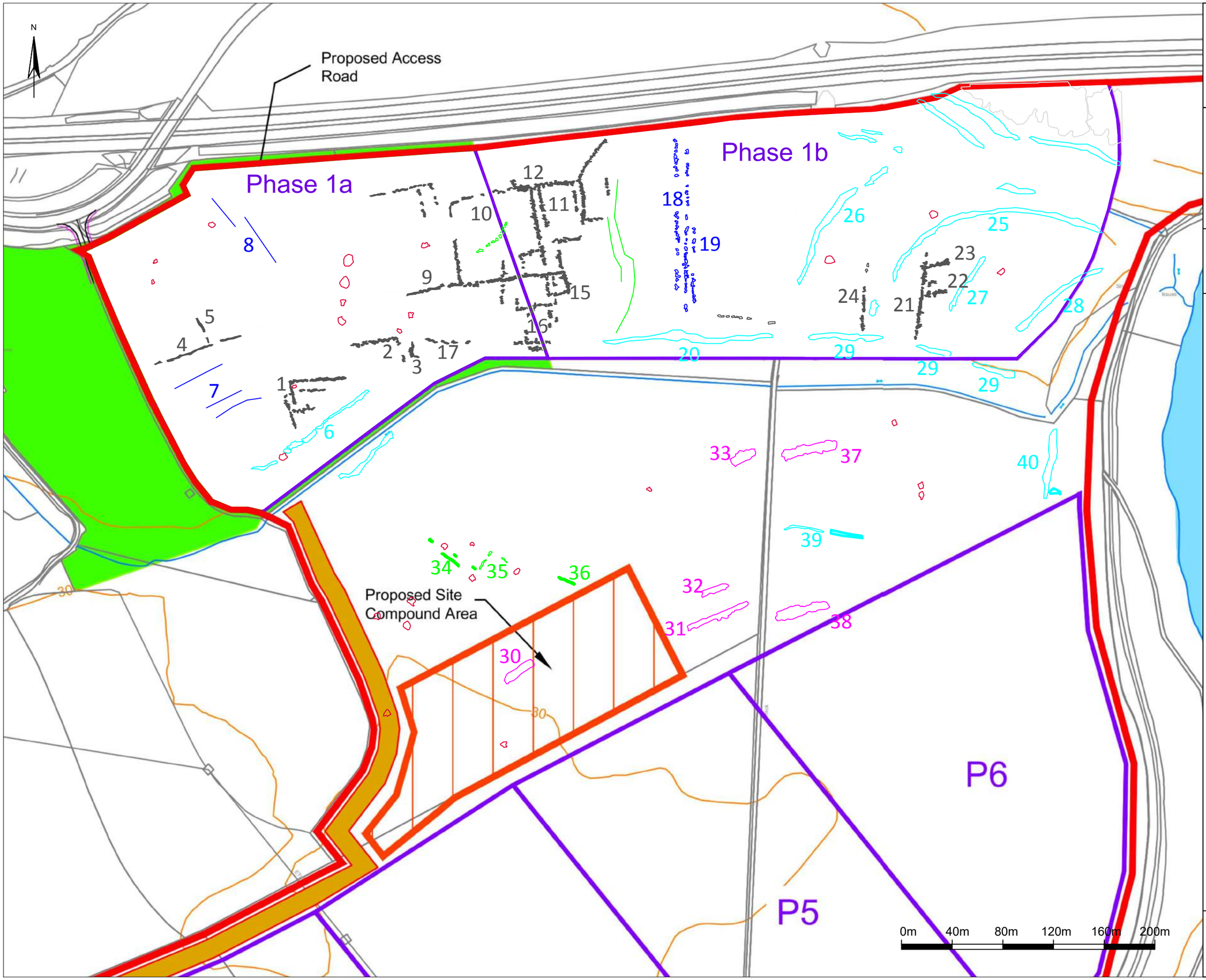
Scale: As Shown

Greyscale shade plot of processed gradiometer data

Key:

- Proposed development area
- Proposed site phase boundaries
- Plotting parameters



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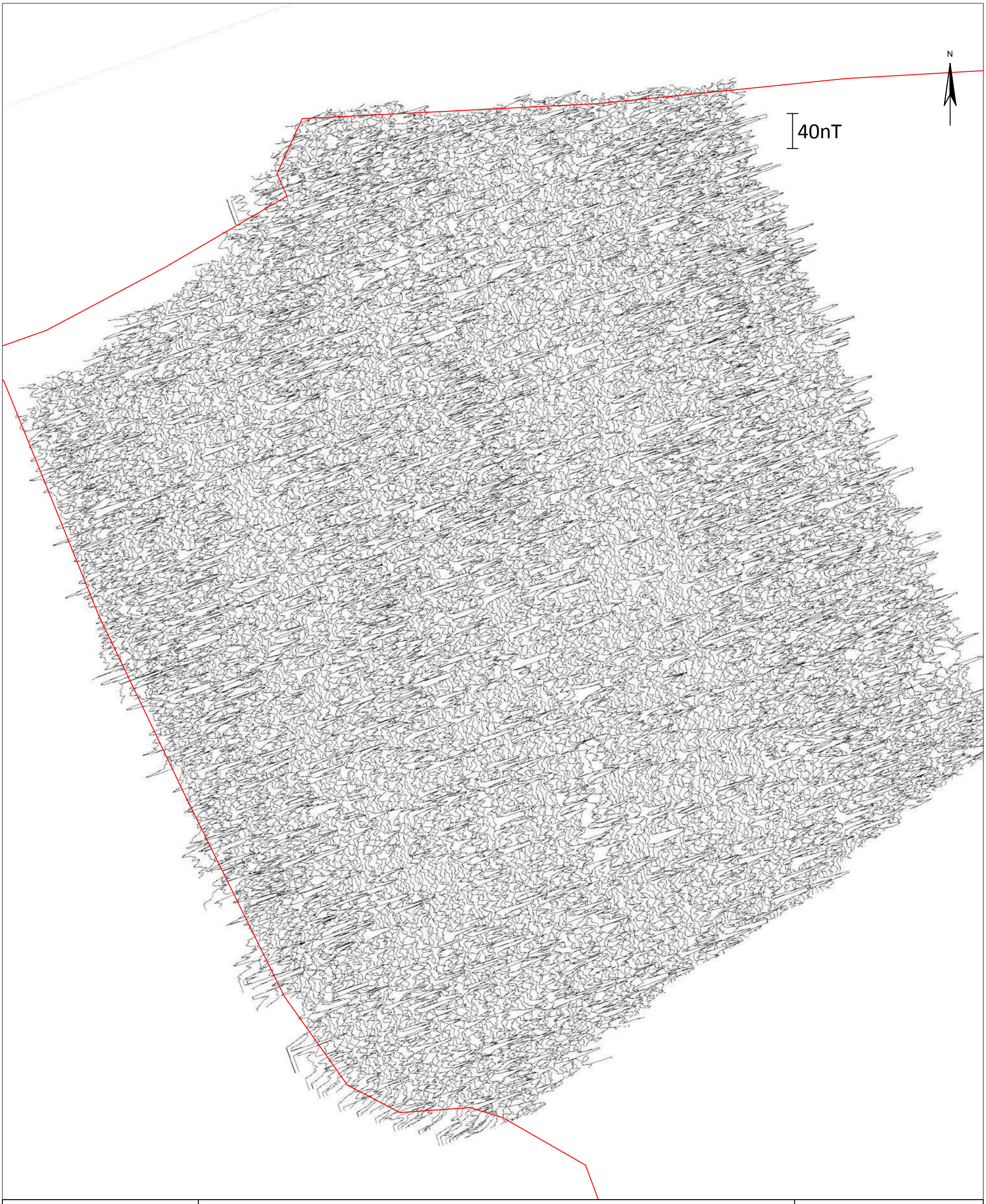
Site Code: Anick Grange
Drawing Ref. Figure 4
Date: January 2019
Drawn: RD
Scale: As Shown

Interpretative plan

Key:

- Proposed development area
- Proposed site phase boundaries
- Archaeology/ probable archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Possible archaeology/ agriculture
- Probable magnetic object/ possible archaeology
- Probable modern/ agricultural
- Natural/ geological
- Geological or (less likely) tipped/ made ground



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Field 1 trace plot

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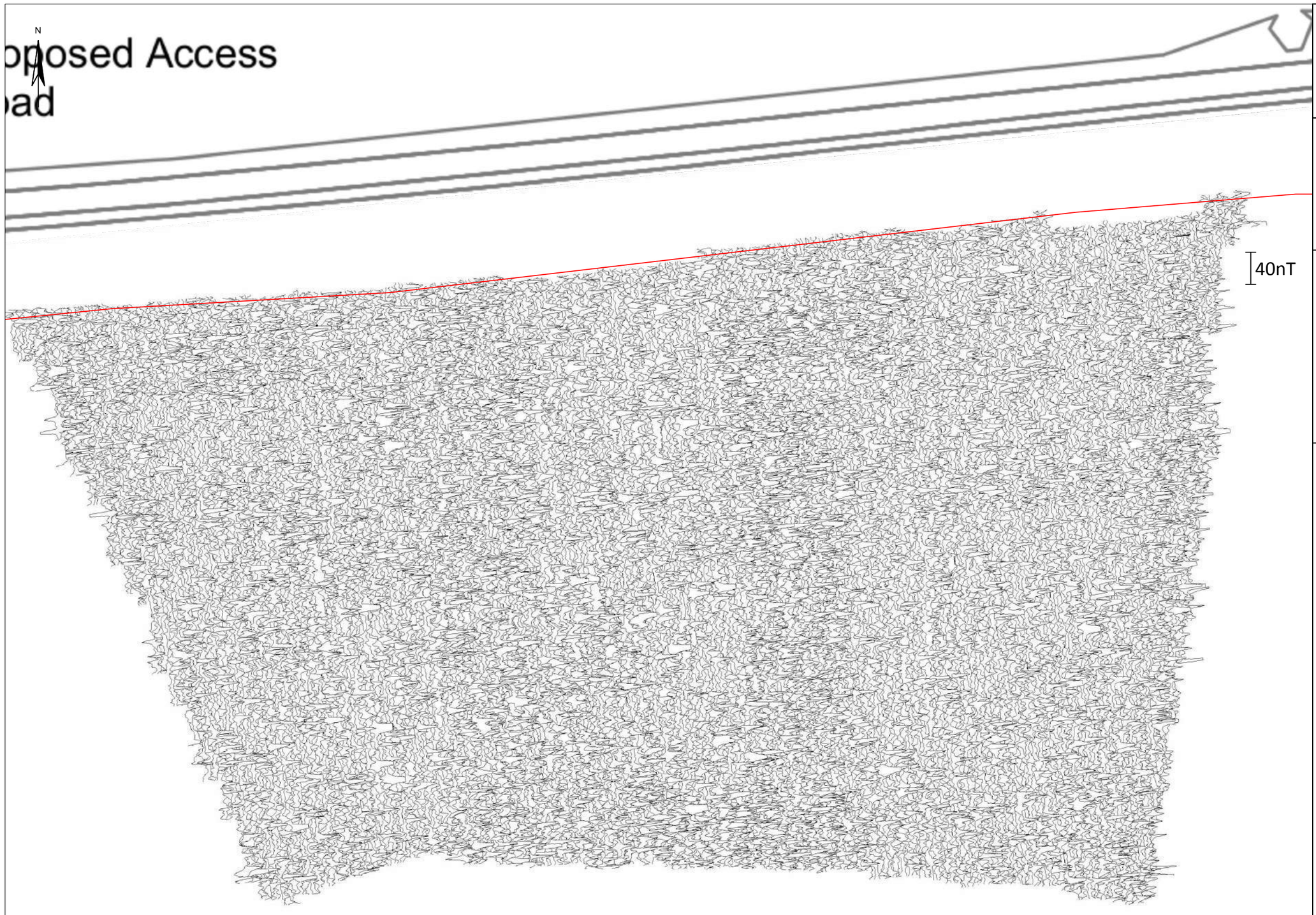
Scale: N/A



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Site Code: Anick Grange
Drawing Ref. Figure 6
Date: January 2019
Drawn: RD
Scale: N/A

Trace plot of processed gradiometer data - Field 2

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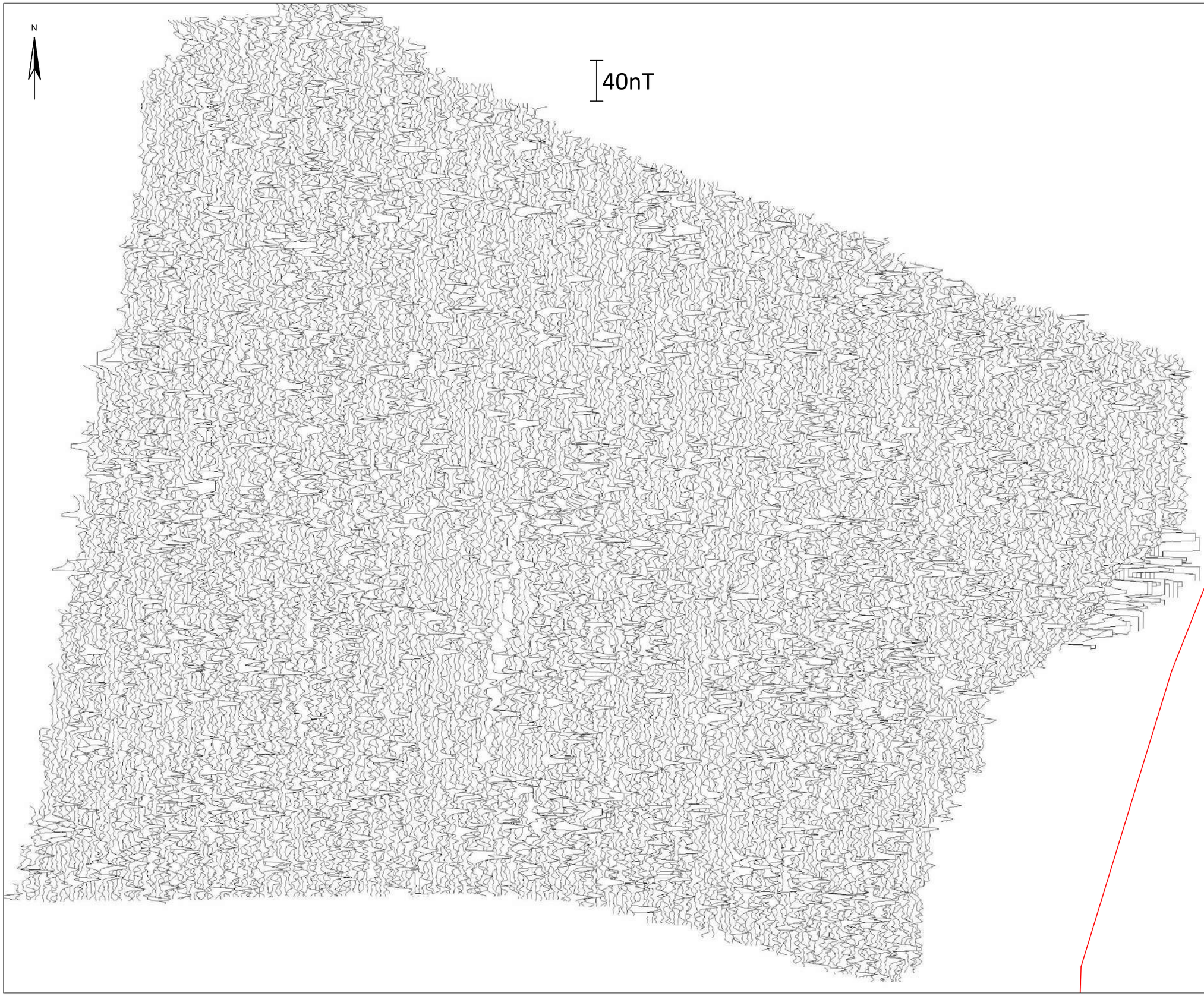
- Proposed development area (PDA)



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Site Code: Anick Grange
Drawing Ref. Figure 7
Date: January 2019
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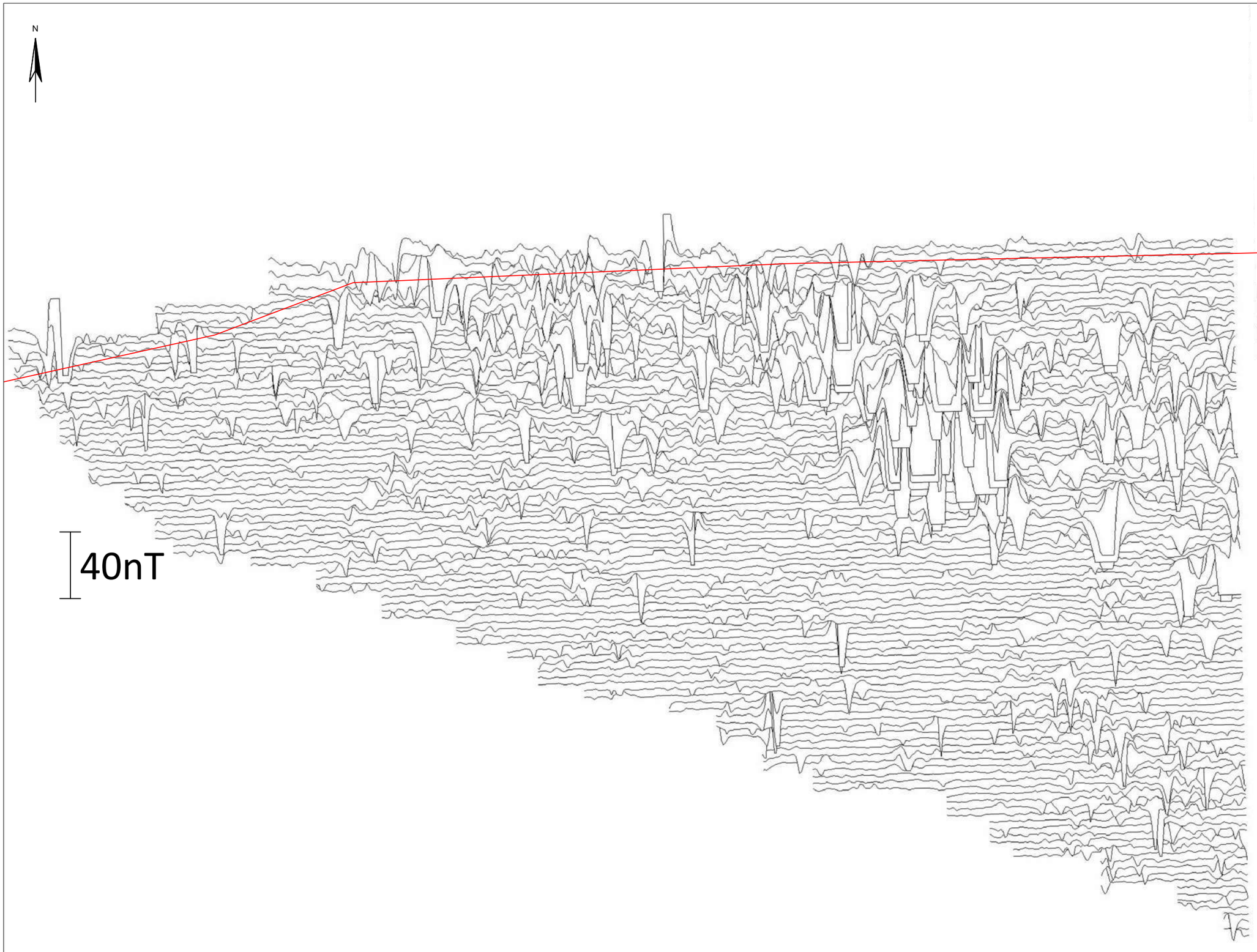
Scale: N/A

Trace plot of processed gradiometer data - Field 3

Key:

- Proposed development area (PDA)



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Site Code: Anick Grange
Drawing Ref. Figure 8
Date: January 2019
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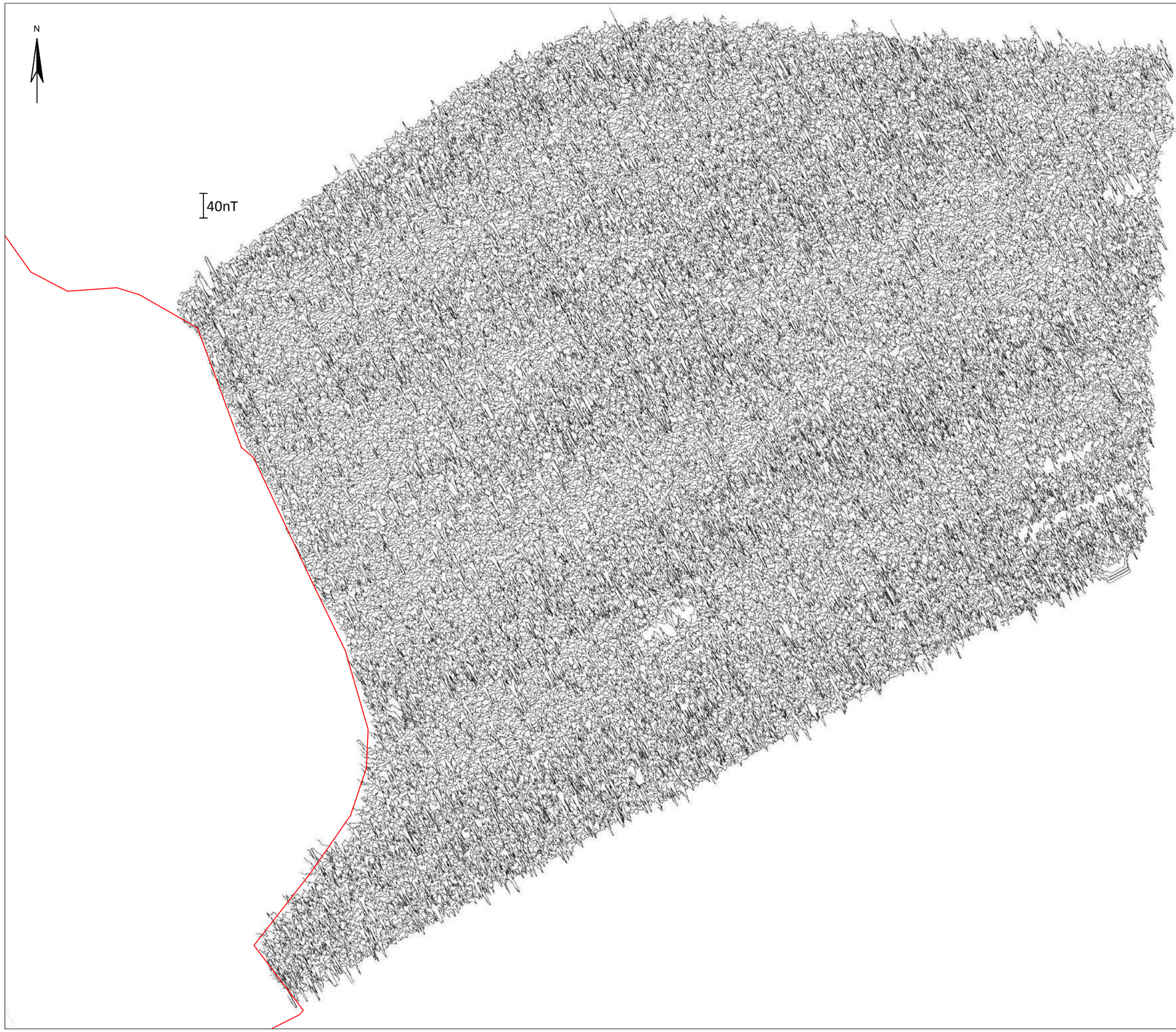
Scale: N/A

Trace plot of processed gradiometer data - Field 4

Key:

- Proposed development area (PDA)



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Site Code: Anick Grange
Drawing Ref. Figure 9
Date: January 2019
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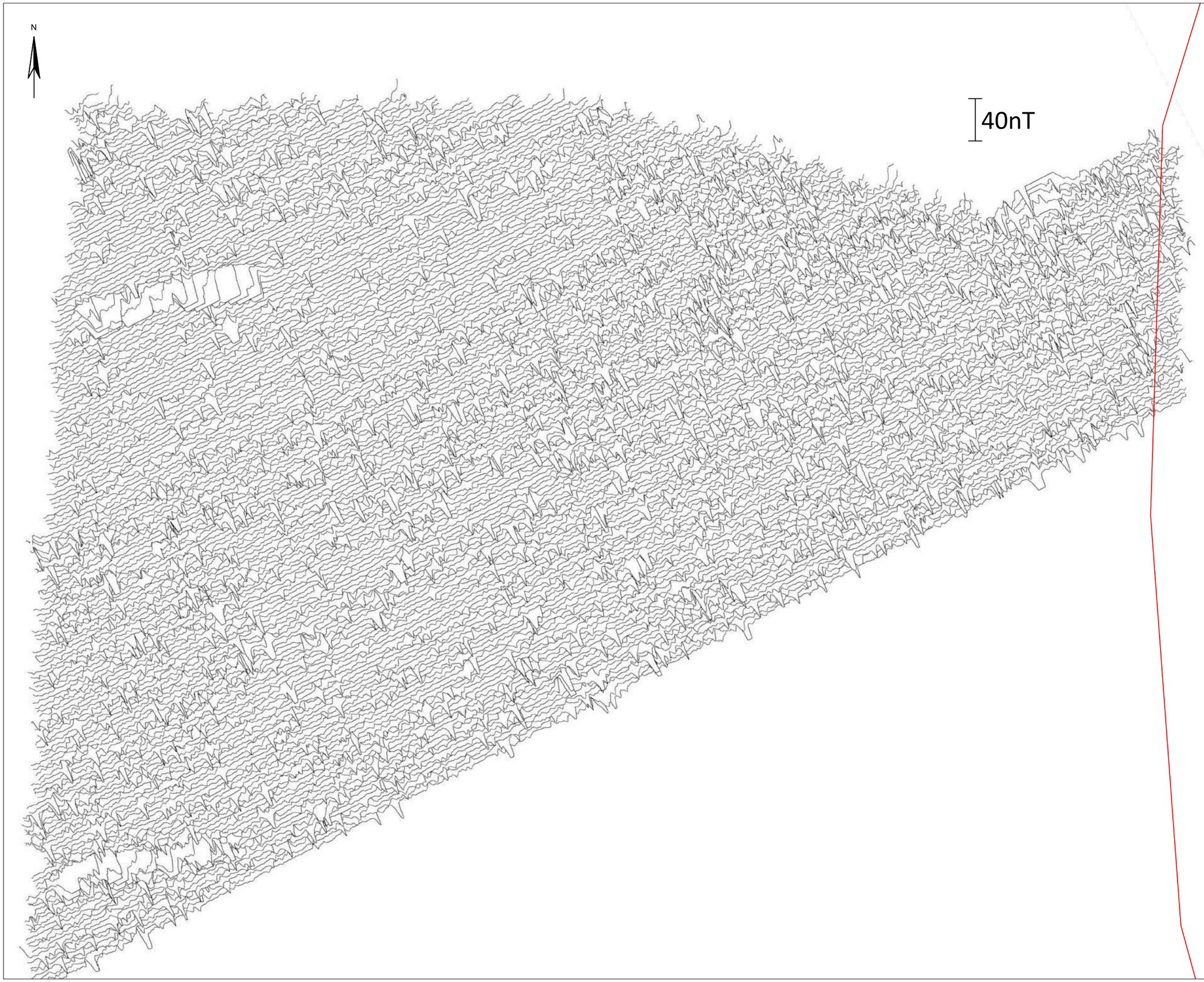
Scale: N/A

Trace plot of processed gradiometer data - Field 5

Key:

Proposed development area (PDA)



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Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Code: Anick Grange
Drawing Ref. Figure 10
Date: January 2019
Drawn: RD
Scale: N/A

Trace plot of processed gradiometer data - Area 6

Key:

- Proposed development area (PDA)

APPENDIX V: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: archaeol5-372117

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Anick Grange Haugh, Hexham, Northumberland
Short description of the project	In 2018 Archaeological Research Services (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by R and K Wood Planning LLP on behalf of Thompsons of Prudhoe (the client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on Land at Anick Grange Haugh, Hexham, Northumberland. The aim of the evaluation was to determine the form, nature, character and date of any archaeologically sensitive features or deposits potentially present within the proposed development area. The evaluation comprised 165 trenches excavated in advance of sand and gravel traction as part of a suite of pre-application archaeological evaluation which has included geophysical survey (Durkin, 2019), an archaeological desk-based assessment (Brown 2019a), and a heritage statement (Brown 2019b). The evaluation was undertaken between the 23rd September and 18th October 2019 in accordance with a written scheme of works agreed with the Assistant County Archaeologist, Northumberland County Council. The evaluation project confirmed the absence of any features of archaeological significance with the exception of two recent/modern pits. However, the archaeological evaluation has confirmed the presence of relict paleochannels which has culminated in the preservation of rich alluvial deposits.
Project dates	Start: 23-09-2019 End: 18-10-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Significant Finds	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Mineral extraction (e.g. sand, gravel, stone, coal, ore, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORTHUMBERLAND TYNEDALE HEXHAM on land at Anick Grange Haugh, Hexham, Northumberland
Study area	982 Square metres
Site coordinates	NY 95505 64690 54.976724312626 -2.070235074637 54 58 36 N 002 04 12 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 27.66m Max: 30.28m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Client
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Rupert Lotherington
Project supervisor	Michael Nicholson

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Northumberland County Council
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	Northumberland County Council
Digital Archive notes	A digital, paper and artefactual archive, which will consist of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data will be submitted in a format agreed in discussion with the Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council and the museum curator. The Digital archive will be supplied to ADS and photographs will be supplied in uncompressed baseline TIFF format.
Paper Archive recipient	Northumberland County Council

Entered by	Kylie Bassendale (kylie@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	30 October 2019

OASIS: