Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Anick Grange Haugh, Hexham, Northumberland – Phase 2

View facing north-west of wall foundation (1504) within Trench 15

ARS Ltd Report 2020/150
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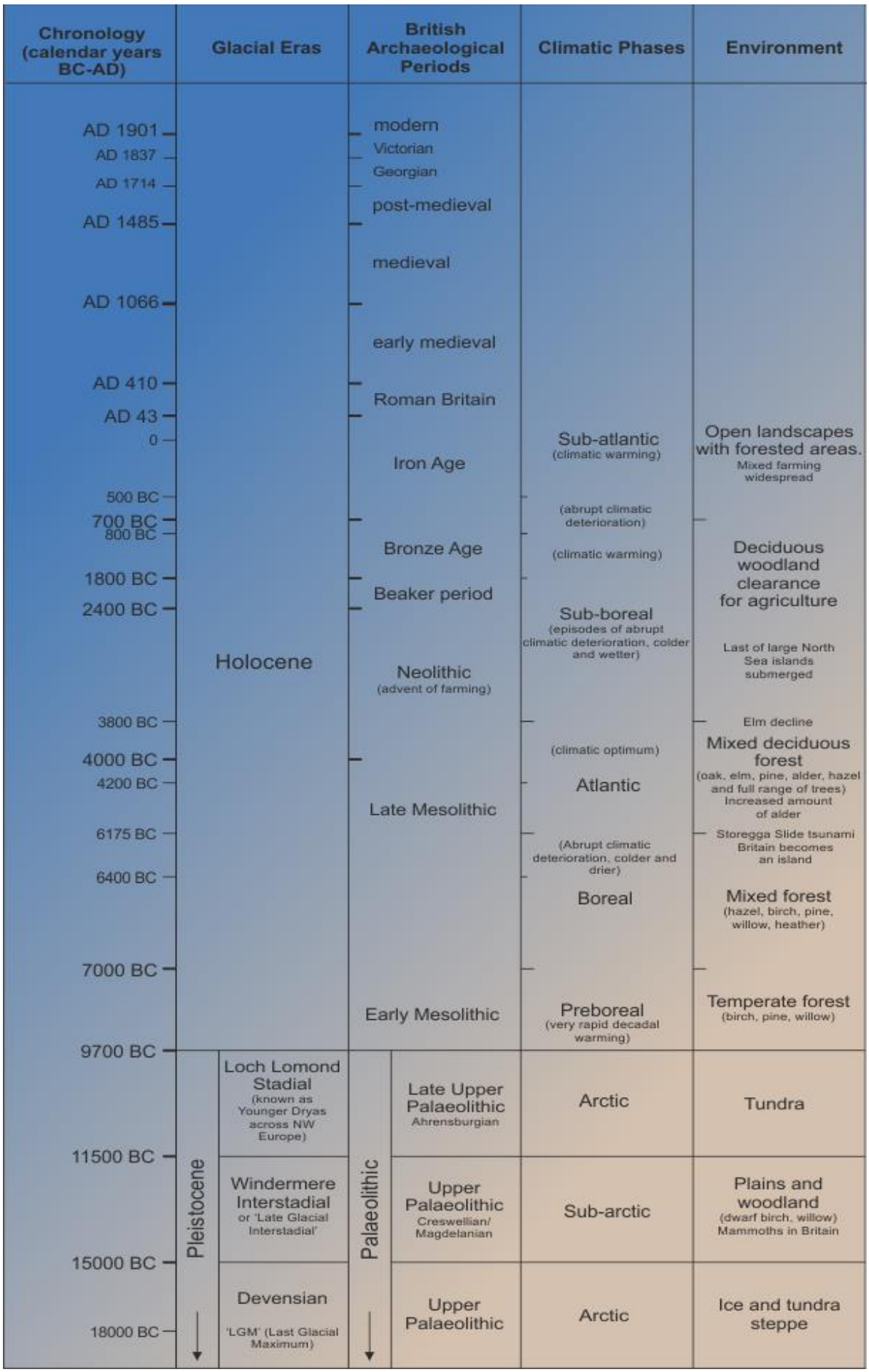

Chronology (calendar years BC-AD)
Glacial Eras
British Archaeological Periods
Climatic Phases
Environment
AD 1901
AD 1837
AD 1714
AD 1485
AD 1066
AD 410
AD 43
0
500 BC
700 BC
800 BC
1800 BC
2400 BC
3800 BC
4000 BC
4200 BC
6175 BC
6400 BC
7000 BC
9700 BC
11500 BC
15000 BC
18000 BC
Holocene
modern
Victorian
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)
Palaeolithic
Late Upper Palaeolithic
Ahrensburgian
Upper Palaeolithic
Creswellian/ Magdelanian
Upper Palaeolithic
Arctic
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 – Phase 2
Site Code: ANICK-20
Planning Authority: Northumberland County Council
Location: Land at Anick Grange Haugh, Hexham, Northumberland
Geology: Mudstone, Sandstone and Limestone of the Stainmore Formation overlain by River Terrace deposits.
NGR NY 95685 65027
Date of Fieldwork: 10/08/2020 – 27/08/2020
Date of Report: November 2020

In August 2020, R&K Wood Planning LLP, acting on behalf of Thompsons of Prudhoe (the client), commissioned Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) to undertake a second phase of evaluation trenching at Anick Grange to determine the location, nature, date, character and form of any archaeologically sensitive features or deposits present within the northern portion of the proposed development area. The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of 56 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), heritage statement (Brown 2019b) and an earlier phase of evaluation trenching (Bassendale 2019).

The evaluation fieldwork was undertaken in late August 2020 and extended across three fields, defined as Field 3, 4 and 5. The works undertaken in the southern portion of the PDA, Field 3 and the southern portion of Field 4, revealed the presence of two possible palaeochannels, multiple superimposed alluvial deposits and 20th century agricultural activity. The over-arching absence of archaeological evidence revealed in Fields 3 and 4 broadly supported the conclusions of the 2019 phase of works and suggested that the southern portion of the proposed development area was subject to repeated flooding events and considered undesirable for past settlement or occupation.

Conversely, the higher river terrace margins located at the northern portion of the site (Fields 4 and 5) confirmed the results of the geophysical survey, undertaken during 2018, and revealed evidence for a multi-phase farmstead settlement which was occupied from the 2nd – 4th century. The focus of the Roman activity was centred on Field 5 and comprised evidence for field systems, probable drove-ways for the management of livestock and relict wall foundations. Following the apparent abandonment of the Roman farmstead during the 4th century, the site has been subject to prolonged agricultural exploitation which has almost certainly caused extensive horizontal truncation to the preserved archaeological remains revealed across the northern portion of the proposed development area.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Michael Nicholson, Project Officer at Archaeological Research Services Ltd. The project was managed by Rupert Lotherington, Head of Contracts at Archaeological Research Services Ltd.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by R&K Wood Planning LLP, on behalf of Thompsons of Prudhoe (the client), to undertake a phase of archaeological evaluation trenching on land at Anick Grange Haugh, Hexham, Northumberland (Figure 1), centred at NGR NY 95685 65027.

1.1.2 The evaluation comprised the archaeological excavation of 56 evaluation trenches, undertaken as part of a phased programme of archaeological works, in advance of sand and gravel extraction, as part of pre-application archaeological works which has included geophysical survey (Durkin, 2019), archaeological desk-based assessment (Brown 2019a), a heritage statement (Brown 2019b) and an initial phase of evaluation trenching (Bassendale 2019).

1.1.3 The programme of works was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Cockcroft 2020), approved by Karen Derham, Assistant County Archaeologist at Northumberland County Council.

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The site boundary, depicted by a red polygon on Figures 1 and 2, is *c*. 70 ha in size 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 pastoral land with the Egger plant beyond. The land descends gently from a height of *c*. 37m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north to a minimum height of *c*. 30m aOD at the southern portion of the site. The PDA is centred at NGR NY 95685 65027.

1.3 Landform, 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 2020).

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. (SSEW 1983b, 11).

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.4.1 The site is located within a wider region that has been subjected to a systematic assessment, *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Land at Anick Grange Haugh, Hexham, Northumberland* (DBA) (Brown 2019a).

1.4.2 The DBA undertaken incorporated all known heritage assets within a 1.5km area bordering the PDA. The document indicated that although heritage assets, including listed buildings, were present within the vicinity of the PDA, only one asset of archaeological significance was noted within the site boundary. The presumed course of the Stanegate Roman road is believed to bisect the very north-eastern corner of the PDA (NRHE ID 18514).

The Prehistoric Period

1.4.3 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).

1.4.4 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.

1.4.5 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).

1.4.6 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.

1.4.7 Geophysical survey undertaken on the plateau north of the PDA, and within 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

1.4.8 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).

1.4.9 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).

1.4.10 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

1.4.11 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.

1.4.12 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).

1.4.13 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.

1.4.14 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

1.4.15 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.

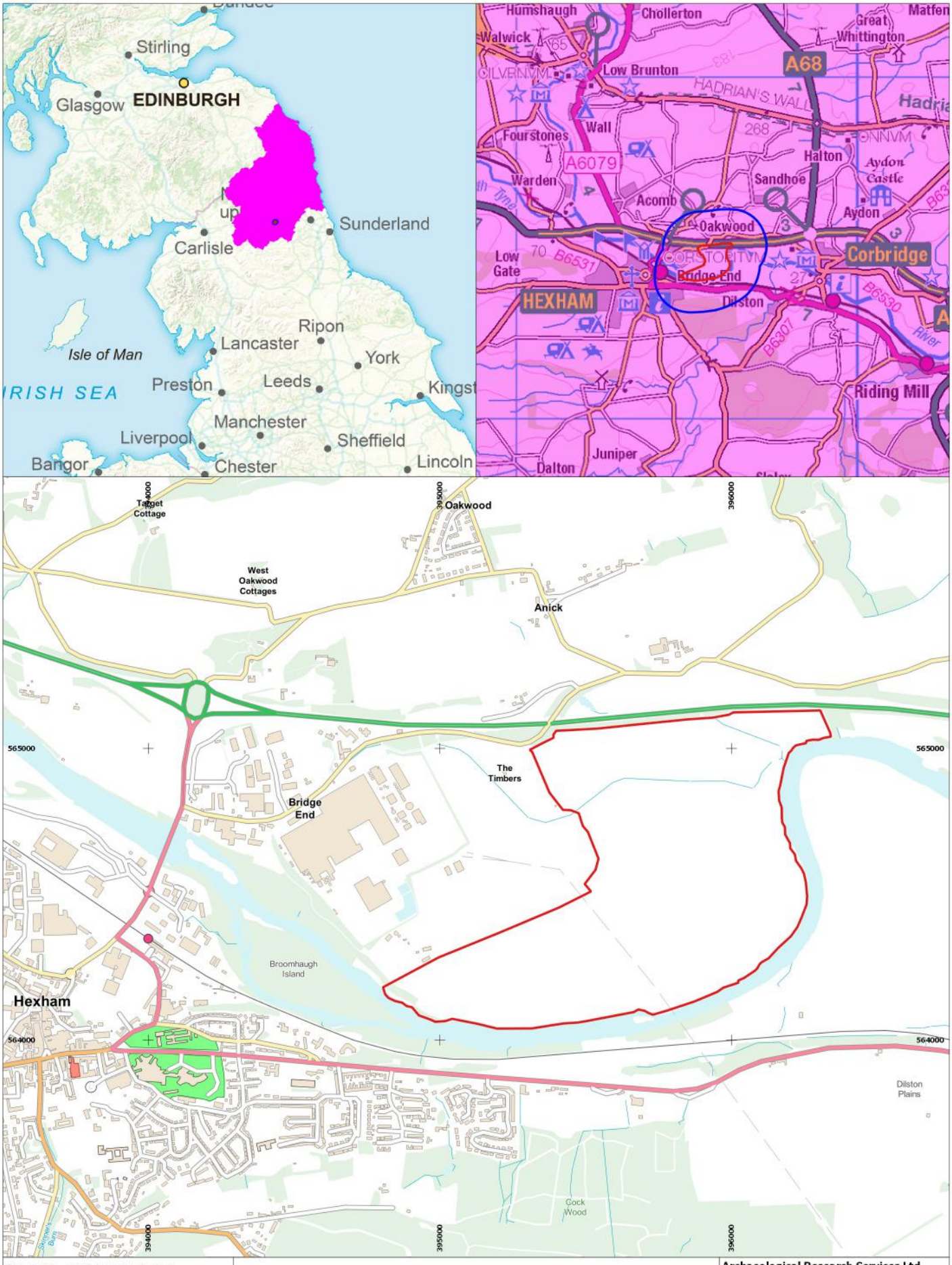
The Modern Period

1.4.16 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.

Previous archaeological works

1.4.17 The site has been the subject of two previous phases of archaeological fieldwork including a geophysical survey during 2018 and an initial phase of evaluation trenching in 2019. The geophysical survey phase of works comprised a magnetometry survey which revealed a network of rectilinear enclosures at the northern extent of the proposed development area but failed to reveal any further evidence for past human activity due to the presence of ferrous contamination, caused by the deposition of green waste, elsewhere on the site (Durkin 2018). Accordingly, a phase of evaluation trenching, comprising the excavation of 165no. 30m evaluation trenches were excavated at the eastern and western extents of the proposed sand and gravel extraction area was undertaken during autumn

2019 (Bassendale 2019). The evaluation phase of works revealed evidence for an east-west aligned palaeochannel of uncertain date and a depositional sequence comprising a series of superimposed alluvial deposits indicative of periodic flooding events. No finds or features of archaeological significance were revealed during the course of the Phase 1 evaluation.



Site name: Anick Grange, Hexham
Date: October 2020
Drawn by: MB
Scale: Varies

Figure 1:
Site location

N

Site Boundary Northumberland County Council

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2. The Evaluation

2.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

2.1.1 The *North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (Petts & Gerrard 2006) highlighted research objectives considered to be particularly relevant, which included:

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

2.2 Archaeological Evaluation Aims and Objectives

2.2.1 The fieldwork aims and objectives, outlined in detail in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Cockcroft 2020) included in Appendix III, can be summarised as follows:

- Identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site.
- Record all archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- Sample a sufficient percentage of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance and potential to inform the aims and objectives outlined in Section 2.1 of this document.

2.2.2 The objectives of the fieldwork were to:

- Record any archaeological features and deposits encountered.

- Sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance and potential to inform established aims and objectives and identify if additional aims might be achieved.

3 Method Statement

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A full method statement is outlined in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix IV) but is summarised here.

3.2 Professional Standards

3.2.1 All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA, 2019)*, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA, 2020a) and Northumberland County Council's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Mitigation* (2019).

3.2.2 A risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of the work. Health and Safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

3.2.3 All works were undertaken in full compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and with the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992. A Risk Assessment (ARS 041/20/B), Health and Safety Plan and H&S Method Statement were prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

3.3 The Evaluation

3.3.1 All work was undertaken in accordance with the guidance detailed above as well as that laid out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA's) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2020b).

3.3.2 A total of 56 trenches were excavated: 16no. 30m by 3m trenches, 13no. 15m by 3m trenches and 1no. 15m by 4m trench targeting potential archaeological features highlighted during the previous phase of geophysical survey works (Durkin 2018) within the location of the proposed soil bund and tree planting areas. Additionally, 2no. 50m by 3m trenches and 24no. 35m by 3m trenches were excavated across the southern central field situated in the proposed sand and gravel extraction area.

3.3.3 All trenches were excavated by a 21 tonne, 360° mechanical excavator equipped with toothless ditching buckets. Topsoil was removed in successive spits, under constant archaeological supervision, down to either the first archaeological horizon or to natural substrate, whichever was encountered first.

3.3.4 All trenches were cleaned by hand and a full written, drawn, and photographic record kept. All recording followed standard conventions outlined in the Museum of London Archaeology Site Recording Manual (MoLA 2002).

3.3.5 All features encountered were cleaned by hand and investigated.

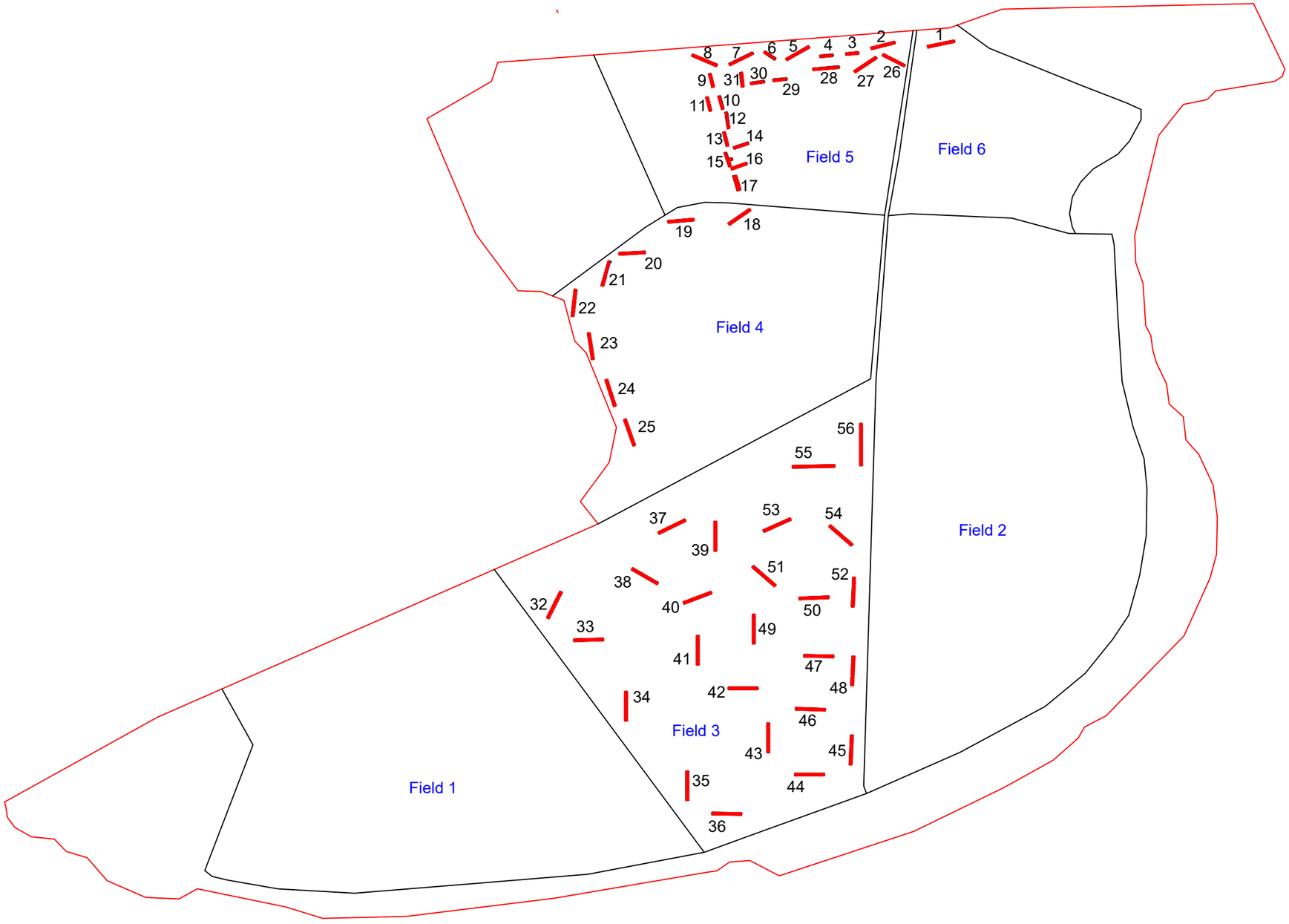
3.3.6 A detailed drawn, written and photographic record was compiled in accordance with the ARS Ltd recording system.

3.3.7 All drawings were referenced to the Ordnance Survey co-ordinate system (X,Y,Z values) using a Leica GPS.

3.3.8 Spoil generated from both machine and hand excavation was carefully examined for finds and artefacts.

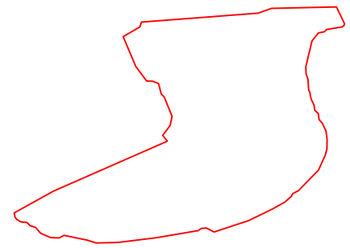
3.3.9 A site specific strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures was formulated, as outlined in the project WSI (Cockcroft 2020).

Figure 2: Evaluation Trenches



Key:

Proposed Development Area



Evaluation Trench

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4 Results

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides an overview and synthesis of the depositional sequence encountered on the site. Depths of deposits are expressed as below ground level (BGL) and in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

4.1.2 A context summary table of the depositional sequence encountered in the evaluation trenches is presented in Appendix II: Context Summary Table, which provides a synthesis of the presence/absence of archaeology or potential archaeology in each of the trenches. This should be viewed in association with the figures and the photographs presented in this section.

4.2 The Evaluation Trenches

4.2.1 56no. trenches were excavated during the course of the Phase 2 fieldwork (Figure 2) across a cumulative area covering 88.14ha divided over four fields (Fields 3, 4, 5 and 6). Fields 1 and 2 were subject to an earlier phase of evaluation trenching in 2019 (Bassendale 2019). The following section describes in detail the results as they relate to Trenches 1, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 28, 30, 31 and 52. For information relating to all other trenches which produced no finds or features of archaeological significance, the reader is directed towards Appendix I: Figures and Appendix II: Context Summary Table.

4.3 Field 3

4.3.1 Field 3, was located at the southern extent of the PDA, within the sand and gravel extraction area, bordered by Fields 1 and 2 to the east and west. The 24no. trenches excavated in Field 3 revealed a broadly uniform stratigraphic sequence (Trenches 32-56) and can be described as follows:

4.3.2 The topsoil extending across the field was uniformly characterised by dark, blackish brown soil, *c.* 0.15m-0.5m thick, with moderate inclusions of small spherical water rolled pebbles distributed throughout its matrix. The topsoil typically overlaid a subsoil of orangey-brown silty sand with an average depth of 0.32m which in turn overlay a superimposed sequence of alluvial deposits comprised of yellowish-brown sand. The combined depths of the alluvial deposits varied between 0.12m and 0.60m. (Figures 53-61). The alluvial deposits displayed a relatively homogenous well-sorted composition, and had particularly diffuse interfaces obscuring definitive identification resulting in collective groupings of sedimentary processes.

4.3.3 The presence of a relict palaeochannel was observed within an earlier phase of evaluation trenching undertaken in 2019 in fields to the east (Field 2) and west (Field 1) and was hypothesised as a smaller tributary of the River Tyne anticipated to bisect Field 3.

4.4 Trench 52

4.4.1 Trench 52, located within the eastern limits of Field 3 was excavated to the depth of the natural substrate, which was revealed at a height of 29.48m aOD. Within the northern end of the trench, a 4.71m wide palaeochannel was identified (Figure 15). The observed channel [5204] was recorded at a height of 29.15m aOD and measured 1.16m deep (Figure 55) and comprised three superimposed fluvial deposits (5206:5205:5203) of silts, sands and clays with fine lamination layers indicating cyclic changes in the supply of sediment and a high rate of deposition. Palaeochannel [5204] was sited on a north-east to south-west alignment broadly matching the projected route of a known channel previously identified in the 2019 phase of evaluation trenching (Bassendale 2019).

4.5 Field 4

4.5.1 Field 4 was located within the central portion of the site and comprised the excavation of 7no. trenches along the fields western margin within the footprint of a proposed tree planting area. The evaluation trenches in Field 4 observed a broadly uniform stratigraphic Sequence (Trenches 18 – 25) and can be described as follows;

4.5.2 The topsoil deposit extending across the field was uniformly characterised by dark blackish brown soil, *c.* 0.29m-0.50m thick, with occasional moderate inclusions of small to medium sub-rounded stones distributed throughout its matrix. The topsoil typically overlaid a subsoil of mid-brown silty sand with an average depth of 0.32m. The removal of subsoil revealed a superimposed sequence of alluvial deposits comprised of grey-brown sands. The combined depths of the alluvial deposits varied between 0.40m and 0.58m (Figures 39 and 40). As with Field 3, the alluvial deposits displayed a relatively homogenous well-sorted composition with particularly diffuse interfaces which obscured definitive identification resulting in collective groupings of sedimentary deposits.

4.5.3 A second palaeochannel was identified within northern extent of Field 4, bisecting Trenches 18 – 22, on a meandering but broadly west to east alignment (Figure 12). This palaeochannel was observed at the boundary between Field 2 and Field 3 at the base of a slope between the river terrace to the north and the flood plain to the south. The palaeochannel was visible as a wide depression within the pastureland it bisected and extended westwards across the landscape beyond the limits of the PDA.

4.5.4 A sondage was excavated through the palaeochannel deposits within Trench 21, the results of which are described below.

4.6 Trench 21

4.6.1 The removal of the topsoil revealed a light brown silt sand (2102) 0.60m in depth which overlay an organic rich mid brown-grey silt clay with orange mottling (2103) 0.35m deep (Figures 11 and 40). Deposit (2103) represents the uppermost fill within palaeochannel [2108]. The palaeochannel was comprised of a superimposed sequence of fluvial deposits representing different stages of flow. Fluvial deposit (2103) sealed a lense of grey silt sand (2104) 0.32m in depth. Deposit (2104) overlay a dark grey brown silty sand (2105) 0.72m thick, which sealed a basal deposit of grey silty clay (2106) 0.38m in depth. The lower deposits (2106:2105) indicated a fast flowing ancient river channel. At higher levels within the palaeochannel, the sediment (2104:2103:2102) suggests slackening and intermittent flow, likely reduced to, at most, a small stream in a marshy hollow.

4.6.2 A variable natural comprising light yellow sand and a light yellowish-brown sandy gravel was observed across the base of trench and was encountered at a maximum height of 28.13m aOD. No other significant archaeological deposits, features or structures were observed within Field 4.

4.7 Field 5 and 6

4.7.1 Field 5 and 6 were located at the northern extent of the development area, upon raised sand and gravel river terrace deposits, sited within the proposed location of an area of tree planting and spoil storage.

4.7.2 The following section describes in detail the results as they relate to Trenches 1, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15 , 28 , 30 and 31 which targeted anomalies identified during the geophysical survey phase of works (Durkin 2018) within Fields 5 and 6. For information relating to negative Trenches 2-5, 7-11, 16, 17, 26, 27 and 29 which produced no finds or features of archaeological significance, the reader is directed towards Appendix I: Figures and Appendix II: Context Summary Table.

4.7.3 The topsoil extending across Fields 5 and 6 was uniformly characterised by dark blackish brown soil, *c.* 0.12m-0.35m thick, with occasional moderate inclusions of small sub-rounded stones and distributed throughout its matrix. It typically overlaid a subsoil of mid-brown silty sand with an average depth of 0.23m. A possible buried soil horizon comprising a mid-red-brown silt-sand was identified within 12 of the trenches, all of which were located within Field 5. This deposit was not wide-spread across Field 5 and contained no dating evidence, however, the layers relative stratigraphic location, sealing features of confirmed Roman date, suggested that the buried soil could represent an abandonment horizon. This deposit was observed within Trenches 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 30.

4.8 Trench 1

4.8.1 Trench 1 was situated within the north-west corner of Field 5, measured 30m x 3m x 0.47m at its maximum extents and was machined excavated to the depths of the natural substrate, which was revealed at a height of 31.22m aOD (Figure 16). Trench 1 targeted two parallel, north-west to south-east aligned geophysical anomalies initially interpreted as geological in origin.

4.8.2 Excavation of the trench revealed a wide, linear feature bisecting the eastern and eastern portion of the trench. The feature [104] had roughly concave sides and an uneven base and was filled by a compacted stony layer sealed by a dark silt deposit (Figures 5 and 17). Although no dating evidence was recovered from within the sand-silt deposit (105) the feature was still tentatively interpreted as a possible relict trackway. Reference to the historic mapping data does not reveal any evidence for a route-way on the same alignment of Trench 1 and would suggest that the postulated track might predate the 19th century and may have originated within the location of the farm complex at Anick Grange to the north. Feature [104] broadly corresponded with the linear anomaly revealed during the earlier phase of geophysics however, the second parallel anomaly was not identified within the trench and no other features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

4.9 Trench 6

4.9.1 Trench 6 measured 15m x 3m x 0.31m at its maximum extents, aligned on a north-east to south-west orientated axis and excavated to the depth of the natural substrate which was revealed at a maximum height of 31.92m aOD (Figure 18). Two north-east to south-west orientated features [606] and [608] were excavated through the sandy natural substrate within the centre of Trench 6 and extended beyond the southern margins of the trench towards a complex of ditched enclosures revealed towards the south west (Figure 6). Ditch [606] measured 0.85m wide and 0.45m deep at its maximum visible extent and was filled by a mid-brown-red silt sand (605). Feature [606] displayed relatively steep concave sides and a tapered base and may represent the truncated remains of a palisaded construction trench (Figure 19). The silt deposit in palisade trench [606] was later truncated by a narrower, shallower, concave-based ditch [608], measuring 0.38m wide and 0.14m deep and filled by silt deposit (604) and could indicate an attempt to re-establish the boundary demarcated by palisade trench [608]. Although no dating evidence was recovered from either palisade trench [608] or ditch [606] given their relative orientation, form and spatial association with the Roman farmstead enclosure complex to the south it is reasonable to assume that both features probably dated to the Roman period and represented a form of peripheral land management.

4.10 Trench 12

4.10.1 Trench 12 measured 15m x 3m x 0.40m, was aligned on a north-south orientation and targeted across the location of an east-west aligned linear anomaly, observed during the earlier phase of geophysical survey works. The trench was excavated to the depth of the natural substrate which was characterised by a yellow-brown sand, punctuated by occasional pockets of gravel (1203) and identified at a maximum height of 32.14m aOD (Figures 21 and 22).

4.10.2 Trench 12 was bisected by a pair of parallel double ditches [1204:1206 and 1208:1210] aligned on an east-south-east to west-north-west orientated axis (Figure 7). Ditches [1204] and [1206] were sited within the northern half of the trench directly adjacent to each other (Figure 23) and broadly mirrored in the southern half of the trench by ditches [1208] and [1210] (Figure 24). Ditches [1204] and [1206] measured 0.70m, 0.65m wide and 0.09m, 0.21m deep respectively and both were filled by a mid-brown-red well-sorted wind/waterborne accumulation deposit. Ditches [1208] and [1210] measured 0.68m, 0.45m wide and 0.18m, 0.14m deep respectively and were filed by similar brown-red silt sand deposit. Definitive interpretation of the features is precluded by the absence of any physical relationship to one another and the lack of dating evidence. However, the ditches presence at the south-eastern margin of a larger sub-square, north-south aligned enclosure, identifiable on the geophysical survey, coupled with their form suggests that the ditches probably demarcated the location of a smaller pen within a larger field or paddock which was periodically re-established and might be reasonably anticipated to date to the Roman period.

4.11 Trench 13

4.11.1 Trench 13 was sited over an east-west aligned linear identified during the geophysical survey phase of works and formed the southern margin of a large north-south aligned square enclosure (Figure 4). Trench 13 measured 15m x 3m x 0.66m at its maximum extent, was aligned on a north-south orientation and excavated to the depth of the natural substrate which was characterised by a brown-yellow sandy natural substrate at a height of 32.12m aOD (Figures 8, 25 and 26). An east-north-east to west-south-west aligned ditch [1305] bisected the central portion of the trench and corresponded with the location of the linear anomaly identified on the geophysics. The ditch displayed concave sides, a concave-tapered uneven base and was filled by two brown-red, sandy-silt disuse deposits (1306:1307). Although, no datable finds were recovered from ditch [1305], reference to the geophysical survey indicates that the ditch form part of a wider network of similarly aligned sub-square enclosure ditches which, upon evaluation in Trenches 14 and 15, produced pottery dated to the second and fourth century. Accordingly, the ditch in Trench 13 was interpreted as the relict remnants of the southern arm of a larger Roman Iron Age farmstead enclosure which extended across the western portion of Field 5.

4.12 Trench 14

4.12.1 Trench 14 was orientated north-east to south-west and sited over a small rectangular enclosure, identified during the earlier geophysical survey and situated south-east of the larger square enclosure characterised by the ditch revealed in Trench 13 (Figure 9). Trench 14 measured 15m x 3m x 0.81m at its maximum extent and was excavated to the depth of the natural sandy substrate which was revealed at a maximum height of 32.66m aOD (Figures 28 and 29). A north-west-north to south-east-south aligned ditch, which corresponded with the location of the linear anomaly revealed during the geophysical survey, was identified bisecting the trench on a north-south alignment (Figure 9). Ditch [1405] displayed concave sides, a rounded, uneven base and was filled by a pair of superimposed, naturally deposited mid brown-red silty sand (1406:1407) (Figure 30). The uppermost deposit (1407) produced two sherds of Samian ware pottery , dated to the early second century and likely deriving from a bowl or dish. The ditch was similar in form and function to the ditches identified within segments of a larger enclosure identified to the north (Trenches 12 and 13), and given the similarities in the composition of the fills between the features, it is likely that ditch [1405] demarcated the western arm of a smaller sub-enclosure or paddock within the wider Roman period enclosure complex sequence.

4.13 Trench 15

4.13.1 Trench 15 measured 15m x 3m x 0.68m at its maximum extents, was aligned on a north-south orientated axis and was excavated to the depth of the natural substrate which was characterised by grey-brown sand identified at a maximum height of 32.67m aOD (Figure 10). Trench 15 was targeted across an east-west aligned linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey (Figures 10, 31 and 32). Within the location of this linear, and on the same apparent alignment, the heavily truncated remains of a stone-built wall were encountered (Figures 33-38). The wall was constructed from large sub-rounded stones averaging 0.25m x 0.30m x 0.12m in size. They were placed within wall construction cut [1506] and abutted by backfill deposit (1505). The stones, although deliberately placed, were not bonded and likely represented the lowest course of dry-stone wall which, given its form, had been heavily truncated by later agricultural activity. A number of pottery fragments were recovered from backfill (1505) within wall construction trench [1506] and contained some, thought to be residual, second-century pottery as well as a fragment of BB1 cooking pot dating to the late third-century and a fragment of fourth-century calcite-gritted cooking pot. Although heavily truncated, the identification of wall [1504] in association with multiple fragments of Roman pottery, within a cluster of smaller enclosures, could point towards the presence of a 3rd – 4th century dwelling or focus of domestic occupation in the vicinity of Trenches 13 - 15 at the southern margin of the larger square enclosure revealed during the geophysical survey phase of works.

4.14 Trench 28

4.14.1 Trench 28 lies within the location of the proposed soil bund at the northern extent of Field 3 in the location of the proposed soil storage area. Trench 28 was aligned on a broadly east-west orientation, measured 30m in length, displayed a width of 3m and extended to a maximum depth of 0.43m (Figures 41 and 44). Trenches 4 and 28 targeted two linear anomalies, identified during the geophysical survey phase of works, of possible agricultural origin. The natural substrate (2803) was characterised by a mid-yellow-brown sand, interspersed with patches of fine gravels and identified at a maximum height of 31.76m aOD. Upon excavation of the trench, two parallel ditched features [2804] and [2806], aligned north-south, were observed bisecting the trench (Figures 13, 42 and 43).

4.14.2 Ditch [2804] measured 1.23m wide and 0.33m deep and ditch [2806] measured 1.05m wide and 0.29m deep at its maximum extents. Both features were filled by a brown silty sand and corresponded with linear anomalies revealed during the geophysical survey. The absence of dating evidence, recovered from the fills of the ditches, precludes definitive interpretation, however, their form, orientation and location could be indicative of either a migrating field boundary of Roman or medieval date or a possible furrowing associated with medieval agricultural activity. It is worth noting that the orientation of the ditches, and the corresponding anomalies, broadly mirrors the alignment of the Roman enclosure boundaries situated to the west and could suggest a broadly contemporaneous date, potentially demarcating a multi-phased paddock or enclosure (Figure 4).

4.15 Trench 30

4.15.1 Trench 30 was located approximately 42m south-west of Trench 6, was orientated east-west and measured 15m x 3m x 0.29m (Figures 45 and 48). The natural substrate comprised a brown-yellow sand which extended across the base of the trench at a maximum height of 31.69m aOD. The placement of Trench 30, in combination with Trenches 6 and 31, targeted the eastern extent of a square ditched enclosure identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 13). Two north to south aligned ditches, including two additional re-cuts, were revealed truncating the natural substrate, and this corresponded with the location and alignment of the features observed during the geophysical survey works (Figures 46 and 47).

4.15.2 Ditch [3004] bisected the western half of Trench 30 and measured 1.18m wide and 0.41m deep at its maximum extents and displayed a concave sided cut with a rounded, uneven base. Ditch [3004] was filled by a well sorted, mid red-brown, silty sand (3006) which overlay a light brown, primary sand-silt deposit (3005). A rim sherd from a dish dating to the early second century was recovered from naturally occurring wind/waterborne silt deposit (3006) and reliably dates the earliest phase of use.

4.15.3 Ditch [3009] was situated 6.5m to the east of ditch [3004] and measured 1.15m wide and 0.59m deep at its maximum extents and comprising a concave and a slightly more tapered base. Ditch [3009] was also filled by two superimposed silty, disuse deposits (3010/3011). Ditches [3004] and [3009] have been interpreted as demarcating the eastern extent of an enclosure as well as forming the margins of a probable north-south drove-way for stock management.

4.15.4 Ditch [3009] was later re-established during two seperate phases, characterised by subsequent ditches [3007] and [3013], interpreted as attempts to renew or maintain the bounded space, pointing towards both the longevity and economic viability of the Anick Grange farmstead settlement.

4.16 Trench 31

4.16.1 Trench 31 was located approximately 8m to the west of Trench 30 was sited on a north-south alignment and targeted across the northern arm of a centrally located rectangular enclosure, revealed during the geophysical survey phase of works. The trench was excavated to the depth of the sandy natural substrate (3103) which was identified at height of 31.93m aOD (Figure 49) and revealed two adjacent, east-west orientated ditches which corresponded with the location of a linear anomaly characterising the southern, ditched margins of the enclosure complex as anticipated (Figure 14). Ditch [3106] was aligned east-west and measured 0.90m wide and 0.25m deep at its visible maximum extent (Figure 50). Ditch [3104] was sited immediately to the south of ditch [3106] and measured 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep. They were both filled by similar mid re-brown sandy silt deposits, (3107) and (3105) respectively. Although, both ditches were not inter-cutting it is worth noting that their similar dimensions, orientation and location point towards periodic re-establishment of the enclosure boundary.

4.16.2 Small ditch [3110] was observed 2.60m to the south of ditch [3104]. Shallow in depth, ditch [3110] measured 0.28m wide and 0.09m deep and formed a parallel alignment to ditches (Figure 47). Ditch [3110] displayed a concaved sided cut with a rounded base filled by a well-sorted, reddish-brown, sandy silt (3111) and no datable finds. The form and composition of ditch [3110] may be suggestive of a truncated, enclosure ditch or possible palisaded ditch. It's reasonable to assume that ditch [3110] may form part of an internal structure within a larger bounded enclosure represented by ditches [3104] and [3106].

4.16.3 Further credence to this theory may be found in the excavation of four heavily truncated post-holes within Trench 31 (Figure 52). No discernible form could be attributed to the postholes but it is likely they formed part of a larger post-built structure which extended beyond the limits of the trench. Postholes [3112], [3114], [3116] and [3118] measured between 0.04-0.28m in width and 0.03m-0.10m in depth with an average spacing of 0.16m between them. Although no finds were recovered in association with any of the

features revealed in Trench 31, their relative location in association within the enclosure complex points towards the Roman phase of occupation.

5 The Finds

5.1 Pottery

Roman Pottery

Alex Croom

5.1.1 The site produced 19 sherds of pottery, weighing 0.980kg. The pottery was quantified in its fabric categories by weight, sherd count and estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs, i.e. percentages or surviving rim diameters) in accordance with the recommendations of the Study Group for Roman Pottery. Fabrics were identified visually to magnifications of up to x10 using a hand lens.

Fabric	*NRFRC*	*Weight (kg)*	*Number of fragments*	*EVE %*
Amphora				
Dressel 20	BAT AM	0.746	5	
Samian		0.029	4	3
Mortarium				
Local (second century)		0.017	2	
Coarse wares				
South-east Dorset black burnished 1	DOR BB 1	0.117	4	19
Local grey ware (second century)		0.038	1	
Calcite-gritted	HUN CG	0.021	2	6
Unsourced reduced ware		0.012	1	
Total		0.980	19	28

Table 1: pottery assemblage by fabric

Key
EVE = estimated vessel equivalent (shown as percentage of rim surviving)
NRFRC = National Roman Fabric Reference Collection code (Tomber and Dore 1998)

5.1.2 Although a small assemblage the pottery has a date range from the mid/late second century to the fourth century. The fabrics represented are all-typical for this region (Table 1), and represent transport containers for importing olive oil, table ware bowls and kitchen wares in the form of cooking pots and a *mortarium*. There are no fine wares, but this could easily be due to the size of the assemblage.

5.1.3 The enclosure ditches contained only samian ware: [1405] produced two body sherds from two bowl/dishes in poor condition (Hadrianic-Antonine; 1407) and [3004] a rim sherd in slightly better condition from a form 18/31 dish (Hadrianic - early Antonine; 3006). The largest group came from the fill of the construction trench for wall [1504], which

although it contained some residual second-century pottery also produced a BB1 cooking pot dating to after *c.*250 and a fourth-century everted cooking pot rim in calcite-gritted ware (1505).

Post-Medieval Pottery

Robin Holgate MCIfA, FSA

5.1.4 A fragment of brown-glazed stoneware and two fragments of refined whiteware of late 19th - early 20th century date, weighing *c.*15g in total, were recovered from contexts (3501), (4001) and (5101); they represent utilitarian and refined wares used for the consumption of food and drink was recovered, as summaries in Table 1.

Artefact type	**Date range**	**Artefact count by context**		
		(3501)	**(4001)**	**(5101)**
Brown-glazed stoneware	Late 19th - early 20th centuries	-	-	1
Whiteware	Late 19th - early 20th centuries	1	1	-
Weight (g)		**13**	**<1**	**1**
Total count		**1**	**1**	**1**

Table 2: Post-medieval pottery

Discussion and recommendations for further work

5.1.5 The post-medieval recovered from the site are not unusual in any respect for a site of this nature. None of the finds require conservation and the finds have no potential for further analysis. They could, therefore, be archived, returned to the landowner or disposed of.

5.2 Environmental Samples

Denisa Cretu

Introduction

5.2.1 Palaeoenvironmental analysis was undertaken on 141L of bulk sample taken from 14 different archaeological and natural features. The samples were retrieved from the fills of postholes, one ditch and a palaeochannel deposit.

5.2.2 Within the excavation area, naturally formed depressions of a palaeochannel were identified, which contained the fills of waterlogged organic material. The waterlogged

organic material from the sampled depression was processed and analysed in order to assess the potential for human association with the palaeochannel.

Methods

5.2.3 Bulk fill samples were processed via water flotation through graduated sieves with the smallest being 300 µm. Heavy residues were cleaned and searched for archaeological finds and non-floating palaeoenvironmental remains. Flots were weighed, air dried, and scanned using a low-power binocular microscope (x40).

5.2.4 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). All botanical macrofossils present were assessed. The presence of uncharred organic material was noted and the quantity estimated as a proportion of the processed flot.

5.2.5 One sample taken from the waterlogged palaeochannel depression was selected for identification of palaeobotanical and wood remains. 20L of bulk sample was taken from waterlogged palaeochannel deposit (2104) in order to recover waterlogged palaeobotanical remains. One litre from this deposit was processed using the method described by Kenward *et al.* (1980) where a gentle disaggregation of material is achieved by wash-over followed by sieving into 5mm, 2mm and 500µm size fractions.

5.2.6 100% of the 5mm size fraction and 50% of the 2mm and 500 µm size fractions from the palaeochannel deposit were scanned using a low-powered binocular microscope (x40). Wood fragments over 5mm in size and identifiable botanical remains from these size fractions were separated from the other organic material, then identified and counted.

Results

5.2.7 Table 3 presents the results of the palaeobotanical analysis. Very small quantities of charred organic remains were recovered from four of the fifteen sampled contexts. Charred barley (*Hordeum sp.*) grains were recovered from fill (3106) of ditch [1305] and fill (1506) around wall [1505]. Possible buried roman soil (3012) yielded one barley grain and a single naked wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) cereal grain.

5.2.8 Modern contamination was represented by large quantities or rootlets, which were recovered from all contexts sampled. Modern goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seeds were a frequent occurrence within most of the samples, as well as lower quantities of uncharred cleavers (*Galium sp.*) seeds. These represent modern plants which were present throughout the site during excavation.

5.2.9 Table 4 details the waterlogged organic remains recovered from the sampled waterlogged palaeochannel deposit. The most common macrofossil recovered were the uncharred seeds of bog bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*). Much smaller quantities of possible great water-parsnip (*Sium latifolium*) and salad burnet (*Sanguisorba minor*) were also recovered. One hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) was also recovered from the 5mm fraction of the palaeochannel deposit (2104).

Discussion

5.2.10 Due to the presence of very small quantities of cereal grains recovered from these archaeological contexts, no further interpretation is recommended. This is due to the very high potential for residuality and/or intrusion (see Pelling *et al.* 2015), as the excavation area had been exploited for agricultural purposes, including extensive ploughing during the 19th, 20th and 21st century. Accordingly, it is not recommended that any radiocarbon dating be undertaken.

5.2.11 The recovered waterlogged palaeobotanical macrofossils are indicative of a natural palaeochannel with no clear human association. The presence of relatively large numbers of bog bean seeds indicates the palaeochannel was a relatively shallow feature. The hazelnut shell and branch also reflects the presence of hazel trees on the landscape.

Sample No.	14	9	2	8	3
Context No.	105	1306	1502	1506	2103
Description	Fill of [0104]	Fill of ditch [1305]	Buried roman soil?	Fill around wall [1505]	Palaeochannel deposit
Composition of the flots (uncharred material)	90% rootlets, 10% small (<2mm) charcoal fragments	90% rootlets, 10% small (<2mm) charcoal fragments, 10-20 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seeds, 2 cleavers (*Galium aparine*) seeds, uncharred cereal chaff, plastic fragment	80% rootlets, 20% small (<2mm) charcoal fragments, plastic fragment	90% rootlets, 10% small (<2mm) charcoal fragments, 5-10 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seeds, 1 cleavers (*Galium aparine*) seed, uncharred cereal chaff, plastic fragment	10% rootlets, 90% degraded plant material
Sample Volume	20L	20L	10L	20L	20L
Flot Weight	2.06g	6.35g	2.01g	12.07g	24.78g
Charred plant macrofossils					
Cereals					
Barley (*Hordeum sp.*)		4		2	
Indet. Cereal grain	2	5		3	

Sample No.	13	12	11	10	5
Context No.	2807	3010	3102	3107	3115
Description	Fill of [2806]	Fill of [3009]	Buried roman soil?	Fill of [3106]	Fill of posthole [3114]
Composition of the flots (uncharred material)	95% rootlets, 5% small (<2mm) charcoal , 10-20 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seeds	95% rootlets, 5% small (2<mm) charcoal fragments	90% rootlets, 10% small (<2mm) charcoal fragments, 2 goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seeds	95% rootlets, 5% small (<2mm) charcoal fragments	60% rootlets, 30% small (<2mm) charcoal fragments, 10% moderate (2-10mm) charcoal fragments
Sample Volume	20L	20L	10L	20L	5L
Flot Weight	1.92g	1.55g	1.87g	1.88g	0.26g
Charred plant macrofossils					
Cereals					
Barley (*Hordeum sp.*)			1		
Naked wheat (*Triticum aestivum*)			1		

Sample No.	4	7	6	19	1
Context No.	3117	3117	3119	3802	5206
Description	Fill of posthole [3116]	Fill of posthole [3116]	Fill of posthole [3118]	Alluvial deposit within trench 38	Palaeochannel deposit from [5207]
Composition of the flots (uncharred material)	40% rootlets, 50% small (<2mm) charcoal fragments, 10% moderate (2-10mm) charcoal fragments	NO FLOT	70% rootlets, 30% small (<2mm) charcoal fragments	85% rootlets, 10% small (<2mm) charcoal fragments, 5% moderate (2-10mm) charcoal fragments, 5-10 cleavers (*Galium aparine*) seeds	95% rootlets, 5% small (<2mm) charcoal fragments
Sample Volume	5L	5L	5L	20L	20L
Flot Weight	0.59g	0g	0.58g	3.75g	0.54g

Table 3: Recovered charred palaeoenvironmental remains and uncharred organic material from sampled contexts.

Sample No.	15	15	15
Context No.	2104	2104	2104
Size fraction	5mm	2mm	500µm
Composition	Small ligneous material, aquatic rootlets, indeterminate aquatic plant material, hazel (*Corylus avellana*) branch	Small ligneous material, aquatic rootlets, indeterminate aquatic plant material	Small ligneous material, aquatic rootlets, indeterminate aquatic plant material
Sample Volume	1L	1L	1L
Waterlogged plant macrofossils			
Bog bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*)	1	38	14
cf Great water-parsnip (*Sium latifolium*)		2	
cf Salad burnet (*Sanguisorba minor*)		2	
Hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*)	1		
Cattail *(Typha* cf. *latifolia)*		1	

Table 4: Palaeobotanical macrofossil remains recovered from the sampled waterlogged palaeochannel.

6 Discussion

6.1 The second phase of archaeological evaluation at Anick Grange, complemented the results of the earlier phase of trenching works at the site (Bassendale 2019), overarchingly supported the results of the geophysical survey undertaken during 2018 (Durkin 2018) and provided further information of past land usage within the agricultural hinterlands west of Roman *Coria*. A high concentration of archaeological features were revealed at the northern extent of the proposed development area, within Trenches 1, 4, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 28, 30 and 31, broadly comprising a complex of north-south aligned Roman period enclosures occupied from the early second – fourth century. Additionally, the heavily truncated remains of a stone-built wall forming one of the enclosure boundaries and the remnants of a possible post-built structure were also identified within the interior of one of the afore-mentioned enclosures.

6.2 Multi-phase rectangular Roman enclosure complexes, demarcating the location of small farmstead settlements, have been identified elsewhere within southern Northumberland with comparable examples identified at Bow Bridge, North Dunslawholm and Horsely Wood (Jobey, 1960) all situated within close proximity to Corbridge and south of Hadrian's Wall. Given the proven accuracy of the geophysical survey results to correctly predict the location of the enclosure ditches targeted during the course of the evaluation, it is reasonable to assume that the Anick Grange farmstead comprised a series of

rectilinear enclosures broadly characterised by a pair of larger fields flanking a track or droveway to the north and bordered to the south by a series of smaller enclosures or paddocks. The enclosures may have accreted gradually as the farmstead expanded and the periodic re-cutting and re-establishment of the enclosure boundary ditches in Trenches 6, 12 and 31, as well as the presence of 2nd – 4th century pottery, attests to the relative longevity and economic viability of the Anick Grange farmstead settlement.

6.3 The identification of an east-west aligned wall foundation in Trench 15 is intriguing and although heavily truncated could represent the relict remnants of more substantial field boundary, as evidence for stone walls bordering conjoined field systems is not uncommon during the Roman period with comparable evidence also recorded at Brands Hill North, The Butts, Riding Wood, quarry House and possibly South Heddon, all suggestive of walled trackways leading from stock enclosures or paddocks to unenclosed pastureland situated beyond the limits of the farmstead core (Passmore D. and Waddington C. 2009). Conversely the presence of the largest quantities of Roman domestic pottery were recovered in association with wall construction trench [1506] and although the wall foundations were revealed in isolation without returning walls, there exists the possibility that wall (1504) demarcates the location of a rectangular farmstead building or dwelling, the extent of which extends beyond the limits of evaluation trench 15.

6.4 As previously mentioned, the earliest identifiable dating evidence retrieved from the enclosure ditches in Trench 14, point towards the establishment of the Anick Grange farmstead during the early second century. It is tempting to place the settlements establishment to a period marked by the movement of the frontier to the Clyde-Forth isthmus, during the reign of Antoninus Pius in AD139, the later reassignment of Corbridge as a supply hub for troops stationed on the wall and the ascendancy of the civilian town of *Coria.* It is probable that the rise of the civilian settlement is intrinsically linked with the viability of the Anick Grange farmstead given the proximity of the farm to *Coria*, as a major marketplace and economic centre which remained active until the end of effective Roman rule in Britain during the fifth century. This is further supported by evidence for remodelling of the farmstead boundaries at Anick Grange during late antiquity, as attested by the presence of fourth-century coarse-wares in the backfill of stone wall construction trench [1506] and the continued occupation of *Coria* as a civilian centre during the final years of Roman rule (Hodgson, 2017). In terms of the farmsteads economy, the presence of small enclosures and droveways identified during the geophysical survey, and confirmed during the present phase of evaluation trenching, points towards the management of livestock, possibly sheep or cattle. However, the identification of barley grains from samples retrieved from Trench 15 likely indicates that the inhabitants of the Anick Grange farmstead practised a mixed farming regime combining both agrarian and pastoral economies.

6.5 The identification of a series of parallel, linear features in Trenches 4 and 28 could point towards further evidence for relict Roman boundary ditches, periodically being re-established in the same manner as the re-cuts of the enclosure boundaries located within the farmstead core c. 50m to the west. Conversely, the linears may represent the residual remains of troughs associated with medieval ridge and furrow cultivation terraces. Ridge and furrow terraces often exploited the topography of the landscape to assist with drainage by orientating the terraces in alignment with a natural slope, as at Anick Grange. Similarly, the width between medieval ridge-and-furrow (the distance between the centre points of two adjacent troughs) whilst varying considerably, could extend up to 20m in distance and rarely exceeded 5m in width from trough to trough during the post-medieval period (Historic England 2018). The parallel linear features revealed in Trenches 4 and 28 were located at a distance of 10m apart and could, therefore, be tentatively interpreted as evidence for medieval agricultural exploitation of the landscape north-east of Hexham.

6.6 Palaeochannel deposits were revealed in Trenches 18 – 22 and broadly demarcated the location of a relict water course at the interface between Fields 4 and 5 indicative of a smaller tributary of the River Tyne which extended east- west across the centre of the proposed development area. The palaeochannel contained a number of deposits representing different stages of flow. The lower deposits suggested a fast flowing body of water but at higher levels the sediments, principally organic in composition and likely deposited, during gradual silting-up of the watercourse, were indicative of slow or stagnant water flow. The relative date when the palaeochannel was an active watercourse is uncertain but the given the presence of the uppermost palaeochannel deposits immediately below the topsoil in Trenches 18 -22, it might be reasonable to assume that the watercourse was potentially still present, albeit as boggy ground, during the post-medieval period but was no longer visible in the landscape prior to the production of the first edition Ordnance Survey map during the mid-19th century.

6.7 Trenches 32 – 56 were located within the central portion of the proposed sand and gravel extraction area and produced no finds or features of archaeological significance. The trenches displayed a uniform stratigraphy comprising a series of superimposed alluvial deposits near identical to the depositional sequence revealed in the trenches excavated in adjacent Fields 1 and 2 during the previous phase of evaluation fieldwork undertaken during 2019. Consequently, although no dating evidence was recovered from the alluvial deposits, their form and location does however, testify to the sequential flooding of the River Tyne and potentially demonstrates that the southern fields of the PDA, bordering the north bank of Tyne, were whilst potentially exploited for past agricultural purposes, would probably have been considered an undesirable location for long term settlement or occupation.

6.8 In summary, the evaluation undertaken at Anick Grange during late summer 2020 has revealed evidence for a multi-phase Roman farmstead settlement, which was occupied

from the 2nd – 4th century, on the sand and gravel ridge at the northern extent of the proposed development area. The farmstead almost certainly formed part of a network of mixed agrarian and pastoral farming settlements which bordered the Tyne valley within the agricultural hinterland of Roman *Coria.* The longevity and economic viability of the Anick Grange farmstead is probably attributed to its proximity to the markets of *Coria* and the relative regional stability afforded by the presence of high concentrations of troops manning Hadrian's Wall. The archaeological remains revealed within the trenches excavated at the northern portion of the site displayed evidence of extensive horizontal truncation, probably caused by long term agricultural exploitation, and were considered unlikely to extent southwards beyond the natural break of slope separating Fields 4 and 5. Accordingly, the works have accurately identified the nature, date and extent of the archaeological resource present on-site and have addressed a number of key topics (Riv, Rvi and Rix) as defined by the north-east regional research framework (Petts and Gerard 2006).

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 Deposition

9.1 Deposition Guidelines

9.1.1 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 Great North Museum curator. The Digital archive will be supplied to ADS and photographs will be supplied in uncompressed baseline TIFF format.

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

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

9.1.4 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.

9.1.5 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).

9.1.6 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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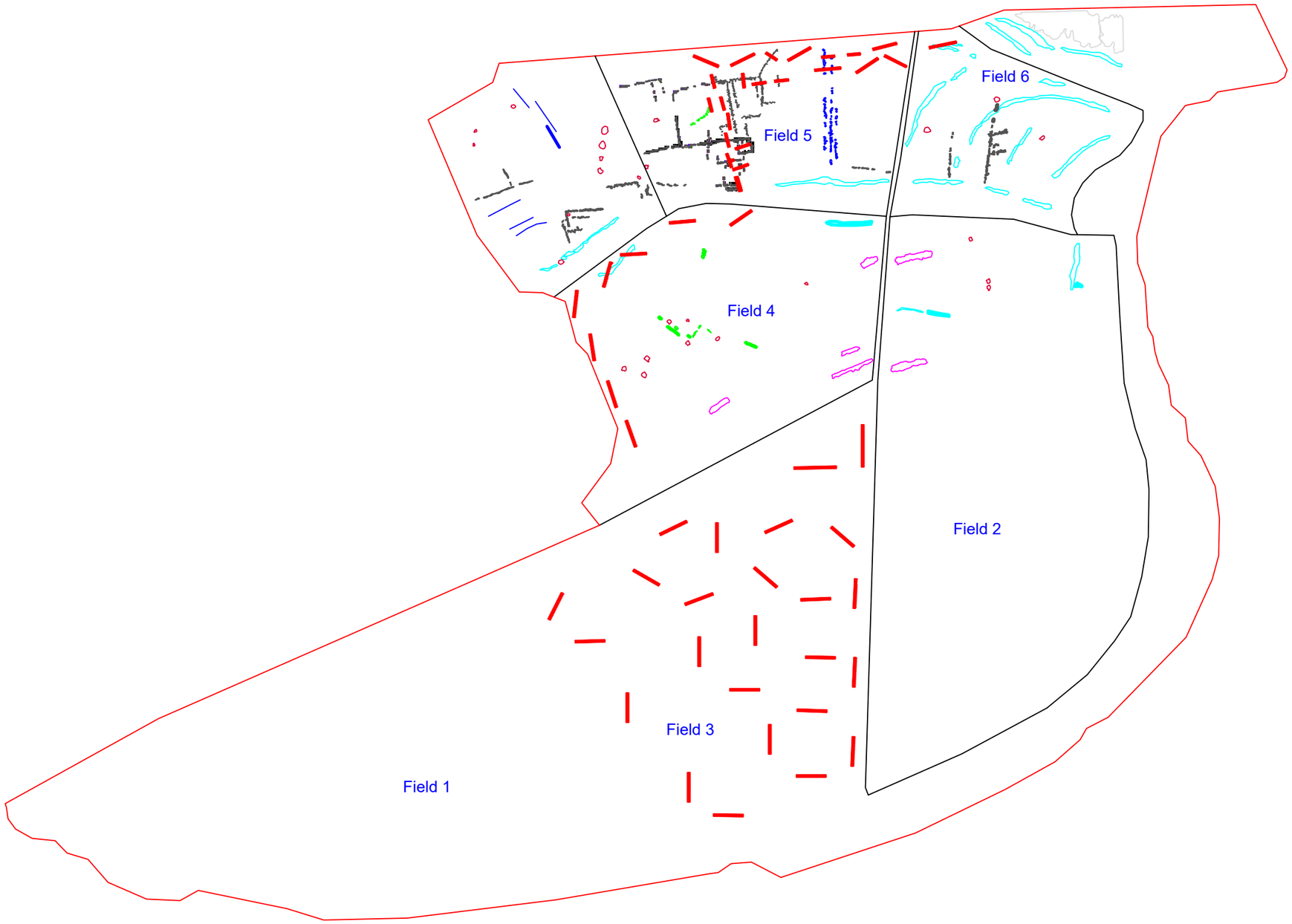
APPENDIX I: Archaeological Evaluation Figures

Figure 3: Evaluation trenches with Geophysical Survey overlay



Key:

- Evaluation Trench
- Archaeology
- Possible Archaeology
- Possible Archaeology/Agriculture
- Probable magnetic object/Possible archaeology
- Probable modern/Agriculture
- Natural/Geology
- Geological or made-ground

N

Figure 4: Evaluation trenches with Geophysical Survey overlay within Field 5

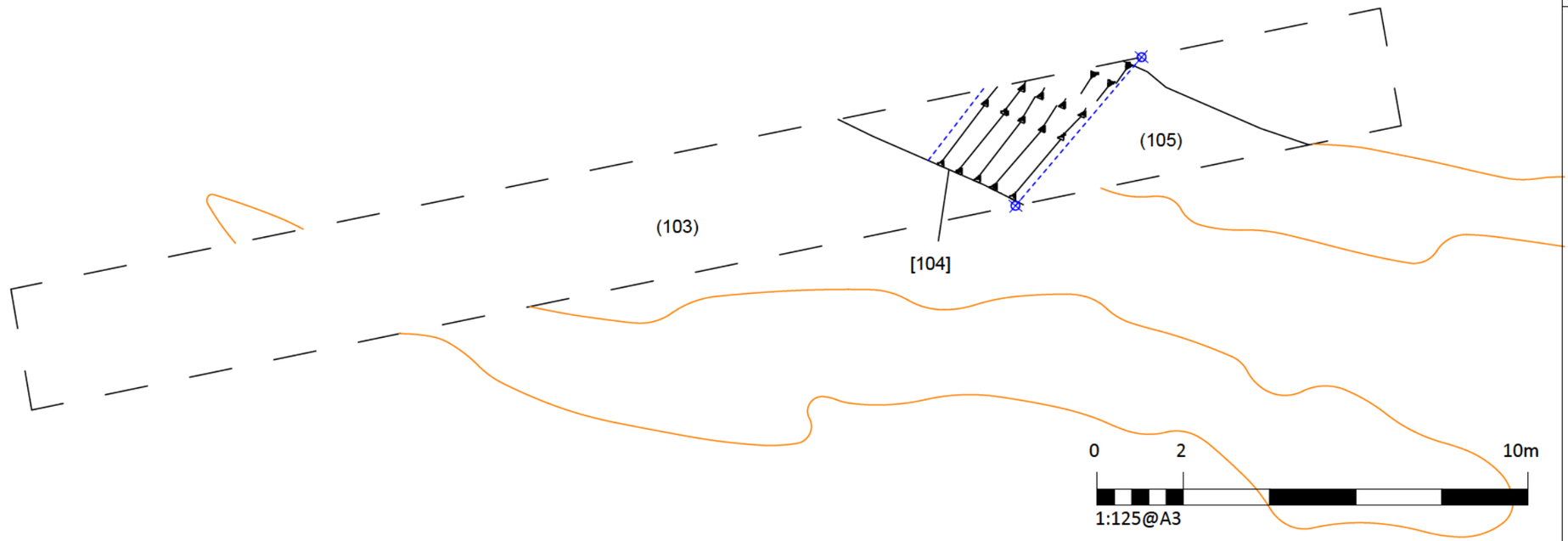
Key:

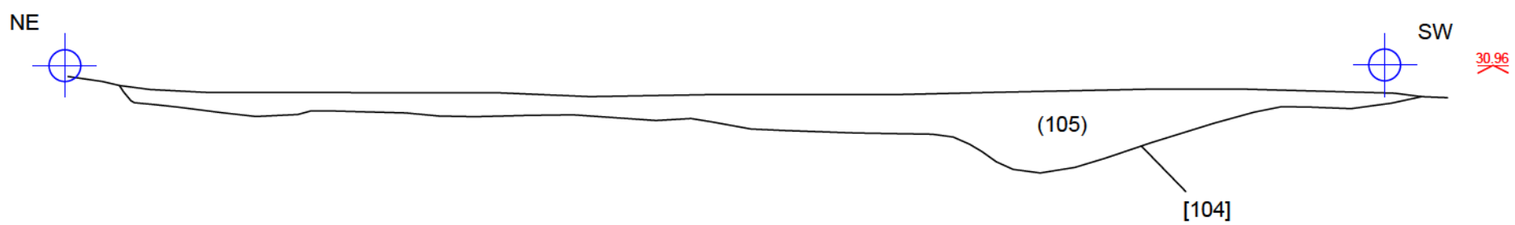
- Evaluation Trench
- Archaeology
- Possible Archaeology
- Possible Archaeology/Agriculture
- Probable magnetic object/Possible archaeology
- Probable modern/Agriculture
- Natural/Geology
- Geological or made-ground

N

Figure 5: Plan and sections of Trench 1 and Trackway [104]

Scale:
Plan: 1:125@A3
Inserts: 1:30@A3





0 0.2 1m
1:30@A3

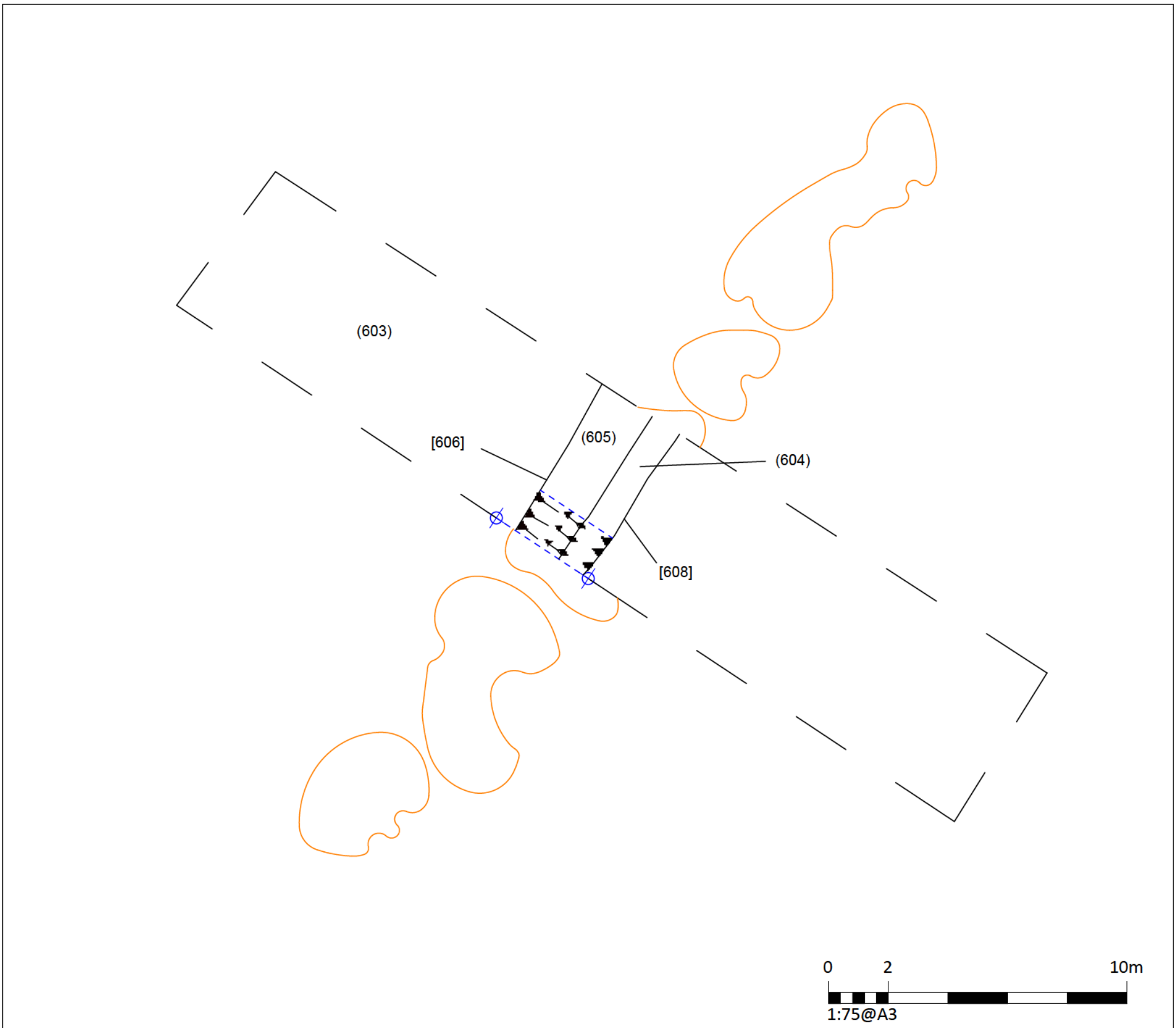
Key:

97.80 Metres above Ordnance Datum

Features identified on Geophysical Survey

Section location

N



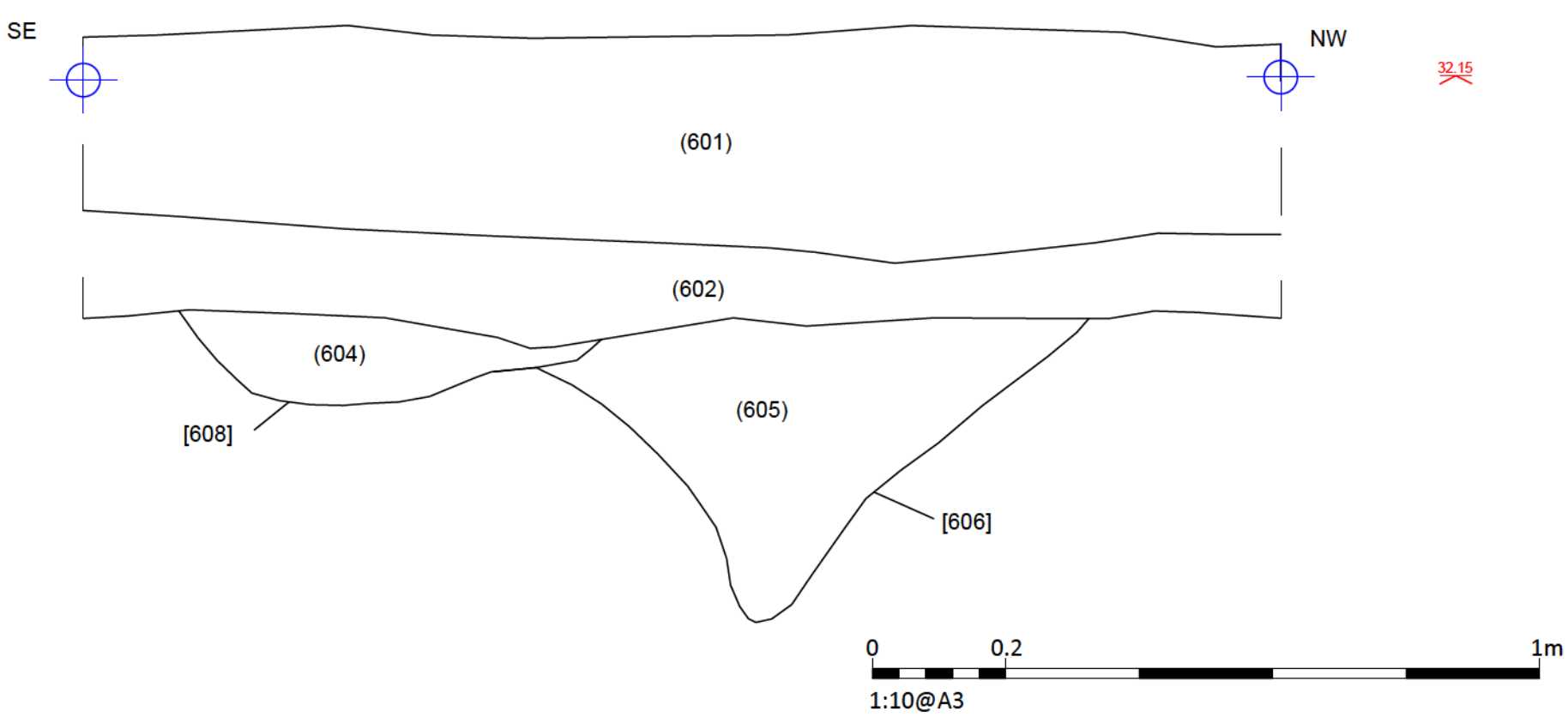


Figure 6: Plan and sections of Trench 6 and Ditches [606] and [608]

Scale:
Plan: 1:75@A3
Inserts: 1:10@A3

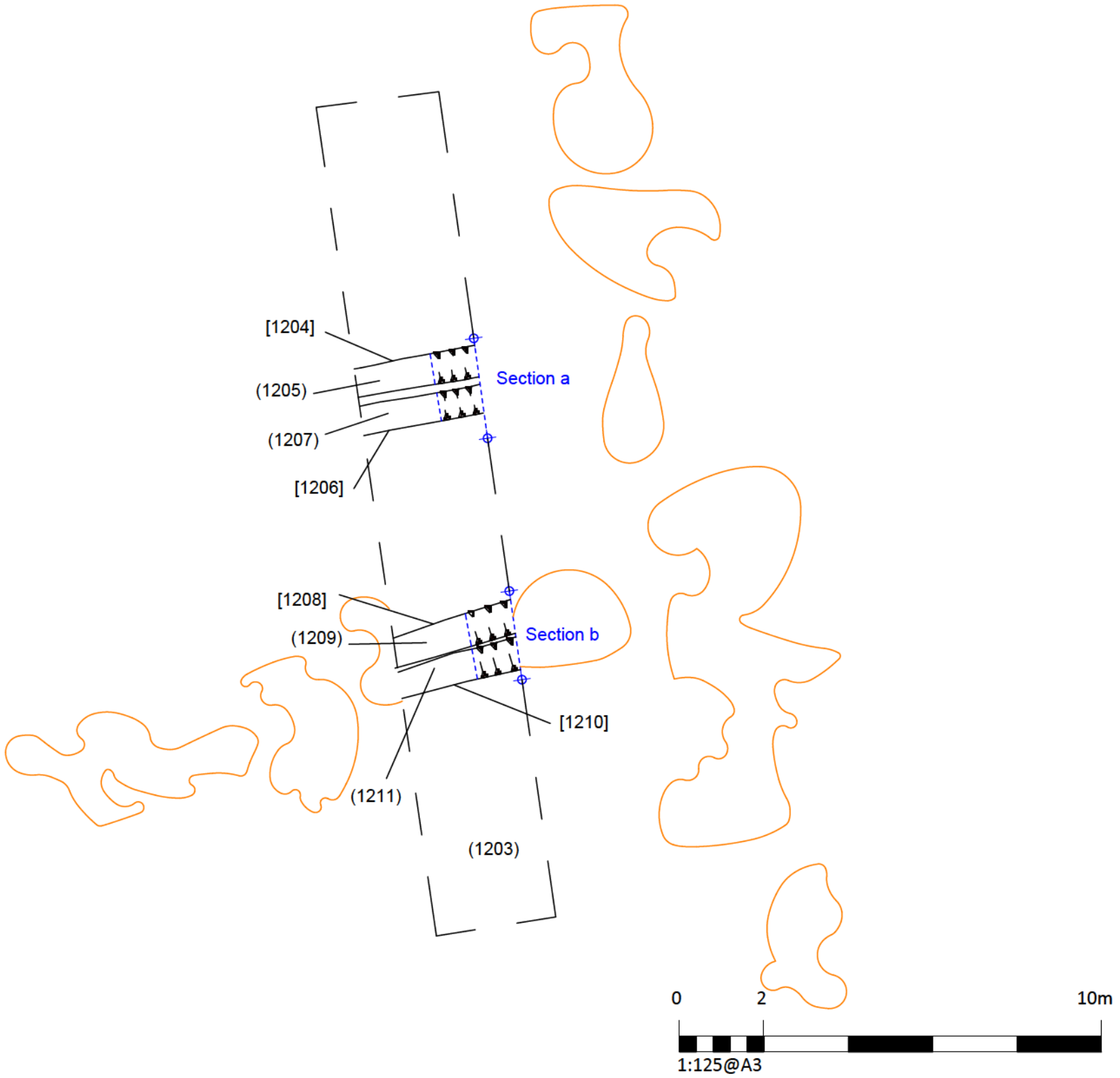
Key:

97.80 Metres above Ordnance Datum

Features identified on Geophysical Survey

Section location

N



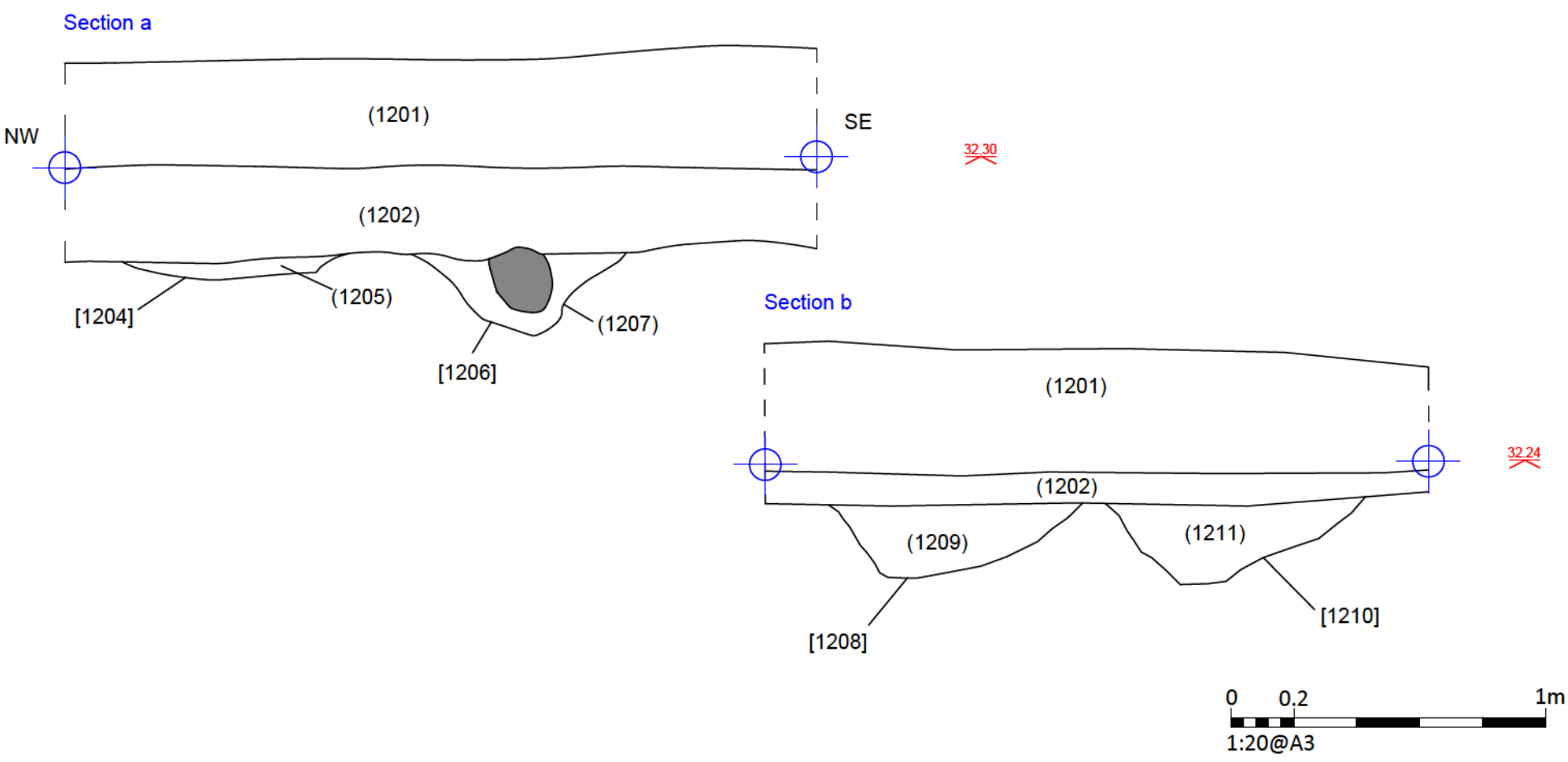


Figure 7: Plan and sections of Trench 12 and Ditches [1204], [1206], [1208] and [1210]

Scale:
Plan: 1:125@A3
Inserts: 1:20@A3

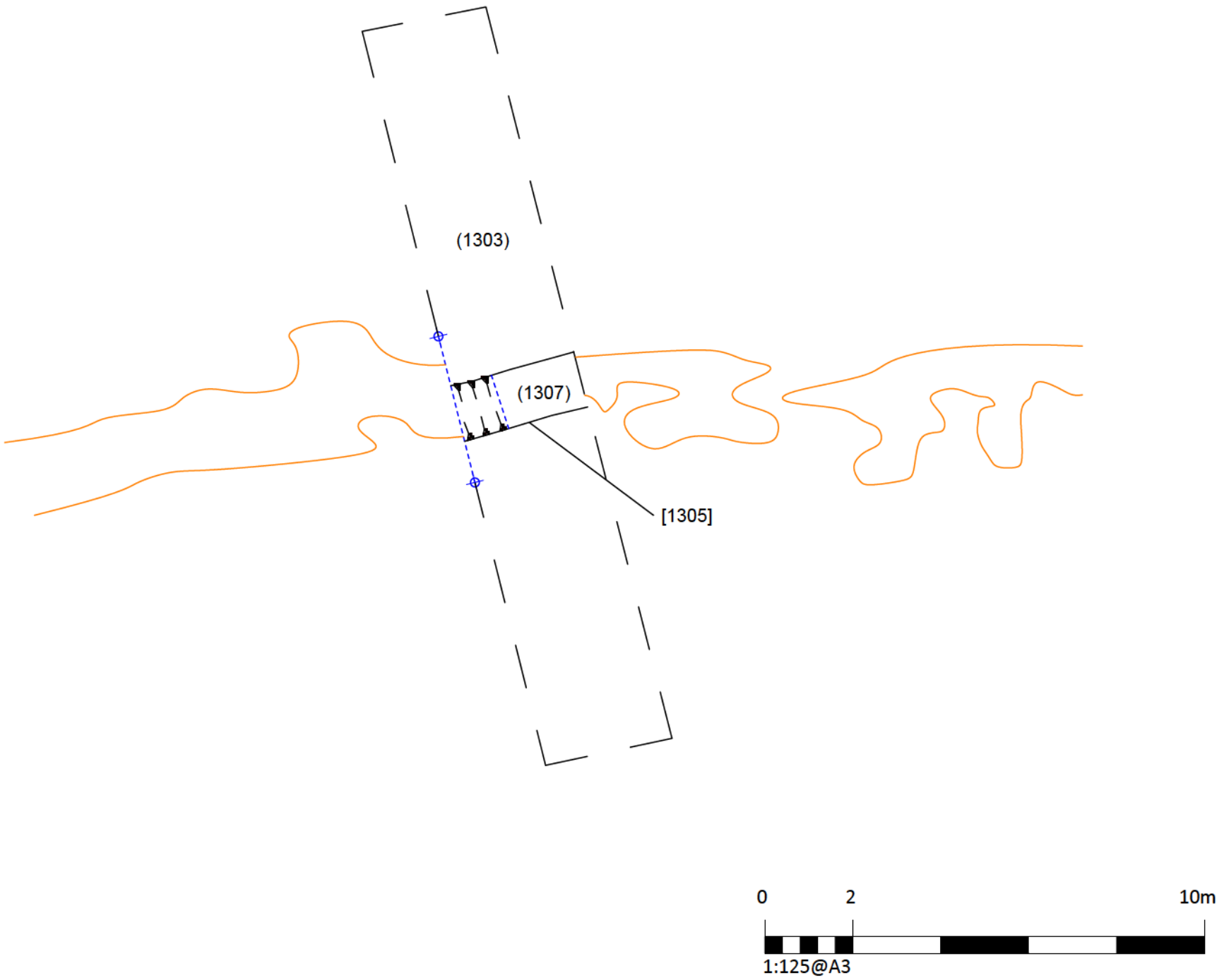
Key:

97.80 Metres above Ordnance Datum

Features identified on Geophysical Survey

Section location

N



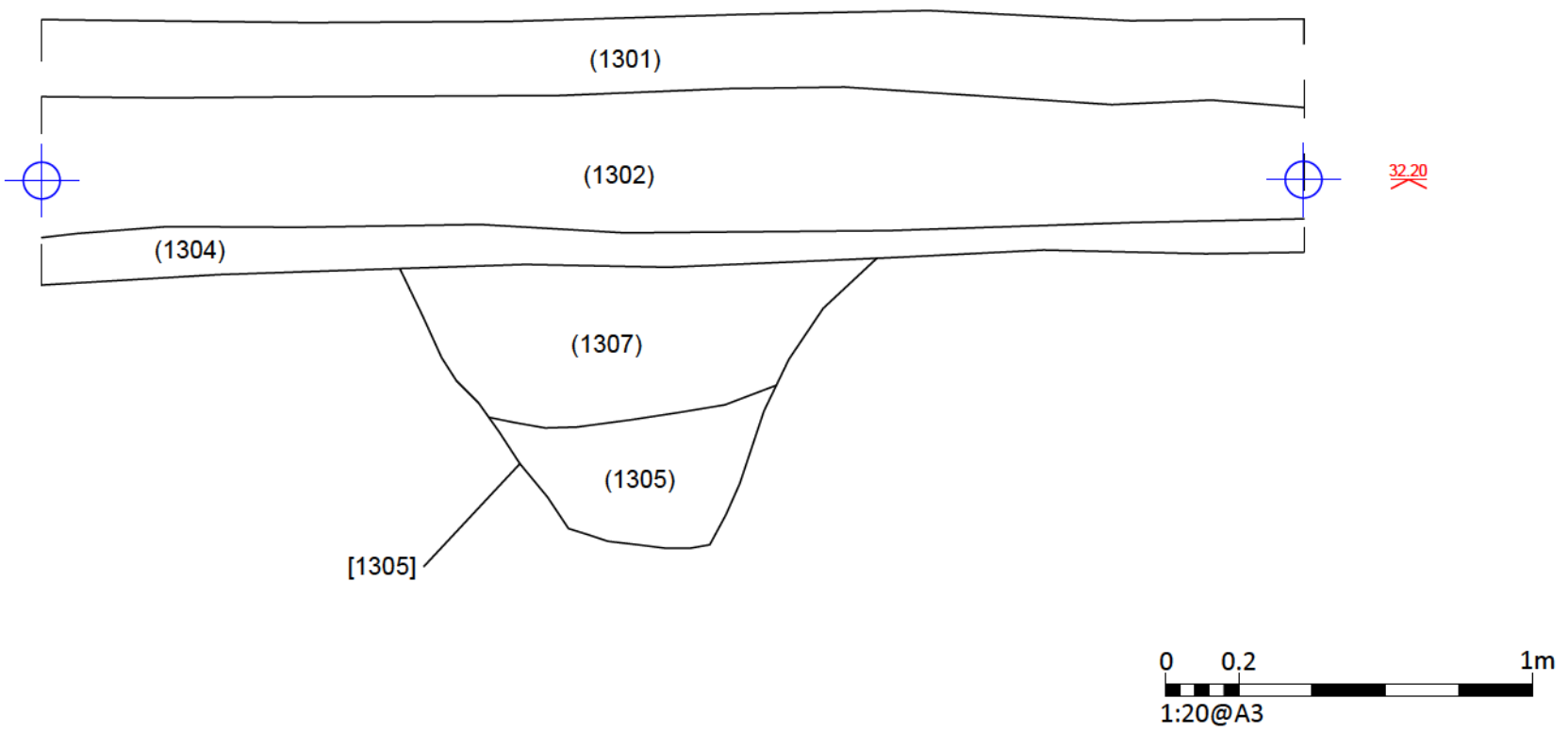


Figure 8: Plan and sections of Trench 13 and Ditch [1305]

Scale:
Plan: 1:125@A3
Inserts: 1:20@A3

Key:

97.80 Metres above Ordnance Datum

Features identified on Geophysical Survey

Section location

N

Figure 9: Plan and sections of Trench 14 and Ditch [1405]

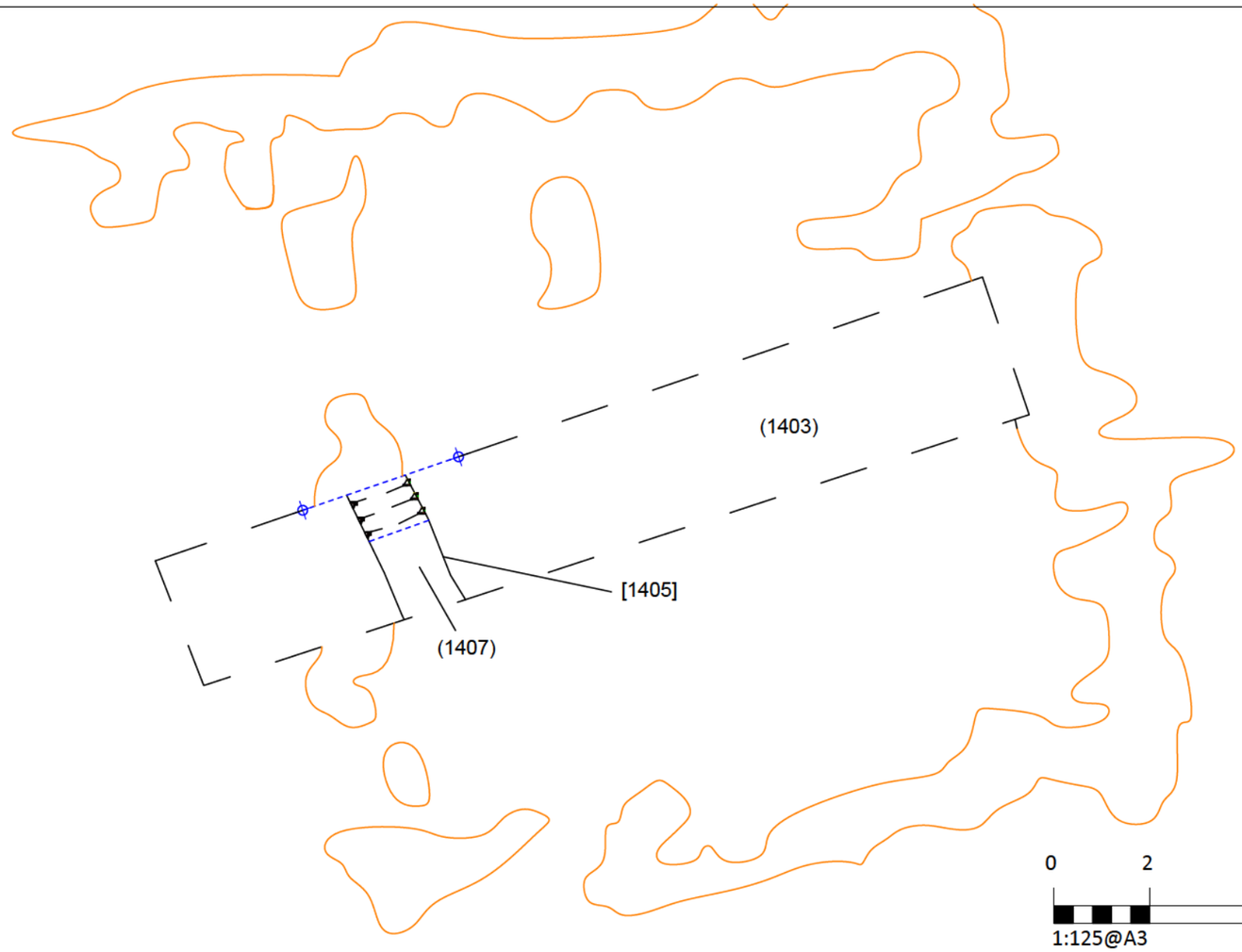
Scale:
Plan: 1:125@A3
Inserts: 1:10@A3

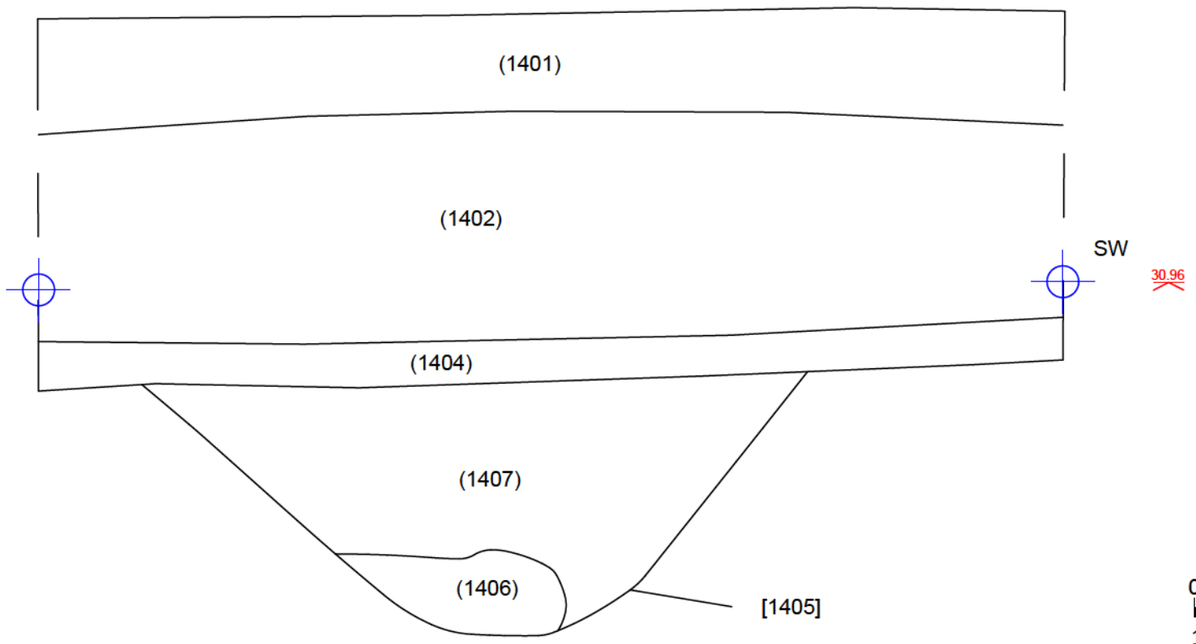
Key:

97.80 Metres above Ordnance Datum

Features identified on Geophysical Survey

Section location





0 0.2 1m
1:10@A3

N

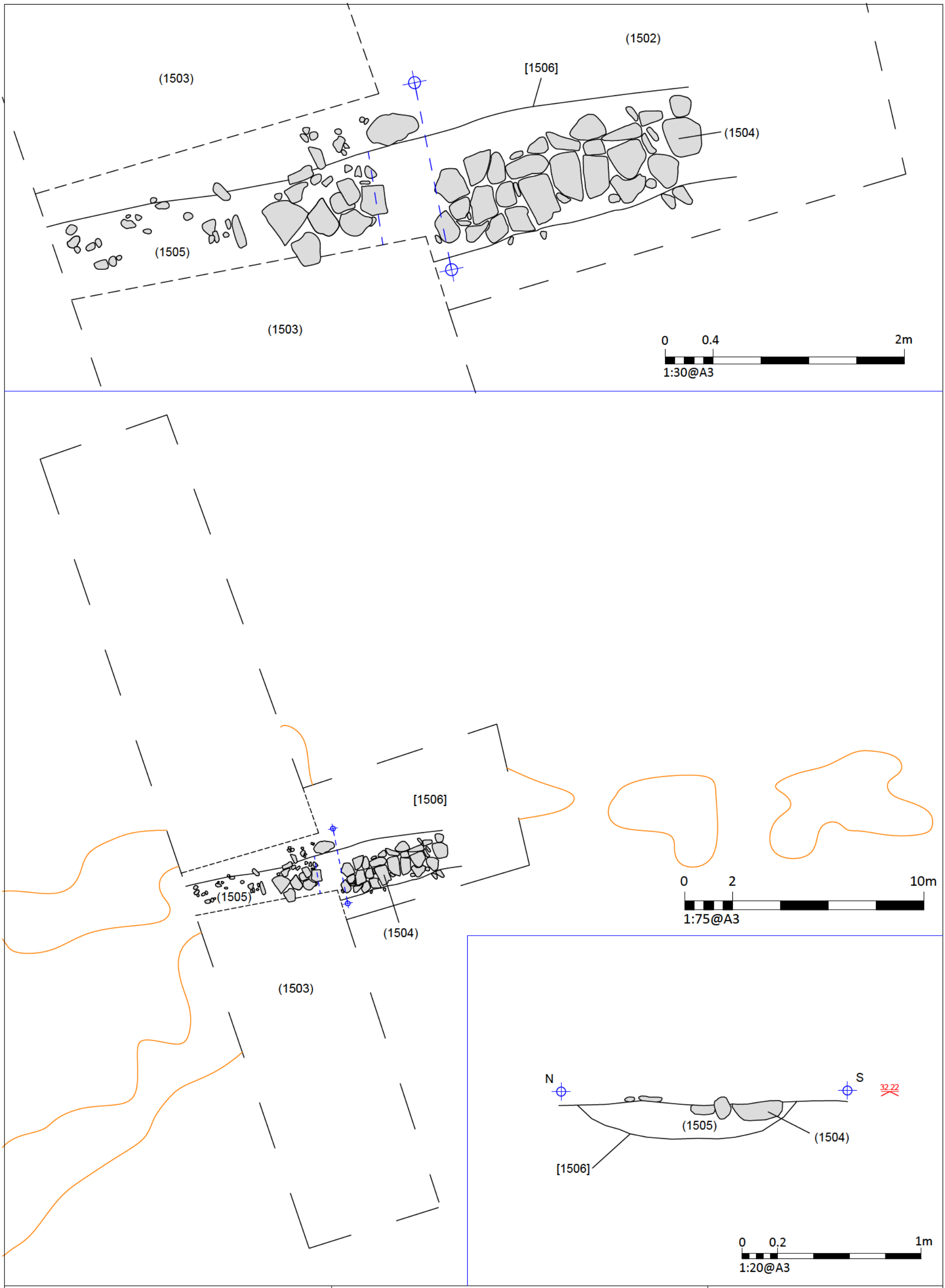


Figure 10: Plan and section of Trench 15 and Wall [1504]

Scale:
Plan: 1:75@A3
Inserts: Various

Key:

97.80 Metres above Ordnance Datum

Features identified on Geophysical Survey

Section location

N

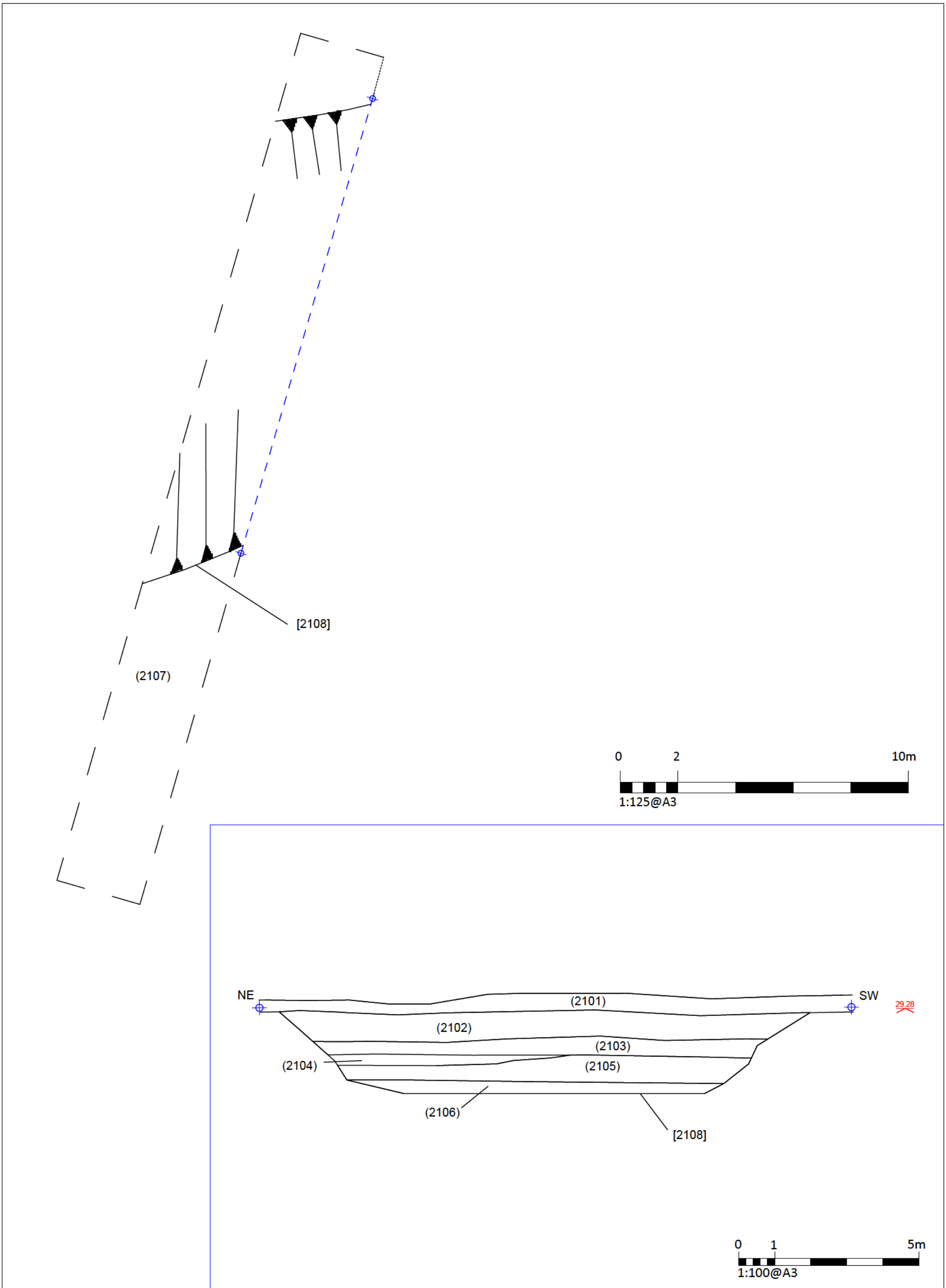


Figure 11: Plan and sections of Trench 21 and palaeochannel [2108]

Scale:
Plan: 1:125@A3
Inserts: 1:100@A3

Key:

97.80 Metres above Ordnance Datum

Section location

N

Figure 9: Projected route of palaeochannel [2108] within Field 4

Scale: 1:1250@A3

Key:

Evaluation Trench

Projected route of Palaeochannel

Palaeochannel observed within trench

Field 5

Field 4

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

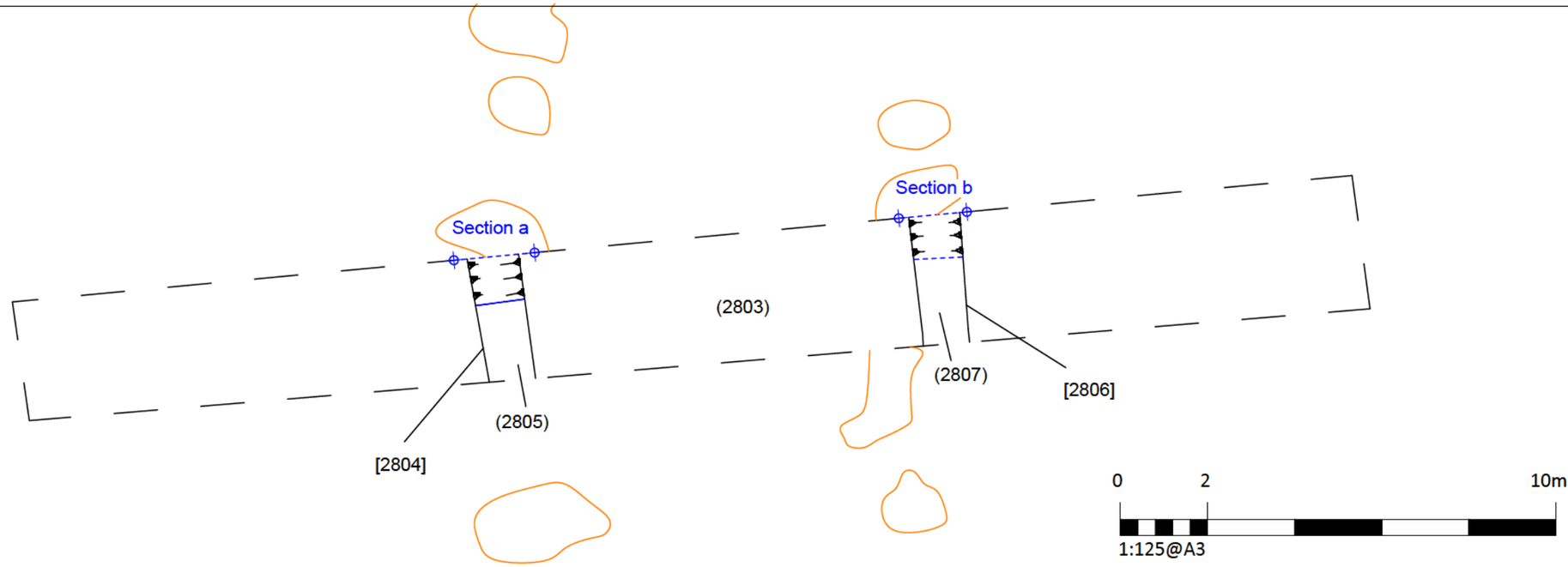
21

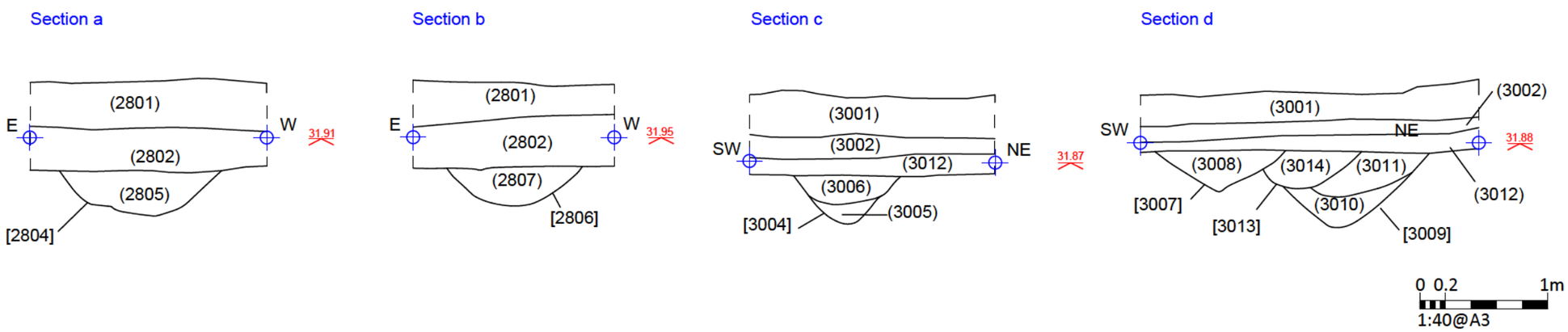
22

N

0 20 100m

1:1500@A3





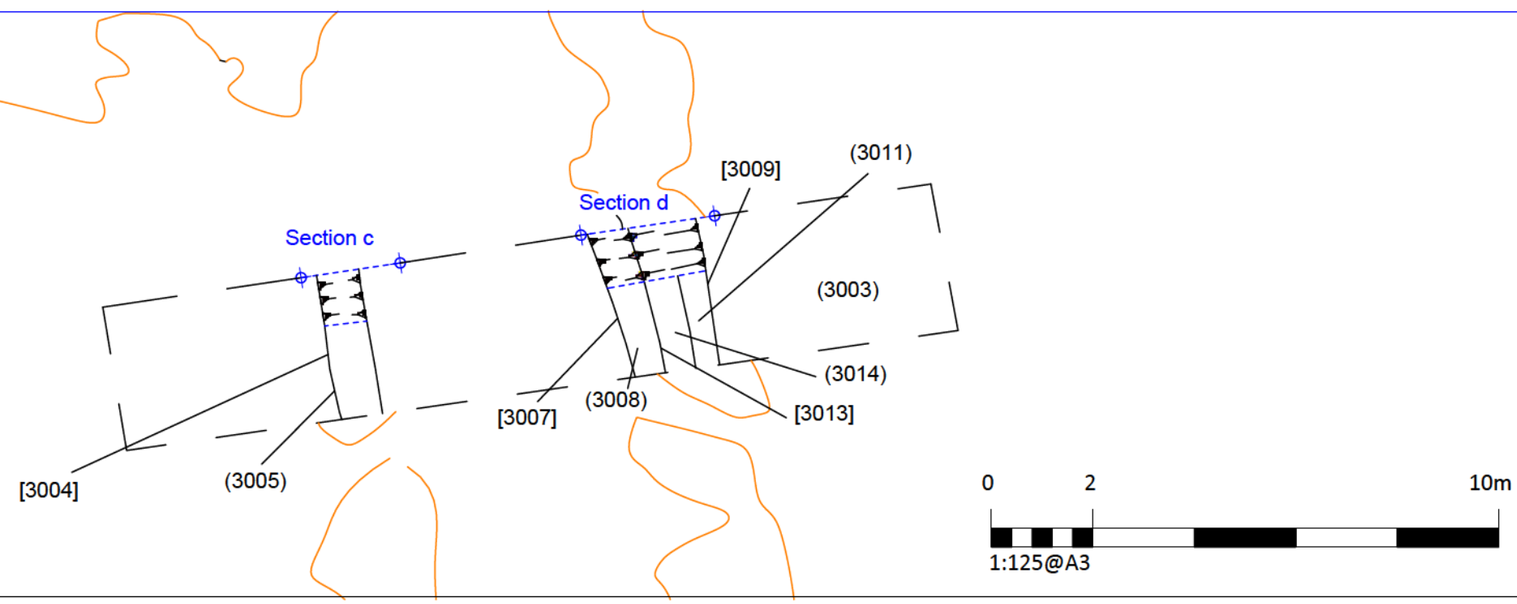


Figure 13: Plan and sections of Trenches 28 and 30 and drtches [2804], [2806], [3004], [3007], [3009], [3013] and Ditch [1405]

Scale:
Plans: 1:125@A3
Insert: 1:40@A3

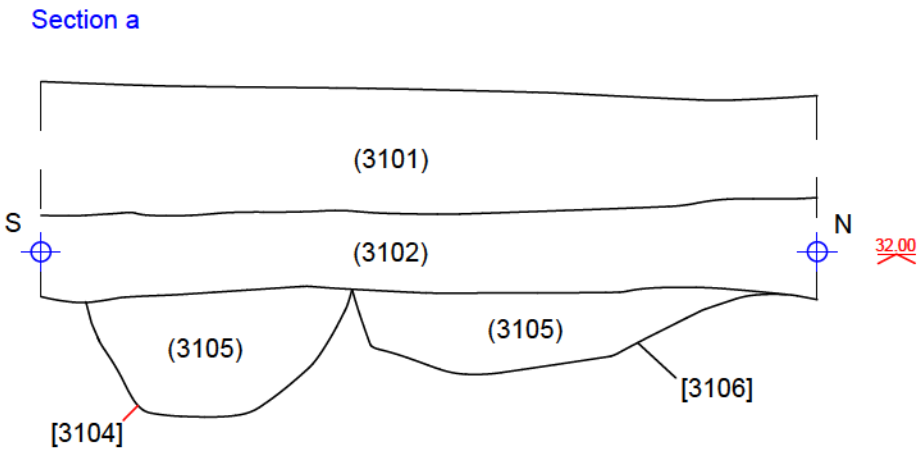
Key:

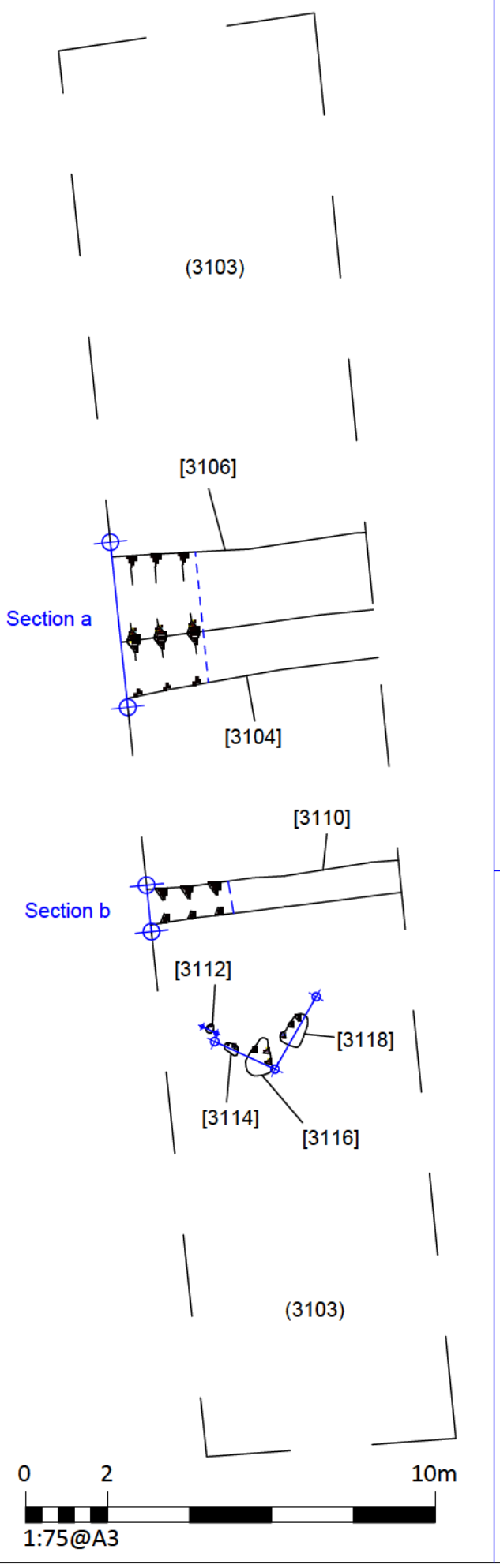
97.80 Metres above Ordnance Datum

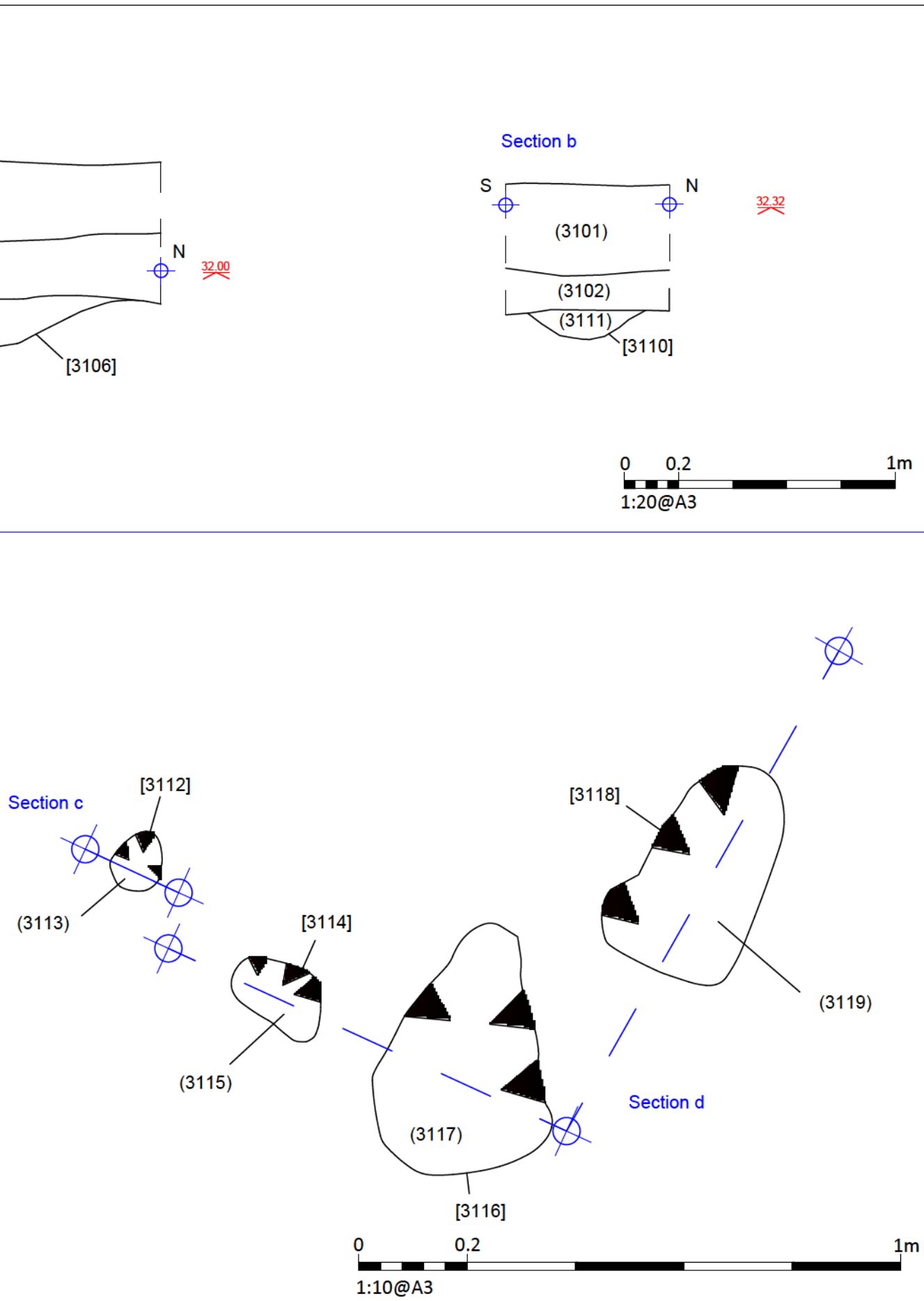
Features identified on Geophysical Survey

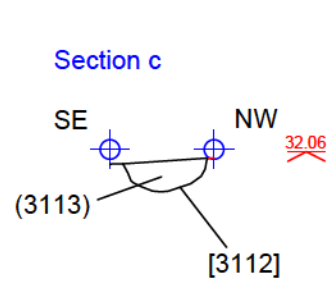
Section location

N









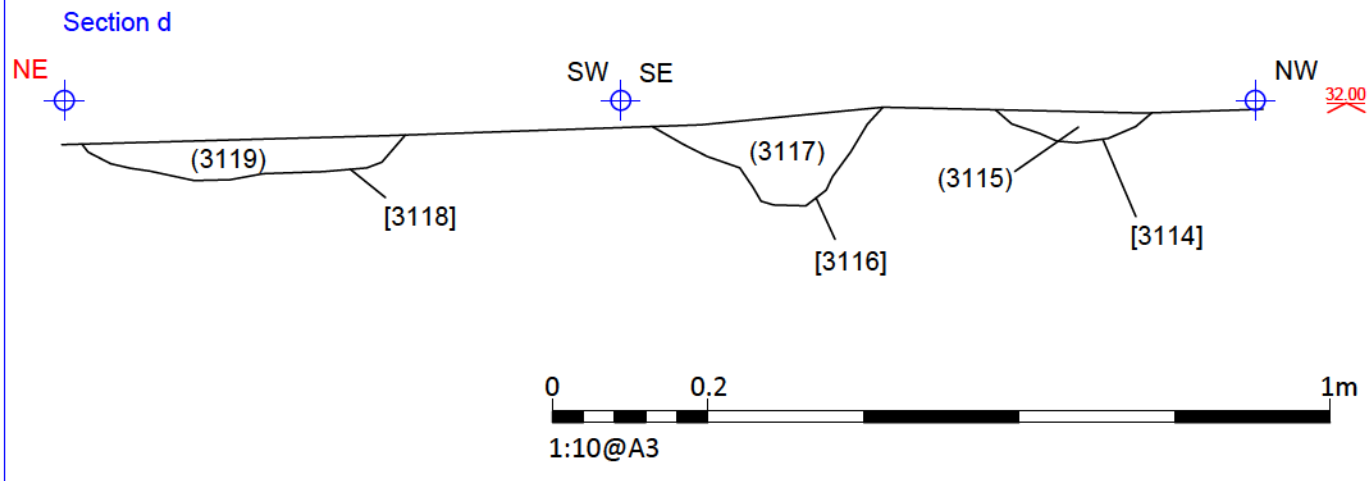


Figure 14: Plans and sections of Trench 31, Ditches [3104, [3106], [3110] and postholes [3112], [3114], [3116] and [3118]

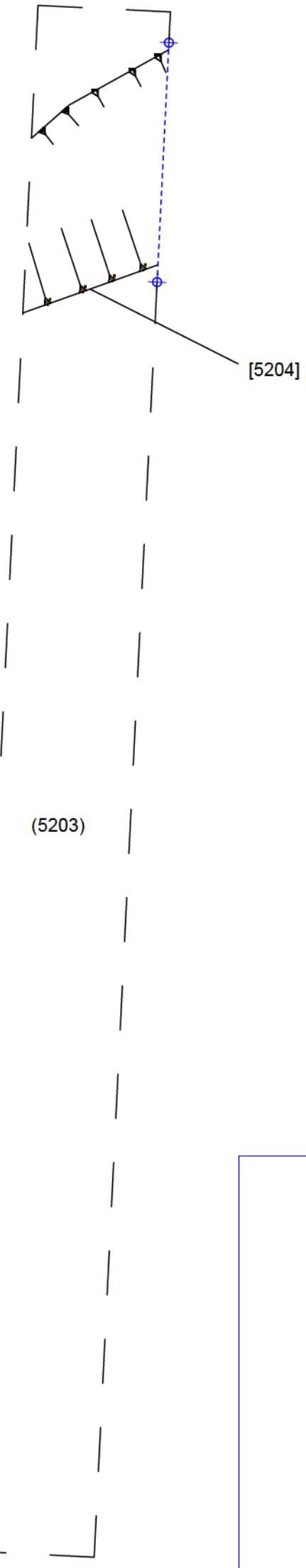
Scale:
Plans: Various
Inserts: Various

Key:

97.80 Metres above Ordnance Datum

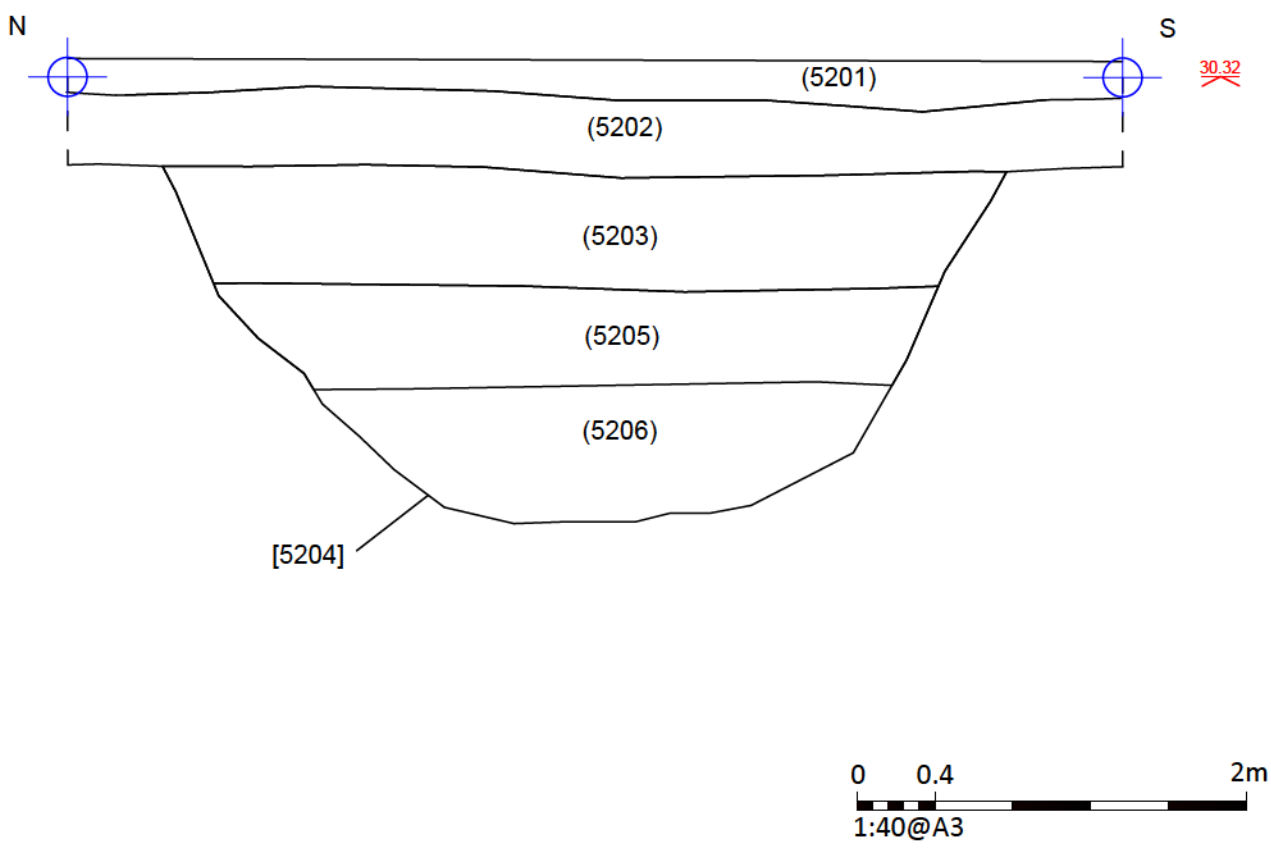
Section location

N



0 2 10m

1:125@A3



0 0.4 2m

1:40@A3

Figure 15: Plan and sections of Trench 52 and palaeochannel [5204]

Scale:
Plan: 1:125@A3
Inserts: 1:40@A3

Key:

97.80 Metres above Ordnance Datum

Section location

N

Figure 16: View of Trench 1 looking south-west. (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 17: Oblique view of south-east facing section through trackway [104] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 18: View of Trench 6 looking south-east (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 19: North-east facing section through ditches [606] and [608] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 20: North-east facing section of Trench 6 (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 21: View of Trench 12 looking north. (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 22: East facing section of Trench 12 (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 23: West facing section through ditches [1204] and [1206]. (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

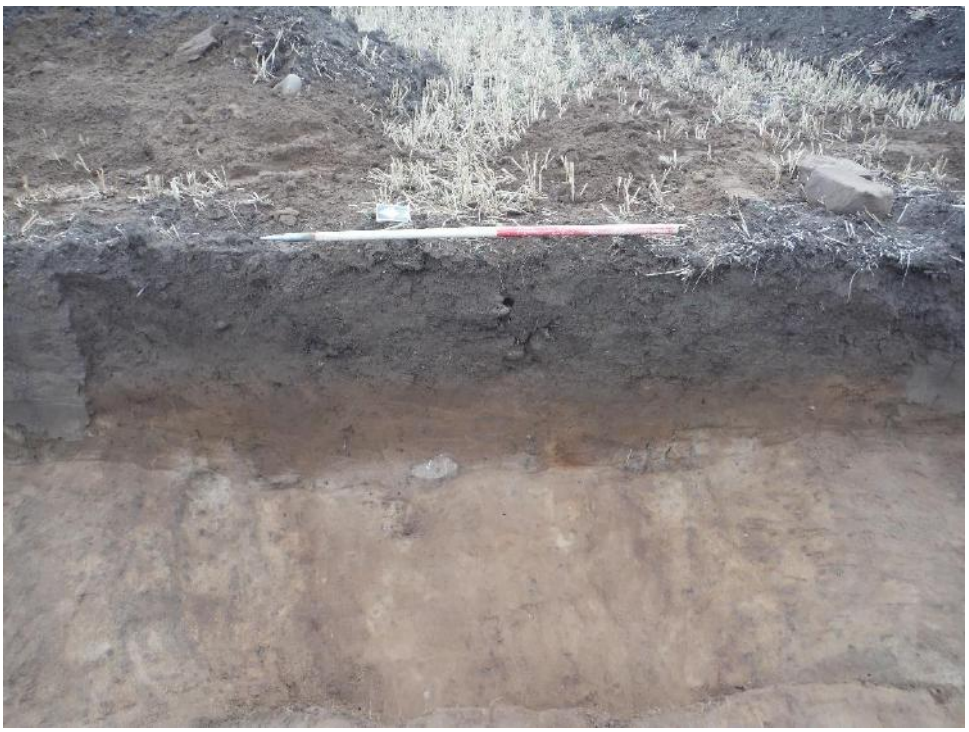


Figure 24: West facing section through ditches [1208] and [1210] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 25: View of Trench 13 looking south (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

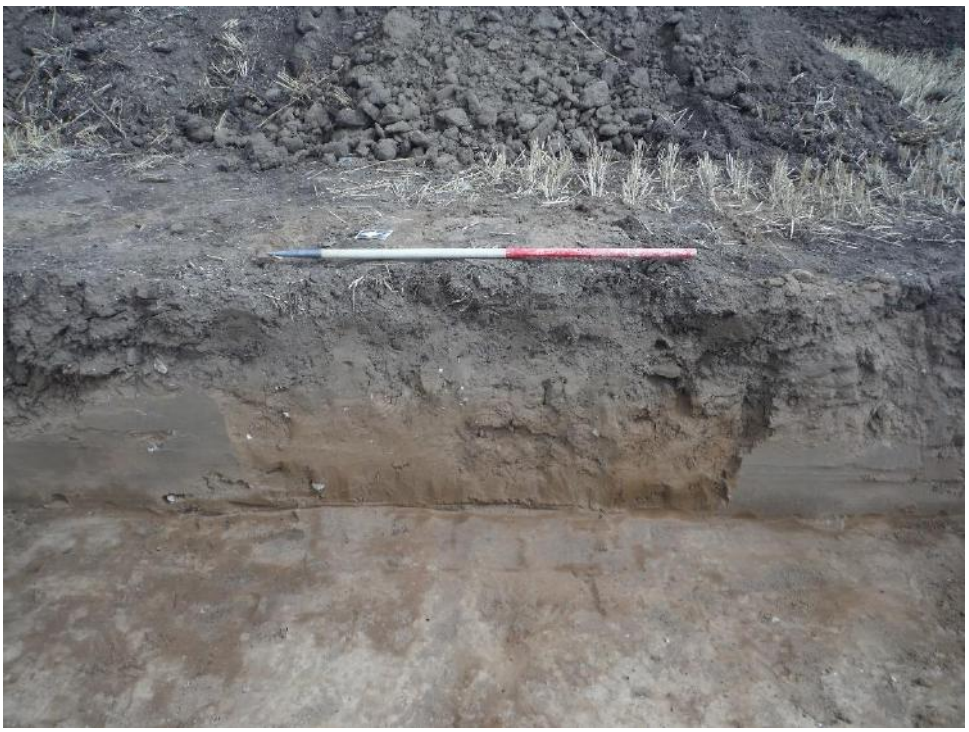


Figure 26: West facing section of Trench 13 (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 27: Oblique view of east facing section through ditch [1305] (Scale = 1 x 1 in 0.5m graduations

Figure 28: View of Trench 14 looking east (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 29: South facing section of Trench 14 (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 30South facing section through ditch [1405] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 31: View looking north of Trench 15 (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 32: East facing section of Trench 15 (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 33: View looking west of stone wall [1504] (Scale = 1 x2m in 0.5m graduations)

Figure 34: Plan view of stone wall [1504] (Scale = 0.5m in graduations).

Figure 35: View looking south-west of stone wall [1504] (Scale = 1 x 2m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 36: View looking west of stone wall [1504]

Figure 37: View looking north-west of stone wall (1504).

Figure 38: West facing section through stone wall [1504] construction cut [1506] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 39: View looking north-east of Trench 21 (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 40: Oblique view of north-west facing section through paleaochannel [2108] (Scale = 2 x 2m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 41: View looking west of Trench 28 (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 42: South facing section through ditch [2804] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 43: South facing section through ditch [2806] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 44: South facing section of Trench 28 (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 45: View looking west of Trench 30 (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

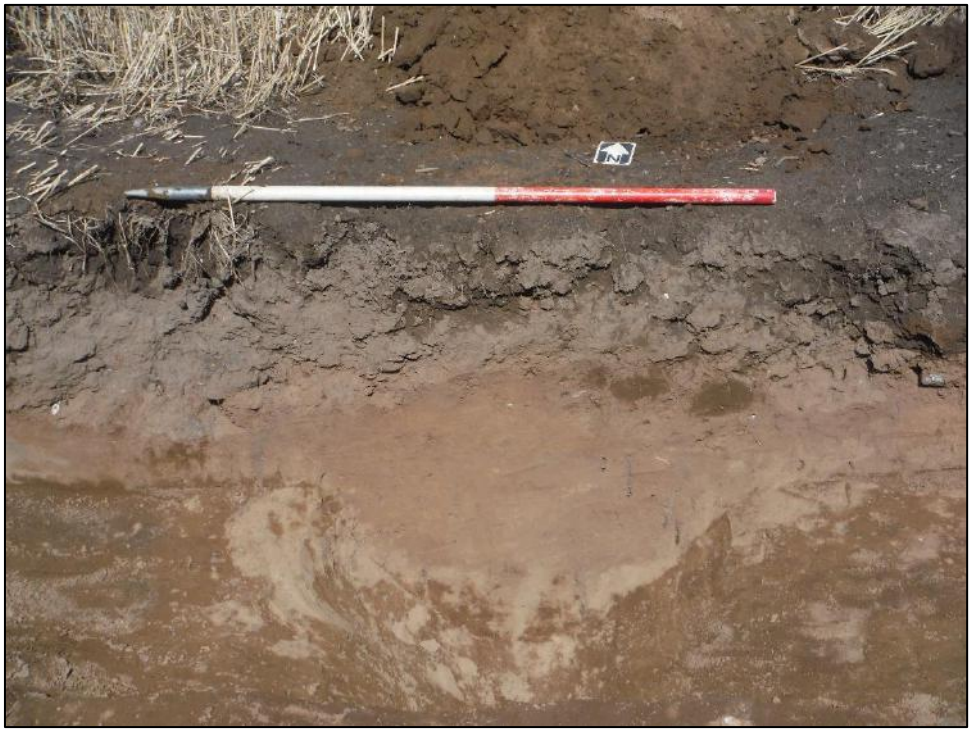


Figure 46: South facing section through [3004} (Scale = 1 x1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 47: South facing section through ditches [3007], [3009] and [3113] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 48: South facing section of Trench 30 (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 49: View looking south of Trench 31 (Scale = 2 x 1m ion 0.5m graduations).

Figure 50: East facing section through ditches {3104] and [3106] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 51: East facing section through ditch [3110] (Scale = 1 x 0.4m in 0.1m graduations).

Figure 52: View looking north of postholes [3112], [3114], [3116] and [3118] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 53: View looking south of Trench 52 (Scale = 1 x 2m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 54: West facing section through palaeochannel [5204] (Scale = 2 x 2m in 0.5m graduations).

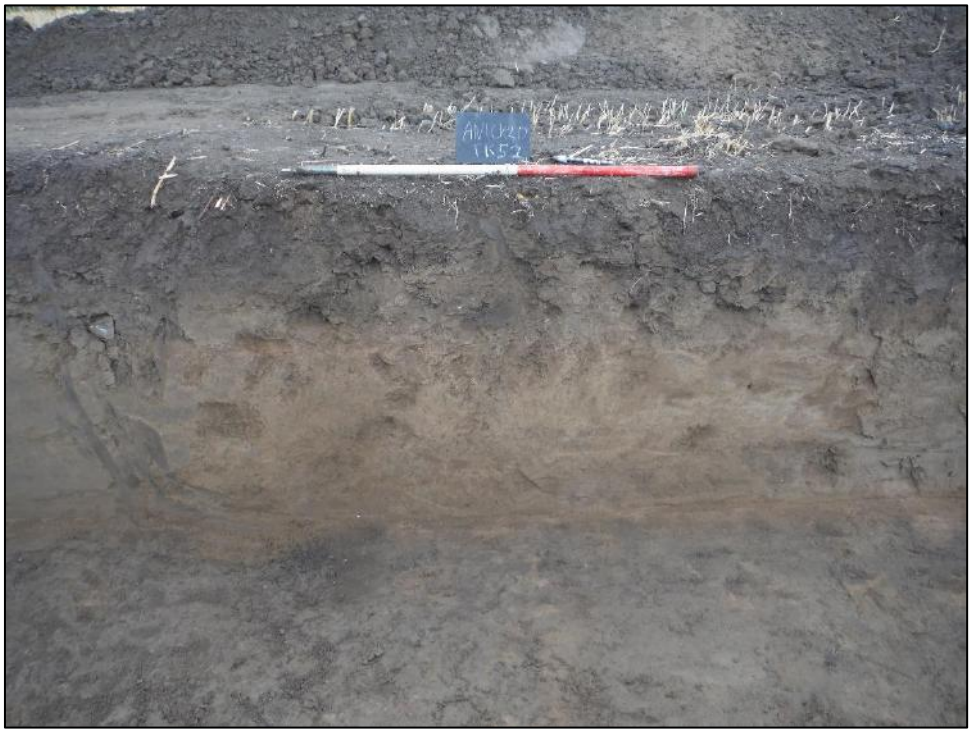


Figure 55: West facing section of Trench 52 (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 56: View looking north of Trench 45 (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

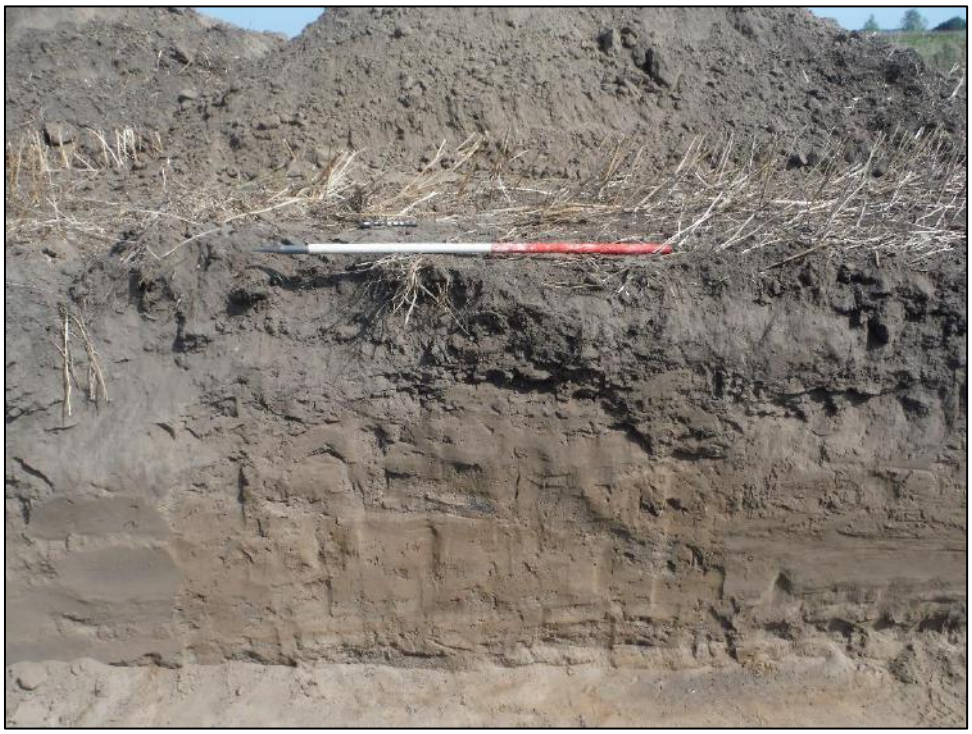


Figure 57: East facing section of Trench 45 (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 58: View looking north-east of Trench 54 (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 59: North-west facing section of Trench 54 (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 60: View looking north of Trench 34 (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 61: West facing section of Trench 35 (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

APPENDIX II: Context Summary Table

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
101	Deposit	Trench 1 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with small sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.27m	-
102	Deposit	Trench 1 – Mid-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.20m	-
103	Natural Substrate	Trench 1 - Mid red-brown silt-sand **Natural substrate**	-	-
104	Cut	Trench 1 - Cut of north-west to south-east aligned trackway. Filled by (105**).** **Medieval Trackway**		D – 0.10m W – 4.12m L – 2m+
105	Fill	Mid-dark grey-brown silt-sand. Fill of [104] **Bedding deposit within Medieval trackway**		D – 0.10m W – 4.12m L – 2m+
201	Deposit	Trench 2 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with small sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.18m	-
202	Deposit	Trench 2 – Mid-grey-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.17m	-
203	Natural Substrate	Trench 2 - Mid orange-brown silt-sand **Natural substrate**	-	-
301	Deposit	Trench 3 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with small sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.18m	-
302	Deposit	Trench 3 – Mid-grey-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.13m	-
303	Natural Substrate	Trench 3 - Mid orange-brown silt-sand **Natural substrate**	-	-
401	Deposit	Trench 4 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with small sub-rounded stones	0.20m	

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
		Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit		
402	Deposit	Trench 4 – Mid-grey-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.05m	-
403	Deposit	Trench 4 – Mid red-brown silt-sand **Buried soil**	0.08m	-
404	Natural Substrate	Trench 4 - Mid orange-brown silt-sand **Natural substrate**	-	-
501	Deposit	Trench 5 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with small sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.21m	-
502	Deposit	Trench 5 – Mid-grey-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.11m	-
503	Natural Substrate	Trench 5 - Mid orange-brown silt-sand **Natural substrate**	-	-
601	Deposit	Trench 6 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with small sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.23m	-
602	Deposit	Trench 6 – Mid-grey-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.08m	-
603	Natural Substrate	Trench 6 - Mid orange-brown silt-sand **Natural substrate**	-	-
604	Fill	Trench 6 - Mid-red-brown silt sand. Fill of [608]. Truncated by ditch [606] **Fill of Romano-British Boundary ditch**	-	D – 0.14m W- - 0.38m L – 2m+

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
605	Fill	Trench 6 - Mid-red-brown silt sand. Fill of [606]. **Fill of Romano-British Boundary ditch**	-	D – 0.45m W – 0.85m L – 2m+
606	Cut	Trench 6 - Cut of north-east to south-west aligned ditch. Filled by (605**).** Truncates deposit (604). **Romano-British field boundary ditch**	-	D – 0.45m W – 0.85m L – 2m+
607	Void	Void	-	-
608	Cut	Trench 6 - Cut of north-east to south-west aligned ditch. Filled by (604**).** **Romano-British field boundary ditch**	-	D – 0.14m W - 0.38m L – 2m+
701	Deposit	Trench 7 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with small sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.23m	-
702	Deposit	Trench 7 – Mid-grey-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.12m	-
703	Natural Substrate	Trench 7 - Mid orange-brown silt-sand **Natural substrate**	-	-
801	Deposit	Trench 8 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with small sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.33m	-
802	Deposit	Trench 8 – Mid-red-brown silt-sand **Buried soil**	0.25m	-
803	Natural Substrate	Trench 8 - Mid orange-brown silt-sand **Natural substrate**	-	-

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
901	Deposit	Trench 9 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with small sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.24m	-
902	Deposit	Trench 9 – Mid-red-brown silt-sand **Buried soil**	0.14m	-
903	Natural Substrate	Trench 9 - Mid orange-brown silt-sand **Natural substrate**	-	-
1001	Deposit	Trench 10 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with small sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.12m	-
1002	Deposit	Trench 10 – Mid-grey-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.14m	-
1003	Deposit	Trench 10 – Mid-red-brown silt-sand **Buried soil**	0.18m	-
1004	Natural Substrate	Trench 10 - Mid orange-brown silt-sand **Natural substrate**	-	-
1101	Deposit	Trench 11 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with small sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.25m	-
1102	Deposit	Trench 11 – Mid-grey-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.15m	-
1103	Deposit	Trench 11 – Mid-red-brown silt-sand **Buried soil**	0.13m	-
1104	Natural Substrate	Trench 11 - Mid orange-brown silt-sand **Natural substrate**	-	-

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
1201	Deposit	Trench 12 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with small sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.28m	-
1202	Deposit	Trench 12 – Mid-grey-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.12m	-
1203	Natural Substrate	Trench 12 - Mid yellow-brown sand **Natural substrate**	-	
1204	Cut	Trench 12 - Cut of north-east - north to south-west- south aligned ditch. Filled by (1205**).** **Romano-British field boundary ditch**	-	D – 0.09m W – 0.70m L – 2m+
1205	Fill	Trench 12 - Mid-brown silt sand. Fill of [1204]. Truncated by [1206] **Fill of Romano-British Boundary ditch**	-	D – 0.09m W – 0.70m L – 2m+
1206	Cut	Trench 12 - Cut of north-east - north to south-west- south aligned ditch. Filled by (1207**).** Truncates deposit (1205). **Romano-British field boundary ditch**	-	D – 0.21m W – 0.65m L – 2m+
1207	Fill	Trench 12 - Mid-dark red-brown silt sand. Fill of [1206]. **Fill of Romano-British Boundary ditch**	-	D – 0.21m W – 0.65m L – 2m+
1208	Cut	Trench 12 - Cut of north-east - north to south-west- south. Filled by (1209**).** Truncates deposit (604). **Romano-British field boundary ditch**	-	D – 0.18m W – 0.68m L – 2m+
1209	Fill	Trench 12 – Mid-dark red-brown silt sand. Fill of [1208]. **Fill of Romano-British Boundary ditch**	-	D – 0.18m W – 0.68m L – 2m+
1210	Cut	Trench 12 - Cut of north-east - north to south-west- south. Filled by (1211**).** Truncates deposit (604).	-	D – 0.14m W – 0.45m L – 2m+

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
		Romano-British field boundary ditch		
1211	Fill	Trench 12 - Mid-dark red-brown silt sand. Fill of [1210]. **Fill of Romano-British Boundary ditch**	-	D – 0.14m W – 0.45m L – 2m+
1212	Deposit	Trench 12 – Mid-red-brown silt-sand **Buried soil**	0.14m	-
1301	Deposit	Trench 13 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with small sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.22m	-
1302	Deposit	Trench 13 – Mid-grey-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.17m	-
1303	Natural Substrate	Trench 13 - Mid orange-brown silt-sand **Natural substrate**	-	-
1304	Deposit	Trench 13 – Mid-red-brown silt-sand **Buried soil**	0.13m	-
1305	Cut	Trench 13 - Cut of east to west aligned ditch. Filled by (1306) and (1307)**.** **Romano-British field boundary ditch**	-	D – 0.86m W – 1.31m L – 2m+
1306	Fill	Trench 13 – Light red-brown silt sand. Fill of [1305]. **Fill of Romano-British Boundary ditch**	-	D – 0.44m W – 1.84m L – 2m+
1307	Fill	Trench 13 – mid red-brown silt sand. Fill of [1305]. **Fill of Romano-British Boundary ditch**	-	D – 0.44m W – 1.31m L – 2m+
1401	Deposit	Trench 14 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with small sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.33m	-

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
1402	Deposit	Trench 14 – Mid-grey-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.48m	
1403	Natural Substrate	Trench 14 - Mid orange-brown silt-sand **Natural substrate**	-	-
1404	Deposit	Trench 14 – Mid-red-brown silt-sand **Buried soil**	0.13m	-
1405	Cut	Trench 14 - Cut of north to south aligned ditch. Filled by (1406) and (1407). **Romano-British field boundary ditch**	-	D – 0.44m W – 1.03m L – 2m+
1406	Fill	Trench 14 – Light red-brown silt sand. Fill of [1405]. **Fill of Romano-British Boundary ditch**	-	D – 0.15m W – 0.37m L – 2m+
1407	Fill	Trench 13 – Light red-brown silt sand. Fill of [1405]. **Fill of Romano-British Boundary ditch**	-	D – 0.44m W – 1.03m L – 2m+
1501	Deposit	Trench 15 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with small sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.30m	-
1502	Deposit	Trench 15 – Mid-grey-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.27m	-
1503	Natural Substrate	Trench 15 - Mid orange-brown silt-sand **Natural substrate**	-	-
1504	Structure	Trench 15 – Boom course of a east-north-east to west-south-west aligned stone boundary wall. No bonding material. Placed within Wall construction trench 1506. Backfilled with (1505) **Romano-British stone built boundary wall**		D 0.13m W – 0.71m L – 5.8m

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
1505	Fill	Trench 15 – Mid brown silt-sand. Fill of [1506]. **Fill of Romano-British boundary wall construction trench**		D – 0.22m W – 1.20m L – 6.9m+
1506	Cut	Trench 15 – Cut of east-north-east to west-south-west aligned stone wall [1505]. Backfilled with (1505) **Romano-British boundary wall construction trench**		D – 0.22m W – 1.20m L – 6.9m+
1507	Deposit	Trench 15 – Mid-red-brown silt-sand **Buried soil**	0.11m	-
1601	Deposit	Trench 16 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with small sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.27m	-
1602	Deposit	Trench 16 – Mid-grey-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.30m	-
1603	Natural Substrate	Trench 16 - Mid orange-brown silt-sand **Natural substrate**	-	-
1604	Deposit	Trench 16 – Mid-red-brown silt-sand **Buried soil**	0.10m	-
1701	Deposit	Trench 17 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with small sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.32m	-
1702	Deposit	Trench 17 – Mid-grey-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.33m	-
1703	Natural Substrate	Trench 17 - Mid orange-brown silt-sand **Natural substrate**	-	-

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
1704	Deposit	Trench 17 – Mid-red-brown silt-sand **Buried soil**	0.27	-
1801	Deposit	Trench 18 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with medium sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.38m	-
1802	Deposit	Trench 18 – Mid-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.44m	-
1803	Natural Substrate	Trench 18 - Mid light grey silt with orange mottling **Natural substrate**	0,.09m	-
1804	Cut	Trench 18 - Cut of east to west aligned palaeochannel. Filled by (1805)**.** **Palaeochannel**		W – 6.92m+
1805	Fill	Trench 18 – mid brown silty loam. Fill of [1804]. **Fill of Palaeochannel**		W – 6.92m+
1901	Deposit	Trench 19 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with medium sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.35m	
1902	Deposit	Trench 19 – Mid-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.37m	
1903	Natural Substrate	Trench 19 - Mid light grey salt with orange mottling **Natural substrate**	0,.09m	
1904	Cut	Trench 19 - Cut of east to west aligned palaeochannel. Filled by (1905)**.** **Palaeochannel**		W – 2.89m+
1905	Fill	Trench 19 – mid brown silty loam. Fill of [1904]. **Fill of Palaeochannel**		W – 2.89m+

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
2001	Deposit	Trench 20 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with medium sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.33m	-
2002	Deposit	Trench 20 – Mid-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.25m	-
2003	Natural Substrate	Trench 20 - Mid light grey silt with orange mottling **Natural substrate**	-	-
2004	Cut	Trench 20 - Cut of east to west aligned palaeochannel. Filled by (2005)**.** **Palaeochannel**	-	W – 15.17m
2005	Fill	Trench 20 – mid brown silty loam. Fill of [2004]. **Fill of Palaeochannel**	-	W – 15.17m
2101	Deposit	Trench 201 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with medium sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.35m	
2102	Fill	Trench 21 – light brown silt-sand. Fill of [2108]. **Fill of Palaeochannel**	0.80m	
2103	Fill	Trench 21 – mid brown-grey silt-clay. Fill of [2108]. **Fill of Palaeochannel**	0.35m	
2104	Fill	Trench 21 – grey silt-sand. Fill of [2108]. **Fill of Palaeochannel**	0.32m	
2105	Fill	Trench 21 – Dark grey-brown silt-sand. Fill of [2108]. **Fill of Palaeochannel**	0.72m	
2106	Fill	Trench 21 – Grey-silt sand-clay. Fill of [2108]. **Fill of Palaeochannel**	0.38m	

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
2107	Natural Substrate	Trench 21 - Mid light grey silt with orange mottling and gravels **Natural substrate**	-	
2108	Cut	Trench 21 - Cut of north-east to south-west aligned palaeochannel. Filled by (2102:2103:2104:2105:2106). **Palaeochannel**		D – 2.32m W – 34.14m L – 2m+
2201	Deposit	Trench 22 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with medium sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.45m	
2202	Deposit	Trench 22 – Mid-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.53m	
2203	Natural Substrate	Trench 22 - Mid yellow-orange-grey sand **Natural substrate**	-	
2204	Cut	Trench 22 - Cut of north-east to south-west aligned palaeochannel. Filled by (2205). **Palaeochannel**	-	8.86m
2205	Fill	Trench 22 – mid brown sand-clay. Fill of [2004]. **Fill of Palaeochannel**	-	8.86m
2301	Deposit	Trench 23 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with medium sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.30m	-
2302	Deposit	Trench 23 – light-mid-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.35m	-
2303	Deposit	Trench 23 – Mid brown-grey silt-sand **Alluvial deposit**	0.58m	-

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
2304	Natural Substrate	Trench 23 - Mid light yellow-oranges and with gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-
2401	Deposit	Trench 24 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with medium sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.29m	-
2402	Deposit	Trench 24 – light-mid-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.40m	-
2403	Deposit	Trench 24 – Mid brown-grey silt-sand **Alluvial deposit**	0.55m	-
2404	Natural Substrate	Trench 24 - Mid light yellow-oranges and with gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-
2501	Deposit	Trench 25 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with medium sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.50m	-
2502	Deposit	Trench 25 – light-mid-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.38m	-
2503	Deposit	Trench 25 – Mid brown-grey silt-sand **Alluvial deposit**	0.40m	-
2504	Natural Substrate	Trench 25 - Mid light yellow-oranges and with gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-
2601	Deposit	Trench 26 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with small sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.19m	-
2602	Deposit	Trench 26 – Mid-grey-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.18m	-

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
2603	Natural Substrate	Trench 26 - Mid orange-brown silt-sand **Natural substrate**	0.05m	-
2701	Deposit	Trench 27 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with small sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.18m	-
2702	Deposit	Trench 27 – Mid-grey-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.13m	-
2703	Natural Substrate	Trench 27 - Mid orange-brown silt-sand **Natural substrate**	0.06m	-
2801	Deposit	Trench 28 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with small sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.27m	-
2802	Deposit	Trench 28 – Mid-grey-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.17m	-
2803	Natural Substrate	Trench 28 - Mid orange-brown silt-sand **Natural substrate**	0.10m	-
2804	Cut	Trench 28 - Cut of north to south aligned ditch. Filled by (2805)**.** **Medieval furrow trough**	-	D – 0.33m W – 1.23m L – 2m+
2805	Fill	Trench 28 – mid red-brown silt sand. Fill of [2804]. **Fill of Medieval furrow trough**	-	D – 0.33m W – 1.23m L – 2m+
2806	Cut	Trench 28 - Cut of north to south aligned ditch. Filled by (2807)**.** **Medieval furrow trough**	-	D – 0.29m W – 1.05m L – 2m+
2807	Fill	Trench 28 – mid red-brown silt sand. Fill of [2806]. **Fill of Medieval furrow trough**	-	D – 0.29m W – 1.05m L – 2m+

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
2901	Deposit	Trench 2 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with small sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.20m	-
2902	Deposit	Trench 2 – Mid-grey-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.13m	-
2903	Natural Substrate	Trench 2 - Mid orange-brown silt-sand **Natural substrate**	0.15m	-
3001	Deposit	Trench 2 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with small sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.16m	-
3002	Deposit	Trench 2 – Mid-grey-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.09m	-
3003	Natural Substrate	Trench 2 - Mid orange-brown silt-sand **Natural substrate**	-	-
3004	Cut	Trench 30 - Cut of north to south aligned ditch. Filled by (3005**).** **Romano-British field boundary ditch**	-	D – 0.41m W – 1.18m L – 2m+
3005	Fill	Trench 30 – light yellow-brown sand-silt. Fill of [3004]. **Fill of Romano-British Boundary ditch**	-	D – 0.24m W – 1.18m L – 2m+
3006	Fill	Trench 30 – mid red-brown sand-silt. Fill of [3004]. **Fill of Romano-British Boundary ditch**	-	D – 0.23m W – 0.56m L – 2m+
3007	Cut	Trench 30 - Cut of north to south aligned ditch. Filled by (3008**).** **Romano-British field boundary ditch**	-	D – 0.32m W – 0.88m L – 2m+
3008	Fill	Trench 30 –Light-mid brown sand-silt. Fill of [3007]. **Fill of Romano-British Boundary ditch**	-	D – 0.32m W – 0.88m L – 2m+

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
3009	Cut	Trench 30 - Cut of north to south aligned ditch. Filled by (3010**).** **Romano-British field boundary ditch**	-	D – 0.59m W – 1.15m L – 2m+
3010	Fill	Trench 30 – light yellow-brown sand-silt. Fill of [3009]. **Fill of Romano-British Boundary ditch**	-	D – 0.44m W – 0.91m L – 2m+
3011	Fill	Trench 30 – mid red-brown sand-silt. Fill of [3009]. **Fill of Romano-British Boundary ditch**	-	D – 0.36m W – 1.15m L – 2m+
3012	Deposit	Trench 30 – Mid-red-brown silt-sand **Buried soil**	0.06m	-
3013	Cut	Trench 30 - Cut of north to south aligned ditch. Filled by (3014**).** **Romano-British field boundary ditch**		D – 0.32m W – 0.74m L – 2m+
3014	Fill	Trench 30 – light brown sand-silt. Fill of [30013]. **Fill of Romano-British Boundary ditch**		D – 0.32m W – 0.74m L – 2m+
3101	Deposit	Trench 31 – Dark black-brown sand-silt with small sub-rounded stones **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.21m	-
3102	Deposit	Trench 31 – Mid-grey-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.11m	-
3103	Natural Substrate	Trench 31 - Mid orange-brown silt-sand **Natural substrate**	0.14	-
3104	Cut	Trench 31 – Cut of east-west aligned ditch. Filled by (3105) **Roman-British field boundary ditch**		W – 0.70m D – 0.30m L – 2m+
3105	Fill	Trench 31 – Yellow-brown sand. Fill of [3104] **Fill of Romano British field boundary ditch**		W – 0.70m D – 0.30m L – 2m+

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
3106	Cut	Trench 31 – Cut of east-west aligned ditch. Filled by (3107) **Roman-British field boundary ditch**		W – 0.90m D – 0.25m L – 2m+
3107	Fill	Trench 31 – Yellow-brown sand. Fill of [3104] **Fill of Romano British field boundary ditch**		W – 0.90m D – 0.25m L – 2m+
3108	Void			
3109	Void			
3110	Cut	Trench 31 – Cut of east-west aligned ditch. Filled by (3111) **Roman-British field boundary ditch**		W – 0.28m D – 0.09m
3111	Fill	Trench 31 – Dark grey-brown. Fill of [3110] **Fill of Romano British field boundary ditch**		W – 0.28m D – 0.09m
3112	Cut	Trench 31 – Cut for Posthole/Stakehole. Filled by (3113) **Cut of small Romano-British Posthole/Stakehole**		W – 0.11m D – 0.04m
3113	Fill	Trench 31 – Dark-grey-brown silt-sand. Fill of [3112] **Fill of small Romano-British Posthole/Stakehole**		W – 0.11m D – 0.04m
3114	Cut	Trench 31 – Cut for Posthole/Stakehole. Filled by (3115) **Cut of small Romano-British Posthole/Stakehole**		W – 0.18m D – 0.03m
3115	Fill	Trench 31 – Dark-grey-brown silt-sand. Fill of [3114] **Fill of small Romano-British Posthole/Stakehole**		W – 0.18m D – 0.03m
3116	Cut	Trench 31 – Cut for Posthole/Stakehole. Filled by (3117) **Cut of small Romano-British Posthole/Stakehole**		W – 0.28m D – 0.10m

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
3117	Fill	Trench 31 – Dark-grey-brown silt-sand. Fill of [3116] **Fill of small Romano-British Posthole/Stakehole**		W – 0.28m D – 0.10m
3118	Cut	Trench 31 – Cut for Posthole/Stakehole. Filled by (3119) **Cut of small Romano-British Posthole/Stakehole**		W – 0.28m D – 0.06m
3119	Fill	Trench 31 – Dark-grey-brown silt-sand. Fill of [3118] **Fill of small Romano-British Posthole/Stakehole**		W – 0.28m D – 0.06m
3201	Deposit	Trench 32 – Dark black-brown silt-loam with small spherical water rolled pebbles **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.38m	-
3202	Deposit	Trench 32 – orange-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.35m	-
3203	Deposit	Trench 32 – Mid brown-grey silt-sand **Alluvial deposit**	0.75m	-
3204	Natural Substrate	Trench 32 – Light grey-yellow sands and gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-
3301	Deposit	Trench 33 – Dark black-brown silt-loam with small spherical water rolled pebbles **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.37m	-
3302	Deposit	Trench 33 – orange-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.37m	-
3303	Deposit	Trench 33 – Mid brown-grey silt-sand **Alluvial deposit**	0.50m	-

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
3304	Natural Substrate	Trench 33 – Light grey-yellow sands and gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-
3401	Deposit	Trench 34 – Dark black-brown silt-loam with small spherical water rolled pebbles **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.50m	-
3402	Deposit	Trench 34 – orange-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.45m	-
3403	Deposit	Trench 34 – Mid brown-grey silt-sand **Alluvial deposit**	0.45m	-
3404	Natural Substrate	Trench 34 – Light grey-yellow sands and gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-
3501	Deposit	Trench 35 – Dark black-brown silt-loam with small spherical water rolled pebbles **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.42m	-
3502	Deposit	Trench 35 – orange-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.36m	-
3503	Deposit	Trench 35 – Mid brown-grey silt-sand **Alluvial deposit**	0.33m	-
3504	Natural Substrate	Trench 35 – Light grey-yellow sands and gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-
3601	Deposit	Trench 36 – Dark black-brown silt-loam with small spherical water rolled pebbles **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.43m	-

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
2602	Deposit	Trench 36 – orange-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.32m	-
3603	Deposit	Trench 36 – Mid brown-grey silt-sand **Alluvial deposit**	0.42m	-
3604	Natural Substrate	Trench 37 – Light grey-yellow sands and gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-
3701	Deposit	Trench 37 – Dark black-brown silt-loam with small spherical water rolled pebbles **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.32m	-
3702	Deposit	Trench 37 – orange-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.38m	-
3703	Deposit	Trench 37 – Mid brown-grey silt-sand **Alluvial deposit**	0.49m	-
3704	Natural Substrate	Trench 37 – Light grey-yellow sands and gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-
3801	Deposit	Trench 38 – Dark black-brown silt-loam with small spherical water rolled pebbles **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.30m	-
3802	Deposit	Trench 38 – orange-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.32m	-
3803	Deposit	Trench 38 – Mid brown-grey silt-sand **Alluvial deposit**	0.33m	-

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
3804	Natural Substrate	Trench 38 – Light grey-yellow sands and gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-
3901	Deposit	Trench 39 – Dark black-brown silt-loam with small spherical water rolled pebbles **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.34m	-
3902	Deposit	Trench 39 – orange-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.34m	-
3903	Natural Substrate	Trench 39 – Light grey-yellow sands and gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-
4001	Deposit	Trench 40 – Dark black-brown silt-loam with small spherical water rolled pebbles **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.42m	-
4002	Deposit	Trench 40 – orange-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.39m	-
4003	Deposit	Trench 40 – Mid brown-grey silt-sand **Alluvial deposit**	0.27m	-
4004	Natural Substrate	Trench 40 – Light grey-yellow sands and gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-
4101	Deposit	Trench 41 – Dark black-brown silt-loam with small spherical water rolled pebbles **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.42m	-
4102	Deposit	Trench 41 – orange-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.32m	-

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
4103	Deposit	Trench 41 – Mid brown-grey silt-sand **Alluvial deposit**	0.37m	-
4104	Natural Substrate	Trench 41 – Light grey-yellow sands and gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-
4201	Deposit	Trench 42 – Dark black-brown silt-loam with small spherical water rolled pebbles **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.36m	-
4202	Deposit	Trench 42 – orange-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.25m	-
4203	Deposit	Trench 42 – Mid brown-grey silt-sand **Alluvial deposit**	0.32m	-
4204	Natural Substrate	Trench 42 – Light grey-yellow sands and gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-
4301	Deposit	Trench 43 – Dark black-brown silt-loam with small spherical water rolled pebbles **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.43m	-
4302	Deposit	Trench 43 – orange-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.29m	-
4303	Deposit	Trench 43 – Mid brown-grey silt-sand **Alluvial deposit**	0.33m	-
4304	Natural Substrate	Trench 43 – Light grey-yellow sands and gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
4401	Deposit	Trench 44 – Dark black-brown silt-loam with small spherical water rolled pebbles **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.50m	-
4402	Deposit	Trench 44 – orange-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.20m	-
4403	Deposit	Trench 44 – Mid brown-grey silt-sand **Alluvial deposit**	0.50m	-
4404	Natural Substrate	Trench 44 – Light grey-yellow sands and gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-
4501	Deposit	Trench 45 – Dark black-brown silt-loam with small spherical water rolled pebbles **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.38m	-
4502	Deposit	Trench 45 – orange-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.43m	-
4503	Deposit	Trench 45 – Mid brown-grey silt-sand **Alluvial deposit**	0.47m	-
4504	Natural Substrate	Trench 45 – Light grey-yellow sands and gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-
4601	Deposit	Trench 46 – Dark black-brown silt-loam with small spherical water rolled pebbles **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.37m	-
4602	Deposit	Trench 46 – orange-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.23m	-

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
4603	Deposit	Trench 46 – Mid brown-grey silt-sand **Alluvial deposit**	0.14m	-
4604	Natural Substrate	Trench 46 – Light grey-yellow sands and gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-
4701	Deposit	Trench 47 – Dark black-brown silt-loam with small spherical water rolled pebbles **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.33m	-
4702	Deposit	Trench 47 – orange-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.22m	-
4703	Deposit	Trench 47 – Mid brown-grey silt-sand **Alluvial deposit**	0.44m	-
4704	Natural Substrate	Trench 47 – Light grey-yellow sands and gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-
4801	Deposit	Trench 48 – Dark black-brown silt-loam with small spherical water rolled pebbles **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.3m	-
4802	Deposit	Trench 48 – orange-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.31m	-
4803	Deposit	Trench 48 – Mid brown-grey silt-sand **Alluvial deposit**	0.32m	-
4804	Natural Substrate	Trench 48 – Light grey-yellow sands and gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
4901	Deposit	Trench 49 – Dark black-brown silt-loam with small spherical water rolled pebbles **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.15m	-
4902	Deposit	Trench 49 – orange-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.21m	-
4903	Deposit	Trench 49 – Mid brown-grey silt-sand **Alluvial deposit**	0.44m	-
4904	Natural Substrate	Trench 49 – Light grey-yellow sands and gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-
5001	Deposit	Trench 50 – Dark black-brown silt-loam with small spherical water rolled pebbles **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.40m	-
5002	Deposit	Trench 50 – orange-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.15m	-
5003	Natural Substrate	Trench 50 – Light grey-yellow sands and gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-
5101	Deposit	Trench 51 – Dark black-brown silt-loam with small spherical water rolled pebbles **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.50m	-
5102	Deposit	Trench 51 – orange-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.20m	-
5103	Deposit	Trench 51 – Mid brown-grey silt-sand **Alluvial deposit**	0.48m	-

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
5104	Natural Substrate	Trench 51 – Light grey-yellow sands and gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-
5201	Deposit	Trench 52 – Dark black-brown silt-loam with small spherical water rolled pebbles **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.33m	-
5202	Deposit	Trench 52 – orange-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.42m	-
5203		Trench 52 – mid-dark brown silt-sand. Fill of (5204) **Fill of palaeochannel**	0.40m	-
5204		Trench 52 – North east to south west aligned Palaeochannel **Palaeochannel**		W – 4.71m D – 1.16m L – 2m+
5205		Trench 52 – mid-brown silt-sand laminations. Fill of (5204) **Fill of palaeochannel**	0.42m	-
5206		Trench 52 – Dark grey clay sand. Fill of (5204) **Fill of palaeochannel**	0.48m	-
5207	Natural Substrate	Trench 51 – Light grey-yellow sands and gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-
5301	Deposit	Trench 53 – Dark black-brown silt-loam with small spherical water rolled pebbles **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.42m	-
5302	Deposit	Trench 53 – orange-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.46m	-

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
5303	Deposit	Trench 53 – Mid brown-grey silt-sand **Alluvial deposit**	0.59m	-
5304	Natural Substrate	Trench 53 – Light grey-yellow sands and gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-
5401	Deposit	Trench 54 – Dark black-brown silt-loam with small spherical water rolled pebbles **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.51m	-
5402	Deposit	Trench 54 – orange-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.42m	-
5403	Deposit	Trench 54 – Mid brown-grey silt-sand **Alluvial deposit**	0.58m	-
5404	Natural Substrate	Trench 54 – Light grey-yellow sands and gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-
5501	Deposit	Trench 55 – Dark black-brown silt-loam with small spherical water rolled pebbles **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.36m	-
5502	Deposit	Trench 55 – orange-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.25m	-
5503	Deposit	Trench 55 – Mid brown-grey silt-sand **Alluvial deposit**	0.48m	
5504	Natural Substrate	Trench 55 – Light grey-yellow sands and gravels **Natural substrate**	-	-

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
5601	Deposit	Trench 56 – Dark black-brown silt-loam with small spherical water rolled pebbles **Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit**	0.30m	-
5602	Deposit	Trench 56 – orange-brown silt-sand **Subsoil deposit**	0.26m	-
5603	Deposit	Trench 56 – Mid brown-grey silt-sand **Alluvial deposit**	0.20m	-
5604	Natural Substrate	Trench 56 – Light grey-yellow sands and gravels **Natural substrate**		

APPENDIX III: Written Scheme of Investigation

Land at Anick Grange Haugh, Hexham, Northumberland

Written Scheme of Investigation
for Archaeological Evaluation

2020

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:	July 2020
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 further scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching at land at Anick Grange Haugh, Hexham, Northumberland in advance of sand and gravel extraction and landscaping as part of a suite of pre-application archaeological evaluation which has included geophysical survey (Durkin 2019), an archaeological desk-based assessment (Brown 2019a), a heritage statement (Brown 2019b), and archaeological evaluation (Bassendale 2019). The proposed development area (PDA) is centred at NY 95712 64623 (Figure 1). The results of the geophysical survey and previous phase of archaeological evaluation have informed the location of the evaluation trenches detailed in this WSI, in consultation with 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. 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 Field 3. The PDA is centred at NGR NY 95505 64690.

1.2.2 The areas which are the focus of this WSI are situated across the northern and southern extent of the PDA. A proposed area of tree planting, represented by a green polygon on Figures 1 and 2, and soils bunds, represented by a brown polygon on Figures 1 and 2, are located in the northernmost part of the PDA with a maximum area of 2.92 ha. Field 3 is located in the southern portion of the PDA, between Fields 1 and 2 designated during the previous phase of archaeological evaluation. This is

depicted by a purple polygon in Figures 1 and 2 and has a maximum area of 12.96 ha.

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'

2.4.2 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.

2.5.2 A phase of archaeological evaluation trenching was carried out by ARS Ltd in the southern fields adjacent to the River Tyne in 2019 (Bassendale 2019). This

identified a sequence of accumulated alluvial deposits, a buried soil layer, as well as relict palaeochannels with the lateral movement and flooding of the River Tyne during the Holocene though no archaeologically significant features were identified.

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 a total of 56 trenches; 16 30m by 2m trenches, 13 15m by 2m trenches, and one 15m x 4m trench targeting potential archaeological features highlighted during the geophysical survey within the proposed soil bund and tree planting areas, as well as 26 50m x 2m trenches in Field 3.

4.1.2 Evaluation trenches may be extended to further elucidate the date, character, and significance of identified archaeological remains in plan. 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* (2019) and *Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (2020a), Northumberland County Council's *Standards for Archaeological Mitigation* (Northumberland County Council 2019), 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.

4.2.4 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.

4.2.5 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 proportionately excavated respecting the original interface of construction, i.e. up to between 25 – 50% dependent on visible features within the evaluation trench.

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.

4.3.9 Should archaeological features be partially exposed during the course of evaluation trenching then trenches should be extended to reveal their full extent in plan up to the total contingency (see 4.1.2 above).

4.4 Sampling, Faunal Remains and Treasure

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

4.4.2 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.

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

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

4.4.5 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.

4.4.6 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.

4.4.7 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.

4.4.8 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

4.4.9 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.

4.5 Recording

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

4.5.2 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.

4.5.3 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.

4.5.4 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.

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

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

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

4.5.8 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.

4.5.9 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 (2014) *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**
Summer/Autumn 2020 (TBC)	Fieldwork
Following fieldwork TBC	Reporting
TBC	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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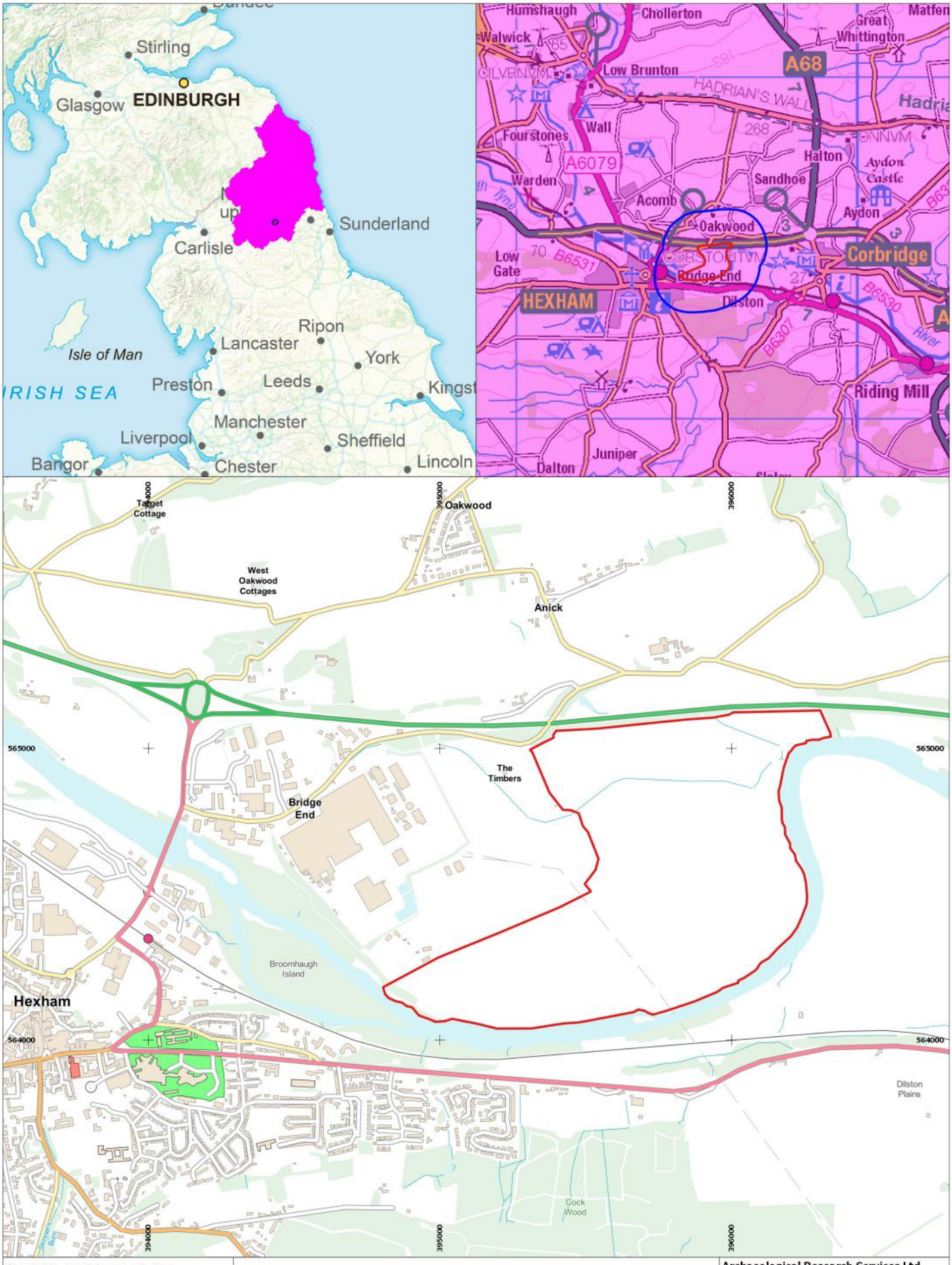
FIGURES



Site name: Anick Grange, Hexham Date: July 2020 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
This drawing: © ARS Ltd Contains Ordnance Survey data. © Crown copyright and database right 2020	Site Boundary Northumberland County Council	

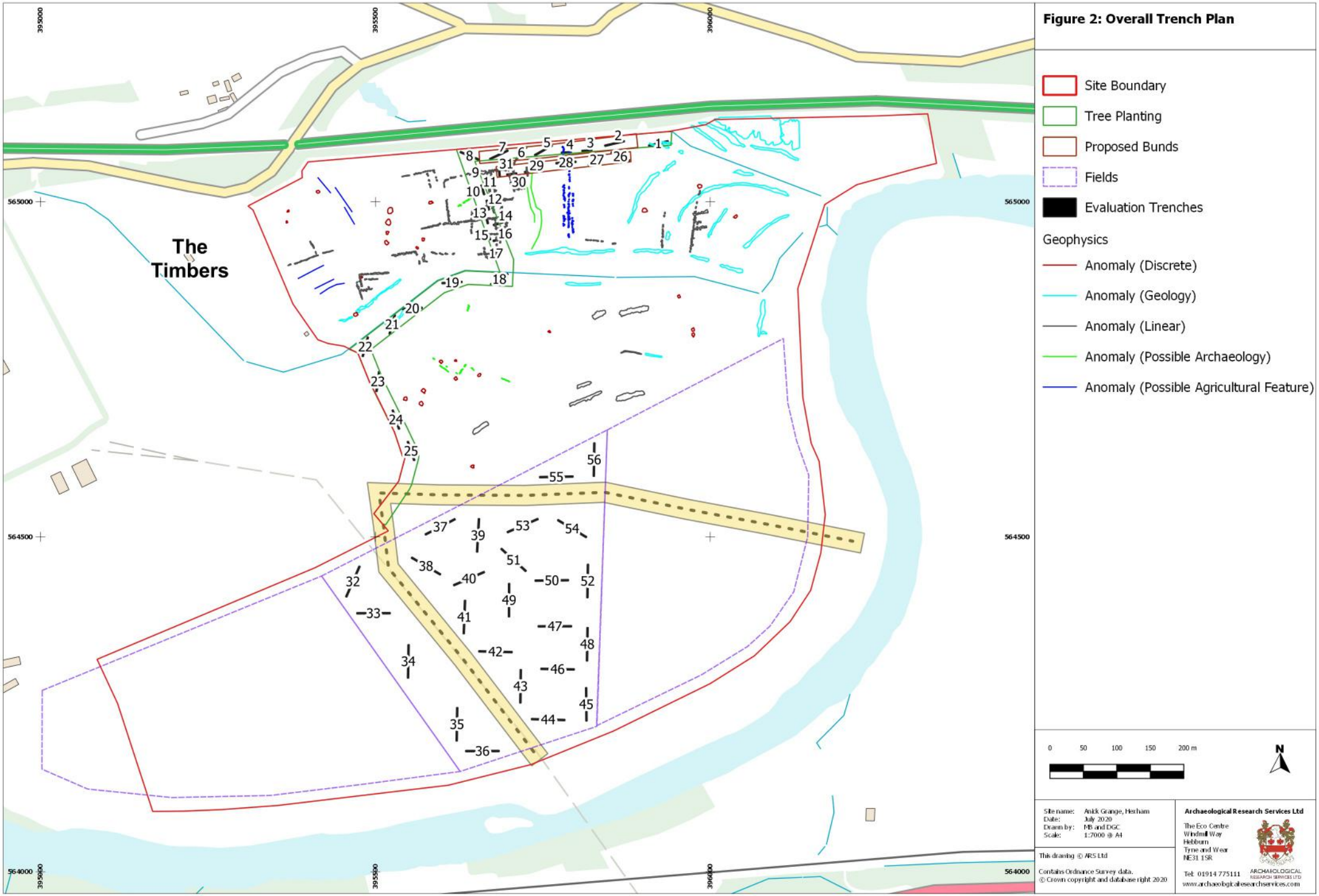


Figure 2: Overall Trench Plan
Site Boundary
Tree Planting
Proposed Bunds
Fields
Evaluation Trenches
Geophysics
Anomaly (Discrete)
Anomaly (Geology)
Anomaly (Linear)
Anomaly (Possible Archaeology)
Anomaly (Possible Agricultural Feature)
The Timbers
395000
395500
396000
565000
564500
564000
0 50 100 150 200 m
N
Site name: Anick Grange, Hexham
Date: July 2020
Drawn by: MB and DGC
Scale: 1:7000 @ A4
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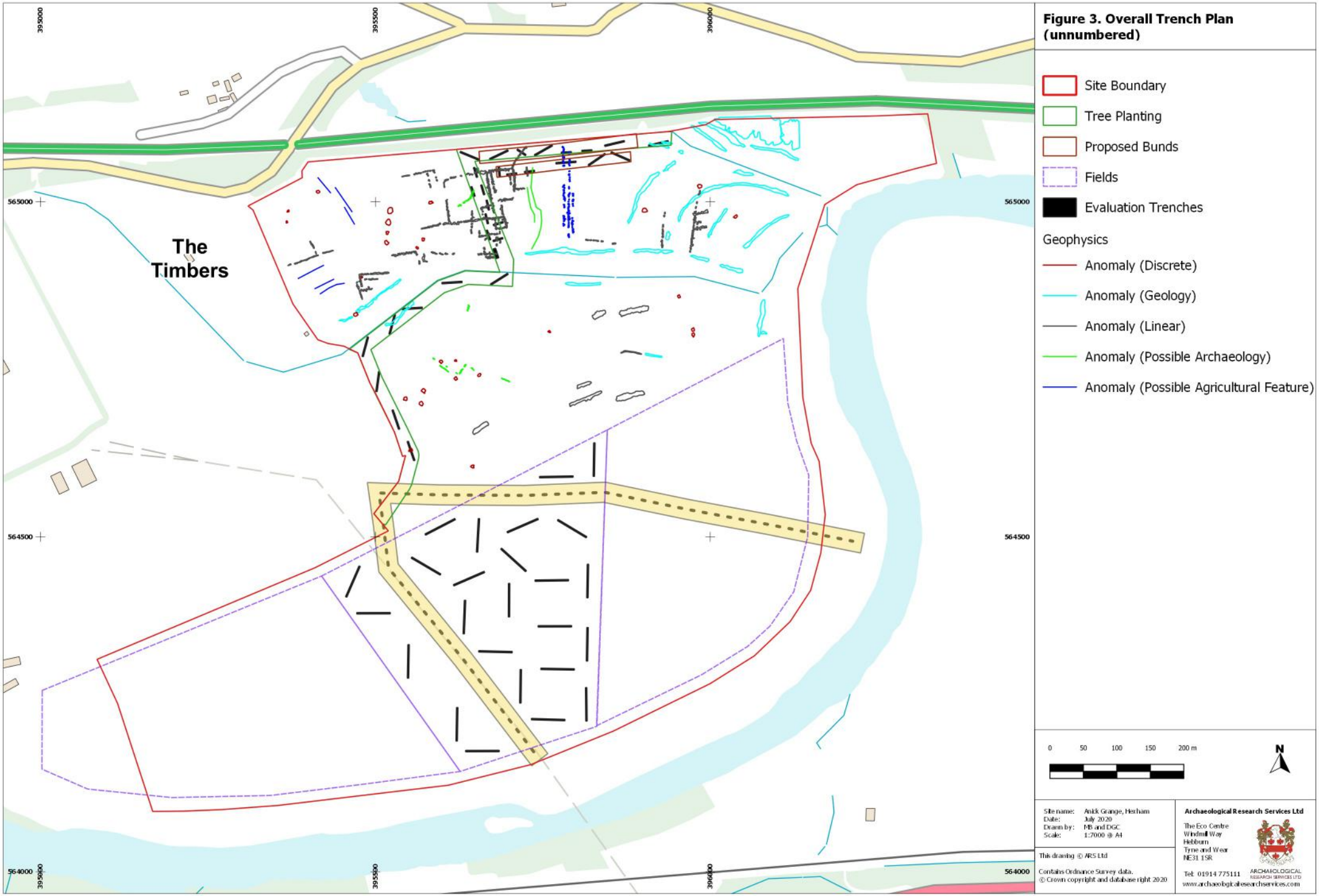

Figure 3. Overall Trench Plan (unnumbered)

- Site Boundary
- Tree Planting
- Proposed Bunds
- Fields
- Evaluation Trenches

Geophysics

- Anomaly (Discrete)
- Anomaly (Geology)
- Anomaly (Linear)
- Anomaly (Possible Archaeology)
- Anomaly (Possible Agricultural Feature)

0 50 100 150 200 m

N

Site name: Anick Grange, Hexham
Date: July 2020
Drawn by: MB and DGC
Scale: 1:7000 @ A4

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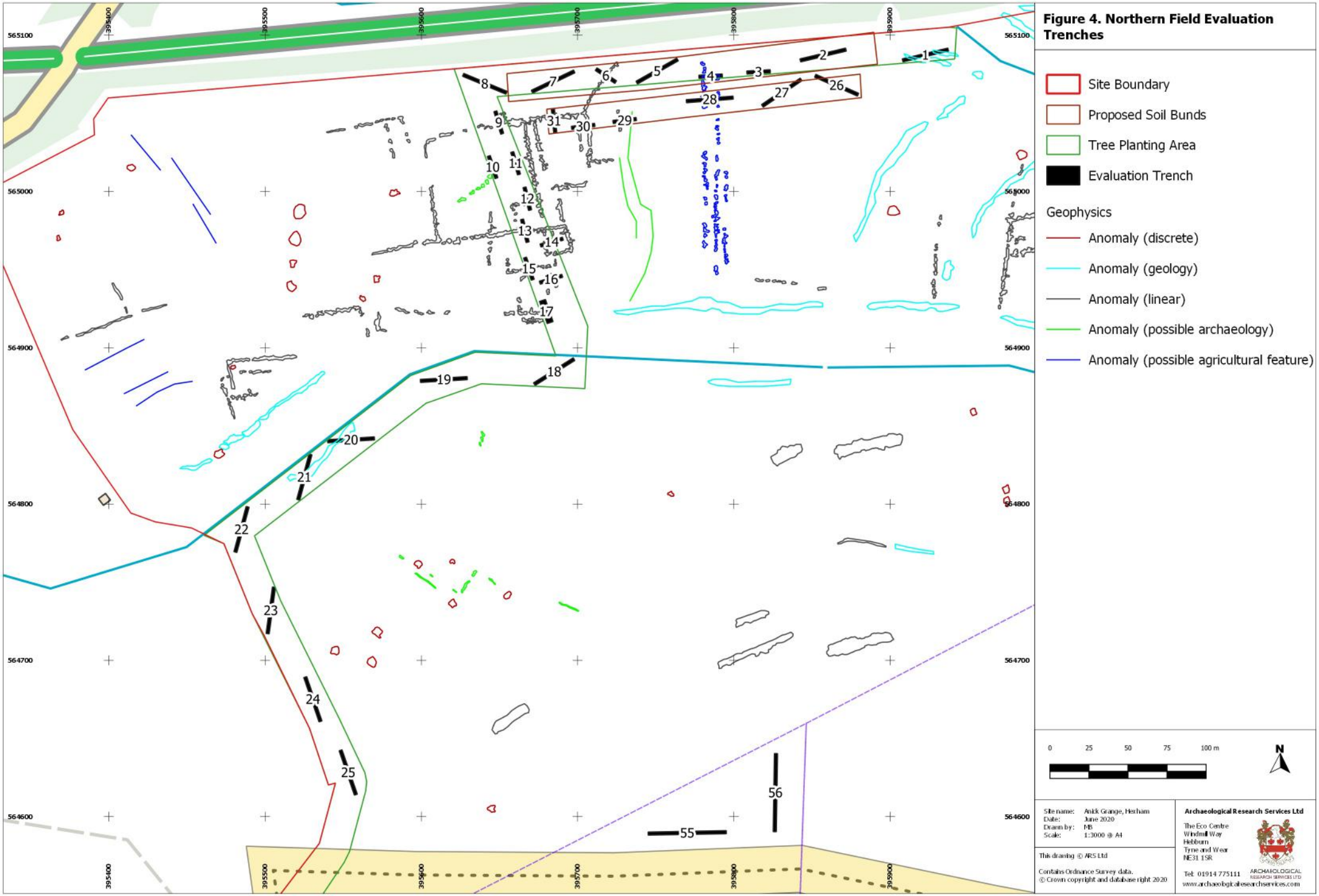
Figure 4. Northern Field Evaluation Trenches
Site Boundary
Proposed Soil Bunds
Tree Planting Area
Evaluation Trench
Geophysics
Anomaly (discrete)
Anomaly (geology)
Anomaly (linear)
Anomaly (possible archaeology)
Anomaly (possible agricultural feature)
0 25 50 75 100 m
N
Site name: Anick Grange, Hexham
Date: June 2020
Drawn by: MB
Scale: 1:3000 @ A4
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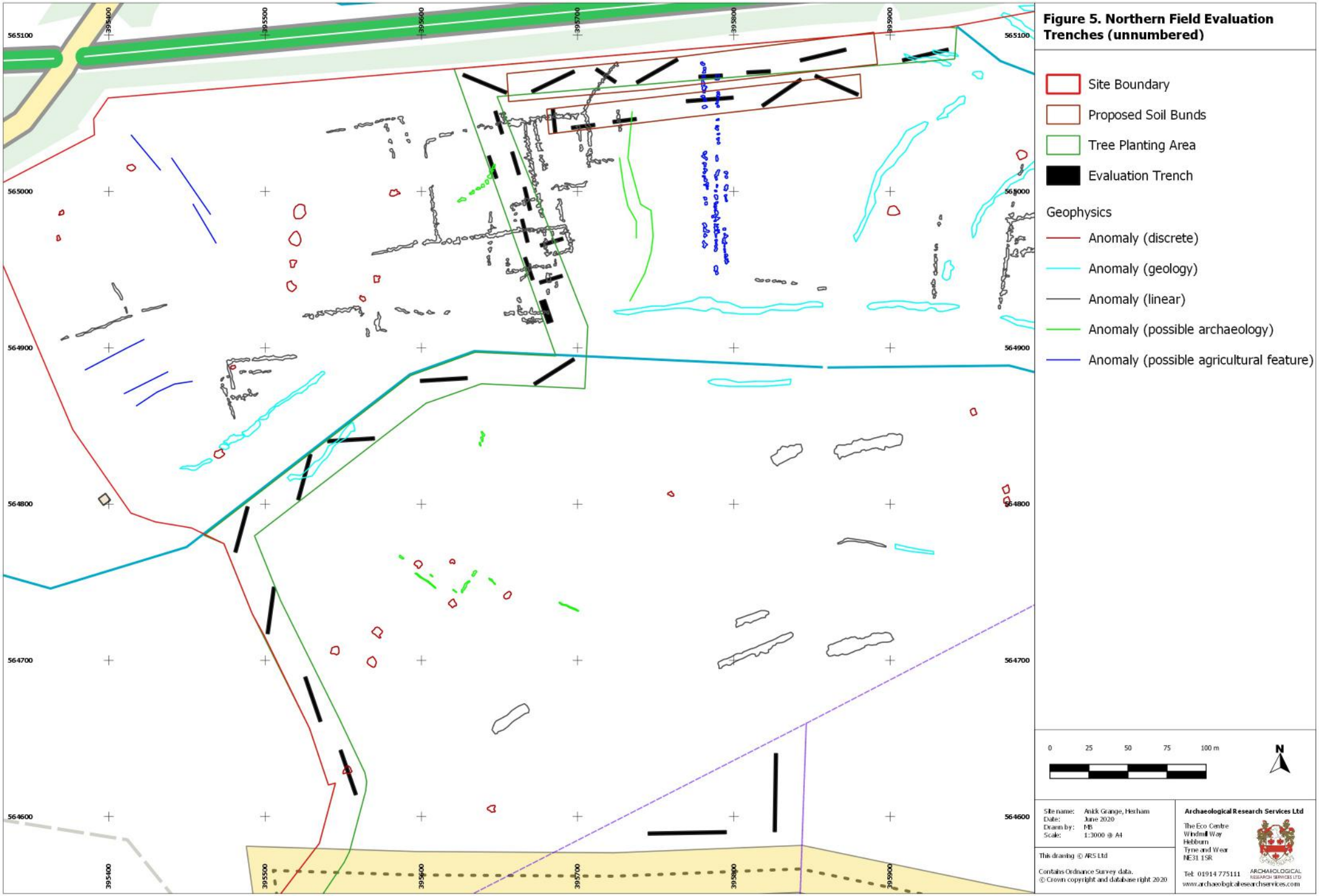
395400
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Figure 5. Northern Field Evaluation Trenches (unnumbered)
Site Boundary
Proposed Soil Bunds
Tree Planting Area
Evaluation Trench
Geophysics
Anomaly (discrete)
Anomaly (geology)
Anomaly (linear)
Anomaly (possible archaeology)
Anomaly (possible agricultural feature)
0
25
50
75
100 m
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Site name: Anick Grange, Hexham
Date: June 2020
Drawn by: MB
Scale: 1:3000 @ A4
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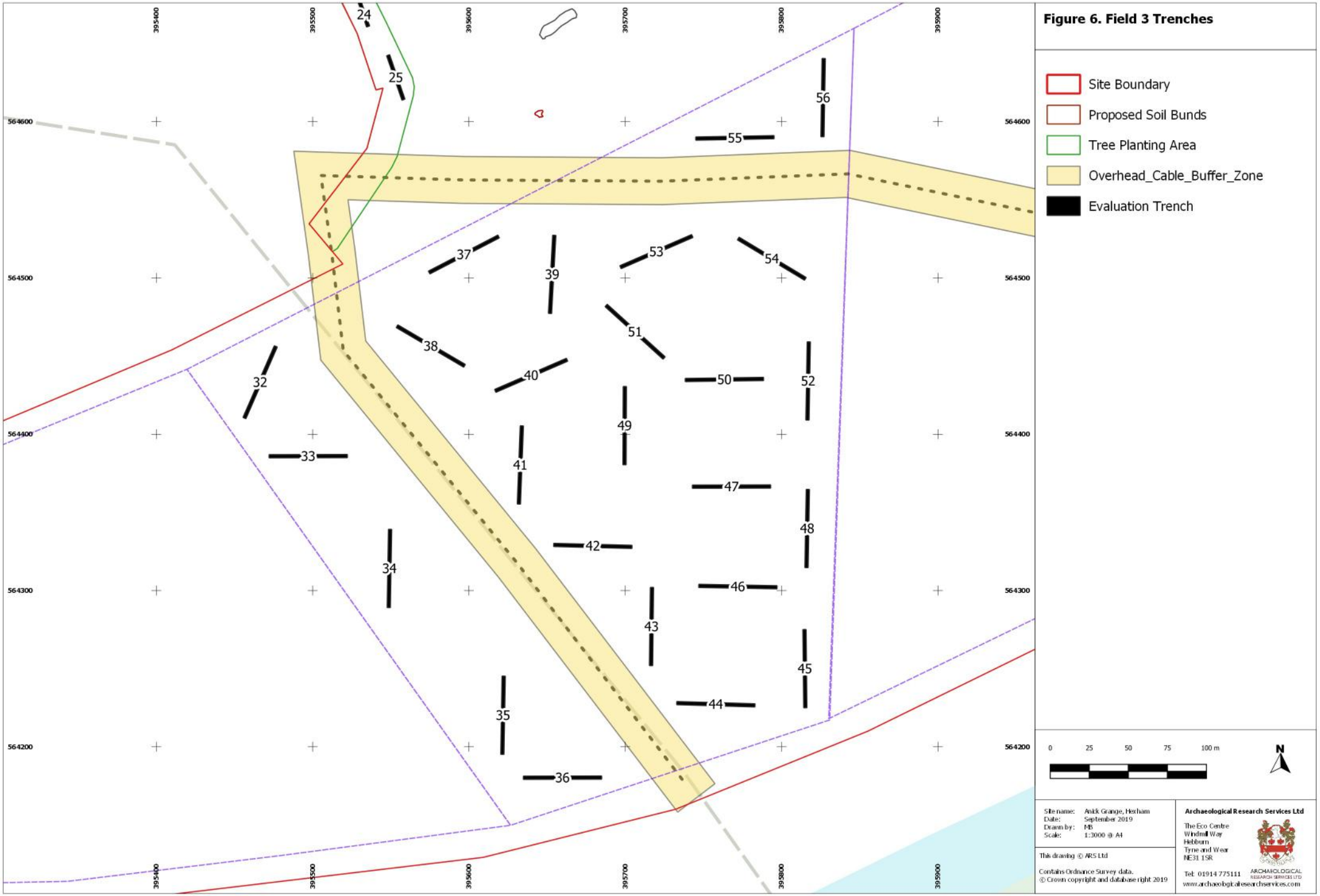

Figure 6. Field 3 Trenches

- Site Boundary
- Proposed Soil Bunds
- Tree Planting Area
- Overhead_Cable_Buffer_Zone
- Evaluation Trench

0 25 50 75 100 m

N

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

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APPENDIX IV: OASIS Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol5-406654

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation on land at Anick Grange Haugh, Hexham, Northumberland - Phase 2
Short description of the project	In August 2020, R and K Wood Planning LLP on behalf of Thompsons of Prudhoe (the client) commissioned Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) to undertake a second phase of evaluation trial trenching 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 56 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), heritage statement (Brown 2019b) and an initial phase of evaluation trenching (Bassendale 2019).
Project dates	Start: 10-08-2020 End: 10-08-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Roman
Monument type	RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Mineral extraction (e.g. sand, gravel, stone, coal, ore, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORTHUMBERLAND TYNEDALE HEXHAM land at Anick Grange Haugh, Hexham, Northumberland
Study area	40 Hectares
Site coordinates	NY 95685 65027 54.979754607099 -2.067427623629 54 58 47 N 002 04 02 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Rupert Lotherington
Project supervisor	Michael Nicholson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Great North Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Great North Museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Great North Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Drawing"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation on land at Anick Grange Haugh, Hexham, Northumberland - Phase 2
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Michael Nicholson
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	ARS Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Hebburn
Description	PDF

Entered by	michael nicholson (michael@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	25 October 2020

OASIS: