

Lindisfarne Castle, BT Trench

Holy Island, Northumberland

Watching Brief: 3rd – 20th September 2018

for

The National Trust

October 2018



Excavating the Trench

Addyman Archaeology

Archaeology Heritage Consultancy Architecture

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by Antoine Ruchonnet

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Lindisfarne Castle, BT Trench

Holy Island, Northumberland

Watching Brief

Executive Summary

Addyman Archaeology was contacted by The National Trust to undertake a watching brief during the installation of BT ducts connecting the village of Holy Island to Lindisfarne Castle. The trench did not encounter any significant archaeological features. The excavation was undertaken to an average depth of 0.3m and a maximum depth of 0.8m for the installation of boxes, and revealed topsoil to a depth of 0.45m, overlying natural sand or cobbles.

1. Introduction

Background and previous work

Addyman Archaeology was contacted by The National Trust to undertake a watching brief during the installation of BT ducts connecting the village of Holy Island to Lindisfarne Castle. Lindisfarne Castle has been undergoing extensive repair works for the last 18 months, and comprehensive Historic Building Recording and several watching briefs, both within and around the castle have been conducted by Addyman Archaeology.

A record of the watching brief (*OASIS ID: addymanal-330504*) has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service and with *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

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Site location and setting

Lindisfarne Castle is located on the south east of Holy Island, overlooking The Harbour bay mudflats to the west. The trench is 860 metres in length and connects the village of Holy Island to the Castle, following the road along the bay (see *Figure 1*). The geology of the area is exclusively raised beach deposits, composed by sand, gravel and cobbles, formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary period.¹

The following description is a summary from the National Trust on their website²:

Lindisfarne Castle first appears in about 1550, but wasn't completed until 1570. For the next three hundred years, the fort (as it was known then) was home to temporary garrisons of soldiers on detachment from the larger force based at nearby Berwick. Aside from a couple of incidents, the Castle could be said to have had a quiet military history through this period. The fact it was still standing when Edward Hudson discovered it in 1901 is testament to that. His friend, the architect

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> -- accessed 4 October 2018.

² <https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/lindisfarne-castle/features/the-castle-peeling-back-the-layers> -- accessed 5 October 2018.

Edwin Lutyens, was soon to dramatically transform the building over the next few years, from a fort to a holiday home.

Many of the features of the old fort were lost during the Lutyens renovation of 1903-1906.

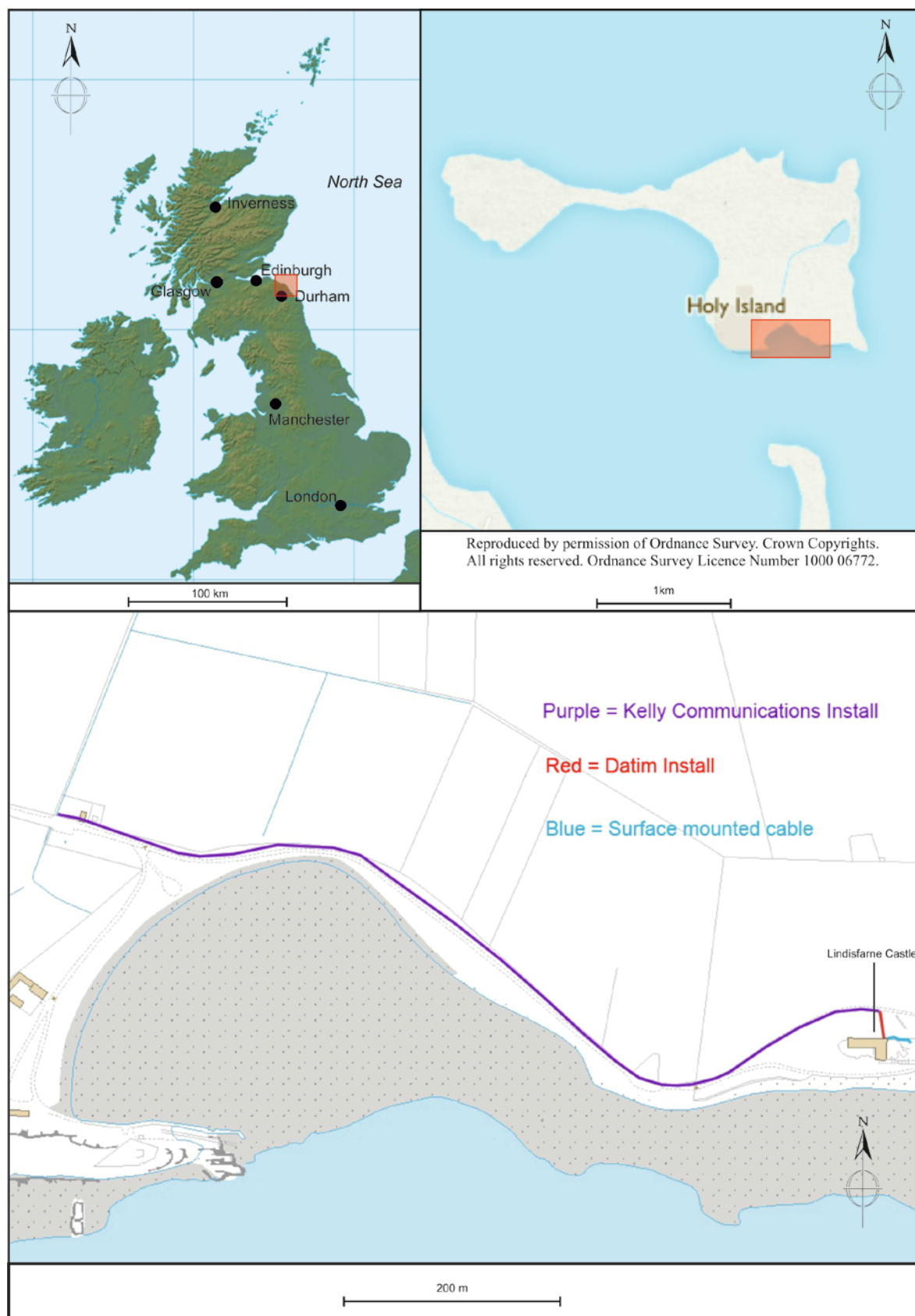


Figure 1 Site Location

2. Historical Summary

i. Map regression

Lindisfarne and Holy Island are mentioned on historic maps from quite an early date. The Ordnance Survey, however, provides the first accurate depiction of the island.

The six-inch Ordnance Survey of 1860 (see *Figure 2*) shows no structures or features on the path of the trench. The access road is already marked and is unchanged to this day. It is interesting to note that the tidal level is rising very close to the road.

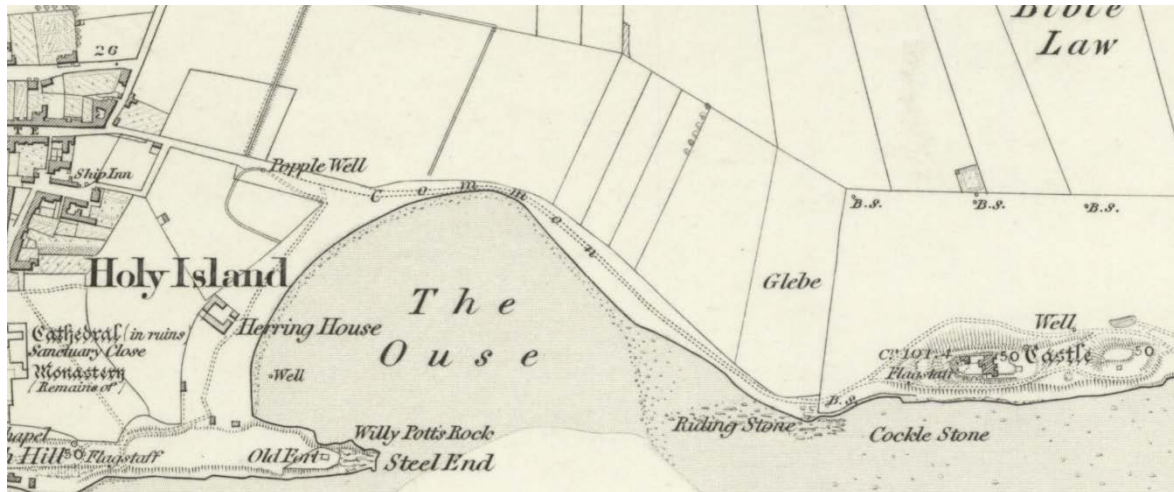


Figure 2 Ordnance Survey, 6-Inch, surveyed 1860, Northumberland XII
(NLS)

By the six-inch Ordnance Survey revision of 1922 (see *Figure 3*) no change can be seen on the path of the trench. The high water mark of ordinary tides is indicated and gets very close to the road.

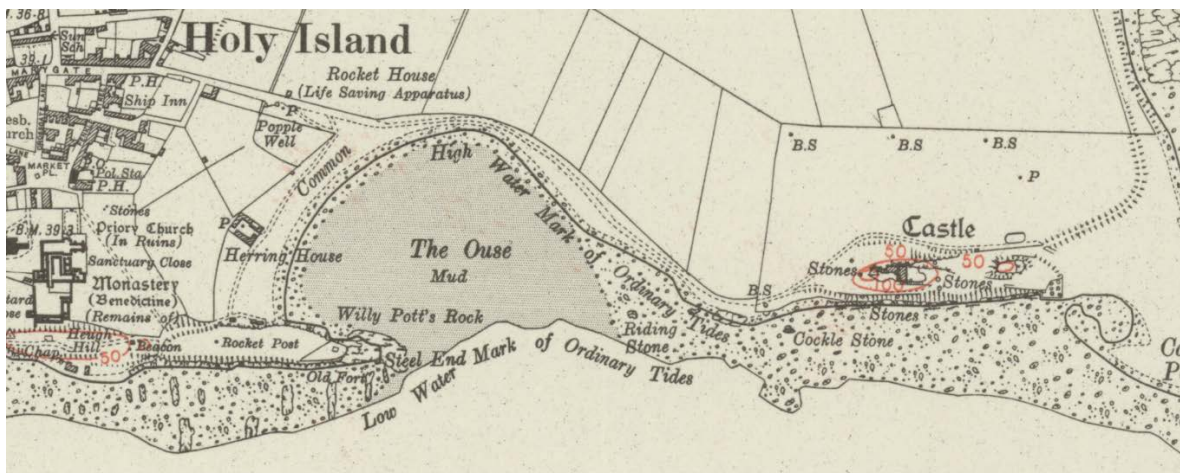


Figure 3 Ordnance Survey, 6-Inch, revised 1922, Northumberland nVIII.SE
(NLS)

ii. Archaeological potential

The archaeological potential of the site is quite high for features pre-dating the second half of the 19th century, as the area was not developed. The trench is close to the scheduled monument areas of the Priory, to the west and the Grade A listed building of the Castle to the east. Considering the proximity to the shore and the beach, archaeologically significant finds and features might be quite close to the surface. Furthermore, the limekilns to the east of the Castle were immensely productive during the 19th century and train track were running along the east part of the trench to reach a dock near at the east end of The Ouse (Addyman Archaeology, 2009).

3. Methodology

A trench 860m in length was excavated from the *Window on Wild Lindisfarne* Building to the north of Lindisfarne Castle, directly under the Larder, connecting to a recently installed BT box (see *Figure 4*). The trench was excavated by a mini digger fitted with a flat bladed bucket. The trench was 0.17 – 0.25m wide and 0.2 – 0.4 deep. Five boxes were installed along the course of the trench (Box 1: 0.5 x 0.9 x 0.72m, Box 2: 1.1 x 0.8 x 0.7m, Box 3: 0.95 x 0.55 x 0.75m, Box 4: 1.4 x 0.75 x 0.8m and Box 5: 1.38 x 0.88 x 0.8m). All ground breaking was conducted in the presence of an archaeologist. The trench was excavated in 9 to 12 metre sections; the ducts were laid and subsequently backfilled and the turf was replaced. Excavation took place from the 3rd to the 20th of September; on the 17th, the team split into two crews and works happened simultaneously at both end of the remaining area.



Figure 4 Site Plan

4. Results

i. General

No archaeologically significant features or finds were encountered along the trench. On the whole, the stratigraphy could be summarised as turf (001) over a loamy sand topsoil [(002) = (009)], over natural sand [(003), (006), (008), (010), or (013)] or natural beach cobbles [(005), (007), (011), or (012)]. The full context register can be found in *Appendix A*. Considering the absence of archaeological features and the extent of the trench, results will be presented based on selected sections along the course of the trench. The locations of those sections and the more deeply excavated boxes can be found in *Figure 4*. The sections are presented in *Figure 5* and *Figure 6*.

As two ends of the trench were being excavated concomitantly, two contexts (002) and (009) were created for the topsoil. Once the two trenches joined, however, it became apparent that they were the same. A few 19th century ceramic fragments (see *Plate 1*) along with modern plastic rubbish (see *Plate 2*) were found within the topsoil (002).



Plate 1 SMF5, 19th Century Ceramic Assemblage



Plate 2 Plastic Rubbish within Section

ii. Section 1

Section 1 (*Figure 5*) presents the south facing stratigraphy encountered at the beginning of the trench, with turf (001) over the loamy sand topsoil (002) over orange-yellow natural sand (003) (see *Plate 3* and *Plate 4*).



Plate 3 Trench at Section 1, General View



Plate 4 Trench at Section 1, South facing Section

iii. Section 2

Section 2 (*Figure 5*) presents the south facing stratigraphy encountered at that location, with turf (001) over the loamy sand topsoil (002), over orange-yellow natural sand (003). A lens of beach cobbles (004), measuring 2.35m long and 0.15m thick, was encountered. This is most likely redeposited material from the previous BT trench, as the old cable was found a few times over the course of the trench. The cut of the latter was, however, invisible in the sandy surround, each time the trench crossed path with the previous cable.

iv. Box 1

Section at Box 1 (*Figure 5*) presents the south facing stratigraphy encountered when that box was excavated. The boxes required deeper and wider excavation than the rest of the trench. Box 1 measured 0.9m by 0.5m and reached a depth of 0.72m. The turf (001) was laying over the loamy sand topsoil (002), itself over natural small to medium beach cobbles (005), with occasional shell, similar to the existing beach cobbles (see *Plate 5*).



Plate 5 Box 1, South facing Section



Plate 6 Section 3, South facing Section

v. Section 3

Section 3 (*Figure 5*) presents the south facing stratigraphy encountered at that location, with turf (001) over thin loamy sand topsoil (002), over natural beach cobble (005) rising up (see *Plate 6*). This appears to be simply following the naturally marine deposited beach, especially considering the proximity of the shore to that point.

vi. Section 4

Section 4 (Figure 5) presents the south facing stratigraphy encountered at that location, with turf (001) over loamy sand topsoil (002), over natural reddish yellow sand (006).

vii. Section 5

Section 5 (Figure 5) presents the south facing stratigraphy encountered at that location, with turf (001) over loamy sand topsoil (002), over the interface between natural reddish yellow sand (006) and small to medium beach cobbles (007) with occasional shell, similar to the existing beach cobbles. The two contexts progressively merge into each other and as the frequency of cobbles increases from west to east, the sand disappears. This appears to be a natural change in the subsoil.

viii. Box 2

Section at Box 2 (Figure 5) presents the south facing stratigraphy encountered when that box was excavated. Box 2 measured 1.1m by 0.8m and reached a depth of 0.7m. The turf (001) was laying over the loamy sand topsoil (002), itself over natural beach cobbles (007) (see Plate 7Plate 5).



Plate 7 Box 2, South facing Section



Plate 8 Section 6, South facing Section

ix. Section 6

Section 6 (Figure 5) presents the south facing stratigraphy encountered at that location, with turf (001) over loamy sand topsoil (002), over natural reddish yellow sand (008) (see Plate 8). There are a few waterborne lenses of yellow sand.

x. Box 3

Section at Box 3 (Figure 5) presents the south facing stratigraphy encountered when that box was excavated. Box 3 measured 0.95m by 0.55m and reached a depth of 0.75m. The turf (001) was laying over the loamy sand topsoil (002) with yellow sand lense, itself over natural reddish yellow sand (008), which contained a few beach cobbles (see Plate 9Plate 5).

xi. Box 5

Section at Box 5 (Figure 5) presents the south facing stratigraphy encountered when that box was excavated. Box 5 measured 1.38m by 0.88m and reached a depth of 0.8m. This box was where the two ends of the trench joined and was excavated next to the gate leading to the Castle grounds. The turf (001) was lying over thin loamy sand topsoil (002), itself over orange-beige lime rich deposit,

which contained a few small sub-angular stones and some coal nodules (014); this deposit was thicker towards the road and it appears that it is lime kiln waste material used as road make-up. Under the lime rich deposit was a dark brown sand deposit (013), quite similar to (002) but cleaner (see *Plate 10*). It is unclear if this deposit is natural or an imported deposit used as levelling for the access road. The full extent of the deposit was unfortunately not reached within the trench, as it was too deep.



Plate 9 Box 3, South facing Section



Plate 10 Box 5, South facing Section

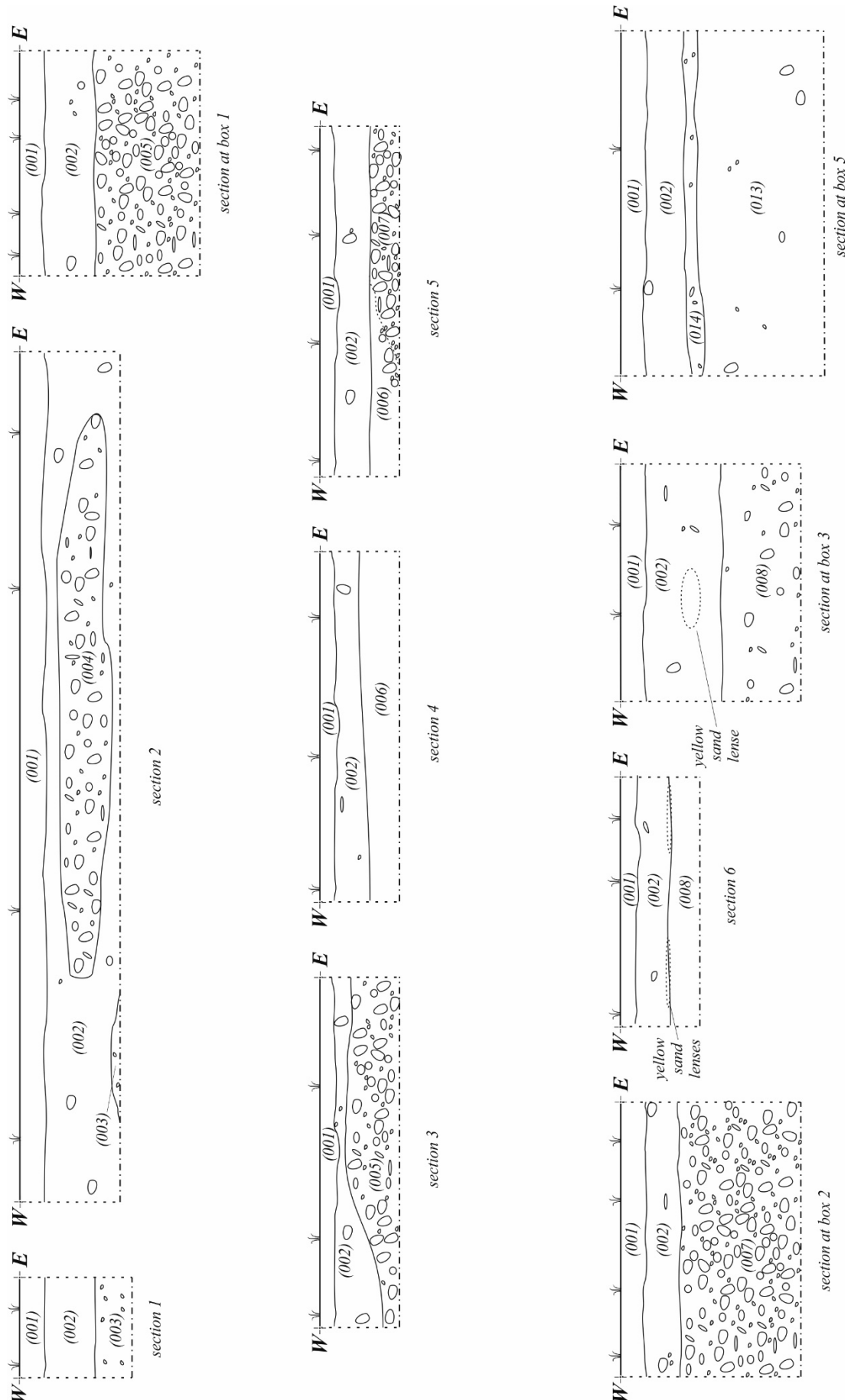


Figure 5 Sections 1 to Box 5

xii. Section 7

Section 7 (*Figure 6*Figure 5) presents the south facing stratigraphy encountered at that location, with turf (001) over loamy sand topsoil (009).

xiii. Box 4

Section at Box 4 (*Figure 6*) presents the south facing stratigraphy encountered when that box was excavated. Box 4 measured 1.4m by 0.74m and reached a depth of 0.8m. The turf (001) was laying over the loamy sand topsoil (009), itself over natural small beach cobbles (012), with occasional shell (see *Plate 11*). Those cobbles are of a smaller calibre than seen in other contexts.



Plate 11 Box 4, North facing Section



Plate 12 Section 8, North facing Section

xiv. Section 8

Section 8 (*Figure 6*Figure 5) presents the south facing stratigraphy encountered at that location, where the slope breaks. Turf (001) is very thin in the slope and covers the loamy sand topsoil (009) or natural yellow-brown sand (010) (see *Plate 12*).

xv. Section 9

Section 9 (*Figure 6*Figure 5) presents the south facing stratigraphy encountered at that location, with turf (001) over loamy sand topsoil (009) (see *Plate 13*)



Plate 13 Section 9, North facing Section



Plate 14 Section 10, East facing Section

xvi. Section 10

Section 10 (*Figure 6*Figure 5) presents the east facing stratigraphy encountered across the access road, connecting a recently installed box down the north slope of the Castle (see *Plate 14*). A spread of small sub-angular stones represents make-up for the road surface. The 0.6m cut for the recently installed box is visible and has been backfilled with clean yellow sand and the turf (001) replaced. Directly under the stone surface of the road, the loamy sand topsoil (009) can be found. Near the bottom of the trench, sealed by (009) were a black silty sand midden deposit (015) (cut by the installation of the box) and two patches of orange-beige lime rich deposit. The latter contained a few small sub-angular stones and some coal nodules (016) and was very similar to the deposit (014). It seems that those deposits were used as levelling for the access road. To the north, as the slope breaks, the turf (001) covers uninterrupted loamy sand topsoil (009), until the trench turns to the west.



Plate 15 Excavating below the Castle

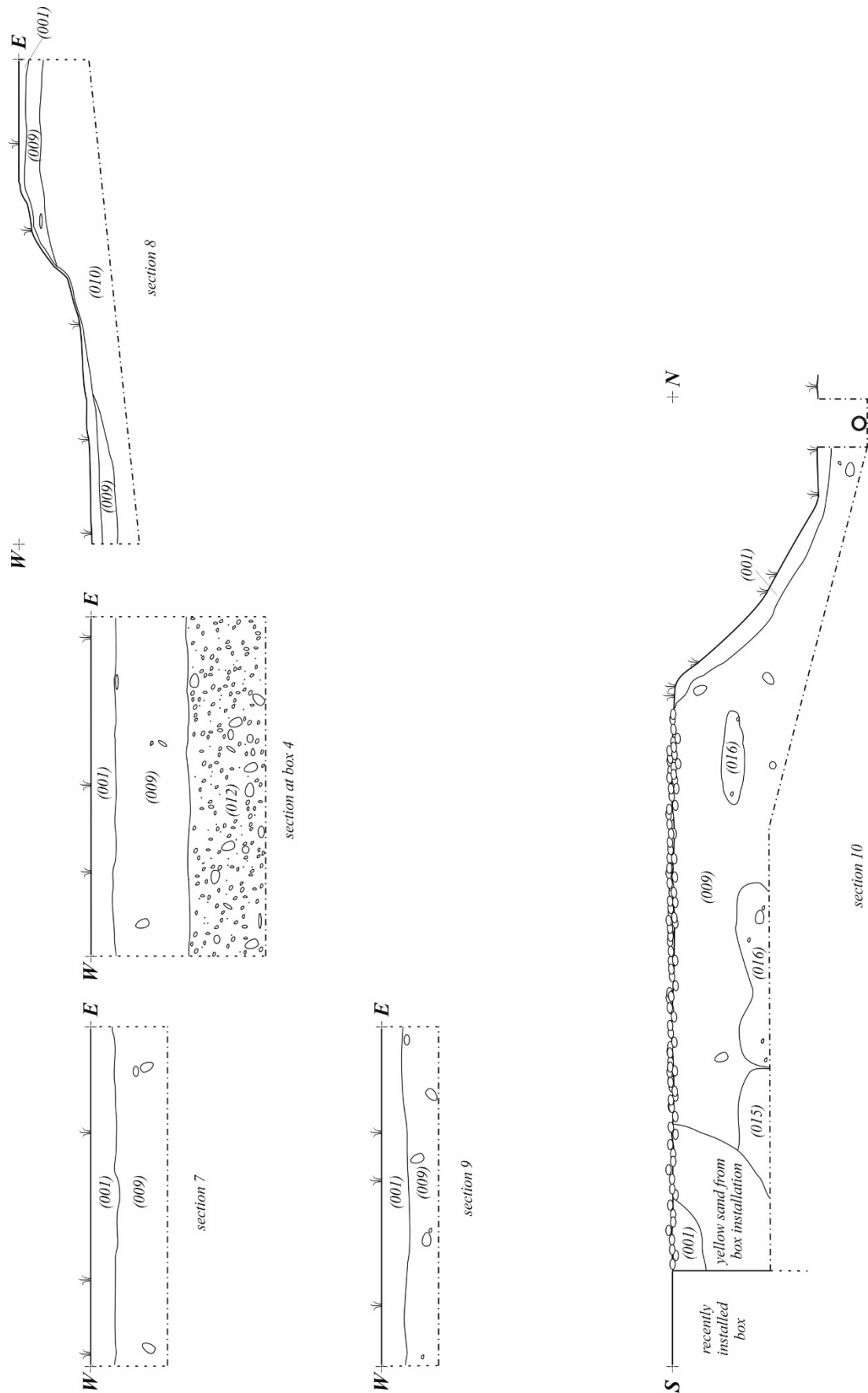


Figure 6 Sections 7 to 10

5. Finds

A total of 54 objects were uncovered during the excavation, most of them ceramic fragments. The complete finds list can be found under Appendix B. All datable finds were from the 19th and the 20th century (see Plate 1). Only the topsoil (002) contained a little amount of artefacts. It seems that the ceramic encountered in the topsoil are secondary or even tertiary redeposition as manuring. A few late 20th century objects, along with quite modern plastic rubbish, were found deep within that context, such as a 1971 New Penny (SMF3) and a glass marble (SMF004). The most complete find was a beer or ginger beer bottle (SMF1) from Berwick-upon-Tweed, the name of the brewer is unfortunately fragmentary, with only W^m (William) Hi...ng & C^o. Very few faunal remains were encountered and were quite late in date, with sawing marks (SMF2) indicating a date to the second half of the 19th century.



Plate 16 SMF1, 19th Century Ceramic Assemblage

6. Discussion

The archaeological watching brief conducted during the excavation of a trench for the installation of BT duct to bring a fibre optic cable to Lindisfarne Castle did not uncover any significant archaeological features or finds. The only features encountered were the three deposits (014), (015), and (016) of waste material used as road make-up. The lime rich deposits (014) and (016) appear to be lime production by-products, with large lime nodules and fuel mixed in a very loose and friable matrix. It is unsurprising to find such waste material, considering the close proximity with the large lime kilns, east of the Castle. The accessibility and loose compaction would make it a readily available backfill and levelling soil. It is then expected to see such deposit in relation to road works around the island. The black midden deposit (015) could have been used for the same purpose. Considering the proximity to the slope, and such finds made during a previous stage of trenching, directly above, it is possible that this deposit is a slope-wash. Unfortunately, no finds were recovered from this context.

With the exception of those deposits, the entirety of the trench was excavated within a sand topsoil and reaching the natural, either sand or cobbles, which was undulating with the terrain, being shallow at times and deep at others. The proximity of the road and the installation of a previous cable might have contributed to the disturbance of the underlying archaeology, if there were any features at all. It is, however, unlikely, as the relatively undisturbed area north of the Castle did not reveal any surviving features.

References

Addyman Archaeology, 2009, *Castle Point Limeworks, Holy Island, Desk Based Assessment*.
Addyman Archaeology unpublished report.

Appendix A Context Register

Context No.	Recorded by	Date	Area	Description	Dimensions
001	AR	03/09/2018	Village	Turf.	10cm
002	AR	03/09/2018	Village	Topsoil. Moderate compaction, grey dark-brown sandy loam, with occasional to frequent small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, rare shells and modern plastic rubbish.	20cm - >40cm
003	AR	03/09/2018	Village	Natural. Moderate compaction to loose, orange yellow sand with occasional gravel, under (002)	
004	AR	05/09/2018	Village	Cobbles. Small to medium natural beach cobbles, possibly redeposited, as found close to the original BT cable, under (002)	235cm x 15cm
005	AR	10/09/2018	Village	Natural beach cobbles. Loose, small to medium beach cobbles, with occasional shell, similar to the existing beach cobbles, under (002)	
006	AR	11/09/2018	Village	Natural. Loose, reddish yellow sand, east of cobbles (005), under (002).	
007	AR	11/09/2018	Village	Natural beach cobbles. Loose, small to medium beach cobbles, with occasional shell, similar to the existing beach cobbles, under (002).	
008	AR	17/09/2018	Village	Natural. Loose, reddish yellow sand, east of cobbles (007), under (002).	
009	AR	18/09/2018	Castle	Topsoil. Moderate compaction, grey dark-brown sandy loam, with occasional to frequent small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and rare shells.	10cm - >20cm
010	AR	18/09/2018	Castle	Natural. Loose, yellow-brown sand, under (009).	
011	AR	18/09/2018	Village	Natural beach cobbles. Loose, small to medium beach cobbles, with occasional shell, similar to the existing beach cobbles, under (002).	
012	AR	19/09/2018	Castle	Natural beach cobbles. Loose, small beach cobbles, with occasional shell, smaller calibre than seen other contexts, under (009).	
013	AR	20/09/2018	Village	Deposit. Loose, dark brown sand, under (002).	
014	AR	20/09/2018	Village	Deposit. Loose, orange beige lime rich deposit with occasional small sub-angular stones, thicker towards the road (lime kiln by-product used as road make-up?)	5cm - 20cm
015	AR	20/09/2018	Castle	Deposit. Loose, black silty sand (midden) deposit, with frequent shell, under (009).	50cm x 15cm
016	AR	20/09/2018	Castle	Deposit. Loose, orange beige lime rich deposit with occasional small sub-angular stones, (lime kiln by-product used as road make-up?), under and within (009).	80cm x 15cm / 40cm x 10cm

Appendix B Finds Register

Finds No.	Context No.	Material	Date	Initials	Quantity	Description	Date
001	002	Ceramic	03/09/2018	AR	16	1x BS brown transfer print, 1x BS sponge decorated, 1x BS thin porcelain, 13x beer or ginger beer bottle neck, <i>Wm (William) Hi? Ng & Co, Berwi(ck) Tweed</i>	19th century
002	002	Faunal	12/09/2018	AR	2	Cattle right rib, sawn off distally, ovicaprid metacarpal, very worn	Second half of the 19th century
003	002	CuA	12/09/2018	AR	1	1971 New Penny	1971
004	002	Glass	12/09/2018	AR	3	1x clear bottle neck, 1x clear bottle fragment, 1x modern clear marble	Late 19th to 20th century
005	002	Ceramic	12/09/2018	AR	18	8x internal white glaze (3 rim, 5 BS), 1x rim internal brown glaze with white décor, 2x BS beer bottle, 2x BS porcelain, 1x willow pattern, 1x base blue transfer print, 3x sponge decorated (1 base, 2 BS)	19th century
006	002	CBM	06/09/2018	ATS	9	Roof tile and brick fragments, 1 flat tile inscribed <i>Made in Wa...</i>	
007	002	Ceramic	06/09/2018	ATS	5	1x BS beer bottle, 2x porcelain (1 base, 1 rim), 1x BS internal white glaze, 1x BS blue transfer print	19th century

Appendix C Photograph Register

Image No.	Direction	Date	Description	Initials
001	E	03/09/2018	Working shot, Investigating for previous duct	AR
002	E	03/09/2018	Working shot, Investigating for previous duct	AR
003	E	03/09/2018	Working shot, Investigating for previous duct	AR
004	E	04/09/2018	Pre-ex, First duct	AR
005	S	04/09/2018	North facing section, Near pre-existing box	AR
006	S	04/09/2018	North facing section, Near pre-existing box	AR
007	S	04/09/2018	North facing section, Near pre-existing box	AR
008	S	04/09/2018	North facing section, Near pre-existing box	AR
009	S/Vert.	04/09/2018	North facing section, Near pre-existing box, natural at the bottom	AR
010	-	04/09/2018	Working shot	AR
011	S	04/09/2018	Village Trench, General view	AR
012	S/Vert.	04/09/2018	Village Trench, Natural at the bottom, beginning of trench	AR
013	S/Vert.	04/09/2018	Village Trench, Natural at the bottom, beginning of trench	AR
014	S	04/09/2018	Village Trench, North facing section, beginning of trench	AR
015	-	04/09/2018	Working shot, Backfilling	AR
016	-	04/09/2018	Working shot, Excavating	AR
017	-	04/09/2018	Village Trench, Natural at the bottom, beginning of trench	AR
018	N	04/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at 18m	AR
019	N	04/09/2018	Village Trench, General view at 18m	AR
020	N	04/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at 24m	AR
021	N/Vert.	04/09/2018	Village Trench, Previous telecom cable at 25m - 27m	AR
022	N	04/09/2018	Village Trench, Previous telecom cable at 25m - 27m, south facing section	AR
023	N/Vert.	04/09/2018	Village Trench, Previous telecom cable at 25m - 27m, general view	AR
024	N	04/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at 32m	AR
025	NW	04/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at 32m	AR
026	NW	04/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at 32m	AR
027	N	04/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at 40m	AR
028	N	04/09/2018	Village Trench, General view at 40m	AR
029	N	05/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at 45m, showing plastic rubbish	AR
030	N	05/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at 47m	AR
031	N	05/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at 50m	AR
032	N	05/09/2018	Village Trench, General view at 50m	AR
033	N	05/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at 70m	AR
034	N	05/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at 80m	AR
035	NE	05/09/2018	Village Trench, Cobbles (004)	AR
036	N	05/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at 87m	AR
037	N	05/09/2018	Village Trench, General view at 87m	AR
038	N	06/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section	ATS
039	E	06/09/2018	Village Trench, General view	ATS
040	N	06/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section	ATS
041	N	06/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section	ATS
042	N	06/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section	ATS
043	E	07/09/2018	Village Trench, General view of the site	ATS
044	E	07/09/2018	Village Trench, General view of the site	ATS
045	W	07/09/2018	Village Trench, General view of the site	ATS
046	N	10/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section	AR
047	N	10/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at Box 1, mid-ex	AR
048	N	10/09/2018	Village Trench, General view at Box 1, mid-ex	AR

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Initials</i>
049	N/Vert.	10/09/2018	Village Trench, General view at Box 1, mid-ex	AR
050	NW	10/09/2018	Village Trench, Cobbles (005)	AR
051	N	10/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at Box 1	AR
052	N	10/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at Box 1	AR
053	N	10/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at Box 1	AR
054	N	10/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at NU 13136 41925	AR
055	N	10/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at NU 13166 41917	AR
056	N	11/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at NU 13177 41906, showing shallow cobbles (005)	AR
057	E	11/09/2018	Working shot	AR
058	E	11/09/2018	Working shot	AR
059	E	11/09/2018	Working shot	AR
060	N	11/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at NU 13179 41903	AR
061	N/Vert.	11/09/2018	Village Trench, General view of bottom of trench at NU 13179 41904	AR
062	N	11/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at NU 13127 41871, interphase (006)/(007)	AR
063	N	11/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at NU 13127 41871, interphase (006)/(007)	AR
064	E	12/09/2018	View of the Castle	AR
065	N	12/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at NU 13240 41862	AR
066	NE	12/09/2018	Working shot, Excavating Box 2	AR
067	N	12/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at Box 2	AR
068	S	12/09/2018	Village Trench, North facing section at Box 2	AR
069	N	12/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at NU13264 41842	AR
070	N	13/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at NU13302 41810	AR
071	N	17/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at NU13318 41787	AR
072	N	17/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at NU13346 41772	AR
073	N	17/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at NU13346 41772	AR
074	W	18/09/2018	Castle Trench, Pre-ex	AR
075	S	18/09/2018	Castle Trench, North facing section at beginning of trench	AR
076	N	18/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at Box 3	AR
077	N	18/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at Box 3	AR
078	S	18/09/2018	Castle Trench, North facing section at NU 13623 41787	AR
079	W	18/09/2018	Castle Trench, General view	AR
080	S	18/09/2018	Castle Trench, North facing section at NU 13599 41787	AR
081	SE	18/09/2018	Working shot	AR
082	SE	18/09/2018	Working shot	AR
083	S	18/09/2018	Castle Trench, North facing section at NU 13584 41777	AR
084	N	18/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at NU 13381 41745	AR
085	S	18/09/2018	Castle Trench, North facing section at NU 13557 41768	AR
086	S	19/09/2018	Castle Trench, North facing section at Box 4	AR
087	S	19/09/2018	Castle Trench, North facing section at Box 4	AR
088	N	20/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at Box 5	AR
089	N	20/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at Box 5	AR
090	N	20/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at NU 13390 41744	AR
091	-	20/09/2018	Working shot	AR
092	-	20/09/2018	Working shot	AR
093	-	20/09/2018	Working shot	AR
094	-	20/09/2018	Working shot	AR
095	S	20/09/2018	Castle Trench, North facing section at NU 13500 41736	AR
096	N	20/09/2018	Castle Trench, South facing section at gate	AR

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Initials</i>
097	N	20/09/2018	Village Trench, South facing section at NU 13417 41718	AR
098	W	20/09/2018	Castle Trench, East facing section through access road	AR