

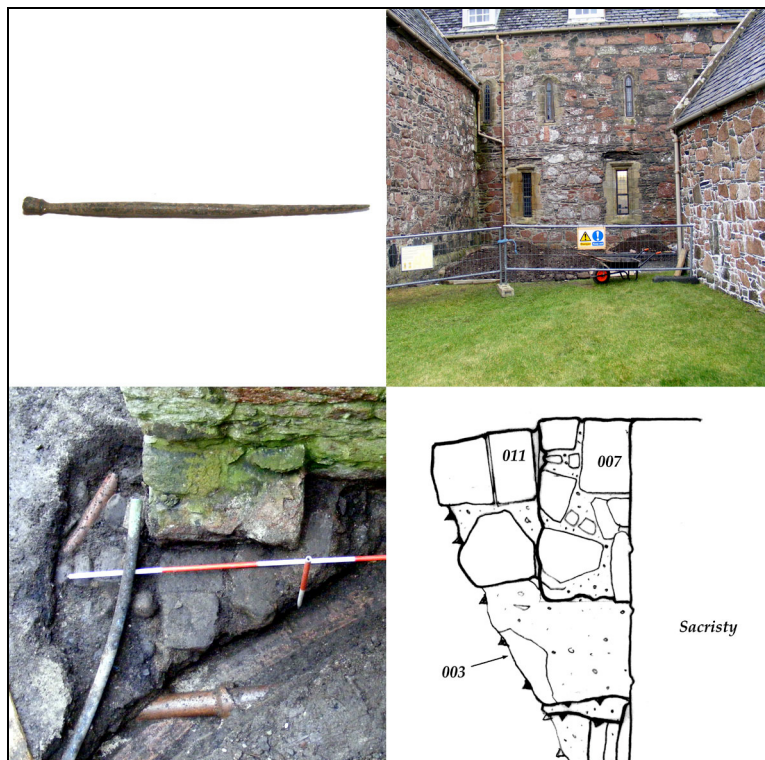
Discovery and Excavation in Scotland – OASIS-type Form (2006)

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PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	In advance of works to replace electrical cables supplying power to the heating system in Iona Abbey, archaeological excavations were carried out to locate the site of the original trench for the central heating cables. Once located, the trench was excavated to the level of the cables, which were then fully exposed ready for work to be carried out. Two trenches were opened to the N of the Abbey Church. During the course of the later excavations in March 2010, no archaeological features or finds were encountered. The earlier excavation during January and February 2010 in the nearby area yielded significant archaeological finds such as a Viking bronze pin and possible evidence of medieval deposits or horizons.
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Historic Scotland
Properties in Care
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Iona Abbey: Archaeological excavation, January - March 2010

HS PIC Index number: 90351
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25 March 2010
Kirkdale Archaeology

<u>Site</u>	Iona Abbey
<u>N.G.R</u>	NM 2870 2451
<u>Project Description</u>	Archaeological excavation
<u>Project code</u>	HSCO-90351-2010-01

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SUMMARY: Ahead of works to be carried out by Historic Scotland to replace electrical cables supplying power to the heating system in Iona Abbey, Kirkdale Archaeology were required to locate the current site of the original trench for the central heating cables. Once located, the trench was excavated to the level of the cables, which were then fully exposed ready for work to be carried out. Two trenches were opened to the N of the Abbey Church. During the course of the later excavations in March 2010, no archaeological features or finds were encountered. The earlier excavation during January and February 2010 in the nearby area yielded significant archaeological finds such as a Viking pin and possible evidence of medieval deposits or horizons.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Under the terms of its call-off contract with Historic Scotland, Kirkdale Archaeology was commissioned by Historic Scotland, under the terms of the call off contract, to excavate two trenches at Iona Abbey. These were intended to carry new electrical services around the Abbey, and both trenches were expected to follow the route of the existing electrical supply. This would then be removed and replaced with new wiring, with the intention being to avoid disturbing any previously undisturbed ground and hence preserve any surviving archaeological deposits.

Both trenches were to be located to the N of the Abbey Church, and to the E of the E range of the cloister. They were to be dug either side (to N and S of) the Chapter House, an important part of the E range, given added prominence by extending it some 8 m E of the other buildings of the E range. For both trenches, it was known where the cables fed into the buildings at either end, but the course taken between these two fixed points was unclear.

Trench 1 was located to the S of the Chapter House, where a cable fed out of the Boiler room (originally the Slype or passageway) heading E, and the same cable fed into the SW corner of the Sacristy, running between these points across an area that is now a gravelled yard. Trench 2 was to the N of the Chapter House, where a cable feeds out of the E wall of the E range just to the N of the Chapter House, and then runs somewhere into the NW corner of the Michael Chapel.

The Medieval Abbey buildings have a long and complex history from the 12th century onward, with little or nothing known of the earlier arrangements, thought to stretch back to the later 6th century.

The Abbey Church itself is thought to have been built in the early 13th century and then remodelled later in the in the same century, with a North Aisle constructed running across the S end of the courtyard where trench 1 was located. In the 15th century, the W end of this Aisle was demolished, to form the current Sacristy, which therefore utilises only its E end, thus creating the present shape of the courtyard.

The cloister's initial construction is dated to the first half of the 13th century, but it saw remodelling in the later middle ages including alterations to the Chapter House, although this building appears to occupy the same footprint as in its original form.

The Michael Chapel lies to the NE of the main Abbey complex, and sits at a peculiar angle when compared to the rest of the Abbey. It is orientated closer to NE- SW than the E-W alignment of the Abbey Church, an alignment shared with some of the other outbuildings on this side of the site. It is thought to date to the late 12th or early 13th century, and may have served the community as the principal place of worship while the Abbey Church itself was being built.

The Abbey became a roofless ruin after the 16th-century Reformation, but extensive repairs were carried out in the middle years of the 20th century. This has further confused the Abbey remains, but has returned it to being a functioning religious centre again.

Further to these initial exploratory excavations, another phase of excavation was carried out in the area north of the chapter house wall. Excavation was carried out in order to locate the trench dug previously to house the central heating cables. Work done at the beginning of February identified the location of the western part of the trench, which houses the cables, which appeared to run eastward from the main Abbey building. The initial work done was carried out to identify the location of electricity cables within the area, and so this trench was not fully exposed at the time.

Following on from this, in March 2010, the eastern part of the trench housing the

central heating cables was identified and excavated to a depth, which revealed the cables themselves. Previously the depth of the trench in its entirety had not been revealed due to a thin layer of plywood, which sat above the trench, and a layer of concrete, which sat beneath the plywood. The March excavation saw the plywood and concrete removed, exposing the cables themselves and a structure composed of standard red brick and concrete to house the cables.

The work was carried out to identify any significant archaeological features or deposits within the fill of the trench to be removed.

2.0 EXCAVATIONS - JANUARY 2010

2.1 Description

Excavation of trench1 began in the NW and SE ends of the courtyard, which the cable was thought to cross. At the NW end, a concrete capped duct, **009**, was encountered just below the gravel **001**. On the assumption that this was the electric cable in question it was uncovered over a length of some 4.8 m, over which it followed a line just to the S of E, heading towards the gate in the NE corner of the yard, rather than for the SE corner. **009** was 500 mm wide, with a strip of sand 100 mm wide either side of this presumed to be the backfill of its cut (not excavated).

Excavations at this SE end meanwhile had uncovered a ceramic drainpipe **002** feeding from a downpipe in the SE corner. This was 130 mm in diameter and ran along a cut (all numbered **002**) at least 500 mm deep, backfilled with a mix of sandy silt, coal and rounded beach stones. Following this cut approximately 1.0 m N of the junction of the W wall of the Sacristy with the N wall of the church the electric cable was found to pierce the Sacristy wall (**008**) some 250 mm below ground level. The cable was capped by a series of tiles stamped "ELECTRIC", these were not removed, and the whole trench, cut and fill was numbered **003**.

From this point on **003**'s course was followed, and it soon became evident that **009** was an entirely different service. A single concrete slab of **009** was lifted near its W end where it was found to seal a concrete lined duct filled with services. **003** followed a course close to SSE-NNW for c 3.5 m, before turning to nearer SE- NW for

a further 4.5 m, running in to the S side of the door to the boiler room.

Within the S stretch of **003** the drainpipe **002** ran along its W edge, until the point where **003** changed alignment and **002** crossed **003**, smashing some of its tiles and demonstrating that **002** was later. Along the E side of this stretch was the Sacristy wall **008**, with only c 200 mm of its W face below ground. This then sat on footings **010**, only a single course of which was exposed. These comprised large reddish granite blocks, with some smaller stones used between them, extending 80 mm W of **008** at their N end and 200 mm at their S end, and rising in height towards the N. Both **008** and **010** were bonded (or re-pointed) using fine pale grey cement.

At the point where **003** changed alignment a short stub of wall **007**, visible above the ground before excavation, continued the line of the N wall of the Sacristy for a further 350 mm W of where the main wall turned S as **008**. This was not bottomed, but was at least 550 mm high, with a further stone now incorporated into **008** increasing this to 750 mm. **007** was built of large blocks of reddish granite, measured 800 mm wide and formed a good N, S and W face. Built against this W face was a further stretch of wall **011**, which had been truncated by **003** at its W end. This comprised three blocks of pale yellow sandstone with only their upper surfaces and their W end exposed. Although this continued the line of **007**, it was narrower (700 mm), with their N faces flush but the S face of **011** offset 100 mm N of that of **007**. The two stones forming the N edge of **011** seemed well shaped with a flat upper surface, while that to the S was cruder with a rough upper face. This wall was not bottomed (at least 250 mm high), and did not seem to be bonded at all.

As **003** swung NW-SE its cut was not fully emptied, so no relevant deposits were seen in its section. A thin grey cable (**004**), probably a telephone cable, buried at a very shallow depth crossed its course. The only pre- 20th-century finds recovered from this trench were three fragments of dressed yellow sandstone, two with evidence for thin roll mouldings and one forming a good right angle. These were photographed, sketched and catalogued, then left with the HS MCU at the Abbey.

Trench 2 was also started at the two points where the electrics left the building, one at the SW end, just N of the N wall of the Chapter House, and the other at the W end of the N wall of the Michael chapel, where a switchboard internally indicated that it

must feed through here. The cable was rapidly found at both ends, to the SW it was in a very shallow cut and was capped again by tiles stamped "ELECTRIC", numbered **101**. Outside the Michael Chapel it was buried considerably deeper and was a thick black cable with no capping, given the number **104**.

At the SW end **101** ran E against the N wall of the Chapter House in a shallow cut (c 250 mm) for some 3 m, before turning to the N and dropping in depth, to average 400 mm deep. It ran N in a somewhat meandering course for 15 m at which point **104** joined it. Some 11 m N of the Chapter House a wide (c 1.2 m) concrete duct **102** crossed the trench, which was not removed. A large rounded granitic boulder **109** was noted in the W section just to the N of **102**.

A number of finds were recovered from the backfill of **101**. Most spectacularly a bronze pin, possibly Hiberno-Norse and dating to the 8th or 9th century was removed. Two rim shards of later medieval pottery were also retained, although much 20th-century pottery, one shard of which had the date "1944" stamped into it, was not kept. A large quantity of bone was also recorded, and while much of this was obviously animal (*e.g.* sheep and bird) at least one piece appeared to be part of a broken human femur. This material was photographed and reburied. A large chunk of a flint pebble and a piece of what appears to be rock crystal were kept. Four painted pebbles (bearing modern paint) were removed from the SW end of **101**, at the junction of the Chapter House and the E range. These were photographed, but not kept.



*Plate 1: Bronze pin found in context **101***

As the course of **101** was followed it became obvious that there were a number of layers consistently appearing in the side of its cut. As it seemed likely that some at least of the finds would originally have come from these, an effort was made to examine these. There was insufficient time to clean and record the whole section (and its wavering course would have made it very hard to record adequately), so attention was focussed on a 3 m long strip on the E side of the S end of the trench. It was hoped that the presence of the N wall of the Chapter House of known (13th- or possibly 15th-century) date here would allow some meaningful stratigraphic conclusions to be drawn. It must be stressed that no deposits were excavated, merely the side of cut **101** cleaned up, so conclusions are necessarily tentative.

Below a 150 mm thickness of gravel and silt overburden **100** was a thin layer of ash, charcoal and stone fragments rich in (modern) rusting iron **110**. This started 600 mm N of the Chapter House wall (**105**), and was seen periodically to the N of the cleaned area of the section of **101**. This lay directly over **111**, a thin lens of loose pale yellow mortar, less than 50 mm thick. This in turn sealed **112**, a thick (at least 350 mm) deposit of compact mid brown clayey silt fairly rich in charcoal and mortar flecks.

At the S end of the trench **112** seemed to be cut by **114**, only part of whose N edge was seen. This edge was fairly steep sided and although not bottomed was at least 300 mm deep, and formed a cut at least 650 mm N- S. Within this, a series of large rounded granitic boulders (**106**) could be seen to run under **105**, the chapter House wall. They projected up to 500 mm N of the line of **105**, and both could be seen to be bonded by a fine shell rich pale yellow mortar. **106** stood to at least 200 mm without being bottomed. Above these boulders sat wall **105**, with up to 80 mm of a fair N face formed of granitic stone below the ground, at which point a single horizontal course of yellow sandstone displayed a chamfer, carrying the whole wall face some 100 mm S. Cut **114** was then in filled by **113**, a loose mid brown silt with much coarse orange sand and some mortar and charcoal flecks throughout. While **110** definitely sealed **113**, mortar lens **111** stopped to its N, leaving their relationship obscure.

At the very base of the cleaned up section of **101** was a deposit of loose medium sized sandstone blocks, **115**, with no visible bonding agent, up to 400 mm N- S and

although not bottomed at least 150 mm high. A void c 100 mm N-S existed roughly centrally between these stones. To the S of these a loose deposit of clean coarse orange sand **116** at least 100 mm thick (not bottomed) and traced for 350 mm N- S (continuing to the S), had banked up against the S side of **115**. No trace of a cut for either **115** or **116** was seen; both seemed simply to be sealed by **112** above.

Where **104** left the Michael Chapel it was some 700 mm below the ground, with the wall of the Chapel **108** continuing down as a smooth face below this. Over **104**'s 3.5 m course to its junction with **101** the ground seemed heavily disturbed and an iron service box was glimpsed in the W side of its trench, just to the S of where it met **101**. No pre 20th-century finds were recovered from **104**.

2.2 Interpretation and observations

Although both these trenches merely followed the line of existing cables, they both revealed significant archaeological information. In trench 1 most of this information was structural, and was found at the SE end of the affected area. The 15th-century shortening of the late 13th-century N Aisle into the Sacristy was known before the present work. The stub of walling above ground (**007**) continuing the line of the N wall of the Sacristy beyond its present W end is matched by the scar of a former roof line in the outside of the E wall of the North Transept. The newly revealed stonework continuing **007**'s line to the W (**011**) presents some difficulties of interpretation. The W end of **007** presented a good W face, with **011** seemingly added on to it, and noticeably not matching its width on its S face. Added to this is the difference in geological origin of the stones of the two walls. **011** used pale yellow sandstone, something usually reserved elsewhere in the Abbey for finer, often moulded work, when compared to the coarser granitic stone of **007**.

Two possible explanations seem to present themselves for the observed evidence, although neither is entirely satisfactory. The first is that both **007** and **011** are of later 13th-century date, with **011** perhaps a feature within the wall of the N Aisle, possibly a door threshold. This would explain the good W face to **007**, with **011** seemingly added on, the geological differences between the two could then be seen as the use of higher quality stones around the proposed aperture. Finally, the level upper surface of the Northern two stones of **011** could represent a threshold, with a missing

step up over the rougher stone to the S. The major problem with this interpretation would be the unlikely position of such a door. This would provide access from outside the Church directly into the N Aisle, close to the E end of the Church proper. There is a window in the former N Aisle in its N wall to the E of the excavation, but although low this is still significantly above the present ground level, and it seems unlikely that this would have left any trace at the height of **011**.

The second proposed explanation is that while **007** may be later 13th-century, **011** is actually a 20th-century addition to mark the line of the former W end of the N wall of the N Aisle. This could explain the mismatch in alignment and geological difference between the two. The problem with this would be why this was marked in such a way below the ground. The roof scar in the E wall of the N Transept appears to have had some fresh stone inserted, presumably as part of the 20th-century repairs. Although this is a redundant feature, it is at least visible above the ground level, unlike **011**.

The evidence for the re-pointing (or even re-building) of the W wall of the Sacristy using cement extended down to its footings. This, combined with the lack of early finds in the backfill of the electricity trench (apart from three dressed stones), indicates substantial clearance and building operations during the 20th-century restoration in this area. The limited extent and depth of the current work however obviously does not preclude archaeological deposits or structures surviving elsewhere within this courtyard.

The evidence from trench 2 is rather different in character. The early pin and medieval shards recovered from the fill of the electricity trench hint at a significant time depth, and it seems likely that spoil would have been stored in the vicinity and backfilled close to its point of extraction. Unfortunately, the large chunk of a flint cobble shows no obvious sign of being either a tool or a core, and the possibility must remain that it was introduced in modern times, perhaps as part of a gravel path. The rock crystal is also of interest, but again a note of caution must be sounded. The presence of obviously modern painted pebbles indicates that recent deposition of a “new age” character is ongoing, and this crystal also could be introduced recently.

Much of the bone is certainly animal, but most if not all is likely to be disturbed from relatively early deposits. The presence of at least one apparent human bone indicates burial close by. The main Abbey graveyard seems to be around the S side of the site, but the possibility of the burial of some individuals around the Michael Chapel must be considered seriously.

The limited cleaning of the S end of the electricity trenches section demonstrates the survival of archaeological layers in this area. Unfortunately, without further excavation their interpretation and significance must be in doubt. The upper thin layers of ash (**110**) and mortar (**111**) seem likely to relate to the 20th-century rebuilding campaign. Photographs (held inside the Chapter House) show a range of temporary buildings erected around the E side of the Michael Chapel, and **110** could relate to their demolition, with **111** below perhaps representing the evidence for the rebuilding campaign.

The apparent cut **114** for the Chapter House exposed its crude footings- probably beach boulders dragged up from the shore. If the sequence has been correctly interpreted then the deep compacted soil layer **112** predates the Chapter House's construction- or at least its 15th-century rebuilding. This layer (or one very similar) was seen at several points along the cable's track, indicating the survival of substantial archaeological deposits in this area.

The jumble of stone **115** seen at the base of the section, with a void in its centre seems likely to represent a rubble filled drain. A waterspout feeds off the W end of the N wall of the Chapter House, which this may have served to drain. No cut for **115** was noted though, and if sealed by **112**, which seems to be cut by **114** for the Chapter House wall this makes little stratigraphic sense. If the coarse orange sand **116** seen banked up against the S side of **115** was also part of the fill of a wide cut, then all of **112** could also be backfill over **115**.

Towards the N end of the trench there is greater modern disturbance, with only the large rounded boulder **109** possibly being of archaeological significance.

3.0 EXCAVATIONS - MARCH 2010

3.1 Description and interpretation

The area to the south east of the previously located western part of the trench was located and excavated, to a maximum depth of 0.5 m. The trench for the cables extends from the eastern wall of the cloister building and enters the Michael Chapel in the western wall. At a depth of approximately 0.35 m, pieces of plywood approximately 3 mm thick were removed. Beneath this was a layer of concrete slabs 0.09 m thick, 8 in total of various width and length, laid in a row covering the actual cables. Both the plywood and the slabs were removed, revealing a structure made of a combination of standard red bricks (0.1 m x 0.22 m x 0.07 m) and concrete, which is used to house the cables themselves. The structure is located in the base of the trench cut for the cables. The majority of the structure is composed of concrete, but the southeastern part is red brick, which runs at least two courses high. It is possible there are more courses beneath these, but two courses were visible as excavated. The excavation was stopped at the level of the central heating cables. The rest of the structure is composed of concrete, and the majority of this is also lined with concrete in the interior giving a solid base for the cables to rest on. The structure runs north west to south east. The concrete extends to a depth of 0.3 m. The width of the structure is 0.4 m. The cables themselves sit within this structure.

The trench itself follows the course of this red brick and concrete structure (running north west to south east). The overall length of the trench was approximately 5.49 m; the length excavated during this stage of excavation was 2.62 m. The trench varies in width from around 0.65 m to 0.55 m. The cables themselves are around 15 mm thick, and there are two. There were two deposits removed from within the trench, the upper deposit being beach pebbles in a silty sand matrix of a light brown colour, which is a maximum depth of 0.18 m. The lower deposit is a dark brown sandy silt which is approximately 0.16 m at its greatest depth. The upper deposit extends throughout the trench, while the lower deposit is only visible in around the middle area of the trench.

Two finds were taken from the upper deposit, one sherd of white glaze pottery (10 mm x 10 mm) with no decoration and one bone fragment (25 mm x 505 mm) which

appears to be animal bone. No other archaeological finds were uncovered from either of these deposits. The interior of the red brick and concrete structure for housing the cables had a disused iron stopcock set into the concrete in the base. This relates to when previous metal pipes ran under the concrete. The stopcock is 0.01 m wide and 0.05 m deep. It is located in the southeastern part of the structure.

The fill removed is almost certainly backfill from when the trench was first dug or an excavation after this. There were no features or finds of any archaeological significance during the excavation.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

During the course of the later excavations in March, no archaeological features or finds were encountered. The earlier excavations in the nearby area yielded significant archaeological finds such as a Viking pin and possible evidence of medieval deposits or horizons, but the area excavated for the central heating cables had no significant archaeological features to be considered. The fill removed from the trench appears to be backfill from the cables' original installation, or from later disturbance in the area. Despite the relative archaeological sterility of the later area excavated, the general area must still be regarded as having significant archaeological potential.

Trench 1 (January 2010)

#	Description
001	Gravel overburden
002	Ceramic drainpipe (cut and fill)
003	Electric service (cut and fill)
004	Pale grey BT cable (cut and fill)
005	Blue plastic pipe (cut and fill)
006	Empty ceramic pipe (cut and fill)
007	Truncated E- W wall
008	N- S wall over 007
009	Concrete capped duct at NW end of trench (cut and fill)
010	Footings to 008
011	Masonry to W of 007

Trench 2 (January & March 2010)

#	Description
100	Gravel overburden
101	Electricity Cable (cut and fill)
102	Hot water pipe (cut and fill)
103	N- S cable (BT? cut and fill)
104	Electricity cable feeding out from Michael Chapel
105	N- S wall of Chapter House
106	Footings to 105
107	Footings to the E wall of the E range of the cloister
108	NW wall of Michael Chapel
109	Large stone just to N of 102
110	Ash layer below 100
111	Mortar layer below 110
112	Compact clayey silt below 111
113	Fill of 114
114	Possible cut for footings 106
115	Rubble, probable drain at S end of trench
116	Coarse orange sand banked up against the S side of 115
117	Cut for trench for central heating cables
118	Brickwork/concrete structure containing central heating cables

#	Description
119	Dark brown sandy silt deposit within trench 117 (lower deposit)
120	Grey rubber central heating cables within 118, two of
121	Series of concrete slabs acting as lid for structure 118
122	Iron stopcock set in concrete in base of 118

A2.0 APPENDIX 2: DRAWING REGISTER

No.	Type	Description	Scale
1	Plan	Trench 1 location plan	1: 100
2	Plan	Detail of SE end of trench 1	1: 20
3	Section	W facing section at S end of trench 2	1: 10
4	Plan	Trench 2 location plan	1: 100

A3.0 APPENDIX 3: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Files have prefix "hsc0-90351-2010-01_" followed by number below

#	Description	Facing	Date
1	SE end of trench 1	S	27/01/2010
2	SE end of trench 1	E	27/01/2010
3	General working shot	N	27/01/2010
4	General working shot	NE	27/01/2010
5	SE end of trench 1- footings 010	NE	27/01/2010
6	Detail of footings 010, S end	E	27/01/2010
7	Detail of footings 010, N end	E	27/01/2010
8	SE end of trench 1- footings 010	SE	27/01/2010
9	Walls 007 and 011	E	27/01/2010
10	Walls 007 and 011	E	27/01/2010
11	Walls 007 and 011	E	27/01/2010
12	Walls 007 and 011	N	27/01/2010
13	Walls 007 and 011	E	27/01/2010
14	NW end of trench 1	NW	27/01/2010
15	NW end of trench 1	NE	27/01/2010
16	General shot of area of trench 1	SW	28/01/2010

#	Description	Facing	Date
17	General shot of area of trench 1	SE	28/01/2010
18	General shot of area of trenches 1 and 2	W	28/01/2010
19	General shot of Michael Chapel	SW	28/01/2010
20	Trench 2 pre excavation	S	28/01/2010
21	Carved stones from trench 1	-	29/01/2010
22	Carved stones from trench 1	-	29/01/2010
23	Bronze pin from trench 2 (101)	-	30/01/2010
24	Bronze pin from trench 2 (101)	-	30/01/2010
25	S end of trench 2	N	03/02/2010
26	Middle of trench 2	N	03/02/2010
27	General shot of S end of trench 2	W	03/02/2010
28	Hot water pipe 102	NW	03/02/2010
29	N end of trench 2	N	03/02/2010
30	NE end of trench 2 (cable 104)	S	03/02/2010
31	Junction of cables 101 and 104	S	03/02/2010
32	General shot of Michael Chapel and trench 2	S	03/02/2010
33	General shot of Michael Chapel and trench 2	S	03/02/2010
34	General shot of Michael Chapel and trench 2	SW	03/02/2010
35	General shot of trench 2	S	03/02/2010
36	W facing section of S end of trench 2	E	03/02/2010
37	Detail of S end of photo 12	E	03/02/2010
38	Detail of N end of photo 12	E	03/02/2010
39	Detail of base of photo 12	E	03/02/2010
40	Bone from trench 2, general shot	-	03/02/2010
41	Bone from trench 2, detail	-	03/02/2010
42	Bone from trench 2, detail	-	03/02/2010
43	Painted pebbles from SW corner of trench 2	-	03/02/2010
44	Pre-ex shot. Area of central heating trench previously excavated.	SW	10/03/2010
45	Pre-ex shot, as above. Showing east wall of cloister building. 2 x 1 m scale.	NW	10/03/2010
46	Pre-ex shot of small area previously excavated now backfilled and west wall of Michael Chapel.	E	10/03/2010
47	Pre-ex shot of area to be excavated. 2 x 1 m scale.	NW	10/03/2010
48	Pre-ex shot of area to be excavated, no scale.	NW	10/03/2010
49	Pre-ex shot of previously excavated trench and area to be excavated, no scale.	SE	10/03/2010

#	Description	Facing	Date
50	Mid-ex shot of central heating trench showing plywood surface above cables. 1 x 1 m scale.	SE	10/03/2010
51	Mid-ex shot of central heating trench showing previously excavated area and plywood above cables. 2 x 1 m scale.	SE	10/03/2010
52	As above. 2 x 1 m scale.	SE	10/03/2010
53	Mid-ex shot of excavated trench showing plywood above cables and western wall of Michael Chapel. 2 x 1 m scale.	E	10/03/2010
54	As above.	E	10/03/2010
55	Post-ex shot showing excavated trench, exposed central heating cables and structure encasing cables.	SE	10/03/2010
56	As above. 2 x 1 m scale.	SE	10/03/2010
57	Post-ex shot of western end of trench previously excavated showing entrance of cables into east cloister wall. 2 x 1 m scale.	S	10/03/2010
58	Post-ex shot showing SE end of trench and where cables enter west wall of Michael Chapel. 1 x 1 m scale.	E	10/03/2010
59	As above, close up. 1 x 1 m scale.	E	10/03/2010
60	As above. 2 x 1 m scale.	SE	10/03/2010
61	As above. 2 x 1 m scale.	E	10/03/2010
62	Post-ex shot showing mid-section of trench with exposed cables and stopcock. 1 x 1 m.	SE	10/03/2010
63	Post-ex shot showing SE end of trench, with exposed cables and stopcock. 1 x 1 m.	SE	10/03/2010
64	Post-ex shot showing mid-section of trench, close up of exposed cables and stopcock. No scale.		10/03/2010
65	Post-ex shot showing mid-section of trench, exposed cables and stopcock. 1 x 1 m scale.	SE	10/03/2010
66	General shot of SE end of trench showing exposed cables and where they feed into western wall of Michael Chapel. No scale.	SE	10/03/2010
67	Showing exposed length of cable leading into east cloister wall. No scale.	S	10/03/2010
68	As above, no scale.	SE	10/03/2010
69	As above, no scale.	SE	10/03/2010

#	Description	Facing	Date
70	SW facing section, contexts 100, 102, 119. 2 x 1 m scale.	NE	10/03/2010
71	Close up of SW facing section, contexts 100, 102, 119. 1 x 1 m scale.	NE	10/03/2010
72	SW facing section, contexts 100, 102, 119. 2 x 1 m scale.	NE	10/03/2010
73	As above, close-up. 2 x 1 m scale.	NE	10/03/2010
74	NE facing section, contexts 100, 102, 119. 2 x 1 m scale.	SW	10/03/2010
75	As above. 2 x 1 m scale.	SW	10/03/2010

A4.0 APPENDIX 4: FINDS REGISTER

Type	Context	Description	No.
Ceramics	F101	Body sherds of reduced ware , green glaze pottery	2
Ceramics	F101	Rim sherd reduced ware , green glaze pottery	1
Ceramics	F101	Basal sherd white crockery – 1944 transfer on base	1
Stone	F101	Quartz fragment	1
Metal	F101	Lead loom weight / sinker	1
Metal	F101	Cu alloy pin: 80mm long with 4 sided terminal / flat and slightly bent back'	1

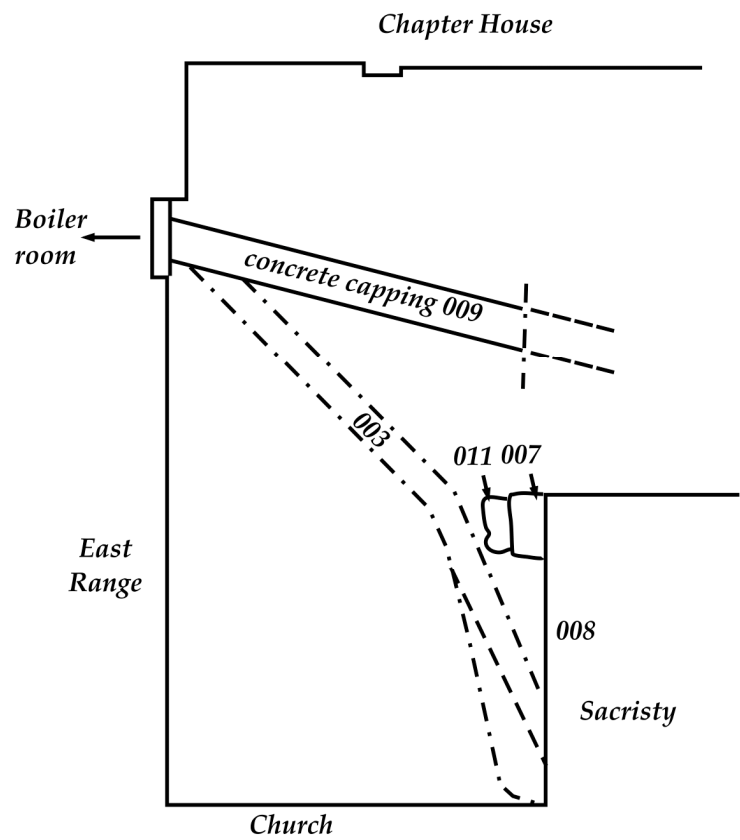


Fig. 1: Plan showing location of trench 1

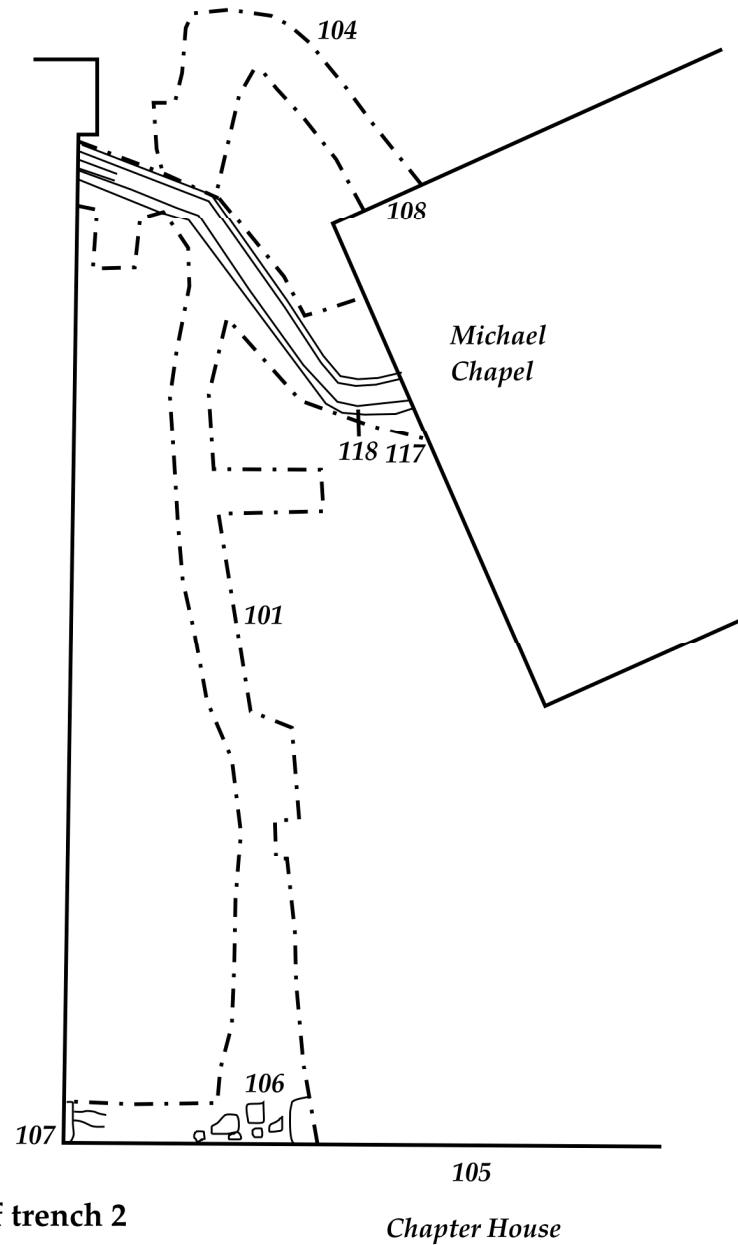
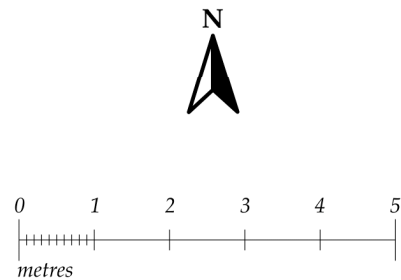


Fig. 2: Plan showing location of trench 2

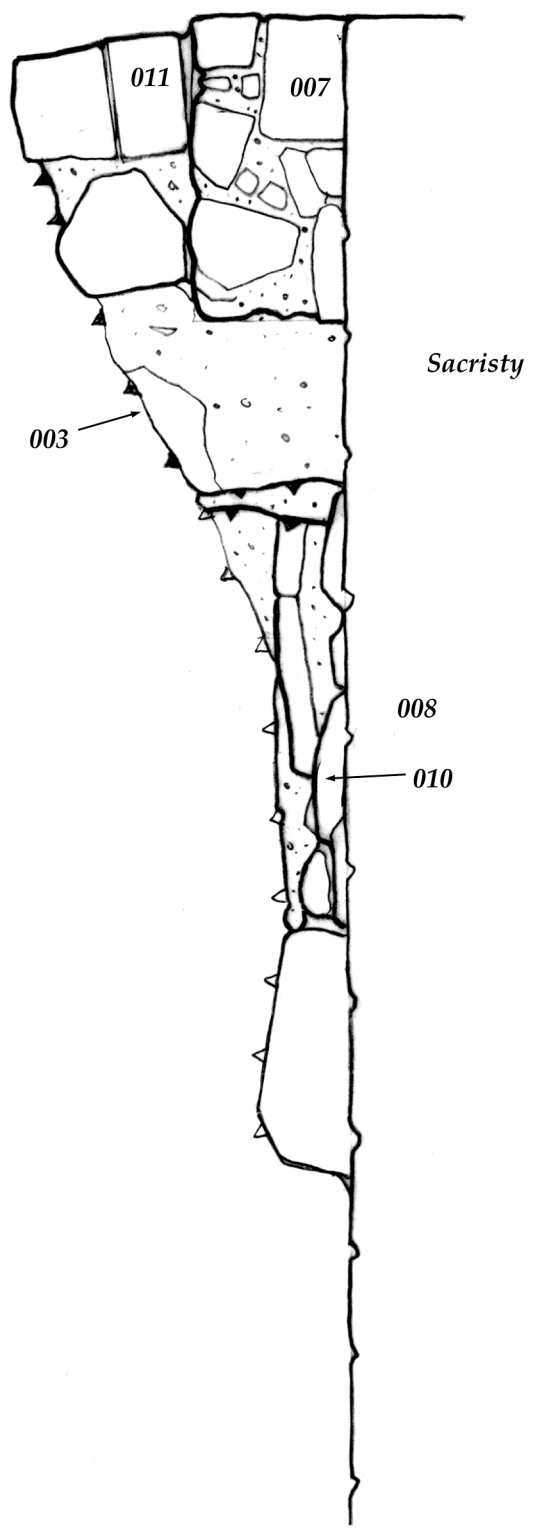


Fig. 3: Plan (1:20) showing detail at SE end of trench 1

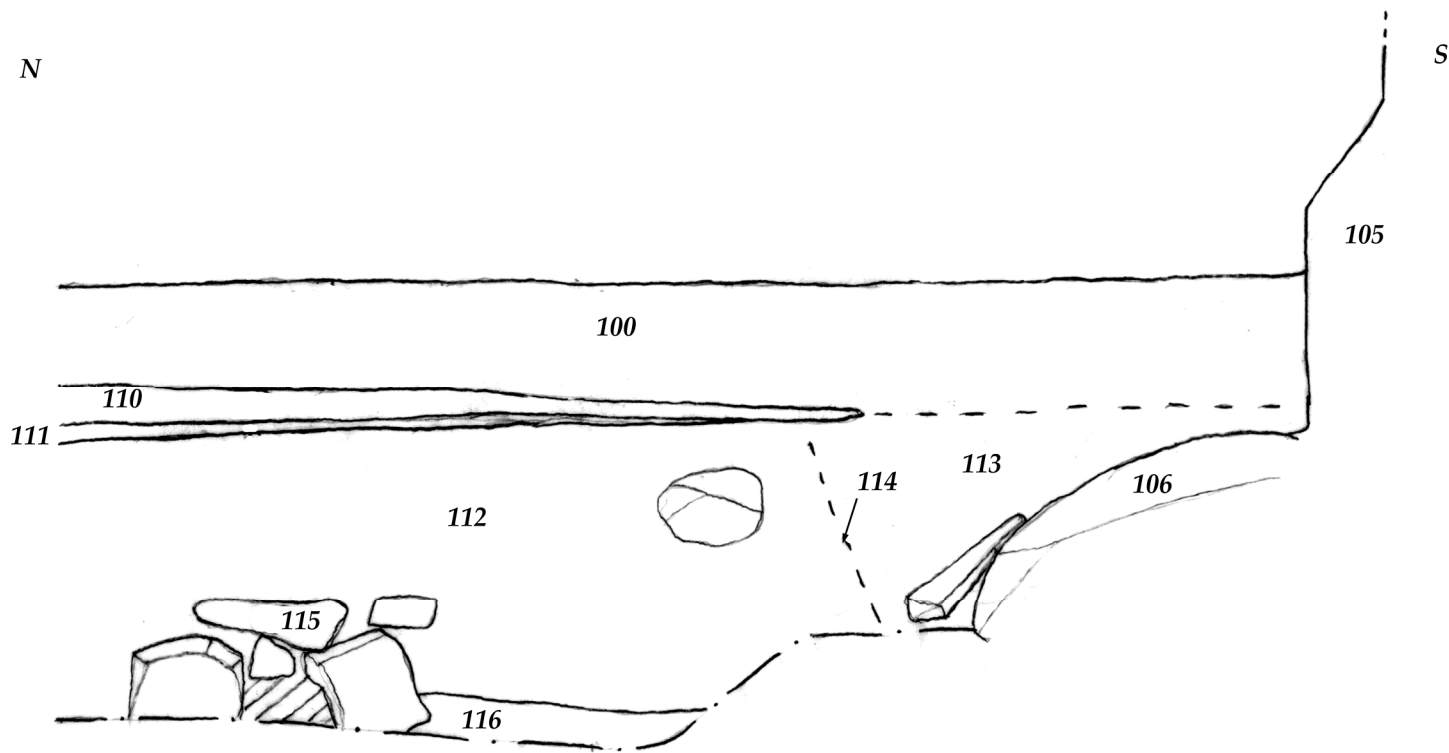


Fig. 4: W facing section at S end of trench 2

