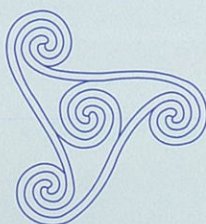


Electricity Main Refurbishment, Holy Island

Archaeological Watching Brief

Data Structure Report



On behalf of: SP Power Systems Ltd
North Road Industrial Estate
Berwick Upon Tweed
TDJ51 UN

AOC Archaeology Project No: 4587

NGR: NU 1260 4195

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2.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

1 NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 An archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group during November and December 2004 on Holy Island, Northumberland. The evaluation was intended to identify and record any significant archaeology that may have been affected by the replacement of the overhead power cables with underground cables. The work undertaken comprised the digging of four main trenches, in two areas in the main settlement on Holy Island. The trenches were of varying length but were generally approximately 0.35 m wide and 0.6 m deep. Two sondages were also excavated; the first in order to remove an electricity pole and concrete anchor in Belmont gardens, and the second around the substation to the south-west of Atholl Brose House. A few features with limited archaeological potential were found to be present, including pits and small ditches. Some of these contained medieval and post-medieval pottery and possible archaeological soils. As significant archaeological features were discovered within three of the cable trenches, it is suggested that the materials recovered from these contexts should be sieved and sorted. Any artifacts and ecofacts that are recovered from the samples should be analysed. All archaeological features uncovered within the trenches were recorded, documented, sampled and investigated as required.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background and Location

- 2.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Power Systems Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief on Holy Island, Northumberland. The archaeological works were implemented in accordance with the terms of a brief produced by Northumberland County Council and a Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2004) which was issued by AOC archaeology and agreed upon by the council.
- 2.1.2 The two areas of the mains refurbishment scheme were located to the north of Lindisfarne Priory and within the main settlement of Holy Island, which lies approximately one mile off the coast of Northumberland, centred on National Grid Reference NU 1260 4195 (Figure 1). Area 1 lay to the west and Area 2 to the east. Both areas were to the north of Marygate, the main street of the island, although each included one cable route that crossed Marygate. The surface of the site consisted variously of tarmac, stone setts and grass. The solid geology of the area consists of basal conglomerate, and is overlain by river terrace deposits and boulder clay (British Geological Survey).

2.3 Archaeological Potential

- 2.3.1 There was a fairly high potential that archaeological features may be encountered during excavation of the area. Significant features of archaeological importance

2.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.2.1 Documentary sources and archaeological fieldwork highlight the archaeological sensitivity of the proposed areas of works, and indicate that human activity on Holy Island has spanned the period from the Mesolithic to the present day.
- 2.2.2 The earliest substantial archaeological remains encountered during archaeological field survey and excavation relate to the Mesolithic period. A site of prehistoric flint and stone tool production was discovered at Ness End quarry (on the north side of the island) covering a number of different periods from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age (Draft Holy Island Extensive Urban Survey, 13). During an excavation in 1986 a sherd of residual prehistoric pottery (and two sherds of Roman pottery) were discovered within the medieval midden near Jenny Bell's Well on the shore line, due west of the village (Holy Island Extensive Urban Survey).
- 2.2.3 Evidence of Neolithic settlement has been found within the village on a site fronting onto the south side of Marygate, to the west of the Castle Hotel. Here gullies, slots, a post pit and post holes were found during an evaluation, with organic material from one of the post holes producing a radiocarbon date of 3685 to 3365 BC (SMR 5395; The Archaeological Practice 1996).
- 2.2.4 The early medieval monastery at Holy Island was founded in AD 635 and was occupied for 240 years until Viking raids forced its abandonment. The monastery was subsequently re-founded in the early 12th century. It is probable that the early medieval monastery lay in the vicinity of the parish and priory churches, both of which may occupy the site of pre-Conquest churches (Draft Holy Island Extensive Urban Survey, 14-15, 17). It has been suggested that the boundary of the early medieval Monastery extended northwards along Lewin's Lane, eastwards along Marygate, and then southwards from The Palace to the shore, enclosing a roughly rectangular area measuring c 300 m x 200 m (*op cit*, 19).
- 2.2.5 The layout of the modern village appears to reflect late medieval and post-medieval settlement, with properties fronting onto the main streets and long narrow plots extending to the rear, resembling burgage plots. Many of the street names which are listed in the Roll of 1592 are retained in the village today; this suggests that many of the present streets and property boundaries may be of medieval origin. Small-scale archaeological interventions, however, have suggested some reorganisation of the medieval street pattern in the post-medieval period, and have found limited evidence for medieval structures (*op cit*, 26).
- ## 2.3 Archaeological Potential
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ranging from the Neolithic to post-medieval periods have been discovered within both Areas 1 and 2.

2.4 Area 1

2.4.1 Area 1 lay to the north of the western end of Marygate, with the exception of one cable route which crossed Marygate (Fig. 1). One of the cable trenches was excavated along the north edge of Marygate. This route lay 10 m north of an earlier archaeological site, adjacent to the Castle Hotel, where a group of structural features were found during evaluation in 1996; one of these produced a radiocarbon date falling within the Neolithic (SMR 5395; The Archaeological Practice 1996). Gullies interpreted as representing the remains of two prehistoric or early medieval buildings were found 60 m south of Area 1 during an evaluation at 'The Winery' in 2000 (SMR 14262; Northern Archaeological Associates 2001).

2.4.2 Marygate represents the possible northern boundary of the early medieval monastery. The evaluation at 'The Winery', in the north-east corner of the putative monastic enclosure, revealed a ditch, potentially dating to the period c AD 800 – 1100, and two pits located c 30 m south of Area 1 (SMR 14259; Northern Archaeological Associates 2001). Other remains discovered included traces of medieval buildings and a cobble surface.

2.4.3 To the north of Area 1 lies the possible site of the Churchyard of St Columba, which is referred to in a Priory account roll of 1395 (Draft Holy Island Extensive Urban Survey, 24). The churchyard is considered to have lain between Lewin's Lane and Chare Ends. Several burials have been found in the vicinity.

2.4.4 In addition to the proximity of the above sites, the layout of the present land boundaries suggests that much of Area 1 was occupied by medieval burgage plots.

2.5 Area 2

2.5.1 Area 2 lay to the east of Area 1, and north of the eastern end of Marygate (Fig. 1). The area lay within the medieval and later settlement and, as with Area 1, it appeared to have been occupied by medieval burgage plots. As noted above, Marygate represents the potential limit of the Anglian monastic enclosure. One cable trench extended right across Marygate and continued for 40 m to the south. St Cuthbert's Square lies immediately to the east of the southern end of this cable run; here a cobbled surface and midden deposits were found in an evaluation trench in 2003, and a stratified sequence of medieval deposits and structural features were recorded during a previous evaluation in 2000 (SMR 13864).

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2.5.2 To the south-east of Area 2, across the junction of Marygate and Sandham Lane, lies an area known as 'The Palace', the site of a medieval house and Tudor supply base and a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Draft Holy Island Extensive Urban Survey, 27). The form of the medieval house is unclear, though extant buildings appear to retain some medieval fabric. By the mid 16th century, the building had been converted into a brewhouse, and a series of buildings had been constructed around the perimeter of the site. A 'Time Team' investigation in 2000 employed excavation, geophysical survey, and building recording to identify five phases of activity on the site, including elements of medieval buildings and remains associated with the Tudor victualling yard (SMR 5363).

2.5.3 Given the archaeological sensitivity of the area and the multi-period occupation of the island, there was a fairly high potential that archaeological features and artefacts might be encountered during the groundworks.

3 OBJECTIVES OF THE INVESTIGATION

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were:

i) To determine the character, extent, quality, date, condition of any archaeologically significant remains revealed during construction works.

ii) To fully excavate and record any significant archaeological remains uncovered.

4 METHOD

4.1 All ground-works were carried out using a combination of hand-digging and machine-excavation using a Kubota mini-digger with a 9"-wide toothless ditching bucket. All machine-excavation and hand-digging was carried out under the direct supervision of an experienced field archaeologist.

4.2 Colour print and slide photographic record shots were taken during the watching brief (Appendix 1).

4.3 All trenches were recorded according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard practices.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Trench 1 (Figure 2)

- 5.1.1 This trench was aligned east to west, to the north-west of Marygate, in the area fronting Cambridge House. The trench was 41.3 m long and 0.70 m wide at its widest point. The area was excavated to a depth of 0.68 m, where natural red clay (104) was encountered.
- 5.1.2 A cobbled surface (101) was recorded 6 m from the western end of Trench 1 at a height of 11.45 m aOD (Figure 3). The existing ground surface lies at a height of 11.92 aOD. The cobbles ran from east to west and consisted of compact river-rounded cobbles. It was 1.22 m wide and 0.16 m deep and lay beneath a thin (0.20 m) layer of red shale make up (100). The cobbled surface overlay a 0.26 m-deep layer of sandy loam topsoil (102). Finds recovered from this topsoil included animal bone fragments, 19th century pot fragments and limpet shells. Beneath this, in the south facing section, was a deposit of rough stones (103) (Fig. 3), which contained mortar fragments and was two courses high, 1.22 m wide and 0.20 m deep. Deposit (103) might be the remains of a wall related to outbuildings located directly to the north of Trench 1. The areas to either side of deposit (103) were badly disturbed due to the installation of service pipes, which were cut into the natural red clay (104).
- 5.1.3 There were also two concrete slabs beneath the red make up in Trench 1; these may have formed part of a path or surface. The first slab ran north to south, 4 m from the western end of Trench 1. The second was located in the north facing section. No archaeology existed beneath this 19th century layer.
- 5.1.4 During the excavation of an extension at the eastern end of Trench 1, (which involved the hand digging of a sondage around an electricity pole) a fragment of early medieval pottery was found within layer (102). It is likely that this fragment of early medieval pot was residual during the installation of the electricity pole, as 19th century pottery was also recovered from this deposit. A cobbled surface (105) (similar to 101) was also uncovered beneath (102) at a height of 11.45 m aOD. The existing ground surface lies at a height of 11.92 m aOD. This layer consisted of a course of angular stones, occasional brick fragments and water worn cobbles bonded together with a fine mortar. It is possible that the cobbled surface was associated with the range of outbuildings located to the north of Cambridge House. The cobbled surface had been truncated due to the installation of the electricity pole and associated cables.
- 5.1.5 The features within the trench were fairly badly disturbed due to the installation of various service pipes. It is possible, however, that features such as (101), (103) and (105) and the concrete blocks at the western end of Trench 1 are the remains of surfaces or buildings associated with the outbuildings that stand opposite Cambridge House.

5.2 Trench 2 (Figure 4)

- 5.2.1 Trench 2 was located at the western end of Marygate and was aligned east/west. The trench was generally 0.35 m wide although joint bays (extensions to the main trench made in order to connect the electricity cables together) measured 1 m x 1 m. The trench was 0.65 m deep and measured 151.2 m in total (excluding the extensions into the primary school, Lifeboat Cottage and the Gospel Gardens). Some features of possible archaeological potential were seen to cut the natural clay and continued beyond the base of the trench.
- 5.2.2 The most significant of these was a linear ditch [204] (Figure 5), first visible at the eastern end of Trench 2, where a 0.05 m-wide area was visible, protruding from the southern baulk. This feature was located beneath a layer of mid brown silty topsoil (205), which was at most 0.15 m deep and contained rubble fragments, animal bone fragments, slag, horse shoes, clay pipe and 19th century and green glaze pottery fragments. Most notably, a fragment of residual early medieval pottery was recovered from context (205). The ditch, which appeared to run east to west along Marygate, was cut into natural orange clay (202) and was located at a height of 12.57 m aOD. The existing ground surface lies at 13.22 m aOD. At a distance of 29.8 m from the east end of trench 2, it was fully exposed in the joint bay opening and had a width of 0.37 m. The ditch continued westwards, beyond the joint bay for 36.5 m from the eastern end of Trench 2, where it disappeared into the south facing baulk. Only a single fill (203) was recorded within the ditch. Finds recovered from the surface of this mid brown silty loam deposit included animal bone fragments, marine shell and two fragments of pottery of possible medieval date. It was not possible to determine the depth and profile of this feature as it extended beneath the limit of excavation.
- 5.2.3 A further possible linear feature [206] cut an orange brown silty sand deposit (207), with moderate inclusions of shell and charcoal, a possible buried subsoil over natural. Cut [206], which was excavated through the natural clay, was aligned NNW to SSE, and was visible in the extreme northern end of the trench as it ran from north to south across Marygate towards the northern end of Kyle Gardens. The cut was recorded at a height of 12.20 m aOD. The existing ground surface lies at a height of 12.42 m aOD. The fill of the feature was a dark brown silty sand deposit (210) containing frequent shell and charcoal fragments. Given its proximity to ditch [204], which ran east to west across the southern part of Trench 2, [206] may have been a continuation of that feature. It was not possible to investigate linear feature [206] any further due to the proximity of a live service trench and that the feature extended beyond and below the limit of excavation.
- 5.2.4 A paved surface (211) was recorded at a height of 11.94 m aOD beneath a 0.30 m-thick layer of dark brown silty sand (208) that contained frequent oyster, cockle and limpet shell, charcoal, moderate bone fragments and occasional

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fragments of 19th Century ceramic. The existing ground surface lies at a height of 12.44 m aOD. This paving was located 9.50 m to the south-west of feature [206], in the northern end of Kyle Gardens, measured 1.3 m by 3 m and had been truncated by service pipes. The paving overlay the natural clay. A fragment of green glaze pottery was recovered from (211). A lense of midden material (212), which contained frequent inclusions of animal bone and moderate inclusions of charcoal, was located directly above the paved surface, between the paving stones, but underneath the sand deposit (208).

5.2.5 In the western extension to Trench 2 (which ran north to south), a slab of concrete, possibly part of an earlier road surface, was uncovered beneath tarmac (200) at 12.59 m aOD. The existing ground surface lies at a height of 12.64 m aOD. The concrete overlay a 0.43 m-deep layer of rubble make up (201).

5.2.6 A pit [213] was located in the western extension to Trench 2, fronting Lifeboat Cottage and 15 m from the southern end of Trench 2, in the west facing section. It had a 'U' shaped profile and its surface lay at a height of 11.22 m aOD. The existing ground surface lies at a height of 11.80 m aOD. It was 0.98 m long and 0.05 m deep. The pit contained a single fill (214) of compact mid brown sandy silt with very frequent oyster shell inclusions. Finds recovered from this fill included bone fragments, 19th century pottery, slag, and an iron nail.

5.3 Trench 3 (Figure 6)

5.3.1 Trench 3 was located to the north of Marygate and ran from outside Café Oasis northwards to Green Lane. The trench then ran east to the end of Green lane and south along Sandham Lane. There were two extensions to the trench, one running from Green Lane through Castle View gardens to the Ship Inn garden, and one running from Sandham Lane to Seaburn House. The trench was 284.1 m long, 0.35 m wide (excluding the joint bays, which were 1 m x 1 m) and between 0.43 and 0.65 m deep. Several features with archaeological potential were discovered within the trench.

5.3.2 Several layers of midden-rich buried soil were recorded in Trench 3, on the main road running into the village 8.2 m to the north of Café Oasis. The midden-rich silty sand topsoil (300) was 0.15 m deep and contained inclusions of shell, animal bone, 19th century ceramic, bottle glass and clay pipe fragments. The feature lay at 10.71 m aOD. The existing ground surface lies at a height of 10.91 m aOD. Beneath layer (300) was a narrow, discontinuous band of shell fragments, which was 0.03 m deep. This lense of shell material overlay a layer of buried soil (301), a mid brown silty sand with inclusions of shell midden material and small stones, which was 0.35 m deep. Buried soil (301) overlay a layer of midden material (303), which was between 0.02 and 0.04 m deep and contained frequent inclusions of shell, butchered sheep bone and flecks of charcoal. This accumulation of midden debris overlay a rough cobbled surface (302), which was

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up to 0.18 m deep and consisted of water worn stones and occasional yellow sandstone fragments graded with pebbles. It is possible that this may have been part of an earlier road surface.

- 5.3.3 Two soil horizons (310) and (304) were recorded on the grass verge, 3 m from the junction between Green Lane and the main road running through the island. The surface of topsoil (310) was located at 10.89 m aOD (the existing ground surface lies at a height of 10.91 m aOD); it was a 0.25 m to 0.58 m deep dark brown sandy loam deposit, containing moderate inclusions of animal bone, frequent 19th century ceramics, roof tile, small angular and rounded stones and charcoal fragments. This horizon was only present on the grass verge and was truncated as the trench was routed along the road. Beneath (310), at a height of 9.24 m aOD, was layer (304), a dark brown silty sand deposit containing discontinuous ash lenses and moderate cockle shell inclusions. This midden-rich garden soil was up to 0.6 m deep and of fairly recent date, as it contained plastic as well as tile fragments, bone and ceramics. However, it also contained fragments of medieval pottery including a single sherd of green glaze pottery. In this area natural orange clay subsoil (305) was encountered in places.
- 5.3.4 A pit [307], recorded at a height of 10.83 m aOD, which contained a midden fill, was seen to cut the natural clay (305), 32.8 m from the west end of Trench 3. The existing ground surface lies at a height of 11.43 m aOD. Due to the restrictions posed by the trench dimensions, it was not possible to determine the shape or profile of this feature. However, the pit spanned a distance of 1.4 m and was aligned east/west. The midden fill (306) was dark brown silty sand with very frequent inclusions of charcoal, limpet, cockle and oyster shell and fish bone. No pottery was recovered from this context.
- 5.3.5 Similarly, 7 m east of [307], lay pit [309], which cut the natural orange clay (305) at a height of 10.93 aOD. The existing ground surface lies at a height of 11.53 m aOD. The pit was 1.02 m long, 0.3 m wide and a depth of 0.3 m was exposed (although the pit extended beneath the limit of excavation). Pit [309] was also filled with a mid brown silty sand midden fill (308) with moderate inclusions of angular and rounded stones, charcoal, limpet, cockle and occasional oyster shell.
- 5.3.6 On the grass verge, 6.2m east of Greystones Cottage and 35 m east of pit [307], beneath layer (304), there were three pits that cut the natural red clay (305) at 10.20 m aOD. The existing ground surface lay at a height of 10.25 m aOD. None of these were excavated to their full depth as they extended beyond the limits of excavation. Pit [313] was at least 1.08 m long and 0.30 m wide. It was filled with a deposit of burnt, mid brown silty sand (312) that contained moderate inclusions of shell, charcoal, ash and fish bone. This pit was at least 0.25m deep. Pit [315] was located 2 m to the west of pit [313]. It was at least 1.56m long and 0.30m wide, and was excavated to a depth of 0.30 m. The material filling pit [315] was very similar to that of pit [313], consisting of dark brown silty sand with frequent inclusions of charcoal, fish bone, limpet and cockle shell (314). It also contained

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- two medieval potsherds. Pit [317] was located 1 m to the east of pit [315]; it was 1.93 m long and 0.30 m wide (although as with pits [313] and [315] it extended beyond the trench edges on the northern and southern sides). The pit was excavated to a depth of 0.3 m. Its fill (316) was similar to (314) and contained inclusions of charcoal and marine shell fragments.
- 5.3.7 A stone kerb (311) was recorded to the east of the above-mentioned pits, 14.4 m from the eastern wall of Greystone Cottage. This structure consisted of large sandstone cobbles, aligned ESE to WNW across Trench 3. The cobbles were arranged lengthways and were tightly butted to form a kerb, which was 1 m long and 0.25 m wide. The kerb appeared to continue beyond the northern trench edge. However, there was no evidence to suggest that it continued beyond the southern trench edge. The kerb was located at a height of 9.09 m aOD, 0.50 m below the existing ground surface.
- 5.3.8 Trench 3 continued into Sandham Lane, which runs north/south at the southern end of Green Lane. Several archaeological features were revealed within this segment of the trench. Pit [320] was recorded 7.32 m from the northern end of Sandham Lane at the corner of Castle View House, at a height of 7.80m aOD. The original ground surface lies at a height of 7.85 m aOD. The pit was cut into a mid brown sandy clay subsoil (318), derived from the underlying natural clay. Pit [320] was ovoid in plan and had a U-shaped profile. It had very steep sides and a flat base and was 0.43 m deep, 1.45 m long from north to south and at least 0.35 m wide (it extended beyond the cable trench). The pit was filled with a midden deposit of dark brown silty sand (319) with very frequent inclusions of cockle and limpet shells, occasional charcoal fragments and occasional animal bone fragments.
- 5.3.9 A distance of 2.45 m to the south of pit [320] a service trench ran vertically down the west facing section; 0.25 m beyond this service trench was pit [322], which was 1.56 m long, 0.48 m deep and at least 0.25 m wide (continuing to the east and west beyond the trench edges). Pit [322] lay beneath the tarmac at a height of 7.80m aOD. The original ground surface lies at a height of 7.85 m aOD. It had steep sides and an irregular, flattish base and was filled with dark brown silty sand (321) which contained moderate inclusions of shell fragments and charcoal.
- 5.3.10 Situated 21.0 m from the northern end of Trench 3 in Sandham Lane and 7.98m from feature [322] was a layer of dark brown silty sand (323) with frequent inclusions of small to medium sized angular stones. This deposit contained animal bone fragments, bottle glass, roof tile and shell fragments. Several fragments of 19th century pottery were also recovered from (323), which lay beneath the tarmac at 7.77 m aOD. The original ground surface lies at a height of 7.82 m aOD. The visible extent of the deposit was 0.32 m wide and was 16.5 m long; it appeared to continue beyond the limit of excavation to the south, east and west. It is possible that this deposit was a rough 19th century surface or track.

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- 5.3.11 A further area of cobbled surface (324), possibly part of (323), was recorded at a height of 7.65 m aOD, directly under the tarmac which lies at a height of 7.70 m aOD, 16.35 m from the northern end of Sandham Lane. This surface was 0.2 m deep and 0.3 m wide and was composed of water-worn cobbles bedded in sand. A service pipe was located beneath the surface, cut into the natural clay (305). This surface also appeared to continue south beyond the limit of excavation, possibly continuing as surface (323).
- 5.3.12 An extension to the cable trench, running east/west across Sandham Lane, was excavated, 17.5 m from the corner of the lane. Layers (323), (318) and (305) were identified within the section of this trench. There was also a layer of dark brown silty sand (325), possibly garden or ploughsoil, under the tarmac, at 7.69 aOD. The existing ground surface lies at a height of 7.74 m aOD. This deposit contained shell fragments, charcoal and 19th C ceramics and was 0.25 m thick; it appeared to extend south beyond the limit of excavation.
- 5.3.13 A rubbish pit was visible in the joint bay extension to Trench 3 in the centre of Sandham lane, 35 m from the northern end of Sandham Lane and outside the entrance to Links View and Seaburn House. The pit was located beneath the 0.05 m thick tarmac at 7.69 m aOD and cut through garden soil (325). It was between 0.12 and 0.15m deep but it was not possible to determine the shape of the cut, as the pit continued beyond the trench edge to the south. However, the edge on the northern side was fairly steep-sloping. The pit was filled by a black silty midden deposit (326) with frequent oyster shell inclusions.
- 5.3.14 A layer of cobbles (328) was recorded beneath (325) at a height of 7.23 m aOD in the north facing section of the same joint bay. The existing ground surface lies at a height of 7.63 m aOD. This layer was 0.04 m thick and consisted of black silty clay and loose water-rounded cobbles. It is possible that it may be part of a buried surface. The deposit was above natural orange clay and extended beyond the trench edge to the west.
- 5.3.15 Trench 3 was extended across Castle View gardens to the Ship Inn garden. A pit [330] was cut into topsoil (300) beneath the gate at the entrance to Castle View gardens. It was not possible to determine the exact shape of this pit as it extended beyond the excavation area. It was 2 m long and 0.57 m deep and contained a deposit of 19th century rubble (331) including brick and roof tile fragments, which lay underneath a very thin (0.01m) layer of topsoil (300). It is possible that [330] may have been associated with the demolition of part of a wall in order to allow access to Castle View gardens (there is evidence of demolition on the north facing wall directly to the east of pit [330]). Pit [330] was located at a height of 8.75 m aOD and overlay a layer of subsoil (329). The existing ground surface lies at a height of 8.76 m aOD.
- 5.3.16 Subsoil (329) was a mid brown silty soil that contained 19th century pottery, butchered animal bone and iron objects, including an iron nail and horse shoe.

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5.5 This layer was exposed for between 0.15 to 0.20 m and continued below the limit of excavation. It was recorded throughout Castle View gardens, and also within the Ship Inn garden.

5.3.17 Several possible 19th century features were identified in the Ship Inn garden. A lense of rounded pebbles (332) lay at 9.13m aOD (the existing ground surface lies at a height of 9.18 m aOD). It was 1.32m long and 0.12-0.15m deep and was recorded 3.10m east of The Ship Inn garden wall. This layer was homogenous and devoid of finds and may have acted as leveling for the concrete surface that now overlies the area. A slab of concrete (333) recorded 20 m to the north-east of (332) overlay a lense of rubble (334), which was very similar to fill (331). This rubble may have been used as leveling for concrete surface (333).

5.3.18 Several deposits and features were recorded in Trench 3 but many appeared to be of 19th or 20th century origin. Although there was no dating evidence available for pits [307], [313] and [317], located on Green Lane, these appeared to have archaeological significance due to their midden-rich fills. Similarly, it is possible that pit [309] had archaeological potential. However, none of these features could be completely excavated; it remains probable that they were of modern (perhaps 19th century) date. Two medieval potsherds were recovered from pit [315], which was closely associated with pits [313] and [317]. However, due to the constraints of the trench and the paucity of firm dating evidence it was not possible to establish the exact date of these features. Many had been disturbed by 20th century activities, including the installation of service pipes. It is possible that some of the features which are described as pits may have been terminals of linear or curvilinear ditches or gullies. It would not have been possible to establish the exact nature of these features without further investigation beyond the bounds of the excavation limit.

5.4 Trench 4 (Figure 7)

5.4.1 Trench 4 was a test pit excavated by the water board, which was located 0.86 m from the door of the "Ship Inn" public house on Marygate. The test pit measured 1.10 m x 0.75 m and 0.60 m deep. There was a layer of water-worn cobbles (400) that appeared to extend beyond the limits of the test pit. The cobbles lay beneath the tarmac pavement which lies at a height of 7.99 m aOD at a depth of 7.94 m aOD. Directly under the cobbles was dark greyish brown silty sand (401) with moderate inclusions of small stones and occasional shell fragments. It is possible that this layer (401) was a build up of leveling material for the cobbled surface; it was not possible to determine the depth of layer (401) due to flooding at the base of the trench.

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5.5 Trench 5 (Figure 7)

- 5.5.1 Trench 5 commenced on Fenkle Street and ran north towards Marygate. It then turned east down the eastern end of Marygate. An extension to Trench 5 ran from Marygate, northwards through an alley between Winn Cottage and Farne Cottage into the Farne House garden. The trench was 128 m long and generally 0.35 m wide.
- 5.5.2 The topsoil within the trench was dark brown silty sand (500), which ranged in depth from 0.10 m to 0.20 m and contained moderate inclusions of animal bone and oyster shell fragments. There were also fragments of 19th and 20th century pot and brick, iron objects, small stones and slag fragments.
- 5.5.3 Beneath the topsoil was a layer of mid brown silty sand (506) with isolated patches of clay. This deposit ranged in depth from 0.05 m to 0.10 m and continued beyond the limit of excavation. It contained frequent rubble and oyster shell fragments and occasional charcoal fragments. There were also occasional fragments of animal bone and two sherds of medieval pottery.
- 5.5.4 A deposit of fairly large angular sandstone fragments (501) was visible in the east facing section within the topsoil, 1.30 m from the southern end of Trench 5 at a height of 9.75 m aOD. The existing ground surface lies at a height of 9.80 m aOD. One of these stones was faced. It is possible that the stones may have related to an outbuilding that is falling into disrepair directly to the west of the southern end of Trench 5. A service pipe ran east/west across the trench, 0.50 m south of (501).
- 5.5.5 A pit [502] was visible in the west facing section of the trench, cut into the topsoil and beneath tarmac, 2 m from the southern end of Trench 5 on Fenkle Street. The pit cut, which extended beyond the limit of excavation, was 1.30 m wide, 0.43 m deep, had fairly steep sides and was U-shaped in section. It was filled with mid brown sandy silt (503) and contained frequent inclusions of periwinkle shell and occasional limpet shell. A distance of 0.83 m to the north of pit [502] was a service pipe cut [504].
- 5.5.6 In the west facing section, 12.38 m from the southern end of Trench 5, a lense of coarse building material (507), which was 0.55 m long and 0.15 m wide and contained 19th century pot fragments was visible beneath the topsoil at a height of 9.41 m aOD. The existing surface lies at a height of 9.61 m aOD.
- 5.5.7 Situated 20 m from the southern end of Trench 5, and 7 m to the north of (507) was a pit [508]. This feature was located at 9.0 m aOD (the existing ground surface lies at a height of 9.60 m aOD) and was 1.40 m long and 0.66 m wide. Although it appeared to extend beyond the limit of excavation, the pit edges were seen to slope fairly steeply to the south and gently to the north. Its fill (509) contained frequent inclusions of periwinkle shell and also occasional 19th century

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- 5.5.14 pottery and oyster shell fragments. It is possible that this was a 19th century rubbish pit.
- 5.5.8 A cobbled layer (510) was recorded directly beneath the tarmac, 32.5 m from the southern end of Trench 5 on Fenkle Street at a height of 9.05 m aOD. The existing ground surface lies at a height of 9.10 m aOD. This layer was 102 m long and 0.14 m deep and consisted of water-rounded cobbles. In the west facing section the layer appeared to extend beyond the trench. There was no evidence of the cobbled layer in the east facing section.
- 5.5.9 A layer of 19th century, rectangular stone setts (511) were located at the junction between Fenkle Street and Marygate, 0.03 m beneath the tarmac. A 0.05m deep layer of sand was located beneath these cobbles, for leveling purposes. It is possible that the cobbles were related to a concrete drain that was also exposed in the trench. It fronted the pavement and ran east/west down Marygate. These 19th century features lay above brown silty sand (506).
- 5.5.10 Situated 0.32 m north of (511), in the centre of the eastern end of Marygate, was a large, 0.58 m deep, pit [513], which cut the natural red clay. Its southern side was fairly steep sloping. The pit was exposed over an area of 5 m and it appeared to extend beyond the limit of excavation to the north. It was filled with mid brown silty sand (514), which contained frequent inclusions of periwinkle shell, occasional fragments of oyster shell and frequent inclusions of charcoal. It also contained occasional 19th century pottery fragments, glass fragments and animal bone fragments. The pit was located at a height of 9.49 m aOD. The existing ground surface lies at a height of 9.56 m aOD.
- 5.5.11 Another pit [515] was visible 3.9 m from the western end of the east/west running part of Trench 5. The pit was U-shaped in section, with a rounded base, and was 1.17 m long, 0.45 m deep and cut into natural clay. It was filled with mid brown midden material (516), which contained frequent periwinkle shell, limpet shells and occasional oyster shell. There were also two fragments of medieval pottery. The pit was located at a depth of 9.49 m aOD. The original ground surface lies at a height of 9.55 m aOD.
- 5.5.12 A lense of compact rubble (517) was recorded 9.52 m from the western end of Trench 5, beneath the topsoil, at 8.10 m aOD. The existing ground surface lies at a height of 8.15 m aOD. This lense was 7 m long and 0.20 m thick and ran from east to west along the north facing section. It is possible that this material may have been used for leveling prior to the use of tarmac.
- 5.5.13 The area to the east of (517) was badly disturbed. Two service trenches were visible beneath the tarmac, cutting the natural clay and extending beyond the limit of excavation. Layers (500) and (506) were recorded between the disturbed areas.

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- 5.5.14 A pit with a U-shaped profile [518], which was 3.40 m wide and 0.50 m deep, was exposed in the north facing section at 7.94 m aOD, 6.89 m east of (517). The existing ground surface lies at a height of 8.03 m aOD. This pit was filled with mid brown sandy silt (519) with patches of natural orange clay and contained oyster shell fragments, periwinkle shells, occasional charcoal fragments and occasional fragments of coarse building material and 19th century pottery.
- 5.5.15 The area of trench crossing the Farne House garden was 14 m long, 0.32 m wide and 0.50 m deep. The eastern end of the trench had been disturbed by the installation of a propane tank. A layer of concrete (522), 1.49 m long and 0.12 m deep, overlay red bricks at the base of the trench (10.12 m aOD). Similarly, 8 m from the eastern end of the trench, the topsoil (520) had been disturbed by a service pipe overlying a ceramic drain. The topsoil was between 0.35 m and 0.44 m deep, while the underlying mid brown subsoil (521) was between 0.06 m and 0.15 m deep. The garden soil contained 19th century pot fragments, plastic, animal bone, coarse building material and iron nails. No archaeological deposits were visible in this area.
- 5.5.16 In order to access the Farne House garden from the main alley, without disturbing the stair way, a joint bay measuring 1.5 m x 1.5 m was excavated, fronting the steps into Farne House garden, to a depth of 0.70 m. Beneath the topsoil (500), a layer of mid brown loamy subsoil (527) was encountered at a depth of 0.40 m from the existing surface which lies at a height of 9.50 m aOD. Eleven fragments of early medieval pottery were found within the subsoil at a height of 8.80 m aOD. There were also several fragments of butchered sheep bone.
- 5.5.17 Midden material was recorded in the alley between Farne Cottage and Winn Cottage. A deposit of midden-rich dark brown silty sand (523), which contained frequent oyster shell, occasional animal bone, charcoal fragments and fish bone, was visible in the western facing section, 5.77 m north of Marygate and fronting the side entrance to Winn Cottage. This deposit, which was 0.10 m thick and located at a height of 8.97 m aOD, 0.23 m from the existing ground surface, was overlain by 20th century rubble. The midden deposit (523) continued beneath this rubble but was badly disturbed and truncated by two service pipes and an electricity cable.
- 5.5.18 Situated 1.50 m to the north of deposit (523), beneath a thin layer of topsoil (500), was a deposit of large sandstone blocks (524) at a height of 9.54 m aOD. The existing ground surface lies at a height of 9.61 m aOD. The blocks were roughly faced on the east and west facing sides, loosely mortared, and were 0.85 m long, 0.75 m wide and 2 courses high. It is likely that this structure represented a continuation of the Farne House garden wall which at present runs north/south down the eastern side of the garden boundary (and appears to be the remnant of an older structure, possibly a building or outhouse, due to the presence of a blocked-up window on the west facing wall). There were several fragments of 19th century pot overlying wall (524).

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5.7 Trench 7 (Figure 8)

5.5.19 A distance of 2.30 m to the north-east of (524), and directly fronting the rear of Winn Cottage, was a deposit of midden material (525) that was visible in the north facing section. This was very similar to (523). Midden deposit (525) contained inclusions of charcoal, shell, limpet and oyster shell and was located at a height of 9.59m aOD. The existing ground surface lies at a height of 9.89 m aOD. However, as with midden deposit (523), it had been disturbed due to the installation of two service pipes.

5.5.20 Several features were recorded in Trench 5. However, due to the installation of various service pipes and other 20th century activity, many of these contexts were badly disturbed. Finds dating to the medieval period from secure contexts were fairly limited. Two fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from pit [515]. However, this pit continued beyond the limit of excavation and the area visible was limited. The recovery of eleven early medieval potsherds and butchered animal bone fragments from the subsoil (527) fronting the stairs in to Farne House garden suggests that potential archaeological deposits may survive at a greater depth than that reached by the present trenches.

5.5.21 It is possible that some of the features described as pits, within trench 5 may have been terminals of linear or curvilinear ditches or gullies. However, as was the case in trench 3, it was not possible to establish the exact nature of these features without further investigation beyond the bounds of the excavation limit.

5.6 Trench 6 (Figure 2)

5.6.1 Trench 6 was located in Belmont Gardens. A trench measuring 1.5 m x 1.5 m was excavated in order to remove a moulded slab of concrete which was used as an anchor for the electricity cable. This trench was excavated to a depth of 1.30 m. There was a thick (0.62 m) layer of loam topsoil (600), which contained 19th C pottery, plastic, asbestos, occasional animal bone fragments, clay pipe fragments and a fragment of green glaze pottery. The topsoil overlay lighter silty sand subsoil (601), which was 0.40 m deep and devoid of finds. Natural orange clay (603) was encountered at a depth of 1.02 m. The existing ground surface lies at a height of 12.10 m aOD. The mixed nature of the finds was caused by disturbance during the installation of the concrete anchor.

5.6.2 An area 1.5 m to the west of this sondage was also excavated in order to remove a wooden electricity pole. The pit measured 1 m x 1 m and was excavated to a depth of 1.40 m. Here the topsoil (600) was 0.62 m deep and overlay the mid brown silty subsoil (601). No finds were recovered from either of these contexts. The area had been badly disturbed, not only by the installation of the electricity cable, but also by the planting of conifers around the post in order to conceal it.

5.7 Trench 7 (Figure 8)

5.7.1 Trench 7 was located in the substation in the field to the south-west of Atholl Brose House, south-east of St Cuthbert's Square. A trench, measuring 2.75 m x 2.80 m, was excavated around the substation. The area surrounding the substation was covered in rubble that was 0.03 m thick. Beneath this rubble was a layer of very rich midden material that contained numerous fragments of domestic rubbish, including 19th and 20th Century pottery, fish bone, animal bone, glass, door handles and a broken teaspoon.

5.7.2 It is possible that this area was used as a dump until the late 19th or early 20th century, prior to the installation of the substation. The midden-rich material was excavated to a depth of 0.60m from the existing surface. There was no archaeology visible beneath this material.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 The archaeological remains encountered included two fairly narrow ditches [204] and [206] of uncertain antiquity, which possibly functioned to demarcate ground and provide drainage. Several possible 18th and 19th century pits and middens, with the primary purpose of rubbish disposal were recorded. Fragments of green glaze and early medieval pottery were recovered.

6.2 Fragments of early medieval pottery were recorded in secure contexts (203), (314) and (516). However, the most significant quantity of medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil deposit (527) fronting the stairway in to Farne House garden at a depth of 8.80 m aOD.

6.3 Several of the pits that were recorded, particularly in Marygate and Fenkle Street, had been disturbed by previous development including service pipes and trenches. The number of rubbish pits identified in the main streets in the area can be accounted for by the limited area available for dumping on the island.

Castle View gardens that were not affected by 19th century development. A layer of thick 19th century garden soil was all that was visible within the garden. However, in one area, at the foot of the stairs leading in to Farne House, a deposit at a depth of 0.70 m from the existing ground surface, within a narrow trench, contained a significant quantity of medieval pottery. The relatively great depth of this deposit may be the significant factor in the recovery of this material.

7.2 It is likely that the materials recovered from secure contexts, as part of a comprehensive environmental sampling strategy, have accounted for a significant proportion of the archaeological remains recovered. It is therefore recommended that a programme of targeted excavation work should take place. It is suggested that the excavation should be carried out in a systematic manner and that any artefacts and ecofacts that are recovered should be recorded according to standard MHP 2 procedures.

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6.4

Table of the environmental samples recovered.

Context number	Medieval pottery	Green glaze pottery	Ecofacts present?
(203)	Yes	Yes	Yes
(210)	No	No	Yes
(212)	No	Yes	Yes
(301)	No	No	Yes
(303)	No	No	Yes
(306)	No	No	Yes
(308)	No	No	Yes
(312)	No	No	Yes
(314)	Yes	No	Yes
(316)	No	No	Yes
(319)	No	No	Yes
(321)	No	No	Yes
(503)	No	No	Yes
(516)	Yes	No	Yes
(527)	No	Yes	Yes

7 CONCLUSION / RECCOMENDATION

- 7.1 Relatively few archaeological features and deposits recorded during the present works could be even tentatively attributed to a period earlier than the 18th or 19th century.
- 7.2 It is, however, possible that archaeological features of earlier date may survive at a greater depth than generally reached by the present trenches. In most areas, such as Farne House garden, all that was recovered from the trenches was 19th century pottery and similarly 19th and 20th century artefacts. Even in areas such as Castle View gardens that were not affected by 19th century development, a layer of thick 19th century garden soil was all that was visible within the garden. However, in one area, at the foot of the stairs leading in to Farne House garden, at a depth of 0.70 m from the existing ground surface, within the subsoil was a fairly significant quantity of medieval pottery. The relatively great depth of this trench may be the significant factor in the recovery of this material.
- 7.2 It is likely that the materials recovered from secure contexts, as part of a comprehensive environmental sampling strategy, have archaeological potential (see above table). It is therefore recommended that a programme of post excavation work should take place. It is suggested that the soil samples are sieved and sorted and that any artefacts and ecofacts that are recovered are analysed according to standard MAP 2 procedures.

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- 7.3 The precise scale of post excavation works will be determined upon consultation with the Northumberland County Council.

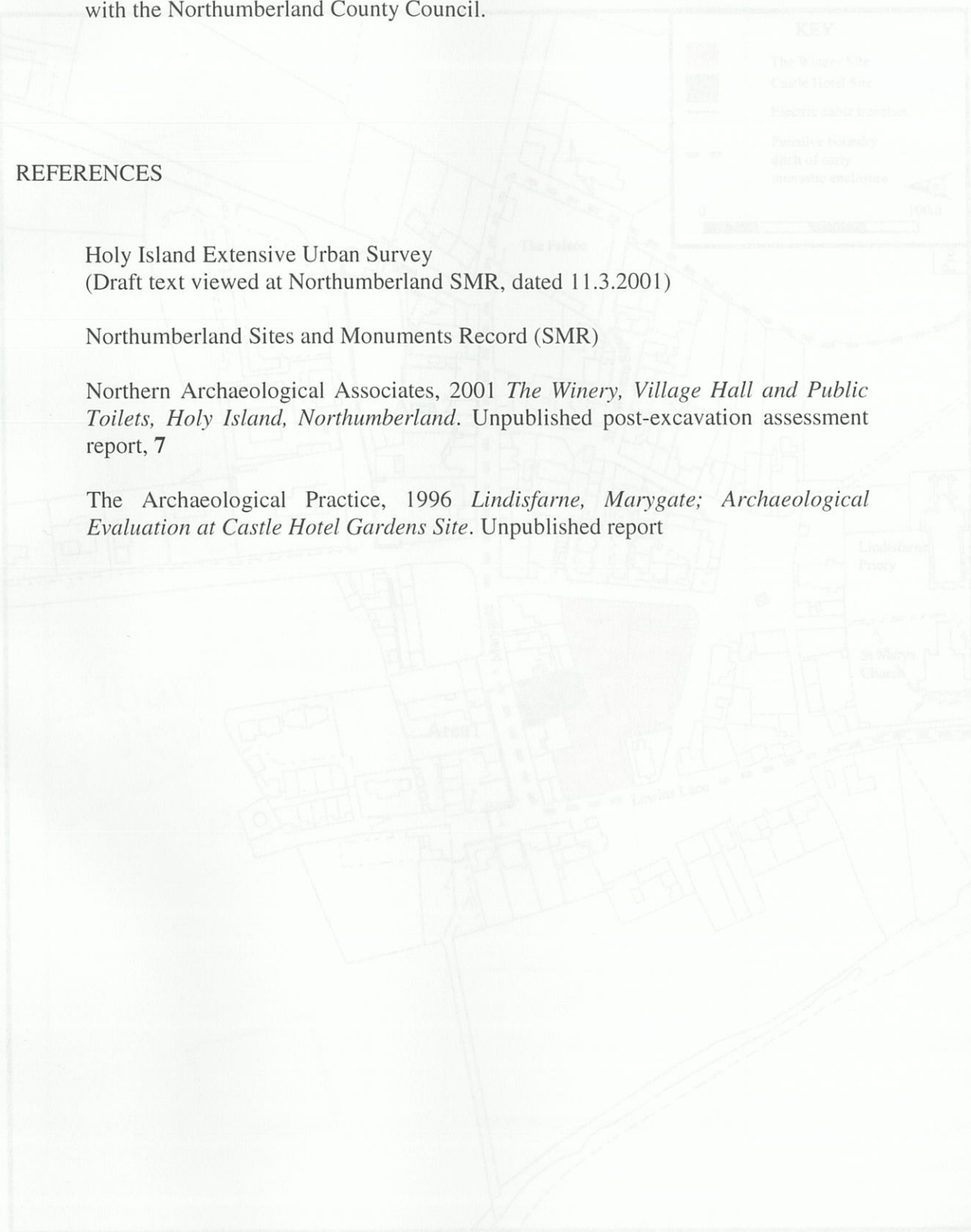
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT RECORD

Context	Trench	Context Type	Sample
100	Tr. 1	Red shale make up	N
101	Tr. 1	Cobbled surface	N
102	Tr. 1	Topsoil	N
103	Tr. 1	Loosely mortared wall	N
104	Tr. 1	Natural orange clay subsoil	N
105	Tr. 1	Cobbled surface	N
200	Tr. 2	Tarmac	N
201	Tr. 2	Leveling deposit	N
202	Tr. 2	Red clay deposit	N
203	Tr. 2	Fill of ditch [204]	N
204	Tr. 2	Ditch cut	N
205	Tr. 2	Topsoil	N
206	Tr. 2	Ditch cut	N
207	Tr. 2	Buried soil	N
208	Tr. 2	Buried soil	N
209	Tr. 2	N/A = (202)	N
210	Tr. 2	Fill of ditch [206]	Y
211	Tr. 2	Paving	N
212	Tr. 2	Charcoal-rich layer	Y
213	Tr. 2	Cut of small pit	N
214	Tr. 2	Fill of pit [213]	N

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Context	Trench	Context Type	Sample
300	Tr. 3	Topsoil	N
301	Tr. 3	Silty sand deposit	Y
302	Tr. 3	Cobbled surface	N
303	Tr. 3	Spread of midden material	Y
304	Tr. 3	Dark brown silty sand deposit	N
305	Tr. 3	Clay deposit	N
306	Tr. 3	Fill of midden pit [307]	Y
307	Tr. 3	Midden pit	N
308	Tr. 3	Fill of midden pit [309]	Y
309	Tr. 3	Midden pit	N
310	Tr. 3	Topsoil	N
311	Tr. 3	Kerb	N
312	Tr. 3	Fill of pit [313]	Y
313	Tr. 3	Pit cut	N
314	Tr. 3	Fill of pit [315]	Y
315	Tr. 3	Pit cut	N
316	Tr. 3	Fill of pit [317]	Y
317	Tr. 3	Pit cut	N
318	Tr. 3	Subsoil	N
319	Tr. 3	Fill of pit [320]	Y
320	Tr. 3	Pit cut	N
321	Tr. 3	Fill of pit [322]	Y
322	Tr. 3	Pit cut	N
323	Tr. 3	Rough surface/ track	N
324	Tr. 3	Cobbled surface	N
325	Tr. 3	Garden soil/plough soil	N
326	Tr. 3	Fill of pit [327]	N
327	Tr. 3	Pit cut	N
328	Tr. 3	Cobbled layer	N
329	Tr. 3	Subsoil	N
330	Tr. 3	Large pit	N
331	Tr. 3	Fill of pit [330]	N
332	Tr. 3	Leveling deposit	N
333	Tr. 3	Concrete slab	N
334	Tr.3	Rubble deposit	N

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Context	Trench	Context Type	Sample
400	Tr. 4	Cobbled pavement	N
401	Tr. 4	Deposit below cobbles	N
500	Tr. 5	Topsoil	N
501	Tr. 5	Rubble deposit	N
502	Tr. 5	Midden pit	N
503	Tr. 5	Fill of pit [502]	Y
504	Tr. 5	Service pipe cut	N
505	Tr. 5	Midden-rich fill of [504]	N
506	Tr. 5	Midden-rich deposit (19 th C)	N
507	Tr. 5	Rubble deposit	N
508	Tr. 5	Pit cut	N
509	Tr. 5	Fill of pit [508]	N
510	Tr. 5	Cobbled surface	N
511	Tr. 5	20 th century road surface	N
512	Tr. 5	20 th century culvert	N
513	Tr.5	Pit cut	N
514	Tr. 5	Fill of pit [513]	N
515	Tr. 5	Pit cut	N
516	Tr. 5	Fill of pit [515]	Y
517	Tr. 5	Mortar lens	N
518	Tr. 5	Midden pit cut	N
519	Tr. 5	Fill of pit [518]	N
520	Tr. 5	Topsoil	N
521	Tr. 5	Subsoil	N
522	Tr. 5	19 th century concrete layer	N
523	Tr. 5	Midden deposit	N
524	Tr. 5	Wall	N
525	Tr. 5	Midden deposit	N
526	Tr. 5	Midden deposit around substation.	N
527	Tr. 5	Medieval subsoil.	N
600	Tr. 6	Loam topsoil	N
601	Tr. 6	Subsoil	N
602	Tr. 6	Natural clay	N

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APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Colour Print and Black and White Slide Film No.1

No.	Area	Description	From
1		Registration	
2-3	Tr 1	East facing section	E
4-5	Tr 1	Cobbled surface (101) overlying wall (103)	S
6-7	Tr 2	South facing section	S
8-9	Tr 2	North facing section	N
10-11	Tr 2	Ditch [204]	W
12-13	Tr 2	North facing section	N
14-15	Tr 2	Ditch [204]	N
16-17	Tr 2	Ditch [204]	W
18-19	Tr 2	Ditch cut [204]	S
20-21	Tr 2	Ditch cut [204]	E
22-23	Tr 2	East facing section through [204]	E
24-25	Tr 2	East facing section beneath concrete slab	E
26-27	Tr 2	South facing section	S
28-29	Tr 2	West facing section through [213]	W
30-31	Tr 2	East facing section	E
32-33	Tr 3	Surface (302)	S
34-35	Tr 3	General shot, Tr 3	W
36	Tr 2	Road crossing, showing [206]	W

Colour Print and Black and White slide Film 2

No.	Area	Description	From
1		Registration	
2-3	Tr 2	Ditch cut [206]	E
4-5	Tr 2	General shot, N-S road crossing	N
6-7	Tr 2	Sondage in Linidisfarne Gospel Gardens	E
8-9		Blocked opening in window of rescue hut	E
10-12	Tr 2	Paving (211)	E
13-14	Tr 2	Deposits above paving (211)	N
15-16	Tr 3	Deposit (305)	S
17-18	Tr 1	Cobbled surface (105)	N
19-20	Tr 1	Cobbled surface (105)	S
21-22	Tr 3	Pit cut [307]	N
23-24	Tr 3	Pit cut [309]	N
25-26	Tr 3	South facing section through (304)	S
27	Tr 3	General location shot, Tr 3	N
28	Tr 3	General location shot, Tr 3	NWW
29-30	Tr 3	Kerb (311)	W
31-32	Tr 3	Pit cut [313]	N
33-34	Tr 3	Pit cut [315]	N
35-36	Tr 3	Pit cut [317]	S

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Colour Print and Black and White Slide film No 3

No	Area	Description	From
1		Registration	
2-3	Tr 3	General shot of Green Lane pits [313], [315] and [317],	NW
4	Tr 3	General shot of Tr 3 towards the east end of Green Lane	W
5-6	Tr 3	Deposits (310) and (318)	W
7-8	Tr 3	Midden [320]	W
9-10	Tr 3	Tr 3, Sandham Lane, general shot	N
11-12	Tr 3	Pit cut [322]	W
13-14	Tr 3	Deposit (323)	W
15-16	Tr 3	Cobbles (324)	W
17-18	Tr 3	Cobbles (324) (position in Sandham Lane)	N
19-20	Tr 4	Cobbles (400)	E
21-22	Tr 3	Joint bay, section, Green Lane	N
23-24	Tr 3	Joint bay, East facing section	E
25-26	Tr 3	Extension to Tr 3, Green Lane	N
27-28	Tr 3	Extension to Tr 3, Green Lane	W
29-30	Tr 3	Pit [330], Castle View gardens	N
31-32	Tr 3	West facing section outside 6, 8 and 10 Sandham Lane	W
33	Tr 3	West facing section of joint bay fronting Links View	W
34	Tr 3	Trench 3, general shot of Ship Inn garden	E
35	Tr 3	Shot of (333)	E
36	Tr 3	South facing section in Tr 3, The Ship Inn garden	S

Colour Print and Black and White Slide Film no 4

No.	Area	Description	From
1		Registration	
2-3	Tr 3	South facing section through (334)	S
4-5	Tr 3	South-east facing section through (334)	E
6-7	Tr 3	North facing shot of pit [330]	S
8-9	Tr 3	Shot of wall/gateway to Castle View gardens, with rubble	W
10-11	Tr 5	Shot of (501)	E
12-13	Tr 5	Midden pit [502]	W
14-15	Tr 5	Midden pit [504]	W
16-17	Tr 5	General shot of Tr 5	N
18-19	Tr 5	West facing section through deposit (507)	W
20-21	Tr 5	West facing section through pit [508]	W
22-23	Tr 5	West facing section through (510)	W
24-25	Tr 5	Shot of drain/culvert	NW
26-27	Tr 5	Drain and cobbles (511)	NW
28-29	Tr 5	Cobbled surface (511)	NE
30-31	Tr 5	Midden [513]	NW
32-33	Tr 5	Stop valve, cutting midden pit [515]	N
34-35	Tr 5	Stop valve cutting through (514)	N
36	Tr 5	Midden pit [515]	W

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Colour Print and Black and White Slide Film no 5

No.	Area	Description	From
1		Registration	
2-3	Tr 5	Deposit (517)	N
4-5	Tr 5	Hardcore deposit, 20 th century disturbance	N
6-7	Tr 5	Pit [518]	S
8-9	Tr 5	20 th century disturbance	N
10-11	Tr 5	(520) Farne House garden	S
12-15	Tr 5	(522)	E
16-17	Tr 5	General shot of Farne House garden Trench	E
18-19	Tr 5	20 th century disturbance, Farne House garden alleyway	S
20	Tr 5	General shot, Farne House garden alleyway	S
21-22	Tr 5	Midden material (522)	W
23-24	Tr 5	General shot Farne House alleyway.	S
25-26	Tr 5	(524) stone wall	E
27-28	Tr 5	(524) stone wall	S
29-30	Tr 5	(524) stone wall in relation to N-S wall in Farne House garden	S
31-32	Tr 5	General shot showing 20 th century disturbance	S
33	Tr 5	Stop valve bricks	NW
34	Tr 5	North facing section through (525)	N
35-36	Tr 5	South facing section in area leading to Farne House garden	S

Colour Print and Black and White Slide Film no 6

No.	Area	Description	From
1		Registration	
2	Tr 6	Belmont gardens, Pre-excavation	N
3-4	Tr 6	West facing section showing (600)	E
5-6	Tr 7	North facing section through midden (562)	N
7-8	Tr 7	West facing section through midden (562)	E
9-10	Tr 7	North facing section (detail) through (562)	N

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APPENDIX 3: INDEX TO SITE ARCHIVE

1. Copy of Evaluation Report
2. Written Records
 - 2.1 *Daybook*
 - 2.2 *Trench Record Sheets*
 - 2.3 *Context Register*
 - 2.4 *Context Sheets*
 - 2.5 *Finds Cards*
 - 2.6 *Standard Bulk Sample Cards*
 - 2.7 *Levels Register*
 - 2.8 *Drawings Register*
 - 2.9 *Photographic Register*
3. Drawings. One roll of site drawings on drawing film
4. Photographs
5. Digital Data. Copy of evaluation report on CD
6. Finds
 - 6.1 *1 box of pottery*
 - 6.2 *1 box of animal bone*

The archive is currently held at AOC Archaeology Group's Head Office at Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY.

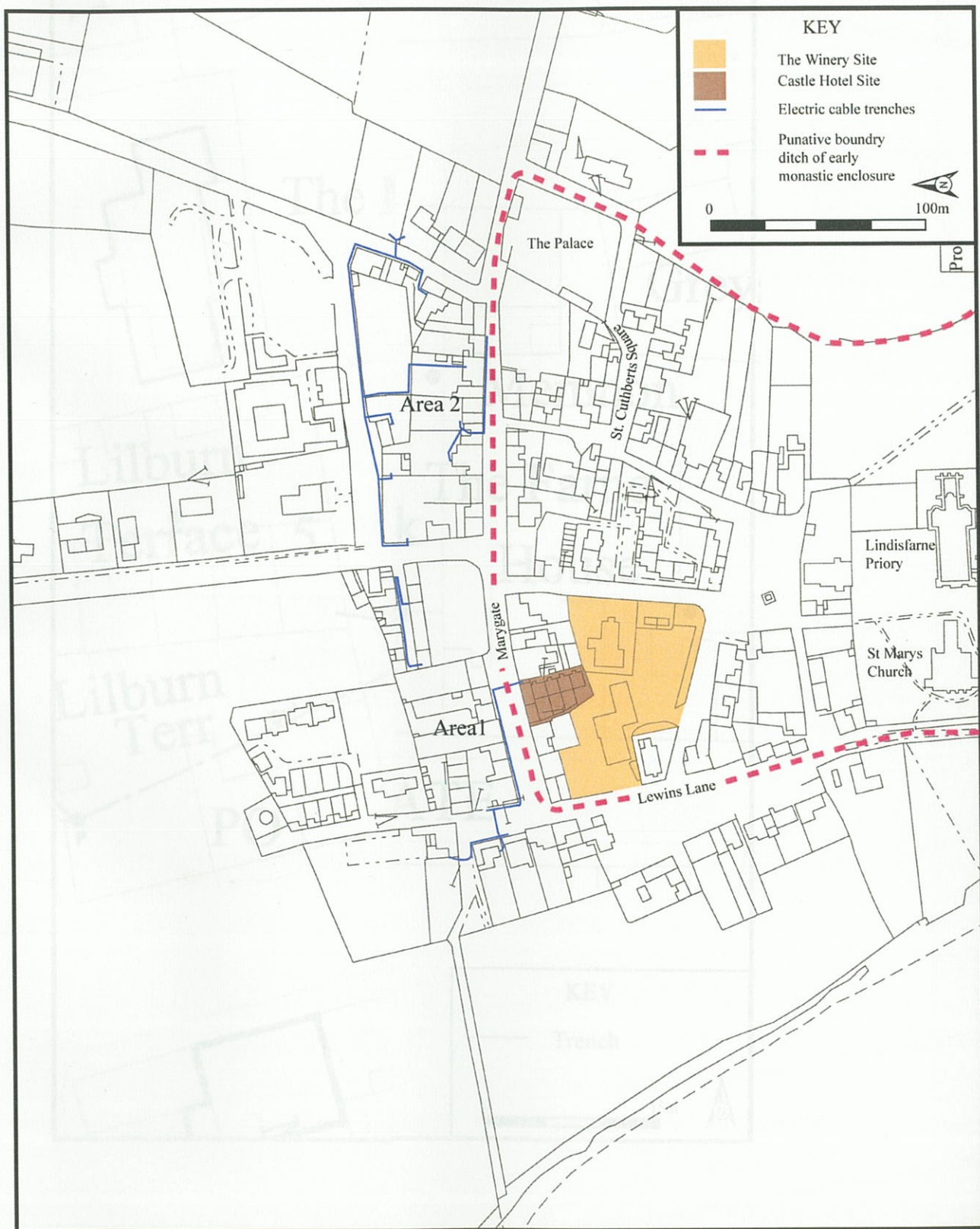


Figure 1: Location of electric cable trenches and previous archaeological works

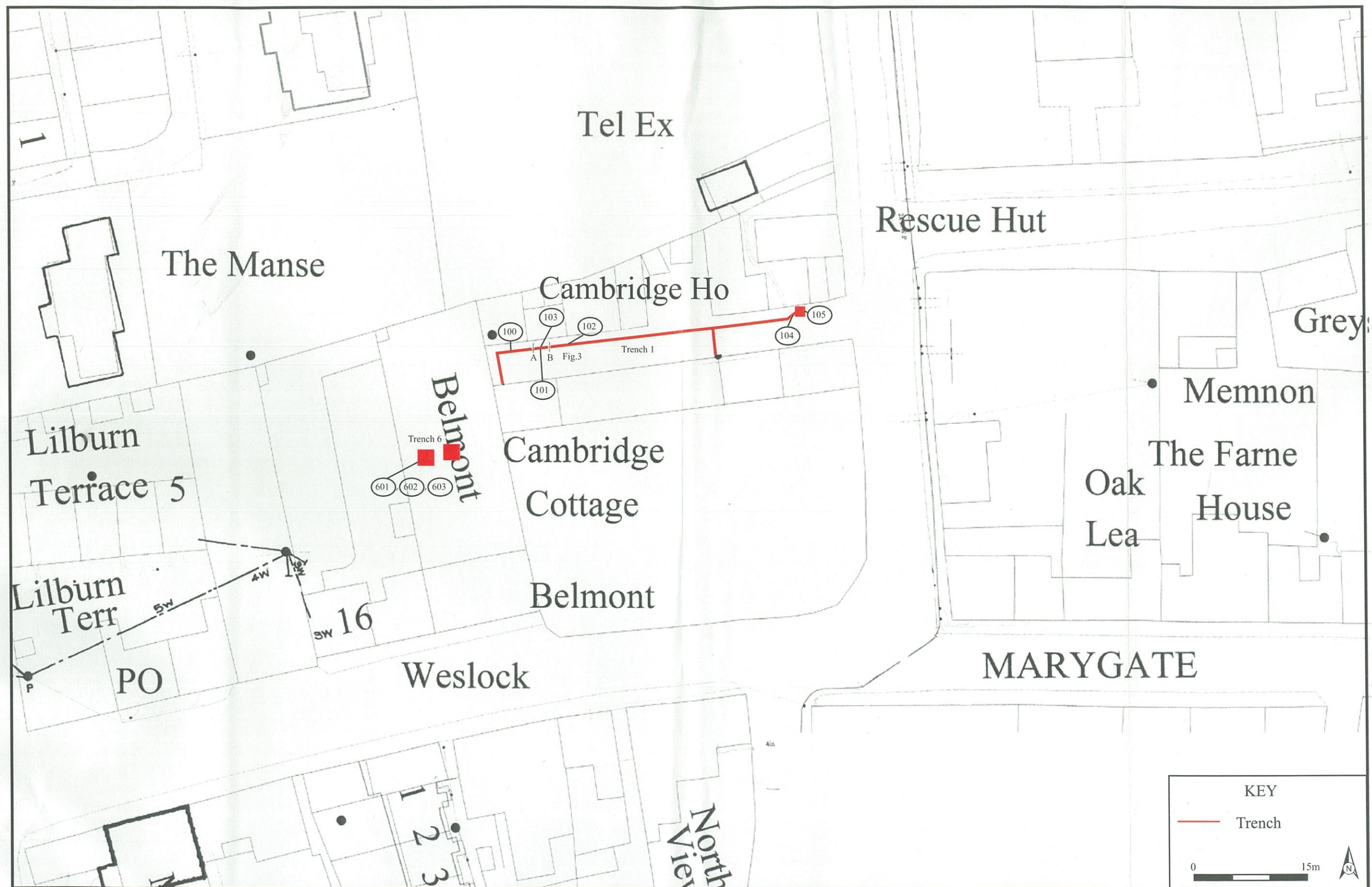


Figure 2: Trench 1 and Trench 6 location plan , including feature location

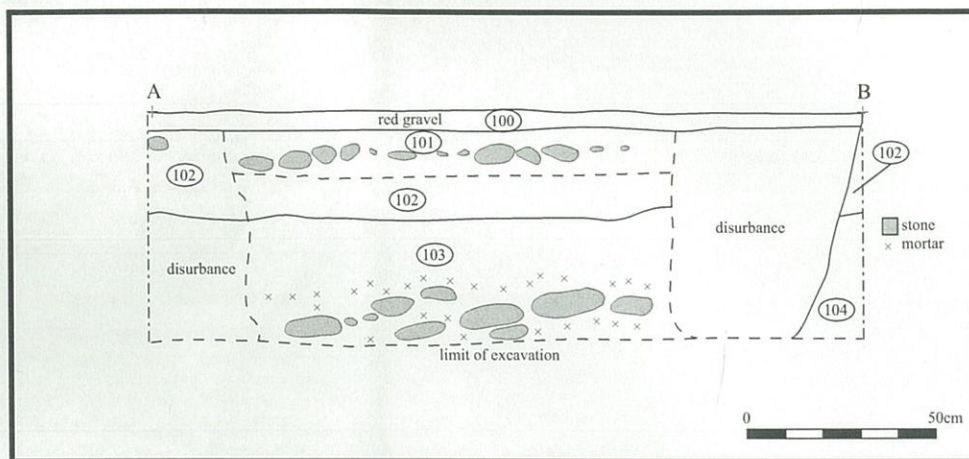


Figure 3: South facing section, Trench 1

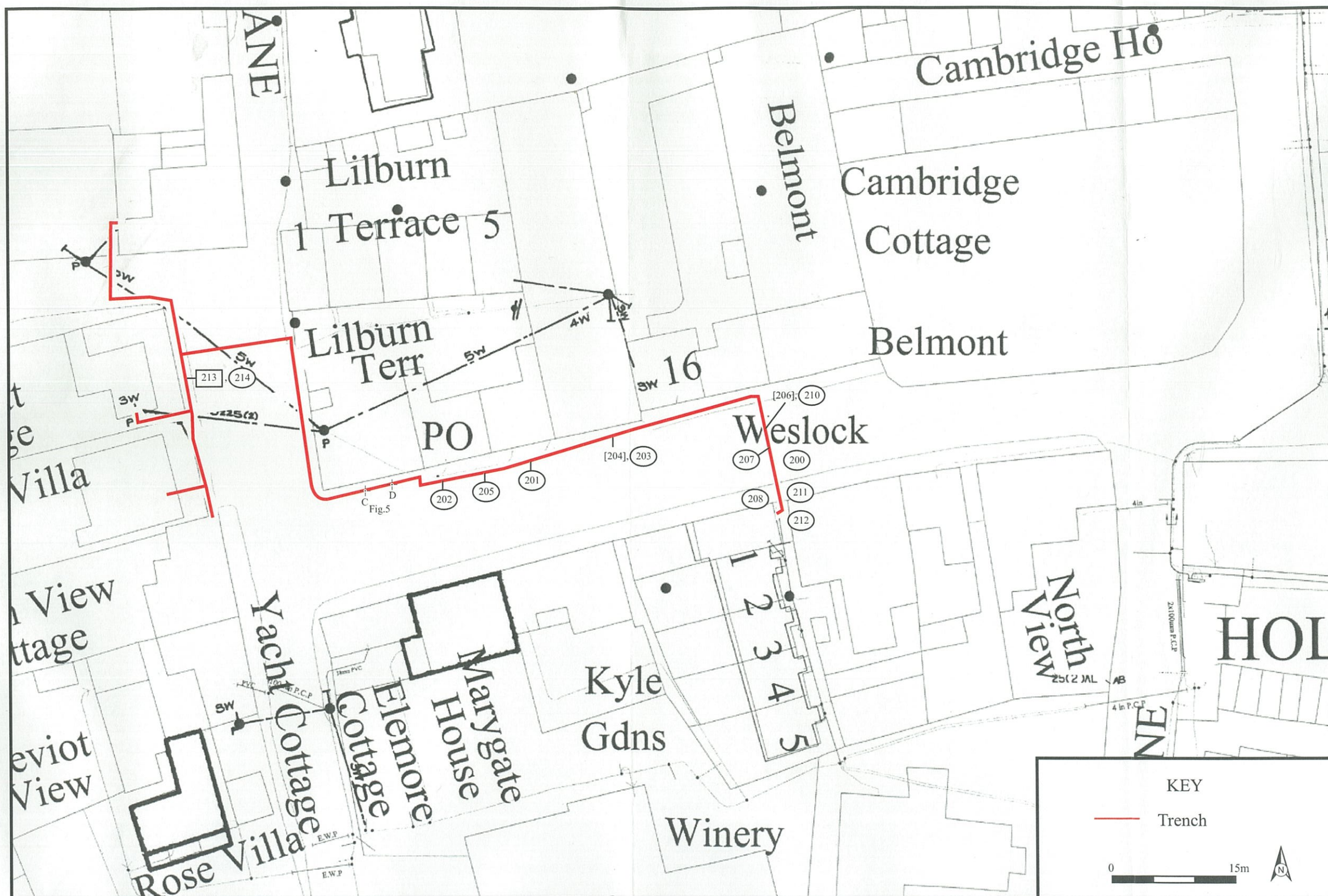


Figure 4: Trench 2 location and feature location plan

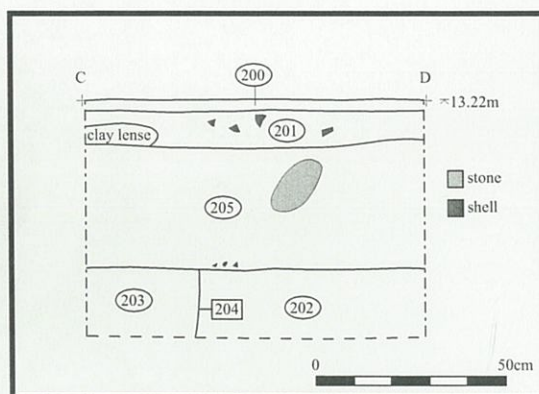


Figure 5: Trench 2, East facing section

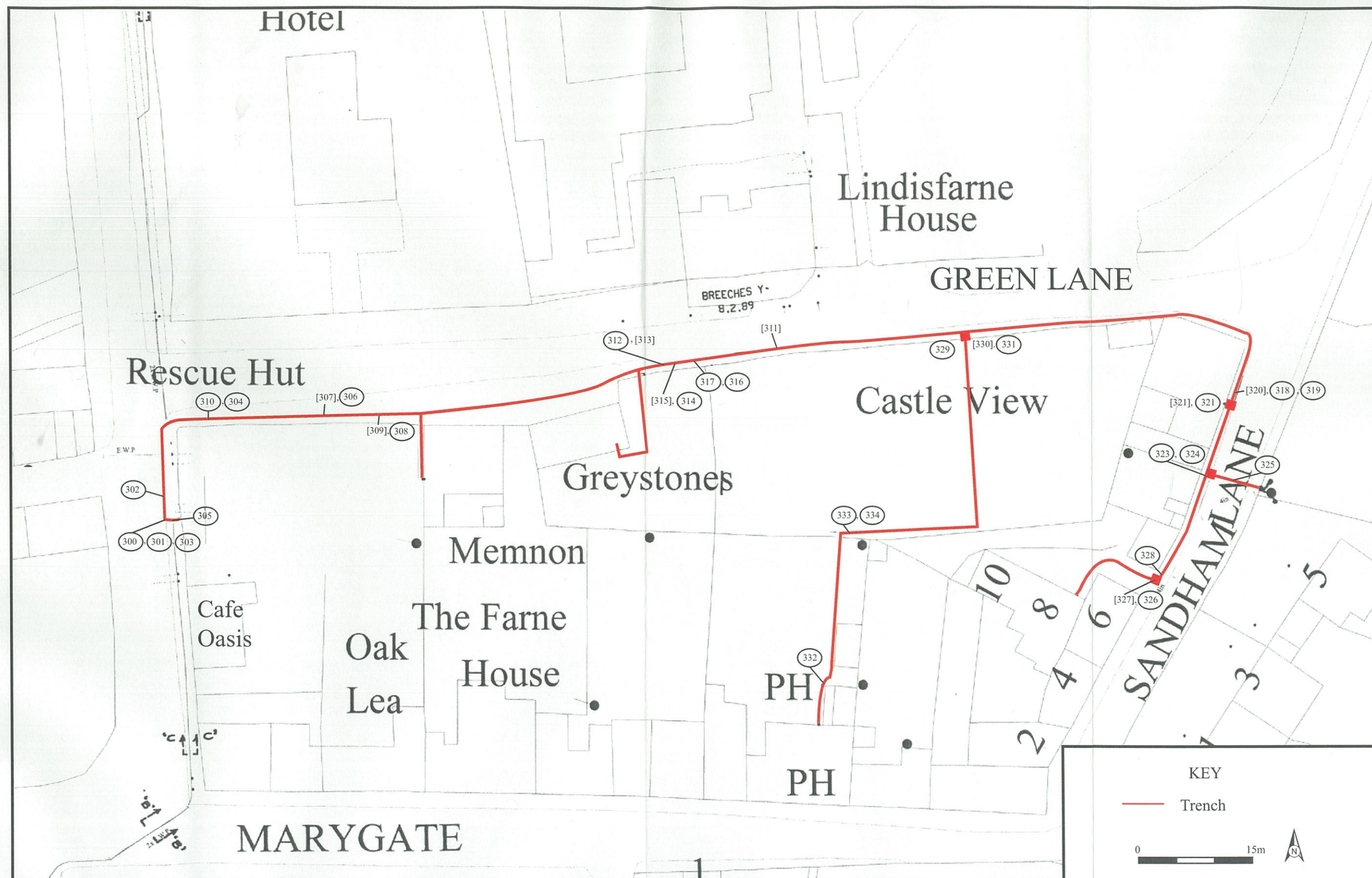


Figure 6: Trench 3 location and feature location plan

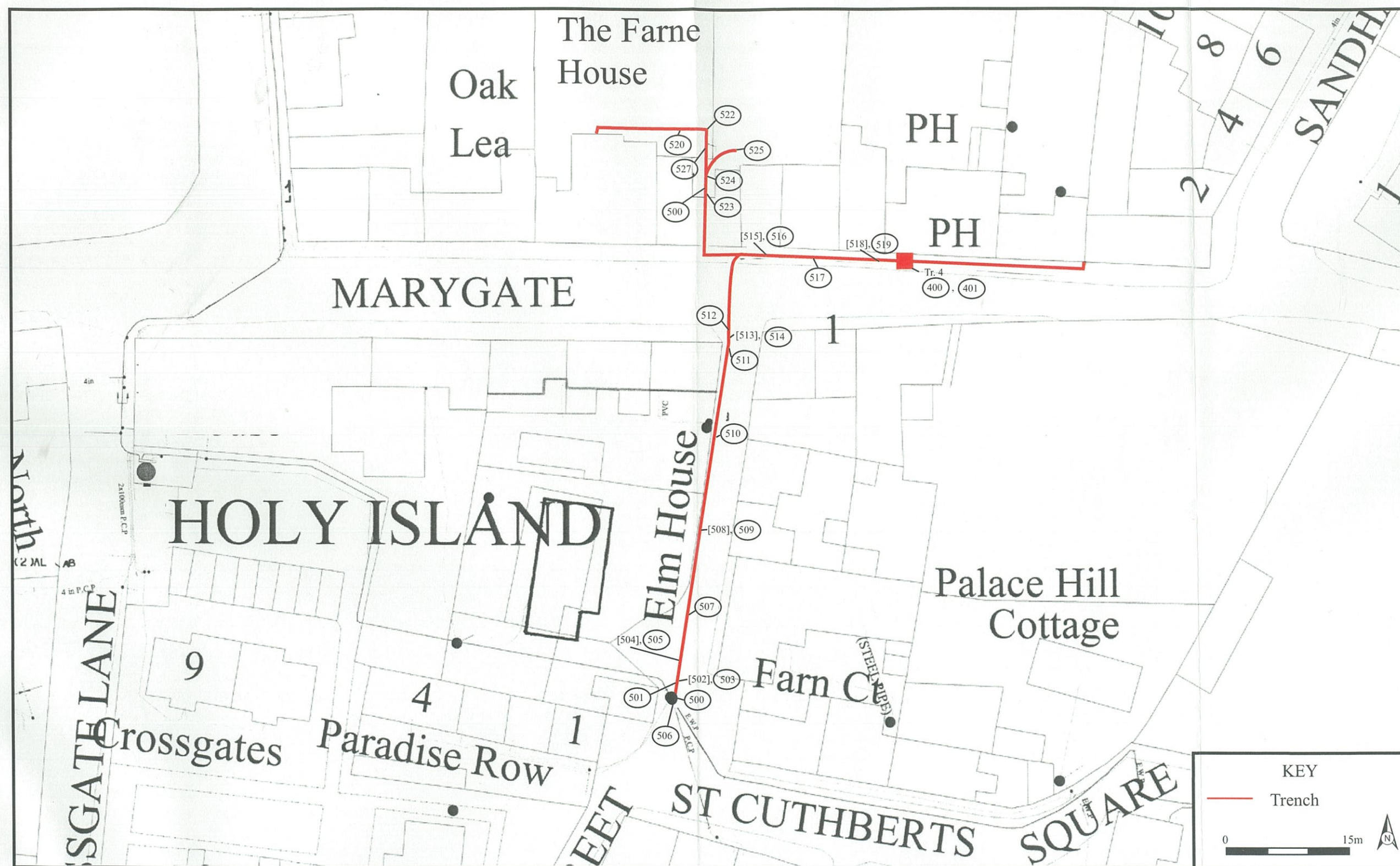


Figure 7: Location of Trench 4, Trench 5 and feature locations



Figure 8: Trench 7 location

The AOC Archaeology Group provides a wide range of archaeological services, including consultancy, desktop studies, historic building recording, survey, excavation, post-excavation analyses, conservation and publication.

Our management team blends archaeological excellence with financial expertise and many of our highly trained personnel are recognised leaders in their own fields. Consequently, we possess an approach which is both commercially aware and of the very highest professional standard. We aim to provide an efficient and effective service to clients in both the private and public sectors.

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*The logo incorporates a design from
a lead disc found on Birsay, Orkney,
dated to the sixth century AD.*