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THE SHIP INN  
MARYGATE  
LINDISFARNE  
NORTHUMBERLAND

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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MARCH 2019



Prepared for: <i>Yeoman Architecture Ltd</i>
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By: <i>The Archaeological Practice Ltd.</i>
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SHIP INN  
MARYGATE  
LINDISFARNE  
NORTHUMBERLAND

REPORT ON AN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared by:

*The Archaeological Practice Ltd.*



**Frontispiece:** *View of Trench 2 from the east.*

**Grid Reference:** NU 12697 42017  
**Date of fieldwork:** March 2019  
**Oasis Number:** thearcha2-345765

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*Prepared by The Archaeological Practice Ltd., February 2019*

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## SUMMARY

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*This document reports on an archaeological evaluation conducted in March 2019 to evaluate the potential impact of proposed developments, including the construction of an extension to the rear west side of the existing property, at The Ship Inn (centred on grid reference NU 12697 42017), in Holy Island Village, Northumberland. Having assessed the potential impact of the development on the archaeological resource, Northumberland Conservation expressed a requirement for invasive archaeological evaluation prior to the determination of planning consent, in order to determine whether archaeological remains of significance lie within the development site and, thus, the likely impact of development upon them.*

*Evaluation work behind the Ship Inn, Lindisfarne was completed with excavation of three trenches as indicated in the written scheme of investigation (see Illus. 10, Trenches 1-3) within the footprint of the proposed development.*

*In Trench 1, excavated to a maximum depth 400 mm below the level to be excavated for installation of the foundation pad, a dark, organic-rich silty loam continuing waste/dispersed midden material was revealed in trench sides and base, with no indication of natural sub-soil. A firmer deposit of mixed silty clay appeared at a depth of 690mm below the level of proposed new floor (c 200 mm below the level to be excavated for installation of the foundation pad) running from the north-east corner of the trench to the centre of the south side. A test slot excavated in this showed it to be a deep deposit, extending, along with the surrounding darker deposit, at least another 300 mm below the level of the main trench floor. It is not clear what this is or how it formed - perhaps the infill of a drain, latrine trench, or a pathway through soft ground or perhaps a foundation deposit for a temporary structure. Abraded medieval pottery was slightly more abundant on its surface (though not within it) than elsewhere; other finds included shell, but very little animal bone. This deposit is probably of medieval origin, likely associated with storage or waste disposal activities, but is 200 mm below the level to be excavated for development purposes.*

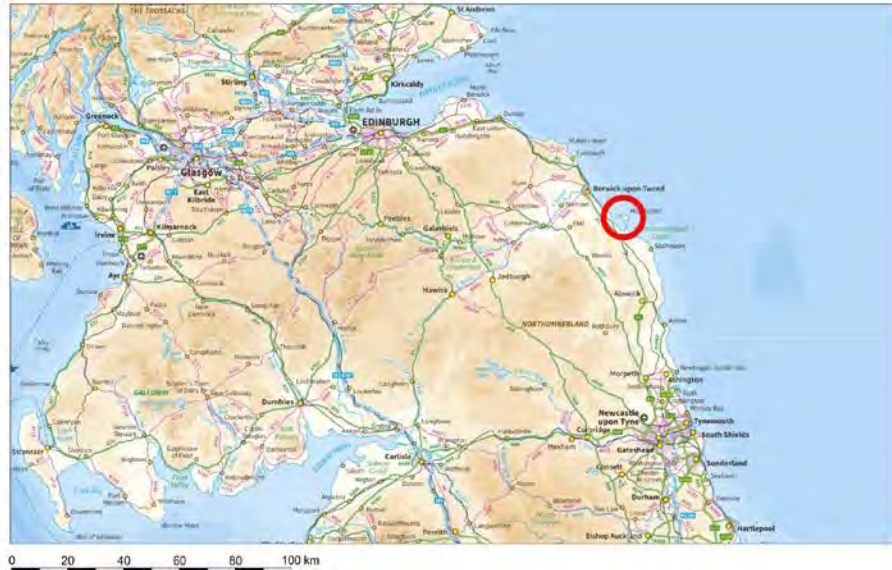
*Trench 2, excavated to max. 1004 mm depth (1.04 m below proposed new-build floor depth), contained no features of note or any indication of sub-soil at its base, being cut in infill deposits of similar nature to the dark deposits in Trench 1. There was some variation in the fill apparent in the sections, with a narrow band of pebbles close to the surface and a shellier band some 600-800 mm bgl, but these were variations within the fill rather than representing different contexts inked to significantly different behavioural episodes. This deposit contained sparse abraded medieval pottery and shell, but no bone or other finds of note.*

*Trench 3, excavated to between 0.68 and 0.83 m below proposed new-build floor depth (0.46-0.61 m below current paving), was excavated entirely within the dark, organic-rich silty loam deposit described in Trench 1, continuing waste and/or dispersed midden material, with no indication of archaeological features or natural sub-soil.*

*In conclusion, no features of high significance revealed, although the deposit of mixed silty clay [103], found below proposed build levels in Trench 1, is of medieval origin and may represent a wall base or, less likely, an infilled gully. It is considered unlikely that any remains of archaeological importance will be disturbed during groundworks associated with the development, but a watching brief on the remaining pad excavation may be considered desirable in case the surface of [103] revealed in Trench 1 occurs at shallower depths than those encountered during evaluation.*

## 1. PURPOSE OF THE WATCHING BRIEF

This document reports on a process of archaeological evaluation conducted in March 2019, to determine the potential impact of a proposed extension and associated service works to the rear of the Ship Inn on the north side of Marygate (*centred on grid reference NU 12697 42017*), Holy Island Village, Northumberland (*Illus. 01-04*).



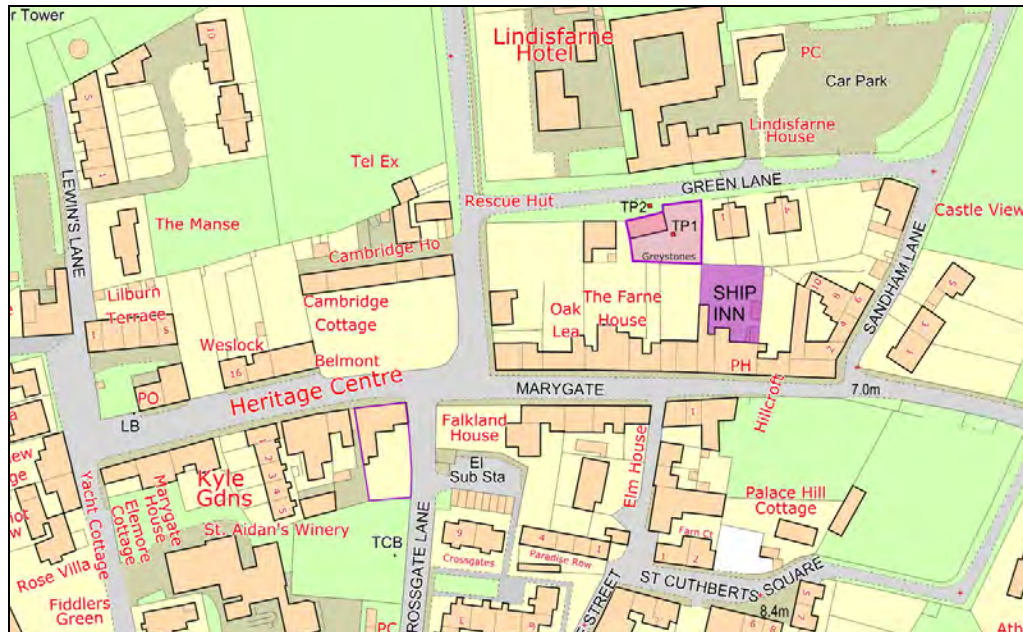
**Illus. 01:**

*The location of Holy Island, Northumberland (circled in red) in the northeast of England.*



**Illus. 02:** *The location of the evaluation site (circled in red) on Holy Island, Northumberland with insert showing the island as represented by 17th century mapping (note stylised representation of the village in the south-west part of the island).*

The proposed development for which planning permission is being sought involves the northward expansion of the existing property at its west end, into an open back-plot, together with associated landscaping and services provision.



*Illus. 03: The Site of Proposed Works to the rear of the Ship Inn on Marygate (purple transparency), also showing, to the north-west, a site on Green Lane subject to evaluation in 2016.*

Holy Island has recently been subjected to detailed archaeological analysis as one of the 20 settlements included in The Northumberland Extensive Survey (NCC and EH 2009). This provides an in-depth summary of the development of Holy Island using documentary, cartographic and archaeological sources, and examines the evidence for the survival of archaeological remains in the town. The village has also been subject to multiple episodes of invasive archaeological investigation, including evaluation exercises to the north-east and north-west on Green Lane and Castle View. Excavations in 2016-17 by AP Ltd. (HER event 15627) on the Greystones site, immediately north-west of the current site to the rear of the Ship Inn, revealed substantial medieval midden deposits, containing shell, bone and fairly abundant medieval pottery, sitting on natural, silty sub-soil, indicating intensive medieval occupation of that locale. Although no finds or features suggestive of activities or occupation pre-dating the later medieval period were recorded, features of early medieval and/or prehistoric date were tentatively reported from the adjacent site, Castle View, following excavations there in 2007 and 2009 (HER events 13768 & 14475) Ian Farmer Associates 2008, Kirby 2009).<sup>1</sup> Here, remains of structures which the excavator thought likely to represent a series of house structures with rubbish pits to the rear were recorded aligned east-west facing Green Lane. A large quantity of 13th to 14th century medieval pottery was recovered amongst the built features, along with animal bone and marine shell. There was little, if any, post-medieval disturbance on the site and the nature and depth of top soils suggest this area has been a garden or smallholding since the 16th century. A series of gullies below the later medieval remains were tentatively suggested as early medieval or prehistoric in date, but no absolute dating evidence seems to have been forthcoming. A subsequent watching

<sup>1</sup> Ian Farmer Associates 2008, Castle View, Holy Island, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland: archaeological works; Kirby, M, 2009. Castle View, Holy Island, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland: archaeological works; CFA Archaeology unpublished report no 1713.

brief (HER event 14475) held on the same site recorded an east-west aligned wall, a north-south aligned ditch, and an area of possible paving, along with medieval pottery from overlying deposits suggesting the features are likely to be medieval in origin. Other archaeological investigations in the village and elsewhere, including those recently carried out on the Heugh (Carlton 2017) and west of the priory in 2016-8 have demonstrated that evidence of a range of medieval deposits and features survives at varying depths throughout the village and beyond.

Having assessed the potential impact of the development on the archaeological resource, Northumberland Conservation indicated a requirement for a programme of archaeological evaluation prior to the determination of planning consent. It was stipulated that such excavations should be small-scale in extent and designed to evaluate sites to the front and rear of the existing structure in order to gain an impression of the nature of archaeological remains, and their survival, within the wider plot.

## **2. CULTURAL HERITAGE BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Cultural Heritage Summary**

Holy Island itself is perhaps best known as a Cradle of Christianity, associated with the 'Golden Age of Northumbria' and the Lindisfarne Gospels. This period, documented by Bede, began when St. Aidan was invited around 635 A.D. by King Oswald of Northumbria to found a see and a monastery, which, following decades of Viking raids, was destroyed by the mid-9th century, although occupation of some form on the island probably continued. Monastic life was re-established in 1083 and the later medieval monastic infrastructure is known to have included commercial activities such as salt pans, lime-burning, fishing and farming (activities which also formed part of the modern history of the area).

It is thought that the layout and street plan of Holy Island Village established in the later medieval period forms the basis of the current street pattern (*NCC and EH 2009*). Excavations within the village have uncovered a range of medieval features at many different locations, notably along Marygate, the main east-west street to the south of the development site (e.g. *The Archaeological Practice 1996*).

Less well known, and barely registering at all amongst most visitors to the area, is that Lindisfarne is also rich in remains from earlier periods, notably scatters of flint tools from the Mesolithic to bronze ages - remains of prehistoric features have also been found at many locations on Lindisfarne, including within the village - and is increasingly recognised as significant for its 20<sup>th</sup> century coastal defences, which build on several earlier phases of military presence in the area. Other aspects of its more modern history include agricultural enclosure, lime-burning, quarrying, fishing, transport and pilgrimage tourism. The landscape is also rich in wildlife habitats and of high geological interest; both of which have been integral to the development of its cultural heritage.

Archaeological and other evidence suggests that the current site has been occupied, at least intermittently, since at least the later medieval period. Historic map evidence is available for Lindisfarne from the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century and the Ship Inn site is shown on all maps from the later 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards (see *Illus. 04-09*). The property was occupied in 1841 by William Wilson, perhaps as a private house, but first listed as the Northumberland Arms (under which name it continued to be known until the 1990s) in 1851 with the same William Wilson as innkeeper, under the ownership of the Grey family with whom it remained until at least the end of the century.

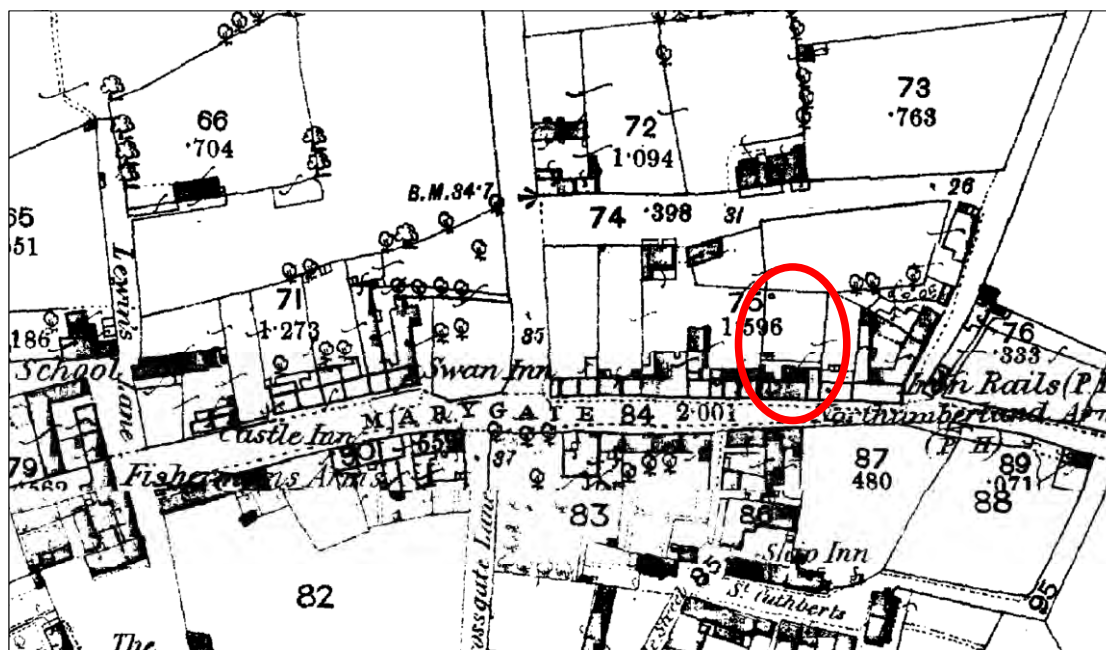




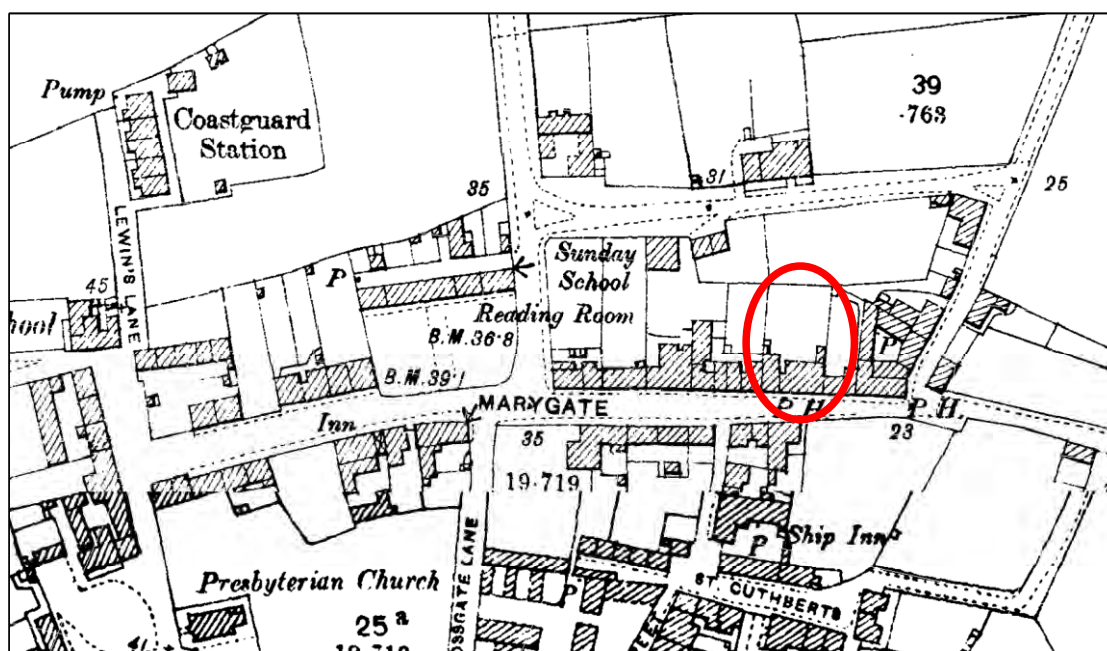
**Illus. 04:** Wilkin's Plan of Holy Island Town with the Enclosures of 1792 (NRO 683/9/1); the evaluation site is circled in red.



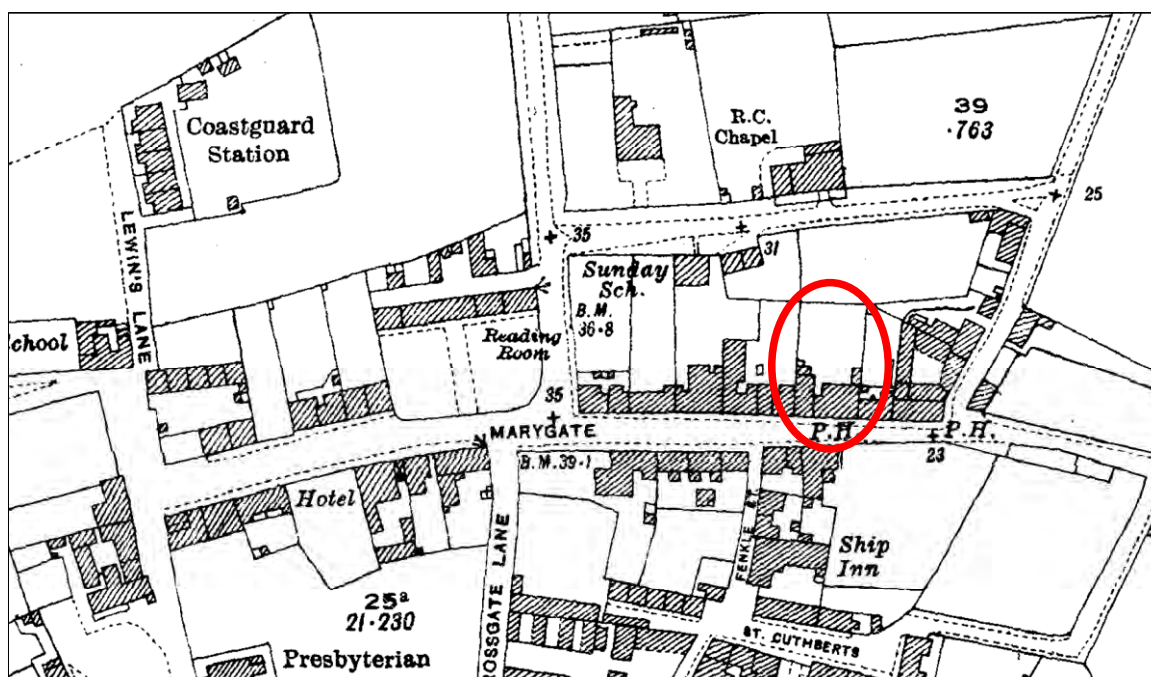
**Illus. 05:** Tithe Plan of Holy Island Town 1850, with the evaluation site circled in red.



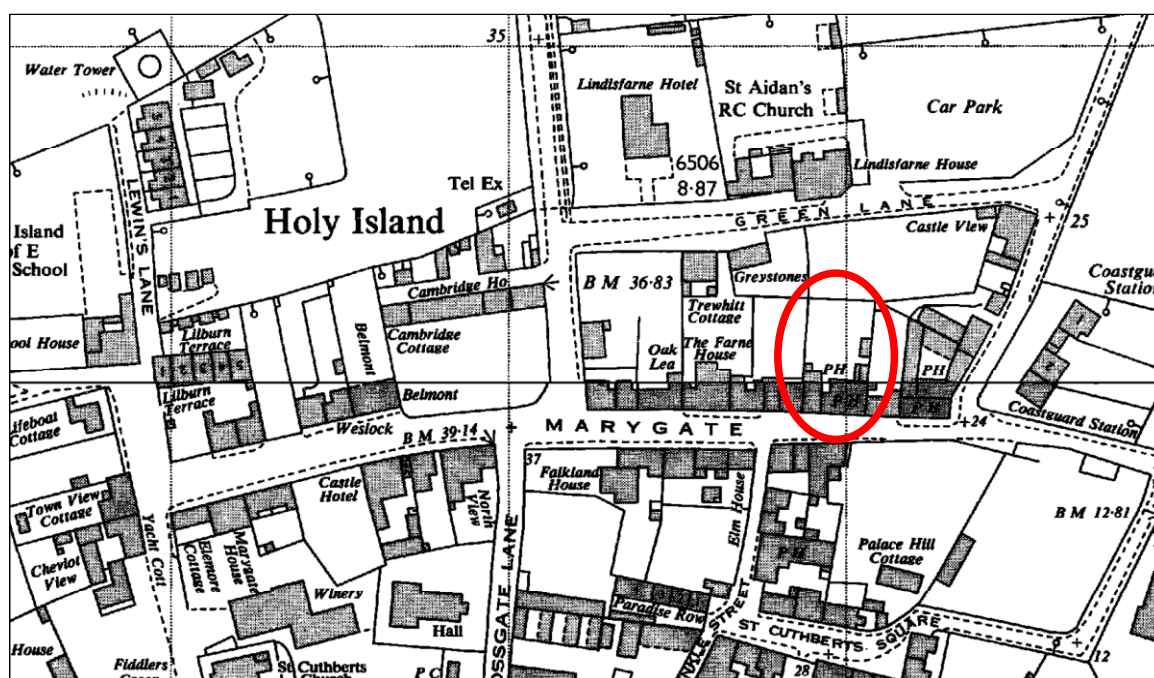
*Illus. 06: Extract from the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Plan 1862, Scale 1:2500, showing the location of the evaluation site (circled in red).*



*Illus. 07: Extract from the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Plan 1898, Scale 1:2500, showing the location of the evaluation site (circled in red).*



*Illus. 08:* Extract from the 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Plan 1924, Scale 1:2500, showing the location of the evaluation site (circled in red).

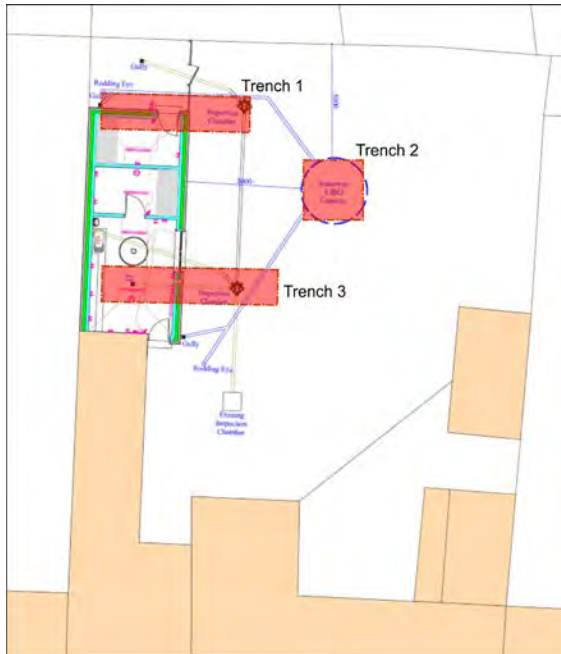


*Illus. 09:* Extract from the 1967 Edition Ordnance Survey Plan, Scale 1:2500, showing the location of the evaluation site (circled in red).

### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

The aims of the evaluation were to identify and determine whether any archaeological remains of significance survive within the site and, if so, their character and extent of survival, so that a mitigation strategy can be developed accordingly.

The evaluation was carried out by excavating three trenches (see *Illus. 10-14*). All work was carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) and followed the IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations.



*Illus. 10: Plan of evaluation trenches excavated to the rear of the Ship Inn, shown in relation to the proposed new development.*



*Illus. 11: Aerial view of the excavation site (N.B. North to left of view)*

## 4. RESULTS (see *Illus. 12-17 & Photographs 01-15*)

### 4.1 TRENCH 1

#### 4.1.1 Locations and dimensions

Trench 1, 5.4 metres long and 1.35 metres wide, was oriented east-west and located in the north-west corner of the site, across the north end of the footprint of the proposed extension to the rear of the current building.

#### 4.1.2 Stratigraphy and interpretation (*Illus. 12; Photographs 1-7, 13-15*)

An existing surface pad of loose concrete and rubble sub-base [101] extending to a depth of 0.20 m was removed and found to be sitting upon a dark, humic, loam-based garden soil [102] which was found by means of a test pit to extend to a maximum of 1.08 m below existing ground level (1.16 m below the proposed new floor level). This deposit contained sparse shell and other domestic waste, including a few sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery and very sparse animal bone, perhaps the result of the redistribution of midden deposits, but could not in its present state be described as an intact midden deposit. Within this deposit was a very different deposit of coarse, brown, silty-clay which broadly extended from the east end of the north section of the trench to the centre of the south side, widening from NE to SW. There was a suggestion of variability within this deposit, based on its firmness and integrity (represented by differential shading in *Illus. 12a*), but in reality it had no clearly observable form, although in section (based on the excavation of a test slot through its west side) seemed to be rather straight-sided. The greater part of a small assemblage of medieval pottery (totalling 12 sherds) was recovered from the upper part of deposit [103] with a lower number of sherds from [102] (see *Site Photo 16*).

#### 4.1.3 Context list

[101] Loose concrete and rubble sub-base

[102] Humous-rich, loam-based garden soil containing midden material composed of abundant shell (principally limpet, but including mussel and winkle), sparse animal bone and some sherds of medieval pottery within a soft dark grey-brown, silty-sand matrix. Some brown silty material was observed in the section above [103] and probably represents a disturbed and up-cast part of the latter, mixed into the organic-rich overlying deposit.

[103] A hard, brown, silty-clay deposit, gritty in texture with some cinder content and sparse, abraded medieval pottery fragments on its surface. A test-pit excavated on its west side indicated that this was a straight-sided deposit, at least on its west side, while variations in its make-up are suggested by textural differences (represented by differential shading in *Illus. 12a*). A single tooled and shaped stone exhibiting claw chisel tooling (see *Site Photos. 13-15*), so probably of medieval or later origin (Peter Ryder pers. com.), was found resting on or slightly above the west edge of [103].

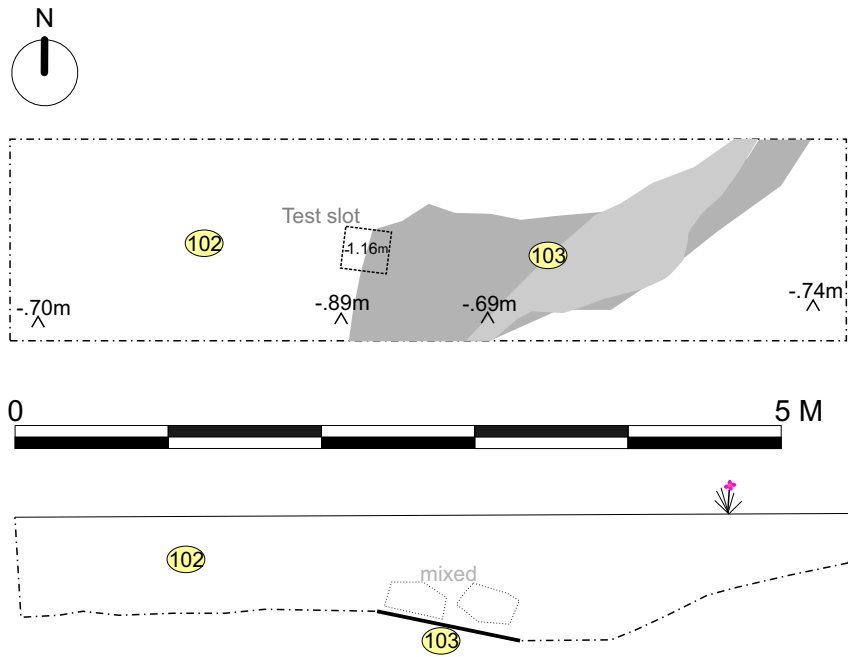
### 4.2 TRENCH 2

#### 4.2.1 Locations and dimensions

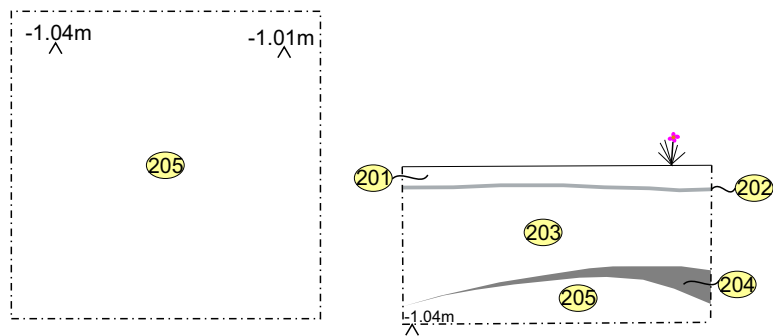
Trench 2, 2.0 metres square in plan and up to 1.04 m deep below turf level [201], was located on the east side of the proposed extension on the site of a proposed drainage soakaway.

#### 4.2.2 Stratigraphy and interpretation (*Illus. 13; Photographs 08-10*)

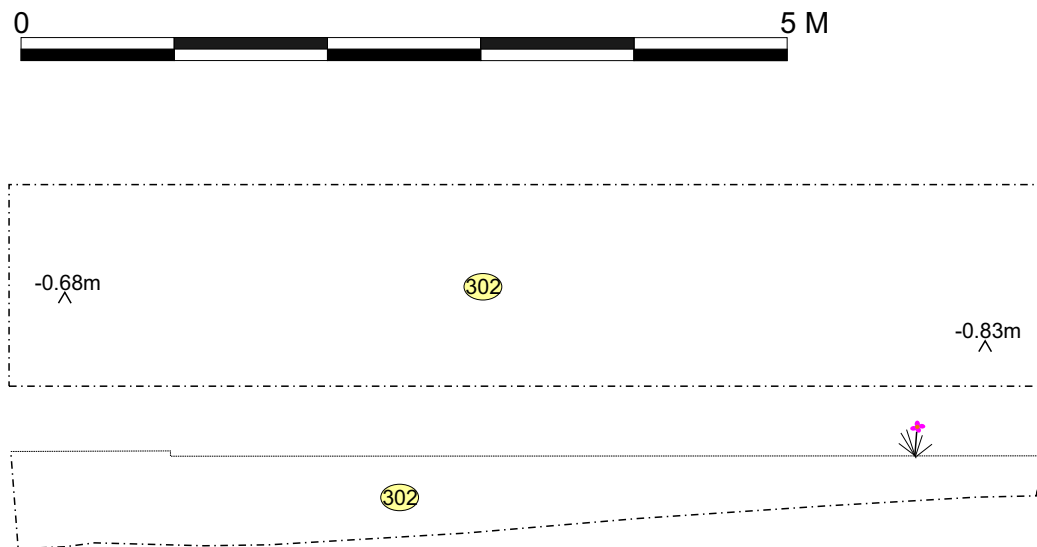
Below the turf level at 0.17 m below ground level (bgl) was a narrow band of pebbles, perhaps representing a former temporary floor level. Below this, extending to a depth of



Illus. 12: Plan (above) and north-facing section of Trench 1 (heights in relation to final proposed floor level).



Illus. 13: Plan and south-facing section of Trench 2 (heights in relation to final proposed floor level).



Illus. 14: Plan and north-facing section of Trench 3 (heights in relation to final proposed floor level).

0.64-80 m bgl was a dark, humous-rich garden soil, containing some grit but otherwise clean apart from sparse small stones. Between this and a clean, dark, humous-rich soil [104] recorded at the maximum depths excavated, was a similar deposit containing more definable human waste material in the form of relatively abundant shell, with sparse medieval pottery (comprising 5 abraded sherds - see *Site Photo 16*). Context [104] was deposited in a lens of varying thickness, suggesting that it has been tipped from one direction in one or more phases of midden dumping activity upon an existing topsoil, which itself contained some decayed midden deposit and with which [104] became mixed.

#### 4.2.3 Context list

- [201] Turf and mixed top-soil deposit up to 0.17 m deep.
- [202] A narrow band of pebbles.
- [203] Humous-rich, gritty, loam-based garden soil up to 0.63 m deep, containing sparse midden-derived material including sparse shell and some stones.
- [204] Dark, humus-rich, loam-based deposit containing fairly abundant material derived from midden deposits, notably shell (principally limpet, but including mussel, winkle and oyster), but not abundant enough to be considered a midden deposit in itself.
- [205] Clean, dark, loam-based soil, apparently humus-rich so likely containing decayed midden material.

### 4.3 TRENCH 3

#### 4.3.1 Locations and dimensions

Trench 2, 6.8 metres long and 1.35 metres wide, was oriented east-west and located in the west part of the site, across the south part of the footprint of the proposed extension to the rear of the current building.

#### 4.3.2 Stratigraphy and interpretation (*Illus. 14; Photographs 11 & 12*)

Below the rubble base of former yard buildings, extending to and beyond the maximum excavated depth of the trench at 0.65 m bgl (0.83 m below the floor level of the proposed new build) was a dark, humus-rich garden soil, containing some grit and sparse sherds of abraded medieval pottery (see *Site Photo 16*) and shell fragments, suggesting that this deposit was derived, at least in part, from decayed and redistributed medieval midden deposits.

#### 4.3.3 Context list

- [301] Loose concrete and rubble sub-base up to 0.19 m deep.
- [302] Humus-rich, gritty, loam-based garden soil extending up to the trench base at 0.60m bgl, containing sparse midden-derived material including shell fragments

## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1 Conclusions

No features of high significance were revealed during the evaluation, although based on the associated pottery evidence, a deposit of mixed silty-clay, found below proposed build levels in Trench 1, is undoubtedly of medieval origin. The origins of this apparently straight-sided deposit are unclear, but they may represent the decayed remains of building footings, or collapsed walls; a suggestion enhanced by the existence of a single tooled and shaped worked stone exhibiting claw chisel tooling (see *Site Photos. 13-15*), of likely medieval or later origin (Peter Ryder pers. com.),

found resting on or slightly above the west edge of deposit [103]. Alternative formation scenarios for this deposit, such as that it may be the fill of a straight-sided gulley cut into decayed midden material, appear less convincing.

On the basis of records made during the evaluation exercise and conclusions drawn subsequently, it is considered unlikely that remains of archaeological importance will be disturbed during groundworks associated with the development, although the possibility remains that deposits of the nature of [103] may be encountered elsewhere, potentially closer to the surface than the remains exposed in Trench 1. It also remains distinctly possible that significant (medieval or earlier) archaeological remains survive on the site deeper than the levels likely to be impacted by the proposed development, but such remains lie outside the scope of mitigation measures relating to the current proposals.

## 5.2 Recommendations

The risk that archaeologically significant remains survive on the site of the proposed development at depths likely to be impacted by it is not considered high enough to warrant a recommendation for open area excavation as a condition of planning consent. Should there be a desire by the planning authority to mitigate the possibility that the possible wall base, or ditch fill, recorded as [103] reaches higher levels elsewhere in the development area than exposed in Trench 1, then monitoring by means of a watching brief during groundworks associated with development would be appropriate in order that to record any features or artefacts uncovered. Should such a monitoring exercise be considered warranted, the fills of any features encountered during groundworks, as well as any surviving dense midden deposits found to be present, should be sampled and subsequently subjected to detailed palaeo-environmental analysis to determine whether they are the products of domestic waste disposal or focused fishing activities. Should such an intervention be requested, a Written Scheme of Investigation would need to be agreed with the planning authority in advance of further groundworks.

## 6. REFERENCES

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*Photo 1. Aerial view of trench 1 following excavation.*



*Photo 2. Trench 1 from the east.*



*Photo 3. Trench 1 from the east.*



*Photo 4. East end of Trench 1 viewed from the east.*



*Photo 5. Narrow, possible wall feature in Trench 1, as seen in N facing section.*



*Photo 6. Narrow feature in Trench 1 viewed from the north - in this view appearing convincingly structural.*



*Photo 7. Sondage in Trench 1.*



*Photo 8. Trench 2 from the east.*



*Photo 9. North-facing section of Trench 2.*



*Photo 10. Detail of the South-facing section of Trench 2.*



*Photo 11. Trench 3 from the east.*



*Photo 12. N facing section of Trench 3 viewed from NW.*



*Photo 13: Stone found in Trench 1i - upper*



*Photo 14: Stone found in Trench 1ii - reverse*



*Photo 15: Stone found in Trench 1iii - side*



*Photo. 16. Medieval pottery recovered from Trenches 1 (left) and 2 (right)*

The pottery comprises a single Tweed Valley whiteware type body sherd – see Bown, L. 1985 'The Pottery' in O'Sullivan, D. M. 'An Excavation in Holy Island Village' *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 5<sup>th</sup> Series, Vol.13 – otherwise undiagnostic reduced and redwares, some sooted, including about 50% of them externally glazed and including three rims. The conventional date for these is late medieval: 13-14<sup>th</sup> centuries. There are no diagnostic sherds amongst the assemblage requiring further analysis.

**APPENDIX: The Ship Inn, Lindisfarne, Northumberland - Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation. Prepared by The Archaeological Practice Ltd., February 2019**

For: James Cromarty MCIAT Eng Tech LCGI MCIPHE RP  
Director, Yeoman Architecture Ltd.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This document comprises a methods statement detailing how archaeological evaluation work will be undertaken with respect to development proposals for a site at the rear of The Ship Inn, Lindisfarne, Northumberland (*Illus. 01-04*).

### 1.1 Project Background

The development proposal envisages construction of a small building as a micro-brewery/distillery, on a site to the rear of the Ship Inn on the north side of Marygate, the principal east-west thoroughfare of the current village where excavations suggest that settlement has been continuous since at least the period following the 12<sup>th</sup> century refounding of the priory, and where settlement and other activities associated with the earlier, pre-Conquest monastery are also suspected to have occurred.

Excavations in 2016-17 on the Greystones site by AP Ltd. (HER event 15627) immediately to the north revealed substantial medieval midden deposits, containing shell, bone and fairly abundant medieval pottery, sitting on natural, silty sub-soil, indicating intensive medieval occupation of that locale. Although no finds or features suggestive of activities or occupation pre-dating the later medieval period were recorded, features of early medieval and/or prehistoric date were tentatively reported from the adjacent site, Castle View, following excavations there in 2007 and 2009 (HER events 13768 & 14475) Ian Farmer Associates 2008, Kirby 2009).<sup>2</sup> Here, remains of structures which the excavator thought likely to represent a series of house structures with rubbish pits to the rear were recorded aligned east-west facing Green Lane. A large quantity of 13th to 14th century medieval pottery was recovered amongst the built features, along with animal bone and marine shell. There was little, if any, post-medieval disturbance on the site and the nature and depth of top soils suggest this area has been a garden or smallholding since the 16th century. A series of gullies below the later medieval remains were tentatively suggested as early medieval or prehistoric in date, but no absolute dating evidence seems to have been forthcoming. A subsequent watching brief (HER event 14475) held on the same site recorded an east-west aligned wall, a north-south aligned ditch, and an area of possible paving, along with medieval pottery from overlying deposits suggesting the features are likely to be medieval in origin.

In addition to the recent evaluation of the site, contextual evidence from the wider locality is provided by the Northumberland Extensive Survey (NCC and EH 2009), which provides an in-depth summary of the development of Holy Island using documentary, cartographic and archaeological sources, and examines the evidence for the survival of archaeological remains in the town, as well as historic map evidence which was examined prior to undertaking evaluation of the site (*Illus. 05 – 10*, below). The island has also been subject to multiple episodes of invasive archaeological investigation which attest to its long-term occupation at least as far north as Green Lane, with isolated areas of activity beyond. THE Northumberland HER lists four Listed properties in the immediate vicinity of the site, Links

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<sup>2</sup> Ian Farmer Associates 2008, Castle View, Holy Island, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland: archaeological works; Kirby, M, 2009. Castle View, Holy Island, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland: archaeological works; CFA Archaeology unpublished report no 1713.

View, Seaburn House, The Iron Rails and Northumberland Arms/Ship Inn (HER no. 5381-4) in the area of the village know to have been built up since at least the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. HER site 5359 also represents the assertion proposed by Deirdre O'Sullivan and others that the early medieval monastic boundary runs along Marygate, although this is unattested by material or other evidence.

Additional archaeological work by AOC in the vicinity includes HER event 13523, a watching brief held during Electricity Main Refurbishment centred on Marygate, encountered significant archaeological features in three places, including, at the west end of the street, a linear ditch of probable medieval origin running east to west along Marygate, while a trench to the north of Marygate produced 19th and 20th century features and two medieval potsherds. A trench near the door to the "Ship Inn" did not contain any features of significant interest, but a significant quantity of medieval pottery was recovered by the stairway into Farne House garden.

## **1.2 Recommendations following pre-planning consultations carried out in 2018**

In view of the position of the site in an area of high archaeological potential, Karen Derham, assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland, has requested evaluation of the site by excavation, backed-up with information on the likely heritage constraints of the locality. The trenches should target areas of the site likely to be subject to deeper excavations - services, inspection trenches, etc., as well as the area of the proposed foundation pad if set more than 300 mm deep.

## **2. AIMS AND SCOPE OF EXCAVATION AND RECORDING**

### **2.1 Aims**

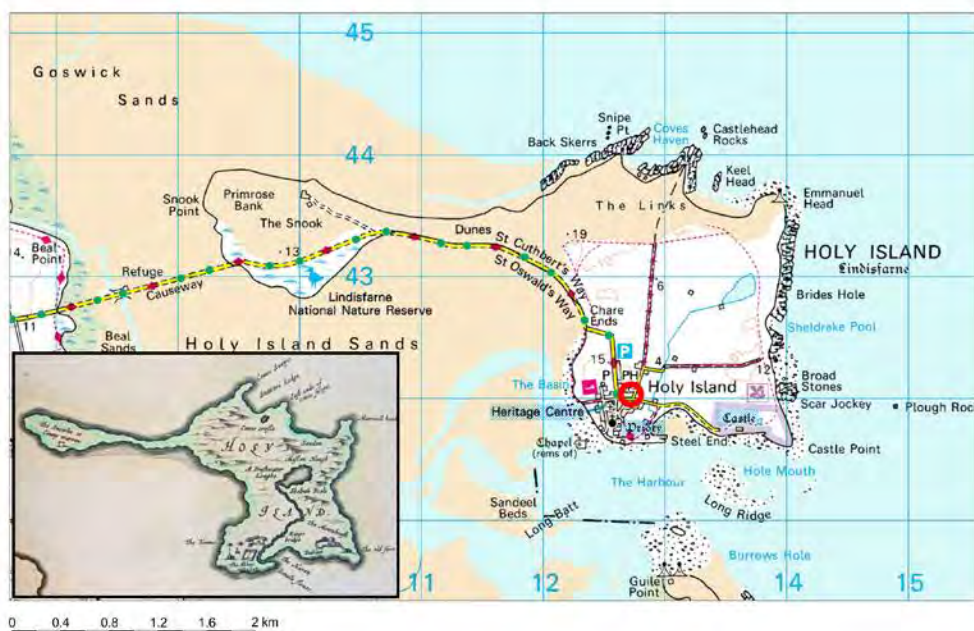
This excavation and recording exercise has the main purpose of establishing the presence and character of any archaeological remains within the footprint of the site. Specifically, the excavation and recording work has the aim of establishing the nature of and appropriately recording any archaeological remains surviving in positions identified for groundworks associated with the proposed construction work.

### **2.2 Scope of the Work**

The excavations will be carried out in the north-west part of the Ship Inn back-plot as shown on the accompanying plans (*Illus. 03 & 04*) where development groundworks are proposed below 300 mm below current ground level (bgl). The trench, or trenches, will include the site of service connections, including a proposed soakaway where the deepest excavations, up to 700 mm bgl, will be required.



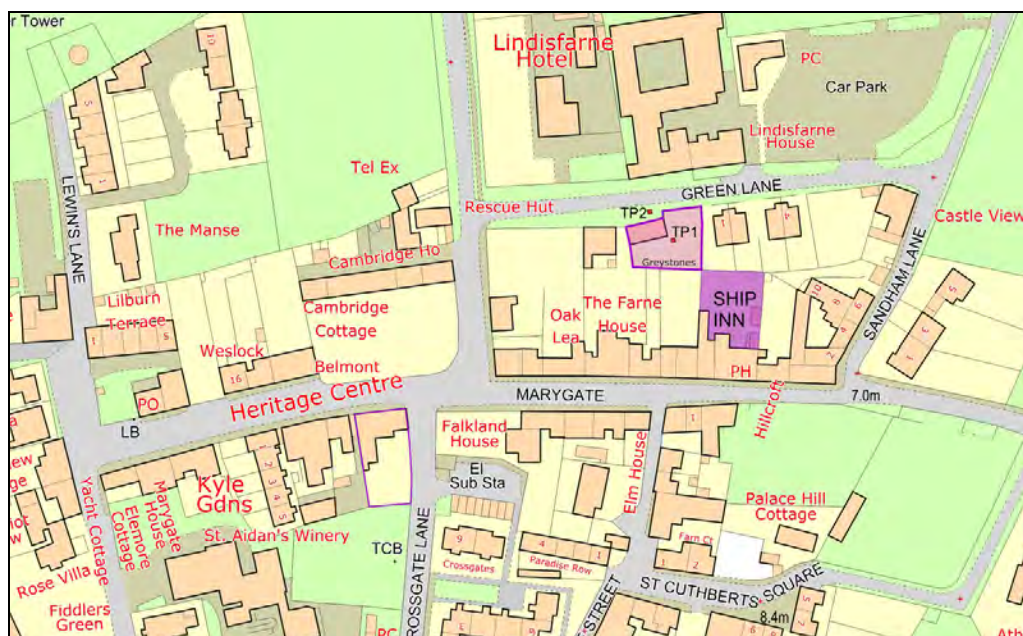
**Illus. 01:**  
The location of Holy Island, Northumberland (circled in red) in the northeast of England.



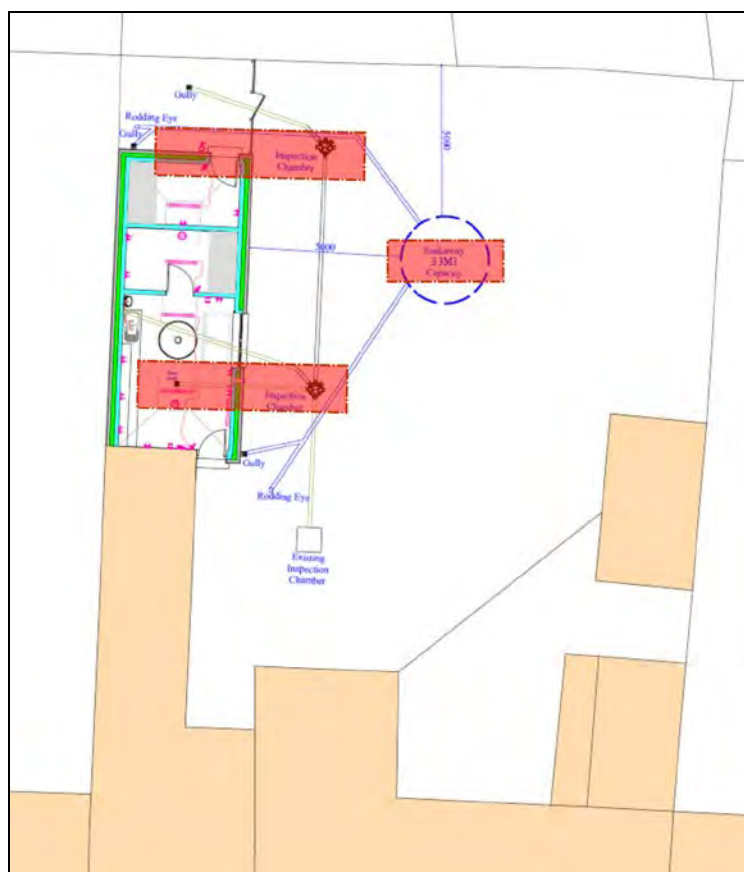
**Illus. 02:** The location of the evaluation site (circled in red) on Holy Island, Northumberland with insert showing the island as represented by 17th century mapping (note stylised representation of the village in the south-west part of the island).

Trenching will be set out by the consultant archaeologist to depths 100 mm deeper than the anticipated depth of proposed groundworks or to the depth at which undisturbed natural deposits are encountered. In the event that significant and potentially preservable features are reached at any point then work will cease temporarily while a decision is reached with the Architect and assistant county archaeologist as to how best to proceed; such decisions can only be taken in the light of the results of the evaluation.





Illus. 03: The Site of Proposed Works to the rear of the Ship Inn on Marygate (purple transparency), also showing, to the north-west, a site on Green Lane subject to evaluation in 2016.



The Ship Inn on the Marygate frontage

Illus. 04: Plan showing the position of a proposed extension in the north-west part of the Ship Inn back-plot (see Illus. 03 for orientation), with suggested evaluation trench locations in red transparency.

### 3. METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

#### 3.1 General

3.1.1 The Field Investigation will be carried out by means of Archaeological evaluation.

3.1.2 All work will be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) and will follow the IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations.

3.1.3 All archaeological staff will be suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles. Before commencement of work they will have been made aware of what work is required under the specification and they will understand the aims and methodologies of the project.

#### 3.2 Excavation

3.2.1 The excavation will be carried out in the position indicated on *Illus. 06* (above). Excavation, recording and sampling procedures will be undertaken using the strategies indicated below.

3.2.2 The setting out of the trench will be undertaken by the archaeological contractor.

3.2.3 Unstratified modern overburden will be removed by machine and hand. All manual excavation will be carried out by trained, archaeologically competent staff.

3.2.4 Spoil will be kept close-by and rapidly backfilled into the trenches at the conclusion of this work. Although the site is private property without public access, signs will be displayed to warn of deep excavations on the site.

3.2.5 All excavation of archaeological horizons and trench faces will be carried out by hand and every effort will be made to leave all potentially nationally important remains *in situ*.

3.2.6 All excavation of archaeological horizons will be carried out by hand and every effort will be made to leave all nationally important remains *in situ*.

3.2.7 Sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits identified will be excavated by hand through a sampling procedure to enable their date, nature, extent and condition to be described. Pits and postholes will normally be sampled by half-sectioning although some features may require complete excavation. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. No archaeological deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable.

3.2.8 Archaeological stratigraphy revealed by excavation will be recorded by the following means:

3.2.9.1 **Written descriptions.** Each archaeological context will be recorded on a pro-forma sheet. Minimum recorded details will consist of the following: a unique identifier; an objective description which includes measurements of extent and details of colour and composition; an interpretative estimate of function, clearly identified as such; at least one absolute height value; the identifiers of related contexts and a description of the relationship with such contexts (for preference, executed as a mini Harris matrix); references to other recording media in which representations of the context are held (plans, sections, photographs).

**3.2.9.2 Measured illustrations.** Detail plans and sectional profiles of archaeological features will be at appropriate scales (1:20 or 1:10). Archaeological contexts will be referenced by their unique identifiers. All illustrations will be properly identified, scaled and referenced to the site survey control.

**3.2.9.3 Photographs.** A digital photographic record of all contexts will be taken and each photograph will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs will be kept and the location of all photographs will be recorded on a plan base. A full archive of photographs will be maintained on the AP Ltd hard drive, archived with ADS, York and offered to the County Archives at Woodhorn.

3.2.10 An appropriate control network for the survey of any archaeological remains revealed in excavation will be established.

3.2.11 The survey control network will be related to the OS grid.

3.2.12 The survey control network and the position of recorded structures, features and finds will be located on a map of an appropriate scale (1:2500 or 1:500)

3.2.13 At least one absolute height value related to OD will be recorded for each archaeological context. Plans and sections produced in the report will include aOD levels.

3.2.14 All processing, storage and conservation of finds will be carried out in compliance with the relevant IFA and UKIC (United Kingdom Institute of Conservation) guidelines.

3.2.15 Portable remains will be removed by hand; all artefacts encountered will be recovered.

3.2.16 The potential requirement for specialist analyses (see below) is an unavoidable risk in all such excavations. The scientific investigation of any features/deposits which are considered significant will be undertaken as a non-negotiable part of this programme. Any such analyses would be carried out by specialists and priced to the client on a costs only basis within the ceiling of costs established by the project brief.

### **3.3 Analysis and Reporting of Recovered Data**

3.3.1 Following the completion of the Field Investigation and before any of the post-excavation work is commenced, an archive (the Site Archive) containing all the data gathered during fieldwork will be prepared. This material will be quantified, ordered, indexed and rendered internally consistent. It will be prepared according to the guidelines given in English Heritage's MAP 2 document, Appendix 3 (English Heritage 1991).

3.3.2 An interim report of no less than 200 words, containing preliminary recommendations for any further work required, will be produced within two weeks of completion of the field investigation for the commissioning client.

3.3.3 Following completion of the Field Investigation, an interim report providing initial assessment of the findings of excavation, including samples and artefacts recovered for post-excavation analysis, will be produced within 30 days and a full report will be prepared within 3 months of the completion of fieldwork, or immediately upon completion of all necessary finds, palaeo-environmental, radiocarbon and other analyses, collating and synthesizing the structural, artefactual and environmental data relating to each agreed constituent part of the evaluation works.

### **3.4 Environmental Sampling and Scientific Dating**

3.4.1 The investigations will be undertaken in a manner consistent with “The Management of Archaeological Projects”, English Heritage 1991 and with “Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions: Best Practice for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists”, English Heritage, 2003.

3.4.2 Don O’Meara, English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (0191 3341137 or 07713 400387) will be consulted to confirm the sampling strategy before the excavation begins.

3.4.3 Deposits/fills with potential for environmental evidence will be assessed by taking up to two bulk samples of 30 litres from any context selected for analysis by the excavator from suitable (i.e. uncontaminated) deposits. Deposits/fills totalling less than 30 litres in volume will be sampled in their entirety.

3.4.4 Deposits will be sampled for remains of pollen, food residues, microfossils, small boned ecofacts (e.g. fish & insects/micro-fauna), industrial residues (e.g. micro-slugs - hammer-scale and spherical droplets), cloth and timber. Flotation samples and samples taken for coarse-mesh sieving from dry deposits will be processed at the time of fieldwork wherever possible.

3.4.5 Any significant animal bone assemblages, which can be used to explore themes such as hunting and fowling, fishing, plant use and trade, seasonality, diet, age structures, farrowing areas, species ratios, local environment will be assessed by a recognised specialist.

3.4.6 Waterlogged organic materials should be dealt with following recommendations in *Guidelines for the care of waterlogged archaeological leather* (English Heritage and Archaeological Leather Group 1995).

3.4.7 Deposits will be assessed for their potential for radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic (guidance is available in the Centre for Archaeology Guideline on Archaeometallurgy 2001) and Optically Stimulated Luminescence dating. As well as providing information on construction techniques, timbers will be assessed for their potential for dendrochronology dating, in which case sampling will follow procedures in *Dendrochronology: guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates* (Hillam 1998) and *Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood* (R. Brunning 1996).

3.4.8 Information on the nature and history of the site, aims and objectives of the project, summary of archaeological results, context types and stratigraphic relationships, phase and dating information, sampling and processing methods, sample locations, preservation conditions, residuality/contamination, etc. will be provided with each sample submitted for analysis.

3.4.9 Laboratory processing of samples shall only be undertaken when it is considered there is a reasonable chance that they can be used to establish the date or function of a feature, deposit or features nearby.

3.4.10 Human remains will be treated with care, dignity and respect, in full compliance with the relevant legislation (essentially the Burial Act 1857) and local environmental health concerns. If found, human remains will be left in-situ, covered and protected, and the police, coroner and County Archaeologist informed. If it is agreed that removal of the remains is essential, the Archaeological Practice Ltd, will apply for a licence from the Home Office. Analysis of the osteological material will take place according to published guidelines, *Human Remains from Archaeological Sites, Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports* (English Heritage 2002).

3.4.11 If anything is found which could be Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996, it is a legal requirement to report it to the local coroner within 14 days of discovery. The Archaeological Practice Ltd. will comply with the procedures set out in The Treasure Act 1996. Any treasure will be reported to the coroner and to The Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer, (0191 2225076) for guidance on the Treasure Act procedures. Treasure is defined as the following:

- Any metallic object, other than a coin, provided that at least 10% by weight of metal is precious metal and that is at least 300 years old when found
- Any group of two or more metallic objects of any composition of prehistoric date that come from the same find
- All coins from the same find provided that they are at least 300 years old when found, but if the coins contain less than 10% gold or silver there must be at least ten
- Any object, whatever it is made of, that is found in the same place as, or had previously been together with, another object that is Treasure
- Any object that would previously have been treasure trove, but does not fall within the specific categories given above. Only objects that are less than 300 years old, that are made substantially of gold or silver, that have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery and whose owners or heirs are unknown will come into this category

#### **4 PRODUCTION OF FINAL REPORT**

4.1 Copies of the report will be provided within three months of the completion of fieldwork to the Client and Northumberland County HER.

4.2 An electronic copy of the report will be supplied to the client and County Archaeologist/HER. The report will include as a minimum the following:

A summary statement of methodologies used.

A location plan of the site and any significant discoveries made.

Plans and sections of any archaeological discoveries of note.

A summary statement of results.

Conclusions

Recommendations

A table summarizing the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and spot dating of significant finds.

4.3 The report will finish with a section detailing recommendations for further archaeological work needed to mitigate the effects of the development upon any significant deposits revealed during the evaluation or if necessary, for further evaluation.

4.4 Following completion of the analysis and publication phase of the work, an archive (the Research Archive) containing all the data derived from the work done during the analysis phase will be prepared. The archive will be prepared to the standard specified by English Heritage (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute of Conservation guidelines.

4.5 Arrangements will be made to deposit the Site Archive (including Finds) and the Research Archive with the designated repository within 6 months of the end of the fieldwork. Additionally, a copy shall be offered to the National Monuments Record (NMR).

4.6 Summary reports of the project will be prepared, if necessary, for inclusion in the appropriate Notices, Annual Reviews, Reports, etc.

4.7 An entry for inclusion in the Northumberland County Heritage Environment Record will be prepared and submitted.

## 5 OASIS

5.1 The Archaeological Contractor will complete the online form for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations Project (OASIS), following consultation with the relevant planning authority. The Contractor agrees to the procedure whereby the information on the form will be placed in the public domain on the OASIS website, following submission to or incorporation of the final report (see 3.4) into the HER.

## 6. TIMESCALE

Following the agreement of the current WSI document with the planning archaeologist, it is proposed to carry out the above tasks according to the developer's schedule in February or March, 2019.

Environmental samples, ecofacts and artefacts will be submitted for analysis immediately following the fieldwork period and a reporting period of 2 months requested.

Structural reports on the excavations will be completed to allow submission of an interim report within 30 days of completion of the fieldwork.

The full archive report will be produced using the structural report and any commissioned specialist reports within 6 months of the completion of fieldwork.

## 7. PERSONNEL

**The Archaeological Practice Ltd.** has been operating in its present form since 2002, previous to which it was a part of the former Department of Archaeology at the university of Newcastle. During this time it has considerable experience and expertise in producing reports based on a combination of fieldwork and documentary analysis.

The Archaeological Practice Ltd comprises *Richard Carlton* and *Dr Alan Rushworth*, both of whom are highly experienced in carrying out fieldwork and documentary studies leading to the production of detailed, analytical reports, and *Marc Johnstone* who is principally engaged in documentary research and illustration.

The fieldwork will be carried out by *Richard Carlton*, *Marc Johnston* and *Michael Parsons*, all highly experienced fieldworkers, with the additional assistance of *Alan Rushworth* if required. *Peter Ryder* will be called upon to advise on any built structures or architectural fragments revealed by excavation.

Further details of The Archaeological Practice and its staff can be found on its web-site at: <http://www.archaeologicalpractice.co.uk>

The following represents a project outline for a programme of archaeological evaluation in order to develop a scheme to mitigate the potential impact of proposed development work on a plot attached to Greystones in Holy Island Village, Northumberland (*Illus. 01 – 03*, below).

**1.1.2** The proposed development involves the rebuilding of the existing property on an expanded footprint (*Illus. 04*, below), along with associated landscaping and services provision.

**1.1.3** Holy Island has recently been subjected to detailed archaeological analysis as one of the 20 settlements included in The Northumberland Extensive Survey (NCC and EH 2009). This provides an in-depth summary of the development of Holy Island using

documentary, cartographic and archaeological sources, and examines the evidence for the survival of archaeological remains in the town. In addition, a range of historic map evidence was examined prior to undertaking evaluation of the proposed development site.

**1.1.4** It has also been subject to multiple episodes of invasive archaeological investigation, including a previous evaluation exercise at Castle View, a property bordering the east side of the current plot, within which later medieval deposits were found to overlie possible early medieval and/or prehistoric remains (Ian Farmer Associates 2007)

**1.1.5** Other archaeological investigations have demonstrated that evidence of a range of medieval deposits and features survives at varying depths throughout the village.

**1.1.6** Accordingly Northumberland Conservation has recommended that an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken in advance of the determination of planning consent for the proposed development works, in order to inform a strategy to mitigate any potential impact of invasive works on cultural heritage remains.

## **2. FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Evaluation**

**2.1.1** The evaluation will be carried out by excavating two test pits, each 1.5 m x 1.5 m in areas subject to groundworks (see *Illus. 03. & 04*). All work will be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) and will follow the IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations.

**2.1.2** All archaeological staff will be suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles. Before commencement of work they will have been made aware of what work is required under the specification and they will understand the aims and methodologies of the project.

**2.1.3** The developer will allow the archaeological team access to the site and, in turn, the archaeological contractor will keep Northumberland Conservation, in the person of the Assistant County Archaeologist, apprised of the timing of the works and any significant discoveries made.

**2.1.4** All sections and deposits exposed during construction operations will be systematically examined to identify, excavate, sample and record, as appropriate, any previously unidentified archaeological features which survive within the area of excavation and which are threatened by development works.

**2.1.5** Any archaeological deposits encountered will be recorded photographically. Photographic recording shall also be undertaken where no archaeological features are encountered, and include general working shots.

**2.1.6** In the event of the discovery of archaeological remains which are of greater significance than anticipated, work will cease and the Assistant County Archaeologist and a representative of the developer will be notified. An assessment will be made of the importance of the remains and a mitigation strategy for recording or preservation *in situ*, as appropriate, will be agreed upon by all the parties.

**2.1.7** Should additional staff time and resources be deemed necessary by the archaeological contractor to excavate, record and sample revealed archaeological features, a contingency should be allowed for the additional excavation of up to two further test pits of equal size to those initially proposed.

**22.1.8** In the event that hearths, kilns or ovens (of whatever period, date or function) are identified during the watching brief, there will be provision for the collection of at least one archaeo-magnetic date to be calculated from each individual hearth surface (or in the case of domestic dwellings sites a minimum of one per building identified). Where applicable, samples will be collected from the site and processed by a suitably trained specialist for dating purposes. In the event that such deposits or structures are identified, the Conservation Team will be contacted to discuss the appropriate response.

**2.1.9** In the event of human burials being discovered, the archaeological contractor will procure and comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Burial Act 1857. Where any part of a human burial is disturbed the whole burial will be archaeologically exhumed.

**2.1.10** Appropriate procedures under the relevant legislation will be followed in the event of the discovery of artefacts covered by the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996.

## **2.2 Recording**

**2.2.1** A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic, as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Written descriptions should comprise both factual data and interpretative elements. Accurate scale plans and section drawings will be drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate. Sections will be related to Ordnance Datum (i.e. levels will be recorded as above Ordnance Datum – aOD).

**2.2.2** The stratigraphy of the excavation will be recorded even when no archaeological deposits have been identified.

**2.2.3** Where stratified deposits are encountered, a 'Harris' matrix will be compiled.

**2.2.4** The excavation will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:1250 or 1:500 map of the area, using a total-station-theodolite.

**2.2.5** A photographic record of all contexts will be taken in colour transparency and black and white print and will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs will be kept. The location of all photographs will be recorded on a plan base.

**2.2.6** Drawings, photography and written records of discrete features, where deemed necessary, will be sufficient to allow interpretation of the material and the preparation of a report on the site.

## **2.3 Finds Processing**

**2.3.1** All processing, storage and conservation of finds will be carried out in compliance with the relevant IFA and UKIC (United Kingdom Institute of Conservation) guidelines.

**2.3.1** Artefact collection and discard policies will be fit for the defined purpose.

**2.3.2** Finds will be scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage with particular reference to pottery. Artefacts will be used to establish the potential for all categories of finds, should further archaeological work be necessary.

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

**2.3.4** All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged. Vulnerable objects must be specially packaged, and textiles, painted glass and coins stored



in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

**2.3.5** Assessment and analysis of artefacts and environmental samples will be carried out by an approved, named specialist.

**2.3.6** The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and recipient museum prior to the work taking place. Where the landowner decides to retain artefacts, adequate provision will be made for recording them.

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

## **2.4 Environmental Sampling and Dating**

The following strategy for environmental sampling has been confirmed with Jacqui Huntley, English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.

**2.4.1** If significant archaeological deposits are encountered, selective sampling will be carried out in a manner consistent with *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and *Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions: Best Practice for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists* (English Heritage 2003).

**2.4.2** Deposits/fills with potential for environmental evidence will be assessed by taking up to two bulk samples of 30 litres from any context selected for analysis by the excavator from suitable (i.e. uncontaminated) deposits. Deposits/fills totalling less than 30 litres in volume will be sampled in their entirety. Samples will be taken from all deposits/fills containing charcoal, unless the contexts are evidently subject to modern contamination.

**2.4.3** Deposits will be sampled for remains of pollen, food residues, microfossils, small boned ecofacts (e.g. fish & insects/micro-fauna), industrial residues (e.g. micro-slugs - hammer-scale and spherical droplets), cloth and timber. Flotation samples and samples taken for coarse-mesh sieving from dry deposits will be processed at the time of fieldwork wherever possible.

**2.4.4** Any significant ecofactual assemblages will be assessed by a recognised specialist.

**2.4.5** Deposits will be assessed for their potential for radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic and Optically Stimulated Luminescence dating. As well as providing information on construction techniques, timbers will be assessed for their potential for dendrochronology dating, in which case sampling will follow procedures in *Dendrochronology: guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates* (Hillam 1998) and *Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood* (R. Brunning 1996). A maximum of 5 samples of material suitable for dating by scientific means (eg: Radiocarbon, Luminescence, Remnant Magnetism, etc.) will be collected.

**2.4.6** Information on the nature and history of the site, aims and objectives of the project, summary of archaeological results, context types and stratigraphic relationships, phase and dating information, sampling and processing methods, sample locations, preservation conditions, residuality/ contamination, etc. will be provided with each sample submitted for analysis.

**2.4.7** Laboratory processing of samples shall only be undertaken if deposits are found to be reasonably well dated, or linked to recognisable features and from contexts the derivation of which can be understood with a degree of confidence.

**2.4.8** Human remains will be treated with care, dignity and respect, in full compliance with the relevant legislation (essentially the Burial Act 1857) and local environmental health

concerns. If found, human remains will be left in-situ, covered and protected, and the police, coroner and County Archaeologist informed. If it is agreed that removal of the remains is essential, the Archaeological Practice Ltd, will apply for a licence from the Ministry of Justice. Analysis of the osteological material will take place according to published guidelines, *Human Remains from Archaeological Sites, Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports* (English Heritage 2002). This may involve extending the trench to remove a whole skeleton.

**2.4.9** If anything is found which could be Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996, it is a legal requirement to report it to the local coroner within 14 days of discovery. The Archaeological Practice Ltd. will comply with the procedures set out in The Treasure Act 1996. Any treasure will be reported to the coroner and to The Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer, Rob Collins (0191 2225076 or [Robert.Collins@newcastle.ac.uk](mailto:Robert.Collins@newcastle.ac.uk)) for guidance on the Treasure Act procedures.

Treasure is defined as the following:

- Any metallic object, other than a coin, provided that at least 10% by weight of metal is precious metal and that is at least 300 years old when found
- Any group of two or more metallic objects of any composition of prehistoric date that come from the same find
- All coins from the same find provided that they are at least 300 years old when found, but if the coins contain less than 10% gold or silver there must be at least ten
- Any object, whatever it is made of, that is found in the same place as, or had previously been together with, another object that is Treasure
- Any object that would previously have been treasure trove, but does not fall within the specific categories given above. Only objects that are less than 300 years old, that are made substantially of gold or silver, that have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery and whose owners or heirs are unknown will come into this category

**2.4.10** The potential requirement for specialist analyses is an unavoidable risk in all such investigations. Although the evaluation results would suggest that the likelihood of such analyses being required in this case is relatively low, the possibility can not be entirely dismissed, and the investigation of any features/deposits which are considered significant would be undertaken as a non-negotiable part of this specification. Any such analyses would be carried out by specialists and priced to the client on a cost-only basis.

## **2.5 Production of Site Archive**

**2.5.1** The site archive will be prepared to the standard specified in MAP 2 and in accordance with the UKIC guidelines. This will include the indexing, ordering, quantification and checking for consistency of all original context records, object records, bulk finds records, sample records, skeleton records (if recovered), photographic records, drawing records, photographs, drawings, level books, site note-books, spot dating records, and conservation records; and ensuring that all artefacts and ecofacts recovered and retained from the site are packed and stored in the appropriate materials and conditions and that all their associated records are complete. This will be completed by the end of the field work. A summary account of the context record will be included and written by the supervising archaeologist.

**2.5.2** The archive will be submitted to the Great North Museum in Newcastle upon Tyne within 6 months of the end of the fieldwork. The location of artefacts will be stated in the archive.

## **2.6 Production of Final Report**

**2.6.1** The report will be bound, with each page and paragraph numbered. It will include as a minimum the following:

- ❑ Planning application number, Northumberland Conservation reference, OASIS reference number, Archive reference and an 8 figure grid reference
- ❑ A copy of the NCC brief with a copy of the 'check-list' appended to the brief
- ❑ A summary statement of methodologies used.
- ❑ A location plan of the site at an appropriate scale and a location plan of the extent of the watching brief at a recognisable planning scale, and located with reference to the national grid.
- ❑ Plans and sections of all features located and recorded at a recognisable and appropriate planning scale.
- ❑ Both above Ordnance Datum (aOD) levels and levels below current ground levels in the text and aOD levels included on plans and sections
- ❑ A summary statement of results.
- ❑ A table summarizing the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and spot dating of significant finds.
- ❑ Conclusions
- ❑ Recommendations

**2.6.2** Copies of the report will be provided within two months of the completion of fieldwork to the developer and Northumberland Conservation . One bound paper copy and digital copy (in pdf format) will be submitted to Northumberland Conservation.

## **2.7 Publication of Results of Archaeological Works**

**2.7.1** A summary of the results of the investigation will be prepared for 'Archaeology in Northumberland' and submitted to Liz Williams, Northumberland HER Officer, by December of the year in which the work is completed.

**2.7.2** The Contractor will, at the request of Northumberland Conservation, also prepare a short report on the work for publication in an agreed journal.

## **2.8 OASIS**

**2.8.1** The Archaeological Contractor will complete the online form for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations Project (OASIS), following consultation with the Northumberland HER Officer. The Contractor agrees to the procedure whereby the information on the form will be placed in the public domain on the OASIS website, following submission to or incorporation of the final report (see 2.6) into the Northumberland County HER

## **3. EXECUTION OF THE SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

**3.1** The Developer has appointed The Archaeological Practice Ltd. as a professionally competent Archaeological Contractor, on agreed terms, to execute the scheme as set out in the brief supplied by the County Archaeology Service.

**3.2** The present project design must be submitted for approval and, if necessary, modification by the County Archaeology Service before work on-site can proceed.

**3.3** The Developer will allow the County Archaeology Service and the appointed contractor all reasonable access to the site for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological scheme, subject only to safety requirements.

**3.5** The archaeological contractor appointed to manage the execution of the scheme shall ensure that:

**3.5.1** the appropriate parties are informed of the objectives, timetable and progress of the archaeological work

**3.5.2** the progress of the work is adequately and effectively monitored and the results of this are communicated to the appropriate parties.

**3.5.3** significant problems in the execution of the scheme are communicated at the earliest opportunity to the appropriate parties in order to effect a resolution of the problems.

**3.6** The archaeological contractor will carry, and will ensure that other archaeological contractors involved in the scheme carry appropriate levels of insurance cover in respect of Employers Liability, Public and Third Party Liability & Professional Indemnity.

**3.7** The archaeological contractor will liaise with the appointed CDM Planning Supervisor and prepare or arrange for the preparation of a Safety Plan for the archaeological work.

**3.8** At or before the commencement of the scheme the Developer, the appointed Archaeological Contractors, the County Archaeological Officer and other appropriate parties will agree arbitration procedures to be followed in the event of any unresolvable difficulties or disputes arising from the scheme

**3.9** Careful assessment has led to the definition of a number of research objectives which identify with a high degree of likelihood the kind of archaeological deposits which the investigation will encounter. Nevertheless, it is possible that discoveries will be made which could not reasonably have been foreseen on the basis of all the information currently available. Any difficulties arising from unforeseen discoveries will be resolved by discussion between all the parties involved. There will be a presumption, the investigation having been carried out in accordance with the schedule set out in this document, and to the satisfaction of the County Archaeological Officer, and all other considerations being equal, that no executive or financial obligation shall attach to any particular party in the event of unforeseen discoveries being made, and that the executive and financial responsibility for dealing with such unforeseen discoveries shall rest outside the currently agreed scheme of investigation.

**3.10** The Archaeological Contractor(s) appointed to execute the scheme will procure and comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 regarding the exhumation and interment of any human remains discovered within the site, and will comply with all reasonable requirements of any church or other religious body or civil body regarding the manner and method of removal, re-interment or cremation of the human remains, and the removal and disposal of any tombstones or other memorials discovered within the site. The Developer will incur all costs resulting from such compliance.

#### **4. TIMETABLE AND STAFFING**

The work will be carried out over a period of 1-2 days in March, 2019.

**Personnel:**

**Archaeological Practice**

PM: Project Manager:  
Richard Carlton

PO: Project Officer:  
Marc Johnstone

**Sub-Contractors**

ASUD: Archaeological Services, University of  
Durham: Environmental Analysis

Jenny Vaughan: medieval and post-medieval  
pottery

Lindsay Allason-Jones: Roman finds

**5. BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Ian Farmer Associates, 2007, *Archaeological Evaluation at Castle View, Holy Island, Berwick upon Tweed, Northumberland* for Holy Island Development Trust).

NCC and EH 2009. *Northumberland Extensive Urban Survey: Holy Island*. Northumberland County Council and English Heritage