

The Archaeological
Practice Ltd.



PEREGRINI
Lindisfarne
Landscape Partnership



LINDISFARNE COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY

THE HEUGH LINDISFARNE

Archaeological evaluation, June 2016
Project Design



Cover photo.

Looking east from the Lookout Tower. Site C, of which there is no surface evidence, surrounds the war memorial. Site D can be seen as an earthwork between the top of the war memorial and the lighthouse. Note Lindisfarne Castle and Bamburgh Castle in the distance, with the Farne Islands in between.

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1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 General introduction

The Peregrini Lindisfarne Community Archaeology Project, part of the HLF-funded Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership, aims to complete a range of archaeological investigations on Lindisfarne and the adjacent mainland during 2016 and 2017. The work will be done by local volunteers, directed by the Archaeological Practice Ltd of Newcastle upon Tyne. Participation is open to all, with full training provided as an essential element of all project fieldwork.

Proposed fieldwork for June 2016 includes the evaluation of structures of unknown date on the ridge of high ground to the south the Priory known as the Heugh. A key aim of the investigations is to establish the date of these structures, and whether or not they are linked with the Anglo-Saxon or medieval monasteries.

While these investigations are in progress, a separate project directed by Dr David Petts of Durham University will be taking place nearby on land to the east of the medieval priory ruins. There will be effective interaction between the two projects, and participants in one will have plenty of opportunity to familiarise themselves with the other.

The site is not a legally protected scheduled monument, so no consent from Historic England is required. However, the Heugh lies within the Lindisfarne SSSI so the excavations are subject to the consent of Natural England. It is essential that no ground disturbance takes place other than that specifically approved by Natural England, and all work must comply with the conditions of the Natural England consent; these conditions are clarified in Section 3.1.4 of this document.

This document presents background information about the Heugh, together with a detailed methodology for the proposed fieldwork. It should be carefully studied by all prospective volunteers in advance of participation in the project.



Fig 1. Aerial view of Lindisfarne village and the Priory site, with the Heugh outlined in red. (© Google earth).

1.2 Historic Background

Lindisfarne has a fascinating archaeological heritage extending from prehistoric through to post-medieval and recent times. It is most famous, however, for its early medieval monastery, founded by St Aidan and King Oswald in AD 635 (fig. 3). The link with St Cuthbert, and the Lindisfarne Gospels, are particularly well known. However, very little is known for sure about the actual form of the early medieval monastery, though it is assumed to have occupied the same site as the medieval priory, founded in, or shortly before, AD 1122.

This is not the place to repeat the fascinating early medieval and medieval history of Lindisfarne, which is readily available elsewhere. The key point to note here is that little is known for sure of the form of the early medieval establishment, but that some authorities have speculated that the remains on the Heugh may have been part of it.

A good description of the remains on the Heugh is provided by O'Sullivan and Young (1995, p 46-47), and is reproduced here (see also fig 5):

The buildings on the Heugh

Other archaeological remains near the priory have no known history but are also possibly connected with the early monastery. Along the Heugh (figs. 5, 7, 8) is a series of small, shallow ruins only clearly visible in late spring when the growth of grass is at its lowest. Some of these were first observed in the late nineteenth century by a casual visitor to the island, and at least one was excavated by Brian Hope-Taylor in the 1960s. The visible features were surveyed by the Lindisfarne Research Project in 1984-5, and a resistivity survey of the whole ridge was also carried out, to see if further evidence existed below ground.

At the western end of the Heugh, just west of the early modern ruin known as the 'chapel', is a low curved mound ('A' on fig 5), maybe simply rubble from the chapel. However, features to the east of this have a more recognisable plan and a more justifiable claim to some antiquity. Just to the east of the present war memorial is a low mound 'C', which resistivity suggests is part of a building foundation approximately 15m (50ft) square, from which a pathway worn through the rock runs down the north side of the Heugh towards the priory. Further east, at D, the foundations of a small rectangular building, oriented east-west, are clearly visible. To the east of this again, straddling the centre of the ridge, is a circular mound known as the Cock-pit. A rectangular trench has been cut in this since Blackwell first observed it, probably during the First World War. On the top is a stone cross-base.

To the east of the path which bisects the Heugh a number of other shallow foundations of small rectangular buildings can be seen. Two of these at F and G were partly explored by Hope-Taylor and are aligned east-west. Another, at H, seems to run north-south across the ridge, while further along, at I, a curved bank may form part of another rather larger east-west building.

Without excavation it is only possible to speculate on the purpose of this series of structures, but they have no obvious place in the arrangements of the medieval priory or the medieval or early modern village. In Bede's account of the death of Cuthbert, he makes explicit reference to a watchtower, from which one of the Lindisfarne monks watched for news of Cuthbert's death. When the saint died (on Inner Farne), those attending him lit two torches, as a prearranged signal that he had passed away, and the monk 'quickly ran to the church where the whole of the brethren were assembled'. Excellent views of Inner Farne can be obtained from the Heugh, and it is possible that one of the small buildings served

the function of a watchtower. Other structures may have served as small chapels or retreats, more in the pattern of a dispersed, Irish-type of monastic complex. They may have been 'stations', shrines or stages in a circuit of the monastic precinct associated with a devotional ritual of pilgrimage, known in early Christian Ireland as a *turas*. There is some indirect evidence for such a pilgrimage route in one of the miracle stories connected with St Cuthbert's relics. The features on the Heugh and the scattered nature of the early churches and cemeteries is certainly paralleled at Iona, where a church of the eighth century has been discovered underlying the later medieval church of St Ronan, about 1km south of the abbey.

1.3 Aims and objectives

It is important to stress that this project is an evaluation, not a full excavation. The aim is not to completely excavate any structures, but to sample them in order to address the following questions.

This project is small in scale and has one general aim - to characterise the nature and condition of the structures on the Heugh. A particular aim is to try and establish the date of the various structures, in order to ascertain whether they may relate in some way to the early medieval monastery or the medieval priory.

Questions which the project may help to address include the following:

What is the condition of buried deposits and how do these buried remains relate to the visible earthworks?

What was the original nature of the structures on the Heugh, and did they change through time?

Is there any evidence for early activity on the Heugh? Although it is unlikely that evidence for early structures will be found in the proposed trenches, it is quite possible that some stray finds, eg lithics, could be recovered.

Is there any evidence for activity on the Heugh in post-medieval times?

Are the sites being damaged in any way, for example through footpath erosion, and if so can practical suggestions be made as to their future management?

What potential do these sites offer for further investigation?

Is there potential for consolidation and public interpretation of one or more of the sites investigated?

A further key objective is to provide the opportunity for local volunteers to learn techniques of archaeological excavation. Some volunteers will be experienced, having participated in other community archaeology projects, but others will have no previous experience. Full training and constant professional supervision will be constantly available throughout the project, and volunteers will be encouraged to take part in all aspects of fieldwork, including recording.



Fig 2. Aerial view of Lindisfarne, and a larger scale aerial view of Lindisfarne village and the Priory site. (© Google earth).



Fig. 3. Conjectural reconstruction, by Peter Dunn, of the early medieval monastery as it may have appeared in the seventh century, during the lifetime of St Cuthbert. There is actually very little evidence for the form of the monastery on the ground, but note the structures shown here on the Heugh. Establishing the true nature of these structures is the key objective of this project. (© English Heritage).

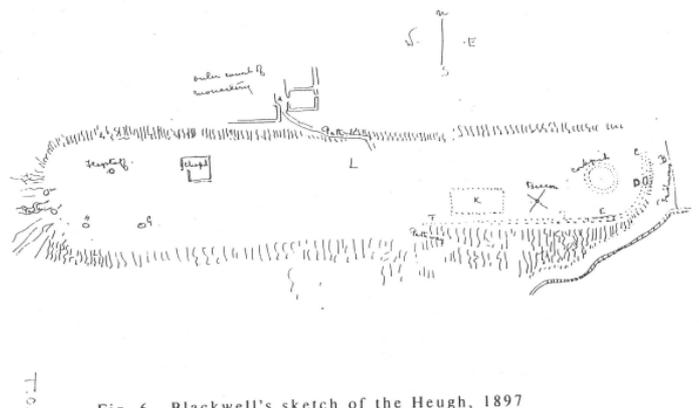


Fig. 6 Blackwell's sketch of the Heugh, 1897

Fig. 4. Left. A seventeenth-century map of Lindisfarne. This shows no structures (other than Osborn's Fort) on the Heugh, suggesting that the buildings to be investigated by this project were already long-gone by this time. Right. A sketch of the Heugh dated 1897, the earliest known record of the structures to be investigated by this project.

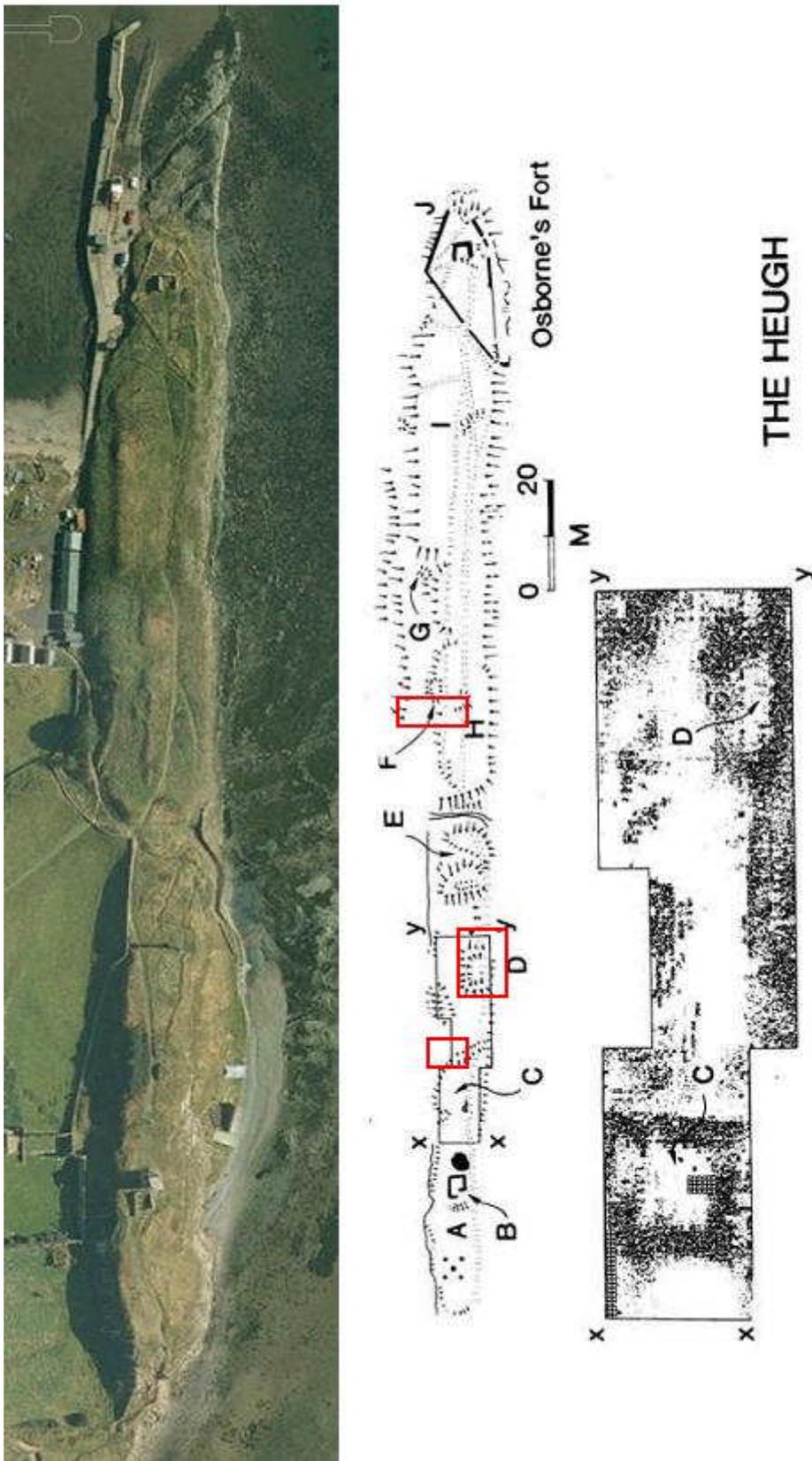


Fig. 5. Aerial view and survey plan of structures on the Heugh, reproduced to the same scale, together with geophysical survey plot of the area around structures C and D (not to the same scale). Areas investigated by Brian Hope-Taylor in the 1960s are outlined in red on the survey plan. The labels attached to the various structures here are used in the text of this document. (Illustrations supplied by David Petts. Plans reproduced from O'Sullivan & Young 1995).



Fig. 6. Two views showing the relationship between the Heugh and the medieval Priory, which is presumed to stand on the site of the early medieval monastery.

Above. The Heugh and the priory from the west.

Below. View of St Mary's church and the priory looking north from the Heugh.

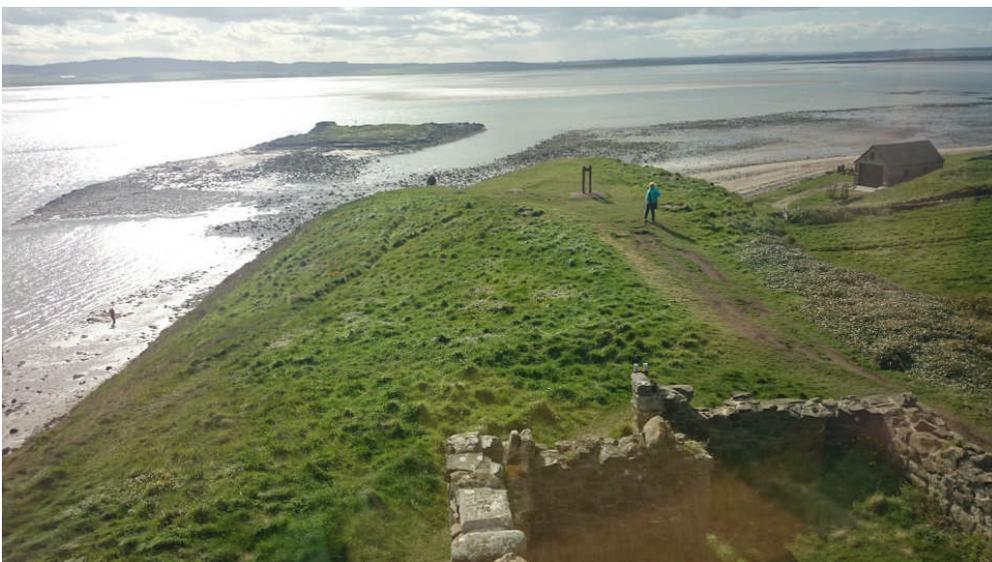


Fig. 7. Top. Looking east from the Lookout Tower. Site C, of which there is no surface evidence, surrounds the war memorial. Site D can be seen as an earthwork between the top of the war memorial and the lighthouse. Note Lindisfarne Castle and Bamburgh Castle in the distance, with the Farne Islands in between. Centre. Looking west along the Heugh from Site D towards the Lookout Tower. Bottom. Looking west from the Lookout Tower, Sites A and B in the foreground, St Cuthbert's Isle beyond.



*Fig. 8. Views of earthworks around Sites F, G and H.
Above. Looking eastwards towards Lindisfarne Castle.
Below. Looking westwards towards Lindisfarne Priory.*

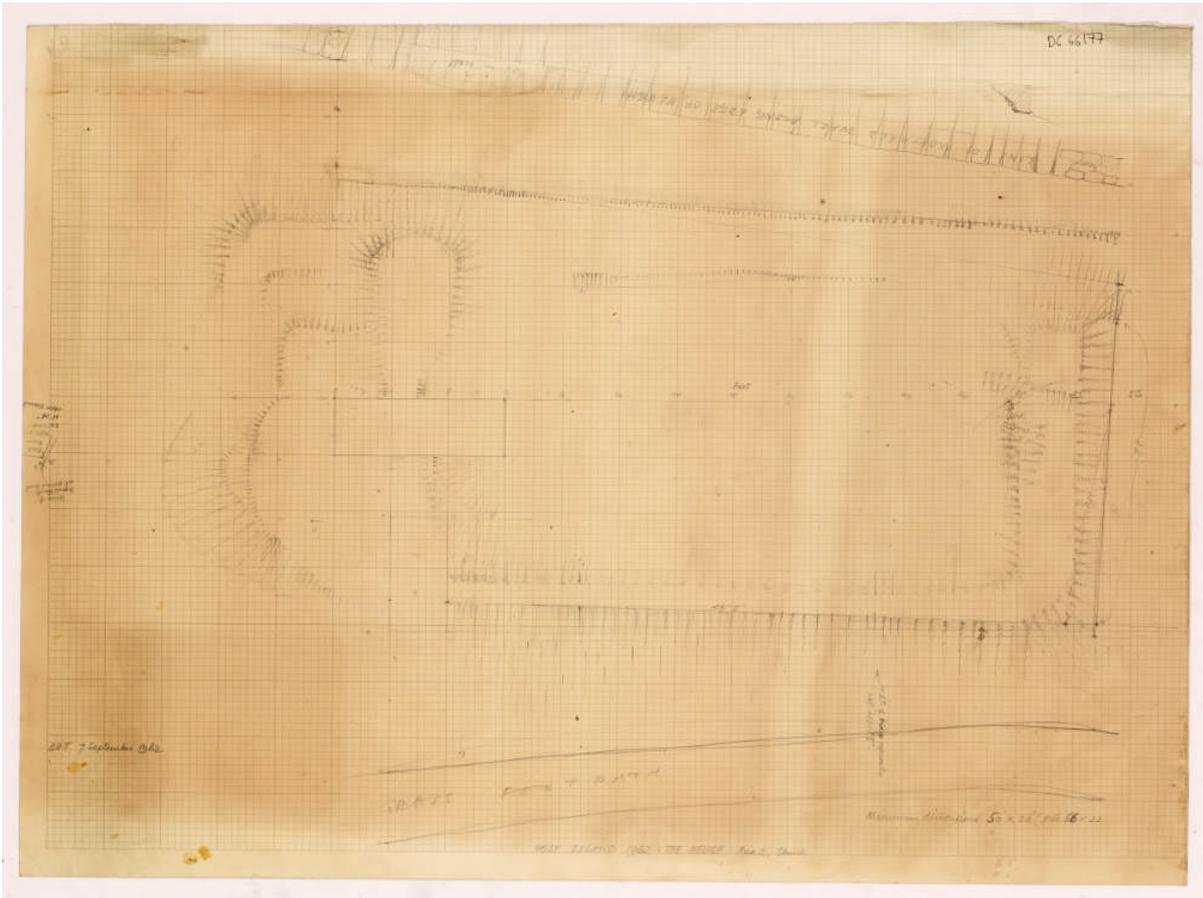
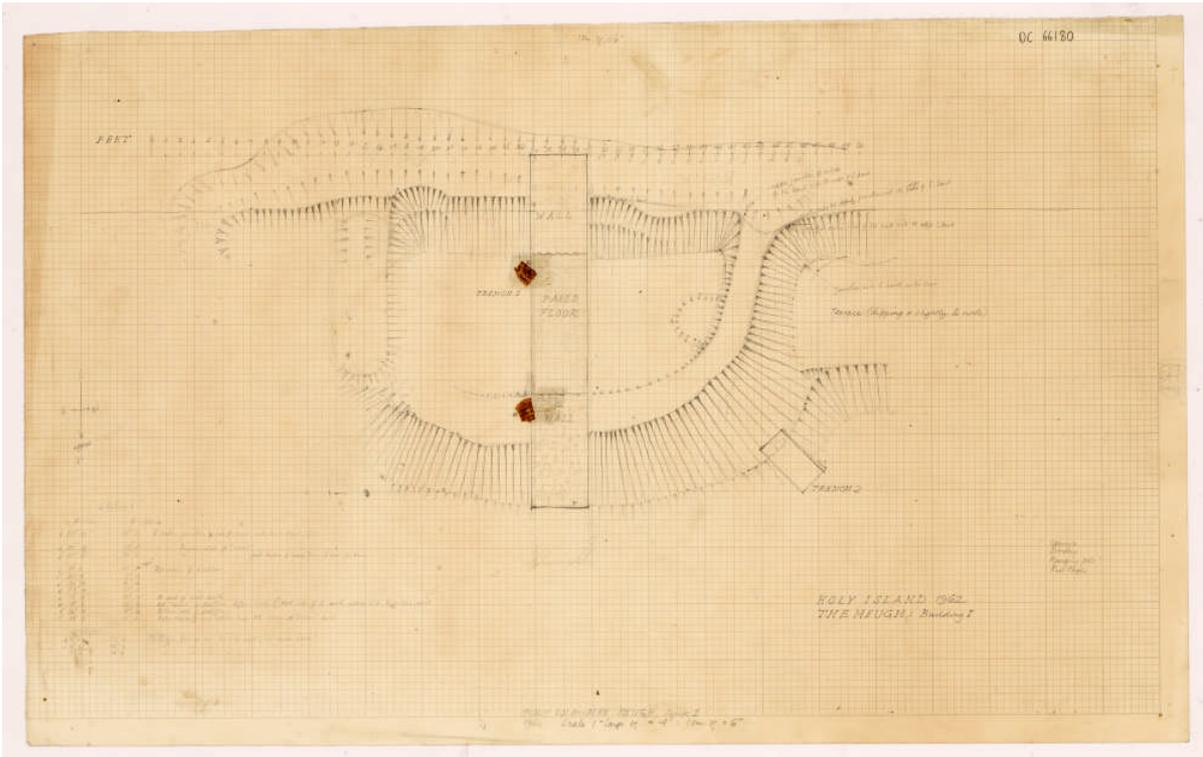


Fig. 9. Two plans of structures on the Heugh from Brian Hope-Taylor's archive, produced during his work here in the 1960s. This archive will be carefully studied when deciding exactly where to locate trenches during the current project.

2. TRENCH LOCATIONS AND PURPOSE

As noted above, the proposed trenches are located in order to evaluate Structure C, and to reinvestigate and evaluate excavations previously undertaken by Brian Hope-Taylor. The final form of each trench will be dependent on decisions made once work is in progress, and plans must be to an extent flexible at this stage.

The amount of work actually completed will be dependent on factors such as the number of volunteers attending, the complexity of the archaeological remains encountered, and the weather.

It is proposed to excavate three trenches, as set out below. These will carefully located so as to cause no inconvenience to people walking on the footpath.

Trench 1.

To investigate the geophysical anomaly around the war memorial; structure C on fig 5. The trench will measure 5x5 metres, and will be located immediately west of the war memorial.

Trench 2.

To investigate Structure 'D' on fig 5. Up to 10x5 metres. Located to enable detailed recording of Hope-Taylor's excavation here, and to extend his trench to enable the investigation and sampling of previously undisturbed features and samples.

Trench 3.

To investigate Structures F and H on fig 5. Up to 10x5 metres. Located to enable detailed recording of Hope-Taylor's excavation here, and to extend his trench to enable the investigation and sampling of previously undisturbed features and samples.

Possible further trenches

Depending on available resources, three further trenches, each up 10x2 metres, may be excavated to investigate structures A, C and E on fig 5.

All trenches will be excavated to reveal and appropriately record features of archaeological significance.

The position and initial dimensions of the trenches will be determined by existing knowledge of the position and extent of archaeological remains known to exist in the relevant locations. The trenches may then be expanded depending on available resources and the nature of finds made within them.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 General

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

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. All participating volunteers will be similarly briefed.

- 3.1.4 The site lies within the Lindsifarne SSSI. All ground disturbance is therefore subject to the consent of Natural England. This consent has been granted subject to the following conditions:

The Lindsifarne NNR Manager, Andrew Craggs, will be contacted to discuss the work in advance and will be kept informed while work is in progress. He will be welcome to visit at any point during the work.

All turf will be carefully removed by hand and neatly stacked adjacent to the trenches for the duration of the excavations, during which time it will not be allowed to dry out, being artificially watered if necessary. All spoil from the excavations will likewise be neatly piled adjacent to the trenches, on plastic sheeting to avoid damage to underlying vegetation.

Upon completion of the excavations, all trenches will be fully restored to their former condition. Spoil will be backfilled by hand, and turf carefully replaced. Within a few weeks, all surface trace of the excavations should have disappeared.

Temporary fencing will be erected around the backfilled excavation trenches and will be left in situ for as long as considered appropriate by Natural England while the restored turf becomes re-established.

If a drone is used to record the excavations from the air, it must not be used anywhere other than directly over the Heugh, in order to minimise possible disturbance to birds and in particular a little tern nesting site at Blacklaw, close to the Heugh. The exact location of this site, and any other restrictions that may apply, will be clarified with Natural England in the week prior to commencement of fieldwork.

3.2 Excavation

3.2.1 Evaluation trenches will be excavated in the positions indicated in the preceding section. Excavation, recording and sampling procedures will be undertaken using the strategies indicated below.

3.2.2 All excavations will be hand, with no machinery used on site.

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 Should excavations reach depths over 1.2 metres, which is considered most unlikely, then the trenches will be widened and a stepping strategy will be employed to ensure that no excavation is carried out on surfaces below sections over 1.2 metres high.

3.2.9 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. Digital photographs will be taken for purposes of record. Any features of archaeological note will also be recorded on colour film stock. A system will be used for identifying the archaeological features photographed.

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.

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.

3.3 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 *project management guidance provided in MoRPHE (EH 2006) and the accompanying Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation*.

3.3.2 Following completion of the Field Investigation, a full report will be prepared 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 *MoRPHE EH 2006 and PPN 3* and with "Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions: Best Practice for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists", English Heritage, 2003.

3.4.2 The following strategy for environmental sampling will be confirmed with the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science before the excavation begins.

3.4.3 Deposits/fills with potential for environmental evidence will be assessed by taking samples from the range of context types and phases, where feasible to determine, and

assess all of them. Results are most likely to be achieved through flotation, although waterlogged deposits might just be encountered in features such as pits or wells – and samples from these features would need wet sieving.

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). A maximum of 5 samples of material suitable for dating by scientific means (eg: Radiocarbon, Luminescence, Remnant Magnetism, etc.) will be collected.

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 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.

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 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. PROJECT REPORT

4.1 Copies of the final report will be provided within three months of the completion of fieldwork. An additional digital copy of the report will be lodged with the Northumberland County HER.

4.2 Three bound and collated copies of the report, along with a pdf version, will be provided to the Peregrini Lindisfarne project team. Each will be bound, with each page and heading numbered. Any further copies required will be produced electronically. 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 include a section detailing any further recommended archaeological work.

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 Should the results of the work merit full publication, a paper on the findings of excavation will be offered to an appropriate regional or national journal, such as *Archaeologia Aeliana* and/or *Church Archaeology*, while summary reports of the project will be prepared for inclusion in the appropriate Notices, Annual Reviews, Northumberland Archaeology (the Northumberland County Council Annual Reports Series), etc.

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

4.8 The Archaeological Contractor will complete the online form for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations Project (OASIS), following consultation with the

Northumberland County Archaeologist. 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.

5. TIMETABLE and PERSONNEL

5.1 Timetable

It is proposed to complete the evaluation over a period of up to ten days between 18th June and 2nd July. The exact dates have yet to be determined.

Following the completion of on-site work, further time will be required to produce an appropriately illustrated report on the work, as detailed above.

5.2 Personnel

Fieldwork will be largely undertaken by volunteers, under constant professional direction and supervision. The professional project team will consist of the following individuals, with analysis and writing-up being largely carried out by Richard Carlton. These personnel will be assisted by Rob Young and Paul Frodsham, both previously Northumberland National Park Archaeologists with much experience of directing fieldwork projects involving volunteers in North Northumberland and elsewhere.

Richard Carlton

Richard Carlton is a Director of the Archaeological Practice Ltd. with responsibilities including project management, fieldwork and desktop research. He has a wide range of research and recording experience accumulated over the last two decades, and has completed many hundreds of professional archaeological reports, including evaluation excavations and historic building records, covering sites and monuments of all periods in northern England and lowland Scotland. He has also directed several community projects involving hundreds of volunteers.

Marc Johnstone

Marc Johnstone has been an associate of the Archaeological Practice since 2007 and is now an employee with particular interests as an Archaeological Computing Specialist and all-round field archaeologist. Following graduation with a BA in Archaeology and an MSc in Internet Archaeology from Newcastle University, Marc established his own heritage interpretation company (Heritage Media), working on a number of high profile, research projects.

Michael Parsons

Michael Parsons is a highly experienced archaeological excavator who has worked intermittently for the Archaeological Practice since 2006. He has wide experience of excavating and recording on a wide range of sites from all periods, and has worked with the Archaeological Practice on Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains. He has just completed a second season of excavation on the Roman fort at Maryport, Cumbria, where he worked on secondment for the University of Newcastle, performing roles of supervisor and excavator.

Additional specialist advice will be taken from Peter Ryder on building remains encountered.

Peter Ryder

Peter Ryder is a nationally renowned expert on the historic buildings of northern Britain, with particular interests including medieval churches, medieval and later defensible buildings, Non-Conformist chapels and historic farm buildings. Since coming to Northumberland in the 1970s as part of the listed buildings team, he has completed over 700 reports on historic buildings for clients in northern England, principally in Northumberland and Cumbria, and has also published widely on themes as diverse as medieval churches in West Yorkshire, medieval grave covers of northern England and bastles in the northern counties. Since 2003 he has worked as an associate of the Archaeological Practice Ltd., contributing to over 100 reports for that organisation.

Further appropriate specialists will be contracted if necessary, depending on the results of the excavation.

6. HEALTH AND SAFETY

Full consideration will be given to matters of health and safety throughout this project. A comprehensive risk assessment will be produced prior to the commencement of work, and this will be revised if appropriate as the project progresses.

A health and safety induction will be given to all volunteers at project start-up, and all will be required to read the comprehensive risk assessment which will be kept on site and which all volunteers partaking in the project will be required to sign, stating that they have read and understood it and that they will abide by its terms.

All work will be undertaken in full accordance with the Archaeological Practice's health and safety policy, which conforms to the provisions of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) Health and Safety Manual.

Archaeological Practice staff are fully trained with regard to health and safety, including first aid, manual handling, cable detection, site safety and risk assessment.

There will be at least one qualified First-Aider and appropriate first aid supplies on site at all times while fieldwork is in progress. All Archaeological Practice staff are supplied with appropriate safety clothing and equipment, and advice as to appropriate clothing and equipment will be provided to volunteers.

7. PUBLICITY AND OUTREACH

Depending on the results, there may well be much public interest in this project. It is not intended to generate any advance publicity for the work, but if the results appear to be interesting once the work is underway then consideration will be given to issuing a press release and perhaps holding an open day for the media. Any such decisions will only be taken in liaison with Peregrini Lindisfarne project officers, and it is envisaged that any press releases will be issued through the project. Natural England will also be invited to contribute to the production of any press release and to participate in any media work associated with the project.

Once the work is complete, consideration will be given to the issuing of a press release covering the results.

At an appropriate time, a lecture will be given for the benefit of local residents, perhaps linked to a guided walk around the site.

The full report on the project, along with an illustrated summary, will eventually be made generally available via the Peregrini Lindisfarne project website.

As noted earlier in this document, a separate excavation run by Durham University will be taking place not far from this one at the same time. It may be that a joint media event could be arranged covering both projects. A decision on this will be taken once work is underway.