



Beyond Bede: The Lost Monastery of St. Æbbe

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Chris Casswell, Manda Forster and Stuart Noon

Beyond Bede: The Lost Monastery of St. Æbbe
Community based archaeological evaluation at Glebe Field,
Coldingham Priory
Archaeological Evaluation Report

Compiled by:

Chris Casswell, Manda Forster and Stuart Noon

with contributions by

Andrew Sage, Hannah Russ and Rosalind McKenna

DigVentures

The Workshop

Victoria Yard

26 Newgate

Barnard Castle

DL12 8NG

hello@digventures.com

0333 011 3990

@thedigventurers



Purpose of document

This document has been prepared as an evaluation report for The Friends of Coldingham Priory, Heritage Lottery Fund (Client) and DigVentures' global crowdfunding community (Stakeholder Sponsors). The purpose of this document is to provide a comprehensive account of the archaeological investigations carried out by DigVentures at the site of Coldingham Priory between 19th June and 1st July 2018. This includes the results of fieldwork, specialist reporting and recommendations for further investigation and analysis. It is supported by an easily accessible online database of all written, drawn, photographic and digital data.

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Project summary

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Executive summary

DigVentures, in partnership with Friends of Coldingham Priory, was commissioned by the National Lottery Heritage Fund (NLHF) to undertake a crowdfunded community-based archaeological research project at Coldingham Priory (hereafter 'the Site'). The 'Beyond Bede' project was structured as a two-year long community engagement project, with fieldwork designed to help identify The Lost Monastery of St. Æbbe.

Following the geophysics survey undertaken by Durham University Archaeological Services. The current project was established in 2017 to further investigate the site with a programme of test pitting. Following on from this further fieldwork took place between the 19th June and 1st of July 2018 with a programme of evaluation trenches (Project code: COL18). The overarching aim of the 2018 archaeological fieldwork was to define and characterise the physical extent of the site. Its aims included:

- To corroborate chronological phasing for the site.
- To understand what the landscape setting and character surrounding the site.
- To understand how the landscape shaped its location, design and development.
- To understand what the typical and atypical features of the site are.
- To understand if this influenced the functions and activities that took place.

The excavation stage of fieldwork, incorporated specialist analysis and a synthesis of results from remote sensing. The archaeological works have achieved the aims defined above, with the excavation results adding significant detail to our understanding of the site within its wider landscape.

Results Summary

Fieldwork was undertaken in July 2018 to address a series of research questions which focused on Glebe Field which lies to the east of the Scheduled Monument of Coldingham Priory, representing the second phase of a multi-staged landscape investigation. The investigations involved a programme of targeted interventions with metal detecting designed to investigate the earthworks and landscape features identified from geophysical and aerial survey.

All data was recorded by community participants using a web accessible relational database. Primary records including contexts, features, finds, samples, plans, sections and photographs, are highlighted in green font, and can be accessed online using the URL links in Appendix 1 or can be searched from the Digital Dig Team browser (link below). In addition, excavated features are also navigable through a series of nested 3D models, from the landscape level down to individual test pits and trenches:

<https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/browser.php>

During 2013, Archaeological Services Durham carried out extensive geophysical survey of Glebe Field, revealing many anomalies suggestive of successive phases of activity. Several probable boundaries and enclosures were identified, and the remains of a ditch to the northwest of the field was identified as almost certainly being a continuation of the early-medieval ditches identified in Abbey Yards Field. Anomalies to the north of Glebe Field also indicated the presence of stone footings (Archaeological Services Durham 2014).



During 2017 a test pitting exercise was undertaken as the first part of the Stage 2 fieldwork. The fieldwork established the depth of archaeological remains buried across the site and informed the positioning of four trenches with the possibility of a further contingency trench laid out if required. In 2018, a further phase of remote sensing was commissioned by DigVentures which entailed a low-level aerial survey carried out by AerialCam. The results of the aerial survey showed that ridge and furrow farming has occurred at the site. The aerial survey did not identify any further features.

Four machine-excavated trenches were opened on Glebe Field which lies to the east of the Scheduled Monument of Coldingham Priory over geophysical anomalies to investigate landscape features in order to assess the nature, character and survival of evidence and probable location of 7th century monastic remains. Archaeological features were revealed in all the trenches including the presence of a 7th to early 8th century vallum ditch. Although material from the ditch was not found to be datable, animal bone from a pit feature returned a date of 664 to 864 AD. Features across the field represent a range of dates and indicate that the area has been used for agricultural purposes for a sustained period. Archaeological features included walls, rubble spreads and ditches, with the earliest pottery recovered dating from the 7th to 10th century. The majority of the pottery recovered suggests the site is located near to a medieval settlement, and post-medieval to early modern agricultural activity is attested by a 19th century field boundary and field drains. Two postholes or pits were undated but could be structural or post settings related to agricultural activity in the same period. A large assemblage of animal bone was recovered which comprised a high frequency of cattle remains compared with other taxa, the nature of which suggested the area was used for the disposal of primary butchery waste.

Archaeological analysis as part of this evaluation is now complete. The work has established the potential of the site to contribute to national and Europe wide questions surrounding the establishment and nature of the early church in Scotland. Future archaeological work in Coldingham would benefit from a multi-disciplinary approach, considering documentary evidence, placenames and the wider landscape. The increasing body of evidence within the heart of Coldingham strongly supports the hypothesis that the site is the location of the early monastic community established by St. Æbbe. It is possible that a large part of that site has been destroyed by the establishment of the later Benedictine Monastery, although evidence from this evaluation of Glebe Field suggests that at least some material relating to the earlier religious community may survive. Whilst fragmentary, linking previous works with a more comprehensive investigation of the archaeological features apparent in Glebe Field would provide key data towards understanding the site in the context of early Christianity in Scotland.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 DigVentures was invited by the Friends of Coldingham Priory to undertake a crowdfunded community-based archaeological research project at Coldingham Priory (hereafter 'the site'; Figure 1). Following consultation with the landowner and Chris Bowles, Scottish Borders Council, a project model was devised according to the MoRPHE framework (*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, Historic England 2015). This approach has been used to design a two-year multi-staged field research project, encompassing an evaluation and assessment stage.

1.1.2 The information contained in this report encompasses the first and second year of evaluation and assessment. Investigations were supported by a Project Design (Casswell 2018) and took place between the 19th June and 1st July 2018 (DigVentures Project Code: COL18). The results of the archaeological evaluation are presented here and have been circulated for peer review and consultation with the wider specialist team.

1.1.3 This report is one of a number of archive and dissemination products generated by the project, including the digital archive and metadata, the paper archive and the artefact and environmental material recovered and recorded. All archive material is currently held by DigVentures and will, when the project is complete, be deposited with the landowners and freely disseminated through National Monuments Record of Scotland, Archaeological Data Service (ADS), OASIS portal and the project microsite. The project microsite includes all technical data and can be accessed using this link: <https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory>

1.2 Project scope

1.2.1 The scope of the project was to investigate the possible location of an Anglo Saxon monastery in the village of Coldingham, comprising ground observation of geophysical anomalies through a programme of archaeological test pitting (2017) and evaluation trenching (2018). Field investigation centred on Glebe Field, situated to the northeast and east of Coldingham Priory, and currently used for grazing horses. In addition to the archaeological trenches, aerial survey was undertaken to generate a photogrammetric model of the site which has been used to identify visible topographic anomalies in the landscape and aid in any future archaeological work. The purpose of the fieldwork was to define and characterise the physical extent of the site through a programme of non-intrusive investigation and intrusive excavation, obtaining baseline data in order to facilitate future management, presentation and enjoyment of the site, and to contribute to ongoing research by the friends of Coldingham Priory (see Section 3).

1.3 Site description

1.3.1 Coldingham Priory (NGR NT 9054 6599 – Figure 1) is placed in the village of Coldingham in the Scottish Border Lands near Eyemouth and is located some 19km



(12 miles) north of Berwick-upon-Tweed, along the A1. The area of excavation focussed on the Glebe Field which lies to the east of the Scheduled Monument of Coldingham Priory. The Priory itself includes the remains of a Benedictine priory and an area which may have been occupied by outlying monastic buildings to the east of the church and cloister.

- 1.3.2 The underlying solid geology of the area comprises Early Devonian andesite and basalt of the Eyemouth Volcanic Formation, which are generally overlain by Devensian till except in the south where a band of alluvium flanks the burn (Archaeological Services University of Durham 2014. p.5). In terms of topography Glebe field is bounded by hedges and wire fences with walls to the west and south west around the Manse. The northern half of the field is predominantly level with a mean elevation of approximately 57m OD, while the southern half slopes down to the south east to Andres burn at approximately 51m OD.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Research Context

- 2.1.1 The village of Coldingham in the Scottish Borders is widely thought to house the remains of an influential Anglo-Saxon monastery, founded by St Æbbe between the late 6th and early 7th century AD. Æbbe was the sister of Oswald, King of Northumbria (and founder of the eminent Anglo-Saxon monastery at Lindisfarne), and Æbbe's monastery is known to have been visited by St Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne, and is listed among the possessions of the See of Lindisfarne in AD854. The monastery is recorded by Bede as being a 'double house' occupied by both male and female residents (HE IV.19–25) and was also home to at least one other member of Anglo-Saxon royalty, Etheldreda, wife of King Ecgrith of Northumbria and Æbbe's niece. Although the status of the monastery is unclear, the presence of royalty within the community coupled with its close ties to Lindisfarne, would have afforded a great deal of wealth and influence to the monastery (Archaeology Services Durham 2014). The life of St Æbbe's, however, was relatively short. Bede tells us that the monastery was burnt to the ground shortly after Æbbe's death, sometime around AD680, and was abandoned by most of its inhabitants (HE IV.19–25). According to Symeon of Durham, a skeleton community persevered at the site until AD870 when it was reportedly torched by the Danes (Anderson 1908, 60).
- 2.1.2 Surprisingly, despite numerous historical references to the early monastery, no confirmed archaeological evidence for it has ever been found and its exact location remains unclear. Historically, the monastery is called Colodaesburg in Anglo-Saxon, and Urbs Coludi in Latin by Bede, both of which refer to a fortification. Previous archaeological work at the nearby fortified sites of St Abb's and Kirk Hill, have found limited evidence of Anglo-Saxon remains. A 1782 map of the area by John Ainslie (which can be viewed here: <http://bit.ly/2pwMftV>) pinpoints land surrounding Kirk Hill, 3km northeast of Coldingham, as the 'ruins of the town of St Abbs', possibly referring to an early medieval settlement. Again however, excavations have not been able to provide evidence for this.



2.1.3 With known fortified sites in the area showing little to no evidence for the monastery, attention has turned to the area immediately surrounding the later medieval priory within Coldingham itself. As it was common practice to rebuild monasteries on or near to the site of a previous complex (as at Durham, Tynemouth, Jarrow and Monkwearmouth), it is possible that the Anglo-Saxon monastery lies close to these standing remains (Archaeological Services Durham 2014). Recent archaeological interventions in the area have now produced convincing evidence to support this theory. The presence of 7th century burials at nearby St Michael's Knowe have been recorded and 7th- 8th century ditches cross Abbey Yards Field immediately to the north of the later medieval priory (Stronach 2005). In addition, potential Anglo-Saxon structures identified in a 2014 geophysics survey of Glebe Field, are located directly adjacent to the priory. This new project at Coldingham seeks to further investigate the geophysics results in Glebe Field in order to define the nature of these anomalies and establish whether they relate to the original Anglo-Saxon monastery.

2.2 Previous archaeological work

2.2.1 Modern work to establish the location of St Æbbe's monastery has, until recently, focused on St Abb's Head and Kirk Hill, both fortified sites to the north-east of Coldingham. However, little archaeological evidence for Anglo-Saxon archaeology has been found at either location.

2.2.2 At Coldingham, early reports describe probable cist burials found to the north of the Priory and in the field around St Michael's Knowe, immediately northeast of Glebe Field (Wood 1887; Craw 1923). More recent archaeological monitoring at St Michael's Knowe established the presence of adult and child burials only 200m northeast of the eastern end of Coldingham Priory (Dent 1994). These were not believed to be connected with the later medieval priory and an Anglo-Saxon date for the burials has not been discounted (Stronach 2005, 399). During excavation to the east of the Chapter House of the Priory an inscribed stone was found with the text '(A)BBADISSA', believed to translate as 'the abbess' and date to the 8th or 9th century (Okasha 1988). This possibly relates to Æbbe the Younger who was supposedly killed in the Viking raids.

2.2.3 Geophysical survey of Glebe Field revealed evidence of a penannular enclosure, interpreted as prehistoric in date but which could relate to medieval activity. An additional geophysical survey was undertaken in Abbey Yards Field (immediately west of Glebe Field) which suggested the presence of a prehistoric enclosure (Johnson 1999). Excavations to the north of Abbey Yards Field in 2000 revealed three co-axial ditches, the earliest of which was radiocarbon dated to the 7th or early 8th centuries AD. These excavations also found a later medieval phase of burials, and evidence of industrial activity. Further work in 2002 uncovered several more inhumations (Stronach 2005).

2.2.4 During 2013, Archaeological Services Durham carried out extensive geophysical survey of Glebe Field, revealing many anomalies suggestive of successive phases of activity. Several probable boundaries and enclosures were identified, and the remains of a ditch to the northwest of the field is almost certainly a continuation of the early-medieval ditches identified in Abbey Yards Field. Anomalies to the north of Glebe

Field may also indicate the presence of stone footings (Archaeological Services Durham 2014).

2.3 2017 test pits

- 2.3.1 During 2017 a test pitting exercise was undertaken as the first part of the Stage 2 fieldwork. The fieldwork established the depth of archaeological remains buried across the site and informed the positioning of four trenches across the Site with the possibility of a further contingency trench laid out if required
- 2.3.2 **Test Pit 1** was positioned in the northern part of the field over a probable ditch running from northwest to southeast, a possible wall and a large spread of stone or rubble. **Test Pit 2** was located over part of a large ditch forming the southern corner of a rectilinear enclosure extending beyond the northern boundary of the field. **Test Pit 3** was located in the centre of the field, situated over the intersection between a curving ditch-like feature and a smaller L-shaped one extending from it to the west. **Test Pit 4** was positioned in the southern part of the field, targeting the point of intersection between a ditch running northwest to southeast and a larger one aligned east to west, forming the northern part of an enclosure. **Test Pit 5** was positioned in the eastern part of the field over a single large ditch-like feature.
- 2.3.3 The results from the test pits did indicate that at the northern end of the site archaeologically significant remains were to be found 0.35m below the current ground surface, whereas down-slope to the south and east they were identified at a depth greater than 0.65m due to the accumulation of colluvium. One large boundary ditch running from northwest to south east was positively identified in **Test Pit 1**. No finds were recovered from the ditch, and there were no signs of the stone/rubble spread interpreted from the geophysics. **Test Pit 2** did not locate a large ditch forming the southern extension of the large boundary ditch. Deposits tentatively interpreted as ditch fills were found in **Test Pits 3** and **5**. However, no datable finds were recovered from the deposits although there were animal bone inclusions and the anomalies could be a midden layer, colluvium or from an unknown feature such as a ditch. No features were found in **Test Pit 4** and it is probable that any buried remains that are present in this area of the field are buried beneath this colluvium.

3 PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Background

- 3.1.1 The project accords with priorities articulated in the Scottish Government's Historic Environment Strategy (2014), and the project drivers also concord with the fundamental principles of Historic Environment Scotland's Archaeology Strategy (2015).

3.2 Aims and objectives

- 3.2.1 The following is based on the project aims detailed in the Beyond Bede Project Design (Casswell 2018), designed to address the evaluation and assessment stage of the project. The overall project research aims are consistent with ScARF (Scottish



Archaeological Research Framework 2012), in particular to recommendations for future research into medieval Scotland and early ecclesiastical sites.

3.2.2 The main aim of the project is to increase our understanding of the overall character of the site to help determine the presence of first monastic remains and any earlier or later activity. Study of early churches and cemeteries, particularly those not overlain by later religious buildings, have been identified as key to improving our understanding of medieval Scotland (*ibid.* 83).

3.2.3 The overarching aim of the archaeological research was to define and characterise the physical extent of the site through a programme of non-intrusive investigations and intrusive excavation, obtaining baseline data that will facilitate its future management, presentation and enjoyment. This project model is underpinned by overarching aims and key questions/objectives that have provided a framework investigation. The results of this work have been used to present recommendations for further investigation, analysis and publication (see Section 9.2).

3.3 **Aim 1 - Identify the physical extent and character of the archaeological remains on the site with a programme of remote sensing**

- Q1: Can the layout of the site and associated sub-surface archaeology be established by remote survey?
- Q2: What are the geophysical anomalies visible within the field?
- Q3: Can we identify any phasing in the topographic or remote sensing anomalies indicative of an extended period of use?

3.4 **Aim 2 – Characterise the results of non-invasive survey, refining the chronology and phasing of the site with a programme of trenching**

- Q4: Can we corroborate chronological phasing for the site, including the presence of earlier features relating to Æbbe's monastery, as defined in Aim 1?
- Q5: What are the typical and atypical features of the site and did this influence the functions and activities that took place?
- Q6: What is the landscape setting and character surrounding the site, and how did this shape its location, design and development?

3.5 **Aim 3 – Understand the site's archaeological and palaeoenvironmental conditions**

- Q7: What is the current state of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental material across the site?
- Q8: How well do deposits and artefacts survive, and how deeply are they buried?
- Q9: Can the palaeoenvironmental data recovered from sampling in the trenches inform us about seasonal farming regimes, specialised food processing or industrial activities that may have taken place at the site?
- Q10: Can we increase our understanding of the local environment during the multi-period occupation of the site?



3.6 Aim 4 – Making recommendations, analysis and publication

- Q11: What can an integrated synthesis of the results of this work with previous studies of contemporary regional sites tell us about the site and its setting?
- Q12: In light of the evidence recovered from this and previous work, can we articulate a link between the multi-phased use of the site and its different areas?
- Q13: Formulate recommendations for further archaeological and palaeoenvironmental analysis at Coldingham Priory based on Aims 1-3, and implement a programme to publish and disseminate the results or continue fieldwork into additional seasons.

3.7 Aim 5 – Creating opportunities for people and communities

3.7.1 In addition to the archaeological research aims, achieving public engagement and benefits for the local community have been key targets embedded within the Beyond Bede project. On the basis of the project brief, the desired outcomes for public engagement and participation in this stage of the project constituted a fifth aim that included targets to:

- involve the community in the design of the project. A poll was taken by the global DigVentures community to decide on the location of the excavation areas <https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/background/trench-locations/>
- train a minimum of 180 community volunteers in excavation and post excavation tasks
- engage 250+ school children with our education sessions
- produce a programme of public events and workshops
- produce and provide a digital archive and exhibition resource for the project website

3.7.2 In showcasing the excavation, the project has engaged both local and global audiences in order to ensure the future preservation and management of the site. A summary of the project's effectiveness in meeting these aims can be found in Section 8.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Project model

4.1.1 The archaeological fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the methodology defined in the Project Design (Casswell 2018). All work was undertaken in conjunction with best practice, national guidelines and published standards (ClfA 2014). Methodological summaries are presented below, following detailed descriptions in the Project Design linking specific techniques to aims and objectives (Casswell 2018).



4.2 Remote sensing and metric survey

- 4.2.1 Prior to this project a geophysical survey (magnetometer and resistivity) was completed by Durham Archaeological Services. A further phase of remote sensing was commissioned by DigVentures designed to address the research questions associated with Aim 1. This entailed a low-level aerial survey carried out by AerialCam to determine earth work features around the area of investigation which took place between the 23rd and 24th June 2018.
- 4.2.2 This consisted of a UAV mounted photographic survey that was undertaken on the landscape surrounding site, producing a metrically accurate 3D digital surface model (Figure 7). The resulting DSM was intended to provide an accurate and versatile record of the form and condition of the earthwork feature and as such to provide a baseline dataset for comparison with future surveys to place the priory's environs and interventions into a landscape context to facilitate more detailed invasive and non-invasive work at the Site (Figure 4).

4.3 Excavation methodology

- 4.3.1 Fieldwork in 2018 took place between the 19th June and 1st July and entailed a program of targeted interventions designed to 'ground-truth' the results of remote sensing and metric survey, identifying and investigating any archaeological features encountered, and obtaining appropriate samples for archaeological, artefactual and palaeoenvironmental assessment. Specific methodology relating to the excavation season in 2018 are as outlined in the project design (Casswell 2018).
- 4.3.2 During this season a total of four machine-excavated trenches were excavated. The location of these trenches was determined using the results of pre-existing non-invasive survey data (Durham Archaeological Services 2014), a programme of test pitting and a public poll with DigVentures global community. All trenches were marked out on the ground using a dGPS prior to the commencement of work. Machine excavation was carried out using a JCB 4CX fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, removing the overburden to the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist.
- 4.3.3 All trenches were hand-cleaned, planned and photographed prior to hand-excavation. They were then initially scanned for surface finds with a metal detector, the surface then being marked with garden tags where metal finds were probable below. Midway through the season the spoil heaps were scanned for missed metal objects. Archaeological features and deposits exposed were excavated to determine their nature, character and date. Carefully chosen cross-sections were then excavated through features to enable sufficient information about form, development, date and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded. Contexts below the topsoil were selectively dry-sieved using a 3mm gauge and wet-sieved and processed using a standard archaeological floatation device.
- 4.3.4 A complete drawn record of the trenches comprises both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales and annotated with coordinates and AOD heights. A single context recording system was used to record the deposits, and a full list of all records is presented in Appendix 1. Layers and fills are recorded with curved brackets (4001),

whilst the cut of the feature is shown [4002]. Each context is prefixed with the relevant Trench number (ie Trench 6, 6001+, Trench 7, 7001+). Features have been specified in a similar manner, pre-fixed with the letter F (ie Trench 6, F601+, Trench 7, F701+).

- 4.3.5 All interventions were surveyed using a dGPS tied into the Ordnance Survey grid. All recording was undertaken using the DigVentures Digital Dig Team recording system. Digital Dig Team is DigVentures' bespoke, cloud-based, open data recording platform, designed to enable researchers to publish data directly from the field using any web-enabled device (such as a smartphone or tablet) into a live relational database. Once recorded, the born-digital archive is instantly accessible via open-access on a dedicated website and published to social profiles of all project participants (community, professional and specialist). Links to all individual trench, feature and context records are provided in Appendix A, from where all associated finds, samples, plans, sections, photographic records and 3D models can also be explored.

4.4 Health and safety

- 4.4.1 All work was carried out in accordance with DigVentures' Health and Safety Policy and in line with standards defined in *The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999*, and in accordance with the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (1996).

5 REMOTE SENSING

5.1 Aerial survey results

- 5.1.1 This section presents the results of an aerial survey at the Site undertaken by the project team, led by Adam Stanford of Aerial-Cam. The principle purpose of the work was to 'define and establish the precise physical extent and condition of the Site' (Aim 1).
- 5.1.2 The aerial survey resulted in the production of an accurate Digital Elevation Model (DEM) and a photo-realistic 3D model of the survey area (Figure 7). It showed that ridge and furrow farming has occurred at the site. This was most notable in the northwest part of Glebe Field where a series of faint parallel earthworks, oriented roughly north to south, was observed. The fact that they were faint and barely perceptible suggests that the field had been ploughed since their creation. No further topographical features were found in Glebe Field.

6 EXCAVATION RESULTS

Stuart Noon

With specialist contributions by Andrew Sage (pottery) and Hannah Russ (animal bone) and Rosalind McKenna (environmental).

All digital context and feature records have been archived on the Digital Dig Team system and can be reviewed using the web link below. All primary records for context and feature numbers shown in green can be accessed online from Appendix 1, and can be searched for within from the browser:

<https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/browser.php>

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 During 2018, four small-scale evaluation trenches were investigated focused on the most probable location of 7th century monastic remains on Glebe Field at Coldingham Prior. The principle purpose of these excavations was to 'define and establish the precise physical extent and condition of archaeological remains' (Aim 1), to 'characterise the results of non-invasive survey, refining the chronology and phasing' (Aim 2), and to 'understand the palaeoenvironmental conditions at the site' (Aim 3).

6.1.2 Each trench was located over geophysical anomalies and designed to address specific research objectives; these are discussed with the excavation results below. Figure 2 shows the overall location of each targeted area, and Figures 3 – 6 provide illustrations of individual trenches containing archaeological features. Detailed descriptions of every context are included in Appendix A, organised by trench number.

6.2 Stratigraphic sequence

6.2.1 A common stratigraphic sequence was recognised across the site. Trench 6, for example, comprised ploughsoil (6001). Subsoil was not really evident on the site except for a small possible patch in Trench 6 (6013) and Trench 7 (7002). The subsoil may well have been removed by deep ploughing. The ploughsoil either came down straight onto features cut through the natural or layers of probable colluvium as the field sloped downhill to the south such as the clayey silt in Trench 8 (8002). The natural geology was not reached in all trenches, when identified it consisted a red silty sand (6025), yellow clay (6026), brown clay (7014) and sandy clay (8005). The stratigraphic sequence fluctuated in depth across the site predominantly due to natural height variation with the underlying sloping topography

6.3 Trench 6 (Figure 5)

6.3.1 Trench 6 was a 25m x 2m trench and targeted three significant geophysical anomalies identified from the magnetometer survey conducted in 2013 (Archaeological Services Durham 2014). The trench was excavated by machine onto a small patch of subsoil 2.00m x 2.00m (6013) discovered in the east of the trench underneath the top soil. No other subsoil was found between the ploughsoil and the clay superficial geology (6025) where four cut archaeological features were encountered. The anomaly



believed to be a continuation of a 7th/early 8th century enclosure ditch was discovered in the north west corner of the trench, previously dated through radiocarbon dating from excavations in an adjacent field (Stonach 2005). The anomaly believed to be a potentially late medieval to post-medieval enclosure was discovered in the middle of the trench. The anomaly believed to be a potential trackway with parallel flanking ditches was discovered in the eastern side of the trench. Excavation of the eastern ditch also revealed in [Test Pit 1](#), the fill was removed, and no context numbers were assigned.

- 6.3.2 The earliest feature investigated was found in the northwest corner of the trench was a ditch [F607](#) aligned northwest to southeast. The cut [\[6010\]](#) had gently sloping sides, was 1.50m wide and 0.60m deep, and contained four distinct fills: a waterlogged basal fill [\(6027\)](#), and three successive fill events [\(6022\)](#), [\(6018\)](#) and [\(6014\)](#). A small group animal bones of mostly indeterminate species were recovered from this ditch, unfortunately radiocarbon dating of the animal bone recovered from basal layer [\(6027\)](#) was not successful (SUERC - GU50180). This ditch was re-cut on its western side [F606](#). This had which had slightly steeper sloping sides [\[6012\]](#) and measured 1.20m wide and 0.50m deep. It contained two fills [\(6016\)](#) and [\(6011\)](#) that produced a mixed assemblage of animal bone, including horse, cattle, pig, sheep/goat, domestic fowl and red deer. Both the cut, and later re-cut, appear to have been filled by low energy filtration and therefore likely to have gradually silted up over time. This ditch appears to be a continuation of the 7th or early 8th century enclosure (vallum) ditch recorded at the adjacent site (Stonach 2005) but no diagnostic dating evidence from the finds assemblage was retrieved.
- 6.3.3 At the eastern end of the trench was a ditch [F601](#) aligned northwest to southeast. The cut [\[6005\]](#) had steep sides and was 1.27m wide and 0.45m deep with one fill [\(6002\)](#). This ditch ran parallel with a similar ditch [F602](#) to the west of the trench. The cut [\[6004\]](#) had steep sides and was somewhat smaller, measuring 0.80m wide and 0.40m deep, and contained two fills [\(6008\)](#) and [\(6003\)](#). These ditches were originally identified on the geophysics as possible trackway ditches due to the fact that they ran parallel to one other. However, the ditches were of differing shapes and sizes and are unlikely to be contemporaneous. Also, the area between the ditches contained no evidence of a track construction and was not 'metalled', therefore it seems unlikely that these are flanking ditches around a trackway and are more likely to be drainage ditches on the same alignment running down the field. They appear to have gradually silted up over time and no datable material was recovered.
- 6.3.4 In the middle of the trench was a large ditch [F604](#) aligned northwest to southeast that continued south into Trench 7 (F702). The cut [\[6006\]](#) had steep sides, was 3.90m wide and 0.82m deep and contained three fills consisting of silty clays [\(6021\)](#), [\(6020\)](#) and [\(6007\)](#). This ditch was re-cut on its eastern side [\[6023\]](#) by a ditch of a similar shape in plan and section. It measured 1.94m wide and 0.80m deep, containing two fills [\(6019\)/\(6015\)](#) and [\(6028\)](#). The cut and re-cut appear to have been filled by low energy filtration and therefore gradually silted up over time. Both ditches were notable in their lack of finds, with only a few small pieces of animal bone being recovered from both.
- 6.3.5 A wall [F605](#) aligned northwest to southeast [\(6024\)](#), consisting of irregular, undressed and unbonded medium and large sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, was located

in-between the two ditch recuts in the southwest half of the trench. No dating evidence was retrieved from the wall and it was not located in the geophysics report.

6.4 Trench 7 (Figure 6)

- 6.4.1 Trench 7 was a 10m x 2m trench and targeted four significant geophysical anomalies identified from the magnetometer survey conducted in 2013 (Figure 2). The trench was excavated by machine to the top of a very small patch of possible subsoil (7002) in the southern half of the trench w. This could be a subsoil remnant or colluvium.
- 6.4.2 Five cut archaeological features were encountered. The rectilinear geophysical anomaly, identified as large recut ditch in Trench 6 F603 and F604, was discovered in the north of the trench representing a southern extension of the same boundary ditch. The anomaly believed to be part of a trackway ditch, excavated in Trench 6 F601, was found in the north of Trench 7.
- 6.4.3 The earliest feature investigated in the trench was a ditch F702 crossing the centre of the trench. It was not fully excavated because it was filling with water. The cut [7007] had been made on an east to west alignment and had steep sides, 1.11m wide and 0.81m deep. It contained three fills (7012), (7005) and (7008) that all produced animal bone. The upper fill also contained two sherds of pottery indicating an 18th or 19th century date for this feature. This ditch correlates with the large ditch in the middle of Trench 6 F604 and F603, representing a continuation of the same enclosure. This ditch appears to have silted up gradually over time and it is likely that the upper fill that produced the pottery is a poor indicator as to the date of the feature's initial construction.
- 6.4.4 A ditch F703 at the northern end of the trench aligned northwest to southeast correlates with the ditch in the eastern end of Trench 6 F601. The cut [7017] had steep sloping sides and was 0.80m wide and 0.40m deep containing three fills (7013), (7011), and (7010). A small group of cattle bones was found in the secondary fill of this ditch, but no diagnostic datable material. No stratigraphic relationship between this and the enclosure ditch was proven because of the unfortunate position of a later land drain; however, this smaller ditch was not seen continuing in plan cutting through the enclosure ditch and it is therefore to be considered earlier. The stone-filled land drain F704 found at the north of the trench was cut into both ditches at the north of the trench F703. The cut [7009] contained a single fill (7004) made up of undressed and unbonded frequent medium and large sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.
- 6.4.5 A roughly circular feature F701 was partially excavated against the eastern edge of the trench. The cut [7006] had steep sides with an uneven base and was 0.50m long, 0.35m wide and 0.10m deep. It could be a pit or posthole, but it was irregular and could just have been a hollow in the land surface. A further circular feature interpreted as a posthole F705 was also excavated at the southwest corner of the trench. The cut [7016] had steep sides, measuring 0.12m wide and 0.12m deep and had one fill (7015) with well sorted sub-angular stones. No finds were retrieved from either of these smaller features.
- 6.4.6 The results from Trench 7 did not find any evidence related to the lost monastery of St Aebbe. Only one feature was dated by pottery, and this is likely to have occurred

into a shallow landscape depression when the original function of the ditch had ceased.

6.5 Trench 8 (Figure 7)

6.5.1 **Trench 8** was a 10m x 2m trench targeted on an area of possible small-scale industry identified from the geophysical survey (Figure 2). The trench was excavated by machine to the top of a layer (8002), which was found throughout the trench. This dark, clayey silt contained large deposits of animal bone (2,806 pieces, weighing 17.08kg), including horse, cattle, pig, sheep/goat, deer, domestic fowl. Within this there was evidence of butchery, suggesting this material had been used for the disposal of primary butchery waste, and/or the remains of beef consumed by those of low status. A single sherd of medieval pottery dating to the 14th to 15th century was also found; although dating this layer from one sherd is tentative.

6.5.2 The only cut feature within the trench was a ditch sealed below the midden layer in the southern half of the trench F801. It was aligned northeast to southwest and the cut [8007] had gently sloping sides, measured 1.50m wide and 0.60m deep and contained two sandy fills (8003) and (8004) from which more animal bone was recovered. It is likely this ditch was also related to the disposal of butchery waste and is broadly contemporary with the overlying layer. Trench 8 included a large deposit of animal bone, a sample of which was submitted for radiocarbon dating (SUERC-84637 (GU50181). A horse incisor recovered from layer (8003) was successfully dated to between 664-864calAD (95.4%).

6.5.3 The earliest layer found in Trench 8 was that of a light grey deposit (8006) 0.28m thick at the southern end of the trench. This was only partially investigated because of the waterlogged conditions but may represent an earlier colluvial deposit or fill of an earlier feature. **Test Pit 3** was located to the south of Trench 8 and identified two waterlogged layers that contained large assemblages of animal bones that could correlate with the midden layer or the fill from a ditch associated with such activity. This indicates that the disposal of animal waste was extensive in this part of Glebe Field. The dating of material recovered from context (8003) suggests that this activity might be linked to earlier phases of the monastery and, at the very least, confirms that this area was in use to some extent during the Anglo Saxon period.

6.6 Trench 9 (Figure 8)

6.6.1 **Trench 9** was a 10m x 4m trench placed because of the presence of significant geophysical anomalies identified from the geophysical survey (Figure 2). This identified several potential features including a possible rectangular structure surrounded by an exterior ditch and a curvilinear anomaly. The trench was excavated by machine to the top of a clayey silt layer of colluvium (9003). Four small sherds of medieval pottery dating from the 13th to mid 14th century were recovered. It is likely that this layer of colluvium had washed downslope and as such the pottery may not be a good indication of the date of this event.

6.6.2 Three features were identified within the trench, none of which were identified on the geophysical survey: two stone-filled drains and a stone rubble spread. Two areas were

selected for further excavation. One area of 5m x 2m in the trench's southwest corner and a 1m x 1m sondage across a field drain to resolve its stratigraphic sequence.

- 6.6.3 The earliest feature in the trench was tumble from a possible wall F903 in the west of the trench aligned north east to south west. The wall (9005) was found below the colluvium and consisted of frequent medium and large sub-angular and sub-rounded undressed stones with no bonding. This layer may be the result of tumble from a wall or possibly the movement of large stones into a soft part of the field, either through human action or naturally. No structural remains were recorded and no finds recovered.
- 6.6.4 A probable drain or possible wall F902 in the east of the trench was aligned north to south cut into the colluvium. The cut [9006] had steep sides and was 0.41m wide and 0.39m deep. It contained one fill (9002) comprising medium sized frequent sub-angular and occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions. A single sherd of pottery dating putatively to the 7th to 10th century was discovered along with three sherds of 13th to mid-14th century pottery and one from the 19th century.
- 6.6.5 A layer (9008) of silt with frequent large sub-rounded well sorted stone inclusions was found below the drain. This layer could represent rubble or wall footings or simply be materiel carried downslope within the colluvium; or just be a natural layer of degraded sandstone. Another drain F901 was found in the west of the trench tying into the larger north to south aligned one; it was aligned east to west. The cut [9007] was 0.21m wide and the fill (9004) consisted of medium sized stones. These two drains were contemporary and are almost certainly post-medieval or modern in origin.

7 AREFACTS AND ECOFACTS

Stuart Noon, Andrew Sage (pottery), Hannah Russ (animal bone) and Rosalind McKenna (environmental)

7.1 Introduction

The recovery of finds from the excavations at Coldingham provided some insight into the chronological framework of the site (Aim 2, Q4) with some remains possibly dating back to the 13th to early 14th century. One sherd of pottery possibly dated from the 7th to 10th century but this is tentative and likely to be invasive in the feature. Evidence of early medieval sherds were previously recovered from adjacent excavations (Franklin 2005) and may indicate the presence of pre-conquest activity in the area of the later priory (Aim 2, Q4). Pottery recovered from features identified from cropmarks dated one feature to the 19th century (Aim 1 Q3) and other features to the same period or later by stratigraphical association or construction (Aim 2 Q4). The pottery provided a better understanding of the site's archaeological conditions and the condition and preservation of finds across the site was generally good for all artefact types (Aim 3, Q7 and Q8).

The excavations at Coldingham in 2018 yielded an assemblage of medieval types and post-medieval pottery (33 sherds, weighing 259g) from seven contexts (Appendix C), 6,687 pieces of animal bone (weighing 61.9kg) (Appendix D) and twenty three small



finds including 1 musket ball, 1 window lead fragment and 1 glass bottle (Appendix B). The most numerous finds were pottery and animal bone, which were assessed and are reported on in detail below.

7.2 Pottery; summary

- 7.2.1 The pottery assemblage consisted of 33 sherds of pottery weighing 259g representing a maximum of 28 vessels (summarised in Appendix C). With the exception of a single sherd of possible 7th to 10th century date, the assemblage consisted primarily of pottery dating to the 12th to 19th century and was generally very fragmentary. Most of assemblage came from the four topsoil deposits dating from the 18th to 19th century.

7.3 Pottery; results

- 7.3.1 The earliest piece of pottery on site was a single sherd possible early medieval, 7th to 10th century, handmade Limestone and Shell Tempered Coarseware that came from a drain F901. The fabric is reddish brown in colour and is sooted externally containing sparse mica, sparse coarse flint/chert, and other less easily identifiable rock fragments. The dating of this handmade coarseware sherd is problematic but taken with the early medieval sherds previously recovered from adjacent excavations (Franklin 2005) there is a strong indication of significant pre-conquest activity in the area of the later priory (such that pottery is being imported from a range of sources in a location that is otherwise aceramic). Limestone is not a common inclusion in ceramics of any date from Southern Scotland (Hall pers comm) or northeast England but is more common in Anglo-Saxon pottery from Yorkshire/Lincolnshire and this seems a probable source although it could have potentially been produced anywhere along the east coast as far north as Berwick. It is hard to date the fabric but given the suite of inclusions and the hand-built construction a later 7th to 10th century date can be tentatively posited. Other than this, a single sherd of Refined Whiteware dating from the 19th century, and a further three sherds were all medieval Tweed Valley Wares dating probably from the 13th to mid-14th century, were recovered from the drain.
- 7.3.2 A layer of colluvium (9003) contained two small sherds of Tweed Valley Ware probably from the 13th to mid 14th century and a single small sherd of Late Glazed Red Earthenware dating 18th to 19th century, but given its small size it may be intrusive. The dating of Tweed Valley Wares is far from certain as the majority of material studied has been from sites in Berwick-upon-Tweed where opportunities to excavate early 13th century levels are rare and the 14th century ceramic record is unclear because of the deep build layers of garden soil and/or midden deposits of 14th/15th century. The medieval assemblage is relatively restricted in the range of sources and date is of very similar character to those seen in 13th to early 14th century levels in Berwick. White firing Tweed Valley Wares type 1 are dominant with smaller numbers of red/orange firing Tweed Valley Wares type 2 and Sandy Tweed Valley Wares types.
- 7.3.3 Only a single sherd of possible Scottish post-medieval Reduced Greenware dates from the early post-medieval period, otherwise the post-medieval assemblage is early modern in date and spans the 18th and 19th century. The upper fill of the large ditch in Trench 7 F702 contained larger sherds of Late Glazed Red Earthenware indicating

an 18th or 19th century date for this feature. This later element of the assemblage was heavily fragmented.

7.4 Animal bone; summary

- 7.4.1 A small assemblage of animal bones was recovered as a result of test pitting at Coldingham Priory in 2017, comprising 173 fragments weighing 2.3kg. Following these investigations, a more substantial assemblage (6514 fragments, weighing 59.6kg) was recovered during archaeological excavations in 2018. Trench 8 yielding the largest assemblage (Table 1).

Year	Test Pit / Trench	Count	Weight (g)	No. Contexts
COL17	2	1	6	1
COL17	3	164	2239	3
COL17	4	4	3	1
COL17	5	4	65	2
COL18	6	559	7054	13
COL18	7	429	4617	10
COL18	8	4792	36081	4
COL18	9	734	11833	3
Total	6687	61898	37	

Table 1: Summary of animal remains

7.5 Animal bone; test pit results

- 7.5.1 Test Pits 2, 4 and 5 contained very few animal bones, and, except for single cattle bones in Test Pit 5, none could be identified at species or genus level (Table 3). Test Pit 3 yielded a much larger assemblage; 164 fragments from three contexts. This assemblage comprised teeth and bones from both equid (*Equus* sp., horse/donkey/mule) and domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*) as well as pig (*Sus* sp.), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries*/*Capra hircus*) and roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*). Further remains could only be identified at class level; all were consistent with mammal remains with no evidence for birds, fish, reptiles or amphibians present.

7.6 Animal bone; Trench 6 results

- 7.6.1 The animal remains recovered from Trench 6 comprised equid, domestic cattle, pig, sheep/goat and domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus domesticus*). One bone (6011) was consistent with red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), but should be confirmed during an analysis stage. The assemblage contained a high frequency of cattle remains compared with other taxa, with it being likely that many of the bones identified to large mammal and large ungulate categories included cattle remains that could not be reliably distinguished from either equid or red deer, dependent on the specimen (Table 4).
- 7.6.2 For cattle, element representation suggests the presence of whole carcasses, with a slight bias towards the hind quarters and the head. Fifteen fragments from Trench 6 bore cut or chop marks; these were mostly observed on the remains of cattle, with

one equid bone also bearing evidence for carcass processing activities. Many of the cattle remains represent low meat value bearing elements; skull, vertebrae, and feet. These types of elements would suggest that this area was used at times for the disposal of primary butchery waste. However, the cattle assemblage also contains a good proportion of high meat value bones that would not usually be discarded during primary butchery. There is no doubt that the carcasses of cattle were being processed and discarded here. But, while beef production would have formed the primary resource resulting from this process, it is possible that other activities, perhaps linked to the exploitation of secondary resources, were taking place. While not recorded, a clear variation in cattle size was observed, this may suggest that animals kept/used for multiple purposes are represented here. Further comment on the role of cattle at Coldingham is presented in the discussion section, below. No cut or chop marks were recorded on pigs, sheep/goat or the domestic fowl remains. None of the remains from Trench 6 displayed evidence for burning. Canid gnawing was recorded on 16 elements recovered from Trench 6, with all but one of the gnawed bones having come from large animals, for the most part, cattle.

7.7 Animal bone; Trench 7 results

- 7.7.1 The animal remains recovered from Trench 7 comprised equid, domestic cattle, red deer, possible fallow deer (*Dama dama*), pig, sheep/goat, fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) and domestic goose (*Anser anser*), Table 5. As found in Trench 6, the assemblage contained a high frequency of cattle remains compared with other taxa, with it being likely that many of the bones identified to large mammal and large ungulate categories included cattle remains that could not be reliably distinguished from either equid or red deer, dependent on the specimen. Context (7005) stands out as being more taxonomically diverse than other Trench 7 contexts, containing the only horse, fox and possible fallow deer remains, and most of the red deer and goose.
- 7.7.2 Unlike the cattle remains from Trench 6, which included elements of most parts of the body, the remains from Trench 7 were dominated by elements of the head, feet and other low meat bearing elements such as vertebrae. Seven bones displayed evidence for butchery in the form of cut- and chop-marks, including the goose femur (7011). For cattle, the types of elements represented in Trench 7, along with the cut- and chop-marks, suggest that this area was used for the disposal of primary butchery waste, and/or the remains of beef consumed by those of low status.
- 7.7.3 Goose is a common component of the bird bone assemblages recovered from medieval sites. Geese were kept to provide a variety of resources; meat, eggs and down. One bone fragment from Trench 7 showed evidence for burning (7005), however this could only be identified as the remains of a mammal. Canid gnawing was recorded on seven elements recovered from Trench 7, with all but one of the gnawed bones having come from large animals, for the most part, cattle, as seen in Trench 6.

7.8 Animal bone; Trench 8 results

- 7.8.1 Material from upper contexts (8001) and (8002) was sampled for recording at this time. The animal remains recovered from Trench 8 comprised equid, domestic cattle, red deer, pig, sheep/goat, domestic cat (*Felis catus*) and domestic fowl, Table 6. As found in Trenches 6 and 7, the assemblage contained a high frequency of cattle remains



compared with other taxa, with it being likely that many of the bones identified to large mammal and large ungulate categories included cattle remains that could not be reliably distinguished from either equid or red deer, dependent on the specimen.

7.8.2 Unlike the cattle remains from Trench 6, which included elements of most parts of the body, the remains from Trench 8 were similar to those recovered from Trench 7 - dominated by elements of the head, feet and other low meat bearing elements such as vertebrae, though in Trench 8 three tibia are exceptions. Mandibles and loose teeth were particularly prevalent here, representing at least 14 individuals. Eight bones displayed evidence for butchery in the form of cut- and chop-marks, including cattle, small ungulate and the domestic fowl tarsometatarsus. For cattle, the types of elements represented in Trench 8, along with the cut- and chop-marks, suggest that this area was used for the disposal of primary butchery waste, and/or the remains of beef consumed by those of low status.

7.8.3 The single bone from domestic fowl, a tarsometatarsus, from Trench 8 (8002) bears a scar from a spur indicating that this came from a cockerel rather than a hen. The sampled remains from Trench 8 contained the first evidence for cat, a complete right tibia. No bones recovered from Trench 8 showed evidence for burning. Canid gnawing was recorded on nine elements recovered from Trench 8, including equid, cattle and sheep/goat remains.

7.9 Animal bone; Trench 8 results

7.9.1 A small sample of material from Trench 9 was assessed to give an overview of the nature of the assemblage in this area. While a small sample, the results suggest a similar pattern to that seen in other areas of the site; a high proportion of cattle remains, with other domesticates (in this case equid and sheep/goat) also present in much lower numbers (Table 7). Element representation for all taxa suggests butchery waste. One bone from Trench 9 displayed evidence for canid gnawing, and one a cut-mark.

7.10 Environmental

7.10.1 Twenty samples were originally collected, of which 12 were considered for processing for recovery of environmental remains (Table 8). Charred plant macrofossils were present within four of the samples (Table 9). Indeterminate cereal grains were recorded in all four of the samples, and these were identified based on their overall size and morphological characteristics, which may suggest a high degree of surface abrasion on the grains. This is indicative of mechanical disturbances that are common in features such as pits and ditches, where rubbish and waste are frequently discarded. Grass seeds were also present within three of the samples. The results of this analysis can be seen in Table 10. The samples produced very small suites of plant macrofossils, both in terms of quantity and diversity. Due to this fact, other than to state their presence in the sample, nothing of further interpretable value can be gained.

7.10.2 The presence of root / rootlet fragments within most of the samples indicates disturbance of the archaeological features, and it may be due to the nature of some features being relatively close to the surface, as well as deep root action from



vegetation that covered the site. The presence of earthworm egg capsules, together with the remains of insect fragments within some of the samples further confirms this.

- 7.10.3 Charcoal fragments were present within the majority of the samples, however the preservation of the charcoal fragments was poor. The fragments were too small to enable successful fracturing that reveals identifying morphological characteristics. Identifiable remains were not present in any of the samples.

8 PUBLIC IMPACT AND ENGAGEMENT

8.1 Introduction

<https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/timeline/>

- 8.1.1 The public aspects of the project were very successful, demonstrating interest and enthusiasm for the project from the local, national and global community. Participants were co-producers in the investigation at Coldingham Priory. During the excavation volunteers were able to develop research focused on the site by discovering, understanding and recording new data to assist in the preservation and future management of their own local heritage. In addition to direct participation in the excavation itself, community members were encouraged to visit the trenches and talk to the team and volunteers about the project.

- 8.1.2 The *Beyond Bede* project has made a positive impact on the local community at Coldingham. Many of those already involved with the Friends of Coldingham Priory were able to explore and investigate the heritage of the site in a new and different way, benefitting from archaeological training given by professional archaeologists in excavation, site photography, photogrammetry, aerial photography, finds recovery, post-excavation techniques and recording. Our crowdfunding participants also benefitted from this training, many of whom were not local, raising the national and international awareness of Coldingham. Local people who visited the site and those visiting from further afield learnt about the long heritage of the site and understand more about the significant archaeology and history of the Priory site beyond the standing remains. You can see who got involved in the archaeological project on our team pages: <http://ow.ly/xHij30lj2rd>

8.2 Participation

- 8.2.1 The project presented multiple passive and active, online and offline opportunities for people to learn about heritage. People were able to come to visit the site and receive a tour from our archaeologists. Those who were interested in getting more actively involved could volunteer at the dig for a short session, while others joined us for a week or more to learn more deeply about archaeology and archaeological methods. Of our 69 digging participants, the majority joined us for one, two or three days (56 individuals), with 13 getting involved for a week or more. For dig participants, our archaeological curriculum is designed to ensure that anyone joining us for any amount of time receives structured learning, and is able to develop their skills incrementally. All our field training is designed in line with National Occupational Standards (NOS) and we encourage all participants to record their progress in learning new skills. This



means participants are able to use tools such as the CPD Skill Passport to track progress.

- 8.2.2 Those participating in the excavations were a mix of local volunteers and members of the DigVentures crowd-funding community. As a result, they represented professional people (40%), retirees (32%), and a small number with higher management positions (5%). The remainder taking part were students, either of school age or those attending university (23%). Of those visiting the site throughout the excavations, 145 responded to our evaluation survey. They demonstrate that 104 (70%) of those who came to Coldingham Priory visited specifically to see the archaeological dig. The remainder (n=36, 24%) did not know the dig was happening, but were happy to come and take a look. A significant percentage of people (68%) said their visit to the site has changed their impression of archaeology (n=98), with 83 (57%) reporting that the dig was more exciting than they expected and 31% reporting they were now more likely to get involved with, or visit, heritage sites in their local area. A large majority of individuals told us that they would like to see more archaeology online (121, 83%).
- 8.2.3 Where respondents had provided their home postcode, many had come from the local area, with 41 (28%) from Eyemouth or Coldingham. A further 14 were from further afield in Scotland (10%, from Edinburgh, Perth, Galashiels), 15 from northeast England (10%, Durham, Newcastle). Two visitors were from southern England (London), two from the USA and one from the Netherlands. Of those from the local area, 23 had visited an archaeological site previously (56%), with 18 (44%) never having been to a dig before. Many of those did feel their impression of archaeology had changed (25, 60%) and 23 (56%) thought there were likely to get more involved with the Priory and other archaeological sites in the local area. Nearly 100% of local visitors would like to see more information about archaeology online (40 people).
- 8.2.4 A far wider geographical distribution was found with those who had supported the excavations either with a financial contribution (Digital Diggers), as a paying volunteer or a local volunteer who has a free dig place (Venturers). Our online supporters (84 individuals) represented the UK (52), USA (19), The Netherlands (3), Canada (4), Australia (3) and one from Germany, New Zealand, and Luxemburg. Within the UK group, those who came to the site and participated in the excavations included 13 individuals from Coldingham or Eyemouth, 6 from Scotland, 13 from the North of England, 7 from the South of England and 4 from the Midlands. Our UK based Digital Diggers included 11 from Scotland, 13 from the north of England, 17 south of England, 6 from the Midlands, 2 from east England, and 2 from Wales.

8.3 Participant testimonials

- “Learning the whole process, something I've always wanted to understand, which is awesome. I've got more than I was expecting. The fact that we jumped straight into the trench was great, it wasn't all theory and no action.”
- “I think it's been brilliant. Really enjoyed getting my hands dirty and being able to do the digging with my daughter. And Johanna, Harriet and Chris are really knowledgeable and friendly”



- “The most rewarding part has been learning finds from start to finish. Carry on the way you are, just get more money and come back next year. It really helped bring the community together”
- “I wanted this dig to happen for so long and it's great to see the community taking part and really good to see DigVentures' operations - it's the way of the future”
- “The really interesting thing is the feedback from professional people and seeing stuff that I wouldn't see myself like the difference in texture. Also seeing how much care, knowledge and logic that goes in the next step of excavation and where to dig next and the educated guess work that comes from a tiny bit of evidence.”

8.4 Wider engagement

8.4.1 The community at Coldingham is centred around Coldingham Priory, both physically (the church is in the heart of the village) and in terms of the community; events and weekly classes are held there and it is very much the centre of village life. Feedback from participants showed that the dig changed attitudes within the community towards the heritage of the village and helped to instil a sense of community spirit around the investigation of archaeological remains which related to the early Anglo Saxon monastery. Understanding more about the history of the Priory has had a big impact on the community and has increased awareness of the site and of the Friends of Coldingham Priory group. Several visitors to the site expressed interest in becoming members of the group as a result of the excavation and the summer activities encouraged wider engagement with the Priory.

8.4.2 As well as impact within the village community, the *Beyond Bede* project has achieved engagement with local schools and community groups. During the excavations visits were made to the site by local school groups (St Mary's Church of England School, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Coldingham Primary School, and Glendale Community Middle School), and Thornbury Primary School took the opportunity to 'Skype the Site' and speak to archaeologists live during the dig. The local Young Archaeologists Club visited the site to enjoy a site tour, wash some artefacts and take part in our medieval mystery game, 'Miracles to Medicine'. In addition, members of the team visited the One Parent Families Scotland group to talk to community members about the archaeology of early medieval monasteries and the dig at Coldingham.

8.4.3 Several public lectures took place at Coldingham Village Hall and Coldingham Priory, where audiences of between 30 – 50 people were introduced to various aspects of Coldingham's history, the cult of St Æbbe and the wider Anglo-Saxon period in Northumbria. Our speakers included Dr David Petts, Dr Hilary Powell, Dr Peter Ryder and Dr Chris Bowles – all bringing their wide expertise and knowledge to add another layer of interest and excitement to the dig. On the final day, Dr Manda Forster and Fieldwork Director Chris Casswell gave a round-up talk of the investigations, to which 35 people attended. Following that, the Friends of Coldingham Priory hosted an End of Dig BBQ at the local pub (The Anchor Inn) inviting locals, visitors and diggers to join in and celebrate the excavations. In total, 218 people attended the public talks.

8.4.4 The DigVentures team ran two Open Day sessions encouraging visitors to attend our guided tours of the site on Sunday 24th July and Saturday 30th July 2018. The tours



started at our Welcome Tent, and visitors were introduced to each trench with a discussion about the visible archaeological finds and features. Visitors were able to ask the archaeologists and volunteers questions about the trenches. After the tour, visitors were encouraged to stay and see the finds from the site, and even get involved with some finds washing. During the Open Days, we introduced over 60 visitors to the site, the archaeology and the wider context of Anglo Saxon Northumbria. Aside from the scheduled Open Days, locals and visitors to the village were encouraged to visit when they could, where a member of the team would be able to give a quick tour. Locals in particular came to see how the dig was progressing on more than one occasion and learnt about the finds and features recorded since their last visit. Overall 140 people visited the site in addition to those attending the Open Days.

- 8.4.5 Following the excavations, Manda Forster presented the results of the excavations to the Edinburgh, Lothians and Borders Archaeology Conference, on 17 November 2019 in Queen Margaret University, Musselburgh. The conference was well attended with over 200 delegates from professional archaeologists, amateur groups and members of the public with a general interest. We were also invited to take part in a Radio Scotland programme *Time Travels*, including an interview of Programme Manager, Dr Manda Forster and Archaeology Officer, Dr Chris Bowles. The eight-minute segment included an introduction to the project and the archaeological research. The excavations were also asked to contribute to the BB4 programme, *Digging for Britain*, featuring in 'East' and aired with a 5 minute segment on the 12 December 2018.

- Project timeline: <https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/timeline/>
- Radio Scotland: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/radio/play/p06bjdx4>
- BBC4 'Digging for Britain': <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b014hl0d>

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1 The work presented here details the results of a two-year multi-stage project, encompassing an evaluation of the archaeology within Glebe Field. These results are intended to provide the site custodians with baseline information on the Coldingham Priory and are presented with a high degree of confidence that archaeological features or significant deposits within the trenches and geophysical survey were recognised and recorded where present. The conclusions drawn from this data is summarised below, with potentially fruitful research objectives and specific recommendations for further work detailed.
- 9.1.2 The overall aim of the project was to define and characterise the physical extent of the site through a programme of non-intrusive investigations and intrusive excavation, with a specific objective to consider evidence for site being the location of the lost monastery of St Æbbe. Previous work at Abbey Yards next to Glebe Field had recorded evidence for a series of co-axial ditches dated to 620-780AD (GU9761) (Stronach 2005, 400), the line of which were also reflected in investigations at Fisher's Brae (Mudie 2001). A number of early Anglo Saxon finds, including sculpture and a strap end, also suggested that early medieval activity was present in the area (Stronach



2005). A key aim of our fieldwork, therefore, was to corroborate the nature and chronological phasing of possible features identified in the geophysical survey (Aim 2, Section 3).

9.2 Landscape and chronology

- 9.2.1 The aerial survey undertaken by Aerial-Cam intended to define and establish the precise physical extent and condition of the site (Aim 1). The survey resulted in the production of an accurate Digital Elevation Model (DEM) and a photo-realistic 3D model of the survey area (Figure 7). The model showed that ridge and furrow farming has occurred at the site and was most notable in the northwest part of Glebe Field where a series of faint parallel earthworks, oriented roughly north to south, are visible. There was no further suggestions of topographical features within the field that could be linked to underlying archaeology or landuse prior to the field being ploughed.
- 9.2.2 The excavation of trenches revealed a common stratigraphic sequence across Glebe Field, including a ploughsoil which appear to have removed much of the subsoil in the field. Aside from a large assemblage of animal bone, the cultural material recovered during the archaeological evaluation was very limited. The mixed nature and fragmentation of ceramics recovered from the archaeological trenches includes material from the 12th to the 19th century which was largely derived from the upper deposits of the trenches. A single sherd of possible early medieval ware was recovered from drain feature F901 and reflects similar evidence for early medieval wares present to that recorded in the adjacent excavations (Franklin 2005). The most compelling evidence for the Anglo-Saxon period at the site therefore derives from the radiocarbon date of bone fragments from Trench 8, and the continuation of ditches into Glebe Field from Abbey Yards.
- 9.2.3 Whilst attempts to achieve a radiocarbon date for material recovered from ditch F607 were unsuccessful, it is stratigraphically the earliest feature recorded during the evaluation. The ditch has been interpreted as a vallum ditch and is on the same alignment as ditch features recorded in the adjacent Abbey Yards excavation, dated to 620-780AD (Stronach 2005, GU9761), as well as similar features recorded during an evaluation at Fisher's Brae (Mudie 2001). This continuation of the same ditch feature from Fisher's Brae into Glebe Field could represent the north eastern portion of the vallum ditch, encircling the central area of the early monastic site. The feature aligns with geophysical anomalies within the field and may continue on a southern trajectory across the western part of Glebe Field. Additional features recorded across the field indicate activity relating to various periods, some of which are clearly later ditches aiming to combat drainage issues across the field. However, the very large deposits of animal bone spread across features in all trenches are indicative of cultural activity in the area. All features occur outside the line of the proposed vallum ditch, and the dating of a horse incisor recovered from Trench 8 and dating to 664-864calAD (95.4%) offers the intriguing possibility that at least some of this activity relates to the same period as the proposed vallum ditch.

9.3 Function and use

- 9.3.1 Aside from drainage features, the major contributor to our understanding of the possible function of archaeological features recorded in Glebe Field is the animal bone



assemblage. In terms of faunal remains the mammal assemblage from Coldingham was consistent with what would be expected at most medieval period sites (Aim 2, Q5), with the main domestic mammals (cattle, sheep/goat, pig and equid(s)) dominating the overall assemblage. Wild animals included red and roe deer, and a single fox.

- 9.3.2 Cattle are by far the most frequently recorded animal, both in terms of bone count and minimum number of individuals (MNI). Skull parts, teeth, vertebrae, ribs and elements of the feet are common, indicating that high quality cuts of meat were being removed from this location for consumption elsewhere. Cut and chop-marks, though not studied in detail at this stage, attest to the processing of cattle carcasses with both knives and some other tool that has left deep rectangular incisions into the bones. At Eyemouth, one mile to the east of Coldingham Priory, rectangular perforation was observed on a cattle tibia from medieval deposits and is interpreted as evidence for marrow extraction (Henderson 1986, 61).
- 9.3.3 The remains of domestic birds were rare in the assemblage, and while it is expected that this group may be less well represented than domestic mammals, the bird count is exceptionally low at Coldingham. Four domestic fowl bones including a tarsometatarsus with a spur scar, and three domestic goose bone provide scant evidence for the presence of these animals at the site. It is common for these taxa to be represented at medieval sites, they would have provided eggs, feathers and meat. No remains of wild birds were recorded.
- 9.3.4 In addition, no fish remains were recovered at Coldingham, but are usually recorded, sometimes in great numbers, at sites of this period, including monastic sites (Woolgar *et al.* 2006). This might be even more surprising given the proximity of Coldingham Priory to the sea and to rivers where fish could have been easily exploited, and the nature of the site, where consumption of fish would have been part of fulfilling religious dietary requirements. Historical records attest to cod, stockfish, salmon and herring in the pantry during the 14th century (Hunter 1852, 52, and references within), and a link to Eyemouth fishing village, one mile to the east of the priory, where evidence for fishing and fish processing during the medieval period has been found (Dixon 1986). This may be a result of preservation biases (Aim 3, Q7 and Q8), or that the waste from these resources was discarded in a different manner to those of domestic mammals. The records for the Priory only mention salmon and herring, not any of the large marine fish that there is evidence for catching at Eyemouth. There are biases towards the loss of both salmon and herring bones within the archaeological record – herring owing to their small size, and a currently poorly understood but apparent loss of salmonid bones through taphonomic processes yet unknown. The evidence for marine fish exploitation and processing at Eyemouth may reflect the sites use as a production site for fresh and preserved fish for trade by the priory, rather than direct consumption by its occupants – this is supported by the tithe records which show large income for the sale of fish.
- 9.3.5 Coldingham Priory was known as a largescale producer (for the time) of lamb's wool (Hunter 1852, 51). This is not reflected in the archaeological assemblage of animal bone, where the remains of small ungulates are rare. The animal bone assemblage recorded instead attests to the discard of mainly cattle remains from the production

of beef. This may not be as surprising as it may at first seem, however, as the dominance of cattle may reflect only a bias in the function of areas that have been exposed to archaeological excavation; the excavated assemblage reflecting only the discard pattern for animals in that specific area, rather than reflecting the role of animals across the site as a whole. 'Cows' and 'oxen' are also listed as pantry items at Coldingham in the 14th century (salted), as well as listed as livestock at the Priory's farm at this time (Hunter 1852, 51-52). It may also be expected that a higher turnover of animals being kept primarily for meat than those kept longer term for wool (and/or milk), and therefore more frequent are the skeletal remains.

- 9.3.6 The remains of equids, mostly likely horses, are present in all four trenches, and often multiple contexts within these. If horses were considered a dietary resource the element representation would fit that expected for butchery waste; heads and feet. It is likely that the consumption of horse meat served as a secondary resource after an animal had outlived its use for traction and/or transportation. Likely non-food related animals included two fragments of fox maxilla in Trench 7 and a cat tibia in Trench 8. No domestic dog remains were identified, while the presence of fox may explain the frequency of canid gnawing, it is possible that this also attests to dog presence at the site. The fox and cat bones might suggest that fur was being exploited at Coldingham, while cats were also kept during the medieval period to keep vermin at bay. The fox and cat remains are not sufficiently represented in the assemblage to make any firm interpretation regarding their presence at the site.
- 9.3.7 The animal bone assemblage displayed a range of levels of preservation. Some contexts contained extremely well-preserved material; good surface preservation and low levels of fragmentation. In other contexts, the animal remains were in poor condition, with evidence for weathering, animal gnawing and root etching present on bone surfaces, and high levels of fragmentation. Despite sampling, very few remains of mammals smaller than 'cat size', birds and no fish were recovered, perhaps suggesting that burial environments were not conducive to bone preservation. Animal bone was more frequently recovered from upper contexts, suggesting that depth of burial and/or time within the burial environment has been a factor in its preservation.
- 9.3.8 Although archaeological samples were recovered for palaeoenvironmental assessment, only a small amount of environmental material was found to be of interpretable value. The deposits from which the samples derive, probably represent the deposition or build-up of domestic waste associated with fires. The remains of plant macrofossils recovered from the samples showed the utilisation of cereal grains, however, there is no evidence of cereal processing occurring at the site, or of any plant remains that may indicate some industrial use (see Appendix E).

9.4 Community and participation

- 9.4.1 The *Beyond Bede* project has engaged a local and global community to help investigate, record and learn about Coldingham's role in the establishment of the Anglo-Saxon church in Northumbria. Whilst the archaeological results are not conclusive, the project has been successful in raising awareness to an important local conundrum and added to growing evidence that the Priory is built upon a very important site – both for the history of early Christianity and the story of Æbbe, a

powerful 7th century woman. The project was picked up by multiple regional and national news publications, on BBC Radio Scotland and BBC4, promoting the site further and helping raise awareness of the excavation to bigger audiences. As such, the history and significance of Coldingham is more visible than ever. The project has achieved the following outcomes for heritage and people:

- The DigVentures online community was involved in the planning of the project, with 740 people responding to DigVentures' online survey helping us to decide where we should put our trenches and dig to find the monastery.
- A two-week community excavation brought 69 volunteers together with professional archaeologists to train them in archaeological field skills such as excavation, photography, photogrammetry, finds processing and archaeological recording, with many more visitors helping with post-excavation and finds washing on site.
- An additional 161 individuals volunteered to help process the archaeological finds recovered. In total, volunteers contributed over 500 days of their time to the project.
- A series of public lectures and talks have helped to promote the archaeology of Anglo-Saxon Northumbria to the local community and volunteers and are now available online for wider access.
- Education sessions engaged 297 children, teaching them about Coldingham and life in the monasteries of Anglo-Saxon Northumbria with a particular focus on health and medicine during this period. This session was delivered at Coldingham Village Hall for schools who had the ability to join us in the field, followed by a trench side tour, and was also made available via Skype and in schools to help schools unable to visit the excavations.
- An archaeological archive and website has been co-produced with volunteers and is accessible via the project website, making the results available globally.

9.4.2 The positive impact of the project on the community is clear, with membership of the Friends of Coldingham Priory increasing and positive discussions about additional community focused heritage work taking place at the Priory. The support of NLHF meant that free dig places were available to members of the Friends of Coldingham Priory and that schools and other organisations were able to take part and benefit from the dig.

9.5 Significance and potential

9.5.1 Archaeological investigation as part of this evaluation is now complete. The work has established the potential of the site to contribute to national and Europe wide questions surrounding the establishment and nature of the early church in Scotland. The increasing body of evidence within the heart of Coldingham strongly supports the hypothesis that the site is the location of the early monastic community established by St. Æbbe. It is possible that a large part of that site has been destroyed by the establishment of the later Benedictine Monastery, although evidence from this evaluation of Glebe Field suggests that at least some material relating to the earlier religious community may survive. Whilst fragmentary, linking previous works with a more comprehensive investigation of the archaeological features apparent in Glebe

Field would provide key data towards understanding the site in the context of early Christianity in Scotland.

- 9.5.2 Understanding the early church in Scotland is an important research question which has seen limited investigation in recent years. Sally Foster outlines current research into the subject in a recent paper (2019), articulating a clear need to increase knowledge and understanding of early Christian churches and landscapes, as well as make results more accessible (Forster 2019, 43). Furthermore, she highlights a need to investigate archaeological sites through multi-disciplinary perspectives, looking at the landscape, documentary research and placename evidence to consider both the national context and wider European significance (ibid.).
- 9.5.3 The establishment of an early Anglo Saxon monastery at Coldingham provides a significant research question which can contribute directly to that conversation. Whilst the evidence in Glebe Field is not conclusive, an investigation which joins up the increasing body of evidence that the early monastic site associated with St Æbbe and discussed by Bede lies in the heart of Coldingham offers an exciting opportunity to investigate the early church in Scotland with the local community who currently live and work around the site.

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Appendices

Appendix A – Trench and context descriptions

Trench 6	Dimensions: 25.00m x 2.00m				
	Orientation: East to West				
	Reason for Trench: Targeting three significant geophysical anomalies identified through a magnetometer survey conducted in 2013				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
6001	Friable, mid grey, silty clay with 5% sub-angular to sub-rounded, poorly sorted stone inclusions	Layer - topsoil / ploughsoil	Length –	24.92m	
			Width –	2.07m	
			Depth –	0.13m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6001				
6002	Medium dark brown clayey silt 15% sub-angular poorly sorted stones with occasional flecks of charcoal inclusions	Fill - ditch [6005]	Length –	1.05m	
			Width –	1.27m	
			Depth –	0.45	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6002				
6003	Medium dark brown clayey silt 90% sub-angular and sub-rounded poorly sorted stones with 2% occasional charcoal inclusions	Fill - drainage ditch [6004]	Length –	1.10m	601
			Width –	0.80m	
			Depth –	0.30m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6003				
6004	Linear in plan oriented northeast to southwest with sharp break of slope at the top, a concave base and steep sides	Cut - drainage ditch	Length –	1.10m	601
			Width –	0.80m	
			Depth –	0.40m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6004				
6005	Linear in plan oriented northeast to southwest with sharp break of slope at the top, a concave stepped base and steep sides	Cut - drainage ditch	Length –	1.05m	602
			Width –	1.27m	
			Depth –	0.45m	

Trench 6	Dimensions: 25.00m x 2.00m				
	Orientation: East to West				
	Reason for Trench: Targeting three significant geophysical anomalies identified through a magnetometer survey conducted in 2013				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6005				
6006	Linear in plan oriented north to south with sharp break of slope at the top, an unknown base not fully excavated and steep sides	Cut - boundary ditch	Length –	1.25m	604
			Width –	3.90m	
			Depth –	0.82m not fully excavated	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6006				
6007	Medium mid greyish-brown silty clay 10% sub-angular poorly sorted stones inclusions	Upper fill - enclosure ditch [6006] above (6020)	Length –	1.25m	604
			Width –	1.90m	
			Depth –	0.42m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6007				
6008	Medium dark greyish-brown sandy silt 5% sub-angular to sub-rounded stones, poorly sorted inclusions	Fill - drainage ditch [6004]	Length –	1.10m	602
			Width –	0.65m	
			Depth –	0.10m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6008				
6009	Not excavated	Possible stone drain fill - middle of enclosure ditch [6006]	Length –	Not detailed	
			Width –	Not detailed	
			Depth –	Not detailed	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6009				
6010	Linear in plan oriented northeast to southwest with gradual sloping break of slope at the top, a concave base and gently sloping sides	Cut - vallum ditch at western end of Trench 6	Length –	2.00m	607
			Width –	1.50m	
			Depth –	0.60	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6010				
6011	Firm light brownish-grey silty sand with	Upper fill - vallum re-cut [6012] at	Length –	2.00m	607
			Width –	1.80m	

Trench 6	Dimensions: 25.00m x 2.00m				
	Orientation: East to West				
	Reason for Trench: Targeting three significant geophysical anomalies identified through a magnetometer survey conducted in 2013				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
	very occasional small sub-rounded stones 2 bones with possible butchery marks probably cattle inclusions	western end of Trench 6	Depth –	0.35m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6011				
6012	Linear in plan oriented northeast to southwest with gradual sloping break of slope at the top, a concave base and moderately steep sides	Upper fill - vallum re-cut [6012] at western end of Trench 6	Length –	2.00m	606
			Width –	1.20m	
			Depth –	0.50m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6012				
6013	Firm mid to dark brownish-grey silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions	Subsoil - E of vallum	Length –	2.00m	
			Width –	2.00m	
			Depth –	0.10m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6013				
6014	Firm light brownish-grey silty sand with very occasional small sub-rounded stones inclusions	Fill – ditch [6010]	Length –	2.00m	607
			Width –	1.90m	
			Depth –	0.10m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6014				
6015	Not recorded	Fill - below (6007) same as 6019	Length –	Not detailed	
			Width –	Not detailed	
			Depth –	Not detailed	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6015				

Trench 6	Dimensions: 25.00m x 2.00m				
	Orientation: East to West				
	Reason for Trench: Targeting three significant geophysical anomalies identified through a magnetometer survey conducted in 2013				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
6016	Firm mid-greyish-brown sandy clay with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions	Fill - cut [6012]	Length –	2.00m	606
			Width –	0.85m	
			Depth –	0.30m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6016				
6017	VOID	Cut - underlying [6010] on western end of trench 6	Length –	Not detailed	
			Width –	Not detailed	
			Depth –	Not detailed	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6017				
6018	Hard dark brownish-grey silty clay with frequent small to medium angular stone inclusions	Fill - cut [6010] below (6014)	Length –	2.00m	607
			Width –	1.45m	
			Depth –	0.20m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6018				
6019	Medium mid reddish-brown, silty clay with 10% sub angular poorly sorted stone inclusions	Fill - ditch [6023] below (6028)	Length –	1.25m	603
			Width –	1.40m	
			Depth –	0.20m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6019				
6020	Medium mid reddish brown silty clay with 20% sub-angular poorly sorted stone inclusions	Fill - ditch [6006] above (6021)	Length –	1.25m	604
			Width –	1.77m	
			Depth –	0.11m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6020				
6021	Medium dark reddish-brown clay with 20% sub-angular poorly sorted stone inclusions	Primary fill - enclosure ditch [6006]	Length –	1.25m	604
			Width –	2.05m	
			Depth –	0.18m	

Trench 6	Dimensions: 25.00m x 2.00m				
	Orientation: East to West				
	Reason for Trench: Targeting three significant geophysical anomalies identified through a magnetometer survey conducted in 2013				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6021				
6022	Compact yellowish-brown clayey silt with occasional small angular stone inclusions	Fill - ditch below (6018)	Length –	2.00m	607
			Width –	1.65m	
			Depth –	0.25m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6022				
6023	Linear in plan oriented north south with sharp break at top, steep convex sides, gradual break at base, convex base	Cut - ditch cut into enclosure ditch [6006]	Length –	1.25m	603
			Width –	1.94m	
			Depth –	1.64m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6023				
6024	Irregular stones, no bonding or dressing but stones carefully placed north south	Wall	Length –	2.20m	605
			Width –	0.84m	
			Depth –	0.13m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6024				
6025	Firm mid brownish-red silty sand with 25 % sub-angular poorly sorted stone inclusions	Natural - east of trench 6	Length –	16.12m	
			Width –	2.20m	
			Depth –	Not detailed	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6025				
6026	Compact mid brownish-yellow sandy silt with 5% sub-angular poorly sorted stones	Natural layer - above (6025)	Length –	7.10m	
			Width –	1.04m	
			Depth –	0.02m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6026				
6027	Medium dark brown sandy clay with	Primary fill - [6010]	Length –	2.00m	607
			Width –	1.05m	

Trench 6	Dimensions: 25.00m x 2.00m				
	Orientation: East to West				
	Reason for Trench: Targeting three significant geophysical anomalies identified through a magnetometer survey conducted in 2013				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
	occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions		Depth –	0.10m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6027				
6028	Medium light greyish brown, silty clay with 10% sub-angular poorly sorted stone inclusions	Fill - recut [6023] above fill (6019)	Length –	1.25m	603
			Width –	1.94m	
			Depth –	0.64m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_6028				

Trench 7	Dimensions: 10.00m x 2.00m				
	Orientation: North to South				
	Reason for Trench: Targeting southern part of possible enclosure ditch identified through a magnetometer survey conducted in 2013				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
7001	Loose light reddish-brown, sandy silt with occasional moderately sorted sub angular <10% and charcoal I <1%	Layer - topsoil / ploughsoil	Length –	10.00m	
			Width –	2.00m	
			Depth –	0.45m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_7001				
7002	Loose light yellowish-brown clayey silt	Layer - south of Trench 7	Length –	0.91m	
			Width –	0.57m	
			Depth –	0.10m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_7002				
7003	Loose mid yellowish brown, sandy silt with	Fill - pit at south east of Trench 7	Length –	0.50m	701
			Width –	0.35m	

Trench 7	Dimensions: 10.00m x 2.00m				
	Orientation: North to South				
	Reason for Trench: Targeting southern part of possible enclosure ditch identified through a magnetometer survey conducted in 2013				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
	25% angular and sub-angular well sorted stone and 10% charcoal inclusions		Depth –	0.09m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_7003				
7004	Stone not dressed and no bonding with frequent medium and large sub-rounded and sub-angular stones	Masonry - land drain at north of trench 7	Length –	2.30m	704
			Width –	0.60m	
			Depth –	0.29m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_7004				
7005	Moderately compact mid yellowish-brown silty clay with 25% angular and sub-angular stone moderately sorted inclusions	Fill - ditch [7007]	Length –	3.22m	702
			Width –	1.11m	
			Depth –	0.39m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_7005				
7006	Circular sharp break at top, steep sides, concave break at bottom flat bottom	Cut - pit (7003)	Length –	0.50m	701
			Width –	0.35m	
			Depth –	0.10m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_7006				
7007	Linear in plan oriented north to south with sharp break of slope at the top and steep sides with a shallow platform	Cut - ditch running east-west in Trench 7	Length –	3.22m	702
			Width –	1.11m	
			Depth –	0.81m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_7007				
7008			Length –	1.11m	702



Trench 7	Dimensions: 10.00m x 2.00m				
	Orientation: North to South				
	Reason for Trench: Targeting southern part of possible enclosure ditch identified through a magnetometer survey conducted in 2013				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
	Loose stones, some reddish mostly grey stones surrounded by soil/fill 70% sub-angular poorly sorted stone inclusions	Fill - line of stones in ditch 7005	Width –	0.40m	
			Depth –	0.39m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_7008				
7009	Linear in plan oriented north to south sharp break at top, steep concave sides, gradual break at the bottom, mostly flat bottom	Cut - land drain (7004)	Length –	2.30m	
			Width –	0.60m	
			Depth –	0.29m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_7009				
7010	Very compact mid yellowish-brown silty clay with <10% sub-angular poorly sorted stone inclusions	Primary fill - ditch [7017]	Length –	1.15m	703
			Width –	0.58m	
			Depth –	0.18m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_7010				
7011	Moderately compact dark reddish-brown silty sand with 25% angular, sub-angular, and sub -rounded grey stone poorly sorted inclusions	Fill - of small ditch at the north end of trench 7	Length –	1.14m	703
			Width –	0.54m	
			Depth –	Not detailed	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_7011				
7012	Moderately compact mid yellowish-brown	Fill - slightly granular at north	Length –	1.11m	702
			Width –	0.38m	

Trench 7	Dimensions: 10.00m x 2.00m				
	Orientation: North to South				
	Reason for Trench: Targeting southern part of possible enclosure ditch identified through a magnetometer survey conducted in 2013				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
	silty clay with 10% angular and sub-angular poorly sorted inclusions not fully excavated due to ground water	end of fill in big ditch in trench 7	Depth –	0.40m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_7012				
7013	Very loose medium greyish-brown sandy clay with 5%subangular poorly sorted stone inclusions	Fill - silty grey layer of ditch at north end of Trench 7	Length –	1.14m	703
			Width –	0.54m	
			Depth –	0.17m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_7013				
7014	Very hard medium yellowish-brown clay with 25% sub-angular to sub-rounded poorly sorted stone inclusions	Natural	Length –	10.20m	
			Width –	2.06m	
			Depth –	Not detailed	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_7014				
7015	Very compact yellowish-brown silty clay with moderate 30% sub-angular well sorted stone inclusions	Fill - small pit or post hole [7016] in south east corner of Trench 7	Length –	0.32m	705
			Width –	0.12m	
			Depth –	0.12m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_7015				
7016	Oval shaped rounded corners with sharp break of top steep concave sides with steep break at the base and flat bottom	Cut - small pit/post hole	Length –	0.32m	705
			Width –	0.12m	
			Depth –	0.12m	

Trench 7	Dimensions: 10.00m x 2.00m				
	Orientation: North to South				
	Reason for Trench: Targeting southern part of possible enclosure ditch identified through a magnetometer survey conducted in 2013				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_7016				
7017	Linear in plan oriented northeast to southwest with sharp break of slope at the top, steep sides and a concave stepped base	Cut - Cut by the land drain [7009] and a ditch [7007]. It is the earliest of the three features	Length –	1.00m	703
			Width –	0.80m	
			Depth –	0.40m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_7017				

Trench 8	Dimensions: 10.00m x 2.00m				
	Orientation: North to South				
	Reason for Trench: Targeting an area of possible small-scale industry identified through a magnetometer survey conducted in 2013				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
8001	Friable mid greyish brown, sandy silt with <5% small rounded stones	Layer - topsoil / ploughsoil	Length –	10.00m	
			Width –	2.00m	
			Depth –	0.25m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_8001				
8002	Friable dark brownish-grey clayey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions	Layer -possible midden	Length –	10.00m	
			Width –	2.00m	
			Depth –	0.25m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_8002				
8003	Loose light grey sand with frequent small angular stone inclusions	Fill - grey gritty layer below (8004)	Length –	Not detailed	801
			Width –	Not detailed	
			Depth –	Not detailed	

Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_8003				
8004	Friable dark brown clayey sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions	Fill - dark organic layer below (8003)	Length –	2.00m	801
Width –			1.05m		
Depth –			0.35m		
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_8004				
8005	Compact light greyish-yellow sandy clay	Natural	Length –	10.00m	
Width –			2.00m		
Depth –			Not detailed		
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_8005				
8006	Not detailed	Layer - light grey at western end of Trench 8	Length –	Not detailed	
Width –			Not detailed		
Depth –			Not detailed		
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_8006				
8007	Linear in plan, oriented northwest to southeast with gradual break of slope at the top, gently sloping sides and a concave base	Cut - ditch below (8002)	Length –	2.00m	801
Width –			1.50m		
Depth –			0.60m		
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_8007				

Trench 9	Dimensions: 10.00m x 4.00m				
	Orientation: North to South				
	Reason for Trench: Targeting several potential features including a possible rectangular structure surrounded by an exterior ditch and a further potential field boundary identified through a magnetometer survey conducted in 2013				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
9001	Medium dark greyish-brown, silt with occasional small round stone inclusions	Layer - topsoil / ploughsoil	Length –	10.00m	
			Width –	4.00m	
			Depth –	0.20m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_9001				
9002	Medium dark greyish brown, sandy silt with medium sized frequent sub-angular and occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions	Fill - drain	Length –	4.00m	902
			Width –	0.41m	
			Depth –	0.39m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_9002				
9003	Medium dark brown clayey silt with occasional small round stone and very occasional flecks of charcoal inclusions	Layer - colluvium spread across Trench 9 below topsoil	Length –	10.00m	
			Width –	4.00m	
			Depth –	0.30m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_9003				
9004	Medium loose dark brown clayey silt with 80% medium and large sub-angular and sub-rounded well sorted stone inclusions	Fill - drain running east west across Trench 9	Length –	5.30m	901
			Width –	0.22m	
			Depth –	0.10m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_9004				
9005	Stone with no bond and no coursing	Masonry - tumbled Wall running northeast to southwest	Length –	3.00m	903
			Width –	2.00m	
			Depth –	Not detailed	

Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_9005				
9006	Linear in plan oriented north to south with a rectangular sharp break at the top steep sides and sharp break at base with flat base	Cut - drain running north to south (9002)	Length –	4.00m	902
			Width –	0.41m	
			Depth –	0.39m	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_9006				
9007	Linear in plan oriented east to west not excavated	Cut - drain running east to west (9004)	Length –	5.30m	901
			Width –	0.21m	
			Depth –	Not detailed	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_9007				
9008	Firm reddish-brown silt mostly stone with 95% large rounded stones compactly spread well sorted stone inclusions	Layer - stone below drain fill 9002	Length –	1.00m	
			Width –	1.00m	
			Depth –	Not detailed	
Link	https://digventures.com/coldingham-priory/ddt/cxt/COL18_9008				

Appendix B – Small finds register

Find Number	Context	Material type	Object Period	Quantity	Weight (g)	NOTES
2	8002	Pot	14th century	1	2	Appendix C
3	7005	Pot	1200-1350	1	25	Appendix C
4	9001	Pot	1720-1780	1	11	Appendix C
5	7002	Bone		1	26	Appendix D
6	9001	Pot	1720-1780	1	5	Appendix C
7	9001	Pot	1700-1900	3	13	Appendix C
8	9001	Pot	1570-1846	1	3	Appendix C
9	9001	Pot	1500-1600	1	10	Appendix C
10	6011	Bone		1	73	Appendix D
11	6011	Bone		1	184	Appendix D
12	6018	Bone		1	10	Appendix D
13	6018	Bone		1	36	Appendix D
14	9002	Bone		1	78	Appendix D
15	9002	Bone		1	30	Appendix D
16	6022	Bone		1	49	Appendix D
17	9003	Pot	1250-1350	2	6	Appendix C
18	7001	Lead	1600-1840	1	17	Musket Ball
19	9002	Glass	1800-1900	3	273	Base of bottle
20	6022	Bone		1	283	Appendix D
21	6022	Bone		1	18	Appendix D
22	9002	Pot	1250-1350	3	53	Appendix C
23	9001	Pot	1200-1350	3	42	Appendix C

Appendix C – Pottery catalogue

Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	Nov	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
6001	Refined white earthenware	2	2	1	BS	Bowl	White earthenware	1805 - 1900	
6001	Late glazed red earthen ware with white slip	1	4	1	RIM	Fw	Glazed red earthen ware with white slip	1700? - 1900	
7001	Tweed Valley ware type 1	1	4	1	BS	Hv	U/Dec	1200 - 1350	
7005	Tweed Valley ware type 1	1	2	1	BS		U/Dec	1200 - 1350	
7005	Sandy Tweed Valley ware type 1	1	11	1	BASE	Hv	U/Dec	1250 - 1350	Micaceous
7005	Tweed Valley ware	1	25	1	BS	Hv	U/Dec	1200 - 1350	Micaceous
7005	Late glazed red earthen ware with white slip	1	14	1	BS		Glazed red earthen ware with white slip	1700? - 1900	
7005	Late glazed red earthen ware with white slip	1	24	1	BS		Glazed red earthen ware with white slip	1700? - 1900	



Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	Nov	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
8001	White salt-glazed stoneware	1	5	1	BS		White salt-glazed	1720 - 1780	
8001	Refined white earthenware	1	1	1	BS		White earthenware	1805 – 1900	
8001	Creamware	2	8	1	BASE		Creamware	1740 - 1830	Footring
8001	Refined white ware with underglaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	1	7	1	BS	Bowl?	Refined white ware with underglaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	1805 - 1900	
8002 SF23	Sandy Orange Buff ware type	1	2	1	BS	Hv	U/Dec	1300 - 1400	streaks of thin gg exterior
9001 SF9	Tweed Valley ware type 1	4	40	4	HANDLE	Hv	U/Dec	1300 - 1400	typical OML type 1. Streaks/zones pale gg. Small, thumbled rod handle/
9001	Scottish post-medieval reduced ware	1	8	1	BS	Hv	U/Dec	1500 - 1600	May be late med rather than p/m but fab very similar to pmrs stamped sherd from Marygate, Berwick.
9001	White salt-glazed stoneware	1	5	1	RIM	Jug?	White glazed	1720 – 1780	



Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	Nov	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
9001	White salt-glazed stoneware	1	11	1	RIM	Jar	White glazed	1720 – 1780	
9001	British tin-glazed ware	1	1	1	BS		Blue chinese style decoration	1570 – 1846	
9001	English brown salt-glazed stoneware	1	13	1	BS	Hv	Brown glaze	1700 – 1900	
9002 SF22	Limestone and shell tempered coarseware	1	4	1	BS	Hv	U/Dec	650 – 1000?	Limestone and shell tempered coarseware. Reddish brown fabric. Sooted externally 7-9thC?
9002 SF22	Tweed Valley ware type 1	1	23	1	RIM	Hv	U/Dec	1200 - 1350	Everted rim with prominent int bevel.
9002	Tweed Valley ware type 1	1	10	1	BS	Hv	Rilling on body	1200 – 1350	
9002	Tweed Valley ware type 2	1	17	1	BASE	Jar	U/Dec	1250 - 1350?	Wiped exterior surfaces
9002	Refined white earthenware	1	1	1	BS	Jar?	White glaze	1805 – 1900	
9002	Ceramic Building Materiel?	1	8	1	BS	Hv	U/Dec	1720 – 1900?	
9003 SF17	Tweed Valley ware F	2	6	1	BASE	Hv	U/Dec	1200 - 1350?	



Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	Nov	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
9003	Sandy Tweed Valley ware type 2	1	6	1	RIM	Jug?	Spots of brown/orange glz ext.	1250 - 1350?	Hard fired red fabric with mid grey core.
9003	Fine late glazed red earthenware with white slip	1	5	1	BASE	Hv	Glazed red earthenware with white slip	1700? - 1900	Marbled slip
	Total	33	267	29					

Table 2: Pottery catalogue



Appendix D – Animal Bone catalogues

Context	Equid	Cattle	Large ungulate	Large mammal	Pig	Sheep/goat	Roe deer	Small ungulate	Mammal	Total
2001	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3001	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
3002	4	7	0	6	2	0	0	1	13	33
3003	9	13	38	6	6	2	7	7	35	123
4001	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
5001	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
5002	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	15	27	43	12	8	3	7	10	48	173

Table 3: Animal remains recovered from test pits in 2017

Context	Mammal													Bird	Total
	<i>Equus</i>	<i>Bos</i>	cf. <i>Cervus elaphus</i>	<i>Sus</i>	<i>Ovis/Capra</i>	Bovid	Large ungulate	Small ungulate	Large mammal	Medium/large mammal	Medium mammal	Mammal	<i>Gallus</i>		
6001														31	
6002														9	
6004	2	1			1		1		3	3	3			14	
6011	4	33	1	5	8	4	17	11	44		31	113	2	273	
6013	1	6		1	1		2	1	4		1	16	1	34	
6015							1							1	
6016		25			2				2					29	
6018		2		1	1				3		11	5		23	
6019		3					4		1	2	8			18	
6021							1					2		3	
6022		12			8		4	4	8		20	39		96	



Context	Mammal												Bird	Total
	<i>Equus</i>	<i>Bos</i>	cf. <i>Cervus elaphus</i>	<i>Sus</i>	<i>Ovis/Capra</i>	Bovid	Large ungulate	Small ungulate	Large mammal	Medium/large mammal	Medium mammal	Mammal	<i>Gallus</i>	
6024		1												1
6027					4				9		14			27
Total	7	83	1	7	26	4	30	16	74	5	88	175	3	559

Table 4: Summary of animal remains from Trench 6 by context and taxon, count

Context	Mammal													Bird	Total
	<i>Equus</i>	<i>Bos</i>	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	<i>Dama dama?</i>	<i>Sus</i>	<i>Ovis/ Capra</i>	<i>Vulpes</i>	Large ungulate	Small ungulate	Large mammal	Large/ medium mammal	Medium mammal	Mammal	<i>Anser anser</i>	
7001															50
7002															163
7003															18
7004															6
7005	3	15	2	1	3	6	2	10	1	23	7	13	10	2	98
7008		1			1					1		3	8		14
7011		11										1	5	1	18
7012		13	1		2	1				6		5	30		58
7014												2			2
7015												2			2
Total	3	40	3	1	6	8	2	10	1	34	7	26	53	3	429

Table 5: Summary of animal remains from Trench 7 by context and taxon, count



Context	Mammal														Bird	Total recorded	Total recovered
	Equus	Bos	Cervus elaphus	cf. Cervus elaphus	Sus	Ovis/Capra	Capreolus?	Felis	Bovid	Large ungulate	Small ungulate	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Mammal	Gallus		
8001*	6	19			1					5	1	24				56	381
8002*	5	90	1	1	18	12	1		10		3	59	18	62	1	281	4356
8003	7	24				3		1			1	23	2	13		74	74
8004	3	26			2	2					3	53	7			96	96
Total	21	159	1	1	21	17	1	1	10	5	8	159	27	75	1	507	4907

Table 6: Summary of animal remains from Trench 8 by context and taxon, count. *indicates sampled context

Context	Bos	Equus	Ovis/Capra	Large ungulate	Large mammal	Total recorded	Total recovered
9001*	19	6	1	7	5	38	209
9002*					1	1	148
9003*	2					2	377
Total	21	6	1	7	6	41	734

Table 7: Summary of animal remains from Trench 9 by context and taxon. *indicates sampled context



Appendix E - Environmental sample catalogues

Sample Number	Context Number	Sample Type	Sample volume (l)	Volume of processed sample (l)	Retained?
1	6003	General bulk	30	0	No
2	6008	General bulk	40	20	Yes
3	6002	General bulk	40	20	Yes
4	6011	General bulk	40	0	No
5	6013	General bulk	40	0	No
6	6007	General bulk	20	0	No
7	7003	General bulk	10	10	Yes
8	6015	General bulk	40	20	Yes
9	6007	General bulk	10	0	No
10	6016	General bulk	40	0	No
11	6019	General bulk	40	20	Yes
12	6018	General bulk	40	0	No
13	6021	General bulk	40	20	Yes
14	7015	General bulk	10	0	No
15	6027	General bulk	40	20	Yes
16	8002	General bulk	40	20	Yes
17	8004	General bulk	20	10	Yes
18	8006	General bulk	20	10	Yes
19	8003	General bulk	20	10	Yes
20	7003	General bulk	10	0	No

Table 8: List of samples

Sample	Context	Feature		Latin Binomial		POACEAE	Indeterminate Cereal
1	6003	6004					3
2	6008	6004				1	5
3	6002	6005				4	11
16	8002					3	2
				Vernacular		Grass Family	Indeterminate Cereal

Table 9: Plant macrofossils



Sample	Context	Cut		Charcoal	Earthworm egg capsules	Insect fragments	Plant macrofossils – charred	Root / rootlet fragments	Sand	Snails
1	6003	6004		1	1		1	4	2	
2	6008	6004		1	1		1	4	2	
3	6002	6005		1	1		1	4	3	1
7	7003			1	1	1		4	1	
8	6015	6023		1	1			4	2	
11	6019	6023		1	1			4	1	
13	6021	6006		1	1			4	2	
15	6027			1	1			4	2	
16	8002			1	1	1	1	4	1	
17	8004			1	1	1		4	2	
18	8006							1	4	
19	8005			1	1			4	2	

Table 10: Components of the samples



 DigVentures



Figure 1 - Beyond Bede: Site location



Figure 2 - Beyond Bede: Trench locations and geophysical survey results



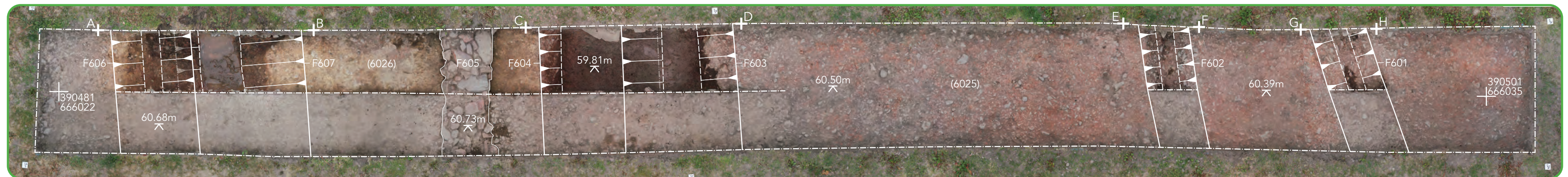
Southeast facing section of ditches F606 and F607, looking northwest, 2m and 1m scales



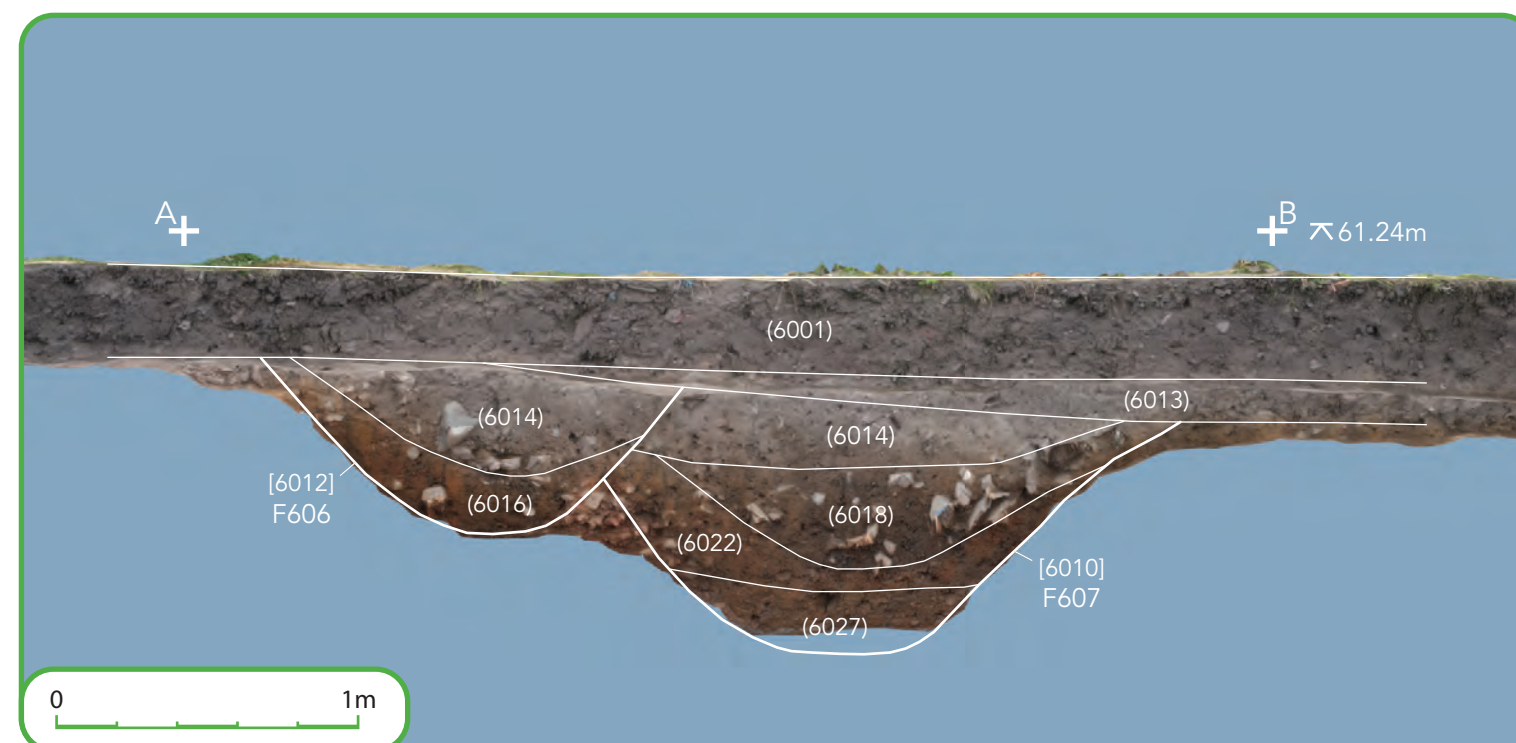
Excavated section of wall F605, looking northeast, 2m scale



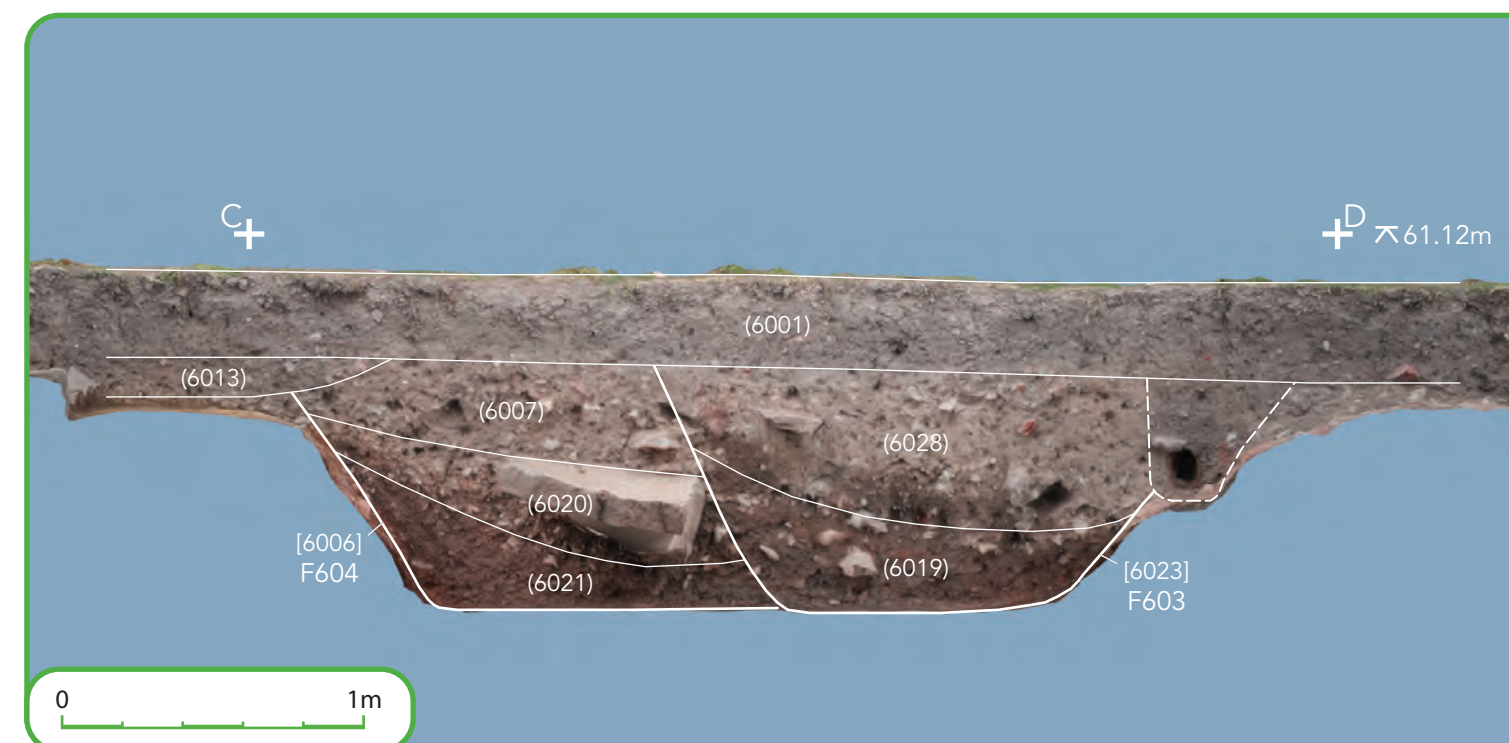
Post-excavation photo of Trench 6, looking southwest, 1m scales



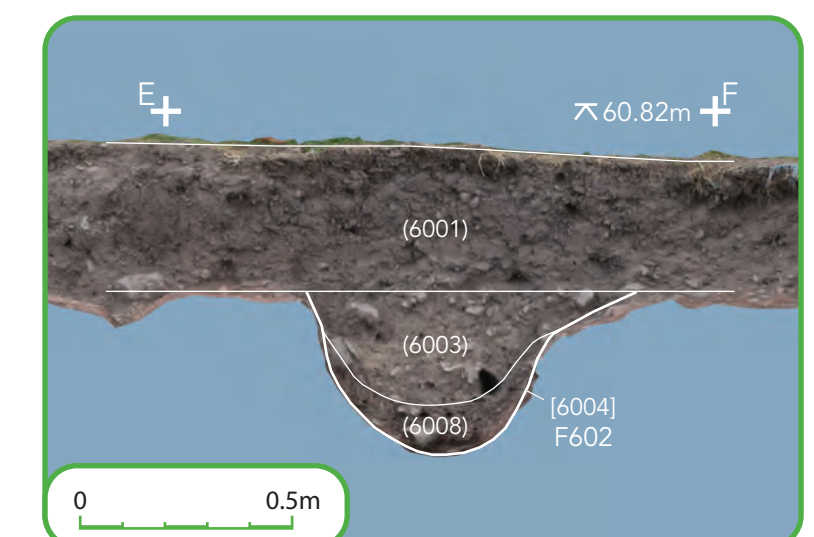
Post-excavation plan



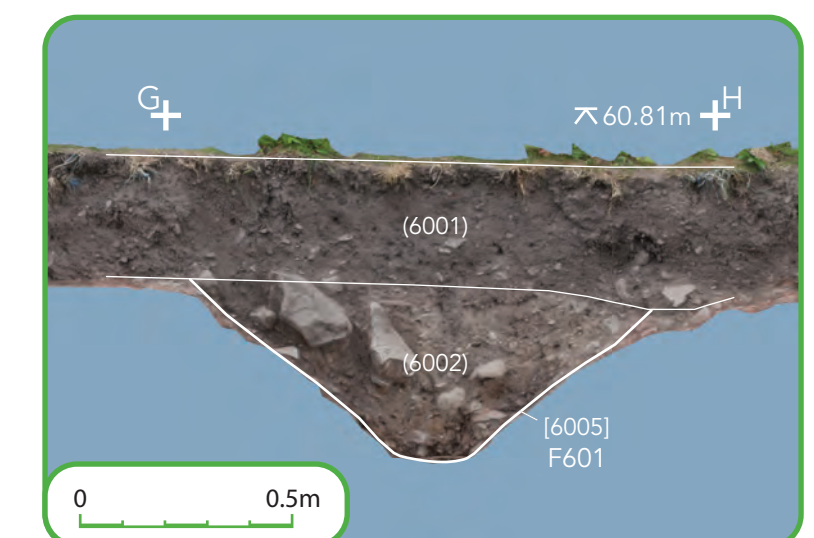
Southeast facing section of ditches F606 and F607



Southeast facing section of ditches F603 and F604



Southeast facing section of ditch F602



Southeast facing section of ditch F601



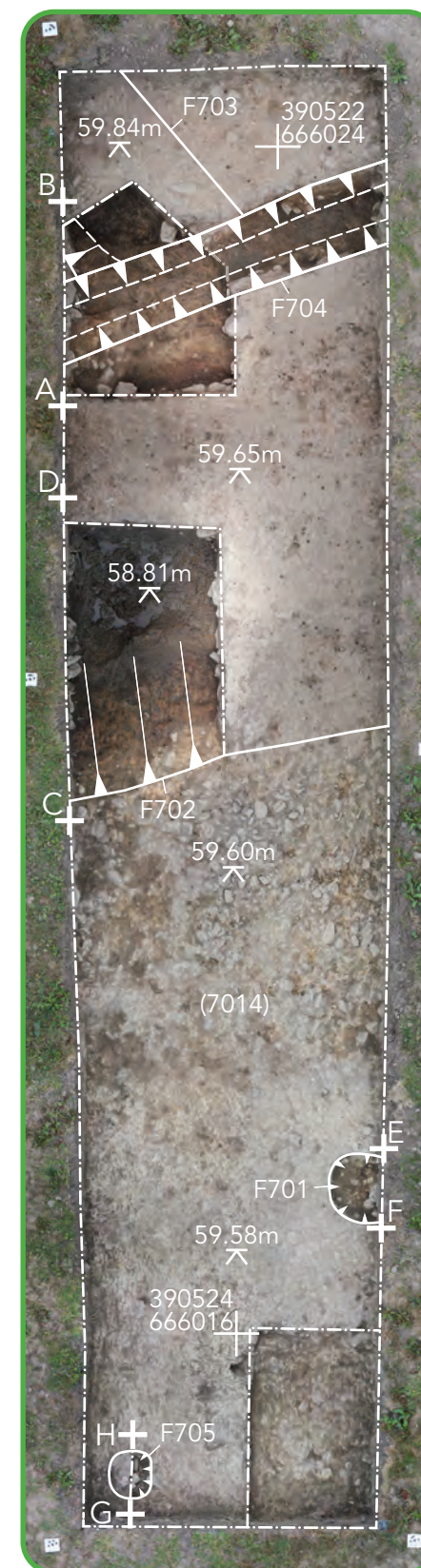
Post-excavation photo of Trench 7, looking south, 1m scales



East facing section of ditch F702, looking west, 2m and 1m scales



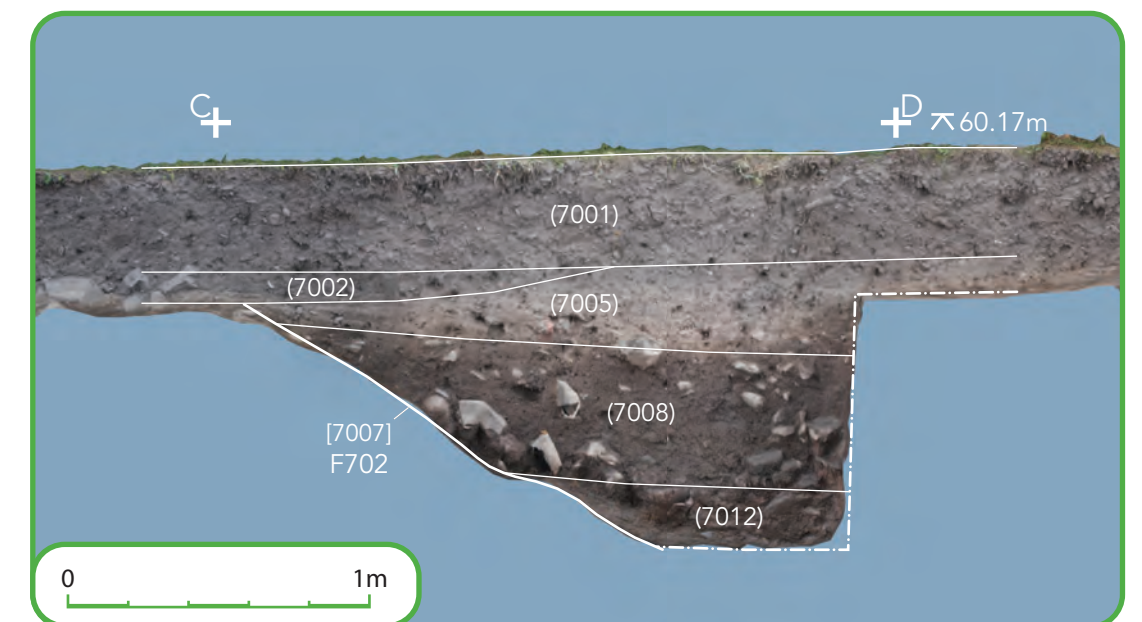
West facing section of stone-lined drain F704, looking east, 1m scale



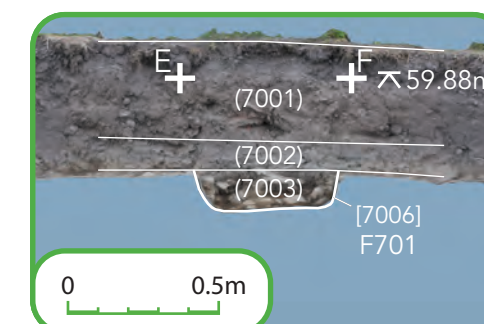
Post-excavation plan



East facing section of stone-lined drain F704 cutting ditches F702 and F703



East facing section of ditch F702



West facing section of small pit or posthole F701

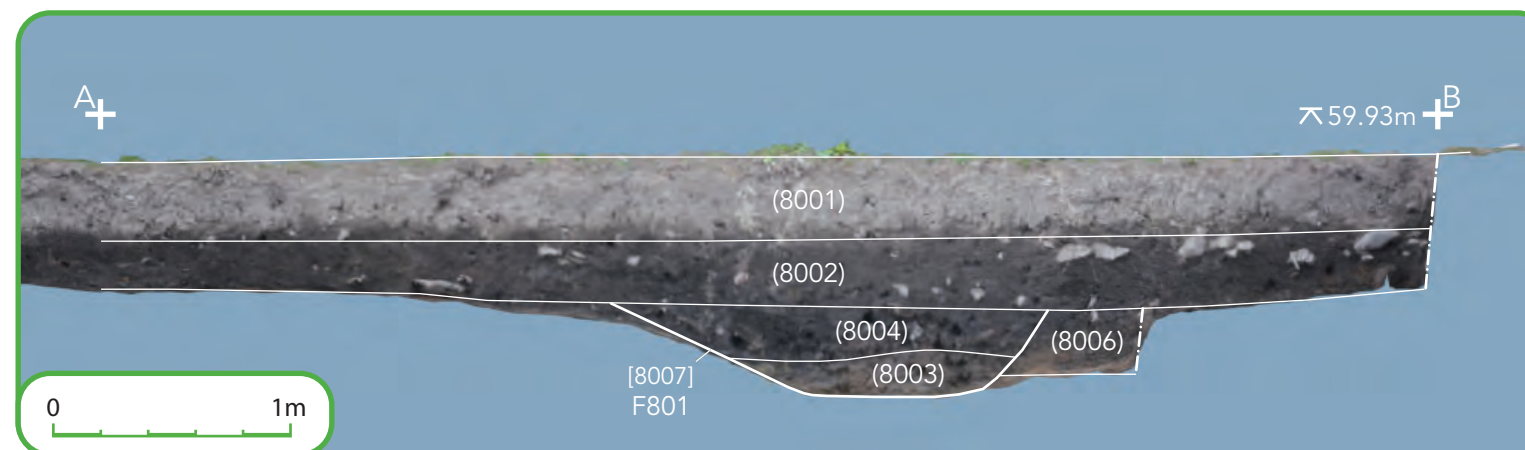


East facing section of posthole F705

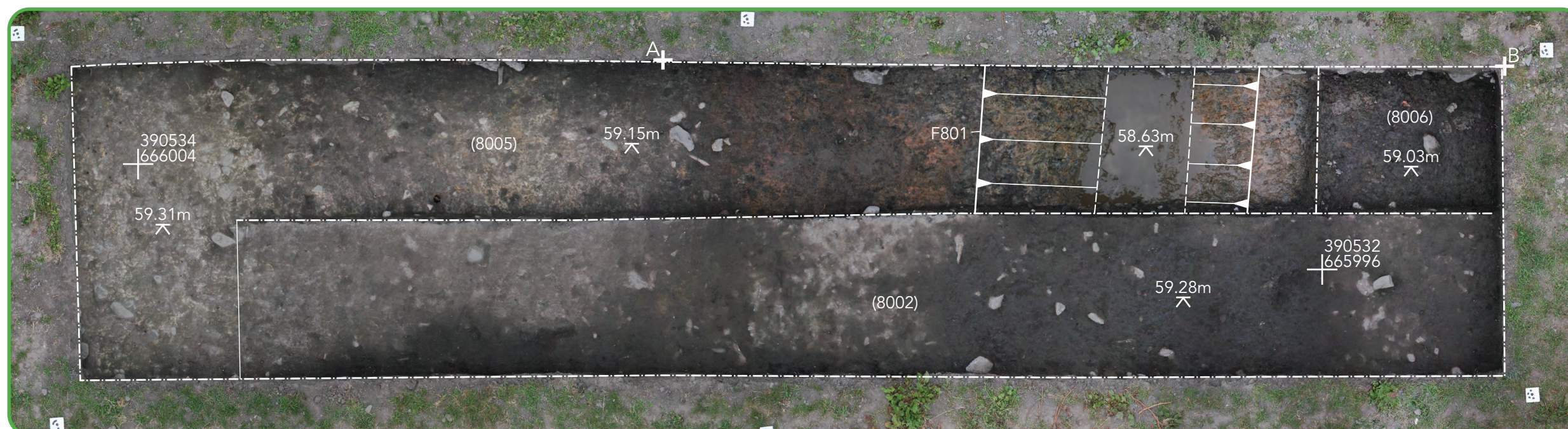
Figure 4 - Beyond Bede: Trench 7 excavation results



Post-excavation photo of Trench 8, looking north, 1m scales



West facing section of ditch F801



Post-excavation plan



West facing section of ditch F801, looking east, 2m and 1m scales



Ed and Johan hard at work excavating the ditch while keeping a close eye out for animal bones



East facing section of ditch F801, looking west, 2m scale

Figure 5 - Beyond Bede: Trench 8 excavation results

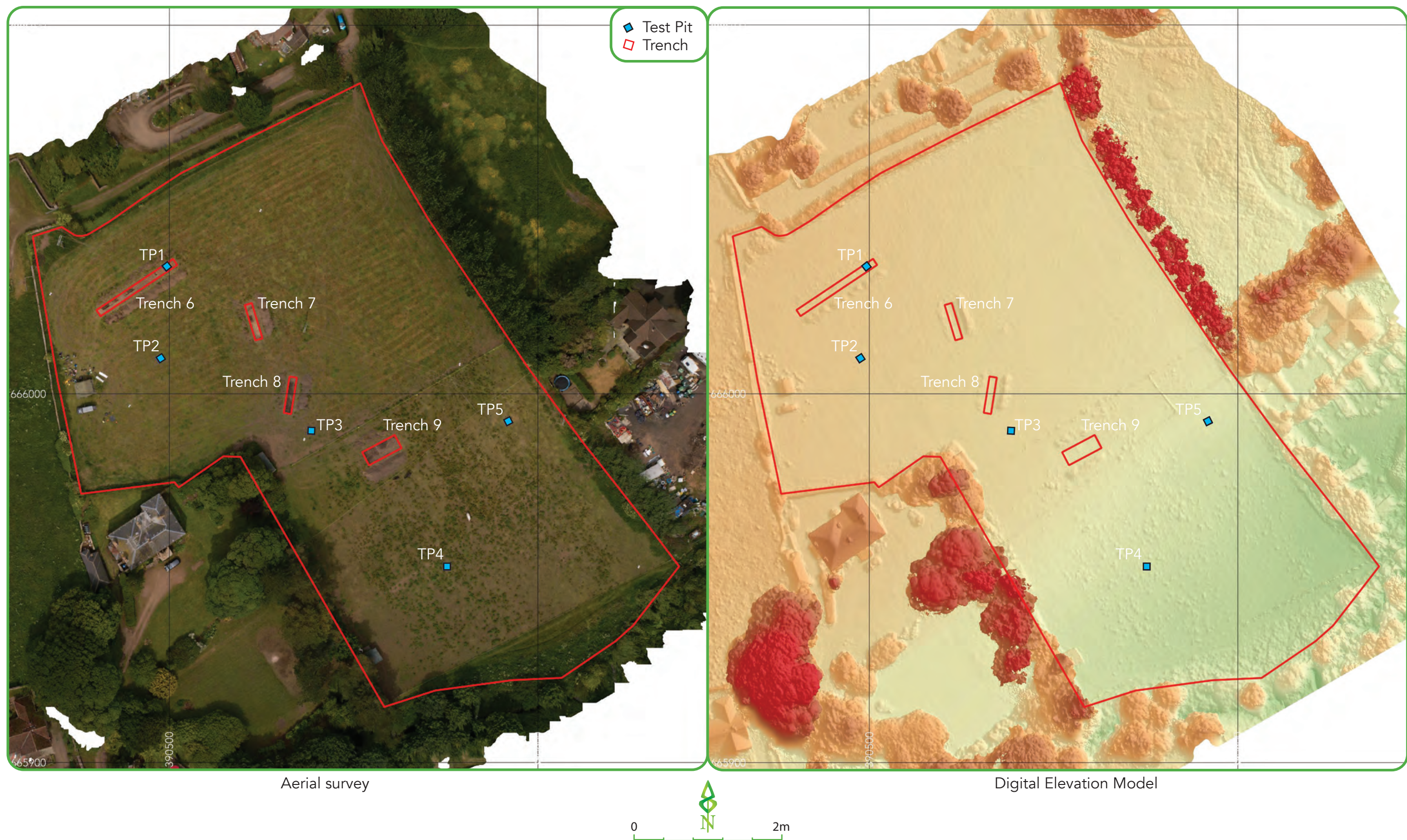
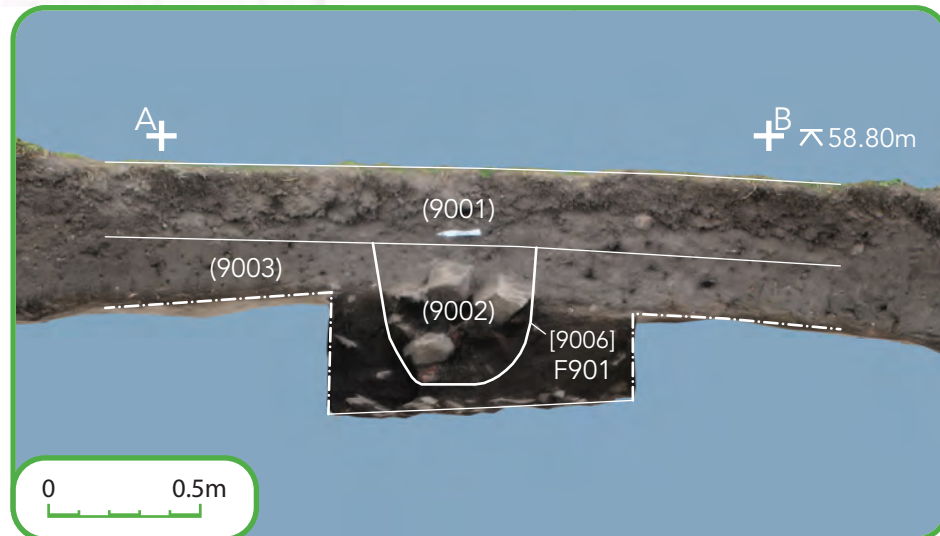


Figure 7 - Beyond Bede: Remote sensing results



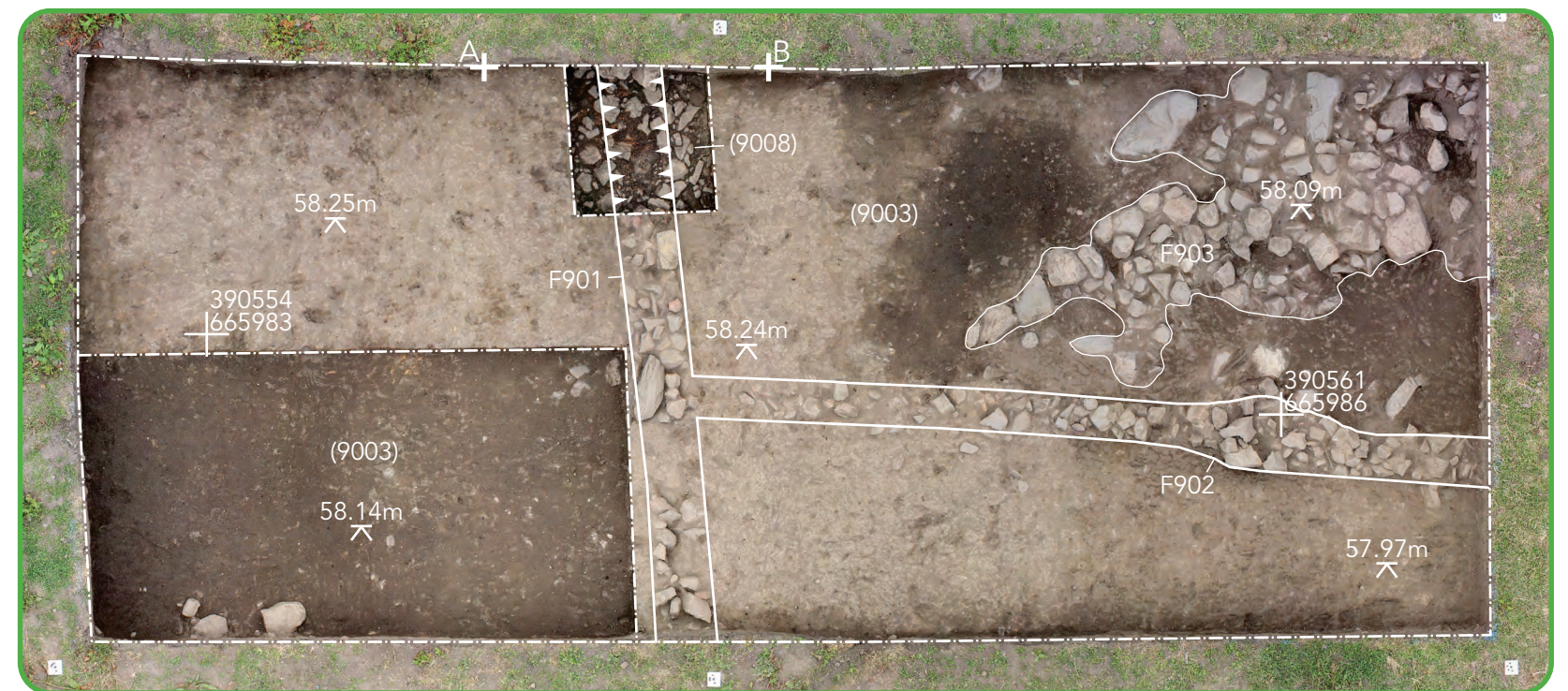
South facing section of drain F901 cut into colluvium (9003)



Post-excavation photo of Trench 9, looking west, 2m scales



Paul and Lindsey clean around the possible wall tumble



Post-excavation plan



Stone layer (9008) below colluvium (9003), 1m scale



Richard makes a discovery

Figure 6 - Beyond Bede: Trench 9 excavation results