Lindisfarne: The Holy Island Archaeology Project

Interim Assessment Report 2022

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Purpose of document

This document has been prepared as an Interim Assessment Report. The purpose of the document is to provide an account of the archaeological excavation undertaken in 2022, including the results of all fieldwork, specialist reporting and links to the full archaeological record. It is supported by an easily accessible online database of all written, drawn, photographic and digital data. DigVentures accepts no responsibility or liability for any use that is made of this document other than by the Client for the purposes for which it was originally commissioned and prepared.

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Project summary

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Executive summary

DigVentures, in partnership with Durham University, were invited to undertake a crowdfunded community-based archaeological research project at Lindisfarne. The project is a multi-staged and multi-disciplinary field research project, incorporating geophysical survey, archaeological evaluation and excavation, and geoarchaeological landscape analysis. The community-focused project was initiated in 2016 and is expected to run to at least 2025.

This report provides an interim assessment of results from archaeological excavation undertaken in Year 6. Field investigations took place between 8th September and 3rd October 2022, with the overarching aim of fieldwork to provide baseline information to contribute to the future management, research, and presentation of the site, creating multiple educational and participatory learning experiences for community participants.

This report presents assessment results from excavations, incorporating preliminary specialist assessments. The impact of the results and how the results contribute to achieving the aims and objectives of the project are discussed, and recommendations for further work given. This report is one of several archive and dissemination products generated by the project, including a digital archive. All products and dig records are available on the project microsite: https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/.

Result summary

Excavations took place between 8th September and 3rd October 2022 and entailed the reopening of Trench 2 to further investigate the early Christian burial ground and establish a better understanding of the early medieval features and structural remains. It also included the reopening of a previously excavated trench, Trench 1, to further investigate features seen in the trench in 2016 with the added knowledge gained from six years of excavating the site, and to explore the northern limit of the cemetery.

In Trench 1 the main feature seen was a shallow gully running roughly northeast to southwest from the northeastern corner of the trench. In the northeastern corner there was a small pit which truncated the gully, and just to the north of the gully a posthole was excavated.

The excavations in Trench 2 (West) had a continued focus on the lime kiln and area just to the south associated with metalworking. Further evidence for metalworking was recovered from the area, however it all appeared to be of a secondary nature, indicating that there was some industrial activity occurring nearby. In the northeast of the trench two large potentially pre-monastic walls were excavated, one running north to south and on the same alignment as a wall seen in previous seasons in Trench 2 (East), the other was east to west aligned running from the limit of excavation and then truncated away by the lime kiln. Also revealed in the northeast of the trench was a large slab, which may have been flooring or a threshold into a building and a drain which truncated the wall. All these features appeared to be slumping into a ditch running through the centre of the trench from the southeast corner to the northern limit. A single intervention was placed in the ditch and it was observed that all the burials were cut through it therefor it likely predates the cemetery. In Trench 2 (East) work continued in and around the focal burial, and in a new area opened to the south of the trench.

A total of fourteen burials were recovered from the excavation during the 2022 field season, a single burial from Trench 1, six recovered from Trench 2 (East) and seven from Trench 2 (West). In addition, disarticulated human remains were recovered throughout the site. The burials observed in Trench 2 East were predominantly infants, four of the six lifted were children or

neonates, and two adults were excavated in the focal burial. Notable finds recovered during the excavations included two namestones, and three early medieval coins.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project summary

1.1.1 DigVentures, in partnership with Durham University, were invited to undertake a crowdfunded community-based archaeological research project at Lindisfarne (hereafter 'the Site' – Figure 1). The project has been designed in collaboration with Dr David Petts, Durham University, using a MoRPHE framework (Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment - 2006). The project is a multi-staged and multi-disciplinary field research project, incorporating geophysical survey, archaeological evaluation and excavation, and geoarchaeological landscape analysis. The community-focused project was initiated in 2016 and is expected to run to at least 2025.

1.1.2 This report provides an interim assessment of results from archaeological evaluations undertaken in Year 7 of the project, during 2022. The aims, objectives and methods of the season can be found in the original project design (Wilkins and Petts 2016) and updated project design (Casswell et al. 2021). Field investigations took place between 8th September and 3rd October 2022.

1.1.3 The overarching aim of fieldwork was to provide baseline information to contribute to the future management, research, and presentation of the site, creating multiple educational and participatory learning experiences for community participants. The community-based archaeological research project has been designed to:

- Identify the physical extent and character of the archaeological remains on the site with a programme of remote sensing.
- Characterise the results of non-invasive survey, refining the chronology and phasing of the site with a programme of trenching.
- Understand the site's archaeological and palaeoenvironmental conditions.
- Make recommendations, analysis and publication.

1.1.4 The interim assessment results presented in this report have been circulated to the wider project team. This report is one of several archive and dissemination products generated by the project, including a digital archive and metadata, paper archive and artefact archives. All records are available on the Digital Dig Team project site: digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/browser.php

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Research context

2.1.1 Holy Island (Lindisfarne) is a small tidal island (technically a tombolo) lying just off the northeast coast of Northumberland. It is best known, archaeologically, as the site of a major Anglo-Saxon monastery founded in AD635 by Oswald, King of Northumbria and Aidan, a monk from Iona. Whilst a significant quantity of early medieval sculpture has been recovered from the area of the later medieval priory, the site of the early monastic complex has yet to be identified through archaeological investigations. This project aims to locate and investigate elements of Anglo-Saxon Lindisfarne building on previous work on the island by David Petts (Durham University).

2.1.2 In addition to Holy Island's important early religious heritage, the island has seen long-term settlement from the Mesolithic to the 21st century. The current Holy Island village and the adjacent priory ruins have been the focus of occupation since the Middle Ages. Following the dissolution of the monasteries in the 16th century there was substantial investment in constructing defensive installations to protect against possible incursions from Scotland as well as raids from the Dutch. The fishing industry grew increasingly important in the 18th century. During the 19th century the island also became an important centre for quarrying and processing limestone, with lime kilns constructed and in operation on the island at this time. The importance of the limeworks declined by the early-20th century. Whilst farming and fishing remain important to the local economy, tourism has become increasingly central to life on the island.

2.2 Summary of previous work

2.2.1 Compared with other major early monastic sites, such as Iona, Whithorn, Monkwearmouth and Jarrow, there has been relatively little direct archaeological work in the probable area of the monastic enclosure. The most significant programmes of work, in the immediate locality, have taken the ruins of the medieval priory as their focus. Extensive clearance of the rubble-choked complex of standing structures was undertaken by William Crossman, the landowner in the 1890s, whose work was centred on the cloistral range. His work was supplemented by further clearance by the Ministry of Works (MoW) under the supervision of Charles Peers in the early 20th century. Both sets of work have seen only limited publication (Crossman 1890b; Peers 1923-4) although most of the finds are held by Historic England in their stores in Helmsley. Notes relating to Crossman's work are held in the Northumberland Archives and the paperwork relating to MoW work is at Helmsley. Crossman also carried out some limited exploration on the site of nearby St Cuthbert's Island, the location of a probable Anglo-Saxon hermitage and certainly used as such in the medieval period.

2.2.2 There was no further archaeological work on the island until 1962, when the noted field archaeologist, and excavator of the major Anglo-Saxon palace site at Yeavering, Brian Hope-Taylor, turned his attention to Holy Island. Over the course of a month, he carried out a series of excavations in and around the village. He placed three trenches in Rectory Field, due west of the parish church. This revealed evidence for later medieval occupation, although there were hints of earlier features. It was not easy to understand this early activity though due to the limited size of his intervention. He also excavated three trenches on or against the Heugh. Two revealed further evidence for medieval occupation, whilst one, exploring a rectangular feature on top of the Heugh revealed a small building. The lack of any identifiable ceramics from this structure suggests a possible early date, although this has not been confirmed by scientific dating. Hope-Taylor's excavations were never published. Some of his plans, sections and site notes were recovered after his death and are now in the RCAHM in Edinburgh. The project team have digitised them, and their publication is part of the wider aims of this project.

2.2.3 Following on from a small excavation on the site of the current English Heritage visitor centre by Deirdre O'Sullivan in 1977, a major campaign of archaeological work was initiated by O'Sullivan and Rob Young under the auspices of the Department of Archaeology, University of Leicester. This ran from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s. A wide range of activities took place including geophysical survey (particularly of the Heugh and the area to the east of the Priory), survey of Mesolithic sites on the north side of the island, earthwork survey of the Kennedy limekilns and other sites, excavations at the major midden of Jenny Bell's Well, fieldwalking, and, most significantly as far as early medieval material is concerned, the site of Green Shiel, an important rural settlement on the north side of the island, which comprised a series of long houses and produced a substantial faunal assemblage. Several interim reports on this material have been published, although no final report has yet been produced (O'Sullivan 1985; O'Sullivan 1989; O'Sullivan and Young 1991, 1992, 1993, 1995, 1996).

2.2.4 Since the cessation of the Leicester campaign of research, archaeological research on the island has largely been limited to Development Control excavation. The most significant intervention of this kind took place on the site of the Lindisfarne Winery, when its shop was extended. This revealed a sequence of post-medieval and medieval activity, including a significant build-up of midden deposits. However, beneath this were several earlier ditch and pit features, one of which contained an early medieval comb (NAA 2001). Possible early medieval activity was also identified in excavations carried out in advance of the construction of community housing on Castle View Gardens, which revealed a substantial post-medieval and/or recent soil accumulation overlying at least one, if not two, medieval structures fronting Green Lane, as well as remains of a possible early medieval sunken floored building – frustratingly the archives, finds and environmental samples from this site appear to have been lost. A number of smaller interventions have been made across the village, whilst several of these have produced evidence for late medieval or early post-medieval midden deposits and some structural features; none have produced clear indications of early medieval activity.

2.2.5 In 2012, a major new geophysical magnetometry survey of the island was carried out by Archaeological Services Durham University on behalf of David Petts (Durham University) with the financial support of National Geographic. This resurveyed some areas covered by the Leicester project, as well as taking in large areas to the north and west of the village. This produced evidence for a second cloister at the Priory, probably an infirmary cloister. It also produced a series of features of uncertain date to the east of the Priory church. To the north of the village, little was found, beyond evidence for medieval agriculture and a small, ditched enclosure of unknown date. To the west of the village, western extensions of both Marygate and Priors Lane were identified as well as a network of small paddocks or enclosures and an area of potential industrial activity of uncertain type or date (Petts 2013).

2.3 2016 fieldwork

2.3.1 Three evaluation trenches were excavated by DigVentures over the course of the 2016 field season, each located to investigate possible features identified from the geophysical survey. In addition to this a programme of remote sensing was undertaken, including a low-level aerial survey of the site. A full report on the results of this work was made by Wilkins *et al.* in 2016.

2.3.2 Trenches 1 and 2 were located to explore the possible remains of the Anglo-Saxon monastic complex to the east and southeast of the medieval priory church in Sanctuary Close. Results suggested that the area may have originally formed part of an early Christian burial ground which was later abandoned, disturbed and cleared to make way for a later phase of construction. Disarticulated human remains, stone demolition rubble and broken funerary objects, as well as sporadic quartz pebble fragments and the extremely rare find of a broken 'namestone' burial marker, were recovered within deposits sealing in-situ burials. The burials had been disturbed and cleared to make way for later structures, although fragments of human bone were large and seem not to have been displaced too far from their original burial placement. Radiocarbon dates from three samples of human bone indicate that the cemetery was in use between the late-8th to late-10th century AD. Structural remains were recorded in both trenches and found to be medieval in date, indicated by the recovery of an 8th century AD Anglo Saxon coin during excavation of a floor surface.

2.3.3 Excavation in Trench 3 revealed extensive evidence for medieval occupation of 13th century AD date and later, which appears to confirm that Prior's Lane had not only existed at this time, but continued into this area and that on the south side it had been flanked by medieval domestic activity. An important aspect of the artefactual and faunal assemblage recovered was the presence of a range of material relating to the maritime economy of the village. The recovered assemblage contained significant quantities of fishbone, iron fish-hooks and clench nails. Whilst Trench 3 did produce a

potentially earlier object (bone comb), the bulk of artefactual evidence suggests that the features were 12th century or later.

2.4 2017 fieldwork

2.4.1 The 2017 excavations on Holy Island focused entirely on Sanctuary Close, following on from fieldwork undertaken the previous year. Trench 2 was reopened and extended to the west to further investigate the early medieval cemetery and identify structural remains relating to monastic buildings. Trench 2 was divided into a western half and eastern half with a 2m wide baulk retained between the excavation areas due the presence of an electric cable. Trench 4 was opened to evaluate the results of geophysical survey and characterise buried archaeological remains believed to be related to an infirmary cloister. An assessment report on the results of this fieldwork has previously been published (Casswell et al. 2018).

2.4.2 In Trench 2 (West) structural remains were identified that were thought likely to be related to the early Medieval monastic complex. In the northwest corner of the trench features that were uncovered that were provisionally likened to posthole and plank-in-gully construction techniques observed at excavations in Hartlepool dating from the 7th and 8th century AD.

2.4.3 In Trench 2 (East) large upstanding sections of wall were identified that were much more substantial that the structural remains identified in the eastern half of the trench. The upstanding section of wall were provisionally thought to be from a later phase of construction, possibly contemporary with a series of burials recovered in the vicinity. The burials in the eastern half of the trench indicate the use of the area as a cemetery from the early-8th century AD. Two inhumation graves were uncovered, with many more disarticulated remains recorded from overlying layers. The graves were typical of traditional Christian burials – with their heads at the west end of the grave and lying in an extended supine position – and their alignment and position respecting that of the stone wall next to them.

2.4.4 In Trench 4 excavation confirmed the presence of substantial stone walls first identified from the geophysical survey as a low resistance anomaly. The remains likely belonged to an infirmary cloister associated with the Benedictine Priory, many parts of which are still standing to the west of the trench, and thus post-date the early Medieval complex.

2.5 2018 and 2019 fieldwork

2.5.1 In the 2018 and 2019 fieldwork seasons Trench 2 (West/East) was reopened to further investigate the early Christian burial ground and establish a better understanding of the early medieval features and structural remains. Trench 4 was reopened to further investigate the eastern wall of the suspected infirmary cloister and any interior features.

2.5.2 In the northwest of the Trench 2 (West) the earliest archaeological remains observed were a series of well-stratified layers truncated by, and exposed in, the partially excavated southern edge of large circular feature. The layers were ashy and charcoal-rich, possibly reflecting high temperature burning events from industrial activity. The large circular feature was partially excavated and projected to have a diameter of up to 8m. It was initially interpreted as having been deliberately backfilled and possibly the remains of a robbed kiln or furnace. There were two later burials cut into the large circular feature. A refuse pit containing numerous marine mollusc shells and infilled with large stones was found in the northeast of the trench. Five inhumation graves were partially exposed along the eastern baulk of the trench.

2.5.3 Eight graves were identified and excavated, comprising seven adults, one child, and a foetal, per- or neo-natal skeleton in Trench 2 (East). Large flat capstones, probably associated with an additional

burial, were left in situ, for excavation in the following years. Graveyard soils either side of the remains of a robust wall, first identified and partially exposed in 2017, were excavated exposing the base of the wall, which seemingly overlaid an earlier graveyard soil. The potential remains of a further wall were exposed in the southeast corner of the trench. Of particular significance was the discovery of a rare, glass 'tafl' gaming piece, likely dating from AD700-900.

2.5.4 The latest features excavated in 2019 were recorded in Trench 4, which investigated a possible second cloister at the Priory, probably an infirmary cloister. A large wall as recorded extending across the length of the Trench 4. Excavations on the either side of the wall uncovered layers of pebbles and cobbles, clay and rubble, overlaid by topsoil.

2.6 2020 fieldwork

2.6.1 Excavations took place between 3rd – 21st September 2020 and entailed the reopening of Trench 2 to further investigate the early Christian burial ground and establish a better understanding of the early medieval features and structural remains. A geoarchaeological survey was also conducted using Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT), from which core locations were selected and retrieved.

2.6.2 In the northwest of Trench 2 (West) a number of stratigraphically early features were found to contain significant quantities of metalworking debris. These were found adjacent to a large circular feature identified in the 2019 field season, which was excavated in 2020 to reveal a burnt clay lining and internal structural elements. The distribution of hammerscale and smithing slags across this area suggests high temperature industry on or near this location. All industrial activity in this area was earlier than the phase of cemetery and the working hypothesis is that this represents some form of high temperature industry in the early medieval period.

2.6.3 Eight graves were identified and excavated, including six adults, one child, and a neo-natal skeleton. In addition, numerous other unexcavated grave cuts, stone- capped and lined graves, and skulls presumed to belong to articulated remains, were identified across the excavation area. Other finds of note include six early medieval coins, all dating to the early-mid 9th century AD under the reigns of either Æthelred II or Eanred.

2.7 2021 fieldwork

2.7.1 Excavations took place between 2nd – 27th September 2021 and entailed the reopening of Trench 2 to further investigate the early Christian burial ground and establish a better understanding of the early medieval features and structural remains. It also included the opening of a new trench, Trench 7, investigating a linear anomaly that appeared to run from the corner of the priory to the ancient shoreline.

2.7.2 In Trench 2 (West) the large circular feature in the northwest of the trench was finally determined to be a lime kiln associated with the construction of the Norman priory. Also seen in the north of Trench 2 (West) was a large potential wall which may be associated with a very early phase of activity at the site. In the south of Trench 2 (West) a slot along the eastern side was excavated with the hope to discover the full sequence of burials within the cemetery. It is believed that the earliest burials have been identified in this intervention. Also observed here was a large ditch which, although only a small portion was seen, may prove very important to the phasing of the site as it appears to be one of the earliest features to date.

2.7.3 Fourteen burials were identified and excavated during the 2021 season. This included a chest burial in Trench 2 (East), which was directly adjacent to a possible focal burial. In addition, numerous other unexcavated grave cuts, stone- capped and lined graves, and skulls presumed to belong to articulated

remains, were identified across the excavation area. Other finds of note include four early medieval coins, including one of Eadberht of Northumbria and one of Edward the Confessor. In addition, a fragment of Early Medieval bone comb with Old English runes inscribed on it, a fragment of copper alloy buckle with gilding and a piece of porphyritic lava stone which is possibly part of a portable altar was recovered.

3 PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Background

3.1.1 The principal purpose of the research was first defined in the Project Design (Wilkins and Petts 2016) and was articulated as four overarching aims. These were to define and characterise the physical extent of the site through a programme of non-intrusive (Aim 1) and intrusive excavation (Aim 2), and to obtain baseline data that would facilitate the future management of the site (Aims 3 and 4). Following subsequent excavations the project aims have been refined and expanded, with an additional aim introduced to encompass community engagement and participation (Aim 5) (Casswell et al. 2017).

3.2 Aims and objectives

3.2.1 The following aims and questions are based on those outlined in the initial Project Design (Wilkins and Petts 2016) and refined following excavation in successive Updated Project Designs (Casswell et al. 2017-2020). They reflect on the results and recommendations for further work outlined in the initial Post-Excavation Assessment of the 2021 excavations (Jackson et al. 2022) and incorporate new research strands developed to consider the broader landscape environs of the site:

3.2.2 Aim 1 – Define and establish the precise physical extent and condition of the Site with a programme of remote sensing and metric survey

- Q1: Can the layout of the site and associated sub-surface archaeology be established by remote survey?

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

- Q2: What can we say about the scale and nature of any structural remains? Can we fully characterise the lime kiln and how does it relate to other structural remains found in proximity?
- Q3: Can we fully characterise the nature of the potential wall discovered in the northeast of Trench 2 (West) and is this wall associated with any other structural remains seen on site? Can we fully characterise the area around the possible focal burial in Trench 2 (East) and establish a chronology for the feature?
- Q4: Can we corroborate chronological phasing for the site, including the presence of earlier and later features and structures, as defined in Aim 1?
- Q5: Can we establish an absolute and relative chronology for the layers found beneath the lime kiln? What is the nature of the layers into which the lime kiln was cut? Can we discover any evidence of smithing in that area?

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

- Q6: What is the current state of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental material across the site?
- Q7: Can the palaeoenvironmental data recovered from sampling in the trenches inform us about the economy of the site, including farming, food processing, use of martitime resources, industrial or medical activities? Can samples be recovered from the layers associated with the earliest activity so far exposed at the site?
- Q8: Can we increase our understanding of the local environment in the medieval period?
- Q9: How well do the deposits survive, and how deeply are they buried?

3.2.5 Aim 4 – Making recommendations, analysis and publication

- Q10: 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?
- Q11: Formulate recommendations for further archaeological and palaeoenvironmental analysis at Lindisfarne based on Aims 1-3 and implement a programme to publish and disseminate the results.

3.2.6 Aim 6 – Creating opportunities for people and communities

3.2.7 Public engagement is central to the Holy Island Archaeology Project, from the initial project set up through to dissemination and beyond. The project offers a range of opportunities for local community members, school children and visitors to the area to get involved and learn more about the archaeology of Lindisfarne. Working closely with the wider project team and the Durham University, participation opportunities will include excavation, finds processing, photogrammetry and social media.

3.2.8 Project participants will be invited to join the excavations and will be trained in archaeological skills, co-producing the archaeological archive using DigVentures unique Digital Dig Team software. Results will be recorded directly onto the project microsite, providing live updates of both technical data and social media.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Project model

4.1.1 The archaeological fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the methodology defined in the initial Project Design (Wilkins and Petts 2016) and refined in the latest Updated Project Design (Casswell et al. 2020). All work was undertaken in conjunction with best practice, national guidelines, and published standards, including CIfA Standards and guidance (CIfA 2014). A summary of methodologies is presented below, following detailed descriptions in the Project Design linking specific techniques to aims and objectives.

4.2 Excavation

4.2.1 Excavations took place between 8th September and 3rd October 2022, designed to address the research questions associated with Aims 1 and 2 (see above Section 3.2).

4.2.2 Trench 2 was reopened and extended in 2022, and Trench 1 was reopened for the first time since 2016. At the beginning of each field season a spoil and terram membrane placed to protect the archaeological deposits between field seasons was removed. A 2m wide baulk was retained across the excavated area due to the presence of an electric cable identified on the geophysical survey. The cable divided the trench into western and eastern halves. For clarity, this report will indicate trench location in parentheses, e.g. Trench 2 (West) and Trench 2 (East). The purpose of reopening the trench was to further investigate the early Christian burial ground and establish a better understanding of the early medieval features and structural remains.

4.2.3 All trenches were located using a GPS prior to the commencement of work, and each area scanned for finds with a metal detector prior to, and during, excavation. All trenches were de-turfed by hand and machine excavation was carried out in Trench 2 using a JCB 3CX 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.

4.2.4 Trenches were subsequently hand-cleaned, planned, and photographed prior to hand- excavation. Any archaeological features and deposits exposed in the trenches were hand-cleaned and 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.

4.2.5 A complete drawn record of the trenches comprises 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 A. Layers and fills are recorded '(2001)'. The cut of the feature is shown '[2001]'. Each number has been attributed to a specific trench with the primary number(s) relating to specific trenches (i.e. Trench 2, 2001+, Trench 4, 4001+). Features were also specified in a similar manner, pre-fixed with the letter 'F' (i.e. Trench 2, F201+, Trench 4, F401+).

4.2.6 All interventions were surveyed using a GPS 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 and community participants to publish data directly from the field using any web-enabled device (such as a smartphone or tablet) into a live relational database.

4.2.7 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.

4.3 Human remains

4.3.1 The articulated and disarticulated remains were assessed following Historic England guidelines (Historic England 2018). The condition and preservation of the articulated skeletons was noted. The condition of the bone surfaces was assessed following McKinley (2004): scores of 0 or 1 indicated excellent to very good condition with preservation of fine surface detail, scores of 2 or 3 indicated good to moderate condition with some loss of surface detail, while scores of 4, 5 or 5+ indicated poor through to extremely poor preservation with considerable loss of surface detail and modification of the bone profile. A subjective assessment of the amount of fragmentation was made, from minimal (most bones intact) to extreme (most bones in small fragments), and the completeness of the skeletons was expressed as broad percentage groups.

4.3.2 The general age category of each skeleton was recorded – i.e. adult (over 18 years) or non-adult (under 18 years) – and the potential to obtain information during further analysis on more specific age, sex and stature was assessed. The potential to estimate age and sex was based on the presence and condition of relevant parts of the skeleton (e.g. pelvis and skull in adults), and the potential to estimate stature was based on the presence of intact long bones combined with the likelihood of a possible sex estimation. The presence of obvious pathological conditions that would require more detailed analysis was noted, but it is highly likely that more subtle pathological conditions were present that would not be detected during a quick assessment.

4.3.3 For the disarticulated remains, a rough count was made of the number of fragments present, and an assessment was made of their general surface preservation and amount of fragmentation.

4.4 Animal bone

4.4.1 The animal remains were identified to element, side and to as low a taxonomic level as possible using the archaeology.biz reference collection and published and online identification guides (Cohen and Serjeantson 1996; Hillson 2003; 2005; Johnson 2016). Quantification for mammal remains used the diagnostic zone method as presented by Dobney and Rielly (1988), with bird remains quantified using the method presented by Cohen and Serjeantson (1996). A 9ormalized assessment of each fragment was undertaken, recording the presence and absence of cut and chop marks, burning and calcination, any evidence for animal activity (canid or rodent gnawing), and surface preservation; any other surface modifications of note were also recorded. At this stage, no attempt was made to sex any of the remains, or to measure any elements. Sheep (Ovis aries) and goat (Capra hircus) distinctions were also not considered. Fragments of bones that could be identified to element but not any specific species were grouped as far as possible using size and class or order categories. The weight of animal bone for all contexts was also recorded in a separate table.

4.4.2 Results for all quantification were recorded in an electronic proforma in Microsoft Excel. This assessment has been undertaken in line with published standards and guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019; CIfA 2014), updated project designs (Casswell 2018; Casswell et al. 2020a; Jackson et al. 2022), interim assessment reports (Casswell et al. 2020b; Jackson et al. 2021) and with reference to the current archaeological research framework for Northumberland (Petts and Gerrard 2006).

4.5 Shell

4.5.1 The mollusc remains were identified to side and to as low a taxonomic level as possible using the Author's reference collection and published and online identification guides (Hayward and Ryland 1995). Quantification used a diagnostic zone method, measurements were taken according to Claassen (1998, 109-110) with European flat oysters (Ostrea edulis) recorded according to Winder (2011).

4.5.2 The remains were identified to side and to as low a taxonomic level as possible using the archaeology.biz reference collection and published and online identification guides (Hayward and Ryland 1995; Marine Bivalve Shells of the British Isles (online resource); Kerney and Cameron 1979; Pfleger 2000; Cameron 2003; Naggs et al. 2014). Quantification used a diagnostic zone method and specimens that were measurable were noted (Claassen 1998, 109-110). Oyster size was estimated for near-complete specimens that did not qualify for measurement using a scale from very small to very large (Appendix 1). A 10ormalized assessment of each fragment was undertaken, recording the presence and absence of any infestations and evidence for tool marks or burning; any other surface modifications of note were also recorded. Results were recorded in an electronic proforma in Microsoft Excel.

4.5.3 This assessment has been undertaken in line with published standards and guidelines (CIfA 2014; Campbell et al. 2011; Campbell 2015; 2017; Winder 2011), updated project designs (Casswell 2018; Casswell et al. 2020a; Jackson et al. 2022), interim assessment reports (Casswell et al. 2020b; Jackson et al. 2021) and with reference to the current archaeological research framework for the North East (Petts and Gerrard 2006).

4.6 Pottery

4.6.1 All fragments were assessed visually (by eye) and sorted into period and broad ware classes and their date of production (e.g., medieval Green Glaze ware, post-medieval brown slipped and glazed wares, and modern whitewares) on the basis of colour, hardness, fracture, and inclusion composition.

4.6.2 The pottery was recorded on 18 July 2023 in a Microsoft Access database. The fragments were catalogued in accordance with national guidelines (Barclay et al. 2016; CIfA 2014; MPRG 1998). Each ware class was quantified by count and weight. Medieval and post-medieval and later pottery was broadly classified according to Draper (1984), Laing (2003), and Cumberpatch (2014).

4.6.3 This assessment has been undertaken in line with published standards and guidelines (CIfA 2014, 2021; English Heritage 2008) and with reference to regional research frameworks (RFN 2023) and the Holy Island Extensive Urban Survey (Finlayson and Hardie 2010). The report was written with support from the updated project design (Jackson et al. 2022), summary of excavation results, and context list. Reference to individual fragments in the report use 'ID' numbers, which corresponds to the accompanying data spreadsheet. The data spreadsheet document includes two tabs: 'LDF22_Pottery', which is the raw data that was created during the pottery recording phase. A separate tab includes the metadata (Pottery_Metadata) for all fields.

4.7 CBM

4.7.1 The material was recorded by context with fabrics recorded by a type series and forms recorded where possible. Metrics recorded were number of fragments (No), weight in grams (Wt), number of corners (Cnr). Complete dimensions of length, width and thickness were recorded in mm. Unidentified fragments were recorded as 'B/T' (Brick/Tile).

4.8 Archaeometallurgy

4.8.1 The slags were visually examined with classification based solely on morphology, supported by some qualitative Hand-Held X-Ray Fluorescence Analysis. The assemblage was divided into the following three groups with subdivisions (after McDonnell 2001):

- Diagnostic ferrous slags and residues
  - Smithing Slag – randomly shaped pieces of iron silicate slag generated by the smithing process. In general slag is described as smithing slag unless there is good evidence to indicate that it derived from the smelting process.
  - Iron Ore – iron ore, it may not be associated with iron production but could be used e.g. as a pigment.
  - Iron metal – fragments of iron metal, lacking diagnostic form.
- Diagnostic non-ferrous residues
  - Non-Ferrous Metal – fragments of non-ferrous alloys, e.g. spill and droplets.
- Non-diagnostic slags and residues
  - Yellow/Grey 'Slag' – a heat affected yellow/grey slag like material. Some surfaces are smooth, others display vesicles, the material appears quite dense.
  - Green Glazed Slag – similar to the yellow/grey slag but with smooth green tinged surfaces.
  - Clinker – high silica content smithing slag probably generated in a post-medieval coal fired hearths, including e.g. a fire-box.
  - Black Vitrified Stone / Glazed Pebble – stone with a black vitrified surface or pebble with a glaze.

4.9 HH-XRF Methodology

4.9.1 The instrument used was a Bruker S1 Turbosdr hand-held XRF instrument. A beam of x-rays was generated in the instrument and normalized on the sample, the x-rays interact with the elements present in the sample resulting in the emission of secondary x-rays which are characteristic (in terms of their energy and wavelength) of the elements present in the sample. The energies of the secondary x-rays were measured and a spectrum generated showing a level of background noise with peaks of the elements present superimposed on the background noise. For the soils analysis the instrument was operated at 40kV to detect the non-ferrous elements (Cu, Zn, Sn. Pb). Samples were initially analysed for 30 live seconds, but this was reduced to 20 seconds to ensure the grid could be completed. The spectrum is stored and a normalized composition determined using a bespoke Bruker Fundamental Parameters Programme (R-Alloys FP). All elements heavier than calcium (Ca, Z=20), can be detected. The calculated two-sigma error on each element is calculated and overall show values of the order of +/- 0.2%. The data for the non-ferrous metal elements is extracted and the values for copper presented as a table corresponding to the grid. The HH-XRF analyses of the samples from the later sunken feature were obtained with the instrument operated at 15kV to excite the lower Z number elements, e.g. Si, P, K, Ca etc.

4.10 Environmental

4.10.1 The samples were processed using the Siraf method of flotation (Williams 1973) using a 1mm mesh to retain heavy fraction and a 250-micron mesh for the flot. The sample residues were assessed in accordance with Historic England guidelines for environmental archaeology (Campbell et al. 2011) and the CIfA toolkit for specialist reporting (CIfA 2021). Once dry, a magnet was run through the heavy residue to recover any magnetic material that may include hammerscale (Dungworth and Wilkes 2007). Magnetic material was quantified by weight only and was scanned by eye to identify any hammerscale that might be present. The heavy fractions were then sieved at 4, 2 and 1mm, with the >4mm fraction

sorted in full and the 2-4mm, 2-1mm and <1mm fractions scanned for any artefactual or environmental remains.

4.10.2 Flots were sorted under a low power light microscope at 10x to 40x magnification, with any artefactual or environmental remains extracted. The presence of 'modern' material in the flots, such as root fragments and non-charred or non-mineralized plant remains, were recorded by count.

4.10.3 The samples contained a number of charred and untransformed seeds, which were identified under a low power light microscope at 10x to x60 magnification using the archaeology.biz reference collection and published guides (Digital Plant Atlas; Berggren 1960; Cappers et al. 2006; Jones et al. 2004; Delorit 1970). Plant nomenclature followed Stace (2019). Quantification was by count, where a grain/seed/fruit with 51-100% surviving quantified separately from fragments representing 50% or less of the complete grain/seed.

4.11 Health and safety

4.11.1 All work was carried out in accordance with its company Health and Safety Policy, to 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) health and safety manual Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (1996), and DigVentures Health and Safety Policy.

5 EXCAVATION RESULTS

Nat Jackson

All digital context and feature records have been archived on the Digital Dig Team system and can be reviewed by clicking on the green links in the text.

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The 2022 excavations at Lindisfarne were carried out from the 8th September to the 3rd October. Two trenches were opened this season: Trench 1 and Trench 2. Trench 1 was reopened for the first time since 2016 to further investigate features identified previously with the added knowledge gained from six years of excavation. Trench 2 was reopened with the west side moved three meters north from the 2021 location, and the east side reduced in size and moved three meters to the south (Figure 1). Where trenches were reopened, material was machine excavated down to the level of the previous year and, in the new areas, machining stopped at the uppermost archaeological deposits. The trenches were then made ready for excavation by hand. Trench 2 is divided into Trench 2 (East) and Trench 2 (West) by an electricity cable. The trench was extended to the northwest in 2018 which had been referred to as the northwest extension, however it is now referred to as the northern half of Trench 2 (West).

5.2 Trench 1 (Figure 1, Figure 8)

5.2.1 Trench 1 was initially investigated during the first season of 2016. After the topsoil and subsoil had been removed by a mechanical digger the trench was cleaned back and several features became apparent.

5.2.2 The earliest features in the trench were burials. A probable early medieval burial, SK1023 (F104), inferred from the position and orientation of the skeleton, being on its side and oriented slightly off the east-west axis was located partly within the northern section of the trench, thus only partially lifted. A further four burials were identified during the excavations of Trench 1, however they were all left in situ. A pit, F109, was discovered in the northeastern corner of the trench. This pit contained two fills, the upper fill (1040) a moderately compact, grey-brown silt, was 0.25m deep, and contained animal bone, CBM and shell. The lower fill (1046) was a very loose dark greyish brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, and also contained a small amount of animal bone.

5.2.3 A stone capped gully, F106, ran from the northeastern corner of the trench towards the southwest. The stone capping (1031) was haphazard in its design, a variety of different flat unworked pieces of limestone and shale being used, ranging in size from 0.30m to 0.60m in width. The gully appeared shallow at only 0.10m deep. Further exploration of the feature would need to be carried out to confirm this.

5.2.4 The latest feature identified in Trench 1 was moderately sized pit F108 in the centre of the northern baulk. This pit was 1.27m long and at least 0.70m wide and had a depth of 0.30m. The pit contained a single fill (1029), within which a fragment of whiteware pottery and small amount of shell was recorded.

5.3 Trench 2 (East) (Figures 3, 4, 5, and 9)

5.3.1 During the 2022 field season the investigations in Trench 2 (East) involved the excavation of the focal burial F704, and the reduction of new layers of archaeology in the southern expansion of the trench. The earliest feature in the trench continues to be the focal burial, however a series of larger stone

blocks (2464) reminiscent of those excavated on the Heugh and interpreted as an early chapel (Carlton 2017) were revealed, and these may well prove to be early in date.

5.3.2 The focal burial, F704, was a main target of excavation during the 2022 field season. After the upper layer of stones (2325) were removed, it was understood that these stones were rubble infill rather than deliberately placed. Within this rubble a double sided namestone was recovered (SF315). Beneath the rubble was the latest burial recorded within the feature, this was a neonatal burial (SK2371). Following the removal of SK2371 a second burial was discovered within the stone lining, SK2407. This was very partial and not as well-preserved as other burials on site. It appeared to have been buried in a coffin, or maybe a chest similar to F703 (previously excavated in 2021). The earliest burial excavated in the feature during the season was SK2412, which became visible once the stone lining was removed.

5.3.3 As excavation removed the upper layer of archaeology (2008) in the southern half of the trench, many neonate and infant burials were observed. This included burial SK2387, a neonatal burial in a stone lined grave which measured 0.83m long and 0.43m wide (Figure 5). This burial was very fragmented and had likely been disturbed post deposition. Adjacent to the large stone blocks (2464) was a well-preserved infant burial SK2408. A further child burial, SK2418, was excavated in the southeast corner of the trench. Finds within layer (2008) included a namestone SF312, an 8th-century sceat coin SF324, and various disarticulated adult, child and neonatal remains. The area appears to have been a focal point for the burial of children within the cemetery. The dates of the burials are as yet unknown, although their association with the namestome and sceat, as well as their proximal situation to the focal burial indicate they are most likely early medieval.

5.4 Trench 2 (West) (Figures 6, 7, 10, 11 and 12)

5.4.1 The earliest feature seen in the southern half of the trench was a ditch F707. This was initially observed during the 2021 field season and only seen running along the eastern baulk of Trench 2 (West). A slot was placed to extend the intervention from 2021 and better define the feature. Several burials were cutting through the ditch, one of which (SK2400) was lifted. This burial appeared to have several cut marks to the skeleton and an amputated hand placed over the pelvis. The maximum observed width of ditch F707 was 2.15m, and it was excavated to a depth of 0.60m without reaching the base. Within the ditch four fills were recorded; two silty clay upper fills (2312) and (2442), a lens of sandy material (2436) which possibly contained mortar fragments, and a large shelly deposit (2437), which was the lowest deposit excavated in 2022. The ditch is assumed to cut through the underlying geology (2344) however this is not yet confirmed. Further to SK2400, three other burials were seen cutting the ditch, SK2313, SK2406 and SK2444. Of these, SK2313 was fully excavated during the 2021 field season which was subsequently radiocarbon dated to between 976-1040calAD (95.4% probability), suggesting that the ditch must be earlier than the late 10th century AD. Additionally, later features within the trench all appear to be slumping into the ditch.

5.4.2 Other early features within Trench 2 (West) included two large walls, F722 and F723, seen in the northeast of the trench. One of these, F722 (2359) was very similar in nature to a wall discovered and lifted in Trench 2 (East) in previous seasons. The wall (F722) ran roughly east to west from the eastern baulk of the trench for three meters before being truncated by the Norman limekiln. This wall was also cut by a burial SK2415 (F715). All that remained of the wall was the lowest course of stones. Partial removal of the stones occurred by the eastern baulk of the trench and a charcoal sample was taken from beneath it (SAM267) for radiocarbon dating. Abutting this feature, another large wall F723 (2345) runs south to north for at least 6.8 meters. The wall had large outer facing blocks and a rubble core. A section investigated the construction of the feature and, once the large blocks and rubble core were removed, a small fragment of what is likely Samian ware was discovered (SF337). This significant find could mean the wall dates from as early as the 2nd century AD, although the wall could be of a later

date and the pottery residual. Roman pottery is an uncommon find on Lindisfarne and may indicate trade taking place along the northeast coast.

5.4.3 A stone lined channel, most likely a drain, F724, was discovered possibly truncating, or built into the wall F723. Directly to the south of the drain was a large stone slab measuring 1.5m long and 1m wide, which was probably truncated by a later burial F716, as it appeared the burial had chipped away the southwest edge of the slab. The slab was left in situ during the 2022 season, it's purpose unknown. The drain was observed running east to west for 4.7m, respecting the outline of the large slab, either indicating movement due to later collapse or that it was built around the stone. The date of the drain is currently unknown; however, it is likely early medieval as a later burial truncated the eastern end of the feature. This burial, F719, is probably from the Anglo-Norman phase of the cemetery.

5.4.4 In the 'metalworking' area there remains no evidence of in situ industrial activity although waste products continued to be recovered from the layers and features in the area. A slot was placed to the south of F217 to understand the stratigraphy in the area. Within this intervention three layers were excavated, the lowest being a charcoal rich layer (2447). Cutting through layer (2447) was a burial F720, however only the feet were revealed thus it was left in situ. Another burial (SK2396) was discovered in the slot and lifted; this was likely a later burial from the Anglo-Norman period.

5.4.5 The latest feature in Trench 2 west was the lime kiln F217. This was confirmed through archaeomagnetic dating and radiocarbon dating to date to the construction phase of the Norman priory in the late 11th and early 12th centuries (see Jackson et al, 2022). It had previously been thought that the lime kiln had several flues, however during the 2022 excavation it was concluded that there was only a single flue on the western side of the feature. The full limit of the kiln was defined, and it probably had a stone lining as this was seen along its northwest cut (Figure 6). The two deposits of burnt wood discovered during the 2021 season (2449) were lifted for sampling and identification.

6 ARTEFACTS AND ECOFACTS

Anwen Caffell (human remains), Hannah Russ and Marina Chorro-Giner *(animal bone), Phil Mills (CBM), Gerry McDonnell (archaeometallurgy), David Petts (small finds), Christina Smith (namestones), John Naylor (coins), David Griffiths (Roman), Chris Cumberpatch (Early Medieval), Elizabeth Foulds (Medieval/Post Medieval) and Emma Tong (environmental).*

All digital finds records have been archived on the Digital Dig Team system and can be reviewed at https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/browser.php and by clicking on the links in green in the text.

6.1 Human remains

Anwen Caffell

Introduction

6.1.1 Fourteen articulated skeletons or partial skeletons were excavated and lifted in 2022: one from Trench 1, six from Trench 2 (East) and seven from Trench 2 (West) (Appendix B). Disarticulated human remains were recovered from 14 contexts: four from Trench 1, containing 17 bone fragments; four from Trench 2 (East), estimated to contain 90 bone fragments; and six from Trench 2 (West), containing 47 bone fragments (Appendix B-D). Most of the disarticulated bone (58.4%) came from Trench 2 (East), with 30.5% of the disarticulated bone from Trench 2 (West), and 11.0% from Trench 1.

Trench 1

6.1.2 One articulated skeleton (SK1023) was recovered from Trench 1. This individual was between 50-75% complete, with the pelvis, left leg, lower right leg and both feet not recovered (presumably as they extended beneath the baulk). Surface preservation was moderate (Grade 3), and the bones were moderately fragmented. The preservation may have been affected by the shelly layer which overlay the skeleton. This individual was an adult, and it might be possible to gain further information on age, sex and stature on full analysis, but the lack of pelvis will influence the reliability of the age and sex estimates and it would be advisable to consider peptide analysis to confirm the latter. The entire surviving skeleton was severely affected by pathological changes likely associated with neoplastic disease (cancer). This individual will require detailed recording and radiography of all bones to document these lesions and consider differential diagnoses.

6.1.3 Seventeen fragments of disarticulated bone were recovered from four contexts (Table 3), with most of this (76.5%) from a spread of gravel and shells overlying the grave of SK1023. There was no definite evidence that any of the disarticulated bone from this context did belong to this skeleton during the assessment, but this possibility could be evaluated further on full analysis. However, two fragments of bone from context 1021 (the fill of the grave for SK1023) were definitely part of SK1023. Likewise, a single tooth from context (1024), the cut of a posthole, was also definitely part of SK1023. Bone from these two contexts should be recorded as part of SK1023 during full analysis. Finally, one fragment of cranium associated with an unexcavated skeleton (SK1045) was present; if this skeleton is excavated and lifted in future, then this fragment should be examined alongside the skeleton to confirm whether it belongs to that individual, and if so it should be recorded as part of that skeleton.

6.1.4 Surface preservation on the whole was good to moderate, but the bone from the spread of gravel and shells (1019) was in extremely poor condition with considerable erosion of the original cortex and modification of the bone profile. The amount of fragmentation varied, with elements from SK1023 suffering the least amount of fragmentation, but bone from context 1019 was again in the worst

condition, being severely fragmented. Bone from most contexts was identifiable, and these included parts of the mandible, clavicle and a tooth from SK1023 (1021) and (1024), and part of the cranium presumably from unexcavated Skeleton 1045. Bone from context (1019) was less identifiable, and it is not completely certain whether it all represents human remains. The disarticulated bone from SK1023 (1022) and (1024) displayed extensive evidence for the pathological condition affecting the rest of the skeleton, and it is vital that these remains are recorded as part of the skeleton during full analysis.

Trench 2 (East)

6.1.5 Six articulated skeletons were recovered from Trench 2 (East). Two skeletons (SK2408 and SK2418) were intact or almost intact burials, with most of the skeleton recovered. SK2408 had possibly been buried within a larger stone structure, and all areas of the skeleton were represented. SK2418 was buried in the south-east corner of Trench 2 (East), and the feet were not recovered. The amount of fragmentation experienced by both skeletons was moderate (SK2408) or slight to moderate (SK2418), and the cranium of the latter individual was intact. Both skeletons had experienced little in the way of surface erosion overall, but the cranium of SK2418 had more moderate to poor surface preservation despite being intact. Soil from the cranium of SK2408 will require further processing to retrieve any further tooth or bone fragments that may be present.

6.1.6 Three skeletons were between 50-75% complete (SK2371, SK2387, and SK2412). The grave for SK2371 had been cut into a 'focal burial', and SK2387 had been buried within a stone-lined grave. Most areas of both skeletons were at least partially represented, except the feet of SK2371 and cranium of SK2387 were not recovered. Both individuals had relatively good surface preservation of the bones, but while the bones of SK2371 were only slightly fragmented, those of SK2387 had experienced more moderate fragmentation. The third skeleton (SK2412) was located beneath masonry associated with the 'focal burial', and was represented by the lower body (pelvis, legs and feet), and part of the left arm and torso (small number of vertebrae and ribs). While the bones were only slightly fragmented, the degree of surface erosion was moderate overall.

6.1.7 The least well-preserved skeleton from Trench 2 (East) was SK2407, also associated with the 'focal burial'. The skeleton was between 25-50% complete, the bones were moderately fragmented, and the bone surfaces had suffered more extensive erosion (Grades 4-5+). The skeleton was represented by part of the right arm, left hand (and possibly part of the right hand), and parts of both legs.

6.1.8 Two of the skeletons were adults (SK2407 and SK2412), while the remainder were non-adults. It should be possible to estimate age, sex and stature for the more complete and better-preserved adult skeleton (SK2412), but not for SK2407, which was much less well preserved and lacked key areas of the skeleton necessary for age and sex estimation. It should be possible to provide fairly precise age estimates for the non-adult skeletons, but these individuals are too young to estimate sex from the morphological appearance of the bones. However, as all four had parts of the dentition preserved, it would be possible to estimate sex via peptide analysis. Rather unusually, a fairly intact cranium was recovered from a non-adult individual (SK2418), which might allow recording of cranial metrics although the degree of surface erosion in places may impact on this.

6.1.9 All six skeletons had evidence for pathological lesions or potential pathological lesions that would require documenting. Both adult skeletons (SK2407 and SK2412) had similar unusual proportions of their long bones (unclear if this is normal variation or related to pathology), and SK2412 also had evidence for joint disease and a common developmental anomaly of the spine. No dentitions were recovered from either skeleton, so evidence for dental disease could not be recorded for the two adults. However, the four non-adults had dentitions preserved, and evidence for dental disease was evident in two (SK2408 and SK2418). Three of the non-adults potentially had evidence for metabolic

conditions, although these would require careful assessment to differentiate potential pathological lesions from normal growth. Two also had evidence for congenital conditions affecting the spine (SK2408) or ribs (SK2418). Note that the assessment will not have identified any more subtle lesions that are likely to be present.

6.1.10 Around 90 fragments of disarticulated human bone were recovered from four contexts (Table 4), with two-thirds of this derived from a rubble deposit (2008) which has yielded human remains in previous seasons. Of the remaining bone, 18 fragments from a context southeast of the stone-lined burial for SK2387 were given a skeleton number (SK2377), but the remains present were clearly disarticulated, and a mix of both adult and non-adult remains. The disarticulated non-adult remains should be evaluated during analysis of SK2387 to establish whether any of them derive from this individual. Small quantities of disarticulated bone were also recovered from a rubble fill (2326) above a possible focal burial and the fill (2349) of a large charnel pit (2351). Very large quantities of disarticulated remains have previously been recovered from the latter. In addition, there were a small number of disarticulated adult and non-adult bones with non-adult burial SK2418. At this stage it seems most likely that the non-adult remains are part of SK2418, and this should be evaluated during analysis.

6.1.11 Surface condition ranged from good through to moderate/poor, but most bone was probably moderately well preserved. The amount of fragmentation ranged from slight to moderate, but most bones tended to be moderately fragmented. Contexts (2008) and (2377) both contained a mix of adult and non-adult remains, with remains of non-adults of varying ages (perinate, infant/juvenile and adolescent) present in (2008). Fragments of mandible and dentitions in (2008) and (2349) would enable evidence for dental disease to be recorded.

Trench 2 (West)

6.1.12 Seven articulated skeletons were recovered from Trench 2 (West). Four were fairly complete skeletons (SK2368, SK2384, SK2396 and SK2400), one was 50-75% complete (SK2415), and two were less than 25% complete (SK2406 and SK2439). Both the latter individuals consisted of the feet only: the grave for SK2406 had been cut into ditch F707 and the feet were protruding from the south-east facing section of an archaeological intervention through the ditch, while the feet of SK2439 were protruding from the baulk at the western side of the trench to the south-west of the limekiln (F217). The lower legs and feet of SK2415 (50-75% complete) extended into the baulk at the eastern edge of the trench. The four complete skeletons all displayed fairly to slight fragmentation of the bones, and surface preservation ranged from excellent to moderate. SK2415 (50-75% complete) had good surface preservation but the bones were moderately fragmented. Of the two skeletons represented by feet alone, the bones of SK2439 showed minimal fragmentation and good to moderate surface preservation, but those of SK2406 (within the ditch) had moderate to poor surface preservation and were moderately fragmented.

6.1.13 All seven skeletons were adults. More refined age estimates and sex estimates would be possible for the five more complete skeletons, but not for the individuals represented by the feet only (SK2406 and SK2439). Stature estimates should be possible for the four most complete skeletons, and possibly for SK2415, but not for the two represented by feet alone. All seven skeletons had evidence for pathological conditions. The five individuals with dentitions or parts of the jaw present all had evidence for dental disease, and joint disease was also common (seen in at least four individuals). SK2400 had evidence for perimortem sharp-force trauma affecting the cranium, left forearm and left leg, and it is possible more subtle lesions may be apparent on close inspection. Skeletons SK2384 and SK2415 may both require radiographs to investigate pathological lesions visible in the cranium (SK2384) and hand (SK2415). The lesions visible in the former may be associated with infection or potentially neoplastic disease, while the lesions in the latter appear to be related to infection. Other conditions observed

relate to inflammation/infection, developmental anomalies, trauma, and metabolic conditions. Note that the assessment will not have identified any more subtle lesions that are likely to be present.

6.1.14 Six contexts from Trench 2 (West) yielded 47 disarticulated human bone fragments (Table 5). The largest quantity of bone (18 fragments, 38.3%) came from context 2304 (ploughsoil layer beneath topsoil covering most of Trench 2 West extension). A further 10 fragments (21.3%) were recovered from the topsoil/backfill (2001 W), and both contexts have yielded fairly substantial amounts of human remains in previous seasons. Three grave fills contained disarticulated remains, and the possibility that those remains derive from the respective skeletons should be evaluated during full analysis. Finally, two teeth were present within a dark silty layer (2380) capping earlier features and truncated by later features, including the lime kiln F217. The surface preservation overall ranged from excellent to moderate, with most displaying good to moderate preservation. The amount of fragmentation ranged from minimal to moderate, with most bone being moderately fragmented. The remains were predominantly adult, although a mix of adult and non-adult remains was present in the disturbed ploughsoil (2304). The parts of the skeleton represented included parts of dentitions, cranium, pelvis, limbs, hands and feet. Evidence for dental disease was observed in dentitions from contexts (2001 W) and (2304).

6.2 Animal bone

Jessica Waterworth

Introduction

6.2.1 Animal remains comprising mammals, birds, reptiles and fish (2,959 fragments, weighing 11.6kg) were recovered via hand collection during the 2022 excavations. Animal remains were recovered during previous excavations at the site and are reported on elsewhere (Wilkins et al. 2016; Chorro-Giner and Russ 2022; Russ 2020a; Russ 2020b; Russ 2020c). This assessment includes quantification of the assemblage recovered with identification at species level where possible, an assessment of significance, and recommendation(s) for any further work.

Results

6.2.2 A total of 2,959 vertebrate remains were recovered via hand collection from 60 contexts during excavations at Lindisfarne in 2022, Tables 6, 7 and 8, (Appendix C).

6.2.3 Identified mammal remains (Table 6) included equid (Equus sp. - horse/donkey/mule), domestic cattle (Bos taurus), roe deer (Capreolus capreolus), grey/harbour seal (Halichoerus grypus/Phoca vitulina), pig (Susdomesticus), sheep/goat (Ovis aries/Capra hircus), dog/fox (Canidae), cat (Felis catus), European hare (Lepus europaeus), European rabbit (Oryctolagus cuniculus), rat/water vole (Rattus sp./Arvicola amphibius), rat (Rattus sp.), water vole (Arvicola amphibius), and field/bank vole (Microtus agrestis/Myodes glareolus). Reptile remains (Table 1) were potentially represented by a single specimen identified as possible sea turtle (Cheloniidae). Additional remains were identified within size categories at clade (ungulate) or class (mammal) level (86% of all mammal and reptile remains, count = 2,083).

6.2.4 Identified bird remains (Table 7) included goose (Anser sp.), duck (Anas sp.), cf. teal (Anas cf. crecca), domestic chicken (Gallus gallus domesticus), land fowl (Galliformes), great cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo), shorebirds (Charadriiformes), gull (Laridae), loon (Gavia sp.), grebe (Podicipedidae), carrion crow (Corvus corone), jackdaw (Corvus monedula), cf. collared/Barbary dove (cf. Streptopelia sp.), cf. common starling (cf. Sturnus vulgaris), blackbird (Turdus merula), thrush/blackbird (Turdus sp.), woodcock (Scolopax rusticola), cf. owl (cf. Strigiformes), birds of prey (Accipitriformes) and great auk

(Pinguinus impennis). Additional remains were identified within size categories at class level (56% of all bird remains, count = 128).

6.2.5 Identified fish remains (Table 8) included Atlantic cod (Gadus morhua), common ling (Molva molva), cod/pollack (Gadus/Pollachius sp.), cod order (Gadiformes), conger eel (Conger conger), cf. Atlantic salmon (Salmo cf. salar), trout/salmon (Salmo sp.), mackerel/tuna (Scombridae), and shark/skate/ray (Elasmobranchii). Additional remains were identified within size categories at class level (69% of all fish remains, count = 202).

Taphonomic assessment

Bone surface preservation and fragmentation

6.2.6 Bone surface preservation was varied across the assemblage, ranging from 'good' (2) to 'very poor' (5), on a scale of 1 to 5. Most specimens presented 'moderate' surface preservation (3; count = 1959, 66%). Of the 56 specimens recorded as having 'very poor' (5) surface preservation, 70% of these (count = 39) were noted to be extremely weathered and water-worn, leading to the appearance of these specimens as being fossilized. Fragmentation was high throughout the assemblage, with mainly partial bones recovered.

Butchery

6.2.7 Evidence for butchery in the form of cut and chop marks was recorded on 58 specimens across the assemblage. Evidence for cut marks was recorded on remains identified as cattle, pig, sheep/goat, goose, great auk, cod and mackerel/tuna, along with remains assigned to the size categories/classes of large ungulate, small ungulate, large mammal, medium/large mammal, medium mammal and small mammal, totaling 40 specimens. Evidence for chop marks was recorded on remains identified as cattle, grey/harbour seal, pig and sheep/goat, along with remains assigned to the size categories/classes of large ungulate, small ungulate, large mammal and medium mammal, totaling 17 specimens. Additionally, a single fish vertebra from context 2399, identified as common ling, was noted as having an enlarged spinal foramen, although it is unclear as to whether this is taphonomic or the result of human activity. Site-wide, evidence for carcass processing was minimal.

Animal interaction

6.2.8 Evidence for carnivore gnawing was observed on 12 specimens, representing cattle, pig, sheep/goat, goose and carrion crow, along with specimens assigned to the size categories/classes of large ungulate, small ungulate and large mammal. Evidence for rodent gnawing was observed on five specimens, representing cattle, pig and sheep/goat, as well as specimens assigned to the size categories/classes of large ungulate and medium mammal. Gnawing activity provides evidence for the presence of carnivores, such as domestic dogs and/or foxes, as well as rodents at the site, and that animal remains/carcasses were accessible to these animals at some point after their deposition; however, in this case the low number of faunal remains with evidence for gnawing indicates that few remains were left exposed long enough to allow access to scavengers.

Pathology

6.2.9 Pathologies were noted on six specimens across the assemblage; these included a cattle pelvis with eburnation visible, a third phalanx identified as pig with distorted bone growth on one side, a sheep/goat ulna with exposed trabecular bone visible on the proximal articular surface, a 1st phalanx also identified as sheep/goat with extra bone growth at the distal end, a humerus identified as great auk with extra bone growth noted on the proximal articular surface, and a rib assigned to the size class

of large mammal that appeared to have broken and re-healed, forming a hole where the infection had once been.

Burning and calcination

6.2.10 Burnt and calcined bone was recovered from seven contexts at the site, totaling 82 fragments. The burnt remains include specimens identified as sheep/goat, as well as specimens assigned to the size categories/classes of medium/large mammal, medium mammal and medium bird. The calcined remains include specimens identified as cattle and pig, as well as specimens assigned to the size categories/classes of large mammal, medium/large mammal and medium mammal. It should be noted that 56 calcined fragments from (2134) were assigned to the size category of Medium/large mammal but have subsequently been sent externally to be reviewed for the potential presence of human remains.

Potential for measurements, ageing and sexing

6.2.11 In total, 45 mammal and 10 bird bones were identified as being suitably complete to allow measurements for size estimation, with the majority comprising phalanges identified as cattle, pig and sheep/goat (53% of all specimens, count = 29). The other taxa represented include equid, roe deer, goose, chicken, great auk, blackbird and thrush/blackbird, as well as one specimen assigned to the size category of large bird. Of the 294 fish remains recorded, 61 were also able to be classified within a size category, with 5 recorded as 'very large' (identified as Atlantic cod), 1 as 'large/very large' (identified as cf. Atlantic salmon), 44 as 'large' (representing Atlantic cod, common ling, cod, conger eel and cf. Atlantic salmon), 1 as 'medium/large' (identified as cod), and 10 as 'medium' (identified as Atlantic cod).

6.2.12 Bone fusion data for estimation of age at death was recorded for one or both epiphyses of 131 specimens, representing equid, cattle, roe deer, pig, sheep/goat, dog/fox, cat, hare, rat, rat/water vole, goose, duck, chicken, great cormorant, gull and great auk, as well as 11 specimens assigned to the size categories/classes of large ungulate, small ungulate, small mammal, large bird and medium/large bird. Seven of these specimens also appear to represent fetal/neonatal individuals, representing cattle, pig and sheep/goat. Three mandibles and thirteen loose teeth were identified as suitable for providing age at death data, representing cattle, pig and sheep/goat. Two specimens were recorded as suitable for identifying sex, both representing domestic chicken.

6.3 Shell

Marina Chorro-Giner and Hannah Russ

Introduction

6.3.1 Mollusc remains comprising marine and terrestrial taxa (4,826 fragments weighing 9.45kg) were recovered from site during the 2022 excavation. This assessment includes quantification of the assemblage recovered with identification at species level where possible, an assessment of significance and recommendation(s) for any further work.

Results

6.3.2 A total of 4826 fragments of mollusc shell were recovered via hand-collection during excavations at Lindisfarne in 2022 (LDF22; Tables 11 and 12) (Appendix D). Most of the remains represented marine mollusc species, with only three fragments of terrestrial mollusc shell recorded (Table 12). Marine molluscs represented included edible/European flat oyster (Ostrea edulis), edible/common cockle (Cerastoderma edule), mussel (Mytilus sp.), venus clam (Veneridae), common limpet (Patella vulgata),

common periwinkle (Littorina littorea), flat periwinkle (Littorina obtusa), dog whelk (Nucella lapillus), common whelk (Buccinum undatum) and a top shell (Trochidae). Unidentified fragments of both bivalves and gastropods were also recovered (Table 11).

6.3.3 Terrestrial mollusc remains were rare and included a common/garden snail (Cornu aspersum) and a brown-lipped snail (Cepea nemoralis), Table 12. The assemblage is too small to provide any interpretation for their presence at the site; colouration suggests that these represent recent inclusions in the deposits.

Taphonomic assessment

Surface preservation and fragmentation

6.3.4 Surface condition was recorded on a scale of one to five from 'excellent' (1) to 'very poor' (5). The assemblage ranged from 'good' (2) to very poor (5), with most specimens displaying 'poor' surface condition (4), 59.9% by count (n=2890). Fragmentation was varied with oyster and mussel surviving with high levels of fragmentation, and other species with moderate to low levels of fragmentation.

Shucking/tool marks

6.3.5 One oyster displayed edge damage consistent with shucking (context 2134). Another oyster shell had an oval hole worked from the outside that appeared to be an intentional modification, though the purpose of the hole is not known (context 2132).

Infestations

6.3.6 Almost half of the assemblage displayed evidence for infestation by a range of marine organisms including annelid worms (Polydora ciliata), boring sponge (Cliona celata), bryoza and barnacles (Cirripedia)

Burning and calcination

6.3.7 Five-hundred and one shells displayed evidence for burning. These included edible oyster, common periwinkle and one fragment of common cockle.Potential for measurements

Potential for measurements and size estimation

6.3.8 The size of 356 oyster valves were estimated using the scale in Appendix 1. The oysters included specimens in the tiny to very large categories.

6.4 Pottery

David Griffiths (Roman), Chris Cumberpatch (Early Medieval), Elizabeth Foulds (Medieval/Post Medieval)

Roman

6.4.1 A single sherd of samian ware was recovered from a secure context beneath one of the masonry blocks in wall F723. The sherd is from a samian cup (type Dragendorff 33), from one of the production centres in Central or Eastern Gaul, and dates from c. AD120 to 250.

Early Medieval

6.4.2 Two sherds of pottery from excavations on Lindisfarne were examined by the author (Chris Cumberpatch) in March 2023. Both sherds came from the same context (Trench 1 (1004) SF373). The details are summarised in Table 13 (Appendix E).

6.4.3 The larger sherd (weight 14g) had a vesicular grey fabric with rare rock fragments up to 3mm in size. The surviving surfaces were very smooth to the point where they felt burnished to the touch, although visually they lacked the shine of a true burnished finish. Beside the non-calcareous rock fragments the sherd contained fine vesicles visible both on the surface and in cross-section. Vesicles are normally the result of the dissolution of calcareous inclusions (usually calcite, chalk, limestone or shell) as a result of the sherd being buried in an acidic environment and in this case the shape suggested that they represented irregular, sub-angular rock fragments rather than shell.

6.4.4 The smaller sherd (weight 4g) showed similar traits to the larger one although both the rock fragments and the vesicles were less abundant. The exterior surface was smoothed but the inner surface was missing. The narrow curvature of the external surface suggests that the shed was from the base of a small, round-bottomed thumb pot but it is not impossible that it could represent a lug or a rounded boss from a larger vessel.

6.4.5 Both sherds were hand-made in the sense that there is no evidence for the use of a wheel; they were most probably hand-formed from slabs or strips of clay before the surfaces were smoothed. The sherds pose something of a problem in terms of dating and their affinities with sherds or vessels of known date and type. There are no intrinsic characteristics which allow them to be easily dated although certain periods of history can be excluded.

6.4.6 A Neolithic or Bronze Age date seems unlikely given the character of the fabric and apparent form; neither sherd has the soft, rather 'muddy' fabrics typical of earlier prehistoric wares and there is no sign of the characteristic decoration seen on such vessels. A post-Conquest medieval date is even more unlikely. There is a phase of hand-made pottery production dating to the peri-Conquest period across north-eastern England but this involves quartz and rock-tempered Gritty wares and both the fabrics and the quality of the manufacture differ considerably from the two sherds in question here. Two possibilities remain; the pre-Roman Iron Age (PRIA) or post-Roman periods.

6.4.7 The pre-Roman Iron Age is a distinct possibility, given what is known of pottery of this period in the region. Quartz and rock tempered fabrics and common, as are calcite-tempered wares and there is a significant degree of variability between sites, suggesting a combination of local household production and the possibly more centralised manufacture of the calcite-tempered wares. Having said this, PRIA and Roman-period hand-made wares normally contain quartz inclusions either deliberately added or naturally occurring within the clay. This is the case whether the vessels also contain calcite or larger quartz and rock fragments. The sherds in question lack this element of quartz temper.

6.4.8 A post-Roman date is also difficult to establish. The pottery of this period (mid/late 5th to early 9th century AD) is rare across north-eastern England so few parallels are available with which to compare the sherds. It does not resemble the putative 8th century sherds from Whitby (Cumberpatch, unpublished) or the sherds from Yeavering (Cumberpatch, in prep.) while the identification and characterisation of probable post-Roman wares from Catterick / Scotch Corner leaves a good deal to be desired (Cumberpatch 2019). Other sites of a broad post-Roman, pre-Conquest date have produced pottery but there has been only very limited general discussion of their characteristics and little in the way of detailed synthesis of the data. As a result there is no established or generally agreed

typo-chronological framework within which to place such small quantities of pottery such as these two sherds.

Medieval/Post Medieval

6.4.9 In total, 36 pottery fragments (245.9g) were submitted for assessment (Table 14). Overall, the assemblage spans the medieval and post-medieval period with some fragments potentially being as late as the 20th century. The fragments were recovered across the two excavation trenches (Table 16).

6.4.10 Two very small fragments of pottery date to the medieval and/or early post-medieval periods. ID 29 is a small partially reduced greenware body fragment that weighs 1.5g. It is from a thin-walled vessel (possibly tableware), has a fine fabric, and a splash of green glaze on the surface. It likely dates to the late medieval or early post-medieval period. ID 24 is also a small body fragment, which weighs 0.6g. However, despite the small size the fabric and glaze is the distinctive Tudor Greenware type of pottery, which dates from the 14th and 15th centuries and was made until the early 17th century.

6.4.11 Three fragments are distinctive of the post-medieval period. ID 25 is a rim fragment from a Staffordshire style slipware vessel, possibly a dish, with a combed yellow and brown design. This industry generally dates from the 17th century and into the 18th century. The remaining two fragments are tin glazed with blue painted designs (ID 27). This style flourished in the 17th and 18th centuries.

6.4.12 The majority of the pottery (33 fragments) broadly spans the post-medieval and modern periods. Coarsewares include earthenware bowl fragments, fragments of a creamware jar, and other brown and yellow glazed fragments. Several stoneware fragments are also present. Finewares include a range of cups, dishes, and other indeterminable flatwares. Most are glazed white, although brown glaze was present. A few fragments are decorated.

6.4.13 The majority of the assemblage was recovered from the excavations in Trench 2, while only three fragments were found in Trench 1 (Table 16). The Trench 1 fragments include two earthenware fragments of post-medieval/modern date from the topsoil (1001). The third (ID 4) is a whiteware body fragment that came from the fill (1029) of a modern pit that disturbed an early medieval burial. All pottery from Trench 2 came from the topsoil (2001) and a layer (2304) considered to be a highly disturbed layer underneath the topsoil.

6.4.14 The 2022 excavations revealed a small assemblage of pottery at Lindisfarne that spans the late medieval to post-medieval/modern periods. The medieval pottery consists as only a small component of the assemblage and form could not be determined due to the small size of the fragments. Tudor Green originated in the 14th and 15th centuries and was used until the early 17th century and forms included jugs, cups, inkpots and moneyboxes. Less can be said about the reduced greenware fragment but it likely dates to a similar period based on the fineness of the fabric. The priory on Lindisfarne was dissolved in 1536. There was an established fishing practice on the island known from monastic records (Finlayson & Hardie 2010, 15). It is not clear if these fragments reflect the monastic activity at the priory, or the secular village on the island. The post-medieval pottery fragments include a range of domestic vessels, including coarsewares (bowls) and storage jars, as well as fine tablewares, such as cups and dishes. Although many of the fragments, such as the earthenware bowls with brown and yellow glaze, are long lived types (18th/19th century and into the 20th century), the tin glazed fragments and Staffordshire style slipware reflect a 17th/18th century date. These and the later fragments reflect the post-medieval and post-dissolution activity on the island and includes the standard domestic types of dishes as well as decorated finewares, supporting the suggestion that the economy of the island flourished at this time.

6.4.15 The pottery assemblage itself was recovered from mixed upper contexts but it nonetheless adds to our understanding of the settlement on Lindisfarne, especially at the time around the dissolution of the priory and the transition to a primarily secular settlement and development of local industries (fishing and lime industry). These themes are identified in the research agenda for Lindisfarne (Finlayson & Hardie 2010).

6.5 Building materials

Phil Mills

6.5.1 There were 26 fragments of building materials including three fragments / 214g of burnt clay, four fragments / 21g of ceramic building material (CBM), one fragment / 58g of mortar and one fragment / 72g of stone tile (Table 17, Appendix F).

6.5.2 The burnt clay was in a pale red fine sandy fabric and comprised a possible daub fragment and fragments from a possible mud brick. The CBM comprised two fragments of post medieval red sandy fabric TZ11, both as brick fragments. The mortar included unidentifiable fragments in a fine grain white mortar and a coarse grain mortar. The stone comprised of a single fragment of slate tile.

6.5.3 Overall, this material follows the pattern suggested by the material from the previous seasons. The mud brick probably derives from earlier structures with the CBM related to more recent phases of work.

6.6 Metalworking debris

Gerry McDonnell

6.6.1 The 2022 excavation recovered a scatter of metalworking debris (Appendix G). Table 18 lists the count and weight of the initial classification of material recovered from Trenches 1 and 2. There was a small scatter of smithing slag, total weight 222 grams; three pieces of slag classified as tap slag due to the flowed morphology of the upper surfaces. There was one small fragment of iron ore, possibly bog ore. A significant number of non-ferrous metal debris fragments were recovered, the majority very small fragments of copper alloy or copper alloy inclusions in soil from (1042), but also one silvery coloured droplet from (2001) (topsoil). One possible crucible rim fragment was recovered from topsoil (2001). Finally, the assemblage also included four fragments of lime kiln waste, and two fragments of coal waste.

6.6.2 HH-XRF was used to analyse the non-ferrous alloy debris and characterise the alloy types, assess the identification of the crucible fragment and the tap slag fragments. Analysis of the ore fragment from (2372) displayed a significant manganese peak, whereas the tap slag from (2380) showed only a minor manganese peak (Table 22) indicating tap slag is smithing slag that has liquated. The crucible fragment from (2001) (topsoil) was pale grey in colour, with a tinge of green. The exterior surface was heavily slagged and the interior surface was heavily heat affected. The HH-XRF analyses of both surfaces showed no evidence of non-ferrous metals, but a very large calcium peak (Table 23) indicating that it was lime kiln waste. The revised catalogue is presented in Table 19.

6.6.3 The HH-XRF analyses of the non-ferrous metal fragments showed the bright coloured silvery prill from (2001) was a silver/copper/gold alloy (Table 20). The analyses of sample of the copper alloy debris are presented in Table 21 and shows that there were a range of composition, the analyses indicates that they were predominantly either leaded copper or leaded tin bronze, but there was a small amount of zinc present.

6.6.4 The residues recovered from the 2022 excavation support the data from the previous year's excavations indicating iron smithing and non-ferrous metalworking being carried out in the area. The silver alloy prill was recovered from the topsoil, and hence is unstratified but does indicate precious metalworking also being practiced on Lindisfarne.

6.7 Registered finds and metal objects

David Petts, John Naylor (coins) and Christina Smith (worked stone)

6.7.1 All special finds were registered on the Digital Dig Team system, and further details including images of each object can be viewed at http://www.digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/browser.php.

6.7.2 In total, 88 registered finds were recovered from Trenches 1 and 2 during the 2022 excavation (SF309 – 386, SF422 - 424, SF426 - 431) (Appendix H). The assemblage is similar to that recorded during the 2021 field season, predominantly made up of iron objects and material related to the chest burial excavated in Trench 2 (East). Other registered finds include a D-shaped buckle loop probably dating to the 13th or 14th century, and a buckle tongue from (2380) is likely of a similar date. Two namestones were recovered from Trench 2 East, and a small fragment of incised stone gaming board was also found. There were also two early medieval coins.

6.7.3 All the iron objects are badly corroded, most of the items were found in the upper rubble layer (2326) on the top of the focal burial and the upper fill of the focal burial (2379). Probable strap fragments SF314, SF318, and SF320 were found in (2326) along with two tiny possible rivets, SF313. Further strap fragments SF326, SF327, SF328, SF332, SF353, and SF374 were recovered from (2379). Many of the nail and nail fragments found on site also came from (2379), these were SF329, SF330, SF335, SF341, SF342, SF346, SF349, SF350, SF351, SF352, SF354, SF355, SF356, SF357, SF358, SF359, SF360, SF364, SF375, SF376, and SF423. These are likely all part of a coffin, or multiple coffins from the two burials discovered in the feature.

6.7.4 A total of seven lead objects were recovered from the excavations in 2022. Only one of these (SF319) was a fragment of tingle. This is significantly less than previous seasons, and possibly indicates the excavations have moved on from the later medieval layers and are now in largely early medieval layers. The other lead objects (SF333, SF339, SF382, SF385, SF429 and SF431) are likely to be associated with post-Dissolution dismantling of the Priory ruins.

6.7.5 The copper alloy objects recovered from site were mainly splashes associated with metalworking (SF366, SF367, SF368, SF369, SF370, SF371, and SF379), but also included an some more interesting artefacts including a buckle tongue from the 12th -15th century (SF348), a D-shaped buckle loop (SF381). Three coins were discovered during the excavations. Two have been identified as sceats of Eadberht of Northumbria (737-758) (SF324). The third (SF372) is a sceat of Aethelred II (844-849).

6.7.6 A single bone object was found, this was a possible bead (SF378). Seven stone objects were recovered, these included two St Cuthberts beads, (SF321 and SF323), a whet or hone stone (SF311) and several fragments of worked stone. One may have been a 'blank' for a namestone (SF317), another could be a part of a gaming board (SF383).

6.7.7 Two red sandstone namestone fragments (SF312 and SF315) were unearthed during the 2022 excavation. To date, Holy Island offers approximately half of all extant namestones known from northern Northumbria. Significantly, these two new fragments are unusual in the wider corpus of namestones associated with Holy Island—one in the presence of carving on both broad faces (SF312) and the other for its state of preservation and findspot location (SF315). These elements combined advance the state of namestone studies, a field marred by the heavily decontextualised nature of its

material. Both fragments should be dated on epigraphic and stylistic grounds to the first half or first quarter of the eighth century.

6.8 Environmental

Emma Tong

6.8.1 Thirty-three bulk environmental samples, totalling 355 litres of sediment, were taken during the excavation. Eleven samples, totalling 150 litres of sediment, were selected for processing for the recovery of charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal as well as any other environmental remains or artefacts. Eight samples produced flots that required assessment (Tong and Russ 2023).

6.8.2 Eleven bulk environmental samples were processed archaeological excavations at Lindisfarne Northumberland; eleven samples yielded flots. Eight flots were sorted and assessed, Table 24; three samples were sterile, <223> (2394), <260> (2379) and <263> (2438). Charcoal was recovered from seven sample flots as well as the heavy fraction from five samples, Table 1

Charcoal

6.8.3 Charcoal was recovered from seven flot samples, <216> (2380), <219> (2391), <222> (2392), <236> (2403), <241> (2403), <255> (2428) and <264> (2435) and from five heavy fraction samples <216> (2380), <223> (2394), <237> (2389), <241> (2403) and <255> (2428), Table 25. Several charcoal fragments from sample <216> (2380) from both the flot and heavy fraction along with charcoal fragments from flot sample <237> (2389) were of suitable size/weight for radiocarbon dating. Charcoal fragments from the remaining samples were small, abraded and in poor condition, preventing any fracturing that might provide a clear surface for identification of wood species.

Seeds

6.8.4 In total, 11 seeds (used here to also include fruits) were recovered from four samples, Table 26. Seven untransformed seeds were recovered from four samples <216> (2380), <237> (2389), <241> (2403) and <255> (2428), including Chenopodium sp. (fat hen), Sambucus nigra (elderberry), Tripleurospermum maritimum (sea mayweed), Taraxacum officinale (dandelion), Sonchus asper (spiny sowthistle), Gypsophila paniculate (baby's breath) and Juncus sp. (rush), Table 3. Two Brassica seeds from <216> (2380) and <255> (2428) were preserved by charring. Both Brassica sp. seeds were under 1mm in diameter; however, the preservation was poor, and they could not be identified further (see discussion below).

6.8.5 Two fragments of nutshell, Corylus avellana (hazelnut) were recovered from the heavy fraction and flot from sample <216> (2380), Table 26.

Other findings

6.8.6 Clinker was present in four of the samples <216> (2380), <222> (2392), <237> (2389), <264> (2435) suggestive of fire/burning activity in these areas, Table 24. Small fragments of marine shell and terrestrial shell were recovered from <219> (2391) and <255> (2428), Table 24. Samples <216> (2380), <219> (2391), <222> (2392), <237> (2389) and <264> (2435) contained fragments of human and animal bone, Table 24.

7 PUBLIC IMPACT

Johanna Ungemach

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 This section details the social impact of the Holy Island Archaeology public programming for virtual and in-person visitors and project participants over the course of September and October 2022. DigVentures defines social impact as a measure of the positive and negative primary and secondary long-term effects produced by the programme, whether directly or indirectly, intended or unintended, over and above what would have happened in the absence of the project initiative. Results were analysed using a bespoke social impact methodology, drawing on DigVentures' Theory of Change and Standards of Evidence framework (Wilkins 2019, 77; Wilkins 2019, 30).

7.1.2 Public engagement was integral to the project design of the Lindisfarne excavation as one of the project aims and objectives (Aim 6: Creating opportunities for people and communities). The project was designed to offer a 'range of opportunities for local community members, school children and visitors to the area to get involved and learn about the archaeology at Lindisfarne.' Targets for engagement also included recording results 'directly onto the project microsite, providing live updates of both technical data and social media.' (Jackson et al 2022, p9).

7.2 Public programming

7.2.1 A carefully designed programme of public participation was planned for the course of the three and a half weeklong project (9th September until 2nd October 2022), creating different levels of engagement for adults and young people. Participation and training of venturers in the trench and the finds room were serviced to National Occupational Standards:

- Excavation and finds room training for Archaeology students from Durham University (9th September until 2nd October 2022) – 9 participants
- Excavation training for adults (13th September until 2nd October) – 77 participants
- Finds room training for adults (20th September until 2nd October) – 38 participants
- Four 'DigCamps' for children (aged 6-11) and parents (17th and 18th September) – 48 participants
- 'DigClub' for teenagers (aged 12-16) and parents (25th September) – 16 participants
- Daily open finds room – approx. 160 visitors
- Virtual "Lindisfarne Gospels Unbound" event (16th September) – 603 bookings
- Virtual site tour (21th September) – 268 bookings
- Virtual "Live from the Finds Room" event (28th September) – 138 bookings
- Private tour of the finds room for Holy Island residents, followed by a talk about the wider context of the project and newest information about the excavation from Lisa Westcott Wilkins and Dr David Petts of Durham University (28th September) – approx. 20 participants
- Opportunity for passers-by to watch the excavation from behind low fencing and speak to archaeologists
- Digital engagement strategy for 28 digital crowdfunding contributors and the wider community

7.2.2 DigVentures' own digital engagement strategy for the excavation was designed to keep its core audience up to date, provide opportunities to get a detailed look at what was happening on site, and

to amplify its social footprint. This strategy included regular progress updates by email, amplification of selected highlights on social media, and a 'live blog' on the Dig Timeline: https://digventures.com/projects/Lindisfarne/timeline/ (241 unique visitors for the duration of the excavation). Also available on the timeline are several videos from the following months that feature the 2022 excavation at Lindisfarne, such as the second season of Digventures' Why We Dig series (https://youtu.be/6003uZvL-0I - 1960 views in the first two weeks) and the 2022 dig season wrap up (https://youtu.be/cAUf8oavdds). The excavation was also covered by National Geographic and Dan Snow's History Hit, both episodes are yet to be aired.

7.2.3 From 9th September until 3rd October, the Lindisfarne excavation reached a minimum of 211k individuals on Facebook, 25k individuals on Instagram, and 109.2k impressions on Twitter. The average engagement rates were 5% on Facebook, 5% for Twitter, and 8% on Instagram. In addition, there were 814 unique visitors to the project microsite with more in-depth information: https://digventures.com/projects/lindisfarne/ including background information, the Dig Timeline, and reports.

7.2.4 Whilst these results demonstrate a public appetite for the Lindisfarne excavation, any evaluation of social impact needs to go beyond a list of output numbers of participants and visitors (Gould 2016). DigVentures has developed a bespoke evaluation methodology for measuring the social impact of public archaeology programmes and this is discussed in specific relation to this project further below.

7.3 Evaluation methodology

7.3.1 The Holy Island Archaeology community was separated into three broad categories: in-person project participants, and virtual audience members who both joined the project through a formal booking process, and informal site or finds room visitors who visit in their own time. DigVentures have developed a methodology for measuring the social impact of archaeology programmes for both in-person participants and virtual audience members, pictured as a Theory of Change detailing outputs, outcomes and impacts (see Appendix 13). In this framework, social impact can be conceived as the difference that activities make to people's lives over and above what would have happened in the absence of that initiative. Outputs are a measurable unit of product or service, such as a community excavation; outcomes are an observable change for individuals or communities, such as acquiring skills or knowledge. Impact is therefore the effect on outcomes attributable to the output, measured against two metrics: scale, or breadth of people reached; and depth, or the importance of this impact on their lives.

7.3.2 The credibility of a Theory of Change rests on the level of certainty that organisational activities are the cause of this change. For this certainty to be achieved, the correct data must be collected to isolate the impact to the intervention. The DV Theory of Change is therefore linked to a Standards of Evidence framework designed to articulate and highlight the causal links between activity and change. These tools are then used to create a bespoke, project specific evaluation table linking activities, outputs, outcomes and evidence base.

7.3.3 In support of this overarching methodology, two slightly different data collection strategies were undertaken for both in-person participants and virtual audience members; Both were interviewed before their respective experience by completing a questionnaire upon booking (100% completion rate, or 1226 in total), but in-person participants were also interviewed post experience (85% completion rate, or 161 in total). The age and professional background of participants was derived through digital analytics, with occupational categories for virtual audience members derived from the Office for National Statistics. Digital crowdfunding contributors were not asked for their preferred pronouns or whether they want to join the DigVentures mailing list and are not represented in these

results for virtual audience members. At this stage, the report only focuses on output numbers and socio-economic distribution of the community. The final evaluation report will include a more in-depth analysis designed to reveal 'whether or not people will have learnt about heritage, developed skills, changed their attitudes and/or behaviour, and had an enjoyable experience'. The output numbers for excavation participants and virtual audience members are discussed below.

7.4 Social impact – in-person participants

7.4.1 To ensure that a wide range of people will be involved in archaeology, different groups of people were invited to actively participate in the excavation and also take part in recording and finds processing. The students from Durham joined the excavation for the full three and a half weeks, but to help decrease perceived barriers to participation, adults and teenagers over 12 who crowdfunded the project, could take part for any length of time starting from a taster day and culminating in two or three entire weeks, depending on their contribution level. Accessible half-day DigCamp sessions were offered to children between 6 and 11 years and accompanying guardians to give them a taste of the work happening in the trench. DigClub sessions for teenagers lasted for 5 hours, which was a slightly shorter day than that of the adults. All training followed DigVentures' CIfA-endorsed Field School curriculum. Figure 14 shows how the distribution of participants' active involvement with the excavation, illustrating that more than half the participants (54%, or 102 in total) stayed for only one day. This is in part due to the relatively high number of DigCamps and DigClubs on offer. On the other hand, 21% of participants, or 31 in total stayed for longer than one week, which provided them with more opportunities to learn different skills and intensify their learning experience.

7.4.2 The project presented an opportunity for the archaeology students to take part in an archaeological excavation from start to finish, beginning by cleaning up the trench after it has been opened again to recording the archaeology over the course of the three-week excavation. DigVentures' archaeological curriculum is designed to ensure that anyone joining receives structured learning and can develop their skills incrementally. All the field training is designed in line with National Occupational Standards (NOS) and all participants are encouraged to record their progress in learning new skills. This means participants were able to use tools such as the CPD Skill Passport to track their progress. All archaeology students were assessed and given feedback on their performance in line with Durham University's fieldschool requirements.

7.4.3 The age of participants ranged from children aged 6 to people in their late 70s. Figure 14 illustrates that apart from a significant slump between the ages of 16 and 34, all age groups are presented fairly equally (between 14% and 20% of participants), up until those aged over 74, at 2% of participants or 3 in total, making this excavation attractive for younger people as well as older participants. Participants further represented a variety of part or full-time occupations (48%, or 90 in total) and retirees (19%, or 36 in total). Another 28% of participants, or 53 in total were students, either of compulsory educational age or those attending university. The low percentage of people without paid employment (3%, or 5 in total) is likely because the excavation was crowdfunded and participation opportunities were neither free of charge not easily affordable without regular income (see Figure 14).

7.4.4 Examples of professions included for example academic skills coordinator, accountant, air traffic controller, banker, barrister, broadcast engineer, builder, care assistant, company director, counsellor, customer service engineer, data scientist, doctor, do trainer, geologist, heating engineer, HR manager, IT consultant, lecturer, librarian, marketing consultant, nurse, paramedic, photographer, planning engineer, project manager, psychotherapist, researcher, retail, software developer, solicitor, technical writer, therapist, tour guide, veterinarian and youth worker. Taking this into consideration, almost age groups and different socio-economic backgrounds were represented in the data. This illustrates that despite the crowd-funding aspect, the project allowed participation for people with different

occupations, as well as young people, which is a marked improvement on existing community archaeology provision compared with the typically retired, over 65 local civic society groups (Wilkins 2020, 33).

7.4.5 Participants joined the project from all over the United Kingdom. Only 4%, or 8 in total lived within 50 miles of Lindisfarne and nobody travelled less than 25 miles to site, which is not surprising given that the site is remote and located on a tidal island. The vast majority of people who joined the dig (95% or 177 in total) travelled further than 50 miles to have the opportunity to take part in the project. Three quarters of those (75%, or 133 in total) lived over 100 miles away from Lindisfarne, and 9% of participants, or 17 in total, travelled from outside the UK and joined the excavation from Australia, Germany and the United States of America (see Figure 14).

7.4.6 In addition to widening the demographic and socioeconomic range of participation (when compared to existing community archaeology provision), the project attracted a considerably sized new audience for archaeology, with 42% of participants, or 79 in total having never taken part in archaeology activities before (see Figure 14).

7.5 Social impact – virtual audience

7.5.1 A virtual component was added to the Lindisfarne excavation to reach a wider audience. People who wanted to support the crowdfunding campaign but couldn't or didn't want to participate in the dig, could contribute financially to become a digital supporter and be kept up to date with developments on site (28 contributors). Three virtual events took place over the duration of the excavation free of charge resulting in a total of 1009 bookings. When booking a virtual ticket, people were asked to complete a short questionnaire to understand the socio-economic background of participants.

7.5.2 When analysing the socio-economic background, it needs to be taken into consideration, that it might not be a true representation of the audience. The person who booked a space is likely to be the one who filled in their information, but they may have watched the event together with several other people – friends or family members – who would have provided different information. Over a third of people who booked a virtual ticket did not join the live event, but rather chose to receive a recording that they could watch in their own time (34% or 341 in total) (see Figure 15). This was especially useful for people from oversees who live in different time zones. The three virtual events received a total of 402 individual live views.

7.5.3 The majority of people who witnessed the project online preferred the pronouns she/her (66% or 650 in total) and, in contrast to the in-person participants, were primarily over the age of 54 (74%, or 793 in total) and also included individuals aged 75 and older. The virtual audience members represented primarily a variety of part or full-time occupations (35%, or 347 in total) and retirees (50%, or 499 in total). The remainder were students, either of compulsory educational age or those attending university (6%, or 62 in total), or people in long-term unemployment, carers or homemakers (10%, or 98 in total, see Figure 15). The latter percentage is considerably higher compared to in person participants and likely due to the free element of the virtual tour. Those in full time employment were divided into categories based on the Office of National Statistics (ONS) classifications, the breakdown of which can be seen in Figure 15 illustrating that the virtual components were preferred by several people with lower income, but also favourited by people of older age who might be more willing to follow the excavation from the comfort of their own home. Taking this into consideration, almost age groups and socio-economic backgrounds were represented in the data, albeit not equally.

7.5.4 The virtual component removed geographical barriers of access and made the experience more inclusive, which is shows in 27% of the bookings and contributions, or 274 in total coming from outside

the UK and 83%, or 831 in total being done by people living more than 100 miles from the site. Overall, the virtual offers reached not only people from Europe, but also Australia, North America and Asia, and made them aware of the archaeology of Lindisfarne. Virtual audience members comprised residents of 25 different countries, namely Australia, Austria, Canada, England, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Isle of Man, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Scotland, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the United Arab Emirates, the United States and Wales (see Figure 16). Almost a third of the virtual audience members were new to archaeology with 30% of individuals, or 299 in total stating that they had never done archaeology before. The virtual tour was further an opportunity to build a bigger audience for archaeology in general, with 85% of people, or 827 in total expressing their wish of being informed about upcoming events (see Figure 15).

8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The 2022 excavation season built on the work that had been carried out over the previous six seasons. In Trench 2 (West) there was a focus on a large wall observed in the northeast of the trench, the industrial area in the west of the trench and a large ditch to the south of the area. In Trench 2 (East) the investigations were concentrated on the focal burial and the new area opened in the south of the trench. A further 14 complete and incomplete burials were lifted, including three in the focal burial area. Significant finds include two namestones recovered from Trench 2 (East), one of which was a rare double-sided example, three early medieval coins, two pins, including one recovered from a burial, and a copper alloy belt buckle.

8.2 Early medieval features

8.2.1 During the 2021 excavations a large south to north aligned wall, F723, was observed in the north of Trench 2 (West), this was further investigated in 2022, and a second large wall, F722, was discovered in the east of the trench, running east to west, perpendicular to F723, and into the baulk. Wall F723 was on roughly the same alignment as F211, a likely pre-monastic wall which was previously recorded and removed in Trench 2 (East) with associated material radiocarbon dated to 436 – 596 calAD (at 95% confidence). This early date infers a previously unrecorded phase of occupation at the site and the two large walls in Trench 2 (West) may well prove to be of a similar date. Beneath masonry (2345), a small fragment of Samian ware dating to the mid-2nd century AD was recovered (SF337). Whilst the presence of Roman pottery on Lindisfarne is not unheard of, it is certainly unexpected. A single sherd of pottery does not suggest a Roman settlement, but perhaps a sign of trade with local inhabitants. This discovery makes it even more important to carry out scientific dating on material recovered beneath the masonry of the walls. The potential 5th and 6th century date of these large stone walls is significant not just as it represents an early phase of habitation at the site. The nature of construction and size is also unusual, being a potentially monumental stone structure during a period more often associated with timber buildings.

8.2.2 Another feature uncovered during the 2022 season was a probable drain F724, this was either contemporary with or later than the wall F723 as it truncated this feature. The channel was stone-lined and has likely warped over time due to underlying features. A probable drainage gully F106, was also discovered in Trench 1, these two features may be related as they are on the same alignment however this cannot be proven as they are 20 meters apart, further excavation in Trench 1 may be able to confirm this.

8.2.3 In the south of Trench 2 (West) a large ditch F707 was excavated, continuing an intervention started during the 2021 field season. Within the slot the ditch was truncated by multiple burials, however the ditch did not cut any burials, indicating that this feature is earlier than the cemetery. The western edge of the ditch was seen but the eastern side and base were not. A burial SK2313, excavated during 2021, was sampled for radiocarbon dating and returned a date of 976 – 1040 calAD (95% probability). This burial truncated the ditch indicating that the ditch is earlier than the late 10th century.

8.3 Industrial activity

8.3.1 The area located in the northwest of Trench 2 has been closely investigated over the previous years as an area of potential industrial activity. Features comprised a large lime kiln (F217), dated to the 11th and 12th centuries and just south of that, evidence of possible copper smithing. Small pits and a gully have been excavated in the potential industrial area and various evidence for the disposal of smithing waste has been recovered. The presence of hammerscale in this area is indicative of blacksmithing nearby, and the recovery of non-ferrous spills and copper-stained smithing slag indicates non-ferrous working was carried out in the area. A slot was placed in the layers around these features in an attempt to discover an original surface that may relate to the metalworking, this was inconclusive during the 2022 season due to the presence of multiple burials, however it is hoped that further work can be carried out in the following seasons.

8.4 Cemetery

8.4.1 The cemetery in Trench 2 was initially observed in 2016 and has continued to be explored in each excavation season. A total of 14 burials were lifted during the 2022 field season, one from Trench 1, six from Trench 2 (East) and seven from Trench 2 (West). In addition, disarticulated human remains were recovered throughout the site. One of the aims for Trench 1 was to investigate the northern limit of the cemetery, as during the 2016 excavation season it was noticed that fewer human remains were found in the trench. The burials in Trench 1 were not intercut, as they had been in Trench 2 (East), and whilst grave cuts were not immediately obvious, they were present.

8.4.2 Further investigation into the focal burial in Trench 2 (East) took place during the 2022 excavations, this initially involved removing the rubble infilling the top of the feature. A neonate was discovered (SK2371) whilst this was being lifted. This was the first of several child and neonate burials recovered from Trench 2 (East). The interment of a neonate in the top of the feature may indicate the individual's family wanted to have the child buried close to the adult in the focal burial. Upon the excavation of the neonate a further two individuals were seen in the feature, SK2407 and SK2412. One or both individuals were interred in funerary boxes, possibly a chest or coffin. It would seem likely that they were buried in chests given the proximity of the chest burial, F703, excavated during 2021 immediately north of the feature. This would indicate that these individuals were of a higher status than those elsewhere in the cemetery. The individual in the chest burial, SK2340, was radiocarbon dated to between 877 and 1040 AD (95.4% probability), as this burial is highly likely later than the focal burial it suggests the focal burial is earlier than this.

8.4.3 Throughout Trench 2 (East) numerous child and neonate burials were observed, of the six burials lifted in the trench, four were children, and further disarticulated remains were also recovered. One of these infants appeared to have been buried in a stone lined grave (see Figure 16), this was neonate burial SK2387. Another slightly older child (SK2408) was excavated adjacent to and north of a potential wall (2464), and the final child (SK2418) was located just to the east of this wall. The exact nature of the 'wall' is currently uncertain, however it is possible that the presence of infant/child burials is an indicator that this is a structure, as there was a custom of burying them near buildings (Craig-Atkins 2014).

8.4.4 In Trench 2 West a total of seven burials were lifted. These burials followed the same practices as had been observed in previous seasons, most of them are likely of a later Anglo-Norman date, however at least one (SK2368) was Early Medieval as it was underneath the lime kiln. Another potential early burial was SK2400, this was an individual exhibiting signs of probable violent death. The later burials cut through earlier features, including one, F716, which truncated a large stone slab in the northern half of the trench, another F715 truncated the wall F722, and a final burial F719 truncated the potential drain. The former two burials F715 and F716 were lifted, and sample was taken for radiocarbon dating from F715 to ascertain a date after the wall was abandoned.

8.5 Artefact assemblage

8.5.1 The artefact assemblage in 2022 was broadly the same as previous field seasons, with a limited number of artefacts, which is typical of Early Medieval sites. The project is now firmly into Early Medieval layers within areas of the trenches, especially Trench 2 (East), and the preservation of the material from the earlier layers appears better than previous years. Most of the finds recovered from the site have been human or animal bone, along with a small but significant assemblage of special finds including two namestones, and several Early Medieval coins.

Animal bone and shell

Jessica Waterworth, Marina Chorro-Giner and Hannah Russ

8.5.2 The range of taxa identified at Lindisfarne are consistent with those to be expected from early medieval to modern deposits on a coastal site in Northumberland. Horses/donkeys/mules would have been kept for transportation and/or traction, cattle would have been kept for meat, traction, milk and/or leather, pigs for meat, sheep/goat for meat, milk and/or wool, and geese and domestic fowl for meat, eggs and/or feathers; these taxa are all common features within the assemblages of animal bones recovered from sites within the region and throughout Britain, being six of the main domestic livestock animals from the Iron Age period onwards (Baker and Worley 2019, 3). The species present, along with carcass processing evidence, suggest that at least some of the remains represented food waste.

8.5.3 The canid remains may represent either domestic dog (Canis familiaris) or the presence of wild red fox (Vulpes vulpes); further analysis of the remains, using identification criteria and comparative reference material, may allow for identification to genus level and thus give further insight into the presence of domestic and/or wild canids at the site. The single specimen identified as felid, however, likely represents domestic cat that may have been kept either as a pet/companion animal or used as a service animal for pest control.

8.5.4 The presence of wild mammals, including roe deer, grey/harbour seal, hare and rabbit, is indicated by a total of six specimens. Only one of these specimens, a vertebra fragment identified as grey/harbour seal, was recorded as having been butchered, therefore providing evidence for human interaction. It is possible that all of these taxa were hunted and subsequently consumed at Lindisfarne, however, the absence of evidence for human interaction for most of the specimens precludes any meaningful interpretation. Further to this, the rabbit, as a burrowing animal, could be a recent intrusion rather than representative of the archaeological consumption or historic presence of this species. The remains assigned to the size categories likely represent further remains of the domestic species already identified, although it is possible that some of the remains could represent other domesticates or wild mammal taxa.

8.5.5 The bird remains appear to represent both domestic and wild taxa, with the remains identified as goose and chicken likely representing food waste. Notably, evidence for butchery was recorded on only three specimens, one identified as goose and two identified as great auk. While the domestic

duck was introduced to Britain during the Roman period, distinguishing domestic duck from wild individuals from skeletal remains is extremely difficult; in this case it was not possible to determine if the duck remains represented domestic or wild form(s). In addition to the main domestic birds that we see routinely recovered from British archaeological sites, there was a wide variety of wild taxa recovered, including several species which could be expected for sites located close to the sea, comprising great cormorant, shorebirds, gull, loon, grebe, carrion crow, jackdaw, cf. collared/Barbary dove, cf. common starling, blackbird, thrush/blackbird, woodcock, cf. owl, birds of prey and great auk. However, the lack of any evidence for butchery or other human modification on most of these remains means that the presence of these wild taxa requires detailed stratigraphic consideration to attempt distinction between those resulting from human use or consumption and those representing natural inclusions in the deposits.

8.5.6 Surprisingly, given the site's location, fish bones make up only 10% of the vertebrate remains identified, and included Atlantic cod, common ling, cod/pollack, cod, conger eel, cf. Atlantic salmon, trout/salmon, mackerel/tuna, and shark/skate/ray. It is possible that a larger number of fish remains may be recovered from any bulk environmental samples taken, providing further insights into the exploitation of marine resources at Lindisfarne over time. While all of these species were consumed from the medieval period onwards (e.g., Barrett and Orton 2016; Hammond 1993; Serjeantson and Woolgar 2006), their date is as yet unknown, with the island having a recorded history of occupation from the 6th century CE (O'Sullivan and Young 1995). Analysis work to put the fish remains into their chronological context is recommended once all excavations are completed. Evidence for human activity was noted on at least two specimens, with cut marks recorded on bones identified as cod (context 2008) and mackerel/tuna (context 2380), as well as a vertebra identified as common ling (context 2399), which was noted as having an enlarged spinal foramen, although it is unclear whether this represents human activity or taphonomic processes.

8.5.7 The remains of microfauna recovered from archaeological deposits, including micromammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, rarely result directly from human activity, but instead can be useful indicators of past environmental conditions and changes in these over time. In this case, while the paucity of microfauna precludes any detailed consideration of past environments (11 specimens, representing rat/water vole, rat, water vole, field/bank vole, and small rodent), the water vole remains potentially indicate the presence of freshwater environments at or in the vicinity of the site. Assessment of any remains recovered from bulk environmental samples taken may provide further insights into the presence of microfauna at Lindisfarne.

8.5.8 Overall, the species present, along with carcass processing evidence, suggest that the majority of the remains represented food waste. Further information regarding animal husbandry, butchery and meat consumption could be determined through additional analysis of the assemblage. The significance and understanding of the animal remains recovered from excavations at Lindisfarne will be underpinned by the dating and phasing of the site that can be established from the stratigraphic sequences, artefactual remains and scientific dating; the assemblage should be considered in full during an analysis phase of work once the excavations at the site are completed.

8.5.9 However, the remains from Lindisfarne recovered during excavations in 2022 also included the recording of a species that is of national, if not international, significance. Ten specimens, representing both limb and cranial bones (Table 4), were identified as great auk (Pinguinus impennis), a species of bird which became globally extinct during the mid-19th century (Bengston 1984; Bourne 1993; Langeveld 2020; Maltby and Hamilton-Dyer 2012; Serjeantson 2001; Thomas et al. 2019). The great auk was a large, flightless diving bird, which weighed over 6kg and was approximately 60-75cm in length; its' closest extant relative is the razorbill (Alca torda) (Bengston 1984; Serjeantson 2001; Thomas et al. 2019).

8.5.10 The great auk was endemic to the North Atlantic, ranging from the east coast of North America to Scandinavia (Norway, Denmark, and Sweden) and northern Scotland (Outer Hebrides and Orkney), and as far north as Greenland in the summer, with faunal remains also identified as far south as Florida and into the Mediterranean (Bengston 1984; Langeveld 2020; Maltby and Hamilton-Dyer 2012; Serjeantson 2001; Thomas et al. 2019). The most well-known and significant breeding colonies during historic times included Funk Island, off the coast of Newfoundland, and Eldey Island, south-west of Iceland; smaller breeding colonies were less well-documented but are known to include other islands off Newfoundland and Iceland, as well as the islands of St Kilda, in Scotland, and potentially the Orkney Islands and the Isle of Man (Bengston 1984; Langeveld 2020; Serjeantson 2001; Thomas et al. 2019). However, recent studies have demonstrated that the distribution of the species is likely to have been much broader than what has been historically documented over the past several centuries, with the overall population potentially having once numbered in the millions (Bengston 1984; Langeveld 2020; Maltby and Hamilton-Dyer 2012; Thomas et al. 2019).

8.5.11 Serjeantson (2001) notes a clear decline in the number of great auk bones identified at sites across northern Britain following the 1st millennium CE, with this species initially making up between 5% and 14% of the identified bird bones at seven of the eight Neolithic and Iron Age sites surveyed (Serjeantson 2001, 46). Serjeantson (2001) suggests that this may represent the earlier existence of multiple breeding sites across northern Britian up until the end of the 1st millennium CE, compared with the far fewer breeding sites known to have existed in Britain during historic times.

8.5.12 The decline of the great auk across the western side of the North Atlantic took place at a much later date, however, with the great auks that bred on Funk Island, along with other smaller islands off the coast of Newfoundland, initially being exploited by the native Beothuk people at a reasonably sustainable rate (Bourne 1993; Serjeantson 2001). This subsequently changed when, during the 1500s CE, Europeans discovered the plentiful fishing grounds off the coast of Newfoundland, with fleets of up to 400 ships from across Europe visiting the area annually (Bourne 1993; Serjeantson 2001; Thomas et al. 2019). The inevitable discovery of the large breeding colonies of seabirds based on several of the nearby islands led to the hunting and eventual over-exploitation of multiple bird species for both meat and feathers, including that of the great auk (Bourne 1993; Serjeantson 2001; Thomas et al. 2019). Historical records document the extremes to which sailors and fishermen took advantage of the breeding colonies of these birds, with a contemporary report stating that in one case, approximately 1000 great auks were caught and killed within half an hour by two fishing vessels off the coast of Funk Island (Bengston 1984; Grieve 1885; Thomas et al. 2019). Less than four centuries later, in 1844, the last documented breeding pair of great auks anywhere in the world were killed on Eldey Island, off the coast of Iceland, and subsequently their bodies sold to a dealer (Bengston 1984; Bourne 1993; Langeveld 2020; Thomas et al. 2019).

8.5.13 The recovery and identification of great auk remains within the UK has not been limited solely to sites associated with the locations of known breeding colonies (e.g. across the islands of St Kilda and Orkney Islands, Scotland), with great auk remains identified on sites as far south as the Isle of Portland, Dorset, and the Isles of Scilly (Maltby and Hamilton-Dyer 2012) and as far west as County Cork and County Waterford in southern Ireland (Andrews 1920; Bourne 1993), although none in any great quantities and few with any evidence of butchery recorded.

8.5.14 The only records for great auk remains identified within the vicinity of Lindisfarne include the reported capture of live animals on the Farne Islands in the 1760s (Bourne 1993), the recovery of an upper mandible from a cave near Whitburn, Sunderland, during the mid- to late-19th century, which is thought to be prehistoric (Langeveld 2020; Grieve 1885), and the recovery of remains identified as great auk during excavations of the early medieval settlement of Green Shiel, Lindisfarne, during the 1980s (O'Sullivan and Young 1995; Petts 2017). The site is located in a part of the Nature Reserve on

the island known as the Green Shiel, situated amongst the sand dunes close to the North Shore, and was first discovered in 1980 during preliminary fieldwork (O'Sullivan and Young 1995; Petts 2017). The settlement comprises at least five long narrow buildings, which are connected with each other to form a cross-shaped plan and is thought to date to the mid- to late-9th or early 10th century CE, although there is no obvious affiliation with the nearby monastery (O'Sullivan and Young 1995; Petts 2017). While no further information on the identification and recovery of these remains has been recorded, including the quantity of bones or whether any evidence of butchery was identified, it has been presumed that the remains represent the consumption and/or use of great auk at the settlement (O'Sullivan and Young 1995; Petts 2017).

8.5.15 Of the ten specimens identified during excavations at Lindisfarne in 2022, the only securely dated remains are those which were recovered from context 2380, which at the point of writing was thought to predate the Norman period (1066 to 1154 CE). Two specimens were recorded with evidence of butchery, one of which appears to be a juvenile; interestingly, Serjeantson (2001) states that for most of the sites surveyed, it was almost entirely adult birds which appeared to have been hunted and consumed, with few remains identified as representing juveniles. The presence of juvenile remains may suggest that Lindisfarne was once a breeding location for the great auk, though further evidence would be needed to investigate this as great auks are known to fledge at a young age (Bengston 1984; Serjeantson 2001), such that juveniles hatched elsewhere could have been present on the island. To further understand the potential use and consumption of great auks both at Lindisfarne and within the wider landscape of northern England, it is recommended that at least one sample is submitted for radiocarbon dating. Other scientific analyses, such as strontium isotope analysis ($^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$), may provide data to identify where the birds spent the last approximate 10 years of their lives, and therefore provide crucial information relating to the migratory habits and past distribution of this now-extinct species of bird.

8.5.16 The range of marine mollusc taxa identified at Lindisfarne represent a range of edible species available around the coast of the island today. The species represented can also be found as empty shells along the island's shore. Periwinkles and oysters are the most abundant species, followed by cockle suggesting that these were the dominant shellfish consumed. The presence of burnt shell and the frequency of the remains within discreet contexts suggests that at least some of the marine shell represents food waste. It is possible that some of the remains represent items dropped by animals after consuming the shellfish or brought by people as empty shells collected at the beach. On completion of excavations on the island the assemblage of marine shell remains should be considered as a single dataset within the chronological and spatial framework for the site. Broadly speaking, the remains are consistent with those expected for medieval to modern period shellfish consumption activity in a coastal setting, including the main species available commercially today.

8.6 Registered finds

8.6.1 As with LDF21 the registered finds assemblage from LDF22 is dominated by iron objects (nails; strapping) associated with the probable early medieval chest burial (2379) – further conservation work and X-ray examination of this material would help refine the nature of these components. A noticeable number of these iron objects still retain elements of preserved wood. The cu alloy assemblage is dominated by non-descript blobs/splashes of copper alloy from the main metalworking area to the south of the lime kiln. There are a small number of other cu alloy objects including a D-shaped buckle loop (SF381) of probably 13th/14th century date from an upper layer (2001). A buckle tongue (SF348) from 2380 is likely of a similar date.

8.6.2 The lead assemblage is small and includes just one lead tingle, an object type that had been much more common than in previous years. In addition to the usual presence of 'St Cuthbert's Beads' (crinoid

fossils), the stone assemblage includes a stone hone from Trench 1, an area where a sharpening / polishing stone (SF348) was found in 2016. A small fragment of what may be an incised stone gaming board is an interesting find and finds parallels from a range of sites from Britain, most notably Inchmarnock (Ritchie 2008, 116-123) although our example is very small and it is not possible to identify a specific game type (e.g. hnefatafl, merels). The site continues to produce a small but consistent stream of early medieval coinage; this year including two more mid-8th century sceats of Eadberht (AD737-58) and a 9th century coin of Aethelred II (AD 844-849).

Namestones

8.6.3 Two namestones have been recovered and, as with other namestones from this project, they are fragmented but retain diagnostic decoration. Both will require further analysis, particularly of the surviving inscriptions. SF312 is unusual amongst the Lindisfarne assemblage in being double-sided – the only other examples from the island are Lindisfarne 27 (Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture vol 1).

8.6.4 A namestone carved on both faces (SF312) shows two stages of use and possibly even reuse. Only one other namestone in the Lindisfarne sequence is carved on both faces: the upper quadrant of a runic-inscribed namestone (Lindisfarne 27*; CASSS I: 203-4). In contrast, SF312 offers both a runic and Old English inscription. While runic inscriptions sit alongside Old English inscriptions on other Lindisfarne namestones, usually repeating an individual's name, this is the only fragment of its kind to have a different alphabet system on each broad face. On one broad face, a runic inscription in lightly incised lines is situated beneath the left arm of its central cross. The cross sits within a double incised frame, a format seen on the majority of Lindisfarne namestones (cf. Lindisfarne 24, 25, 26, 27). On the other broad face, the second element of a personal name in Old English is incised with a broader, book-hand script. The wedge-shaped serifs seem to indicate someone familiar with manuscript production. This inscription likewise sits against the descending cross-shaft and below what would have been its right cross-arm. The cross-base of this side is much bolder than that of the other face. The cross-shaft is accompanied by roundels along its stem, also a feature of LDF 315. Linguistic analysis will help to reveal the possibility of two stages of use of this namestone. The stylistic differences in the crosses on each face, one more restrained, the other bold and even exaggerated, would suggest at least some degree of chronological span.

8.6.5 The second namestone SF315 was discovered in stone lining to the south of a 'focal' burial in Trench 2 East. No namestone has to date been found in situ and all other excavated examples have been located in rubbly, disturbed contexts broadly associated with a graveyard context. Though it cannot be associated with a particular grave, LDF 315's proximity to this unusual burial seems not insignificant. The fragment is not only the most complete namestone found in modern excavation on Holy Island but also the thickest. On the single carved face, a central cross sits within a double-incised border. The border sits very tightly against the edges of the carved stone as if the sculptor is trying to make full use of the flat surface. The form of the cross, with its terminals and stem delineated by roundels, mimics the layout of Lindisfarne 29 (CASSS I: 204). In contrast to Lindisfarne 29's interlace-inhabited border, SF315's border is plain, as on the majority of the Lindisfarne namestones. Two lines of lightly incised Old English inscription sit beneath the right cross-arm, one fitted between the roundel on the cross-shaft and the border, and the other right below it in similar manner. Some of the text is cut off by a sharp diagonal break which extends from the top of the bottom left quadrant to the bottom of the bottom right quadrant. There seems to be no inscription in the upper quadrants. Both of these elements are different from Lindisfarne 29, where an inscription is located above the cross-arm and there is only one line of inscribed text in the lower right quadrant.

8.6.6 In all, the newly excavated namestone fragments (LDF 312 and LDF 315) open up further questions about the role of sculpture on eighth-century Lindisfarne, a period of time before the erection of the island's high crosses. Both new namestone fragments likewise reflect the importance of excavation in determining the form and function of this unique class of Northumbrian monument.

8.7 Environmental remains

8.7.1 In terms of cultivated plant remains, i.e., plants that might be directly associated with past agriculture and food, the assemblage contained only sparce evidence. Food items potentially included the two charred Brassica sp. seeds. It can be difficult to identify seeds from plants in the Brassica/Sinapis genre to species, which is problematic for understanding the roles of the range of plants in the genus in the past (Tomlinson and Hall 1996). These two genres include both wild (such as wild mustard and cabbage) and cultivated taxa (e.g., black mustard, turnip, cabbage, cauliflower), as such, a genus level identification cannot distinguish the presence of wild from cultivated food plants. Furthermore, if Brassica rapa or B. oleracea were identified, they could still represent wild varieties or a wide range of cultivars.

8.7.2 It is possible that the Brassica seeds represent cultivated or wild plant remains that were accidentally charred during crop drying or cooking, and therefore provide evidence for human interaction with Brassica genus plants. The Brassica seeds recovered may be indicative of cultivation. The two fragments of charred nutshell Corylus avellana (hazelnut), may result from human interaction during cooking due to the charred condition of the shell. However, it is not possible to make further interpretations due to the small number of fragments recovered. The presence of untransformed fruits and seeds belonging to weed/wildflower and rushes are indicative of a coastal and scrubland type environment at/in the vicinity of the site in recent times. The wood charcoal remains are of local significance with potential to contribute to current understanding of past human activities or local environments and habitats. The size of the surviving fragments of wood charcoal, along with morphological features could distinguish species, therefore, warrant further work.

8.7.3 The presence of clinker suggests fire/burning activity taking place in the area. This should be sent along with any other metalworking/high temperature working residues and hammerscale to an industrial specialist /metallurgist. The presence of human bone in the flots is of notable significance and should be passed on to the relevant specialist for further analysis and reporting.

8.8 Public impact

8.8.1 As a community focused project, public engagement was integral to the research aims and success of the excavation. Several participation opportunities for local community members, visitors to the area and people from further away, provided a chance to experience the archaeology of Lindisfarne. In total, the project received approximately 160 finds room visitors, with 189 individuals joining the archaeological team in the trenches. Three virtual events and digital crowdfunding contribution levels resulted in a further 1037 bookings from 25 different countries online. The project succeeded in attracting a new audience for archaeology, with 42% of the in-person participants and 30% of the virtual audience, having never taken part in archaeology activities before.

8.8.2 The project attracted a diverse community of people from the local area as well as further afield. The Lindisfarne excavation offered different activity streams for different groups of people and evidence was collected for in-person participants and virtual audience members. Training activities were also independently accredited through CIfA. The insights gained from this evaluation have established a clear community need and demand for more archaeological work at Lindisfarne and further evaluation will analyse the deeper motivations and impact of the public engagement programme.

8.9 Conclusions

8.9.1 The 2022 excavations at Lindisfarne have continued to increase our knowledge of the site. Further excavation of the focal burial has revealed at least two individuals interred within, and the presence of further burials below. The presence of many infant and child burials in Trench 2 (East) may indicate a building is nearby, alternatively it could be that the primary individual in the focal burial was of particular importance in association with children. The large stone blocks in the trench may relate to an early wall constructed at a similar time as the building on the Heugh.

8.9.2 The structural remains recovered in Trench 2 (West) are of potential importance due to the possibility of being pre-monastic, radiocarbon dating of material associated with the large walls may prove or disprove this. The drain uncovered in the north of the trench is probably early medieval in date, it has been well engineered, with stones overlapping and a clay lining indicating waterproofing. One feature that continues to be of great interest was the ditch observed in the southeast of Trench 2 (West). This ditch may be a part of the earliest phase of activity on the site and is potentially the vallum ditch of the monastery.

8.9.3 The finds recovered were predominantly the same as previous years, with the vast majority being human and animal bone. Within the animal bone assemblage, two very interesting discoveries were made. The first being the presence of great auk bones in several contexts, including one with visible signs of butchery, the second being a possible fragment of turtle, if this confirmed, it is potentially the only example recovered from an archaeological context in Britain. The newly excavated namestone fragments open up further questions about the role of sculpture on eighth century Lindisfarne, a period of time before the erection of the island's high crosses. Both new namestone fragments likewise reflect the importance of excavation in determining the form and function of this unique class of Northumbrian monument.

9 RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1.1 The following recommendations have been derived from initial assessment of the excavations results and contribute towards the fulfillment of Aim 4 (Q7-9) – making recommendations, analysis and publication, as articulated in the original Project Design (Wilkins and Petts 2016, see above Section 2.5.1).

9.2 Excavation

9.2.1 It is recommended that the cemetery continues to be excavated to enable characterisation of the sequence of burials. This may provide additional information enabling the phasing of the cemetery to be established. Because of the large area the cemetery covers, focus should move predominantly to the burial sequence in Trench 2 (East). One of the priorities of the 2023 field season should be the full characterisation and excavation of the potential focal burial. It is recommended that Trench 2 (West) is extended to the north to investigate a large potential wall seen in the northeast of the trench. This wall may be of great significance as it is possibly one of the earliest features discovered on site. It is also recommended that Trench 1 is extended to the west to investigate the possibility the large wall seen in the north of Trench 2 west being present there. Finally it is recommended that a new trench, Trench 8, is opened to investigate the northern limit of the cemetery seen throughout site.

9.3 Human remains

Anwen Caffell

9.3.1 The human remains excavated in 2022 add to the remains recovered in previous years, enhancing the potential information to be gained from full analysis. Notably the 14 articulated skeletons bring the total number of articulated skeletons excavated and lifted from Lindisfarne to 46. All but one of these individuals were recovered from Trench 2 (22 from Trench 2 (East), and 23 from Trench 2 (West)), with one articulated skeleton now recovered from Trench 1. This expanded sample is likely to be more representative of the original burial population in the area to the east of the priory church. Although the preservation of the skeletons from 2022 (in terms of surface preservation and amount of fragmentation) varied, in general they tended to have very good/good to moderate surface preservation and the amount of fragmentation was slight to moderate. Like those excavated previously, they were also mostly over 50% complete and have the potential to yield a considerable amount of information on full analysis. The 2022 remains excavated in Trench 2 (West) tended to be better preserved (in terms of completeness, surface preservation, and amount of fragmentation) than those excavated in Trench 2 (East), but in general most of the remains from Trench 2 were slightly better preserved than the articulated skeleton from Trench 1. Factors potentially influencing the preservation of the latter include the shelly layer which overlay the burial, and the extensive pathological lesions present throughout the skeleton.

9.3.2 Osteological analysis of the 46 skeletons would provide data on the demography of the sample, as age and sex estimates should be possible for most skeletons. This will inform on the use of the graveyard to the east of the priory church, including any funerary practices related to age and sex in terms of burial location, body position etc. It should be possible to record a suite of standard cranial and post-cranial measurements for most skeletons, and stature estimates should be possible for at least 27 of the adults. Stature is related to both genetics and the environmental conditions experienced during childhood and adolescence. Obvious pathological lesions were noted in most of the skeletons, and it is highly likely that more subtle pathological lesions are also present but were not observed during the assessment. Full analysis of the pathology present, including radiography of fractures and other lesions (e.g. all bones of SK1023, who was likely suffering from a neoplastic condition), will inform on the health of the population and contribute to an understanding of their interaction with their living environment (Roberts 2009, 154-155). The enlarged sample would make such analysis more informative than previously. Analysis of the dentitions would inform on their dental health, oral hygiene, and diet (the latter potentially linked to foods produced locally and/or obtained via trade, and food processing practices), and the prevalence of joint disease could be established through examining all surviving joints. The generally good surface condition of the bone indicates that evidence for new bone formation associated with inflammation/ infection, trauma and metabolic disease ought to be preserved. It was noted previously that an unexpected number of the articulated skeletons had a particular spinal condition (spondylolysis), and a further two individuals were observed with this condition during the 2023 assessment (SK1023 and SK2384). However, a full analysis will be required to establish whether the prevalence of the condition is genuinely high, and to consider what it might indicate about the health of these individuals. Interestingly, a high prevalence of spondylolysis was observed in the nearby early medieval population at Bamburgh (Charlotte Roberts, pers. comm., October 2022). Notably, one individual (SK1023) displayed extensive bone changes throughout the skeleton most likely associated with neoplastic disease, a second individual (SK2384) potentially also had evidence for neoplastic disease or infection, and another (SK2400) had evidence for perimortem blade injuries. It is unlikely that direct evidence for medical treatment will be present in the skeletal remains from Lindisfarne, since such evidence is rare (Roberts 2009, 184). However, it may be possible to infer something on treatment through examining fracture healing.

9.3.3 Assessment of the disarticulated remains recovered during 2022 has added a small quantity of disarticulated remains (154) to the ~16,000 previously recovered, mostly from Trench 2. Some of these disarticulated remains derived from the fills of graves, and the possibility that these remains were part of the individuals buried within the graves should be evaluated during the full analysis. It was already apparent that bone from the grave fill for SK1023 was part of this individual, as was a tooth found within a posthole. Likewise, where graves intercut each other, any disarticulated remains from associated contexts should be examined to check whether they belong to skeletons within those intercutting graves. Disarticulated bone was also recovered from graves of unexcavated skeletons. If these skeletons are excavated and lifted in future years, then it should be established whether the disarticulated bone is part of those skeletons. In addition, disarticulated bone was recovered from contexts that had yielded disarticulated human remains in previous years, for example the large charnel pit in Trench 2 (East), so any analysis of these contexts should make sure to include material recovered from all seasons of the excavation.

9.3.4 Disarticulated remains have more limited potential for further analysis and so have lesser priority than the study of the articulated remains (Historic England 2018), but data from the disarticulated remains can enhance that from the articulated burials and there may be value in analysing them in conjunction with the latter. Data from analysis of the articulated and disarticulated remains combined would provide information on the minimum number of individuals buried in the cemetery, which is undoubtedly far higher than the number of articulated skeletons observed during excavation. The disarticulated remains may also provide additional demographic or pathological information that supplements that from the articulated burials. For example, there may be evidence for non-adults or adults of different ages and sexes among the disarticulated remains, providing evidence for their presence that would be lost were the articulated remains analysed alone. Evidence for pathological conditions among the disarticulated remains could also enhance understanding of the condition in the population as a whole (for example, spondylolysis has also been previously noted among the disarticulated remains). At least one of the disarticulated crania previously recovered has evidence for peri-mortem injuries, which certainly warrant detailed analysis and illustration. To date, the only remains recovered from the cemetery to the north-east of the priory (Trench 7) and the infirmary cloister (Trench 4) are disarticulated, and these provide the only evidence for who was buried in those locations as opposed to the graveyard to the immediate east of the church.

9.3.5 Evaluation of the condition of the articulated and disarticulated human skeletal remains recovered to date will develop understanding of the current preservation state of human remains at Lindisfarne, and potentially whether bone is better/worse preserved in different areas of the site in respect to localised variation in the burial environment or likelihood of disturbance. For example, the assessment already suggests that the articulated skeletons are better preserved than the disarticulated remains in terms of surface quality and fragmentation, which may relate to the type of disturbance the latter have experienced.

9.3.6 The osteological analysis would inform future public presentation of the site and provide additional opportunities for public engagement. The wider public are generally extremely interested in human remains, and any findings will provide a direct connection with the experiences of the past people who lived, died, and were buried at Lindisfarne.

9.3.7 To the author's knowledge, these are the first human remains to have been fully excavated at Lindisfarne aside from a small number of skeletons (<10) previously uncovered and sampled for isotope analysis but not lifted (Janet Montgomery, pers. comm. April 2022). The burial context within a cemetery associated with the early medieval monastic foundation at Holy Island provides a valuable opportunity to learn about the population. It is highly recommended that the articulated skeletons and disarticulated crania/skulls are analysed in full and recorded according to current osteological

standards (e.g. Mitchell and Brickley 2017; Brickely and McKinley 2004). It is essential that any disarticulated remains from contexts associated with individual burials (e.g. grave fills), and bones potentially belonging to the same skeleton but lifted in different years, is examined alongside the articulated skeleton to determine whether it belongs to that skeleton. Ideally, these associated contexts will be boxed up with the relevant articulated skeletons so they are easily accessible when the skeletons are analysed, as the best time to evaluate whether they are part of the articulated skeleton is when the skeleton is fully laid out for full analysis. The possibility that the neonate/infant remains previously assessed from context 2015 are the remains of a single individual should also be evaluated, along with the possibility that the previously assessed remains from contexts (2097) and (2104) represent articulated skeletons, and if this appears to be the case it could increase the number of skeletons. Consideration should also be given to the viability of recording the remaining disarticulated remains, at least in some form, to enhance understanding of the population and cemetery use. The recovery of any additional human remains, particularly articulated skeletons, in future years of excavation will enhance the value of the sample further. To provide context and aid interpretation, the data collected should be compared with those from other early medieval populations in northern England/southern Scotland, such as the Bamburgh Bowl Hole, Northumberland (Groves 2010, 2011; Roberts et al. in prep.), Jarrow and Monkwearmouth, Tyne and Wear (Cramp 2005, 2006), and Whithorn, Dumfries and Galloway (Hill 1997).

9.3.8 The human remains from Lindisfarne are of national importance given the likely association of the cemetery with the early monastic foundation on the island. As such, they likely hold potential for further analysis beyond the data captured by a standard osteological analysis (as outlined above). The latter would provide a 'baseline' record and interpretation of the population that would form a solid foundation for future specialist research and/or student projects, some of which may involve destructive analysis. It is important that any such destructive analysis is only conducted to answer specific research questions where the methods are justified, and that destructive sampling is undertaken subsequent to the full osteological analysis and adheres to accepted guidelines (Historic England 2018; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England [APAPBE] 2013; Squires et al. 2019). Such specialist analysis might include, but is not limited to:

- Analysis of amelogenin peptides in dental enamel to obtain sex estimates for the non-adult skeletons, and potentially any adult remains where a sex estimate was not possible following standard osteological analysis; advantages of this method are that it is minimally destructive, relatively inexpensive and more reliable than aDNA analysis (Stewart et al 2017). This would expand understanding of the demography of the site, and could enhance the diagnosis and interpretation of pathological conditions (e.g. in SK1023).
- Investigation of diet through carbon (C) and nitrogen (N) isotope analysis. Analysis of bone samples from the adults would provide an average of the last 5-20 years of life, depending on the bones sampled (APAPBE 2013), while incremental dentine analysis could potentially produce a 'timeline' from infancy through to the end of adolescence allowing any fluctuations in diet to be observed, depending on whether suitable teeth were preserved (Beaumont et al. 2014). Results could be compared or amalgamated with those obtained from the previous skeletons sampled at Lindisfarne (Janet Montgomery, pers. comm. April 2022).
- Investigation of childhood origin through analysis of strontium (Sr) and oxygen (O) isotopes from dental enamel, potentially also incorporating lead or sulphur isotopes (APABE 2013). This method may detect non-local individuals and indicate several possible places of origin, although it cannot provide a definite single place of origin. For example, analysis of Sr and O isotopes established that half the individuals buried at the nearby Bamburgh Bowl Hole were non-local (Groves et al. 2013). An investigation of origin would be of particular interest for the Lindisfarne remains, and results could be compared or amalgamated with those obtained from the previous skeletons sampled at Lindisfarne (Janet Montgomery, pers. comm. April 2022).

- Genomic, proteomic, and microscopic analysis of calculus deposits on teeth (mineralised dental plaque) can provide additional insight into aspects of diet and health (Historic England 2018; Warinner et al. 2015; Radini et al. 2017). Evidence for diet may be present in the form of trapped food particles, DNA and/or proteins, while trapped particles from other substances may relate to environmental or occupational exposure. For example, the recovery of lapis lazuli pigment from the dental calculus of a medieval woman in Germany was interpreted as an indication of her involvement in the production of illustrated texts (Radini et al. 2019). DNA analysis can also identify oral and other pathogenic bacteria (though not all will have been causing disease in the person sampled), and may even retrieve DNA from the human host.
- It would be worth consulting an expert in ancient DNA to establish what ancient DNA analysis might contribute to an understanding of this population.
- In view of the strong emphasis of this project on public outreach, it might be worth exploring whether a facial reconstruction of one of the skeletons with a more intact skull would enhance public engagement.

9.3.9 There is always a tension between wishing to rebury human remains and keeping them for future analysis as research questions and scientific techniques continue to evolve. The benefits of the potential knowledge gained through further study need to be balanced with the ethical concerns of how the remains should be treated (APABE 2017). In view of the potential future research interest, it would be worth considering whether it would be feasible to make the remains available for future study. Typically, this would be achieved through archiving the remains in a local museum, although a disused crypt or redundant church would provide an attractive compromise between complete reburial and keeping the remains accessible for future research (APABE 2017). This approach was taken successfully with the remains from St Peters Church, Barton-upon-Humber (Mays 2013). Alternatively, it may be felt that the remains should be reburied following a programme of scientific research, and in these instances, reburial in the nearest lawful place of burial would be the usual course of action. Retention of small samples of the skeletons in this instance may allow for limited future scientific analysis.

9.3.10 The human remains from Bamburgh Bowl Hole, Northumberland form an interesting comparison. These were reinterred in 2016 near their original resting place within an ossuary beneath St Aidan's Church at Bamburgh. Digital records relating to the results of the osteological analysis and archaeological excavations form the focus of educational resources for the public (Bamburgh Bones 2020). It would be interesting, in consultation with the local community, to explore whether such an ambitious approach would be feasible at Lindisfarne and if so, how it could be funded. To date, the number of individuals recovered from Lindisfarne (46) is around half the number recovered and reinterred at Bamburgh (99), so the scale and costs involved would be smaller. Such an approach would certainly promote public engagement with the local heritage. APABE address many issues related to retention and reburial of human remains in their document published in 2017 and should further advice on the course of action at Lindisfarne be required, it is recommended that they are contacted.

9.4 Animal bone

9.4.1 It is recommended that the material recovered from the first excavations in 2015 as well as subsequent and future excavations at Lindisfarne is fully analysed on completion of fieldwork. Further work is recommended on several aspects of the animal bone assemblage from the site:

- Equid (horse/donkey/mule) and sheep/goat distinctions should be considered.
- Where possible, attempt to identify to genus level specimens with tentative identifications (e.g., cf. collared/Barbary dove), as well as those assigned to the size classes/categories, using a wider

selection of comparative reference material. A large number of bird specimens (52 in total) were either assigned to size categories or were only able to be identified to either order or family level; it is recommended that identification to genus level should be attempted at analysis, as this will provide a more in-depth understanding of the potential use and consumption of birds at Lindisfarne over time.

- Analyse any remains recovered from environmental bulk samples; these may provide further evidence for the consumption or use of smaller and/or more delicate taxa and will ensure that biases towards larger animals resulting from hand-collection are accounted for. The presence of fish, microfauna and wild bird remains in the hand collected material suggested that there is good potential for additional recovery of smaller animal remains from the environmental samples.
- Analysis to consider butchery practices by skeletal part representation and carcass processing evidence (butchery marks).
- Age at death analysis for the main domesticates in an attempt to understand meat supply and animal husbandry regimes at Lindisfarne (bone fusion, and tooth eruption and wear).
- Changes in dietary practices over time should be considered, if dating permits.
- The analysed assemblage should be phased and compared with other assemblages recovered from contemporary sites in the region, as well as other monastic sites nationally.
- Evidence from historical documentation should be considered and compared with archaeological findings from the excavations as a whole.
- Radiocarbon dates should be sought for at least one sample of bone from the five contexts for the great auk remains.
- Further scientific analyses on the great auk remains, such as strontium isotope analysis (87Sr/86Sr), should be considered, as this data may provide crucial information relating to the migratory habits of this now-extinct species of bird.

9.5 Shell

9.5.1 The assemblage of marine shell recovered during excavations on Lindisfarne since 2015 (LDF15) is, cumulatively, a significant resource for understanding both human diet and the natural environment around the Island's coast. The marine shell from secure dated deposits excavated since 2015 should be integrated into a single analysis report on completion of excavations to provide information on the role of shellfish in human diet during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Marine shell should be retained for analysis works at the end of the project. Retention should be revisited after analysis tasks have been completed. No further work is required for the terrestrial shell remains and the assemblage is not recommended for selection to be retained as part of the preserved archaeological archive form the site.

9.6 Pottery

9.6.1 The archaeological investigations at Lindisfarne have been ongoing for several years and have produced an assemblage of finds for understanding a range of different periods of activity on the island. While the pottery assemblage discussed in this report derives primarily from more recent activity and from topsoil contexts, it nonetheless reflects the 17th-19th century activity on the island. At the conclusion of the project, a final analysis report that integrates all finds and places them in their site and wider regional context should be completed. The pottery assemblage from across all seasons of fieldwork should be amalgamated and used to address the aims of the project and wider research themes for the region and island (RFN 2023; Finlayson & Hardie 2010).

9.6.2 To produce the analysis report, a full and complete context list, site plans and section drawings, matrix, phasing, analysis aims and objectives, and copies of the completed assessment reports will be needed.

9.6.3 A final analysis report should include the following:

- Integration of all pottery data covering all fieldwork seasons.
- A discussion of the assemblage contents.
- Spatial and chronological analysis of the pottery assemblage at the site to understand potential areas of activity and depositional patterns.
- Discussion of the assemblage with reference to relevant local, regional and national assemblages.
- Descriptive catalogue to accompany discussion.

9.7 Environmental remains

Emma Tong

9.7.1 The wood charcoal remains are of local significance with potential to contribute to current understanding of past human activities or local environments and habitats. Should the context prove to be secure and dateable, the wood charcoal from samples <216> and <237> should be submitted to a wood charcoal specialist during the analysis stage of the project for wood species identification. The presence of clinker suggests fire/burning activity taking place in the area. This should be sent along with any other metalworking/high temperature working residues and hammerscale to an industrial specialist /metallurgist. The presence of human bone in the flots is of notable significance and should be passed on to the relevant specialist for further analysis and reporting. Once the recommendations have been addressed, the flots and extracted remains can be discarded on completion of the project.

9.8 Project archive

9.8.1 The site archive, including digital and physical finds, will be subject to a comprehensive and considered selection strategy delivered as part of the overall archive plan for the site in discussion with the project team, experts and the Priory Museum. The physical archive will be deposited with the Priory Museum, and some selected material is already incorporated into museum displays and accessible to the public. The digital archive will be deposited with a suitable trusted digital repository and made accessible in line with FAIR principles for digital research data.

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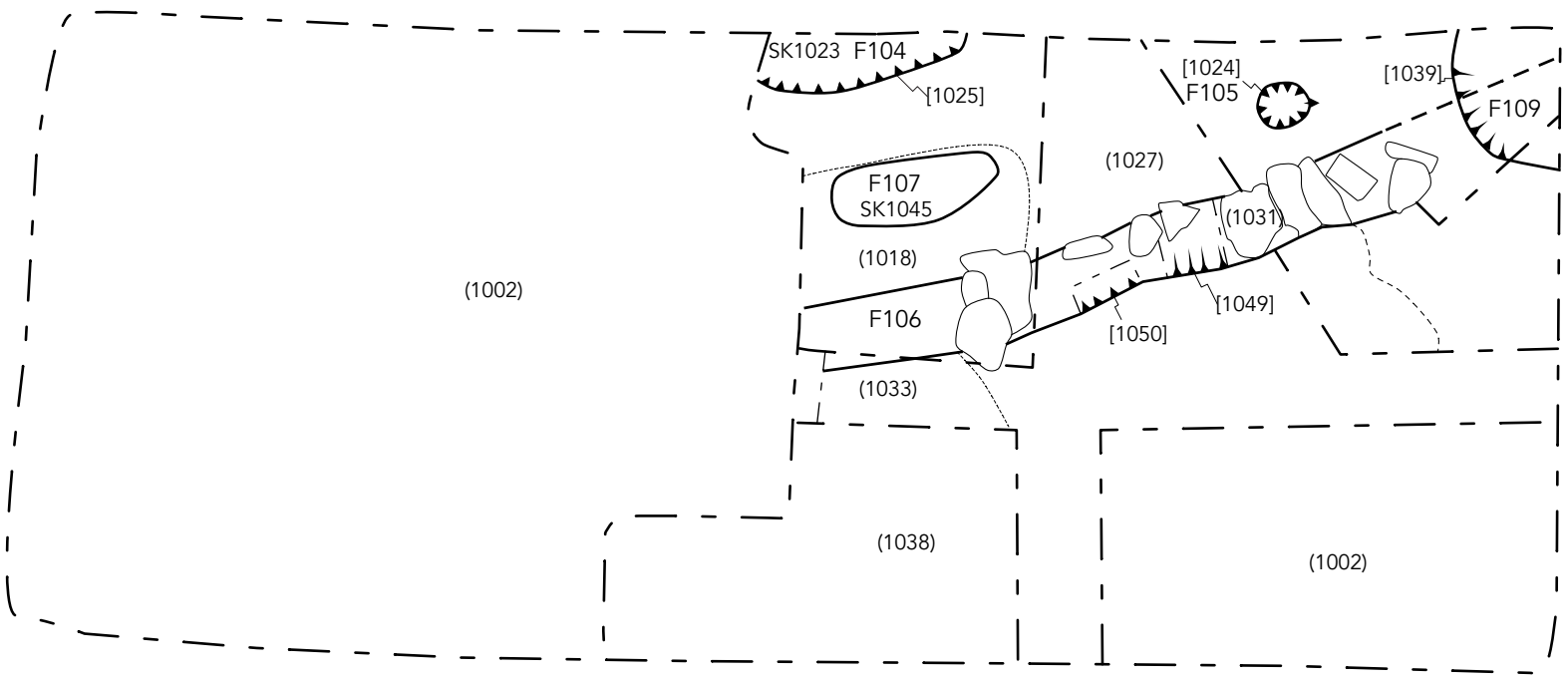
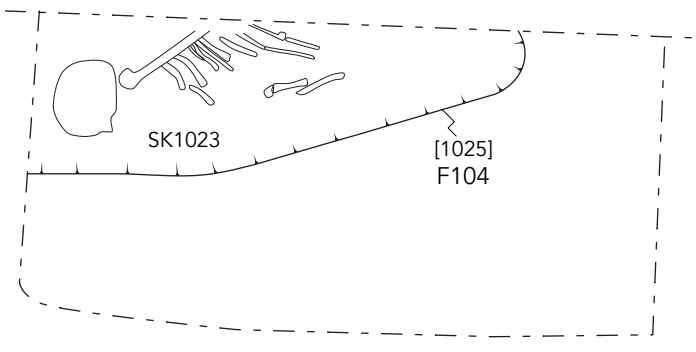
11 FIGURES

DigVentures

Figure 1. Site location



0m 2.5m 5m
1:50 Scale on A3



0m 0.5m 1m
1:20 Scale on A3

Figure 2. Top - Trench 1 Plans, Bottom - Plan of SK1025

0m 1m 2m
1:30 Scale on A3

Key
- Bone
- Stone
- Limit of excavation
- Cut

Figure 3. Trench 2 (East) Mid Excavation Plan

0m 1m 2m
1:30 Scale on A3

Key
- Bone
- Stone
- Limit of excavation
- Cut

Figure 4. Trench 2 (East) Post Excavation Plan

0m 1m 2m

1:20 Scale on A3

Pre excavation photo of stone lined infant burial SK2387, looking north, 1m scale

Mid excavation photo of stone lined infant burial SK2387, looking north, 1m scale

Figure 5. Top - Orthoplans showing the progress of excavation of infant burial SK2387, Bottom - record photos of burial SK2387.

Key
- Stone
- Limit of excavation
- Cut

0m 2.5m 5m

1:100 Scale on A4

Figure 6. Plan of the northern half of Trench 2 (West)

Key

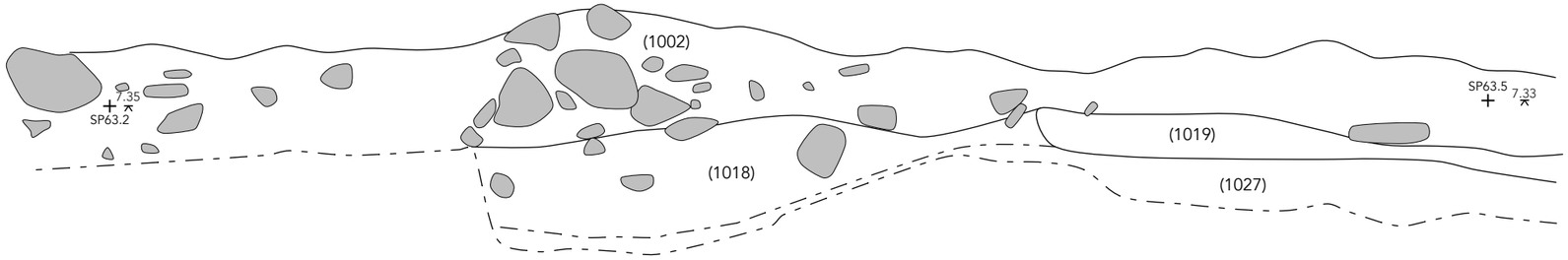
- Bone
- Stone
- Limit of excavation
- Cut

0m 1m 2m

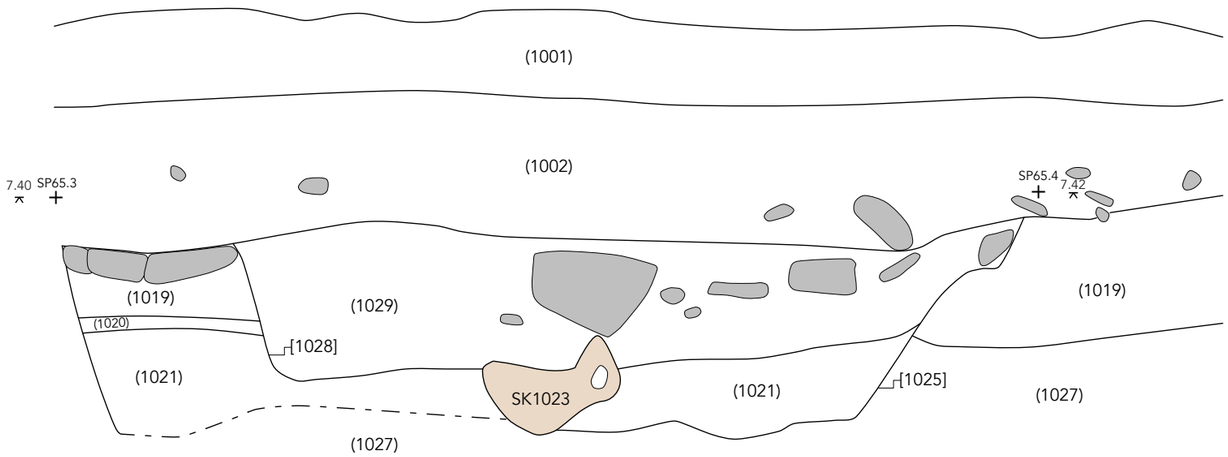
1:20 Scale on A4

Figure 7. Ditch slot in Trench 2 (West)

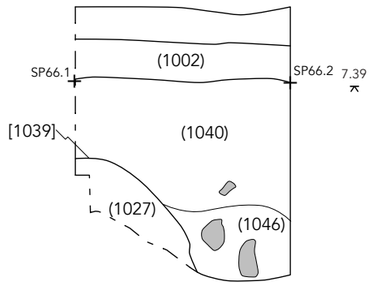
East facing section of Trench 1



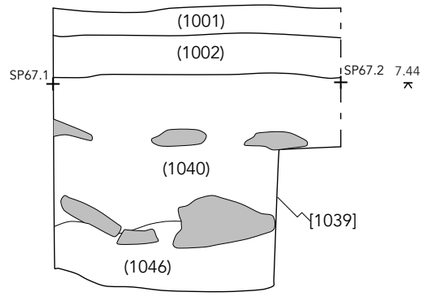
South facing section of Trench 1 showing burial SK1023 and later pit [1028]



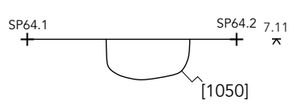
South facing section of pit in northeast corner of Trench 1



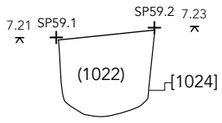
West facing section of pit in northeast corner of Trench 1

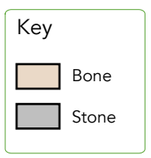


East facing section of linear feature in Trench 1



South Facing section of post hole





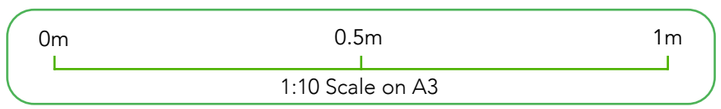
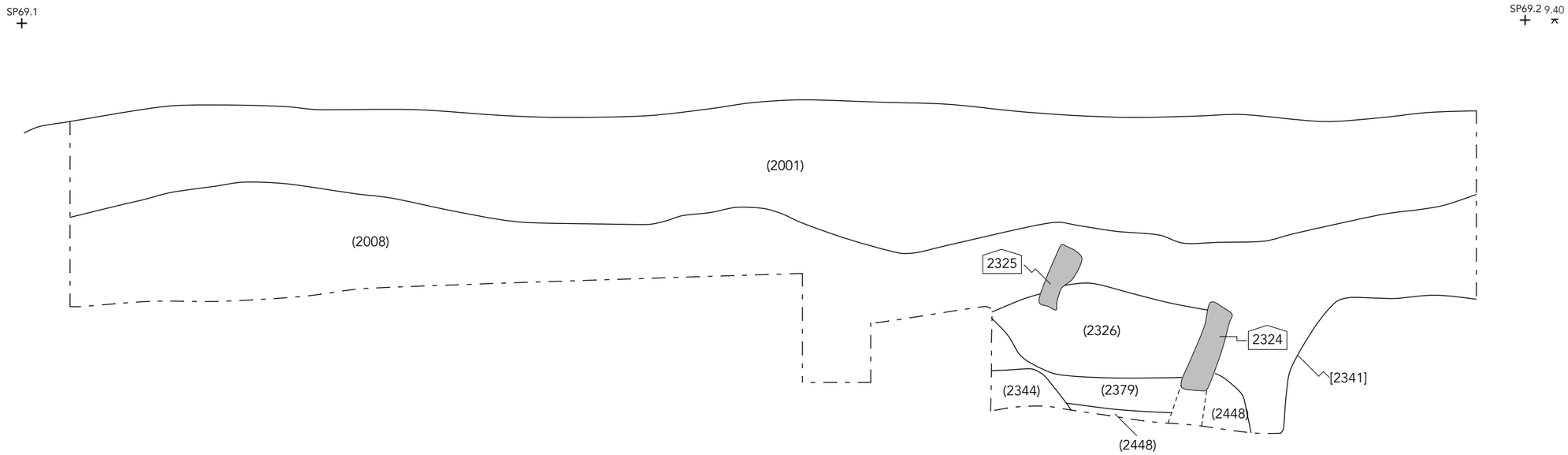


Figure 8. Trench 1 Sections

East facing section of Trench 2 East showing focal burial F704



0m 1m 2m

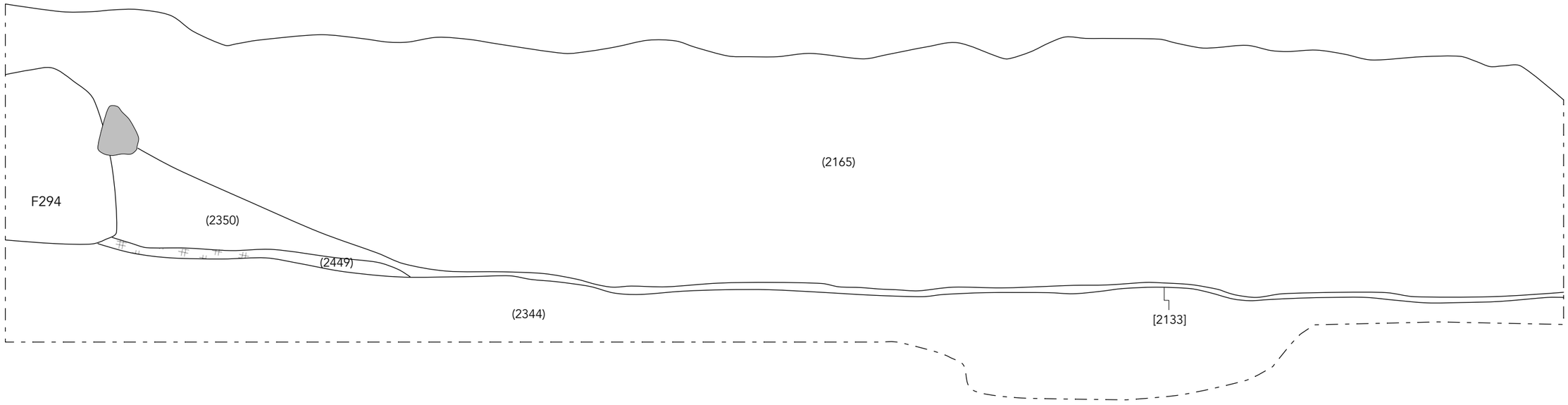
1:20 Scale on A3

Figure 9. Trench 2 (East) Section and orthophoto

SP71.1

South facing section of Lime kiln F217

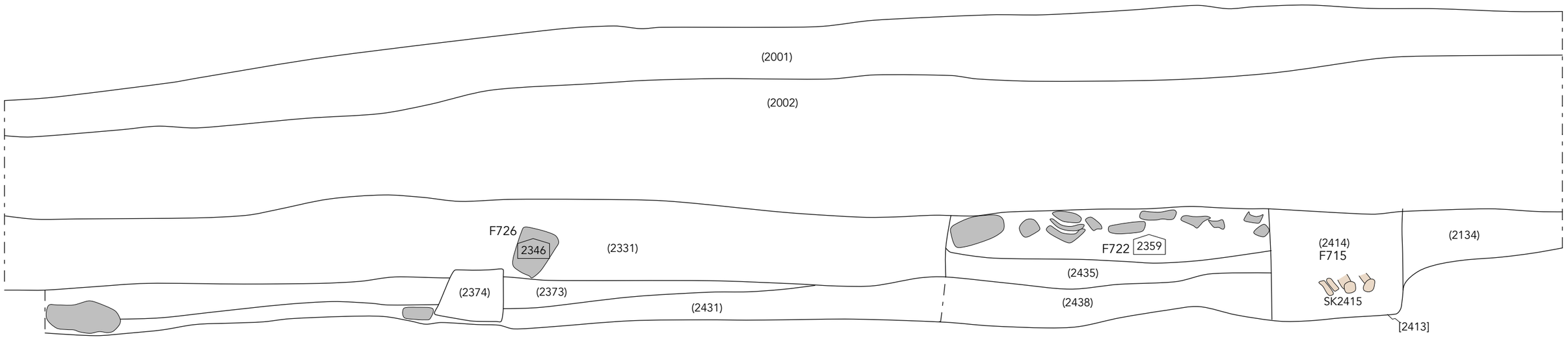
SP71.2 8.83



SP72.1

West facing section walls F722 and F726, Grave F715 and foundation/levelling layers

SP72.2 7.67



Key

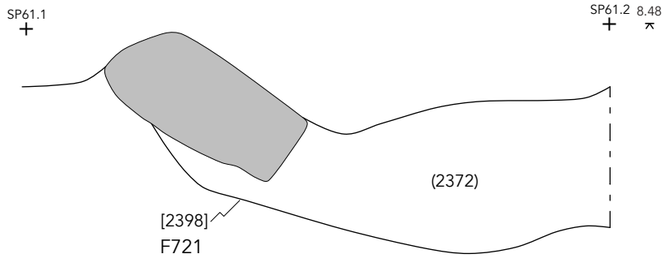
- Bone
- Stone

0m 0.5m 1m

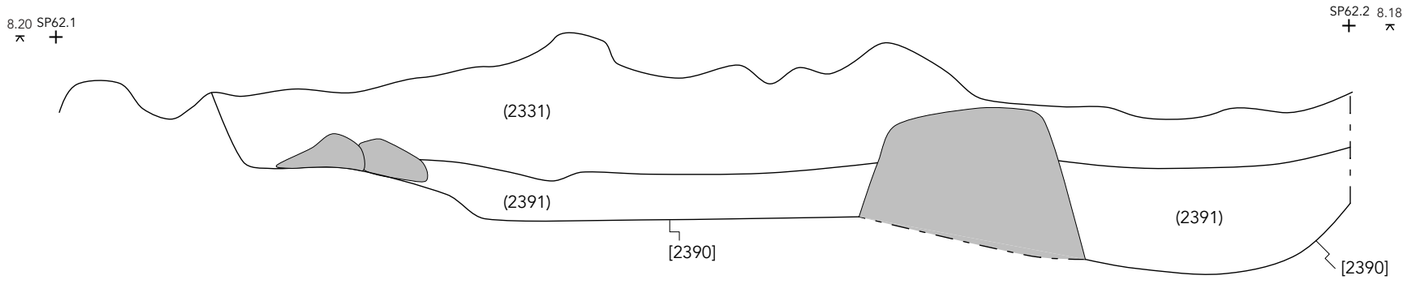
1:10 Scale on A3

Figure 10. Trench 2 (West) various sections

North Facing section of pit F721

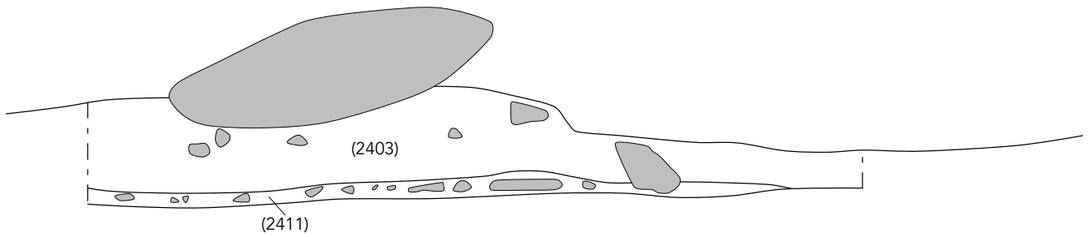


South facing section showing layers in the north east of Trench 2 west



SP64.1

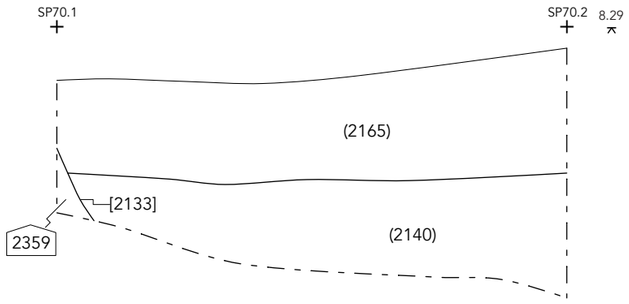
South facing section of wall F723



SP64.2
7.11

North facing section showing layers to the south of the limekiln

North facing section showing limekiln F217 cutting wall F722



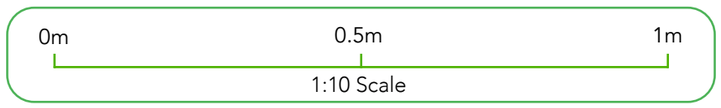


Figure 11. Trench 2 (West) various sections

North facing section of ditch F707 and burial SK2444

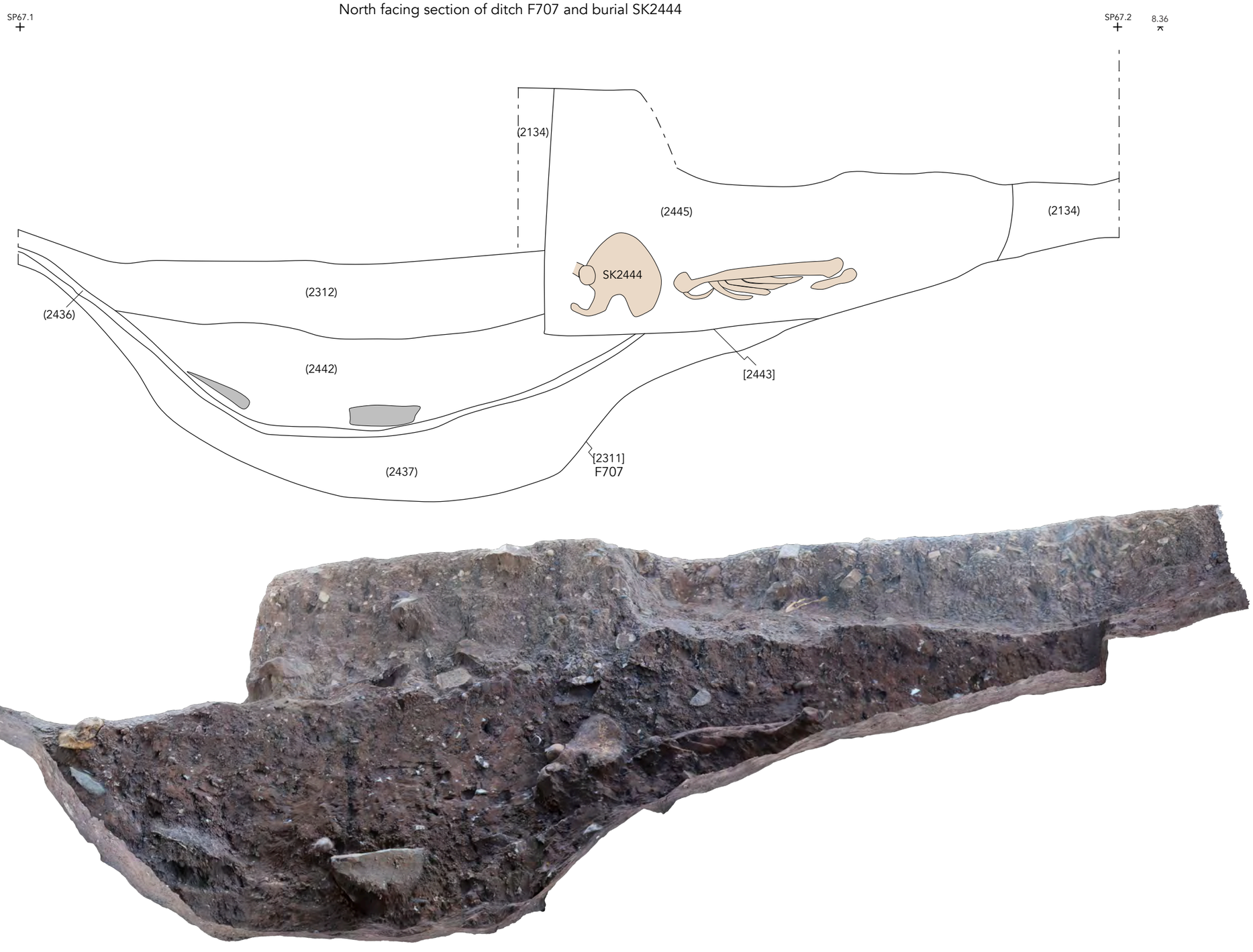


Figure 12. Trench 2 (West) section and orthophoto of ditch slot in the south of the trench

Neonate burial SK2371 in the top of the focal burial F704 in Trench 2 (East), looking north, 0.2m scale.

Record of possible walls in the east of Trench 2 (West), looking east, 1m scale

Mid excavation shot of Trench 1 showing the gully F106 in the centre of the trench, looking south, 1m scale.

Mid Excavtion shot of focal burial F704, looking north, 0.5m scale

Record shot of SK2415 before lifting, showing the burial cutting wall F722, looking north, 1m scale

Record of stone-lined channel 2433 after removal of capping stones and silting fill (2428), before excavation of foundation fill (2429), looking north east, 1m scale.

Figure 13. Record photos

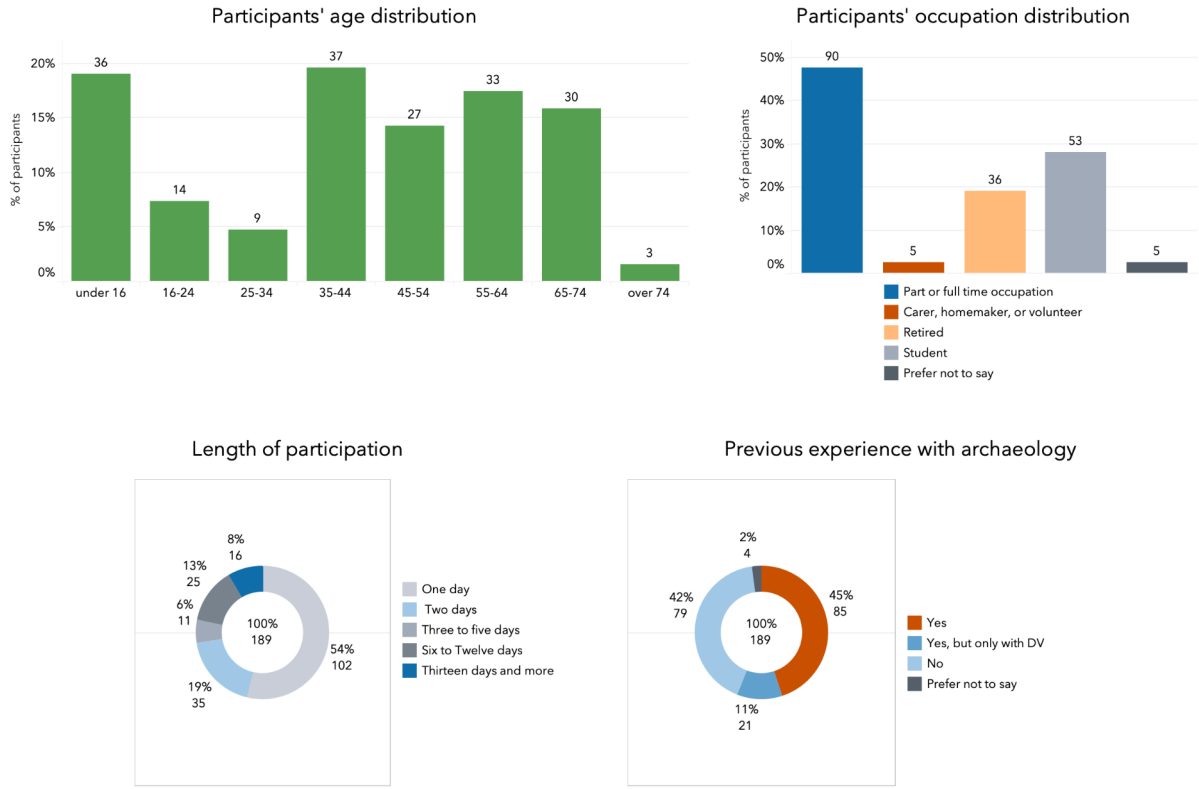
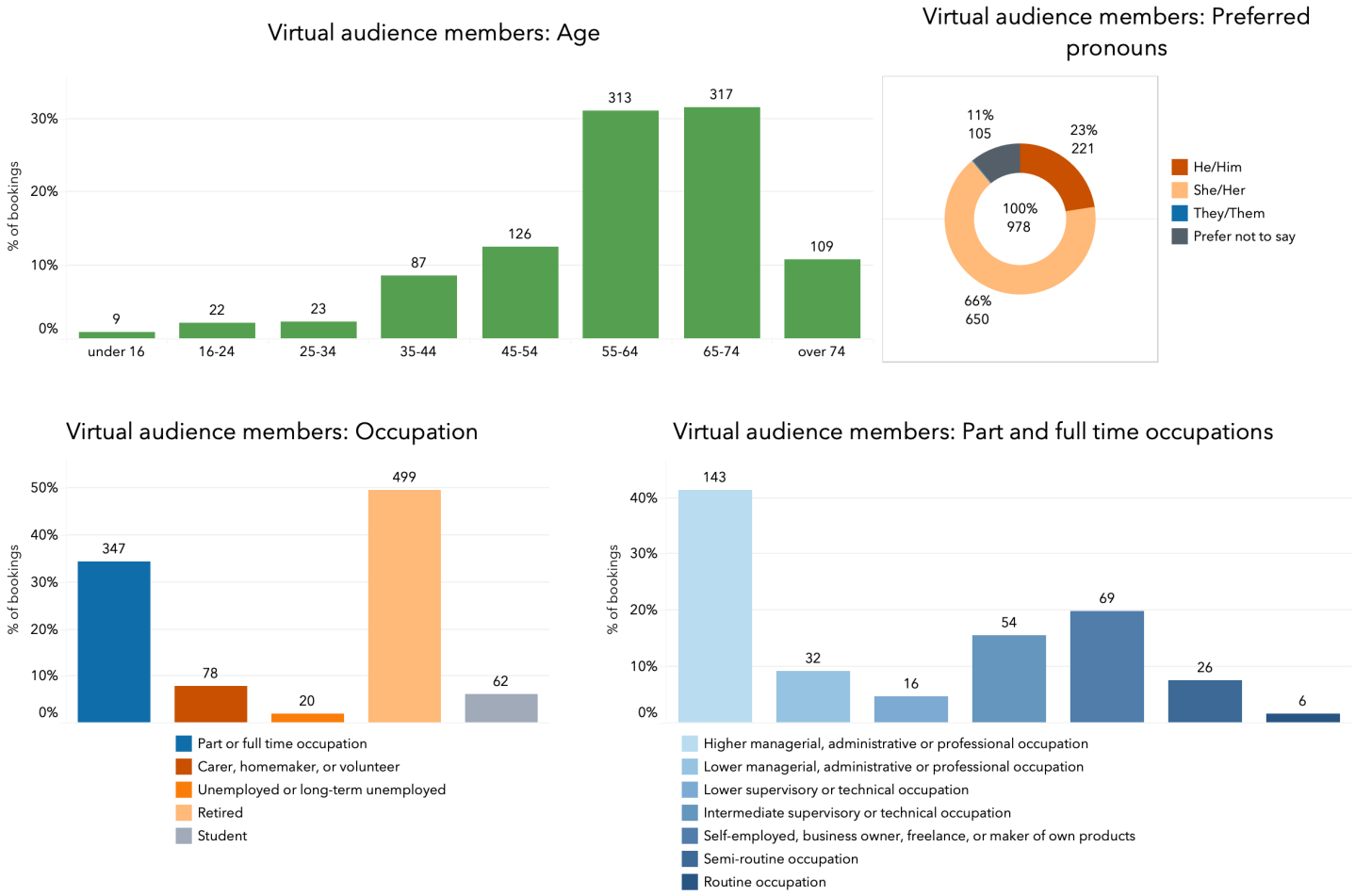


Figure 14. In person participants



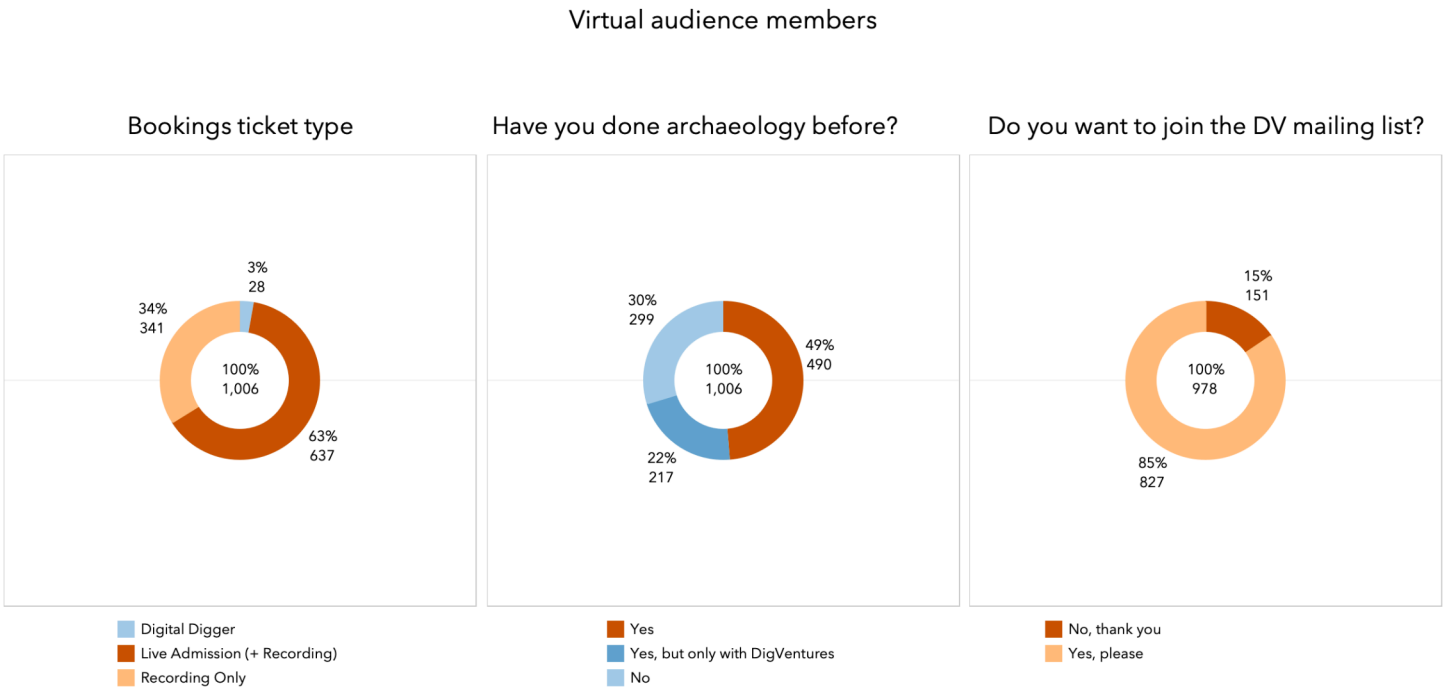
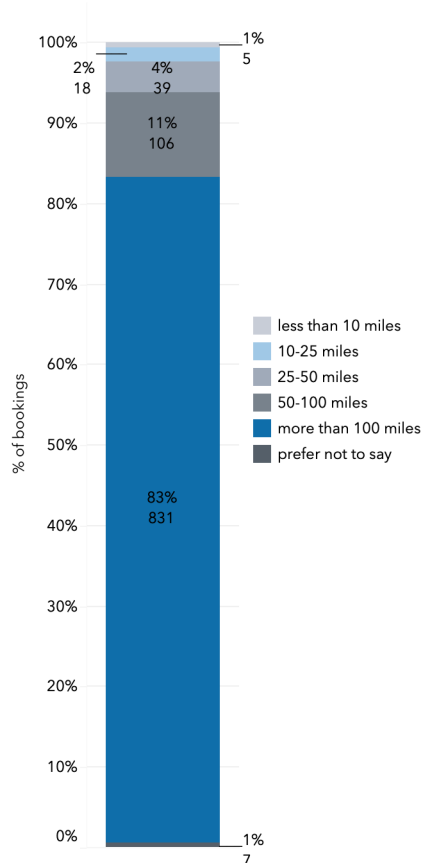


Figure 15. Virtual participants

Locations of virtual audience members

Distance from site



Worldwide distribution

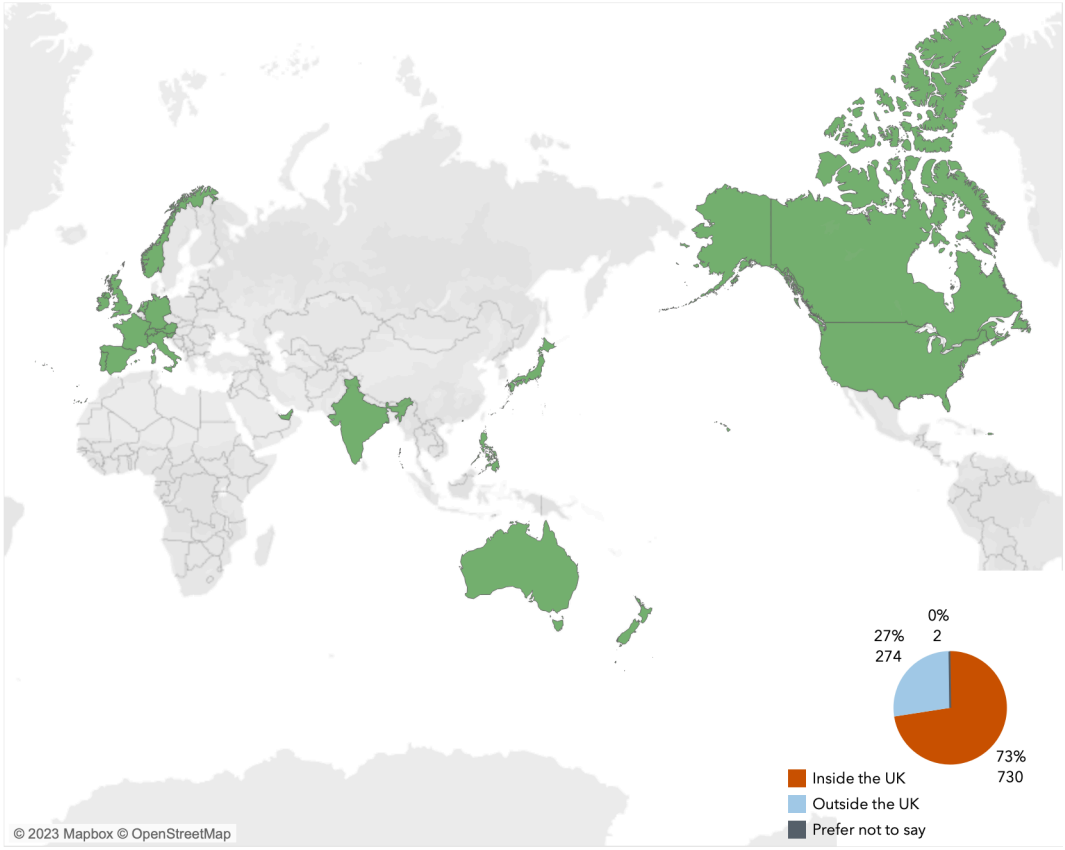


Figure 16. Location of virtual participants

Removing rubble in the focal burial

Trench 2 (West) cleaning away

Mary and Alex working on the wall in Trench 2 West

Finds crew having a great time!

DigCamp having a lovely wet time trowelling back in Trench 2 (West)

End of day debrief in Trench 2 (East)

Figure 17. Venturer photographs

Appendix A: Trench Tables

Table 1: Trench 1 context descriptions

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
1001	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	10.00	4.00	0-0.20		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1001
1002	Subsoil	Layer	Layer	10.00	4.00	0.10		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1002
1003	Fill of feature	Fill	Unmodified natural subsoil	0.15	0.30	Unknown		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1003
1004	Layer at the se corner	Layer	Internal floor surface within structure.	2.20	2.10	Unknown		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1004
1005	Gravel layer	Layer	Gravel layer. Not clear yet if natural or a levelling feature	4.00	2.10	0.12		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1005
1006	Stone layer	Layer	Rubble stone layer - possibly demolition material from an earlier building. This layer has not been fully excavated.	1.70	4.00	0.20		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1006
1007	Hard layer	Layer	Burnt clay deposit	0.50	0.70	0.04		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1007
1008	Soft layer	Layer	Foundation spread	0.25	0.22	0.05		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1008
1009	Hard layer	Layer	Foundation spread	0.75	0.60	0.10		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1009
1010	Clay layer	Layer	Foundation bonding material	0.30	0.70	0.20+		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1010
1011	Stone line	Masonry	Wall foundation	0.80	0.60	0.20+		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1011
1012	Rubble foundation of wall	Masonry	Building foundation	0.75	0.30	Unknown		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1012
1013	Small spread of large flags	Masonry	An area of flagged floor	1.25	0.10	0.08		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1013
1014	Possible drain cut	Cut	Cut of drain	0.75	0.70+	0.20		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1014
1015	Fill of 1014	Fill	Fill of drain	0.75	0.70+	0.20		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1015
1016	Clayey silt	Layer	Levelling layer	2.50	3.10	0.16+		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1016
1017	Clayey silt	Layer	Backfill for conduit/drain (1015)	0.43	0.33	0.10		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1017

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
1018	Reddish Clayey layer	Layer	This context was defined based on its reddish colour. The colour is likely post-depositional, and it is possible that it forms one layer with (1004) and other contexts defined in 2016. The rubification in some areas is probably caused by differences in drainage conditions due variations of texture and compaction in the layers below and underlying features. This presumably continuous layer is disturbed in most parts of the south-facing section, in particular above two graves (SK 1023 and SK 1055) and in the NE corner of the trench (2022). Interpretation Surface pre-dating rubble (destruction debris?)	covering large parts of the eastern half of the trench, edges to be determined	4	0.16		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1018
1019	Spread of gravel and shells	Layer	This layer could be related to the burial ground (grave SK 1021) or the presumably younger drain/foundation marked by a line of large flat stones. It's unclear if (1019) is equivalent to (1042). Interpretation Ditches filled with crushed shell were found on the Bowl Hole Cemetery in Bamburgh, which makes a relationship between grave (SK 1021) and (1019) plausible. The high density of quartz pebbles also suggests an association with the graves.	limits to be determined, at least 3m.	3.00+	0.1		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1019
1020	Silty clay layer	Layer	Very thin layer covering the grave - potentially material washed in through the loose gravel layer above.	covering at least 3cmÂ², limits to be determined	3.00+	0.02		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1020
1021	Fill of grave pit	Fill	Fill of early medieval grave pit.	To be determined	To be determined	To be determined		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1021
1022	posthole fill	Fill	Fill of a posthole of unknown age - no clear stratigraphic relationship to graves and the linear feature (drain/foundation). The "iron objects" turned out to be natural concretions.	0.15	0.15	0.25		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1022
1023	Skeleton covered by shelly layer	Skeleton	Early medieval skeleton	N/A	N/A	N/A		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1023
1024	Cut of posthole (1022)	Cut	Posthole of unknown date - no clear stratigraphic relationship to other features.	0.25	0.25	0.2		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1024

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
1025	cut of grave pit filled with (1021)	Cut	Cut of an early medieval grave	1.00+	0.4			https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1025
1026	Gravelly layer	Layer	Possibly re-worked material containing gravel from (1019). Very few shell fragment, due to different soil environment as suggested by the presence of soft, disintegrating bones in this part of the trench.	3.00+	4.00+	Not fully excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1026
1027	sterile silty clay	Layer	Grave (SK 1023) was cut into this context. Potentially "the natural", but different from glacial sediment (till) found elsewhere.	5.00+	4.00+	n/a		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1027
1028	pit cut into grave	Cut	Modern Disturbance	1.27	0.70+	0.3		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1028
1029	modern pit cut into grave	Fill	Modern pit into early medieval burial and overlying gravel/shell layer. Parts of the skeleton (SK 1023) were moved when the pit was being dug. Fill is possibly redeposited material from layer (1002).	1.27	0.70+	0.3		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1029
1030	Fragmented skull, defined as skeleton to keep fragments together	Skeleton	animal bone originally identified as human skull fragment - not a burial	N/A	N/A	N/A		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1030
1031	line of flat stones, aligned NW/SE	Masonry	cover stones of drain? to be confirmed	3.47+	0.4	0.2		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1031
1032	loose silty layer	Fill	Possibly belonging to (1018), but loosened during the cleaning of the linear feature	covering large parts of the eastern half of the trench, edges to be determined	4	0.16		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1032
1033	Orange brown clay silt layer	Layer	Possibly identical to (1038), but reddened due to post depositional processes.	Covering most of the cross-shaped slot, apart from northern end.				https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1033
1034	Pile/line of cobbles	Masonry	Possibly related to drainage (French drain) if it is assumed that it is part of a once linear feature.	0.7	0.3	not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1034
1035	Cut next to line of cobbles	Cut	Purpose unknown; could be part of the linear feature.	0.9	0.52+	unknown		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1035
1036	Fill next to line of cobbles	Fill	Possibly secondary fill of pit [1035] filled with cobbles (1034). Purpose unknown; could be part of the linear feature.	0.9	0.52+	unknown		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1036
1037	Dirty pinkish clay patch in central corner of NE quadrant	Layer	A fairly amorphous patch of pink clay, likely deposited through puddling, acting as a caping layer to the gully	0.6	0.35	0.06		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1037

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
1038	Silty clay layer in NE quadrant	Layer	Extensive area without identifiable boundaries. Possibly identical to (1033) but not as reddish: colour is probably indicative of post-depositional processes). Bone butter suggests that it disturbs early medieval graves. Lower right-hand corner in sketch photo. Was first defined in NE quadrant (2022 trench) but then extended	6.00+	1.50+	Not fully excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1038
1039	Cut of gully in NE corner of trench	Cut	modern pit (post-dating linear feature). purpose unknown.	1.3	0.6	0.2		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1039
1040	Fill of gully cut in NE corner of trench	Fill	Upper fill of pit [1039], possibly after abandonment (stone collapse from linear feature).	1.3	0.6	0.2		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1040
1041	Very thin clayey silt layer right under flat stones (1031)	Layer	part of linear feature (flat stones). Possibly no distinctive layer but deposited with the gravel underneath.	1.4+	1.15+			https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1041
1042	Gravelly layer right under flat stones (1031) and clayey silt (1041)	Layer	Part of the linear feature. Likely identical with the fills of slots (1047) and (1048). Could be re-worked material from the gravelly layer above grave (SK 1023)	1.34+	1.13+			https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1042
1043	Grave cut	Cut	early medieval grave	1.00+	0.4	unexcavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1043
1044	Fill of grave cut	Fill	Fill of an early medieval grave	1.00+	0.4	unexcavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1044
1045	Skeleton	Skeleton	early medieval burial - only fragments of skull excavated	N/A	N/A	N/A		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1045
1046	Dark greyish brown charcoally fill in bottom of gully fill (NE corner)	Fill	Related to the use of the (rubbish?) pit, while (1040) is related to later collapse of parts of the linear structure (flat stones)	0.6	0.6	unknown		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1046
1047	Gravelly layer in central slot of gully (removed at mini section line for sample)	Layer	Part of structure marked by line of flat stones. Purpose unknown.	0.50+	0.36	0.1		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1047
1048	Gravelly layer taken from small slot to W of (1047) - possibly same as 1047	Layer	Part of structure marked by line of flat stones. Purpose unknown.	0.50+	0.13	0.06		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1048
1049	Cut of (1047)	Cut	Part of structure marked by line of flat stones. Purpose unknown.	0.50+	0.36	0.1		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1049

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
1050	Cut of (1048)	Cut	part of the structure which includes the row of flat stones. Unknown purpose.	0.50+	0.13	0.06		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1050
1051	Fill of modern disturbance	Fill	Modern disturbance cutting possible grave (SK 1055) and - possibly - the disturbance in the NE corner of trench 1 [1039]. Chronological relationship between the two disturbances are not 100% clear.	0.2	0.15	0.1		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1051
1052	modern disturbance	Cut	Modern Disturbance	0.2	0.15	0.1		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_1052

Table 2: Trench 2 Context descriptions

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2001	Dark brown soft silty-clay with occasional small rounded pebbles.	Layer	Topsoil; 2001 is also used to describe backfill removed in 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022	17.00	15.00	0-0.15		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2001
2002	Mid brown orange firm sandy silt with Moderate charcoal fragments, moderate cobbles and small angular pebbles.	Layer	Subsoil	10.00	4.00	0.12		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2002
2003	Orange-brown, soft silty sand with small sub-angular stones and larger cobbles	Layer	Last level of subsoil cleaned off top of rubble features.	10.00	4.00	0.03		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2003
2004	Dark brown firm sandy silt with medium angular to sub-rounded stones and pebbles.	Fill	Feature not real. Part of rubble layer 2009	2.25	2.25	0.20	201	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2004
2005	VOID	Cut	Was interpreted in 2016 as being the cut of a wall 2004, the wall was not real and the stones were part of rubble layer (2009). Feature not real. Number voided.	1.10	1.03	0.20		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2005
2006	Light grey- brown hard sandy silt, sandstone cobbles and pebbles.	Layer	Same as 2009	2.20	2.80	0.50		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2006
2007	Light grey-brown loose sandy silt with 10% sub-angular pebbles.	Fill	Same as 2009	1.14	0.50	0.10		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2007

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2008	Mid greyish brown hard sandy silt with medium to large sub-angular to rounded cobbles and pebbles.	Layer	Same as 2009	3.30	4.00	Unknown		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2008
2009	Light greyish brown sandy silt with angular to sub-angular pebbles and gravel.	Layer	Deposit possibly levelling layer?	4.00	3.50	0.10		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2009
2010	Mid grey brown hard sandy clay with large angular and sub-angular sandstone cobbles and stones.	Fill	Layer – Possible clay and stone capping of a burial mound	1.65	0.35	0.20	202; 212;	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2010
2011	Mid grey-brown loose sandy silt with inclusions of 10% sub-angular rounded gravel.	Layer	Same as 2009	0.50	0.54	0.20		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2011
2012	Light orange brown sandy clay with 30% inclusions of flecks charcoal, small sandstone pieces.	Layer	Same as 2009	1.00	0.40	0.10		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2012
2013	Sandstone block and cobbles roughly hewn with random coursing and no bonding.	Masonry	Upon further excavation this feature was not real. Void.	1.00	0.25	0.20	202	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2013
2014	Mid-orange brown compact silty clay with 40% inclusions of sub-angular to rounded gravel and sandstone pebbles.	Layer	Same as 2015	1.20	0.80	Unknown		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2014
2015	Mid-orange brown compact sandy clay 50% sub-angular inclusions sandstone pieces, charcoal flecks and gravel.	Layer	Graveyard soil	4.00	2.80	0.38		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2015
2016	Oval shape oriented N-S with a gradual break of slope at the top, concave sides, a gradual almost non perceptible break of slope at the bottom,	Cut	Charnel pit	1.40	0.80	0.20	203	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2016

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
	and an ever so slightly curved base.							
2017	Dark brown soil fill surrounding human remains with frequent (25%) bone and sub-angular pebbles.	Fill	Same as 2018	1.40	0.80	0.20	203	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2017
2018	A mixture of human remains found within a charnel pit.	Fill	Same as 2017	1.30	0.80	0.20	203	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2018
2019	Firm light yellowish brown clayey silt with Moderately sorted stone inclusions (15%).	Fill	Stonier subsoil localised in north part of western part of trench	3.55	9.00	0.20		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2019
2020	Compact greyish brown silt with sub angular rubble(20%) and human bone (<1%) inclusions.	Fill	Furrow	9.00	4.40	0.42		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2020
2021	Dark brown sandy silt with sub angular rubble (<10%) inclusions and large quantities of animal remains of varying species.	Fill	Midden deposit	3.20	2.00	Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2021
2022	Very compact dark yellowish brown clayey sand containing sub angular and sub-rounded rubble inclusions (70%)	Fill	Same as 2009	6.00	3.00	Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2022
2023	Uneven rectilinear cut oriented SW-NE with a gradual break of slope at the top, shallow sides and a non-perceptible break of slope at the bottom.	Cut	Grave cut	1.88	0.43	0.20	204	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2023
2024	Supine individual facing upwards with upper arms parallel to body, and lower arms crossed over pelvis. The ankles were placed side by side.	Skeleton	Articulated human remains				204	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2024

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2025	Hard brown silty sand with sub angular stone inclusions (10%).	Fill	Fill of grave	1.88	0.43	0.20	204	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2025
2026	Oval cut oriented E-W with an almost non perceptible break of slope at the top, concave sides and a gradual break of slope at the bottom.	Cut	Stone line not associated with a grave. The stone line is a part of the rubble in layer 2009. Feature not real. Void.	1.60	1.00	Not excavated	212	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2026
2027	Firm orange brown sandy silt with sub angular stone inclusions (80%). The top of the layer is filled with disarticulated bone there may be a further undisturbed burial below.	Fill	Stone line not associated with burial, part of rubble layer 2009. Feature not real. Same as 2009.	1.60	1.00		212	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2027
2028	Rectilinear cut oriented E-W with a sharp break of slope at the top and concave sides.	Cut	Grave cut	1.72	0.45	0.20	205	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2028
2029	Orangey brown sandy silt with Poorly sorted sub angular stones (10%,). At least 7 Quartz pebbles recovered from around the skull and chest cavity. 4 pebbles found around and under the skull when removing it. 2 pebbles found either side of the spine at the waist.	Fill	Fill of grave	1.20	0.75	0.20	205	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2029
2030	Supine individual facing upwards with upper arms parallel to body, and lower arms crossed over pelvis. The ankles were placed side by side with the right foot placed on top of the left.	Skeleton	Buried east to west, in following Christian tradition. Possibly wrapped in a shroud because of position. Buried with Quartz pebbles.				205	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2030

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2031	Compact yellowish brown silty clay with small sub angular stone (20%) inclusions and human bone.	Layer	Same as 2015					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2031
2032	Linear cut running N-S.	Cut	Construction cut for wall	2.21	0.38	Not excavated	213	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2032
2033	Stones placed in a row	Masonry	Probable wall line where the stone were used as some kind of foundation course , possibly as post pads or some other building technique. As of 2020 not fully excavated.	2.11	0.57		213	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2033
2034	Friable white brown plaster made of large sub-angular rubble.	Layer	Upper fill or backfilling of a possible anvil pit. It is not certain what the material is, a sample of it was taken to see if it can be worked out.	1.58	1.52	0.22	206	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2034
2035	Compact reddish brown silty clay with no inclusions.	Fill	Fill of small ditch	2.20	0.40	0.10	210	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2035
2036	Compact dark greyish brown soil and frequent well sorted sub-rounded stone inclusions (80%).	Fill	Related to F217, as of 2020 excavations the relation is unclear.	1.25	0.80	Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2036
2037	Rectilinear cut with a gradual break of slope at the top and gradual sides.	Cut	Small shallow circular cut c.0.1m in diameter; 0.05m deep - related to south wall of rectangular structure	0.10	0.10	0.05	209	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2037
2038	Soft grey silty clay with no inclusions.	Fill	Single Fill of small posthole/ stakehole; grey silty clay c.1m diameter 0.05m deep	0.10	0.10	0.05	209	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2038
2039	Firm orange brown sandy silt with sub-angular stone inclusions (10%)	Layer	Demolition/abandonment debris	4.00	9.00	0.30		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2039
2040	Cut orientated E-W with a gradual break of slope at the top and concave sides and gradual break of slope at its bottom.	Cut	Cut of a pit seen in the NW extension of trench 2. This pit has had various different interpretations, the current theory is that it was an anvil pit associated with the metalworking or smithing activity seen in the area. It may be that it is undercut and part of a larger feature, but this seems unlikely now. It appeared to be capped by some sort of lime slaking debris or limestone deposit and then the basal fill was a soft brown clayey	1.58	1.52	0.46	206	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2040

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
			silt with evidence of burning (burnt wood/charcoal) within it.					
2041	Large mud stone faces that appear to line up with 2042.	Masonry	Large stone wall/platform aligned roughly north to south	2.68	1.15		211	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2041
2042	Large mud stone faces that appear to line up with 2041.	Masonry	Large stone wall/platform aligned roughly north to south	Not excavated	Not excavated	0.22		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2042
2043	Oval shape orientated N-S.	Cut	Excavated in 2018. Posthole not real. Therefore no further recording.	1.00	0.40	Not excavated	207	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2043
2044	Stone packing that might indicate the presence of a post hole, unexcavated	Fill	Excavated in 2018. Posthole not real. Therefore no further recording.	0.60	0.50	Not excavated	207	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2044
2045	Dark brown sandy silt unexcavated.	Fill	Excavated in 2018. Posthole not real. Therefore no further recording.	0.65	0.45	Not excavated	207	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2045
2046	A row of stone and soil that were left unexcavated, running NE-SW. Their might be a stone lining between these stones.	Fill	Excavated in 2018. Stone line not real. Therefore no further recording.	0.90	0.70	Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2046
2047	A row of irregular stone running E-W that return on their western edge slightly. This may represent the capping of a burial but was left unexcavated.	Fill	L-shaped stone lined fill	1.86	0.87	Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2047
2048	Left unexcavated.	Fill	Excavated in 2018. Stone line not real. Therefore no further recording.	0.60	0.20	Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2048
2049	Three aligned stones running E-W with a further cluster stones on its E end.	Fill	East to west aligned stone kerbing	1.30	0.10	Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2049
2050	Linear cut orientated E-W with a sharp break of slope at the top and concave sides and gradual break of slope at its bottom.	Cut	Possible robber cut		1.10	0.16	208	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2050

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2051	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular and moderate large angular stones.	Fill	Back fill of robber trench		1.10	0.16	208	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2051
2052	A roughly circular stone layer found in the SE of Trench 2 west, left unexcavated.	Fill	Excavations in 2018 found this rubble spread to not be a feature and part of 2039.	1.60	1.00	Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2052
2053	A patch of disturbed rubble this may be a continuation of context 2049.	Fill	Removed in 2018. Part of rubble layer 2039.	1.20	1.20	Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2053
2054	A row of stones running E-W during 2017 these were thought to cover burials. Left unexcavated.	Fill	Stones probably aligned through ploughing. Removed in 2019. Part of furrow 2020.	1.10	0.25	Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2054
2055	A linear cut aligned NW-SE with a gradual break of slope at its top, shallow sides and a gradual break of slope at its bottom. It has an uneven base.	Cut	Small ditch cut	2.15	0.10	0.10	210	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2055
2056	Compact greyish brown silt with sub angular rubble(20%) and human bone (<1%) inclusions.	Layer	Plough furrow (same as 2020)					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2056
2057	Soft, medium orangey brown, sandy clay, with charcoal inclusions and mixed stone types ranging in size from 1cm - 15cm sub angular to sub rounded poorly sorted inclusions	Layer	Subsoil	7.70	7.75	0.05		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2057
2058	VOID	Cut	Not a real feature. Part of rubble layer 2163.	0.72	0.67	Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2058
2059	VOID	Fill	Not a real feature. Part of rubble layer 2163.	0.72	0.67	Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2059
2060	VOID	Fill	Not a real feature. Part of rubble layer 2163.	0.29	0.32	Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2060

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2061	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, with poorly sorted mixed stone sub-angular to sub-rounded stones (10%)	Layer	We were testing above what may be a hearth for excess charcoal remnants and over a possible oven where large amounts of burnt clay was appearing. Samples will be used to test for changes in finds frequency, phosphate and organic content changes in order to determine site usage.	7.70	7.76	0.13		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2061
2062	Aligned east to west. Lying in supine position with hands crossed over the pelvis, feet pointed.	Skeleton	Skeleton oriented in east west direction. Not sure on height of the person but long bones seem quite thin. Pelvis not particularly wide. Facial features seem gracile, possibly female. It's difficult to see all features at the moment. Teeth appear to be in good condition				215	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2062
2063	Light orangey brown, sandy clay, with poorly sorted sub-angular stones (10%)	Fill	Fill of grave, potentially some later disturbance (as seen with the skull)	1.76	0.69	0.21	215	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2063
2064	Light orangey brown, silty clay, with poorly sorted sub-angular stones (40%)	Layer	Possible gravefill	2.00	0.50	0.07		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2064
2065	Light greyish brown, silty clay, with poorly sorted pink sandstone inclusions ranging from 3-14cm (40%)	Layer	Rubble layer equivalent to 2064	0.68	2.72	0.07		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2065
2066	East - west aligned grave cut, with edge only clearly visible next to right tibia	Cut	Cut of grave		0.69	0.21	215	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2066
2067	Head and torso turned on to its side, pelvis half turned, leg straight. Looks like it would have been originally laid supine	Skeleton	The body is turned to its side but only one leg remained and it was extended - body probably turned to that position due to later disturbance (which would explain the missing leg, animal bone, and a part of human jaw in the fill) as the body would not be as articulated as it is.				216	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2067
2068	Yellow, blue and white, poorly sorted sub rounded burnt stones (4-11 cm) supported by a silty clay	Layer	No longer think it's an oven lining, probably just a deposit/dump of stones	1.68	0.46	0.15	217	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2068

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2069	Large sub angular to sub rounded stones poorly sorted 8-24cm, supported by a silty clay	Layer	The stones could be upcast from when graves F219 and F220 were dug in antiquity.	9.68	0.59	0.18	217	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2069
2070	compact, mid pinkish brown, silty clay with small sub angular poorly sorted inclusions (15%)	Layer	This context is the same as (2071)(2072)(2132) and (2165). The latest layer of infilling within F217, a fairly homogenous fill made up of silty clay and degrading/ degraded sandstone cobbles.	5.70+	4.32+	0.42		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2070
2071	Soft, mid brown, sandy clay, with small sub angular poorly sorted stones (10%)	Layer	The loose brown soil probably indicates burials in the area, whilst (2165) was being excavated it became increasingly apparent that this was likely.	5.70+	4.32+	0.42		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2071
2072	Compact, mid orangey brown, sandy clay, with burnt clay (15%) and poorly sorted small sub angular stones 4-9cm (20%)	Layer	Part of the latest infilling of F217, same as (2070)(2071)(2132) and (2165).	5.70+	4.32+	0.42		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2072
2073	Supine, body under bulk, pelvis down has been excavated	Skeleton	Burial of adult				214; 218;	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2073
2074	Mid orangy brown, sandy clay, with poorly sorted white and pink subangular sandstone 3-7cm (10%)	Fill	Fill of Adult skeleton burial in southwest corner of trench 2 east.		0.45		214; 218;	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2074
2075	Not fully excavated and difficult to see	Cut	Not fully excavated and difficult to see				218	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2075
2076	Elongated E-W aligned grave cut	Cut	A grave cut for skeleton 2067				216	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2076
2077	Mid orange brown, silty clay	Fill	Fill of grave for skeleton SK2067				216	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2077
2078	Mid orangy brown, silty clay, with poorly sorted sub-angular stones (10%)	Fill	The linear pink fill is a fill of a grave (skeleton 2079) that cuts through the east of the kiln	Not excavated	Not excavated	Not excavated	219	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2078
2079	Supine with arms crossed over pelvis	Skeleton	Articulated human remains				219	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2079
2080	VOID	Cut	Duplicate of [2090]					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2080
2081	Legs of E-W skeleton in supine position	Skeleton	Articulated legs of human remains				214	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2081
2082	E end of elongated grave cut pit	Cut	E-W aligned burial				214; 219;	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2082

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2083	Redeposited burnt clay	Layer	A deposit of burnt clay material seen to the south of F217, cut by that feature and by grave F233. It is probably related to the industrial/metalworking activity seen in the area.	1.04	0.47	0.05	217	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2083
2084	Line of large stones oriented E-W	Fill	These stones were a dump in F217, they seemed to have been put in the southwest upper fill of the feature, possibly they are related to the superstructure of the building but it felt more like they were part of the backfilling of the feature. They may have been related to the wall F248 that was exposed within F217.	3.40	0.50	0.41		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2084
2085	Mid orange brown silty clay	Fill	Backfill of grave	1.00	0.38	0.15	214	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2085
2086	Light yellow compact sand	Layer	Sandy bedding layer below stone wall	2.00	1.00	0.05		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2086
2087	Duplicate of (2140)	Fill	Duplicate of (2140)					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2087
2088	Large stone sub angular stones supported by a sandy silt matrix	Fill	Large stone capping fill of a pit seen in the NE of trench 2. The full extent of the pit is not currently visible and so the function of the feature is currently unknown. It is possible that this is a midden pit as a deposit of animal bone was on top of it and then a deposit of shells were seen beneath it.	1.26+	0.70+	0.49	221	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2088
2089	Dark brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions	Layer	Redeposited charcoal spread	2.00	2.00	0.10		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2089
2090	E-W aligned grave cut with near-vertical sides and flat base	Cut	Grave cut for SK2091				214; 220;	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2090
2091	Lying in supine position oriented E-W	Skeleton	Extended supine burial				220	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2091
2092	Mid brown sandy clay	Fill	Grave backfill	1.75	0.50	0.35	220	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2092
2093	VOID	Layer	Originally a deposit of red clay					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2093
2094	VOID	Layer	Originally an area of charcoal adjacent to 2093					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2094
2095	Supine, only chest up could be excavated, some ploughing damage	Skeleton	E-W aligned burial of a possible young adult with the majority of the skeleton unexcavated and unexposed as it extends into the LOE. The head and upper shoulders/chest were lifted in 2021				222	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2095

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2096	Lying on its side, with right left extended with the left leg lying on top bent with the knees crossed, the feet where flexed, right hand placed next to upper femur, rest of the body was not excavated	Skeleton	This burial was uncovered partially in 2019 and fully in 2021 before being lifted. The individual was lying on its right side extended supine. The legs were positioned tightly together with the left over the right. This may suggest possible binding in a shroud. Charcoal discovered and sampled from beneath the head and some parts of the body suggest a possible charcoal burial				223	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2096
2097	Duplicate of 2095	Skeleton	Duplicate of 2095					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2097
2098	Lying on its right side oriented E-W.	Skeleton	E-W aligned burial of juvenile				224	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2098
2099	VOID	Skeleton	E-W aligned burial of juvenile					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2099
2100	Stone-filled pit in NE corner of W side of trench	Cut	Cut of a stone filled pit, the full extent of the pit was not seen due to extending beyond the limit of excavation.	1.26	0.70+	0.49	221	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2100
2101	E-W cut for burial, heavily disturbed by ploughing so the shape in plan is difficult to see, not excavated	Cut	Grave cut for SK2105	1.10	0.38	could not be measured	225	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2101
2102	Duplicate of 2105	Skeleton	Duplicate of 2105					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2102
2103	Loose, mid greyish brown, clayey silt, with occasional rounded quartz pebbles and poorly sorted stones	Fill	Grave fill around burial SK2105	1.10	0.38		225	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2103
2104	The position of the body is unclear as the grave is badly disturbed due to post deposition ploughing and possible recutting of other graves - assumed supine	Skeleton	Previously thought to be a partially articulated skeleton, at N end of E side of trench. However, it was so incomplete it was not certain to be articulated and was lifted in 2020, and placed in layer (2166).				226	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2104
2105	Badly disturbed burial, appears to be lying supine.	Skeleton	Partially articulated burial.				225	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2105
2106	Lying in its right hand side, with body extended, from mid femur down under baulk	Skeleton	This individual was buried lying on its right side and was partially exposed in 2019 before the exposed portion was lifted in 2021				227	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2106

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2107	Lower half of body appears to be supine, however the torso appears to have been twisted and is partially lying on right side facing south, possibly to make the inhumation fit into the grave which appears to be stone lined	Skeleton	The burial was placed on top of the box F702, after lifting the burial and cleaning further in the area it was clear that the box was a separate feature opposed to a grave lining and this was excavated in 2021.				228	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2107
2108	Compact orange clay	Fill	Basal fill in F221, the fact that it's clay is possibly indicative of the pit being open to the elements and there was some standing water at the base for a while which led to a build up of clay.				221	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2108
2109	Dark brown sandy silt with frequent shells in S part of pit	Fill	Shell midden deposit in base of southern end of pit	0.60	0.50	0.35	221	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2109
2110	Compact, mid orangey brown, sandy clay, with frequent small to medium sub-angular stones	Layer	Rubble layer, later determined to be part of the rubble layer covering the W side of the trench. Initially labelled as the same as 2008 (east side), relabelled to 2163.	8.00	4.00	0.20		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2110
2111	Mid to dark brown sandy clay with frequent angular stone inclusions	Layer	Part of rubble layer that covers W side of trench 2163.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2111
2112	Extended supine burial facing east, with some disturbance	Skeleton	Articulated skeleton E of SK2107.				229	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2112
2113	Oblong cut, sharp 90 degree corners at head of grave with stone lining. Base of cut unknown as burial was not lifted	Cut	In previous seasons it was thought to be a stone lining for the burial above the box. After the burial was removed the box could be seen and in 2021 this was excavated. The purpose of the box is unclear, the thick clay layer at the base could be to waterproof the box, or it could have supported a wooden cross, or had a burial that was later removed, or something else	1.40+	0.42	0.25	228	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2113
2114	Two large stones, one oriented N-S the other E-W that line the grave [2113]	Masonry	n previous seasons it was thought to be a stone lining for the burial above the box. After the burial was removed the box could be seen and in 2021 this was excavated. The purpose of the box is unclear, the thick clay layer at the base could be to waterproof the	0.70	0.53	0.34	228; 702;	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2114

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
			box, or it could have supported a wooden cross, or had a burial that was later removed, or something else					
2115	Moderately loose, mid greyish brown, clayey silt with occasional quartz pebbles	Fill	Fill of stone lined grave [2113] for SK2107.	1.40	0.42	0.19	228	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2115
2116	Cut close to body, the E most extent of the cut is under baulk. Rounded round the head	Cut	Cut for a juvenile E-W aligned skeleton along eastern bulk of trench 2 west. The cut was not visible or distinguishable from graveyard soil 2163	0.81	0.26		224	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2116
2117	Soft, mid greyish brown, sandy silt, with rare charcoal flecks and small stones	Fill	The fill of a burial of a juvenile skeleton lying on its right hand side SK2098. This fill/cut was not however distinguishable from the surrounding graveyard soil 2163.	0.81	0.26		224	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2117
2118	Linear, W end of cut is under baulk, rounded corners almost circular at E end of cut	Cut	cut not visible or distinguishable from graveyard soil 2163	1.90	0.66	0.25	223	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2118
2119	Soft, mid greyish brown, sandy silt, with frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional small sand stone pebbles	Fill	Burial fill.	1.90	0.66	0.25	223	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2119
2120	Linear cut, cut close to body, rounded around the head, E end under baulk	Cut	Burial cut.	0.42	0.44	Not excavated	222	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2120
2121	Soft, mid greyish brown, sandy silt, with rare small stone pebbles	Fill	Burial fill.				222	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2121
2122	Most of the body is under baulk, can be seen from shoulders up. Looks as though they were lying in their right side	Skeleton	E-W aligned skeleton likely of an adult with only the head and shoulders visible. The remainder of the individual extended beyond the trench LOE. This exposed portion of the body was first exposed in 2019 and lifted in 2021				230	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2122
2123	Not full extent seen, as most of the burial is under baulk. Cut close	Cut	Burial cut.	0.35	0.33		230	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2123

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
	to body, rounded around the head.							
2124	Soft, mid greyish brown, sandy silt, with occasional flecks of charcoal and rare small stone pebble inclusions	Fill	Burial fill.	0.35+	0.33	Not excavated	230	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2124
2125	Curvy-linear, Close to body, can't be seen under baulk	Cut	The cut of an E-W aligned burial that was not fully visible or distinguishable from the graveyard soil 2163	1.04+	0.36		227	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2125
2126	Soft, mid orangey brown, sandy silt, with rare small stone incursions	Fill	The fill and associated cut of this burial were not fully visible or distinguishable from the graveyard soil 2163	1.04+	0.36		227	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2126
2127	Sub circular cut	Cut	Unclear what the feature is. Not excavated.	0.45m	0.35	Not excavated	231	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2127
2128	Soft, dark orangey brown, sandy silt, occasional small stone pebbles	Fill	Fill of sub-circular feature [2127]. Purpose unclear.	0.45m	0.35	Not excavated	231	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2128
2129	Extended supine facing east, with arms placed across body with hands resting over pelvis. Pointing east toes slightly scrunched possibly due to rigor mortis at time of burial.	Skeleton	Articulated skeleton E-W at N of E side of trench.				232	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2129
2130	Assumed East facing extended supine burial, only feet and lower legs excavated	Skeleton	Burial				233	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2130
2131	Lens of pale yellow ash	Fill	Layer seen under 2083, probably part of a larger layer in the area, no description as it hasn't been excavated as of 2020. Not ash.				217	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2131
2132	Very loose, degraded pink sandstone with lenses of silt with occasional rubble stones becoming more frequent towards base	Fill	Main upper fill of F217, the same as (2165). It was a fairly homogenous fill of pinkish sandstone cobbles held together with a clayey silt matrix. The fill extends throughout the feature, and is under (2167)(2084). It was probably used to backfill the circular feature and level it off before the			0.30	217	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2132

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
			ground was consecrated and used a cemetery.					
2133	Circular shape in plan, sharp breaks of slope with near vertical side and a flat base	Cut	The cut of a large circular/sub-circular feature (F217), upon excavation a series of layers of burning were exposed in the cut, indicating that this feature has been cut into various earlier layers of burning.	9.50	8.50	0.55	217	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2133
2134	Compact pinkish red clay in NW extension	Layer	A silty clay layer seen in the NW extension of trench 2. It seems to cap most of the smithy activity that has since been seen in this area. The large circular feature (F217) appears to be cut through this layer but this is definitely not certain. Within the layer several small finds have been excavated including a ring (SF186) and a coin (SF183). These tentatively date the layer to the mid 9th century.	4.43	4.41	0.15		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2134
2135	Soft, mid greyish brown, clayey silt, with common large charcoal and burnt stone inclusions and occasional burnt clay	Layer	Unsure what this is, it appears to be a fill in pit F206 but it is currently not known whether this has been fully excavated. The fill seemed very similar to some deposits around the pit such as (2180) and (2181). It is possibly the basal fill of an anvil pit?	0.92	0.84	0.24	206	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2135
2136	Moderately loose, mid pinkish/reddish brown, silty sand, with occasional flecks of charcoal and frequent stones ranging from small pebbles to larger cobbles.	Fill	Fill of grave F233.	1.60	0.47	0.13	233	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2136
2137	Soft, mid greyish brown, clayey silt, with occasional sandstone pebbles and rare shell inclusions	Layer	Possible layer seen in the cut of F217.	2.65	Not excavated	0.30	217	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2137
2138	Firm, mid reddish pink, silty clay, with rare sub angular sandstone pebbles	Layer	Possible layer seen in the cut of F217.	2.70	Not excavated	0.12	217	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2138

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2139	Ver soft, light yellowish white, lime powder	Layer	Possible layer seen in the cut of F217.	0.23	Not excavated	0.10	217	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2139
2140	compacted dark bluish black burnt silt and charcoal	Layer	Possible layer seen in the cut of F217.	2.43	Not excavated	0.05	217	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2140
2141	Burnt stone and lime supported by sandy silt	Layer	Possible layer seen in the cut of F217.	0.40	Not excavated	0.22	217	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2141
2142	Mid orangey red and light yellowish white burnt clay	Layer	Possible layer seen in the cut of F217.	0.38	Not excavated	0.16	217	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2142
2143	Moderately firm, mid greyish brown, clayey silt with Occasional small sand stone pebbles and charcoal flecks	Layer	Possible layer seen in the cut of F217.	1.10	Not excavated	0.13	217	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2143
2144	Oblong cut, with gradual breaks of slope	Cut	Cut of burial SK2145.	2.09	0.48	0.07	234	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2144
2145	Extended laying on right side orientation E-W	Skeleton	Burial.				234	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2145
2146	Infant burial, extended lying on back in supine position orientated east west	Skeleton	Infant burial with SK2145.				234	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2146
2147	Moderately loose, mid greyish brown, clayey silt, with rare small rounded pebbles	Fill	Fill of grave for adult and infant inhumation.	2.09	0.48	0.07	234	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2147
2148	Oblong oval cut, with gradual breaks of slope, and a irregular base	Cut	Cut of grave for SK2129.	1.79	0.86	0.15	232	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2148
2149	Loose, mid greyish brown, clayey silt, with poorly sorted rare rounded pebbles	Fill	Fill of grave for SK2129.	1.88	0.70	0.11	232	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2149
2150	Soft black charcoal	Layer	VOID. There wasn't below the burnt spread. (2150) is a layer. the layer below (2015) was popping up higher in this area.	0.60	0.55	0.18	235	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2150
2151	Roughly E-W line of five large flat stones	Masonry	Probable capstones marking the top of a cist burial.	1.85	0.75	0.06	284	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2151

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2152	E-W line of flat stones lying on side	Masonry	Probably the stone lining of burial, as the longer edge is on E-W alignment, and there are similar examples nearby which contained burials. Only the tops of the stones can be seen as of 2020 excavations.	1.28	1.10		293	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2152
2153	Shape in plan is unclear due to post-depositional disturbance from other graves, not excavated	Cut	Cut of burial SK2112				229	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2153
2154	Mid reddish brown, clayey silt, with occasional quartz pebbles and moderately sorted rounded and sub angular stones	Fill	Fill of burial SK2112				229	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2154
2155	E-W line of roughly hewn rectangular blocks at S end of E side of trench	Masonry	Concentration of squarish (some worked) stones, part of the rubble layer. Not a wall. No recording done as this feature wasn't real.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2155
2156	Soft, light yellowish white, silty sand, with frequent sandstone cobbles	Layer	Not excavated as of 2020, seems to be a layer, though little can be said about it at this stage.			Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2156
2157	Large stone blocks forming at least two courses in a U shape	Masonry	In 2021, the entirety of this flue structure was excavated within the bounds of the LOE and an intense deposit of burnt wood and charcoal was observed in the base of the structure. This was sampled for potential species ID and/or dating. This feature likely represents either a single large flue with a smaller central linear stone supporting structure, or a double flue of some form. Upon excavation, it seemed that some elements of the stone structure itself were either later rubble or some form of structural addition/alteration. The feature warrants further investigation, as it seems to extend beyond the bounds of the 2021 season LOE, to fully characterise its form and extent.	1.36	1.70	0.62	294	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2157
2161	Compact, dark yellow brown, silty clay with occasional inclusions	Fill	Originally interpreted as the base of the furrow, upon further excavation it					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2158

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
	of small to medium sized sandstone chunks		became clear that this was the same as furrow fill 2020					
2162	Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay, with 40% chalk pebble inclusions and charcoal flecks	Layer	Soft rubble infill between stone wall F211.	2.01	0.54	0.14-0.17	211	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2159
2163	Compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with 40% medium sub angular stone inclusions	Layer	A mixed stoney rubble and clay layer at the base of the furrow fill, rising slightly on either side of the furrow, indicating the deposition of stones below onto the ridge after ploughing.	8.00	4.00	0.20		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2160
2164	Compact, mid orangey brown silty clay with 20% sub angular chalk/limestone inclusions	Layer	A layer of orangey clay intermixed with stoney material. Covering the entirety of this part of the trench, and with numerous Anglo Saxon graves cut into it, this may be part of a graveyard soil that has been consistently churned through the digging of graves. As a result, observing grave cuts in this layer was nearly impossible.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2161
2165	Moderately firm, friable, pinkish brown sandy silt with very frequent cobbles, occasional small stones, occasional baked clay/daub material (?)	Layer	The homogenous nature of this fill throughout most of the depth of the limekiln pit suggests that it represents a single backfilling event, likely using red/pink sandstone waste products from the construction of the priory once completed, or at least once the limekiln went out of use.	5.70+	4.32+	0.42	217	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2162
2166	Hard, mid orangey brown clayey silt with frequent large sub-angular sandstone inclusions and frequent small sandstone pieces	Layer	Graveyard soil. Equal to 2015. Number given to finds removed as part of the 2020 cleaning layer.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2163
2167	Soft friable, dark brown clayey silt with frequent large stone, moderate medium stone, occasional small tone, charcoal fleck and shell inclusions	Layer	This was the clayey silt that had built up around some large stones in the southwest of F217.	3.19	1.33	0.50	217	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2164

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2168	Compact, mid orangey brown silty clay with rare flecks of limestone inclusions	Layer	A clean compact orangey clay layer below 2164. This layer represents the earliest on site (as of 2020 season). Up to six possible grave cuts were visible cut into this layer. Anglo Saxon coins of Ethelred II were also discovered within and above it.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2165
2169	Softish friable, grey brown clayey silt with occasional small stone and charcoal fleck inclusions	Layer	A layer of fill like material around the potential stoke hole or flue of F217. This number was given but then the context was left unexcavated.	3.43	1.49		253; 254;	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2166
2170	Moderately compact, friable, grey brown with white mottling silty clay. Frequent mortar-like inclusions	Layer	A layer of clayey silt deposit with mortar-like material within it, this fill was not excavated in 2020.	2.86	0.96		242	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2167
2171	Rectangular, rounded cut with sharp break of slope at top and base. Steep/vertical sides with flat base, oriented E-W	Cut	Cut of burial Sk2130 located in the nw extension of trench 2. The burial was initially observed in 2019 with only the feet exposed, it was fully excavated in 2020. It was east to west aligned and cut wall F213.	1.60	0.47	0.13		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2168
2172	Skull in two fragments, cranium discovered upside down abutting a large stone thought to be part of a flue. Mandible present but not articulated. Associated fragment of scapula	Skeleton	Given a separate skeleton number because it's a skull but it is within the fill (2177) and thus a part of that fill.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2169
2173	DUPLICATE OF 2039	Layer	DUPLICATE OF 2039					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2170
2174	DUPLICATE OF 2150	Fill	DUPLICATE OF 2150					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2171
2175	VOID	Cut	Void. After further investigation between (2174) and [2175] the cut wasn't real and it was determined that (2150) is one larger spread of burnt material.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2172
2176	Soft sand varying from dark orange yellow to light white yellow, with 20% small sub angular sandstone pebbles	Layer	Possible sand/ sandstone bedding made ground type layer underneath wall F211.	0.50	0.50	0.08		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2173

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2177	Softish, friable, reddish brown clayey silt with occasional small stone, daub-like material, and charcoal fleck inclusions	Layer	Having been fully excavated in the 2021 season, it seems apparent that this fill forms some sort of structural collapse perhaps relating to a roof or capping for the flue itself. Isolated to the flue F294 and not extending into the limekiln pit F217 itself, this suggests its function related specifically to the flue, or collapse/demolition thereof, supporting the hypothesis that the fill (2165) of F217 was a discreet intentional backfilling of the limekiln pit after it had gone out of use and appears to post date the collapse/demolition of the flue.	0.47	0.47	0.62	294	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2174
2178	Moderately compact, reddish brown silty clay with occasional small stone and charcoal fleck inclusions	Layer	A silty clay deposit seen between F217 and F238. Seen but not excavated in the 2020 season.	1.69	1.69	Unknown		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2175
2179	Moderately soft, friable, dark grey/brown mottled clayey silt with frequent charcoal/burnt wood, occasional small stone and cu/cu alloy blob inclusions	Fill	This feature was fully excavated and 100% of the fill sampled as sample no. 192 in the 2021 season. In accordance with excavation the previous season, droplets of copper alloy waste continued to be discovered, but no more of burnt wood (2229) was encountered. Due to the very small and shallow nature of the feature, and upon discussion with the project metallurgist, it is now believed that this feature is likely to represent a dumping event or small spread of waste metalworking material rather than in-situ evidence of a metalworking area or smithy.	0.64	0.64	0.10	238	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2176
2180	Compact, friable, grey brown clayey silt with occasional small stone and charcoal fleck inclusions, and frequent shells	Layer	A shelly layer or deposit seen after (2134) was excavated. This context was not excavated during the 2020 season.	1.01	1.01	Unknown		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2177

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2181	Moderate, friable, dark grey brown silty clay with frequent charcoal/burnt wood, moderate shell, occasional small stone inclusions and occasional clay patches	Fill	Fill of a possible small shallow pit, though this may just be a spread of material capping three post holes F240, F241 and F242. Originally thought to be the fill of a possible beam slot, this is now believed to be unlikely due to its shape, size and form being uncharacteristic with that of a beam	0.50	0.50	0.12	239	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2178
2182	Supine with head turned to face south, oriented E-W. Neonatal burial next to right fibula is potentially related	Skeleton	Adult burial with possible associated neonatal burial.				237	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2179
2183	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2164). Body not exposed or excavated	Skeleton	East West aligned burial of an adult with a possible stone lining to the grave on the northern side. Individual lay supine extended on their back. No obvious grave cut or fill was visible during excavation - likely due to consistent use of the graveyard over time				247	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2180
2184	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2164). Body not exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				244	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2181
2185	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2164). Body not exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Burial in the southwest corner of trench 2.				250	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2182
2186	Supine E-W though only lower half of body exposed, with the rest running into western baulk of trench	Skeleton	East West aligned adult burial partially exposed in 2020 and lifted in 2021. Upper part of body extends into Western LOE of TR2W. This individual was buried along side infant skeleton SK2187. No obvious grave cut visible				236	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2183
2187	Supine E-W	Skeleton	Infant burial approximately 4-5 years old .				236	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2184
2188	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2164). Body not exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				252	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2185
2189	Skull and humerus exposed and excavated with no other remains evident	Skeleton	Very disarticulated, only skull and humerus evident. Not convinced both elements are the same burial. Noted very sharp orbital ridge on left life so queried as female. Lower jaw missing.				262	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2186

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2190	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2164). Body not exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				295	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2187
2191	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2164). Body not exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Burial in South west corner of trench 2.				251	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2188
2192	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2164). Body not exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				245	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2189
2193	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2164). Body not exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Partially exposed skeleton underneath capstones.				243	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2190
2194	Partially articulated remains exposed during cleaning of (2164). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial, highly disturbed.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2191
2195	Partial lower jaw bone with unerupted teeth. Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial, highly disturbed.				246	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2192
2196	Cut not visible but burials probably placed in same grave cut	Cut	Probable grave cut for burials SK2182 & SK2228.				237	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2193
2197	Compact, mid orangey brown, clayey silt with frequent pieces of stone small-medium in size	Fill	Burial fill of grave cut [2196] and SK2182 & SK2228. Very similar to soil around the burial cut, due to immediate backfilling.				237	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2194
2198	Cut not visible and unexcavated as of 2021 season	Cut	This grave cut and associated fill was not visible or distinguishable from the graveyard soil 2164. Though it was likely that a rectangular grave was cut and a stone lining (2296) inserted, of which only 3 stones survive on the northern side.				247	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2195
2199	Fill not visible and unexcavated as of 2021 season	Fill	Grave fill not distinguishable from graveyard soil 2164, though possible stone lining 2269 may mark the outline				247	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2196
2200	Cut not visible and unexcavated as of 2021 season	Cut	Grave cut of probable burial.				244	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2197

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2201	Fill not visible and unexcavated as of 2021 season	Fill	Grave fill of probable burial.				244	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2198
2202	Cut not visible and unexcavated as of 2021 season	Cut	Grave cut of SK2185.				250	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2199
2203	VOID	Cut	VOID					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2200
2204	Same as 2164	Fill	Fill of grave SK2185.				250	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2201
2205	Not visible on surface and full dimensions not known as grave runs into western baulk of trench	Cut	This individual was likely buried in the same grave at the same time as infant burial SK2187	1.16	0.55	0.12	236	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2202
2206	Same as (2164) and only partially excavated as grave runs into western baulk of trench	Fill	This represents the fill of a grave likely containing two individuals - SK2186 and SK2187. This material is very similar in nature to the graveyard soil 2164. A grave cut and associated fill was not fully distinguishable from the graveyard soil	1.48	1.38	0.12	236	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2203
2207	Not visible on surface and full dimensions not known as grave runs into western baulk of trench	Cut	Grave cut of joint infant and adult burial, disappearing into west baulk.	1.16	0.55	0.12		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2204
2208	Same as (2164) and only partially excavated as grave runs into western baulk of trench	Fill	Grave fill of joint adult and infant burial.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2205
2209	Cut not visible and unexcavated as of 2021 season	Cut	Probable burial.				252	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2206
2210	Same as 2164	Fill	Fill of adult burial SK2188.				252	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2207
2211	Cut not visible and not fully excavated as of 2021 season	Cut	Probable burial, though highly disturbed.				262	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2208
2212	Same as (2164) and only partially excavated when skull was lifted	Fill	Probable burial, though highly disturbed.				262	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2209
2213	Cut not visible and unexcavated as of 2021 season	Cut	Probable burial.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2210
2214	Fill not visible and unexcavated as of 2021 season	Fill	Probable burial.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2211

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2215	Cut not visible and unexcavated as of 2021 season	Cut	Cut of SK2191.				251	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2212
2216	Same as 2164	Fill	Fill of SK2191.				251	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2213
2217	Cut not visible and unexcavated as of 2021 season	Cut	Probable burial.				245	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2214
2218	Fill not visible and unexcavated as of 2021 season	Fill	Probable burial.				245	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2215
2219	Cut not visible and unexcavated as of 2021 season	Cut	Possible grave cut for SK2193 with associated cap stones.				243	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2216
2220	Same as 2164	Fill	Possible grave fill for SK2193.				243	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2217
2221	Cut not visible and unexcavated as of 2021 season	Cut	Possible grave cut for SK2194.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2218
2222	Fill not visible and unexcavated as of 2021 season	Fill	Possible grave fill for SK2194.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2219
2223	Duplicate of (2140)	Cut	Possible grave cut for SK2195.				246	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2220
2224	Same as 2164	Fill	Same as 2164.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2221
2225	Top of a skull	Skeleton	Probable burial.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2222
2226	Circular pit with moderate sides and a concave base	Cut	This feature was fully excavated in the 2021 season. Due to the very small and shallow nature of the feature, and upon discussion with the project metallurgist, it is now believed that this feature is likely to represent a dumping event or small spread of waste metalworking material rather than in-situ evidence of a metalworking area or smithy.	0.64	0.64	0.10		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2223
2227	Ovoid cut running E-W with an uneven base	Cut	Cut of a possible small shallow pit, though this may just be a spread of material capping three post holes F240, F241 and F242. Originally thought to be a possible beam slot cut, this is now believed to be unlikely due to its shape, size and form being uncharacteristic with that of a beam.	1.32	0.50	0.12	239	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2224
2228	Neonatal burial in lying in supine position	Skeleton	Neonatal burial, buried in the same cut as adult burial SK2182.				237	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2225
2229	Soft friable, dark grey/ black, silty charcoal	Fill	A patch of burnt material/wood in F238, possibly a sump or something burnt in situ within the feature. Associated with a lot of	0.21+	0.14	0.05	238	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2226

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
			copper/copper alloy droplets from possibly smithing.					
2230	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial, only skull exposed during cleaning.				267	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2227
2231	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial, only skull exposed during cleaning.				266	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2228
2232	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial, only skull exposed during cleaning.				265	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2229
2233	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial, only skull exposed during cleaning.				264	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2230
2234	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial, only skull exposed during cleaning.				263	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2231
2235	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial, only skull exposed during cleaning.				268	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2232
2236	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial, only skull exposed during cleaning.				270	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2233
2237	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial, only skull exposed during cleaning.				271	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2234
2238	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial, only skull exposed during cleaning.				273	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2235
2239	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial, only fragments visible.				272	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2236
2240	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial, only fragments visible.				269	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2237

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2241	Rectangular, E-W aligned grave cut	Cut	Cut of a potential grave. This was not excavated, but due to its location adjacent to other exposed human remains of a similar size, position and alignment, it was interpreted as a potential grave. Further excavation would be needed to confirm this.	1.40	0.58		261	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2238
2242	Compacted, mid orangey brown, sandy clay with 15% small angular white lime/sandstone pieces	Fill	Fill of a potential grave. This was not excavated.	1.40	0.58		261	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2239
2243	Supine burial	Skeleton	Supine burial, possibly had arthritis, rickets and enamel hypoplasia.				280	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2240
2244	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Burial in the line of burials in trench 2 E. The body has been truncated by later burials and was not seen.				279	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2241
2245	Supine burial, left arm, left leg and feet where absent	Skeleton	Burial cut by cist burial, excavated in 2021				278	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2242
2246	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial, only skull exposed during cleaning.				277	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2243
2247	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial, only skull exposed during cleaning.				276	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2244
2248	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial, only skull exposed during cleaning.				274	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2245
2249	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial, only skull exposed during cleaning.				282	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2246
2250	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial, only skull exposed during cleaning.				283	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2247
2251	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial, only skull exposed during cleaning.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2248
2252	Infant skeleton partially exposed during cleaning of	Skeleton	Probable burial.				281	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2249

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
	(2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated							
2253	Infant skeleton partially exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial of infant.				275	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2250
2254	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial, only skull exposed during cleaning.				285	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2251
2255	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				286	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2252
2256	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				287	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2253
2257	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				288	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2254
2258	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				289	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2255
2259	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				292	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2256
2260	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				290	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2257
2261	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				291	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2258
2262	Rectangular, E-W aligned grave cut	Cut	Cut of a potential grave. This was not excavated, but due to its location adjacent to other exposed human remains of a similar size, position and alignment, it was interpreted as a potential grave. Further excavation would be needed to confirm this.	1.60	0.45		260	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2259

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2263	compacted, mid orangey brown, sandy clay with 5% inclusions of small white angular lime/sandstone pieces	Fill	Probable burial.	1.60	0.45		260	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2260
2264	Skull exposed during 2020, body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				253	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2261
2265	Compact friable, grey brown, silty clay with occasional small stones, occasional charcoal flecks	Layer	A relatively thin layer probably encompassing some overburden from backfill and subsoil deposits. When it was removed at least one burial has been revealed as has a small shelly patch located near F221, possible a small pit.	4.10	4.04	0.05		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2262
2266	Context recorded for sampling for archaeomagnetic dating.	Layer	No interpretation as it hasn't been excavated so we can't interpret it yet.				217	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2263
2267	VOID	Layer	VOID					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2264
2268	Context recorded for sampling for archaeomagnetic dating. Burnt layer under 2165 currently seen in the base of F217.	Layer	A small intervention was made through this deposit in the 2021 season measuring 0.50mx0.45m, revealing that this material is not part of the fill of the pit, as had been theorised, but is actually intense burning resultant from the use of the limekiln that has permeated through the natural (2344) to a depth of approximately 0.18m. Therefore, it appears that the base of the pit at least has been cut into the natural.	4.50	4.15	0.18	217	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2265
2269	Circular cut with steep sides and concave base	Cut	This feature was fully excavated in 2021. It is now thought unlikely that this post hole and those adjacent were set within a beam slot, but they may still represent elements of a structure in the vicinity.	0.21	0.12+	0.09	240	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2266
2270	Soft friable, dark grey/black, silty clay, frequent burnt wood	Fill	This feature was fully excavated in 2021. It is now thought unlikely that this post hole and those adjacent were set within a beam slot, but they may still represent elements of a structure in the vicinity.	0.21	0.12	0.09	240	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2267
2271	Circular cut with steep sides and concave base	Cut	This feature was fully excavated in 2021. It is now thought unlikely that this post hole and those adjacent were set within a beam slot, but they may	0.20	0.08+	0.30	241	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2268

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
			still represent elements of a structure in the vicinity.					
2272	Soft friable, dark grey/black, silt, frequent burnt wood	Fill	This feature was fully excavated in 2021. It is now thought unlikely that this post hole and those adjacent were set within a beam slot, but they may still represent elements of a structure in the vicinity.	0.20	0.08+	0.30	241	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2269
2273	Circular cut with moderate - steep sides and concave base	Cut	This feature was fully excavated in 2021. It is now thought unlikely that this post hole and those adjacent were set within a beam slot, but they may still represent elements of a structure in the vicinity.	0.18	0.17	0.21	242	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2270
2274	Soft, dark grey/black, silty clay, with frequent burnt wood, occasional small stones	Fill	This feature was fully excavated in 2021. It is now thought unlikely that this post hole and those adjacent were set within a beam slot, but they may still represent elements of a structure in the vicinity.	0.18	0.17	0.21	242	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2271
2275	Skull exposed during 2020, body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Top of skull exposed within possible grave cut. This could potentially be an articulated burial, however excavation would be needed to confirm this.				256	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2272
2276	Skull exposed during 2020, body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				254	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2273
2277	Rectangular, E-W aligned grave cut	Cut	Probable grave cut.	1.40	0.47		256	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2274
2278	Compacted, mid orangey brown, sandy clay, with 10% small angular pieces of white sand/limestone	Fill	Fill of a probable grave. The top of a skull was exposed within this material. Further excavation would be needed to confirm.	1.40	0.47		256	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2275
2279	Rectangular, E-W aligned grave cut	Cut	Cut of a potential grave. This was not excavated, but due to its location adjacent to other exposed human remains of a similar size, position and alignment, it was interpreted as a potential grave. Further excavation would be needed to confirm this.	1.60	0.70		258	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2276
2280	Compacted, mid orangey brown, sandy clay, 10% inclusions of small angular white sand/limestone	Fill	Fill of a potential grave.	1.60	0.70		258	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2277

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2281	Rectangular, E-W aligned grave cut	Cut	Cut of a potential grave. This was not excavated, but due to its location adjacent to other exposed human remains of a similar size, position and alignment, it was interpreted as a potential grave. Further excavation would be needed to confirm this.				257	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2278
2282	Compact, mid orangey brown, sandy clay, with 20% inclusions of small angular white lime/sandstone pieces	Fill	Fill of a potential grave. This was not excavated.				257	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2279
2283	Sub-oval, E-W aligned grave cut	Cut	Cut of a potential grave. This was not excavated, but due to its location adjacent to other exposed human remains of a similar size, position and alignment, it was interpreted as a potential grave. Further excavation would be needed to confirm this. Interesting to note here is also a high concentration of quartz pebbles within the feature, possibly indicating a grave.	1.00+	0.40		259	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2280
2284	Moderately compact, mid orangey brown, sandy clay, with very frequent inclusions of small rounded white quartz pebbles, and infrequent inclusions of small angular white lime/sandstone pieces	Fill	Fill of a potential grave. This was not excavated. The presence of very frequent small quartz pebbles within this feature could also be indicative of a grave.	1.00+	0.40		259	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2281
2285	E-W aligned supine burial	Skeleton	Burial seen when excavating (2165) in F217, cut into pit.				249	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2282
2286	Moderately compact friable, pinkish brown, silty clay, with moderate degraded sandstone cobbles, occasional small stones, occasional charcoal flecks	Fill	Fill around SK2285, the same as (2165).	1.71	0.56	0.20	249	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2283

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2287	Line of large stones, at least two courses.	Masonry	This curvilinear stone structure is likely part of the internal structure of the Norman limekiln. It is possible that a symmetrically opposite feature of a similar construction exists to the northern end of F217, but further excavation would be required to prove this. Collectively, these internal 'walls' could have acted as channels for heat to surround the limestone being roasted within.	3.68	0.46	0.42	248	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2284
2288	Layer of cobbles W of F217	Layer	Layer of cobbles seen to the SW of F217 in the 2020 season, not yet excavated.	2.85	1.76	Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2285
2289	Flat rectangular stones, running E-W	Masonry	Stone capping of burial SK2193.	1.30	0.47	0.08	243	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2286
2290	Cut not visible and unexcavated as of 2020 season	Cut	Possible grave cut for SK2264.				253	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2287
2291	Same as 2164	Fill	Possible grave fill for SK2264.				253	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2288
2292	Cut not visible and unexcavated as of 2020 season	Cut	Possible grave cut for SK2276.				254	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2289
2293	Fill not visible and unexcavated as of 2020 season	Fill	Possible grave fill for SK2276.				254	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2290
2294	Cut not visible and unexcavated as of 2020 season	Cut	Possible grave cut for SK2225.				255	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2291
2295	Fill not visible and unexcavated as of 2020 season	Fill	Possible grave fill for SK2225.				255	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2292
2296	Three upright limestone blocks, forming a line running E-W. Rough finish with no coursing or bonding.	Masonry	Stone lining of burial Sk2183.	1.15	0.09	0.12	247	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2293
2297	Moderate - large sub-angular stones	Layer	This rubble collapse may be part of the curvilinear stone structure 2287, which is likely part of the internal structure of the Norman limekiln. It is possible that a symmetrically opposite feature of a similar construction exists to the northern end of F217, but further excavation would be required to prove this. Collectively, these internal 'walls' could have acted as	2.04	0.80		217; 248;	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2294

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
			channels for heat to surround the limestone being roasted within.					
2298	Stone lining of burial SK2183	Cut	Cut of burial SK2243. Cut not visible due to similarity of grave fill (2299) and graveyard soil (2015).	1.80	0.47	0.15	280	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2295
2299	Quite compact, light-mid reddish brown, clayey silt with occasional rounded pebbles, common small sandstone pieces, rare shell fragments	Fill	Grave fill for SK2243.	1.80	0.47	0.15	280	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2296
2300	Moderately compact, mid orangey black, clayey silt with frequent burnt material	Layer	Reason it is there is unclear, it capped burials F704 (poss. focal burial) and F703 (chest burial).	0.91	1.06	0.06		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2297
2301	E-W aligned burial positioned on its left side, extended horizontal	Skeleton	East West aligned skeleton, likely of Norman date, buried on its right hand side. Head to the west. The body was tightly positioned which implies a possible shroud burial.				296	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2298
2302	E-W aligned cut but most of the cut is not visible	Cut	Cut of a likely rectangular grave cut of an E-W aligned probable Norman grave. Cut not visible due to intercutting and highly disturbed graveyard soil	1.75	0.50	0.10	296	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2299
2303	Very compacted, mid reddish brown, silty clay with 15% inclusions of small chalk/limestone pieces	Fill	Fill of burial containing skeleton SK2301. Not distinguishable from graveyard soil 2164.	1.75	0.50	0.10	296	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2300
2304	moderately loose, dark greyish brown, clayey silt with 20-30% inclusions of small to medium sized sub angular chunks of sandstone and limestone, frequent charcoal inclusions	Layer	This likely represents a highly disturbed layer below the topsoil including frequent rubble fragments likely spread around by ploughing and modern disturbance.	12.00	7.00	0.05-0.10		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2301

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
	and small rounded pebbles							
2305	N-S aligned sub-circular cut with a sharp break of slope at the top at the N end and on the S non-perceptible and a gradual break of slope at the base with a bowl shaped base.	Cut	VOID. There wasn't below the burnt spread. (2150) is a layer. the layer below (2015) was popping up higher in this area.	0.66	0.46	0.15	235	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2302
2306	Compacted, light Reddish brown, silty clay with 10% inclusions of small sub angular pieces of limestone and sandstone	Layer	Deposit of silty clay in the NW corner of the 2021 TR(W) extension into which the limekiln F217 is cut. This material likely represents the graveyard soil at this part of the trench.	7.00	4.50	Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2303
2307		Layer	Probably part of (2300). The burnt material was just S of (2300).					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2304
2308	A NE-SW aligned cut with a probable rectangular or sub-rectangular shape in plan with very sharp break of slope at the top, vertical sides a sharp break of slope at the base and a flat base	Cut	Linear cut of a NE-SW aligned grave containing SK2313. This cut was not fully exposed in plan due to the skeleton extending beyond the LOE, however it is likely to be rectangular in shape. The grave was cut into a potentially earlier NW-SE aligned linear feature [2311]	0.94	0.49	0.29	298	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2305
2309	An E-W aligned cut with little of the cut visible	Cut	Cut of burial for SK2245, couldn't be seen.				278; 278; 278;	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2306
2310	Compact, mid reddish brown, silty clay, occasional sand stone pebbles	Fill	Grave fill for SK2245, highly disturbed burial, edges couldn't be seen.				278	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2307

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2311	NW-SE aligned linear cut with a sharp break of slope at the top and steep sides, not fully excavated	Cut	The excavation of this ditch continued in the 2022 season but its full depth and width were not revealed due to time constraints. At least four skeletons were visible truncating the ditch at this location and the ditch itself does not appear to truncate any other burials, suggesting it pre-dates the cemetery and must be one of the earliest features on site. One possible edge was located on the western side, but the base and eastern edge remain elusive. It is hoped that future excavations in the Northern half of TR2W will pick up the continuation of this ditch, possibly beneath the hollow/depression observed into which stone lined drain F724 and wall F723 appear to have sunk.	3.10	1.80	0.38+	707	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2308
2312	Very compacted, mid orangey brown, silty clay with 10-15% inclusions of small sub angular limestone and sandstone pieces	Fill	Likely silting fill of a linear ditch. Very compacted and predominantly clay very similar to the material into which it is cut - this could indicate backfilling not long after being dug - perhaps a relatively short lived feature? Being cut by NE-SW aligned graves, this represents probably the earliest feature on site as of the 2021 season.	3.10	1.80	0.38+	707	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2309
2313	NE-SW aligned burial lying on their right side with their head facing south	Skeleton	The NE-SW alignment of this burial also suggests a possible earlier, or at least different, phase to the use of the cemetery				298	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2310
2314	VOID	Cut	VOID				297	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2311
2315	VOID	Fill	VOID	0.21	0.21	0.05	297	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2312
2316	VOID	Masonry	VOID				297	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2313
2317	VOID	Layer	VOID					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2314
2318	VOID	Layer	VOID					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2315
2319	Quite compact, mid reddish brown, mostly silty clay with patches of clayey silt with occasional flecks of charcoal, occasionally sand stone pieces	Fill	Grave fill for SK2340. The burial seems to a chest burial, due to the number of nails and a possible lock plate SF300 found within the fill. Next to stone lined burial, but there is no lining in this grave.	1.70+	0.55	0.58	703	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2316
2320	An SW-NE orientated supine burial	Skeleton	Burial of an individual in a stone capped grave. They seemed to have an injured and healed left leg.				284	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2317

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2321	Loose compaction which was crumbly in places and had voids. The fill was a mid reddish brown, clayey silt and in the looser areas there was more gravel.	Fill	This soil worked its way into the grave cut post deposition.	1.78	0.54-0.33	0.23	284	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2318
2322	An elongated oval shaped cut in plan, with a sharp break of slope at the top and a sharp-gradual break of slope at the base. The cut had almost vertical sides and a flat base	Cut	A cut for a burial.	1.78	0.57-0.33	0.26	284	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2319
2323	Relatively compact , light reddish brown, sandy clay with very rare small pebbles and very rare white sandstone flecks	Layer	Strange as deposit is very clean but doesn't seem to be natural. Within the slot there is a burial in the deposit, the cut can be seen but possible the deposit is grave fill.	1.05+	0.46+	0.19		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2320
2324	N face partially exposed in 2021, appears to be one course of roughly hewn limestone	Masonry	Only N face partially exposed in 2021. Seems most likely to be stone lining to a burial, there is a parallel run of stones to the S about a predicted grave width apart. Green porphyry was found near the stones, so it is thought that this could be a focal burial.	1.53	0.11	0.38	704	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2321
2325	In 2021 not seen only exposed in plan. What can be seen is a line of roughly hewn limestone	Masonry	Only exposed in plan in 2021. Seems most likely to be stone lining to a burial, there is a parallel run of stones to the N about a predicted grave width apart. Green porphyry was found near the stones, so it is thought that this could be a focal burial.	1.78	0.16	0.23	704	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2322
2326	Moderately compact, mid orangey brown, large sub-angular to sub-rounded stone rubble supported in a clayey silt matrix	Fill	Rubble fill on top of a burial to create a focal burial.	1.69	0.42	Not excavated	704	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2323
2327	A rectangular cut that hugs closely to the edge of masonry 2325, not excavated as of 2021 season	Cut	Cut of probable stone lined burial.	1.78+	0.76	Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2324

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2328	Relatively compact, light reddish brown, sandy clay with frequent white chalky sediment and limestone, rare pinkish sandstone sediment, rare small stones/pebbles, and rare lenses of loose dark brown sandy silt	Layer	Potentially fill inserted in cut made for stone?	1.21	0.89	0.28	705	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2325
2329	Loose (ish), mid reddish brown, 60-70% rubble supported by clayey silt with rare charcoal pieces (sampled)	Fill	Rubble fill potentially placed to infill stone box 2114 after it went out of use to level the ground.	0.58	0.43	0.27	702	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2326
2330	Compact, mid reddish brown, silty clay with frequent black shale/charcoal	Layer	possibly the horizon with the natural, the soil seems very similar to the natural but is not 'clean' and possibly contained charcoal.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2327
2331	Moderately compacted, light Reddish brown, clayey silt with 30-40% inclusions of small to medium sized sub-angular	Layer	This layer of rubble was visible capping all the features in the Northern extension of Tr2(W) underneath overburden (2304). Upon its removal, the edge of the limekiln cut F217 and possible wall 2345 and Eastern flue 2346 were visible.	12.00	7.00	0.13		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2328
2332	A rectangular cut with rounded corners, a sharp break of slope at the top and bottom of the cut, mostly verticals ides and a flat base	Cut	Cut made to place stone in stone lined box. The purpose of the box is unclear, perhaps there was once a burial in it that has since been removed, or perhaps it was a base for a wooden cross, or perhaps it held water, or something else.	1.02	0.75	0.36		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2329
2333	moderately compact, mid reddish brown, clayey silt, with nodules of reddish silty clay with occasional gravelly patches	Fill	Packing between cut [2332] and stone lining 2114.				702	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2330
2334	One course of roughly hewn limestone	Masonry	Base slab of stone lined box.	0.90	0.63	0.05	702	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2331
2335	Very compacted, dark reddish brown, silty clay with 5-10% stoney inclusions mix of	Fill	Fill of grave [2308] containing SK2313. This fill likely represents the intentional backfilling of the grave once the body	0.94	0.49	0.29	298	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2332

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
	angular, subangular and sub rounded stones and some quartz pebbles and shells		had been placed in. Very similar to the fill of layer (2163) above.					
2336	An E-W aligned linear cut with a very sharp break of slope at the top and a very steep/vertical sides. The break of slope at the base appears to be very sharp and the base was not visible	Cut	Cut of an E-W aligned skeleton partially exposed length ways in the northern section of a slot at the Eastern side of trench 2 (west). The cut was partially visible in the Eastern section of TR2(W) and drawn in section#54 but excavation stopped upon the discovery of the skeleton. The skeleton was not lifted as of 2021 season.	1.10+		0.30	299	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2333
2337	A supine burial, very little visible	Skeleton	This appears to be the skeleton of an adult in a grave aligned E-W partially protruding from the Eastern LOE of TR2(W). The skeleton was exposed length ways in section and was not lifted as of 2021 season.				299	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2334
2338	Very compacted, dark orangey brown, silty clay with10-15% inclusions of small sandstone/limestone pieces and occasional small rounded pebbles	Fill	Fill of grave [2336], F299. This material was only partially exposed and not fully excavated.	1.10+		0.30	299	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2335
2339	Compact, mid reddish brown, silty clay with rare small sandstone pieces	Fill	Layer of clay at base of stone lined box, probably to pack the cut to support the stone slab 2334. Perhaps the stone lined box held water and the clay was to waterproof the box.	0.93	0.73	0.03-0.14	702	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2336
2340	Supine burial which had slumped down to the right side.	Skeleton	Potential adult chest burial found with iron nails and a lock plate. Suspected to be chest burial due to these finds.				703	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2337
2341	An E-W aligned rectangular cut with a sharp break of slope at the top and vertical sides. The base was obscured by a second burial	Cut	A grave cut immediately abutting the focal burial with two burials located within. One burial SK2361 was not fully excavated in 2021 with the other burial SK2340 a possible chest burial.	1.72	0.52	0.59	703	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2338
2342	A NE-SW aligned linear with sharp break of slope at the top, very shallow side, a gradual break of slope	Cut	Linear shallow gully filled with shells extending towards but terminating before the supposed Anglo Saxon metalworking area in the centre of	2.40	0.33	0.09	713	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2339

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
	at the base and a flat base		trench 2 west. Possibly truncated by later graves.					
2343	Firm mid greyish brown, sandy silt with 80% shell - snail or whelk	Fill	Fill of a shallow linear gully. This fill consisted of lots of shells likely representing a dumping event.	2.40	0.33	0.09	713	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2340
2344	Very compact, medium/dark reddish brown, clay with very rare small stones (sandstone?) roughly 3-5cm in diameter	Layer	Natural.	1.46+	0.58+	0.14+		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2341
2345	Linear wall, partially robbed on Eastern face and possibly truncated at the southern end made of large sandstone boulders as facing stones, a rubble core of small to medium sized sandstone and limestone sub angular chunks	Masonry	Linear wall running N-S protruding 3.70m from Northern bulk of TR2(W). This wall is of an unknown function and has not been excavated as of 2021 season. It exists below a layer of rubble (2331) and is partially robbed of its facing stones on the northern face and likely truncated by as yet unknown activity on the southern end. Upon further investigation in the 2022 season, it was discovered that this wall is one of the earliest features within TR2W and may be pre-monastic. It is truncated by a number of other features including drainage channel F724 and grave F716 and does not at this point appear to truncate any earlier features. It was also discovered during 2022 that the wall seems to return a right angle to the west and may also continue further North than previously identified in 2021, albeit in a highly disturbed/truncated state. Upon the removal of one of the large facing boulders of this wall, a small sherd of Roman Samian pottery (SF337) was discovered directly below. Whilst this find could be residual, its association with the wall is fixed. In order to provide more dateable evidence for the construction of the wall, a C14 date will be acquired for a small piece of animal bone discovered firmly embedded within the initial	3.70+	1.40	Not excavated	712	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2342

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
			stone foundations of the wall (2411).Interpreted by					
2346	Linear masonry running approx. E-W made of very rough unfinished sandstone	Masonry	This linear wall running approximately E-W possibly represents the northern wall of the Eastern flue for the limekiln F217. The stones here are very heat affected indicating use as part of the industrial process of creating lime, probably the fire from a flue/stoke hole. Update from 2022 season: Upon further investigation it now appears that this linear alignment of stones may represent an internal partition wall to a structure associated with a much earlier phase of occupation than originally thought. Certainly, it now appears very unlikely that these stones are related in any way to an eastern flue of the later Norman limekiln. The stones (made of sandstone) were infact not burnt at all, simply in a state of natural degradation.	1.72	0.13	Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2343
2347	A cut that appeared to be slightly circular but was difficult to see. It had a sharp break of slope of at the top and	Cut	Cut to possibly add foundations for large stone 2348.	1.21	0.89	0.28	705	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2344

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
	a gradual break of slope at the base. It had a steep sides and a flat/slightly bowled base							
2348	A single roughly hewn limestone block	Masonry	Large stone, in line with focal burial, purpose unclear.	0.65	0.26	0.23	705	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2345
2349	Loose, mid orangey brown, 80% bone (mix of human and animal) and clayey sand soil with common larger pieces of charcoal	Fill	Charnel pit.	1.03+	0.80+	0.50+	706; 711;	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2346
2350	Firm, light whiteish yellow, sandy silt with burnt wood underneath. The fill had 10% small- large sub angular stone, chunks removed with stone embedded within them	Fill	Dump or slumping of burnt lime near the base of the western edge of the limekiln F217 in TR2(W).	0.65	0.25	0.30		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2347
2351	A cut, with very little of the shape visible in plan. It had a sharp break of slope at the top and very steep sides. The base wasn't seen	Cut	Cut of charnel pit.	1.03+	0.83+	0.40+	706; 711;	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2348
2352	Very compact, mid-reddish brown, silty clay with occasional small pebbles visible in plan	Fill	Possibly packing for supporting the stones 2325.	1.73	0.06	Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2349
2353	A rectangular cut aligned E-W. Not excavated	Cut	A possible east-west aligned grave in the central area of trench 2 (west). Whilst this feature was unexcavated and no skeletal remains were uncovered, it was in close proximity to five other features also interpreted as possible graves that were discovered in a slot excavated into the graveyard soil 2164. These mainly rectangular features, visibly cut into a new layer (2168), were laid out parallel in an area of the trench near to where other confirmed graves were present. However, further excavation would be	1.40+	0.50	Not excavated	709	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2350

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
			needed to confirm if this feature was a grave. No direct relationships to other features were visible.					
2354	Mid orangey brown, clayey silt with 10% inclusions of sub angular chalk/limestone pieces and flecks	Fill	Fill of a possible east-west aligned grave in the central area of trench 2 (west). Whilst this feature was unexcavated and no skeletal remains were uncovered, it was in close proximity to five other features also interpreted as possible graves that were discovered in a slot excavated into the graveyard soil 2164. These mainly rectangular features, visibly cut into a new layer (2168), were laid out parallel in an area of the trench near to where other confirmed graves were present. However, further excavation would be needed to confirm if this feature was a grave. No direct relationships to other features were visible.	1.40+	0.50	Not excavated	709	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2351
2355	A rectangular cut aligned E-W. Not excavated	Cut	A probable east-west aligned grave cut in the central/western area of trench 2 (west). Whilst this feature was unexcavated, a skull and some other skeletal remains were exposed. It was also in close proximity to five other features also interpreted as possible graves that were discovered in a slot excavated into the graveyard soil 2164. These mainly rectangular features, visibly cut into a new layer (2168), were laid out parallel in an area of the trench near to where other confirmed graves were present. However, further excavation would be needed to confirm if this feature is an intact fully articulated grave. No direct relationships to other features were visible.	1.60	0.43	Not excavated	710	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2352

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2356	Very compact, mid orangey brown, clayey silt with 10% inclusions of small sub angular limestone/chalk inclusions	Fill	Fill of a probable east-west aligned grave in the central/western area of trench 2 (west). Whilst this feature was unexcavated, a skull and some other skeletal remains were exposed. It was also in close proximity to five other features also interpreted as possible graves that were discovered in a slot excavated into the graveyard soil 2164. These mainly rectangular features, visibly cut into a new layer (2168), were laid out parallel in an area of the trench near to where other confirmed graves were present. However, further excavation would be needed to confirm if this feature is an intact fully articulated grave. No direct relationships to other features were visible.	1.60	0.43	Not excavated	710	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2353
2357	A NE-SW aligned rectangular cu, though not fully exposed, or excavated	Cut	Cut of a likely burial orientated NE-SW which cuts through ditch [2311] F707. Unexcavated as of 2021. This feature, if it is a grave, looks to be on a similar alignment as grave F298 and they both may represent a different, possibly earlier, phase of the cemetery in TR2(W) due to them being aligned differently to all the other examples and cutting ditch F707 - the earliest feature in this trench.	0.55	0.35	Not excavated	708	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2354
2358	Very compacted, mid orangey brown, silty clay with 10% sub angular small sandstone limestone pieces and flecks.	Fill	Fill of a likely burial orientated NE-SW which cuts through ditch [2311] F707. Unexcavated as of 2021. This feature, if it is a grave, looks to be on a similar alignment as grave F298 and they both may represent a different, possibly earlier, phase of the cemetery in TR2(W) due to them being aligned differently to all the other examples and cutting ditch F707 - the earliest feature in this trench.	0.55	0.35	Not excavated	708	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2355

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2359	A linear made of Large angular mudstone blocks with a very roughly cut	Masonry	Approx E-W aligned linear wall that possibly forms the southern wall of an Eastern flue to the limekiln F217 in TR2(W). The opposing wall is 2346. Upon further excavation in the 2022 season, it became clear that this wall does not represent part of an eastern flue to the limekiln, but is instead likely to be much earlier in origin, possibly pre-monastic. It was discovered to be truncated by the limekiln and also by a grave F715. It is also very similar in form and nature to a wall discovered in TR2E in previous seasons that returned a C14 date of late 5th to early 6th century AD. Because of this, a charcoal sample (SAM262) was taken from beneath the stones of this wall to confirm or disprove the hypothesis that this wall may be pre-monastic. Not enough of the wall survives to indicate at this point what its function was. If it were to be associated with the wall in TR2E, it would certainly represent a very substantial pre-monastic structure in this location.	2.70	0.74	Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2356
2360	Moderately compact, light whitish yellow, sandy clay with 10-15% inclusions of small to medium sized sub angular limestone/sandstone pieces and flecks and occasional gravel and possible burnt lime ash	Layer	This deposit was not excavated as of the 2021 season but likely represents the fill of the supposed eastern flue of limekiln F217. The burnt ashy nature of this deposit including highly degraded limestone suggests its use as part of the industrial process of lime production. Being contained within the bounds of walls 2346 and 2359 further suggests its use as a flue/stoke hole or raking hole.	2.50	0.90	Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2357
2361	Second burial under SK2340. Not exposed in 2021.	Skeleton	Second burial under SK2340. Not exposed in 2021.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2358
2362	Only skull exposed as of 2021 season	Skeleton	East west aligned burial not excavated in 2021.				712	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2359
2363	Compact, mid reddish brown, silty clay with common medium sized sandstone pieces and common charcoal flecks	Fill	Backfill of charnel pit.	1.03+	0.83+	0.27	706	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2360

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2364	Fairly compact, mid orangey brown, clayey silt with common small sandstone pieces	Fill	Fill of burial SK2362.	0.60+	0.23+	0.26	712	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2361
2365	W-E aligned cut with very little visible as of 2021 and not excavated	Cut	Burial cut of SK2362.	0.60+	0.20+	0.26		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2362
2366	W-E aligned cut with very little visible as of 2021 and not excavated	Cut	As of the 2022 season, this grave was fully exposed and excavated revealing an intact burial SK2368 on an E-W alignment with the head to the west in the Christian tradition. This grave is completely sealed by the limekiln above and therefore must stratigraphically pre-sate the limekiln - which itself has been dated to the 1090s. Therefore, this grave must pre-date the 1090s and could easily be pre-Norman.	0.46	0.42	0.30		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2363
2367	Moderately compact, dark orangey brown, silty clay with 10-15% inclusions of chalk/limestone flecks and very small sub angular pieces	Fill	The fill of this grave was fully excavated in the 2022 season, revealing an E-W aligned skeleton with the head to the west in the Christian tradition. The fill itself was of a bright orangey brown colour due to the heat of the limekiln above partially baking the clayey grave backfill.	0.46	0.42	0.30		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2364
2368		Skeleton	Probable articulated skeleton within an E-W aligned grave discovered beneath the burnt base of the Norman limekiln pit F217, therefore pre-dating it. This burial was discovered after a small sondage was excavated into the base of the pit measuring 0.46mx0.42m and the articulated long bones expected to be part of the lower legs of an individual were observed. Due to the small size of the excavation area the skeleton was left in-situ as of the 2021 field season.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2365
2369	A possible surface of flat limestone slabs	Masonry	A possible surface of flat limestone slabs.	1.00	0.92	0.06-0.09m		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2366
2370	Moderately compact mid orangey brown clayey silt with no inclusions	Fill	Grave fill of neonatal burial cut into focal burial	0.45	0.30	0.05		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2367

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2371	Supine extended body, head looking up, right arm extended on right side with hand lying over hip, upper left arm by left side with lower arm extended over pelvis, both legs extended next to each other, feet extending straight. Good preservation	Skeleton	Burial of a neonate cut into the focal burial.	N/A	N/A	N/A		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2368
2372	Moderately compact mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of small to medium sub angular sand/limestone pieces	Fill	Probable sitting fill of a small pit that also included very frequent shell inclusions. This may have been a dumping event of seafood waste or alternatively it may represent a temporary storage area for shells in advance of firing in the limekiln just to the North - as shells are a natural source of lime	0.90	0.66	0.25		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2369
2373	Compacted light greyish yellow sand with very regular inclusions of small to medium degraded sandstone pieces	Fill	This crushed yellowish sandstone layer likely represents a pre-construction foundation/levelling layer within which the stone foundation supports of partition wall 2346 are set, connected with a possible pre-monastic structure in the NE area of TR2W. It lies directly atop another more orangey crushed sandstone layer (2431) that likely represents an initial levelling/foundation deposit. This common sequence of crushed yellow sandstone atop crushed orange sandstone layers was observed in all the interventions beneath the walls in the NE part of TR2W	1.86+	0.94	0.09		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2370
2374	Compact light greyish brown sandstone	Layer	These unworked medium sized sandstone pieces set within foundation layers (2431) and (2373) likely represent a stone foundation support for internal partition wall 2346. Combined, these levelling layers and stone supports seem to represent the level, stable foundation upon which a drystone constructed partition wall could be built	2.45+	0.30	0.13		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2371

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2375	Moderately compact dark orangey brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small to medium sub angular sandstone and regular small sandstone gravels and occasional charcoal flecks	Fill	This deposit was not fully characterised as of the 2022 season as it was not fully excavated. At this point, possibilities are that it could represent the fill of a possible gully running approx. E-W, but no obvious cut could be identified especially on the Northern side. Alternatively, this deposit could represent a silting layer overlying (2168), rather than a gully cut into it. More investigation would be required to confirm either way. What can be established is that grave F717 does appear to be truncating this deposit.	1.10+	0.61	Not fully excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2372
2376	E-W aligned body, head at W end badly damaged, right arm partially articulated assumed flexed along right side, left arm partially articulated assumed flexed along left side, right leg aligned E-W, left leg not seen, feet unknown. Disturbed significantly since deposition with most bones not in anatomically correct position with several broken prior to excavation.	Skeleton	Adult skeleton seeming to be cut into large charnel pit possibly Norman	N/A	N/A	N/A		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2373
2377	Extended lying on right side, head lying on right side, right arm extended with left arm both clasped across pelvis, both legs extended together bunched quite tightly, extending out to the right of skeleton. Some damage to skull and pelvis but overall good state of preservation.	Skeleton	Burial SE stone box burial of juvenile skeleton SK2387	N/A	N/A	N/A		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2374

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2378	Assumed E-W aligned cut with sharp break of slopes with the shape and corners not fully seen	Cut	Cut of focal burial, original cut possibly slightly disturbed by movement of masonry	Full extent not seen	Full extent not seen	Full extent not seen		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2375
2379	Moderately compact mid brownish orange, occasionally mottled silty clay with some patches of refined clay with frequent inclusions of small degraded sand/limestone	Fill	Fill of focal burial, partially disturbed by later infant burial	Not fully excavated	0.6 (full extent obscured)	0.24		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2376
2380	Moderately soft/friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with regular inclusions of charcoal flecks, frequent inclusions of small to medium sub angular sandstone	Layer	This dark silting layer appears to be filling in a hollow/depression in the ground, capping earlier features (such as stone lined channel F724 and wall F723) which appear to have sunk into it. It is possible this depression implies the existence of an earlier feature below (such as a pit or even the continuation of the linear ditch observed in the southern end of TR2W) into which later features have sunk. This silting is truncated by the later Norman limekiln F217 and also grave F716.	3.45	2.59	0.32+		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2377
2381	Moderately loose dark yellow brown silty sand with very few small stones	Fill	Possibly a very small post hole but more likely natural disturbance such as animal burrow	0.24	0.24	0.04		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2378
2382	Circular cut with sharp break of slope top and gradual break of slope base	Cut	Upon excavation deemed to be not real	0.24	0.24	0.03		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2379
2383	E-W aligned sub oval cut with rounded corners, varying break of slope top and gradual break of slope base	Cut	Cut of neonatal burial that has been cut into focal burial	0.45	0.30	0.05		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2380

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2384	Supine extended E-W aligned, head facing up, right arm extended across right side with hand across the pelvis, left arm extended down left side of body with lower arm across the pelvic area, lower distal end of arm near wrist appears to have been severed before death, both legs supine extended, together likely upright supine extended. Very good preservation with some fracturing.	Skeleton	Skeleton aligned E-W with head at West end in line with Christian tradition. This grave is cut through earlier deposits and features such as a silting layer filling a depression (2380) and a massive stone slab below, suggesting it is later in the phasing of the cemetery. Probably Norman	N/A	N/A	N/A		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2381
2385	Moderately loose dark greyish brown clayey silt with regular inclusions of small to medium sub angular sandstone and charcoal flecks	Fill	Backfill of a grave containing SK2384	1.80	0.60	0.20		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2382
2386	E-W sub rectangular cut with sub rounded corners, sharp break of slope top and fairly sharp break in slope base. Cuts large flagstones to E of grave	Cut	Cut of a grave containing SK2384. This grave cuts through the large slab in the slot at the Northern end of TR2W and must post-date it. Likely a Norman burial as it cuts through early medieval features such as the slab, which is expected to be earlier or contemporary with the stone lined drain (which bends around it) and the big wall - which the drain seemingly cuts	1.80	0.60	0.20		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2383
2387	Supine extended E-W aligned, right leg extended straight, most of skeleton very fragmented	Skeleton	Juvenile burial placed inside stone 'box'	N/A	N/A	N/A		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2384
2388	Stone lying on narrow side facing upright, boxed around SK2387	Masonry	Stone box around juvenile burial, possibly disturbed by later ploughing.	0.83	0.43	0.23		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2385
2389	Moderately compacted mid orangey brown sandy	Fill	Fill for juvenile burial SK2387 in stone box grave	0.73	0.27	0.20		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2386

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
	silt with 30% small rubble, angular and sub angular sand/limestone with rare quartz pebbles							
2390	E-W then returning N-S aligned linear cut with very sharp corners, very sharp break of slope top and sharp break of slope base	Cut	As of the 2022 season this feature has yet to be fully understood, but may possibly represent a foundation trench for a wall which is no longer extant. The cut is linear, very sharp and runs approx. perpendicular from the eastern LOE of TR2W before returning sharply to the south. It cuts as deep as the yellowish crushed sandstone levelling layer visible below the walls across much of this part of the trench and, combined with its proximity to other walls in the vicinity such as F723 and F725, may suggest this feature was itself also the foundation for a wall. At this point though, much of this is speculation as so little of the feature is visible within the LOE of TR2W.	1.26+	0.27	0.15		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2387
2391	Moderately compact dark orangey brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small sub angular sandstone and charcoal flecks	Fill	Possible silting fill of an old foundation trench for a wall that is no longer extant.	1.26+	0.27	0.15		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2388
2392	N-S aligned linear cut with sharp corners and very sharp break of slopes only visible at northern end	Cut	Cut of a linear foundation trench for a potential partition wall or ephemeral stone structure F725. Only four stones remain extant of this wall in a linear approximately N-S alignment and it is not yet known what function or date this feature represents due to such a small element of it surviving within the LOE of TR2W. Further work would be needed to clarify this structure.	1.86	0.62	0.25		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2389
2393	Moderately loose dark greyish brown silt with occasional inclusions of small sandstone and charcoal flecks	Fill	Fill of a possible foundation trench for the construction of wall 2402. This fill contained 4 stones, representing 2402, and was only partially excavated in the 2022 season	1.86	0.62	0.25		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2390

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2394	Moderately compact light greyish brown clayey silt with very frequent small to medium sub angular/rounded sand/mud/limestone	Fill	This material likely represents the disturbed/spilt out rubble core of wall 2345. Truncated by later activity, this deposit is probably the same rubble core as (2403) but was kept separate to ensure no contamination of later material would be present within the samples taken of the undisturbed wall core (2403). It appears to have spilt out on to crushed orangey sandstone layer (2432) - probably a pre-construction levelling layer.	0.97+	0.95	0.15		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2391
2395	Moderately compact light greyish brown clayey silt with regular inclusions of small to medium sub angular sandstone and occasional charcoal flecks	Fill	Backfill of grave [2397] containing SK2396	1.60	0.50	0.15		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2392
2396	W-E Skeleton extended lying on its right side, head tilted south, arms extended and hands clasped in front of the pelvis, legs extended tightly together with feet pointing to the right	Skeleton	Skeleton of an individual lying on their right hand side extended out on a ENE-WSW alignment. This alignment is typical of the pre-Norman graves found in the cemetery on site and appears to be cut through a small post hole. It is located just to the SW of the limekiln	N/A	N/A	N/A		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2393
2397	NNE-SSW aligned sub rectangular cut with sub rounded corners, sharp break of slope top and imperceptible break of slope base. Cuts post hole	Cut	Cut of a grave containing skeleton SK2396 on a ENE-WSW alignment to the SW of the limekiln. The grave cuts an earlier post hole	1.60	0.50	0.15		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2394
2398	Sub circular cut with very sharp break of slope top and sharp break of slope base	Cut	Cut of a small pit with regular shell inclusions. This pit may have been used as a refuse tip for waste material from seafood. Or alternatively it may have been somewhere to deposit shells as a temporary storage location in advance of firing in the limekiln just to the North - as shells are a natural source of lime	0.90	0.66	0.24		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2395

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2399	Moderately compact mid orangey brown silty clay with regular inclusions of medium to large sub angular/rounded sand/mud/limestone	Layer	Orangey clay layer containing very frequent amounts of rubble that may relate to extremely disturbed remnants of large wall F723 just to the south. The rubble is of a very similar form to the stones within wall F723. But at this point, no obvious discernible continuation of wall F723 can be observed in the intervention into layer (2399) as of the 2022 season. However, there is a substantial build up of rubble here and the layer has not been fully excavated. Further work may or may not refine the outline of this wall's continuation.	4.77+	1.79+	Not fully excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2396
2400	Supine extended W-E aligned skeleton with arms extended and lying across the pelvic area, both legs extended with feet. The lower left arm appears to be severed before death and placed with body in grave. Head and lower leg also show signs of trauma.	Skeleton	E-W aligned supine extended burial in keeping with the early Christian tradition and with the rest of the burials in the cemetery. The left arm has been severed just above the wrist and placed in the grave near the left arm above the pelvis. Additionally, it appears the skull has suffered some form of impact trauma with a large indentation or cut on the top of the skull. This individual may have suffered a violent end!	N/A	N/A	N/A		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2397
2401	Feet only exposed of this skeleton extending beyond the edge of the intervention	Skeleton	Only the feet of this skeleton were exposed as of the 2022 season and were not lifted. This likely represents an intact E-W aligned grave in keeping with the characteristics of other graves in the cemetery. It was encountered upon excavation of an intervention through the graveyard soil to locate the western edge of ditch [2311]. Once this edge was located, it was decided the skeleton did not need to be further exposed and lifted.	N/A	N/A	N/A		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2398

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2402	Very rough linear medium sized rough shaped sandstone blocks facing E and W	Masonry	This possible partition wall or ephemeral structural feature, consisting of only 4 stones, was visible within a possible foundation trench [2392]. The foundation trench was not fully excavated and the stones of this wall remain in-situ as of the 2022 season, but in some areas it was clear the stones were lying on top of crushed yellowish sandstone layer (2430), in keeping with the other walls excavated in this area of TR2W. The remains of the wall itself are too ephemeral to be able to place any certainty on its original form, character or function and it is likely to have been heavily truncated by later activity. However, its proximity to other similar walls in the area such as F726 - and larger load bearing structural walls F722 and F723 infers that they may be broadly contemporary.	1.86	0.30	Not fully excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2399
2403	Compacted light greyish brown clayey silt with very frequent inclusions of small to medium sub angular/rounded sand/limestone	Fill	This material likely represents the undisturbed rubble core of wall 2345. Potentially one of the earliest walls revealed so far, it was considered important to keep this deposit separate from the more disturbed/spilt out rubble wall core (2394) to ensure samples were not contaminated with later material, though the two contexts are likely the same. Consisting of a fairly dense and compacted poorly sorted array of small to medium sized sandstone/limestone pieces, this rubble core lay between the large facing boulders of wall 2345 - a possible pre-monastic wall	0.73+	0.50	0.14		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2400
2404	Sub circular cut with gradual break of slopes cut by grave [2397]	Cut	Cut of a small sub circular post hole truncated by grave [2397]. The post hole extends beyond the LOE of the intervention and is only fairly shallow in its survival, but must predate grave [2397]. With a lack of finds or other contextual information, it is not possible to say much more about the feature at this time, other than it	0.14+	0.12+	0.08		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2401

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
			implies some sort of structural activity may have once existed in this location.					
2405	Moderately compact light greyish brown clayey silt with very occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks	Fill	Fill of a possible post hole truncated by grave [2397]	0.14+	0.12+	0.08		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2402
2406	Legs only exposed of this skeleton extending beyond the limits of the intervention	Skeleton	This skeleton's lower legs only were exposed and were not lifted as of the 2022 season. The grave was encountered during an intervention through ditch [2311] but it was decided the skeleton did not need to be lifted in order to characterise the ditch. Of note was the fact that the exposed legs appeared to show signs of charcoal adhering to them that may be indicative of a possible charcoal burial. Though more work would need to be conducted to confirm this.	N/A	N/A	N/A		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2403
2407	Very disturbed and poorly preserved, possibly lying on right side, legs only visible and slightly flexed, feet pointing SE-NW	Skeleton	Secondary burial in focal burial. Bone preservation very poor which is unusual for this site, possibly suggesting disturbance of burial.	N/A	N/A	N/A		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2404
2408	Supine extended body, head badly damaged, right arm along right side with hand over pelvis, left arm along left side, both legs extend next to each other with feet missing. Bones in good condition.	Skeleton	Juvenile burial possibly deliberately buried within larger stone structure	N/A	N/A	N/A		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2405
2409	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown, sandy silt with subangular rubbly stone and a small number of rounded	Fill	Grave fill of juvenile burial	0.90	0.25	not seen		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2406

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
	quartz pebble inclusions							
2410	Cut of an oblong grave with rounded corners and steep sides	Cut	cut of juvenile grave	0.90	0.25	not seen		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2407
2411	Very compacted light orangey yellow sand with very regular inclusions of small angular sandstone	Layer	This deposit consists of an intentionally laid out arrangement of small sandstone chunks/blocks within an orangey sand matrix above the natural. It consists predominantly of stone chunks and probably represents an initial stone foundation for wall 2345 set within an orangey sand levelling/foundation layer similar in nature to (2432). It was kept separate from (2432), associated with a disturbed context above, to ensure a lack of contamination within samples taken from this undisturbed wall foundation. This was separation was particularly important because of the discovery within this undisturbed foundation layer of a piece of animal bone SF340 that will be suitable for C14 dating to provide a probable construction date for the wall.	0.41	0.50	0.14		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2408
2412	Skeleton lying on its right side oriented W-E, both arms extended in front of abdomen, both legs slightly flexed, feet pointing south, head not visible	Skeleton	Adult burial underneath masonry associated with the 'focal burial'	1.42+	0.44+	not seen		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2409
2413	E-W aligned sub rectangular cut with sub rounded corners, moderately sharp break of slope top and imperceptible break of slope base. Cuts through wall 2359	Cut	Cut of an E-W aligned grave truncating wall 2359. Probably early Christian/Norman burial in keeping with the rest of the cemetery. This burial has the potential to provide a C14 date for the latest possible date of the walls occupation	1.26+	0.50	0.13		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2410
2414	Loose dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of small to medium sandstone	Fill	Silting fill of a grave cut into wall 2359	1.26+	0.50	0.13		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2411

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2415	Supine extended body, head is face up slightly tilted forward, upper right arm along right side with lower arm across centre of pelvis, upper left arm extended along left side with lower arm crossing to the centre of pelvis, both legs extended supine alongside each other, not visible due to Eastern LOE. Average to fair levels of preservation with some degeneration of vertebrae and ribs.	Skeleton	E-W aligned skeleton with the head to the west lying supine extended in the traditional early Christian fashion. This burial is cut through wall 2359 and could potentially provide a C14 date for the latest point the wall could have been constructed.	N/A	N/A	N/A		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2412
2416	Cut of an oblong grave with rounded corners and steep sides with a shallow base	Cut		1.42+	0.44+	not seen		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2413
2417	Firm, mid orangey brown clayey silt	Fill	Fill of adult burial	1.42+	0.44+	not seen		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2414
2418	Extended supine W-E skeleton with the head facing east	Skeleton	Burial of a child	N/A	N/A	N/A		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2415
2419	Moderately compact, mid yellowish grey, silty clay with sub angular rounded pebbles and rubble inclusions	Fill	Fill of grave for child burial					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2416
2420	Cut of an oblong/rectangular W-E aligned grave	Fill	cut of the grave used for a child burial					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2417
2421	Very fragmented and disturbed skeleton not lifted in 2022	Skeleton						https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2418
2422	E-W aligned sub rectangular cut with sub rounded corners, moderately sharp break of slope top and gradual break of slope base. Likely truncates	Cut	E-W aligned grave with head to the west in the Christian tradition. The grave itself cuts through another grave below which was visible upon excavation of the skeleton. This grave is within the ditch slot but too high up to itself cut through the ditch.	1.60	0.50	0.40		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2419

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
	another grave below that remains unexcavated.							
2423	Moderately friable dark orangey brown silty clay with infrequent inclusions of quartz pebbles and regular small sub angular sandstone	Fill	Intentional backfill of a grave	1.60	0.50	0.40		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2420
2424	Moderately soft/friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with very frequent inclusions of charcoal pieces and flecks and regular small sub angular burnt stone	Fill	This fill of pit F206 is the same as fill (2135). It represents the continued excavation of this pit after it was discovered in 2022 that all of the fill had not been fully excavated in previous seasons and the pit was a slightly different shape to what had previously been recorded	1.42	0.83	0.24+		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2421
2425	Rectangular cut with very sharp right angled corners and very sharp break of slopes	Cut	Cut of a rectangular shaped post hole set within potential beam slot F239. This is the same as post hole F240 but represents its continued excavation, having been discovered in 2022 that it had not been fully excavated in previous seasons	0.21	0.13	0.15		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2422
2426	Moderately loose very dark greyish brown silt with extremely frequent inclusions charcoal pieces and flecks	Fill	Fill of post hole F240. This fill is the same as (2270) and represents the continued excavation of the feature in 2022 after it was discovered it had not been fully excavated in previous seasons.	0.21	0.13	0.15		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2423
2427	Moderately compact dark orangey brown silty clay with very regular inclusions of charcoal pieces/flecks and burnt clay/daub pieces	Fill	This context collectively represents an area of likely intercutting waste pits for metallurgical debris and rubbish associated with the metalworking process. As of the 2022 season, this area remains unexcavated but it is likely that further excavation will reveal there to be multiple pits in this location.	3.72	2.38	not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2424

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2428	Very loose very dark greyish brown silt with very occasional inclusions of small sub rounded sandstone gravel	Fill	Fill of a stone lined and capped drainage channel 2433. Consisting almost entirely of a rich dark silt, this represents the silting up of the drainage channel as it eventually went out of use. Of note was the regular inclusion of shell fragments within the fill, suggesting that marine shellfish processing (perhaps for food consumption) was happening wherever the water was draining from into this channel.	4.20	0.24	0.14		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2425
2429	Moderately compact light orangey brown clay with very occasional inclusions of small sandstone gravel	Layer	This almost pure clay material was likely laid down within a construction cut just before the stone lined channel 2433 was built. It was visible extending approximately 15cm either side of the channel and more than likely continues beneath it too. It is probable this clay represents a waterproofing seal to ensure that water drained smoothly through the channel and didn't excessively leak out.	2.20	0.10	unexcavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2426
2430	Compacted light greyish yellow sand with very regular inclusions of small to medium degraded sandstone pieces	Layer	This crushed yellowish sandstone layer likely represents a pre-construction foundation/levelling layer upon which the stone foundations of possible wall 2402 are set, connected with a possible pre-monastic structure in the NE area of TR2W. This probable levelling layer of crushed yellow sandstone was encountered directly beneath the foundations of all the walls observed in interventions in the NE part of TR2W.	1.86+	0.62+	0.09		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2427
2431	Moderately compact mid orangey yellow sand with very regular inclusions of small to medium degraded sandstone	Layer	This crushed orangey sandstone layer likely represents an initial pre-construction foundation/levelling layer upon which the stone foundation supports (2374) of partition wall 2346 are set, connected with a possible pre-monastic structure in the NE area of TR2W. It lies directly below another more yellowish crushed sandstone layer (2373) that likely represents an initial levelling/foundation deposit. This common sequence of crushed	1.86+	0.94	0.09		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2428

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
			yellow sandstone atop crushed orange sandstone layers was observed in all the interventions beneath the walls in the NE part of TR2W					
2432	Moderately compact mid orangey yellow sand with very regular inclusions of small degraded/crushed sandstone	Layer	This crushed orangey sandstone layer likely represents an initial pre-construction foundation/levelling layer upon which the disturbed/spilt out rubble core (2394) of wall 2345 sits. It probably represents the same levelling layer (2431) visible in another intervention through partition wall 2346 and is part of a common sequence of foundation/levelling layers for the possible pre-monastic structures in the NE area of TR2W.	0.97+	0.95	0.09		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2429
2433	Narrow curvilinear box-culvert channel made from sandstone cut rough around the edges with a smooth finish when split in sedimentary layer, medium to large rectangular shaped. Approx N-S but curves in certain areas. Clay sealant below and either side of channel [2429]	Masonry	A stone lined and capped drainage channel made of cut and split sandstone slabs. The channel itself is curvilinear, snakes around a large slab and goes on to truncate an earlier wall 2345 before the channel itself is truncated by grave F719. It is constructed in a box-culvert design and was most likely used to drain water - a dark rich silting fill (2428) was discovered within. It was set within a foundation trench containing a clean orangey clay that was likely used as a sealant to prevent the water from leaking away through the stones. Additionally, smaller fragments of sandstone slab have been set against the joints of the larger pieces in an overlapping pattern, assumedly to prevent further water leaking out. The channel survives predominantly within a hollow/depression in the ground into which most other features in this area also appear to have sunk. It is unlikely the channel was intentionally constructed within this depression as	4.20	0.24	0.18		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2430

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
			this would cause water to collect and pool within the drain at this low point, causing it to very quickly block up and probably leak/burst. As of the 2022 season, it is unclear from/to where this channel is draining water - further excavation in future years may reveal more.					
2434	Supine extended body, head burnt and fragmented, right arm extended along right side with hand not visible, left arm not exposed, both legs extended supine next to each other, not fully visible but likely together. Very fragmented, affected and burnt by the heat of limekiln above.	Skeleton	This skeleton was discovered just below the base of the limekiln and was exposed but not lifted. It became evident upon exposure that the upper half had been heavily burned by the intense heat of the limekiln just above. It was discovered in an intervention targeted to identify the relationship between wall 2359 and the limekiln. This relationship could be established without lifting the skeleton, so it remains in-situ as of the 2022 season.	N/A	N/A	N/A		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2431
2435	Moderately loose/friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with inclusions of small to medium sub angular sand/mudstone	Layer	This silty material was revealed directly below the stones of wall 2359 and is likely contemporary with its construction. A patch of charcoal (SAM262) was recovered from this layer directly underneath and adhering to one of the large mudstone facing stones of the wall for C14 dating. This date will likely provide a construction origin for the wall.	0.56+	0.70	0.07		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2432

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2436	Friable light yellowish grey sand with occasional inclusions of small crushed pieces of shell, sandstone and charcoal flecks	Fill	This material appears to be a discreet very thin fill that may have been dumped into the ditch before numerous large boulders were then thrown in on top. It is possible this deposit may include waste mortar, explaining why it feels sandy but smooth, and together with the large boulders could represent the dumping of waste building materials. Further post-ex processing of the sample taken from this context will likely reveal much more about its content and whether or not is does indeed include mortar.	2+	1.15+	0.02		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2433
2437	Moderately compact dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions od small to medium sandstone and charcoal flecks	Fill	This fill contained substantial amounts of shell that suggests possible dumping of waste seafood by-products. It was the earliest fill fully excavated from ditch [2311] as of the 2022 season, revealing another shelly clayey fill below that remains unexcavated.	2+	1.93+	0.24		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2434
2438	Moderately compacted light orangey yellow sand regular inclusions of small degraded/crushed sandstone and very occasional flecks of charcoal	Layer	This material represents the initial levelling layer laid down before the foundations of wall 2359 were constructed. It is very similar in nature to the orange foundation/levelling layer encountered beneath the other walls in the NE part of TR2W and is likely the same layer. However, this deposit was kept separate to ensure that all material sampled for dateable material was securely recovered from directly beneath the foundations of wall 2359, preventing potential contamination of the sample with later material from elsewhere.	0.56+	0.70			https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2435
2439	All but the feet extend beyond the LOE. Feet appear to be together at base of grave but the toes did not survive so exact position unknown. What is exposed is in a good state.	Skeleton	Only feet excavated in 2022, assumed east west aligned burial, located by the western baulk of Tr2W	N/A	N/A	N/A		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2436

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2440	Moderately compact dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions small sub angular sandstone	Fill	Likely the backfill of an E-W aligned grave containing SK2439. The feet only have been exposed protruding from the western LOE of TR2W as of the 2022 season and so only a very small amount of the grave backfill has been excavated.	0.30+	0.36	0.21+		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2437
2441	Likely E-W aligned cut with sharp break in slopes seen in section. Shape not visible due to LOE	Cut	Likely the cut of an E-W aligned grave with the feet only visible protruding from the western LOE of TR2W. The profile of the cut near the feet was visible in section only and most of the grave remains unexcavated, extending beyond the trench. However, it is expected that this feature will consist of an E-W aligned burial with the head to the west and the exposed feet to the east in the Christian tradition and in keeping with the other graves discovered in the cemetery here. Further investigation would be needed to confirm this.	0.30+	0.36	0.21+		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2438
2442	Moderately compact mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of small sub angular sandstone	Fill	Homogenous clayey secondary fill of ditch [2311]. Contains considerably less stone in comparison to clayey fill (2312) above and appears to consist primarily of silty clay.	2+	1.28+	0.22		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2439
2443	E-W aligned cut with very sharp break of slopes seen in section. Shape not visible but truncates ditch [2311]	Cut	Cut of a grave only visible in section - the Sort facing section through ditch [2311] - where it is visible truncating the ditch. The skeleton within appears to be positioned in an unusual way for the Christian tradition, with the legs seemingly extending south into section whilst the ribs and upper body remain roughly E-W. However, without further excavation, it would not be possible to prove this	1.14+	0.35+	0.60		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2440

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2444	Not fully visible, ribs and some arm bones appear on a E-W alignment, left arm may be extending left side, top of joint at pelvis appears to be aligned in a southerly direction. Appears to be in very good state of preservation.	Skeleton	This skeleton was not excavated as of the 2022 season, only partially exposed within grave [2443] truncating ditch [2311]. The elements of the skeleton that were exposed revealed a potentially unusual burial practice where the legs appear to be extending south into section (although this cannot be proven without further excavation) whilst the remainder of the upper body exposed (the ribs, part of the pelvis and some arms bones) appear to be aligned E-W. It was not deemed necessary to excavate this skeleton in order to achieve the excavation aims of this intervention and it remains in-situ as of 2022.	N/A	N/A	N/A		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2441
2445	Moderately compact dark orangey brown clayey silt with regular inclusions of small sub angular sandstone	Fill	backfill of a grave containing SK2444	1.14+	0.35+	0.60		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2442
2446	Compacted light orange clay with occasional inclusions of small sub angular sandstone	Layer	Band of orangey clay likely the same as (2168). This layer of clay appears to cap a more mixed/mottled layer of clay with patches of charcoal/burnt waste below. This may suggest a possible continuation of the dumping of burning and waste metallurgical debris that may be associated with the 'metalworking' area just to the east.	1.19+	0.67+	0.13		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2443
2447	Moderately compact dark orangy brown silty clay with regular inclusions of charcoal, burnt clay and shell	Fill	Mixed/mottled layer of dark orangey clay and patches of burning, charcoal pieces and shell with some burnt clay. This layer may represent a possible continuation of the dumping of waste and by-products from the nearby 'metalworking' area just to the east	1.17+	0.72+	unexcavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2444
2448	Lowest fill in focal burial	Fill		1.5+	0.38+	0.10+		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2445
2449	Burnt wood in flue of limekiln - sample only taken. Rest remains in situ	Timber	In-situ remains of burnt timbers located at the base of the limekiln F217 within the flue F294. These timbers most likely represent remnants of the fuel for the final firing of the kiln. Therefore, a sample was taken from this material to provide a C14 date for the final firing of the kiln and	N/A	N/A	N/A		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2446

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
			for species ID to identify the type of wood used as fuel					
2450	Compacted light greyish yellow sand with very regular inclusions of small to medium degraded sandstone	Layer	This crushed yellowish sandstone layer likely represents a foundation/levelling layer, probably the same as layers (2373) and (2430), upon which the possible pre-monastic structures in the NE area of TR2W are constructed. A small portion of this material was encountered above crushed orangey sandstone layer (2432), in the intervention targeting wall 2345. This reflects the common sequence (revealed in all of the interventions in this part of the trench) of crushed yellow sandstone atop crushed orange sandstone foundation/levelling layers beneath the possible pre-monastic structural features.	0.97+	0.95	0.08		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2447
2451	E-W aligned rectangular cut with sharp right angled corners with breaks of slope not surviving. Truncated by lime kiln F217	Cut	Cut of a grave containing SK2434 - the grave has been heavily truncated from above by limekiln F217 and most of the profile of the cut has been lost. What survives is simply a few centimetres of fill resting directly atop the bones of SK2434 which are heavily burnt by the heat of the limekiln.	1.45	0.26	n/a		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2448
2452	Moderately loose very dark greyish brown clayey silt with very regular inclusions of small to medium sub rounded sand/limestone chunks and cobbles	Fill	Fill of a grave containing SK2434 and very regular pieces/patches of burning likely representing the intense heat of the limekiln truncating from above to just a few centimetres above the skeleton.	1.45	0.26	n/a		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2449
2453	Not fully exposed but likely supine extended, head slightly tilted to right, only upper part of right arm exposed along right side, left arm, legs and feet not exposed. Exposed	Skeleton	Partially exposed skeleton (head and upper right arm only exposed) within a grave visible truncating through stone lined channel F724. It is expected that this skeleton will be a part of a fully articulated grave, but further excavation would be required to confirm or deny this. If excavated in future seasons, this skeleton could	N/A	N/A	N/A		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2450

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
	bone seems to be in good condition.		potentially provide a latest possible C14 date for the use of the stone lined channel.					
2454	Likely E-W aligned likely rectangular cut which truncates stone lined channel F724. Corners likely very sharp right angled and break of slopes unexcavated.	Cut	This cut has not been fully excavated as of the 2022 season and is too difficult at this point to observe in plan due to the similarity of the fill to the surrounding graveyard soil. However, it is expected to have existed due to the presence of the exposed intact skull and upper right arm of SK2453 visible truncating through stone lined channel F724. Excavation in future seasons would likely reveal more about the character of the grave and the individual within.	Not visible	Not visible	Not visible		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2451
2455	Moderately compact mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of small sandstone	Fill	The grave remains unexcavated as of 2022 apart from the exposed skull and upper right arm of SK2453. Difficult to distinguish from the surrounding graveyard soil, it is likely to have been backfilled with very similar material	0.64+	0.38	unexcavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2452
2456	Moderately compact dark orangey brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of small sub angular sandstone, charcoal and occasional burnt clay	Fill	Likely reflecting a small circular pit containing metalworking debris, this feature remains unexcavated as of the 2022 season and was exposed only during cleaning of the 'metalworking' area, along with a cluster of other potential candidates for intercutting pits.	0.90	0.82	unexcavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2453
2457	Moderately compact dark orangey brown silty clay with regular inclusions of small sandstone, charcoal and occasional burnt clay/daub	Fill	This pit has only been partially excavated as of the 2022 season, but it is visible being truncated by pit F206 above and likely represents one of the cluster of pits containing waste metalworking debris in this central area of TR2W, just south of the limekiln.	1.27	0.33+	Not fully excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2454
2458	Moderately compact dark yellowish brown silty clay with regular inclusions of small to medium sub angular sandstone	Fill	Unexcavated as of the 2022 season, this feature is sub rectangular in shape and may represent a grave, but due to its proximity and similarity in size and shape to beam slot F239, may also	1.92	0.47	not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2455

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
			represent another beam slot. Further excavation will be required.					
2459	NE-SW to E-W aligned curvilinear cut with corners and break of slopes not visible. Truncates wall F723 and truncated by grave F724	Cut	Construction cut for the insertion of a stone lined and capped channel, likely for drainage purposes, in the northern part of TR2W. The stone lined channel has not yet been removed and so the full profile and nature of the cut cannot yet be established, but it is visible truncating through wall F723 and is itself truncated by grave F719. The channel snakes around a large slab within layer (2380), which suggests the slab was likely in-situ at the time the channel was constructed. It may have been necessary to drain water away from whatever activity was occurring relating to the large slab - possibly a surface for an industrial activity of some description.	4.20	0.24	0.18+		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2456
2460	Moderately compact light orangey brown clay with frequent inclusions of small to medium sandstone and occasional large sub angular sandstone	Layer	This layer remains unexcavated as of the 2022 season, but may represent a graveyard soil in the NE corner of TR2W into which features such as grave F719 are cut.	2.33+	2.34+	unexcavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2457
2461	ENE-WSW aligned likely rectangular cut with likely sharp right angled corners, sharp break of slope top and not fully excavated break of slope base. Truncates ditch [2311]	Cut	Only partially exposed and excavated as of the 2022 season, this cut likely represents the grave for SK2406, a grave cut into ditch [2311]. Of note about this particular grave was the presence of unusual amounts of charcoal adhering to the exposed lower legs of the skeleton, suggesting this may be a charcoal burial.	1.46	0.40	unexcavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2458
2462	Moderately compact dark orangey brown silty clay with regular inclusions of small sandstone and occasional charcoal flecks	Fill	Likely intentional backfill of grave [2461] containing SK2406 - this material was only partially exposed and excavated revealing the lower legs and feet of the skeleton.	1.46	0.40	unexcavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2459

Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2463	Compacted mid orangey brown silty clay with regular inclusions of small to medium sub angular sand/limestone	Layer	This deposit may represent another fill of ditch [2311] which as of the 2022 season remains unexcavated. It could also theoretically represent an occupation layer into which this ditch has been cut - although this would be unlikely due to the substantial depth this occupation layer would have to occupy. It is also possible this fill is the original fill of a ditch into which ditch [2311] has been recut. More work would need to be carried out to confirm or deny these possibilities	Unexcavated	Unexcavated	Unexcavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2460

Appendix B: Human remains catalogue

Table 3: Contexts containing disarticulated human remains from Trench 1 excavated in 2022

Context	Context Description	No. Fragments	%
1019	Spread of gravel and shells, overlying grave of Sk 1023	13	76.50%
1021	Fill of grave (1025) containing Sk 1023; bone from this context is definitely part of Sk 1023 and should be recorded with the skeleton	2	11.80%
1024	Cut of posthole (1022); tooth from this context is definitely part of Sk 1023 and should be recorded with the skeleton	1	5.90%
1045	Part of unexcavated skeleton (Sk 1045) within grave (1043)	1	5.90%
Total		**17**	

Table 4: Contexts containing disarticulated human remains from Trench 2 East excavated in 2022

Context	Context Description	No. Fragments	%
2008	Rubble deposit, same as (2009)	60	66.70%
2326	Rubble fill at the top of possible focal burial	5	5.60%
2349	Fill of large charnel pit (2351), possibly associated with construction of limekiln	7	7.80%
2377	Skeleton south-east of stone-lined burial of Sk 2387	18	20.00%
Total		**90**	

Table 5: Contexts containing disarticulated human remains from Trench 2 West excavated in 2022

Context	Context Description	No. Fragments	%
2001 W	Topsoil/backfill from previous seasons	10	21.30%
2304	Highly disturbed ploughsoil layer beneath topsoil covering most of Trench 2 West extension	18	38.30%
2367	Fill of grave (2366) beneath base of lime kiln F217; potentially part of Sk 2368	14	29.80%
2380	Dark silty layer capping earlier features; truncated by later features (including lime kiln F217)	2	4.30%
2385	Fill of grave (2386) containing Sk 2384; potentially part of Sk 2384	2	4.30%
2395	Fill of grave (2397) containing Sk 2396; potentially part of Sk 2396	1	2.10%
Total		**47**	

Appendix C: Animal bone catalogue

Table 6: Summary of mammal and reptile remains from Lindisfarne (LDF22), count.

Context	Mammals															Ungulate		Mammal						Reptile	Total
	Equid	Cattle	Roe deer	Grey/harbour seal	Pig	Sheep/ Goat	Dog/fox	Cat	Hare	Rabbit	Rat/ Water vole	Rat	Water vole	Field/ bank vole	Small rodent	Large	Small	Large	Medium	Medium/ Large	Small/ medium	Small	Microfauna	Sea turtle	
1001					1	1												2							4
1002	1	2				2										1		9	1	56					72
1004		1																5							6
1005		1																		3					4
1008		5				1												1		3					10
1009																		3							3
1015																						1			1
1018																		5							5
1019		2																	1						3
1021		1																							1
1026																		8	2	15					25
1030																		1							1
1033						2											1	2	1						6
1037					1													2							3
1038					1											4		13							18
1040				1												1		9	31	3		4		1	50
1046																		2		2		1			5
1047																1		1							2
1051		1			1															14					16
2001		1			1	2				1							1	12	4						22
2008		20			11	33	1		1		1		1	1		10	6	134	35	113		5	1		373
2015						1												1							2
2132					1													4				1			6
2134		8		1	9	4		1								6	2	50	29	74		1			185
2164		12			2	6	2									11		59	16	143		2			253
2169		11				1										1		14							27
2304	1	24			1	6										5	5	107	34	8		2			193
2306		6			1	1	1									1	2	14	5	10		3			44
2312		1										1				2		12	3						19
2326													1					4	2						7
2331	1	7			7	6			1							11	5	39	47	63		3			190
2367																			1						1

Context	Mammals															Ungulate		Mammal						Reptile	Total
	Equid	Cattle	Roe deer	Grey/harbour seal	Pig	Sheep/ Goat	Dog/fox	Cat	Hare	Rabbit	Rat/ Water vole	Rat	Water vole	Field/ bank vole	Small rodent	Large	Small	Large	Medium	Medium/ Large	Small/ medium	Small	Microfauna	Sea turtle	
2372		1				3												4	8	3					19
2373						3											2	6	3	14					28
2374						1													2	2					5
2375						2												4	8	4		1	2		21
2379															1			15	1	20					37
2380		14	1		10	15	2									5	1	103	71	103	4	6			335
2385		4															1	13	1						19
2391		2			1	2										1		13	1						20
2394		2				2											1	10		3					18
2395		2			1													10	4	23					40
2399		5			2	9	2									3		28	5	19		1			74
2403																		24	11			1			36
2411		1																							1
2414					1							1						1							3
2427						1												1							2
2428																			3						3
2429	2	2				3												13							20
2439		1																	1						2
2001W		12			4	8										5	3	59	24	54		5			174
SK2377																				1					1
SK2384																		1	3	2					6
SK2387					1	1										1									3
SK2400																			1						1
SK2408																							1		1
SK2412						1												1							2
SK2415																			1						1
SK2418																		2	1			2			5
SK2439					1																				1
Total	5	149	1	2	58	117	8	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	69	30	821	361	755	4	39	4	1	2435

Table 7: Summary of bird remains from Lindisfarne (LDF22), count.

	Waterfowl			Landfowl		Seabird					Corvid		Other							Extinct		Bird						
Context	Goose	Duck	cf. Teal	Chicken	Land fowl	Great cormorant	Shorebird	Gull	Loon	Grebe	Carrion crow	Jackdaw	cf. Collared/ Barbary dove	cf. Common starling	Blackbird	Thrush/ blackbird	Woodcock	cf. Owl	Birds of prey	Great auk	Great auk?	Large	Medium/ large	Medium	Small/ medium	Small	Very small	Total
1002					1																							1
1015				1																								1
1019																								1				1
1038																							1					1
1040	2	1																				5		3				11
1046	1			3																				1				5
1051	3			1																1				1				6
2001				1																								1
2008	1		2	2		1							1			1			2	2		1		4		2	2	21
2132	1																											1
2134	1						1																	4				6
2164								1				1																2
2304	3	1			1						6			1								1		4		1		18
2306	1																			1				1				3
2331	10			2	1							1					1			1		1	8	3		2		30
2373																						4		1				5
2374						1																						1
2375				2																								2
2379																1												1
2380	3			1	2				7	1					3			1		4	1	29	4	29	4	1		90
2385				1	1			1														1						4
2391	1																							1				2
2394		1																						2				3
2395				1																				1				2
2399		1		1																				2				4
2403																						1						1
2414																						1						1
2001W	2				1																			1				4
SK2384	1																											1
SK2415																	1											1
Total	30	4	2	16	7	2	1	2	7	1	6	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	9	1	44	13	59	4	6	2	230

Table 8: Summary of fish remains from Lindisfarne (LDF22), count.

Context	Gadiformes				Other					Fish			Total
	Atlantic cod	Common ling	Cod/ Pollack	Cod	Conger eel	cf. Atlantic salmon	Trout/ salmon	Mackerel/ tuna	Elasmobranchii	Large	Medium/ large	Medium	
1040										1			1
2008				1		6			1	1		2	11
2304	5			1			5			17		1	29
2306		1											1
2331	1			2									3
2375	2												2
2380	45	2	1	1	4			1		104	55		213
2385	3			1	1		1			12		8	26
2399		1											1
2001W	2									1			3
SK2384	4												4
Total	62	4	1	6	5	6	6	1	1	136	55	11	294

Table 9: Table 4: Remains identified as great auk (Pinguinus impennis) from excavations at Lindisfarne in 2022 (LDF22).

Context	Count	Element	Side	Note
1051	1	Femur	L	Cut mark recorded on shaft, speciment appears to be juvenile
2008	1	Humerus	L	
2008	1	Ulna	L	
2306	1	Humerus	L	Cut mark recorded on shaft
2331	1	Humerus	R	
2380	1	Skulla	N/A	
2380	1	Maxilla	N/A	
2380	1	Mandible	L	
2380	1	Mandible	R	
2380	1	Carpometacarpus	?	

Table 10: Summary of the different types of butchery evidence identified, count.

Appendix D: Shell

Table 11: Marine mollusc remains from Lindisfarne (LDF22).

	Bivalves					Gastropods									
Context	Oyster	Cockle	Mussel	Venus clam	Unidentified	Limpet	Common periwinkle	Flat periwinkle	Periwinkle	Dog whelk	Common whelk	Top shell	Unidentified	Unidentified	Total
1002							3								3
1005		1					15								16
1018		1					3		5						9
1019	1	21		8			93	8	33	3					167
1023							1	1	1	1					4
1024							5								5
1026		8					27	1	93						129
1029							10	1	3						14
1038							6	2	5						13
1040		1					8		1						10
2001	352	48	3			1	53	6	84	1			1		549
2008	49	48	4		1	17	149	17	52	7	1	1			346
2015		10				2	77	6		3					98
2018		1					6								7
2132	60	33				4	23		13						133
2134	71	57	3		1	46	147	2	8	5					340
2164	18	20				2	22	12	71	2					147
2169	43	7					22		18						90
2304	55	4				1	10	2	14						86
2306	4	3					7								14
2312	10	49	1			5	44	5		4					118
2314						3									3
2326		1													1
2331	416	9	4				103	1	197	1				5	736
2367	25						13								38
2372	39	18	2			54	361	4	53	1			3		535
2373	21						4		5						30
2374		3					20	8	13	1					45
2375	120	33					35		62						250
2379	2	1							3						6
2380	141	5				6	73		10	1					236

	Bivalves					Gastropods									
Context	Oyster	Cockle	Mussel	Venus clam	Unidentified	Limpet	Common periwinkle	Flat periwinkle	Periwinkle	Dog whelk	Common whelk	Top shell	Unidentified	Unidentified	Total
2385	35						15		19						69
2391	103						14								117
2394	6	3					38	12	29	3					91
2395	62	3					23	2	9						99
2399	17	8					15		6	1					47
2403	9	6					4		12						31
2409	1						1								2
2414	1								4						5
2424	2	2	1				1								6
2427	10	21					11	4		1					47
2428		1				3	52								56
2429	30	2					14								46
SK1023		1					1								2
Total	1703	436	18	8	2	144	1538	94	834	35	1	1	4	5	4823

Table 12: Terrestrial mollusc remains from Lindisfarne (LDF22). MNI = minimum number of individuals.

Context	Count	MNI	Species	Common name
2001	2	1	*Cornu aspersum*	Garden/common snail
2380	1	1	*Cepaea nemoralis*	Brown-lipped snail

Appendix E: Pottery

Table 13: Early Medieval pottery

Trench	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Decoration	Notes	SFN
1	1004	Rock-tempered ware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	See text	Burnished int & ext surfaces w/ sparse vesicles & odd abrasion	A vesicular grey fabric w/ rare angular rock frags up to 3mm; could be part of a rim	373
1	1004	Rock-tempered ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	See text	Smoothed or burnished ext surface; no int surface surviving	A fine grey fabric w/ sparse vesicles; could be part of a rounded base or a boss or lug	373
		Total	**2**	**18**	**2**						

Table 14: Pottery totals (count and weight in grams) by period.

Period	Count	% of count	Weight (g)	% of weight
Late medieval-early post-medieval	2	6	2	1%
Post-medieval	3	8%	17.3	7%
Post-medieval/modern	31	86%	226.6	92%
Total	**36**	**100%**	**245.9**	**100%**

Table 15: Pottery ware class by period

Period	Ware Class	Count	Weight(g)
	Green glaze	1	1.4
	Tudor green	1	0.6
Late medieval - early post-medieval	**Sub-total**	**2**	**2**
	Staffordshire - combed yellow and brown glazed	1	14.2
	White with blue painted design (tin glazed)	2	3.1
Post-medieval	**Sub-total**	**3**	**17.3**
	Black glazed	1	11.5
	Blue glazed	1	9.6
	Brown and yellow glazed	3	15.2
	Brown and yellow glazed slip ware	2	16.5
	Brown glazed	9	62.3
	Clear glazed?	1	3.1
	Cream and grey mottled glaze	1	4.8
	Cream glazed	6	88.3
	White glazed	3	7.3
	White glazed with blue	1	2.1
	White glazed with red	2	2.5
	White with blue	1	3.4
Post-medieval/modern	**Sub-total**	**31**	**226.6**
Total		**36**	**245.9**

Table 16: Pottery by trench and period.

Trench	Period	Count	Weight (g)
1	Post-medieval/modern	3	5.8
2	Late medieval-early post-medieval	2	2
	Post-medieval	3	17.3
	Post-medieval/modern	28	220.8
Total		36	245.9

Appendix F: CBM catalogue

Table 17: CBM catalogue

Context	Fabric Code	Confidence	Function	No	Wt	Soot	Mortaring	Reuse	Comments
1040	d01	2	Unidentified	3	9				
2001w	TZ11		B/T	2	13		1	1	
2001w	TZ11		Brick	1	4				
2008	D01	3	Brick	16	129				
2134	D01		Unidentified	3	49				fine burnt clay
2134	Mo00		Unidentified	3	57				white fine grain bonding? Mortar
2134	Mo00		Unidentified	1	1				coarse grain mortar
2304	D01		Daub	1	7	1			possible fine wattle impression
2304	D01		Unidentified	1	7				
2380	S01		Unidentified	1	10				
2380	Slate		Tile	1	72				slate
2427	D01		Unidentified	1	3				

Appendix G: Metalworking debris catalogue

Table 18: Initial catalogue of the slags and residues recoverd from the 2022 excavation, (weight in grams).

Context	Trench	Context Type	Smithing Slag Count	Smithing Slag Weight	Tap Slag Count	Tap Slag Weight	Lime Kiln Waste Count	Lime Kiln Waste Weight	Non-Ferrous Metal Spill/Slag Count.	Non-Ferrous Metal Spill/Slag Weight	Ore Count	Ore Weight	Crucible Count	Crucible weight	Coal Waste Count	Coal Waste Weight
1001	1	Topsoil	1	4												
1042	1	Layer							22	2.9						
2001	2	Topsoil	2	11			3	26	3	1.5			1	18		
2134	2	Layer	3	111			1	8	1	3						
2304	2	Layer, ploughsoil													2	17
2306	2	Layer, graveyard soil	1	15												
2312	2	Ditch [2311] fill	9	66												
2367	2	Grave [2366] fill	3	4												
2372	2	Pit [2398] fill									1	6				
2374	2	Stone foundation	1	11												
2380	2	Layer			3	69										
TOTALS			20	222	3	69	4	34	26	7.4	1	6	1	18	2	17

Table 19: Revised catalogue after the HH-XRF analyses, (weight in grams).

Context	Trench	Context Type	Smithing Slag Count	Smithing Slag Weight	Lime Kiln Waste Count	Lime Kiln Waste Weight	Non-Ferrous Metal Spill/Slag Count.	Non-Ferrous Metal Spill/Slag Weight	Ore Count	Ore Weight	Coal Waste Count	Coal Waste Weight
1001	1	Topsoil	1	4								
1042	1	Layer					22	2.9				
2001	2	Topsoil	2	11	4	44	3	1.5				
2134	2	Layer	3	111	1	8	1	3				
2304	2	Layer, ploughsoil									2	17
2306	2	Layer, graveyard soil	1	15								
2312	2	Ditch [2311] fill	9	66								
2367	2	Grave [2366] fill	3	4								
2372	2	Pit [2398] fill							1	6		
2374	2	Stone foundation	1	11								
2380	2	Layer	3	69								
Totals			23	291	5	52	26	7.4	1	6	2	17

Table 20: HH-XRF analyses of the silver coloured prill, (weight %).

Context	Type	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ag	Au	Pb
2001	silver coloured prill	0.1	0.4	9.2	0.9	83.1	5.6	0.7

Table 21: HH-XRF analyses of the copper alloy, (weight %).

Context Number	Finds Number	Type	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	As	Sn	Pb
1042	360	metal	0	2.1	92.8	1.6	0.7	0.4	2.4
1042	360	metal in soil	1	0.6	76.5	0.5	0	0.4	20.9
1042	360	metal in soil	0.7	0.5	92.1	0.4	0.4	3.7	2.2
1042	362	metal	0.2	2.8	91.4	0.2	0.2	5.1	0.1
2001		metal	0.3	0.4	83.7	2.9	2.5	5.8	4.3
2134		metal	0.3	0.4	86.2	1.2	1.5	3	7.4

Table 22: HH-XRF spectrum derived from a possible tap slag sample from Context 2380.

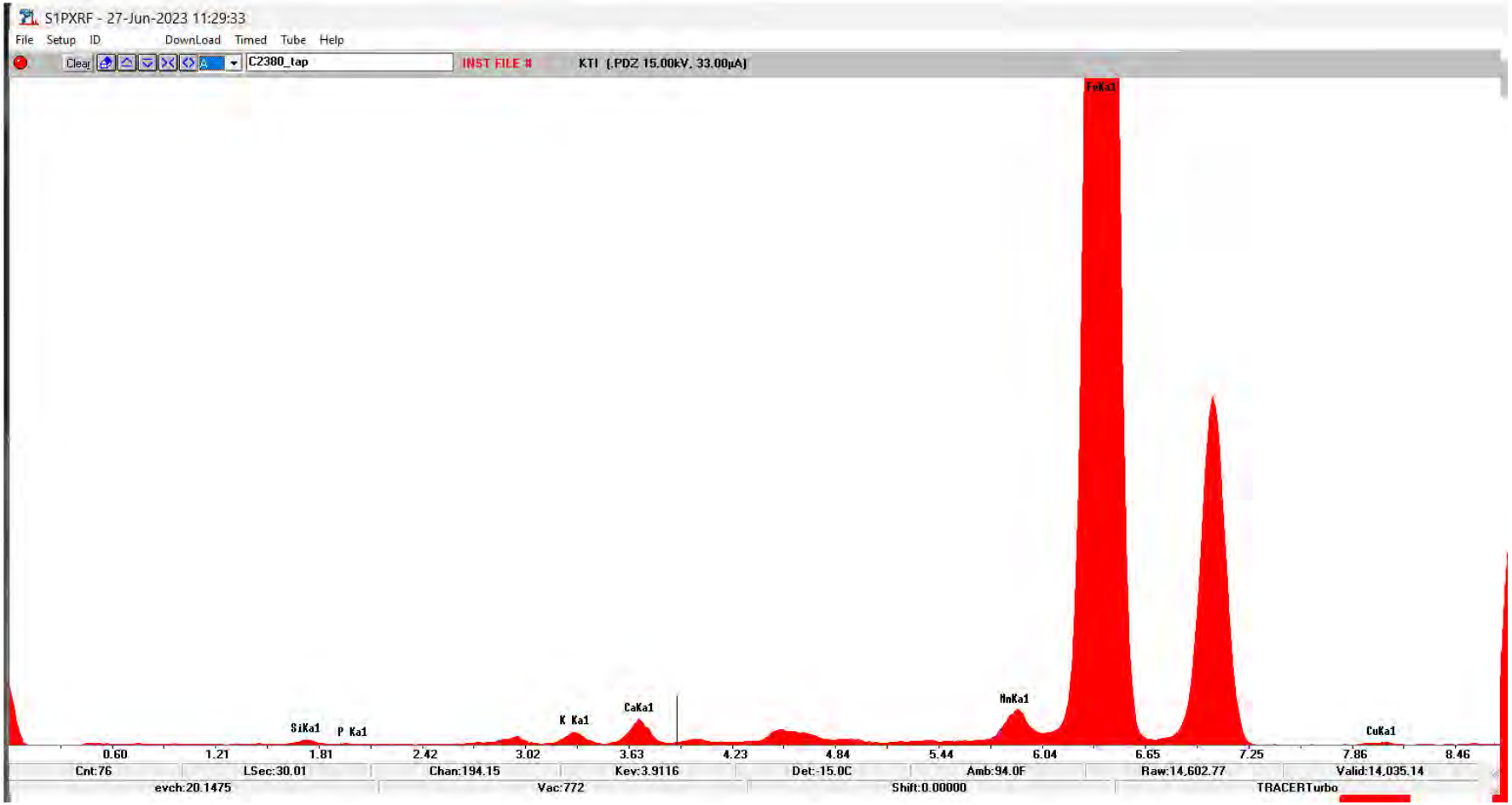
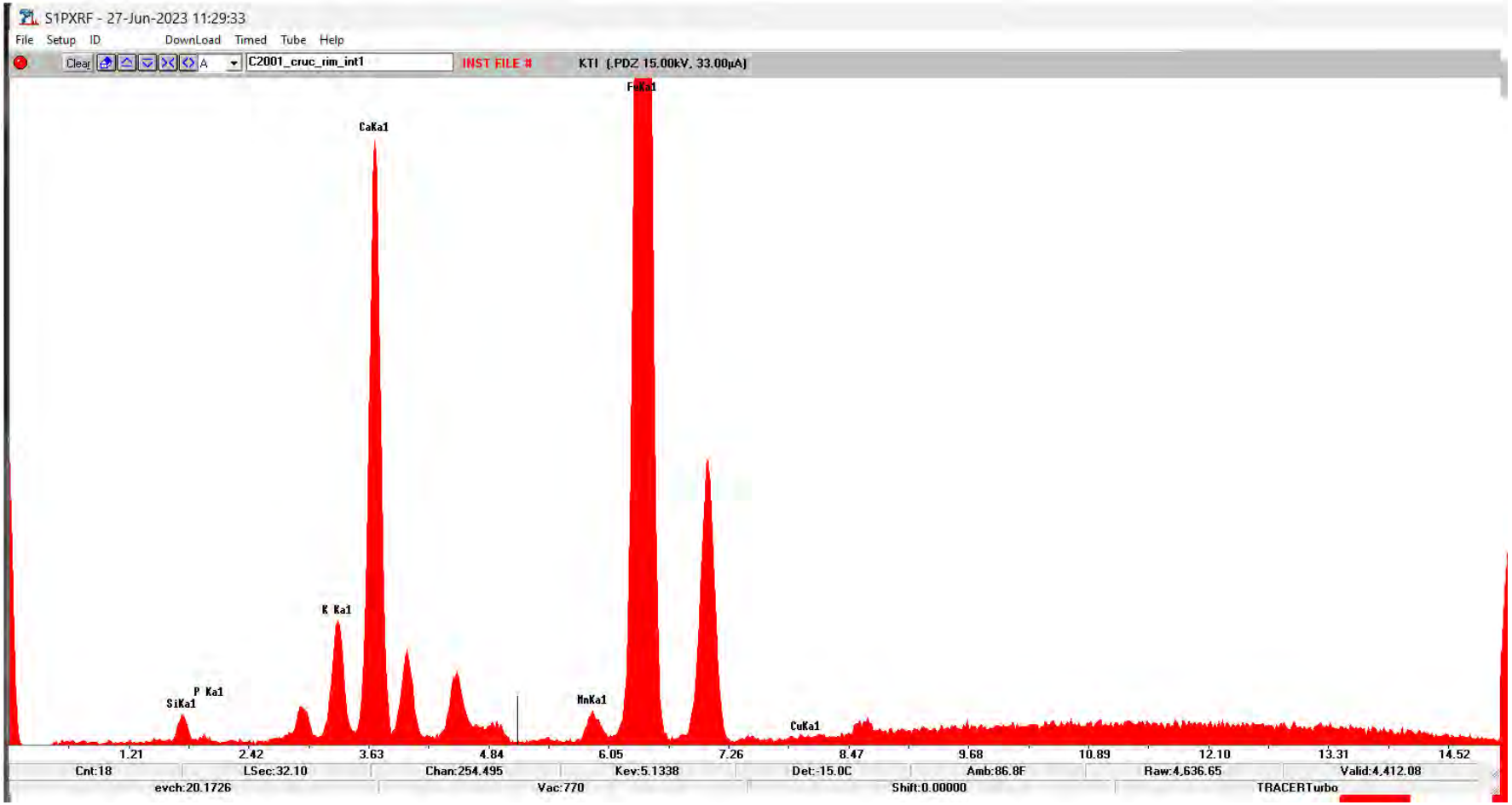


Table 23: HH-XRF spectrum derived from the possible crucible fragment from Context 2001, Note no copper peak but a major calcium peak.



Appendix H: Special Finds and Metalwork catalogue

Iron Objects

[due to highly corroded nature of some of this material full measurements was not always possible]

SF310 Fe bracket or cleat; L.70mm x W. 10mm (2008)

SF313 Two tiny Fe objects; possible rivets? L. 3mm, W. 1mm (2326)

SF314 Fe strap / hinge; heavily corroded, W. c.20mm (2326)

SF316 Fe obj; probable fragment of strap or cleatl; l.45mm x W.22mm (2372)

SF318 Two fragments of fe strap with rivets. L. 84mm x c25mm; L.72mm x c.24mm (2326)

SF326 Corroded fe obj; possible strap with rivets? L. 200mm x c.22mm (2326)

SF321 Fe nail – oval head off-centre. L.40mm; d. of head c.20mm (2326)

SF325 Fe nail. Large oval head. L.60mm. D. of head c.20mm (2008)

SF326 Corroded fragments of probable iron strap – possibly including hinge component and/or rivets/ Needs conservation/X-Ray; 90mm x c.20mm; 85mm x c.20mm (2379)

SF327 Very corroded – multiple fragments of possible iron strap. (2379)

SF328 Very corroded fragment of probable strap (2379)

SF329 Highly corroded fe obj- probable iron strapping with rivets (2379)

SF330 Iron strap with possible rivets; L.70mm, W. 22mm (2379)

SF332 Badly corroded and fragmented; probable strapping (2379)

SF335 Fe obj fused to stone; probably head of nail (oval); l.10mm; d.22mm (2379)

SF336 Fe obj. Fragmented (2379)

SF338 Fe obj. Highly fragmented. (2379)

SF341 Fe nail; fragmented; l. c.40mm (2379)

SF342 Frag of fe nail; attached to frag of preserved wood; l.c.35mm (2379(

SF347 Fe handmade nail; remains of wood preserved along shank; l.47mm, d.5mm (2379)

SF349 Shank of fe nail. L.18mm (2379)

SF350 Fe obj; nail?; l.c.45mm (2379)

SF351 Fe obj; mainly mineralised wood; very fragmentary (2379)

SF352 Fe obj; possible nail; l.c.20mm (2379)

SF353 Fe flat rectangular plate; possible part of iron strap; retaining fragments of preserved wood (2379)

SF354 Fe nail; rectangular shank; oval head; l,35mm (2379)

SF355 Fe obj; probably corroded nail shank; 28mm (2379)

SF356 Probable corroded nail, attached to preserved wood (2379)

SF357 Fe obj; unidentifiable; nail frag; 1.c.40mm (2379)

SF358 Fe nail with large oval head; l.50mm (2379)

SF359 Unidentified Fe obj; possibly shank of nail; l. 22mm (2379)

SF360 Fe nail; large oval head; l.32mm (2379)

SF364 Corroded nail shank; l.30mm (2379)

SF365 Badly fragmented fe obl; d.c40mm (2379)

SF374 Badly corroded; possible frag of iron strap; retaining preserved wood; d. c.50mm (2379)

SF375 Badly corroded frag of fe; nail? (2379)

SF376 Unidentifiable fe obj; frag of nail; d. c.40mm (2379)

SF377 Fe obj; possible nail; fused to fragment of bone; d.30mm (2379)

SF423 Long iron nail. Small round head. L. 100mm. Wt.22g (2001 W)

SF426 Fe – fragment of rim? of small object. Rim – possibly rolled – retains flange. L. 32mm, W. 7mm. Wt 1g. (2134)

SF424 Group of fe object. Nail – with off-centre oval head, L. 50mm. D . o fhead 20mm; Small nail, oval head. L.25mm, D. of head, 15mm. Shank of nail. L. 40mm. Frags of flat iron, possible from strapping, Wt. 42g (2008)

SF427 Fe obj. c.25mm x 25mm Wt.7 (2379)

SF428 Four fragments of fe; three unidentifiable corroded; one fe nail with large oval head. 30mm. D. of head 25mm

SF430 Fe nail; small oval head. L.38mm. D. of head 15mm. Wt. 7g. (2331)

Stone objects

SF311 Whet- or hone-stone; sandstone; some faceting; l.112mm; w.30mm; th.20mm; wt. 155g (1002)

SF312 Early medieval namestone; red/brown sandstone. Two broken edges and two worked . Carved on both sides; Face 1 – border around outside – components of carved cross with central roundel and semi-circular terminals outlined with double-line. Traces of letting on bottom left. Face 2. Damaged but decorations comprise double line round probably central boss/rounded of cross. Lettering to top-right. H. 157mm, W. 102mm, Th.138mm. Wt. 1038G (2008)

SF315 Early medieval namestone; red/brown sandstone. Fragmentary but retaining some of the distinctive curved top typical of Lindisfarne namestones. Face : poorly preserved carving – double border on one edge, with central rounded of a cross and side arms with circular terminals. H.227mm, W.174mm, Th 59mm, Wt. 2747g

SF317 Possible worked sandstone; potentially a 'blank' for a namestone; crudely shaped and sized like a namestone, but fragmented and lacking any evidence of carving. L.190mm W. 100mm, Th 20mm, Wt. 1562g (2304)

SF321 Fossil crinoid (St Cuthbert's Bead); d. 3mm; wt c.1g (2008)

SF323 Fossil crinoid (St Cuthbert's Bead); l.20mm; d.12mm; wt.8g (2008)

SF383 Sandstone with traces of gridlike pattern incised. 2 parallel lines c25mm apart crossed by incised line at c.90o ; 70mm x 60mm; th.c.10mm; wt.96g (2414)

No SF Fragment of sandstone with signs of crude working. 4 roughly parallel lines cut into one side; probably basic tooling marks rather than sculpture; wt. 418g(2008)

Bone objects

SF378 Possible bead; lateral slice of small animal bone; further cut in half; drilled through; d.12mm; th.c.5mm, wt. 0.6g (2380)

Lead objects

SF319 Lead tingle; 23mm x 20mm; w.1mm; wt. 16g (2304)

SF333 Length of lead strip; bent; possible window came? l.55mm, w.7-10mm; th.4-8mm; wt.15g (2008).

SF339 Sliver of lead sheet; l/26mm, w. 3mm, th.2mm; wt 0.75g (2378)

SF382 Fragment of thin lead sheet; 20mm x 15mm; th. <1mm; wt. 2.66g (2008)

SF385 Fragment of folded lead sheet; possibly slightly melted; l.42mm; w.15mm; th. ; wt. 23g (2463)

SF429 Fragment of lead slag?/ processing reside. 30mm x 30mm x 20mm. Wt 43g (24277)

SF431 Fragment of thin folded lead sheet; c.20mm x 20mm, Wt.5g (2164)

Cu Alloy objects

SF331 Small cu alloy strip – undiagnostic. L.10mm, W. 4m, Th. 1mm Wt.<1g (2403)

SF348 Cu alloy buckle tongue – broadly 12th-15th century or late (2380)

SF366 Splash of cu alloy L.20mmWt.2g. (2034)

SF367 Splash of cu alloy c.10m x 5mm Wt. <1g (2034).

SF368 Fragmented blob of impure copper alloy Wt.1g (2034)

SF369 Splash of impure copper alloy – indicative of metal working. 15mm x 15mm Wt.3g (2034)

SF370 Splash of copper alloy – indicative of metal working c15mm x 15mm, Wt 1.2g (2409)

SF371 Splash of impure molten copper alloy – indicative of metal working. 20Wt. 30mm x 20mm; 19g (2034)

SF379 Blob of copper alloy, c.10mm x 10mm, Wt 2.9g (2134)

SF386 Fragmentary wire pin; head is badly corroded, but probably with applied twisted wire implying a broadly medieval/post-medieval date (2409)

SF381 D-shaped buckle loop; undecorated; medieval 13th-15th century?; l.22m, w.14mm; w.5mm; wt.5.89g (2001)

SF422 Thin fragment of cu alloy mount? Damaged but one side retains incised line parallel to edge set in c.3mm. c.18mm x 11mm. Th >1mm., Wt >1g (2399)

Silver

Coin IDs by John Naylor (Portable Antiquities Scheme/ Ashmolean Museum)

SF324 Sceat of Eadberht of Northumbria (737-758) with Archbishop Ecgberht (734-66) – probably struck in York (2008)

SF372 Sceat of Aethelred II (844-849); moneyer Eeardwulf (second reign) (2001)

SF380 Sceat of Eadberht of Northumbria (737-758) (2001)

Appendix I: Environmental catalogue

Table 24: Details of light fractions/flots from bulk environmental samples from Lindisfarne, Northumberland (LDF 22).

Context	Sample	Weight (g)	Bioturbation proxies	Charcoal >2mm	Charcoal <2mm	Other	Seeds/fruits	Preservation	Comments
216	2380	21.56	No	100 >	100 >	Nutshell x1 Clinker x3 Bone x25-50	*Corylus avellana* *Brassica* sp. *Tripleurospermum maritimum*	Charred Charred Untransformed	Bone-Human/animal
219	2391	3.18	No	x14		Shell x17 Bone x5			Bone-Human/animal
222	2393	3.3	No	x15		Clinker x4 Bone x10			Bone-Human/animal
236	2403	4.86	No	x9					
237	2389	11.36	No			Clinker x13 Bone x11	*Taraxacum officinale* *Sonchus asper* *Gypsophila paniculata*	Untransformed Untransformed Untransformed	Bone-Human/animal
241	2403	0.38	No	x7			*Chenopodium* sp.	Untransformed	
255	2428	0.45	No	x23		Shell x1	*Brassica* sp. *Juncus* sp. *Sambucus nigra*	Charred Untransformed Untransformed	
264	2435	0.85	No	x18		Clinker x11 Bone x1			Bone-Human/animal

Table 25: Charcoal remains from samples taken during excavations on Lindisfarne in 2022.

Context	Sample	Fraction	Charcoal >2mm	Charcoal <2mm	Weight (g)
216	2380	Flot 0.25	>100	>100	19.34
		HF >4mm	25-50		26
219	2391	Flot 0.25	14		0.05
222	2393	Flot 0.25	15		0.13
223	2394	HF >4mm	3		0.1
236	2403	Flot 0.25	9		0.05
237	2389	HF >4mm	13		5
241	2403	Flot 0.25	7		<0.5
		HF >4mm	1		0.1
255	2428	Flot 0.25	23		0.16
		HF >4mm	8		0.1
264	2435	Flot 0.25	18		0.06
		Total	261	>100	51.09

Table 26: Summary of fruits and seeds recovered from flots from bulk environmental samples from Lindisfarne, LDF 22. HF = heavy fraction.*

Context	Sample	Fraction (mm)	Count	Species	Part	Condition
2380	216	Flot >0.25	1	*Brassica* sp.	Seed	Charred
			1	*Tripleurospermum maritimum*	Fruit	Untransformed
			1	*Corylus avellana*	Fruit	Charred
		HF >4	1	*Corylus avellana*	Fruit	Charred
2389	237	Flot >0.25	1	*Taraxacum officinale*	Fruit	Untransformed
			1	*Sonchus asper*	Fruit	Untransformed
			1	*Gypsophila paniculata*	Seed	Untransformed
2403	241	Flot >0.25	1	*Chenopodium* sp.	Fruit	Untransformed
2428	255	Flot >0.25	1	*Brassica* sp.	Seed	Charred
			1	*Sambucus nigra*	Fruit	Untransformed
			1	*Juncus* sp.	Seed	Untransformed