



Lindisfarne: The Holy Island Archaeology Project

Interim Assessment Report 2024

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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 2024, 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 2025.

This report provides an interim assessment of results from archaeological excavation undertaken in the ninth fieldwork season. Investigations took place in September 2024, 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 alongside recommendations for further work. 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 3rd and 28th September 2024 and involved 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 discovered in previous seasons. The excavations also included the opening of four new trenches, Trenches 9, 10, 11, and 12. Trenches 9, 10 and 11 were in Sanctuary Close, investigating the limits of the cemetery in the south, east and north of the field respectively. Trench 12 was located in the overflow field of Green Lane carpark, on the northern side of the village. This trench was investigating human remains previously discovered during a pre-development evaluation.

The excavations in Trench 2 focussed on the large ditch, the metalworking area and the substantial walls discovered in the previous seasons. The earliest feature on the site is the ditch; this has been dated to the 7th century AD and is likely the vallum of the earliest monastery on site. It was in use for around 100 years before the monastery expanded and the area was built over. Contemporary with the ditch was a metalworking feature discovered to the south of the limekiln. This feature is probably a hearth associated with copper alloy metalworking and was heavily truncated by later burials.

Further work was carried out around the large walls and other stone-built structures and a basic phasing for these has been developed. The walls are all later than the ditch and earlier than the Anglo-Norman limekiln, and so probably date from the mid-8th to mid-11th century AD. The earliest wall is likely the east to west running wall, F722, and the latest stone-built feature is probably the drain F724.

The limits of the cemetery in Sanctuary Close may have been discovered. No burials were discovered in Trench 11 in the north of the field and a possible boundary wall was found in Trench 9 that may represent the southern limit. Disarticulated remains and burials were found in Trench 10, which was very close to the ancient shoreline, suggesting the cemetery ran up to the coast. Two medieval pits and a possible very small early medieval structure were found

in Trench 11. The upper fill of the vallum ditch may have been seen in both Trenches 9 and 11 but this needs further excavation. No other features were observed in Trench 10.

A total of 27 articulated or partially articulated burials were lifted during the 2024 excavations, 20 from Trench 2, and seven from Trench 9. Disarticulated remains were recovered from all trenches except Trench 11. The disarticulated remains excavated in Trench 12 appear to be from an isolated feature and some of the remains appeared to be partially articulated, suggesting they were together in burial.

The finds assemblage was predominantly animal bone, and registered finds were mostly iron clench bolts from the pseudo boat burial. Notable registered finds include three namestone fragments, a cross arm, a broken glass gaming piece and a blue glass bead.

Public engagement is central to the work carried out on Lindisfarne and this field season was no different. Throughout the three weeks a total of 235 individuals joined the archaeological team, a further 413 people engaged with the project digitally through a virtual site tour and digital crowdfunding levels. An open invitation to visit the finds room and the site engaged over 2000 visitors. The project succeeded in attracting a new audience for archaeology, with 32% of the in-person participants and 55% of the virtual audience, having never taken part in archaeology activities before.

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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 the MoRPHE project management 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 the ninth year of the project, during 2024. The aims, objectives and methods of the season can be found in the original project design (Wilkins and Petts 2016) and updated project design (Jackson et al. 2024). Field investigations took place between 3rd and 28th September 2024.
- 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 limekilns 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 than 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 limekiln 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.

2.8 2022 fieldwork

- 2.8.1 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.

- 2.8.2 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.
- 2.8.3 The excavations in Trench 2 (West) had a continued focus on the limekiln 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 limekiln. 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 therefore 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.
- 2.8.4 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.

2.9 2023 fieldwork

- 2.9.1 Excavations took place between 1st and 26th September 2023 and involved the reopening of Trenches 1 and 2 to further investigate the early Christian burial ground and establish a better understanding of the early medieval features and structural remains discovered in previous seasons. The excavations also included the opening of a new trench, Trench 8, designed to investigate the northern limit of the cemetery.
- 2.9.2 The excavations in Trench 1 revealed further burials associated with the cemetery, these appeared to be underlying a later wall seen in the south west corner of the trench. A small pit was excavated in the centre of the trench containing an intriguing animal burial on a bed of charcoal. This was dated to the 10th century AD.
- 2.9.3 The focal burial was fully characterised in Trench 2 East and found to have at least six burials associated with it. In the earliest burial, fragments of gold thread were discovered in the area where the skull was expected to be. Despite the lack of a skull, it is likely that this thread formed a part of a headdress or hat. This, alongside the stratigraphy, suggests that it was the primary burial in the sequence and someone of high-status.

- 2.9.4 The excavations in Trench 2 West focussed on the large ditch, the metalworking area and the substantial walls discovered in the previous seasons. The earliest feature on the site is the ditch, this has been dated to the 7th century AD and is likely the vallum of the earliest monastery on site. It was in use for around 100 years before the monastery expanded and the area was built over. Contemporary with the ditch was a metalworking feature discovered to the south of the limekiln. This feature is probably a hearth associated copper alloy metalworking and was heavily truncated by later burials.
- 2.9.5 Further work was carried out around the large walls and other stone-built structures, and a rough phasing of these buildings is now possible. The walls are all later than the ditch and earlier than the Anglo-Norman limekiln, and so probably date from the mid-8th to mid-11th century AD. The earliest wall is likely the east to west running wall, F722, and the latest stone-built feature is probably the drain F724.
- 2.9.6 A total of 20 burials were lifted during the 2023 excavations, one from Trench 1, eight from Trench 2 East and eleven from Trench 2 West. The finds assemblage was predominantly animal bone, and registered finds were mostly iron objects from the focal burial. Notable registered finds include a probable stone mould, a spindle whorl, and sixteen early medieval coins.

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 2023 excavations (Jackson et al. 2024) 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 nature of the wall discovered in the northeast of Trench 2 (West) and is this wall associated with any other structural remains seen on site?
- Q3: Can we fully characterise a large ditch seen in the north of Trench 2 (West) and considering the early 7th century radiocarbon dates how does this feature relate to the earliest phases of the monastery?
- Q4: Can we fully characterise the drain seen in the north of Trench 2 (West)? How does this feature relate to other remains seen on site?
- Q5: Can we further characterise the metalworking evidence discovered in the south of Trench 2 (West)?
- Q6: Can we corroborate chronological phasing for the site, including the presence of earlier and later features and structures, as defined in Aim 1?
- Q7: Is there any evidence for the ditch seen in Trench 2 (West) in Trenches 9 and 10?
- Q8: Can Trenches 10 or 11 reveal the limit of the cemetery?
- Q9: Can we characterise the burials discovered in the land north of Green Lane car park?
- Q10: Is it possible to find a relationship between the burials in the land north of Green Lane car park and the cemetery in Sanctuary Close?

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

- Q11: What is the current state of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental material across the site?
- Q12: Can the palaeoenvironmental data recovered from sampling in the trenches inform us about farming, food processing, industrial or medical activities? Can samples be recovered from the layers associated with the earliest activity so far exposed at the site?
- Q13: Can we increase our understanding of the local environment in the medieval period?
- Q14: How well do the deposits survive, and how deeply are they buried?

3.2.5 Aim 4 – Making recommendations, analysis and publication

- Q15: 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?
- Q16: 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 5 – 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 offered 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 included excavation, finds processing, photogrammetry and social media.

- 3.2.8 Volunteers were 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 were 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 (Jackson et al. 2023). All work was undertaken in conjunction with best practice, national guidelines, and published standards, including ClfA Standards and guidance (ClfA 2023). 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 3rd and 28th September 2024, designed to address the research questions associated with Aims 1 and 2 (see above Section 3.2).
- 4.2.2 Trench 2 was partially reopened in 2024. At the beginning of each field season a spoil and terram membrane placed to protect the archaeological deposits between field seasons was removed. In previous seasons a 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. During the 2024 field season only the western half was opened, and unlike previous seasons where the trench location has been included in parentheses, e.g. Trench 2 (West) and Trench 2 (East), the trench will just be referred to as Trench 2. 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. Alongside Trench 2, four new trenches were opened; Trenches 9, 10, 11 and 12.
- 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. For the material from Trench 12 which had been allocated a skeleton number, the remains associated with each number were noted briefly, including assessment of the condition and preservation of the bone surfaces (McKinley 2004). 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 Hand-collected 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). Fish 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 (Henderson 2017; Yee Cannon 1987). Fish length was estimated by comparison with reference specimens of known length using size categories as described by Cerón-Carrasco (2004). A taphonomic 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.
- 4.4.2 The areas of excavation contained multiple formal inhumation burials; over time some of these have been heavily disturbed leading to the inclusion of disarticulated and, quite often, highly fragmentary human remains in non-burial contexts. Every effort has been made to split the human from the animal bone, with human remains extracted for assessment by a human osteologist. However, small fragments of human bone may be included in the unidentified element of the medium- and large-sized mammal categories. Results for all quantification were recorded in an electronic proforma in Microsoft Excel.
- 4.4.3 This assessment has been undertaken in line with published standards and guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019; ClfA 2014; 2021), updated project designs (Casswell 2018; Casswell et al. 2020; Jackson et al. 2022; 2023), interim assessment reports (Wilkins et al. 2016; Casswell et al. 2021; Jackson et al. 2022; 2023) and with reference to the current archaeological research framework for the North East (accessed December 2025).

4.5 Shell

- 4.5.1 The mollusc 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 Bivalved Shells of the British Isles). Quantification used a diagnostic zone method, with European flat oysters (*Ostrea edulis*) recorded according to Winder (2011). Oyster size was estimated for complete and near-complete specimens that did not qualify for measurement using a scale from very small to very large (Appendix 1). A taphonomic 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.
- 4.5.2 This assessment has been undertaken in line with published standards and guidelines (ClfA 2014; 2021; Campbell et al. 2011; Campbell 2015; 2017; Winder 2011), updated project

designs (Casswell 2018; Casswell et al. 2020; Jackson et al. 2022; 2023; 2024), interim assessment reports (Wilkins et al. 2016; Casswell et al. 2021; Jackson et al. 2022; 2023; 2024) and with reference to the North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (accessed July 2025).

4.6 Pottery

- 4.6.1 The fragment was assessed visually (by eye) and assigned to period and broad ware class and date of production (i.e., medieval Green Glaze ware) on the basis of colour, hardness, fracture, and inclusion composition. The fragment was catalogued in accordance with national guidelines (Barclay et al. 2016; ClfA 2014; MPRG 1998).
- 4.6.2 This assessment has been undertaken in line with published standards and guidelines (ClfA 2014; 2021) and with reference to updated project designs (Casswell 2018; Casswell et al. 2020; Jackson et al. 2022; 2023), interim assessment reports (Wilkins et al. 2016; Casswell et al. 2021; Jackson et al. 2022; 2023), the current archaeological research framework for the North East (Accessed September 2024), and the Holy Island Extensive Urban Survey (Finlayson and Hardie 2010).

4.7 Building Material

- 4.7.1 The assessment was carried out on 1st July 2025. The material was recorded and assessed in accordance with national guidelines (Archaeological Ceramic Buildings Materials Group 2002; ClfA 2020) and with reference to the North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (2025). The material was examined visually and was quantified by count and weight, with basic artefact types and dates recorded. CBM form classifications broadly follow those in McComish (2015).

4.8 Lithics

- 4.8.1 The typo-technological classification follows standard recording procedures (Butler 2005; Inizan et al. 1999). The find was quantified by count and weighed to the nearest 0.1g. All metrical attributes were recorded after Saville (1980).

4.9 Archaeometallurgy

- 4.9.1 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 Vitriified Stone / Glazed Pebble – stone with a black vitrified surface or pebble with a glaze.

HH-XRF Methodology

4.9.2 The instrument used was a Bruker S1 Turbosdr hand-held XRF instrument operating at 40kV. The technique is non-destructive. A beam of x-rays is generated in the instrument and focussed on a fresh fractured surface of 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 are measured, and a spectrum generated showing a level of background noise with peaks of the elements present superimposed on the background noise. Slag samples were analysed for 30 live seconds; the spectrum is stored. All elements heavier than magnesium (K, Z=19), can be detected with confidence.

4.10 Environmental Samples

4.10.1 Sampling and processing were carried out by DigVentures using Siraf type flotation with plant macrofossils retained in a 250 micron mesh sieve (Jackson et al. 2024, 27). Fifteen samples were presented for assessment. These ranged from 10 to 30 litres in size.

4.10.2 The archaeobotanical remains in these samples were assessed using the standard methodology outlined in the Historic England Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology (Campbell et al. 2011). Each flot was fully scanned under a stereo-microscope with magnification of 10-45x.

4.10.3 At assessment level the abundance of plant macro-remains is estimated unless the number of items is few (less than ten). The diversity of plant taxon types are also estimated. Level of preservation of plant macro-remains is given as identifiable to family, genus or species. Faunal remains seen in the flots are noted in general terms with only abundance noted. This is not a zooarchaeological report but the presence of terrestrial, freshwater or marine mollusca will be commented on.

4.10.4 Identifications were made using uncharred reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers et al. 2006; Cappers et al. 2023, Jacomet 2006). At assessment level full identifications are only made of significant plant macro-remains. Where given the nomenclature for the plant macro-remains follows Stace (Stace 2010). Scientific names are used once and English common names thereafter. English common names are used in the table for clarity.

4.10.5 Quantities were estimated in the following way: -

Codes for abundance, diversity and level of preservation as used in the tables.

- Abundance
 - 1 = 'Low' = <10
 - 2='Moderate' = 10-100
 - 3= 'Abundant' =>100
- Diversity
 - 1='Low'= <3 taxon types
 - 2='Moderate' = 3 to 10 taxon types
 - 3='High'= >10 taxon types
- Preservation
 - 1 = Identifiable to family
 - 2 = Identifiable to genus
 - 3 = Identifiable to species

4.10.6 The estimated quantity of identifiable charcoal >4mm in diameter has been noted. Fragments of this size are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections and diagnostic features necessary for identification and are less likely to be blown or unintentionally moved around the site (Asouti 2006, ¶ 31; Smart and Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Charred wood flecks <4mm diameter have been quantified but not recommended for further analysis unless twigs or roundwood fragments larger than 2mmØ were present.

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 excavations at Lindisfarne in 2024 took place between the 3rd and 28th September. Four new trenches were opened, Trenches 9, 10, 11 and 12, and Trench 2 was reopened solely on the west side. Trench 2, 9, 10 and 11 were all located in Sanctuary Close and Trench 12 was located in the overflow field of Green Lane Car Park (Figure 1).
- 5.1.2 Trench 2 was reopened to continue the excavation of the walls, ditch and metalworking area discovered in previous seasons, and measured 20m x 12m. Trench 9 was opened 50m to the south of Trench 2 and measured 20m x 4m. It investigated a new area of Sanctuary Close and targeted a linear anomaly seen in the geophysical survey, aiming to identify a continuation of the ditch seen in Trench 2. Trenches 10 and 11 were small test trenches both measuring 6m x 2m and again investigated previously unexcavated areas. Trench 10 was in the southeast of the field and close to the old shoreline. Trench 11 was in the northwest of the field and was also hoping to discover a continuation of the ditch found in Trench 2. Trench 12 was located to the northeast of the village on land north of the Green Lane Car Park. It measured 5m x 5m and targeted burials discovered during a watching brief carried out in 2022 (Wilson 2022). 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. In previous years Trench 2 had been divided in Trench 2 (East) and Trench 2 (West), however following the closure of the east side, Trench 2 (West) will be referred to as Trench 2 within this narrative.

5.2 Trench 2 (Figures 2 – 8)

- 5.2.1 Trench 2 continued to investigate the metalworking area, vallum ditch, large walls and cemetery discovered in previous field seasons. An annotated 3D model of the trench can be seen [here](#).
- 5.2.2 One of the earliest features revealed was the vallum ditch F707. Material from the basal context has been radiocarbon dated to 638-684calAD. One of the aims of the 2024 field season was to investigate the ditch at another point within the trench and retrieve further material to corroborate the dates. It was decided to place an intervention towards the south of the trench, just south of wall F722. To access the ditch, it was necessary to remove 0.50m depth of graveyard soil (2134) and upper ditch fill (2537) within a boxed area to make it safe for deeper excavation. Within these layers a total of five burials (SK2613, SK2616, SK2624, SK2627 and SK2637) (Figure 7) were encountered and lifted. One of these burials, SK2624, was interpreted in the field as possibly being buried face down, however it seems more likely that the position of the skeleton changed due to post-depositional movement. In order to find the western edge of the ditch an intervention was placed into the limekiln F217 to create space for excavation. In the process of doing this a segment of the internal structure of the limekiln made of large stones was removed. This included one of the most notable discoveries within

the trench, which was a large piece of an early medieval cross arm (SF570), this can be seen in situ [here](#).

- 5.2.3 Once safely accessible, the ditch was seen to be at least 2.92m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.60m before the end of the field season stopped any further excavation. Within the ditch, two contexts were seen; an upper fill (2537) and a secondary fill (2671) observed on the western side of the feature. The upper fill (2537) was a very compact mottled light orange-brown clay, and (2671) was a clay slumping fill. The ditch was truncated by a pit [2672] on its eastern edge; it contained a single fill (2673). This was a stoney fill that was not fully excavated during the 2024 season.
- 5.2.4 Three post holes were excavated, one in the south east corner, F749, and two to the west of the trench, F747 and F748. These are also likely to be some of the earliest features within the trench. The post hole in the south east, F749, was 0.41m in diameter and 0.13m deep with a single dark orange-brown silty clay fill (2604) and was cut through the natural (Section 85 on Figure 6).
- 5.2.5 The two post holes, F747 and F748, in the west of the trench were discovered after the removal of graveyard soil (2304) in that area. These two post holes were similar in form, both steep sided and flat bottomed and contained a single fill. Post hole F747 was truncated by a burial SK2665 (see Section 91 on Figure 6). The fill of both post holes was a light orange-brown silty clay. The function of these post holes is not known, however their location internal to the vallum ditch and truncated by burials would indicate that they form part of the earliest phase of activity at the site.
- 5.2.6 Other early features excavated include a series of three pits, F751, F752 and F753, truncated by the metalworking F206. These pits were only seen in section once the metalworking area had been completely excavated (see Section 88 on Figure 5). The earliest of these three pits was F751, it contained a single light yellow-brown clay-silt fill (2643) filled with quartz pebbles. The quartz pebbles in F751 likely came from later burials truncating the feature. F753 may be a burial, however no human remains were recovered in the feature, due to this it was interpreted as a pit rather than a grave.
- 5.2.7 The metalworking area was fully excavated during the 2024 field season and this involved removing fills (2580) and (2581) and fully sampling this material (SAM334, SAM335, and SAM337). The fills were both a moderately compact, light grey-yellow silty clay with very frequent lenses of charcoal and burnt wood, copper slag and metalworking debris including possible hearth lining and burnt clay. A feature interpreted on site as a small pit was excavated to the east of the fills (2580) and (2581), this was [2621] containing fill (2622). This feature was heavily truncated by burials, and it is likely the same or contemporary with F206. The fill (2622) was ashy and likely derived from heating the metalworking hearth [2040], it was a moderately compact light yellow-grey ashy silt and was fully sampled (SAM347 and SAM385).
- 5.2.8 Further excavation was carried out investigating the large walls and stone-built structures, including investigation of the drain F724 and the relationship between wall F722, the limekiln F217 and the vallum F707. No more of the drain was discovered, and it was determined that it had been truncated away by the limekiln F217. A small section of wall [2683] was observed running north to south under the drain, and a sample (SAM395) was taken from beneath this feature for possible radiocarbon dating. Excavation to the north of the drain in the west of the

trench investigated the possibility of features preserved away from the limekiln F217. Two early post holes were discovered and are discussed above. Several burials were also found including SK2629 and SK2632, but no structural remains.

- 5.2.9 The relationship between wall F722, the vallum ditch F707 and the limekiln F217 was further looked at due to the clear slumping occurring by the wall into the ditch. At the end of the 2023 field season a deposit of rubble (2527) was interpreted as filling a pit dug to shore up the wall. The rubble and wall were both seen to be running under the limekiln.
- 5.2.10 A wall in the north east of the trench [2651] was investigated in the attempt to discover a foundation cut and datable material to assist the phasing of the site. No cut was seen and it seems likely that the wall was constructed directly onto the ground. To the east of the wall a rubble spread (2653) was observed; this may be material created after the demolition and abandonment of the wall. To the west of the wall a less stoney layer (2642) was encountered, this may represent a cleaner internal space, but is probably a graveyard soil with burials truncating it including F719.
- 5.2.11 A total of 20 burials were investigated in Trench 2, of these 15 were lifted and five were left in-situ during the season. These burials included 14 adults, four adolescents or young adults, one older juvenile and one infant. The burials are further reported on in section 6.2 below. One of the more interesting burials was SK2610, an individual buried with 37 clench bolts around the body (SF531-6, SF538-550, SF552-9, SF563-9, SF571-3), indicating that they were interred under part of a boat (See Figure 8).

5.3 Trench 9 (Figures 9 – 12)

- 5.3.1 Trench 9, measuring 20m x 4m, was opened in the south of Sanctuary Close to investigate the limits of the cemetery and whether the vallum ditch is present in that area. The upper stratigraphic sequence was very similar to that seen in Trench 2, specifically Trench 2 East. The topsoil (9001) was removed and revealed rubble (9003) in the west of the trench, and a graveyard soil (9002). During the cleaning and removal of the remains of (9001) numerous registered finds were recovered. Notably, this included a fragment of a glass gaming piece (SF527) that was almost identical to the complete gaming piece found in Trench 2 during the 2019 field season (SF131). Alongside the gaming piece fragment, there were four coins or tokens (SF521, SF522, SF523 and SF581), a fragment of namestone (SF525) and a lead object (SF526).
- 5.3.2 A total of six articulated burials were lifted; SK9005, SK9013, SK9016, SK9020, SK9021 and SK9022 (Figure 9). A further burial was exposed but not fully lifted, SK9025. These burials were all observed within the graveyard soil and were arbitrarily given cut and fill numbers to differentiate material found directly associated with them from material within the graveyard soil. The graveyard soil (9002) was partially excavated, and a metre-wide slot was placed in it along the southern baulk where it was thought the vallum ditch may be located within the trench. As part of this intervention the graveyard soil was assigned (9007) as initially this was thought to be a different deposit, however upon excavation it was deemed to be the same as (9002). The graveyard soil was an orange-brown clay-silt. Many burials were observed and left in-situ within the slot, and no evidence for the vallum ditch was found. This may have been due to the limited space for excavation that was left after avoiding the burials. By the northern baulk a series of three burials were excavated, SK9020, SK9021 and SK9022 (see Figure 12).

Two of these individuals were juveniles and the third an adult, possibly suggesting they were parent and children. A fragment of namestone (SF561) was recovered very close to these burials.

5.3.3 In the northeast corner of the trench a series of stones were observed, and a sondage was placed around them to discover whether this was intentional placement or coincidental alignment. The slot measured 2.17m x 2.01m and was excavated to a depth of 0.31m. The initial material excavated was the graveyard soil (9002), and after a 0.10m spit was removed a new number was assigned (9027) to differentiate material recovered here from elsewhere in the graveyard soil. Two registered finds were recovered from (9002) in this corner; a very well-preserved fragment of namestone (SF529) and a flint crested blade (SF562). No conclusion was made regarding the stones during the excavation; however they appear to be within the disturbed graveyard soil and therefore are unlikely to have been placed intentionally here, further excavation would verify this.

5.3.4 In the west of the trench a layer of rubble (9003) was seen once the topsoil was removed. This rubble appeared to partially consist of demolition material, perhaps walls that have collapsed or the remnants of a surface. Much of the material was removed and this gave clarity on a large wall (9029) seen running northwest to southeast. The wall appeared to have been partially robbed out; a robber cut [9038] was seen in the westernmost end of the trench. The function of the wall is currently unknown, however it aligns with an anomaly seen in the geophysics that may be associated with the Anglo-Norman priory.

5.4 Trench 10 (Figures 13 and 14)

5.4.1 Trench 10, located in the southeast of Sanctuary Close, targeted a previously unexplored area of the field. The trench aimed to identify the extent of the cemetery, if it was present in that area, and how dense it was there.

5.4.2 After removal of the topsoil by machine, the trench was cleaned by hand and human remains were discovered throughout. Beneath the topsoil (10001), there was a gravelly cemetery layer (10002) disturbed by later ploughing. This graveyard soil was a firm mid-yellow brown silty clay with frequent disarticulated human remains and quartz pebbles. It also contained frequent sub-rounded gravel and a moderate amount of slate, with the gravel being concentrated towards the base of the layer. On the interface between (10001) and (10002) a blue glass bead (SF524) was discovered. This find is likely early medieval and may have been related to a burial in the area.

5.4.3 A sondage was placed in the eastern end of the trench. Within this sondage and beneath (10002) was another graveyard soil (10003). This layer was firm mid orange-brown silty clay, with infrequent small sub rounded gravel and moderate amounts of shell. Again, human remains were discovered throughout the layer but they appeared less disturbed by later activity and more articulated remains were observed.

5.5 Trench 11 (Figures 15 and 16)

5.5.1 Trench 11 was in the northwest of Sanctuary Close and was the most northerly of all trenches excavated in the field to date. It was targeting the limit of the cemetery within the field and investigating the potential of the large vallum ditch being in the area. The topsoil (11001) and

subsoil (11002) here were noticeably deeper than the other trenches; the topsoil was 0.70m thick and the subsoil was 0.40m thick. Within the subsoil were layers of shell and accumulated debris that likely built up over a long period of time.

- 5.5.2 Once the topsoil and subsoil were removed three features were identified within the trench; two pits, F1101 and F1102, and rooting F1103. The two pits were likely rubbish pits associated with the medieval occupation and both were only partially observed within the limits of the trench. Pit F1101 was at least 1.80m in diameter and was 0.40m deep, pit F1102 was at least 1.20m wide and 0.55m deep.
- 5.5.3 Pit F1101 was shallow with steep sides and a flat base, it contained two fills, the primary fill (11004) and a basal layer (11005). The primary fill (11004) was loose dark grey-brown silt containing animal bone, shell and pottery dating from the 12th to the 14th century. A single registered find was also recovered from this context. This was a copper alloy pin (SF537). The basal fill (11005) was a mid-orange-brown silty clay with very few finds. It was similar to the natural that the feature was cut into, possibly indicating that this was the initial material that silted up at the base of the pit whilst the feature was in use.
- 5.5.4 Pit F1102 was in the northwest corner of the trench. The cut [11006] was steep and almost square in plan. It contained a single fill (11007) that was a dark black-brown silt. Within this material there was a deposit of burnt clay and charcoal that appeared to be a dump of industrial waste. The pottery recovered from this pit included Scottish Whitewares and Buff Sandy wares that date from between the 12th and 13th centuries. A clench bolt (SF560) was also recovered from this fill.
- 5.5.5 A possible wall was discovered during the final trench clean and whilst this was not excavated or assigned numbers, it is recommended that it should be further investigated in future excavations. No sign of the cemetery was discovered in the trench, and it has been concluded therefore that the cemetery does not extend this far north in Sanctuary Close. A layer (11010) was partially excavated and thought to possibly be the upper fill of the vallum ditch discovered in Trench 2. Within this material medieval pottery and a possible whetstone SF578 was recovered. Further excavation of this layer is recommended to confirm or discount the presence of the ditch.

5.6 Trench 12 (Figures 17 – 20)

- 5.6.1 **Trench 12** was located to the north of the village in the overflow field of Green Lane Carpark. It was placed here to investigate human remains discovered during an earlier watching brief (Wilson 2022). After the topsoil (12001) and subsoil (12002) were removed, the human remains identified during the previous excavation were seen in the south of the trench. These human remains were all disarticulated or partially disarticulated and appeared to have been placed in a shallow pit or scoop F1201. This feature was only partially seen and it is presumed to extend further south, however the presence of services within the topsoil limited where the trench could be located. Any human remains thought to be articulated were assigned individual Skeleton numbers, as were skulls, and when possible linked to those identified and sampled during the previous excavations. These are discussed fully in Section 6.6 below. The feature itself was large, measuring 3.14m long and at least 1.66m wide, and shallow, having a depth of only 0.23m. It did not have an obvious cut, which may indicate that rather than cutting a pit to bury the human remains, they were buried in an already present natural hollow.

- 5.6.2 One other feature was identified in Trench 12, this was a small gully F1202, that ran east to west through the centre of the trench, just to the north of the charnel pit F1201. The gully was 0.64m wide and between 0.05m and 0.11m deep. It contained a single fill (12004) that was a dark yellow-brown clayey silt and with a lot of shell; including mussels, limpets, and winkles. The function of the gully is unknown; however, it could have been for drainage, or potentially a boundary due to its proximity to the charnel pit.

6 HUMAN REMAINS

Anwen Caffell

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Twenty-seven articulated skeletons or partial skeletons were excavated and lifted in 2024: 20 from Trench 2 West, and seven from Trench 9 (Appendix B; Tables 6, 22 and 24). These figures include one skeleton which was partially lifted in 2023 (SK2516), and six skeletons where only a small number of bone fragments were lifted, and most of the skeleton was left in situ. The latter included SK2619, SK2630, SK2633, SK2656 and SK2674 from Trench 2 West, and SK9025 from Trench 9.
- 6.1.2 Disarticulated human remains were recovered from 41 contexts, and the estimated number of fragments was 4,101 (Appendix B; Tables 7, 23, and 25-28). Although Trench 2 West had more contexts with disarticulated remains (23), half the disarticulated bone (50.1%) came from three contexts in Trench 10 (Table 7). Note that these figures do not include the 18 sets of remains from Trench 12 that was allocated a skeleton number during excavation; eight of these were equated to a skeleton/context number allocated by AOC.

6.2 Trench 2

- 6.2.1 Twenty articulated skeletons were recovered from Trench 2 West. These included 14 adults, four older adolescents or younger adults (SK2453, SK2602, SK2613, and SK2624), one older juvenile (SK2596), and one infant (SK2573). Note that five of these adults (SK2619, SK2630, SK2633, SK2656 and SK2674) were exposed but not lifted in full, and the remains recovered were only fragments of various parts of the skeleton. Also, SK2516 had been partially excavated in 2023, when a partial fragmented cranium, teeth, part of the upper spine and some long bone fragments were recovered. Excavations in 2024 recovered a small number of additional cranial fragments, part of the mandible and upper neck vertebrae.
- 6.2.2 Half the skeletons (10/20) were over 75% complete, including the older juvenile (SK2596), three of the adolescents/younger adults (SK2602, SK2613, and SK2624), and six of the adults. Another two skeletons were 50-75% complete: SK2453 (adolescent/young adult) was represented by most parts of the skeleton, but the torso was poorly preserved (only a few fragments of vertebrae and ribs were recovered); and SK2616 (adult) was missing the cranium, left shoulder and arm, and left side of the pelvis. One adult (SK2635) was 25-50% complete, consisting of the torso (ribs, part of the thoracic spine), shoulders, arms and hands. The remaining seven skeletons were all <25% complete, including the infant (SK2573) which consisted of a cranium only, and six of the adults. Five of these were not lifted in full and only

a few fragments were recovered. The remaining individual was SK2516, an adult which consisted of the skull, upper spine and long bone fragments (combined material recovered from 2023 and 2024).

- 6.2.3 Preservation of the skeletons varied considerably, with surface condition ranging from excellent/very good through to very poor. However most skeletons (13 in total: 11 adults, one adolescent/young adult, and the older juvenile) had excellent to very good surface preservation, and four had more moderate surface preservation (two adults and two adolescents/young adults). Only three skeletons had poor or very poor surface preservation, including the infant (SK2573), one of the adolescents/young adults (SK2624), and one of the adults (SK2627). The amount of fragmentation of the bones also varied considerably, from minimal through to extreme fragmentation. The bones of adult SK2610 were minimally fragmented, and it is interesting that this individual was buried beneath part of a boat. It is possible the boat provided some extra protection for the bones and helped prevent them becoming fragmented in the ground.
- 6.2.4 Most of the skeletons either had slight fragmentation of the bones (eight individuals), or moderate fragmentation (seven individuals). Of the remainder, one had moderate to severe fragmentation (SK2630, adult), two were severely fragmented (SK2516 and SK2633, both adults), and one was extremely fragmented (SK2573, infant). All four of these more fragmented skeletons were <25% complete, two of which were individuals where only a few fragments were lifted. Given the whole of the latter two individuals was not lifted, the condition of the recovered remains is likely not indicative of the condition of the rest of the skeleton, as presumably the more intact bones were left in situ.
- 6.2.5 More refined age estimates should be possible for 15 of the individuals, including 10 of the adults, all four of the adolescents/younger adults, and the older juvenile. Sex estimates should be possible for 11 adults, and possibly for three of the adolescents/younger adults. It should be possible to estimate stature for seven adults and possibly for two of the adolescents/young adults. All those where more refined age estimates are unlikely, and adults where sex and/or stature estimates are unlikely, were among the least complete/well preserved individuals. The older juvenile (SK2596) and infant (SK2573) were too young for sex or stature estimates to be possible, but the fact SK2596 had surviving teeth would allow future peptide analysis to determine biological sex.
- 6.2.6 Seventeen of the skeletons had evidence for pathological conditions or potential pathological conditions. Fifteen individuals (10 adults, four adolescents/young adults, and the older juvenile) had dentitions surviving which should be recorded for evidence of dental disease, and nine individuals (eight adults and one of the adolescents/young adults) had evidence for joint disease. Metabolic conditions were possibly present in seven individuals, although careful recording and consideration will be needed to differentiate possible metabolic lesions from normal growth in the infant and older juvenile individuals. Developmental anomalies were relatively common, affecting six individuals. Seven individuals had evidence for trauma, including healed fractures and soft tissue injuries that affected the bone; some of these lesions will require radiographs, including a hand phalanx from both SK2607 and SK2616. Evidence for inflammation, potentially linked to infection, was present in seven individuals. Notably, SK2602 (an adolescent or young adult) had pathological lesions potentially consistent with leprosy, and SK2627 (an adult) had probable infection within the bone of their left femur

(osteitis). The latter will require radiographing, and the lesions in both skeletons will require photographing. At least two adults (SK2607 and SK2635) potentially had a condition affecting the spine called Scheuermann's disease; again, these lesions will require careful documentation and differential diagnosis.

- 6.2.7 In terms of funerary practices, at least three of the individuals were buried in a prone (face down) position. These include two adults (SK2627 and SK2635), and an adolescent/young adult (SK2624). Note that the prone position of SK2635 does not appear to have been recognised in situ due to the truncation of the remains, as almost all bones from the left side of the skeleton were in bags labelled 'right' and vice versa, and the description of the burial has the position of the left arm described as the right arm, and vice versa.
- 6.2.8 Twenty-three contexts contained 1,605 fragments of disarticulated bone (Table 8), with most of this (38.0%) recovered from the fill (2165) of the limekiln pit (F217). Following that, the second largest deposits (10.0% and 9.5% respectively) were recovered from the graveyard fill (2306) to the north of the limekiln pit (F217) and the natural (2344). The remaining disarticulated remains were spread between several contexts, including the grave fills associated with 10 skeletons. When the skeletons are analysed, the disarticulated remains from the associated fills should be examined to establish whether any of it belongs to those individuals.
- 6.2.9 Surface condition varied (Table 23). Some of the bone had very good to good/moderate surface preservation (Grades 1-3), while other contexts contained bone with moderate to poor surface condition (Grades 3-4). Typically bone from one context displayed a range of surface preservation. Bone from the fill of the limekiln pit (F217) tended to be dark brown through to black in colour, indicative of charring. Bone from the majority of contexts tended to display moderate to severe fragmentation, but a small number of contexts contained bone that on balance was less fragmented. A large number of fragments were identifiable, and these fragments represented all parts of the skeleton. Whilst most of the disarticulated remains were from adult or probable adult individuals, there was often a mix of adult and non-adult remains. A small number of pathological lesions were observed, most frequently evidence for dental disease and joint disease.

6.3 Trench 9

- 6.3.1 Seven articulated skeletons were recovered from Trench 9. These included three adults (SK9005, SK9020, and SK9025) and four young juveniles (SK9013, SK9016, SK9021, and SK9022). Note that one of the adults (SK9025) was exposed but not lifted in full, and the remains recovered were only fragments of various parts of the skeleton (parts of the skull, torso, and right foot).
- 6.3.2 Four of the skeletons were over 75% complete, including two adults and two young juveniles. Two skeletons were <25% complete, including SK9013 (young juvenile) represented by parts of the torso and a couple of teeth, and SK9025 (the partially lifted adult, see above). The remaining young juvenile skeleton (SK9022) was 50-75% complete, with the skull and right side of the body (part of the spine, right ribs, arm, pelvis, and leg) recovered. Note that one of the adults (SK9020) and two of the juveniles (SK9021 and SK9022) appear to have been buried in the same grave and disarticulated remains from all three individuals potentially belong to either of the other two. Therefore, all three should be analysed together, along with

the contents of the grave fill (9023), during full analysis. Surface preservation ranged from very good/good to moderate/poor, and fragmentation ranged from slight to severe, with four individuals moderately fragmented.

- 6.3.3 It should be possible to estimate age and sex for all six of the fully lifted skeletons, but not the adult where only a small number of fragments were recovered (SK9025). It should also be possible to estimate sex and stature for both the fully lifted adult skeletons; the juvenile skeletons are all too young, although all four had surviving teeth meaning future peptide analysis to estimate sex is possible.
- 6.3.4 All seven skeletons had evidence for pathological lesions or potential pathological lesions, and all seven had dentitions preserved, which should be recorded for evidence of dental disease. Of the two fully excavated adults, SK9020 had congenital anomalies of the spine, and SK9005 had evidence for joint disease and potentially Scheuermann's disease; this condition causes kyphosis (forward bending) of the spine, and it is interesting to note that some degree of forward bending is evident in the in-situ photograph. As with the two skeletons from Trench 2W, these lesions will require differential diagnosis. Three of the juveniles (SK9016, and SK9021 and SK9022 both buried with the adult SK9020) had potential metabolic conditions, where the lesions present will require differentiating from normal growth.
- 6.3.6 Eleven contexts from Trench 9 yielded 425 disarticulated human bone fragments (Table 9). The largest quantity of bone came from the topsoil (9001), followed by a rubble layer (9003) and possible graveyard soil (9002). Together these three contexts accounted for three-quarters of the disarticulated remains. The remaining bone came from four grave fills associated with six skeletons, the fill (9007) of a sondage, the fill (9037) of a charnel pit to the north of wall (9029) and from the wall itself. A small quantity of disarticulated remains (8 fragments, 1.9% of the total from Trench 9) was from context (9018) to the south of the wall.
- 6.3.7 The majority of the bone displayed moderate to poor surface preservation, with some contexts also containing bone that was in very good or good condition (Appendix 25). Most contexts contained bone that was moderately to severely fragmented, though some contexts contained bone with slight fragmentation.
- 6.3.8 As with Trench 2, bone from all areas of the skeleton was present, and while the remains were predominantly adult, several contexts contained a mix of adult and non-adult remains. One element presented evidence for a metabolic condition, but otherwise there was minimal evidence for pathology among these remains.

6.4 Trench 10

- 6.4.1 Three contexts from Trench 10 yielded 2,708 disarticulated human bone fragments (Table 10). The vast majority of this (93.5%) came from a gravelly cemetery layer disturbed by ploughing (10002), but small quantities were also recovered from the topsoil (10001) and a layer of cemetery soil (10003) below the gravel layer, which was likely less disturbed by ploughing. Surface preservation mostly ranged from good to poor, with a small amount of bone showing very good or very poor preservation (Table 26). The amount of fragmentation was extremely varied, from bones that were largely intact to extremely small fragments. Bone from the topsoil

appeared to be in slightly worse condition, with moderate to poor surface condition and moderate to extreme fragmentation.

- 6.4.2 As with Trenches 2 and 9, all parts of the skeleton are represented, and the remains were predominantly adult, although non-adult remains were also present in the two cemetery layers. Some of the remains from the two cemetery layers had evidence for pathology, including joint disease, dental disease, congenital anomalies, trauma (healed fracture), and two vertebrae with spondylolysis. Assessments of remains excavated in previous years have notes that the latter condition is potentially unusually common at Lindisfarne.

6.5 Trench 11

- 6.5.1 One adult tooth was recovered from the fill (11007) of a medieval rubbish pit (11006). This tooth was intact, with good surface preservation.

6.6 Trench 12

- 6.6.1 Eighteen skeleton numbers were assigned to sets of remains recovered from the fill (12003) of a charnel pit in Trench 12, with eight of these matched during excavation to a context number allocated by AOC Archaeology during their excavations in 2023 (Table 11). During assessment, it was apparent that one of these matches was incorrect, as AOC had described the remains as a (potentially) articulated arm (consisting of the humerus, radius and ulna), while the bone recovered during excavation in 2024 was part of a femur (thigh bone). It is also possible that some of these sets of remains allocated a skeleton number contain remains from more than one person, or that remains from one person have been given two different numbers.
- 6.6.2 It is difficult to assess completeness, as it is not clear whether the sets of remains in question are each part of one individual or not. However, if they are, in all instances the skeletons would be less than 25% complete. Surface condition preservation tended to be moderate to poor or very poor, and the amount of fragmentation tended to be moderate to severe (Table 11). Several of the sets of dentitions had evidence for dental disease, and remains from Skeleton 12021 (lower leg) had potential evidence for a metabolic condition. Two of the sets of remains had evidence for perimortem sharp force trauma, including a partial cranium (SK12019, AOC 2025) with at least three lesions, and a right femur (SK12015) with a lesion to the midshaft. These lesions will require detailed recording and photographing.
- 6.6.3 A further 532 fragments of disarticulated remains were not given a skeleton number during excavation. Most of these (92.5%) derived from the fill (12003) of the charnel pit and pit (12010), with further fragments recovered from the subsoil ((12002); Table 12). Surface preservation ranged from moderate to very poor, with the majority being poorly or very poorly preserved (Table 28). Most of the remains had moderate to extreme fragmentation, although a small number of elements were slightly fragmented. There was no evidence for the presence of non-adults, as all remains were either adult or possibly adult. Some of the dentitions present had evidence for dental disease.

7 ARTEFACTS AND ECOFACTS

Marina Chorro Giner (Animal Bone) Hannah Russ (Animal bone and shell), Chrystal Antink (Shell). Chris Cumberpatch (Pottery), Charlotte Britton (Building material), Gerry McDonnell (Metalworking debris), Joshua Hogue (Lithics), Lisa Gray (Environmental),

7.1 Animal bone

Marina Chorro Giner and Hannah Russ

Introduction

- 7.1.1 Animal bone representing comprising mammals, birds, and fish (2,872 fragments, weighing 18.6kg) were recovered via hand collection and from bulk environmental samples taken during the excavation. Animal remains were recovered during previous excavations at the site and are reported elsewhere (Wilkins et al. 2016; Russ 2020a; Russ 2020b; Russ 2020c; 2024; Chorro-Giner and Russ 2022; 2023; Russ and Antink 2024; Waterworth 2023). As seen in previous years, disarticulated human bone and animal bone were frequently recovered from the same deposits; every effort has been made to separate human from animal bone for inclusion in the relevant data and reporting, but it is likely that the medium and large mammal categories for unidentified element include small fragments of human bone. 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

- 7.1.2 Animal bone (n=2,872; 18.6kg) was recovered via hand collected and bulk environmental samples from 78 contexts across five trenches across the site, Table 29, Appendix C. The assemblage was dominated by the remains of medium- and large-sized mammals, with bird and fish remains in smaller quantities and rare micromammals.
- 7.1.3 Identified mammal remains (Table 30) included equid (*Equus* sp. - horse/donkey/mule), domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries*/*Capra hircus*), pig (*Sus domesticus*), deer including possible red and fallow deer (*Cervus elaphus* and *Dama dama*, respectively) and roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), carnivores including a phalanx 3 of a large carnivore, possible bear, seal (including harbour/common seal - *Phoca vitulina*), dog family (*Canidae*), cat (*Felis catus*), and smaller mammals including European hare (*Lepus* cf. *europaeus*), European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), rat (*Rattus* sp.), water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*), and field vole (*Microtus agrestis*). Additional mammal remains were identified within size categories, forming 73.6% of the overall mammal bone assemblage (including those from bulk environmental samples) by count (n=1940).
- 7.1.4 Identified bird remains (Table 31) included goose (*Anser* sp.), possible Canada goose (*Branta* sp.), Mallard/duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*), domestic chicken (*Gallus gallus domesticus*), as well as potentially other landfowl (*Galliformes*), Table 3. Other bird remains mostly represented sea and shore birds, including great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), common loon/diver (*Gavia immer*), and gulls (*Laridae*), including common gull (*Larus canus*), Table 31. A single bone of a possible owl (*Strigiformes*) was also recovered. Additional bird remains were identified only

within size-categories from tiny to large, forming 47.3% of the overall bird bone assemblage (including those from bulk environmental samples) by count (n=69; Table 3).

- 7.1.5 Identified fish remains (Table 32) included Marine and migratory species. Marine taxa included Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*), common ling (*Molva molva*), haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*), cod order (Gadiformes), and a single bone from a herring family fish (Clupeidae). Migratory fishes included European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) and trout/salmon (*Salmo* sp.). Additional fish remains were identified only within size-categories from medium/small to large, forming 40.0% of the overall fish bone assemblage (including those from bulk environmental samples) by count (n=36).

Associated bone groups (ABGs)

- 7.1.6 There were four instances where multiple bones could be linked to the same individual and these were recorded as associated bone groups (ABGs). ABG 1 comprised a left tarsometatarsus and foot phalanx of a goose from the grave fill associated with SK2627; it may be possible during analysis to determine if these remains represent intentional inclusions in the grave or were redeposited there with the grave fill. ABG2 was a right pelvis, left femur and left and right tibiae of a rabbit from context 2134; it is possible that these remains represent a recent intrusion in the archaeological deposit, a result of recent rabbit burrowing activity. ABG3 comprised left femur, astragalus, humerus, and radius or a perinate cattle from context 11007, the partial left side of an animal that died at birth or very shortly before or after. ABG4 comprised the left and right mandibles and teeth of another perinate cattle, this one from context 2134 (the same as ABG2 rabbit, see above).

- 7.1.7 Taphonomic assessment

Bone surface preservation and fragmentation

- 7.1.8 Bone surface preservation was varied across the assemblage, ranging from 'very good' (1) to 'very poor' (5), on a scale of 1 to 5. Most specimens presented 'good' or 'moderate' surface preservation (2 or 3; n=2,191, 76.3%). Fragmentation was high throughout the assemblage, with mainly partial bones and teeth recovered.

Butchery

- 7.1.9 Evidence for butchery in the form of cut, chop and saw marks was recorded on 77 specimens across the assemblage, Table 33. Site-wide, evidence for carcass processing was moderate, and focussed on the larger domestic livestock animals – cattle and pigs.

Animal interaction

- 7.1.10 Evidence for carnivore gnawing was observed on 46 specimens, representing cattle, pig, sheep/goat, and waterfowl, along with specimens assigned to the size category large and medium mammal. Evidence for rodent gnawing was observed on two specimens. 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

- 7.1.11 Pathologies were noted on four specimens across the assemblage; a cattle pelvis from context 2306 displayed some lipping to acetabular edge, while another cattle pelvis from context 9003 had eburnation on the acetabular surface. These pathologies can result from a range of different process from the use of cattle in traction, in other load-baring tasks, or as a result of age. A cattle deciduous tooth (dp2) has a spur on the lingula edge, a result of slight malocclusion. A premaxilla of a large Atlantic cod from context 11001 had a pathological lesion on lateral surface at proximal end. The cause is unknown but should be investigated further during the analysis phase of the project.

Burning and calcination

- 7.1.12 Twenty fragments of burnt bone and four fragments of calcined bone that have been exposed to higher temperatures were observed in the 2024 Lindisfarne assemblage. Most of the burnt and calcined bone could only be identified as representing medium and large-sized mammals, with the only identified remains being a cattle and pig.

Potential for measurements, ageing and sexing

- 7.1.13 In total, 25 mammal, 4 bird and 6 fish bones were suitably complete to allow measurements for size estimation. Bone fusion data for estimation of age at death was recorded for one or both epiphyses of 236 specimens. Four cattle mandibles and 23 loose teeth of equid, cattle, pig and sheep/goat were identified as suitable for providing age at death data. Four pig canine teeth represented two females (contexts 2165 and 2547) and two males (contexts 9003 and 9018). A left femur, likely domestic fowl had medullary bone indicating a female/hen in her egg laying period. No other animal remains were suitable for estimating sex.

7.2 Shell

Dr Hannah Russ FSA MCIfA and Chrystal Antink MA MA

Introduction

- 7.2.1 Mollusc remains comprising marine taxa (1490 recordable specimens weighing 8.11kg plus fragments weighing 2.24kg) were selected for assessment after being recovered via hand collection and bulk environmental samples taken during the excavations. Animal remains, including molluscs, were recovered during previous excavations at the site and are reported on elsewhere (Wilkins et al. 2016; Chorro-Giner and Russ 2022; 2023; Russ 2020a; b; c; Waterworth 2023; Russ and Antink 2024). This assessment includes quantification of the assemblage recovered in 2024 with identification at species level where possible, an assessment of significance and recommendation(s) for any further work.

Results

- 7.2.2 A total of 1490 recordable specimens weighing 8.11kg plus fragments weighing 2.24kg of marine mollusc shell were recovered via hand-collection and from six bulk environmental samples taken during excavations at Lindisfarne in 2024 (LDF24; Tables 34 and 35). Marine mollusc remains included edible/European flat oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), edible/common cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*), mussel (*Mytilus* sp.), ocean quahog (*Arctica islandica*), common periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*), flat periwinkle (*Littorina obtusa*), common limpet (*Patella vulgata*), dog whelk (*Nucella lapillus*), and common whelk (*Buccinum undatum*), Tables 34 and 35.

Taphonomic assessment

Surface preservation and fragmentation

- 7.2.3 Surface condition was recorded for all recordable specimens, but not for fragments. Surface condition ranged from 'good' (2) to 'very poor' (5) on a scale of 1 to 5. Most specimens had 'poor' surface condition (4), 69.3% by count (n=1032). Fragmentation was generally high with fragments of oyster, cockle and periwinkle being especially common and present in most contexts where shell was recovered (Table 35)

Shucking/tool marks

- 7.2.4 Two oyster shells showed modification that may relate to human interaction. An oyster from Trench 2, (2134) had a circular perforation that was too big to have been created by carnivorous molluscs and too regular to be the result of other natural processes. The function of the perforation is not known. A second oyster shell from Trench 2, but (2600) had a notch in its margin that again looked potentially intentional, though less convincing than the perforation seen on the oyster from (2134).

Infestations

- 7.2.5 Infestations were recorded on 18 specimens comprising 13 oysters, 4 common periwinkles and a dog whelk. The oysters displayed evidence for infestation by a range of marine organisms including annelid worms (*Polydora ciliata*), boring sponge (*Cliona celata*), bryozoa, and barnacles (Cirripedia).

Potential for measurements and size estimation

- 7.2.6 The sizes for 210 oyster valves were estimated using the scale in Table 36; Appendix D. The oysters included specimens in the very small to very large categories.

7.3 Pottery

Chris Cumberpatch

Introduction

- 7.3.1 The pottery assemblage from the excavations undertaken in 2024 as part of the The Holy Island Project was examined by the author between the 22nd and 26th July 2025. It consisted of 170 sherds of pottery weighing 1738.5 grams representing maximum of 167 vessels. The

pottery was recovered from Trenches 2, 9, 10, 11 and 12. The data are summarised in Table 37; Appendix E. Small quantities of animal bone, stone, shell and iron were included with the pottery and this material is listed in Table 38. Table 39 shows the relative proportions of the different types of pottery constituting the assemblage.

Results

- 7.3.2 A full discussion of the pottery, its local and regional parallels and dating belong to the full report but for the purposes of the assessment some notes are required to accompany the data presented in Table 37.
- 7.3.3 In the absence of a comprehensive regional ceramic type series, the pottery was classified with reference to Vaughan's work in Newcastle and Gateshead and specifically to the reports on the Castle (Vaughan and Sage, unpublished) and Oakwellgate in Gateshead (Vaughan 2007). While these reports have come to represent a de facto local type series, recent work on the pottery assemblages from Whitby Abbey (Cumberpatch 2022) and from sites in Newcastle and elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2016, 2018, 2021, 2022a, b and c) have cast some doubt on the classifications used by Vaughan and Sage, specifically for those ware types dating to the period between the early 12th and later 13th / early 14th centuries. This affects the Buff Sandy and Buff Gritty wares, the Iron-rich Sandy wares and perhaps also the Early Reduced Greenwares. The broad date ranges can be justified but the details of the fabrics and the relationships between the various types are in need of re-evaluation.
- 7.3.4 In general terms, the local Buff Gritty and Buff Sandy wares seem to be related to the wider Yorkshire Gritty ware industry, to the Tees Valley ware industry and to the Scottish Whiteware industry in that the fabrics are consistently buff in colour (if sometimes Buff-White or Buff-Orange) and contain common to abundant quartz sometimes with varying quantities of red and/or black grit. The size grades vary between the 'sandy' and the 'gritty' with some sherds falling between the two categories. This can be considered to be a robust regional tradition which was, for unknown reasons, superseded by the Reduced Greenware tradition in the later 13th or early 14th centuries.
- 7.3.5 A number of sherds were identified as possible Scottish Whitewares on the basis of the distinctive cylindrical body shape which differs from the more rounded forms popular across northern England. Examples include the two large base sherds from (11007) which may be compared with examples illustrated by Jones et al 2002/2003; Figure 1A. A further possible parallel with the Scottish wares was provided by the rim of a handled bowl from (9002) which also bears a strong resemblance to examples illustrated by Jones et al (2003/2003: Figure 1E). The Scottish Whiteware tradition seems to have persisted for much longer than the Buff Gritty / Yorkshire Gritty tradition in northern England, with the latest examples dating to the 15th century.
- 7.3.6 The Iron-rich wares are broadly defined by their orange colour which distinguishes them from the iron-poor wares with buff or white fabrics. These wares, like the Buff / White Gritty / Sandy wares, typically show a high degree of internal heterogeneity in the fabrics, beyond the Sandy : Gritty ware distinction, with varying densities and sizes of inclusions as well as variations in the presence of red and white non-crystalline rock inclusions. Vaughan has interpreted these differences in chronological terms but the various wares are often found alongside each other and, although there are issues of residuality and intrusion to consider, there is room to doubt

that the distinction is a primarily chronological one. The date range for the iron-rich wares suggested in Table 37 spans the 12th to mid/late 13th centuries but the exact date and speed with which these wares were replaced by the later medieval Reduced Greenwares is unclear and it is probable that there was a considerable overlap.

- 7.3.7 Later pottery was represented by sherds of Reduced Greenware, the dominant type across much of northern England between the 14th and later 15th / early 16th centuries. The type is notable for its grey reduced fabrics and all-over dull green glaze. Variations in the texture of the fabrics may have a chronological dimension with the finer fabrics being later in date but it is also possible that such variation relates to differences between potteries and the clays exploited by different potters. The quantities of Reduced Greenware were not large perhaps suggesting a diminution in the levels of activity on and around the location of the excavation during the 14th and 15th centuries.
- 7.3.8 Later pottery (spanning the 16th to 19th centuries) was present across the site in relatively small quantities suggesting a regular but low level of activity resulting in the deposition of a wide variety of types of pottery but no particular phase of more intensive activity.
- 7.3.9 As an island with a particular ecclesiastical and cultural profile which might have been expected to attract travellers and visitors, the presence of non-local pottery is to be expected. In this case the quantities were relatively low with just one sherd of Low Countries Redware (11002), individual sherds of probable non-local origin (9001) and (11002) and the Scottish Whitewares noted above.
- 7.3.10 In terms of parallels with other sites investigated on the island, the predominance of 12th to later 13th/14th century wares is paralleled on at least three sites (Cumberpatch 2024a, b and c) which produced assemblages smaller in size than the present one but with a similar general profile.

7.4 Building materials

Charlotte Britton

Introduction

- 7.4.1 This section presents an assessment of c.1.7kg of artefactual material including ceramic building material (hereafter CBM) and fired clay; as well as natural, unmodified material (stone). Where chronologically diagnostic, the material dated to the post-medieval to modern period. The assessment includes a discussion of the findings in their regional and chronological context and recommendations for further work.

Results

- 7.4.2 The CBM assemblage dated from the post-medieval to modern period, with the fired clay being entirely chronologically undiagnostic (Tables 40 and 41; Appendix F).

CBM

- 7.4.3 A total of three fragments (117g) of CBM were recovered from topsoil (9001) in Trench 9 and subsoil (11002) in Trench 11, representing two individual roof tiles. All the fragments had oxidised fabrics, displayed obvious sanded basal surfaces and measured between 12–15mm in height. One example from subsoil 1002 also displayed a rectangular nib on the underside, being characteristic of pan tiles produced from the 17th century onwards (McComish 2015, 40).

Fired Clay

- 7.4.4 An assemblage of 79 fragments (1,555g) of fired clay was recovered from across the Site, recovered from Trenches 2, 9 and 11. The fragments were usually highly abraded and consisted of oxidised and reduced featureless fragments that were undiagnostic. This made it difficult to distinguish between deliberate or accidental firing. It was clear from the fabric colour and lack of vitrification that most of the clay recovered had not been subject to extremely high temperatures, and so was most likely derived from domestic hearths, ovens or other similar processes, rather than industrial structures such as kilns or furnaces. It is also possible that some of the fired clay represented CBM that had been abraded to a state where form was no longer identifiable. All the material was chronologically undiagnostic.
- 7.4.5 Fabrics were sandy, often containing sparse to abundant quartz and iron inclusions, and occasional silver mica. Some of the fragments recovered also displayed one flat surface, indicating that they may have been associated with a structure (or similar), rather than simply representing by-products of high temperature activities.
- 7.4.6 Of note were six distinctive fragments (465g) recovered from grave fill (2550) (SF331). The fabric was heavily quartz gritted being reduced to black on the 'underside', with a white-buff margin at the top, displaying buff, almost flat, surfaces. One example also had a slightly curved edge. It was probable that the fragments derived from a high temperature industrial activity, likely being associated with the metallurgical debris recorded in the same context, being related to a metalworking pit/hearth through which the grave truncated. It was possible that the fragments therefore originated from the hearth surface. An additional seven fragments (49g) of fired clay were also recovered from this context, that were oxidised and featureless, possibly representing by-products from the activity.

Stone

- 7.4.7 An assemblage of six fragments (71g) of stone were recovered, representing natural, unmodified material.

7.5 Lithics

Joshua Hogue

Introduction

- 7.5.1 A total of three flints, weighing 10.2g, were submitted for assessment from site. Although all the flints may have been recovered ex situ, this small assemblage shows evidence of

flintworking strategies used during the Neolithic, providing additional support for earlier activity on Holy Island. Further descriptions are provided below.

Results

- 7.5.2 A retouched fragment was recovered from the topsoil (2001) in Trench 2. It features a convex edge formed by semi-abrupt, sub-parallel to scaled retouch, and may plausibly have once been part of a scraper. Its original form remains unclear, as it survives only as the right-distal fragment of a larger retouched tool. This piece is made from an opaque, mottled brownish-grey flint with a thin, pale yellowish-brown cortex. It measures up to 27.7 mm in its largest dimension and weighs 2.4 g. Chronologically, it is not distinctive.
- 7.5.3 A possible oblique arrowhead (SF530) was recovered from layer (2547), which may represent a foundation or levelling layer for stone-lined drain F724 in Trench 2. Although poorly made, the piece displays short, semi-abrupt scaled retouch around its entire circumference, shaping it into the broad form of an oblique arrowhead (cf. Butler 2005, Figure 67.7). It is made from a semi-transparent, mottled brownish-grey flint and measures 26.0 x 16.2 x 3.2 mm, weighing 1.0 g. This artefact is characteristic of later Neolithic flintworking.
- 7.5.4 A utilised crested blade (SF562) was recovered from a layer identified as possible graveyard soil (9002) in Trench 9. It has a slight gloss at the distal end and edge damage, which may all be related to use. The piece is otherwise fresh and it appears unlikely to have moved far from its original place of deposition. The dorsal scars indicate that it was struck from a bidirectional opposed core that had been prepared with a single direction crest at the right lateral margin. The butt is faceted and the bulb diffuse, indicating striking with a soft-hammer percussor. It was made on a translucent mid brown flint. It measures 64.3 x 16.6 x 10.5 mm, and weighs 6.8g. It is broadly consistent with flintworking strategies typical adopted in the Mesolithic through to earlier Neolithic, but also continuing into the later Neolithic.

7.6 Metalworking debris

Gerry McDonnall

- 7.6.1 A small assemblage (total weight 2.3kg) that includes a single large hearth bottom (1.5kg) a small amount of iron smithing debris and a single fragment of heavily corroded copper alloy.
- 7.6.2 Table 42 lists the count and weight of the slag types present on the site; no magnetic or micro residues were recovered from the sieving programme. The assemblage is small (total weight 2.3kg) and is dominated by a large unstratified hearth bottom (weight 1.5kg) recovered from the topsoil (9001) in Trench 9. Its dimensions are presented in Table 43. There were six fragments of smithing slag from five different contexts, a small (2grams) fragment of iron ore and eight fragments of hearth lining from a single context (2526) of grave [2534]). There were nine fragments of cinder (total weight 53grams) from six contexts. A single fragment of heavily corroded copper alloy (weight 3 grams) was recovered from (2550), a grave fill. HH-XRF analysis (Figure 1) showed it was a leaded tin bronze with a small amount of zinc present. Quantified analysis showed it to be Cu-78%, Sn- 8%, Pb 9% and Zn – 5%, but this is of the heavily corroded surface and must be treated with caution. There was a piece of stone or iron ore ((11002), weight 266 grams), that on further examination was classified as stone.

7.7 Registered finds and metalwork

- 7.7.1 A total of 59 registered finds and 45 bulk metal finds were recovered during the 2024 field season. These include 37 clench bolts from burial SK2610 (SF531-6, SF538-550, SF552-9, SF563-9, SF571-3), and a fragment of an early medieval cross arm (SF570) from Trench 2. Three namestone fragments (SF525, SF529 and SF561) and broken gaming piece (SF525) were found in Trench 9. A blue glass bead (SF524) was recovered from Trench 10. Full assessment of this material is forthcoming and will be included in the 2025 post excavation report.

7.8 Environmental samples

Lisa Gray

- 7.8.1 This section will assess the potential and significance of archaeobotanical remains recovered during the 2024 season of excavation. It will also consider how these remains will help to address Aim 3, Q11-14 (see paragraph 3.2.4 above). The associated tables and a key to the tables can be found in Appendix H.

Results

Abundance, Diversity and State of Preservation of the Archaeobotanical Remains

- 7.8.2 The plant macro-remains in these samples were present in low to abundant quantities with charcoal fragments being the most frequent item.
- 7.8.3 Preservation ranged from mostly poor (plant family only identification and indeterminate) and moderate (genus level) to occasionally good (species level identification). Desiccated seeds were present two samples, Metalworking hearth/pit (2580)-sample <334> and Grave fill (12003)- sample <355>. These were seeds of ruderal plants likely to be growing on the site during excavation and added to the sample alongside modern rootlets, so intrusive and of no archaeological value.
- 7.8.4 The remaining plant macro-remains were preserved by charring. Charring occurs when plant material is heated under reducing conditions where oxygen is largely excluded leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to decay (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2; Campbell et al. 2011, 17). These conditions can occur in a charcoal clamp, the centre of a bonfire or pit or in an oven or when a building burns down with the roof excluding the oxygen from the fire (Reynolds, 1979, 57). Charring could also occur accidentally during parching grain for storage or spillages while cooking (van der Veen & Jones 2006, 222). Intentional charring could be a result of discard of waste, or even as fuel (tinder), and possibly during burning in storage pits to sterilise them (ibid.).

Archaeobotanical Remains in the Samples (see Table 47)

- 7.8.5 Fragments of charcoal of identifiable size were found in nine samples with most found in Grave fill (2550) – sample<331>, Metalworking hearth/pit (2580) – sample <334> and Flue Pit fill (2580)– sample <385>.

- 7.8.6 Cereal grains were present in generally poor condition, meaning that there were likely to have been abraded by being moved about the site in backfill or too damaged by charring to allow a close, species level, identification. The absence of chaff in these samples also makes species level identification difficult. Grains were present in low numbers in Pit fill (2554) – sample <332> and Ditch top fill (2510)-sample <333>. Most were found in Ditch top fill (2510) and consisted of grains of oat (*Avena* sp.). free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum*), hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) and poorly preserved barley (*Hordeum* sp.). The oat might have been present as a wild crop weed but lack of oat chaff means that that is impossible to determine. Charred seeds were found in Shelly gully (12004) – sample <384>. These were two seeds of a small-seeded legume, too small to be a cultivar so likely to be arable weed seeds. The last item of charred plant material recovered from these samples was one fragment of false oat/onion couch grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* L.) rhizome from the top fill of Ditch fill (2510)– sample <333>.

8 PUBLIC IMPACT

By Anna van Nostrand

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 This section details the social impact of the Lindisfarne public programming for virtual and in-person visitors and project participants over the course of September 2024. 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).

- 8.1.2 Public engagement was integral to the project design of the Lindisfarne excavation as one of the project aims and objectives (Aim 5: 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 more 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 2024, p13).

8.2 Public programming

- 8.2.1 A carefully designed programme of public participation was planned for the course of the three-week project (7th - 26th September 2024), 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 training for adults (7th September until 26th September) – 105 participants
 - Finds room training for adults (7th September until 26th September –53 participants
 - Two 'DigCamps' for children (aged 6-11) and parents (8th September) – 29 participants

- 'DigClub' for teenagers (aged 12-16) and parents (15th September) – 16 participants
- Excavation and finds room training for Archaeology students from Durham University (7th - 26th September) – 12 participants
- Free excavation and finds room training for Northumberland Coast National Landscape Volunteers (14th-19th September) – 19 participants
- Free 'DigCamp' for Lindisfarne residents – (22nd September) – 16 participants
- Virtual site tour (25th September) – 50 live attendees, 382 recording views in first two weeks
- Site tour for Lindisfarne residents (21st September) – 20 participants
- Opportunity for passers-by to visit the Finds Room or watch the excavation from behind low fencing and speak to archaeologists (7th - 26th September) - approximately 2000 visitors
- Digital engagement strategy for 31 digital crowdfunding contributors and the wider community

8.3 Digital engagement strategy

8.3.1 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/>. The project timeline was viewed 1,830 times over the course of the excavation by 566 unique users.

8.3.2 Also available on the project website are the recordings of the virtual site tour. The tour attracted 50 live attendees, and the recording received 382 views in the first two weeks of being online. It has since received a further 1,855 views: <https://youtube.com/live/vYla2wK-A4>.

8.3.3 DigVentures shared a total of 13 posts across Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter, receiving a combined total of 79,200 views and 5,900 interactions during the excavation.

Subject	Image	Link	Facebook		Twitter		Instagram	
			Engagements	Reach	Engagements	Reach	Engagements	Reach
Namestone fragment		https://www.instagram.com/p/DAP7OpjMhbN/	376	25.2K	401	17.4K	272	2.7K

Final countdown		https://www.instagram.com/p/DAL2d6zvnUj/	Not shared	Not shared	867	847	212	2.9K
Gaming piece		https://www.instagram.com/p/C_95r0aNhaQ/?img_index=1	590	(Data not available)	357	7.8K	385	4.3K
Namestone		https://www.instagram.com/p/C_0sBVgNxE/?img_index=1	539	(Data not available)	642	10.8K	494	5K
Back at Lindisfarne		https://www.instagram.com/p/C_nsXVRuk5E/	212	(Data not available)	Not shared	Not shared	186	2.3K

8.3.4 The excavation was also covered in several regional and national publications.

Publisher or Broadcaster	Date	Headline	Link
Current Archaeology	03/11/24	Lindisfarne bones connected with monastery chapel	https://the-past.com/news/lindisfarne-bones-connected-with-monastery-chapel/
Northumberland Gazette	18/09/24	Holy Island dig is aiming to cast light on 'lost' cemetery	https://www.northumberlandgazette.co.uk/news/people/holy-island-dig-is-aiming-to-cast-light-on-lost-cemetery-4788055
Northumberland County Council		Holy Island dig casts light on 'lost' medieval cemetery	https://www.northumberland.gov.uk/News/2024/Sep/Holy-Island-dig-casts-light-on-lost-medieval-cemet.aspx
Cultured North East	20/09/24	Digging into history on Lindisfarne	https://www.culturednortheast.co.uk/p/digging-into-history-on-lindisfarne
BBC Tyne	20/09/24	Remains at 'lost cemetery' removed for tests	https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/articles/cdd46242rp7o

- 8.3.5 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.

8.4 Evaluation methodology

- 8.4.1 The Lindisfarne excavation community was separated into two broad categories: in-person project participants and online crowdfunders who joined the project through a formal booking process. 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. 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.
- 8.4.2 The credibility of a Theory of Change rests on the level of certainty that organisational activities are the cause of this change. In order 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.
- 8.4.3 In support of this overarching methodology, two slightly different data collection strategies were undertaken for both in-person participants and online audience members; Both were interviewed before their respective experience by completing a questionnaire upon booking (100% completion rate, or 266 in total), but in-person participants also received a post experience question (62% completion rate, or 147 in total). The age and professional background of participants were classified using categories from the Office of National Statistics. Data collected from 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.

8.5 Social impact – in-person participants

- 8.5.1 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 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

two-hour 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 young people aged 12-16 lasted for 5 hours, which was a slightly shorter day than that of the adults. All training followed DigVentures' CIfA-endorsed Field School curriculum.

- 8.5.2 The project presented an opportunity for participants to take part in an archaeological excavation from start to finish, beginning by cleaning up the trench after it has been opened 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 our 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.
- 8.5.3 The age of participants ranged from children aged 6 to people in their mid 80s, with Figure 22 showing that 26% of participants, or 60 in total were aged under 35. This mainly reflects the high number of DigCamp and DigClub sessions making archaeology accessible to this younger age group. Apart from a significant slump in participation from the 75-84 age group, each of the age groups from ages 6-17 to 65-74 was well represented with uptake ranging from 10%-26% of participants making this excavation attractive to people of all ages. Participants further represented a variety of part or full-time occupations (33%, or 77 in total) and retirees (20%, or 47 in total). Another 21% of participants, or 50 in total were students, either of compulsory educational age or those attending higher education. Carers, homemakers and volunteers represented 4% or 9 total participants. The low percentage of people in unemployment (1%, or 2 in total) is likely because the excavation was crowdfunded, and participation opportunities were not easily affordable without regular income.
- 8.5.4 Examples of professions included for example, accountant, café owner, drystone waller, educator, financial analyst, gardener, humanitarian programme manager, IT, lab technician, marketing assistant, pathologist, screenwriter translator and wildlife cameraman. Taking this into consideration, almost all 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).
- 8.5.5 Participants joined the project from all over the United Kingdom and abroad. Only 1%, or 3 in total lived within 25 miles of Lindisfarne. Just 4% or 9 in total lived between 25-50 miles away from the site. A further 9% of participants (n=21) travelled between 50 and 100 miles to site. Nearly two thirds of participants (60%, n=142) travelled over 100 miles. Of these participants, 21% or 50 in total live outside the UK and joined the excavation from 16 different countries. (see Figure 22).
- 8.5.6 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 32% (n=75) of participants having never taken part in archaeology activities before and a further 41% having only previously taken part in activities with DigVentures (see Figure 22)

8.6 Social impact – virtual audience

- 8.6.1 A virtual component was added to the project to reach a wider audience for the Lindisfarne excavation. 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 (31 contributors). When becoming a virtual crowdfunding supporter, people were asked to complete a short questionnaire to allow us to understand the socio-economic background of audience members.
- 8.6.2 The majority of people who witnessed the project online preferred the pronouns she/her (68% or 21 in total) with 26% (n=8) preferring he/him pronouns. In contrast to the in-person participants, no online followers were under the age of 35 however the age groups between 35-84 were relatively evenly represented with between 3 and 7 participants in each group. The virtual audience members represented a variety of part or full-time occupations (45%, or 14 in total) and retirees (10%, or 3 in total). The remainder were students, (3%, or 1 in total), carers, homemakers or volunteers (6% or 2 in total) or people in long-term unemployment (3%, or 1 in total) (see Figure 23). Examples of professions included accountant, caregiver, lawyer, marquee hire, pharmaceutical research, software tester, and TV producer. This illustrates that the virtual components were preferred by several people with lower income and favoured 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, a good variety of age groups and socio-economic backgrounds were represented in the data.
- 8.6.3 The virtual component removed geographical barriers of access and made the experience more inclusive, which is shown in 39% of the bookings and contributions, or 12 in total coming from outside the UK (Figure 23). Overall, the online offerings reached people as far away as Australia and made them aware of the archaeology of Lindisfarne. Over half of the virtual audience members were also new to archaeology with 55% of individuals, or 17 in total stating that they had never done archaeology before (see Figure 23).

9 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1 The 2024 field season continued to build on the previous eight years of excavation. In Trench 2 the aims were to further investigate the structures, including the two large walls and the drain. The ditch first observed in 2021 was targeted in the south of the trench, with the aim of gathering datable material from a second intervention. The metalworking area was fully excavated after the remains of the probable hearth material was discovered in 2023. Alongside Trench 2, four new trenches were opened, Trench 9, 10 and 11 in Sanctuary Close, looking for the limits of the cemetery and Trench 12 in the overflow field for Green Lane Car Park investigating human remains found during pipe laying.

9.2 Early medieval features

One of the main aims of the 2024 field season was to further investigate and characterise the early medieval features revealed during previous three years of excavations. The earliest

feature revealed was a large ditch seen running roughly north to south within Trench 2. This ditch was initially excavated in the south of the trench, beyond the limits of the 2024 excavation, and this year the focus shifted from the northern intervention to just south of wall F722. As with the northern slot, the ditch was heavily truncated by later burials. Knowing the depth of the northern slot was 1.78m it was necessary to step the excavations. This led to the ditch not being fully excavated during 2024. What was observed in this slot was very similar to the upper fills seen in the previous intervention, a large build-up of silting material followed by a slumping deposit of silty clay that was not fully excavated. Samples were retrieved from the ditch for radiocarbon dating.

- 9.2.1 The very top of the ditch may have been discovered in Trench 9, however due to heavy truncation by later burials it was not possible to confirm this during the 2024 excavations. Likewise, a layer in Trench 11 may represent the upper fill of the vallum. In both trenches, further excavation would be needed to confirm this.
- 9.2.2 The ditch is the earliest evidence of the monastery of St Aidan and Oswald that has been discovered so far on site and is likely the first vallum, delimiting the inner 'sacred' area around the church and monastic buildings and the outer area where people were living and working. Contemporary with the later recut of the ditch was the metalworking seen in the south of the trench, this is further discussed below in Section 9.3.
- 9.2.3 Three post holes were found that may relate to the earliest activity on the site, contemporary with the vallum ditch and the metalworking. Due to the limited number of these features, it is not possible to determine their function. Two of the post holes, F747 and F748 were internal to the vallum ditch and may be related to a fenceline or palisade, alternatively they could be part of an early phase of building.
- 9.2.4 The walls in Trench 2 were further investigated, and it is possible to refine a little of the basic phasing assigned to the structures in 2023 (Figure 4). The earliest wall (Phase 1) appears to be F722, running east to west and continued under the limekiln. The relationship with the limekiln was confirmed during the 2024 field season. This wall was like one observed and removed in Trench 2 East in previous years. It was constructed out of large mudstone blocks with a rubble core. A possibly contemporary floor surface was seen just to the north of this wall. The wall was observed to be slumping into the vallum ditch, indicating that it was constructed not long after the infilling of the ditch. A pit had been dug and filled with rubble probably to shore up the wall after it had started slumping into the ditch.
- 9.2.5 The next wall in the sequence is likely the north to south running F723 (Phase 2). This wall had material beneath that was early in date, however it is likely that this was residual. It had been constructed out of large irregular boulders with a rubble core and runs for c5m before making a right-angled turn to the west. A threshold was observed in the north east corner of this structure that appeared to have been blocked up (Phase 3). No further work was carried out on this wall in 2024. The wall continued to the north of the trench and was seen extending beyond the limits of the excavation.
- 9.2.6 A small structure [2579] likely truncated or was built into wall F723, and within this was a small stone lined feature, F729, possibly a trough for holding water (Phase 4). In the east of the trench ran a smaller poorly constructed wall, F725. Whilst it is currently not possible to date this feature due to the form of the wall it may be a part of the same construction phase as the

building. The latest stone structure is the drain F724, this appears to respect the large threshold slab and is either contemporary or later than the wall F723 (Phase 5). The latest structure in the trench is the limekiln F217 (Phase 6). This phasing does not include the ditch or the metalworking as this is only looking at the stone-built structures. They are both earlier than any of the walls. The stone-built structures probably represent ongoing use of the area as a place for industrial activity and craftwork, and whilst a rough phasing has been given it is possible that a lot of the structures are contemporary.

- 9.2.7 A small structure was possibly discovered in Trench 11; this was only observed during the final clean of the trench and so not excavated or assigned numbers. A north-east aligned wall foundation cut containing large stones was seen in the west of the trench and was truncated by pit F1102. A northwest to southeast line of flat stone was seen and thought to be a return wall, this was truncated by pit F1101. The pits in Trench 11 are later medieval and so it is possible the small structure is of an early medieval date. The potential walls will need to be excavated in order to fully characterise and verify the presence of a structure.

9.3 Industrial activity

- 9.3.1 To the south of the limekiln, F217, is an area that has been closely investigated over the previous years for its potential as a locus of industrial activity. This area has been producing metalworking debris over the course of earlier excavations, and previous interpretations had suggested that this material was being brought in from elsewhere.
- 9.3.2 During the 2024 excavations, further evidence of copper smelting was discovered, including the very partial remains of a metalworking hearth. The interpretation of this feature, F206, has varied considerably throughout the seasons and as of the 2023 field season is thought to be a metalworking hearth. The hearth had been heavily truncated by later burials and activity relating to the limekiln F217. As such only a small portion of the hearth survived, a deposit relating to the flue (2504) excavated in 2023 and slivers on the northern and western edges (2580) and (2581) (see Figure 5). The flue was filled with partially vitrified sand, charcoal and copper droplets. The last firing may well have been present at the base, represented by a layer of burnt wood. This has been dated to between 675 – 779 calAD. A possible second metalworking pit or hearth, [2621] and (2622), was very partially seen to the east of (2580) and is included as part of F206, this contained material that was very ashy with large fragments of burnt wood.
- 9.3.3 The heavy truncation of this feature by later graves is a likely explanation for why it was previously interpreted as a metalworking waste pit, and the cut for the feature had been elusive in past seasons. The discovery of these graves and their subsequent removal has proven the existence of an in-situ metalworking hearth, even if only small elements of it survive undamaged.

9.4 Later Medieval Activity

- 9.4.1 One of the most important discoveries during the 2024 excavations was an early medieval cross arm. This is important not only for increasing the assemblage of early medieval sculpture found on Lindisfarne but also for the context in which it was found. It appears to have been broken from a cross and reused as a part of the internal structure of the limekiln. This may show a disregard by the builders of the priory in anything preceding it. It could also indicate

the intentional destruction of earlier sculpture as a part of a mass cultural shift brought about by the Norman invasion and occupation following 1066.

- 9.4.2 Two medieval pits were excavated in Trench 11. These were full of midden material including pottery, animal bone, and CBM. They likely date to the high medieval period, pottery recovered from the pits spans the 12th – 15th centuries.

9.5 Sanctuary Close Cemetery

- 9.5.1 The cemetery in Trench 2 was initially located in 2016 and has continued to be explored in each excavation season since. A total of 21 burials were fully lifted during the 2024 field season, 15 from Trench 2 and six from Trench 9. A further five burials from Trench 2 and one from Trench 9 had been assigned skeleton numbers but only a small number of bone fragments were lifted and most of the skeleton was left in situ. In addition, disarticulated human remains were recovered throughout the site.
- 9.5.2 One of the continuing aims for the excavations has been to discover the limits of the cemetery in Sanctuary Close and Trenches 9, 10 and 11 were specifically located to investigate this. Trench 10, located in the south east of Sanctuary Close, was as near to the ancient shore line as possible, investigating whether the cemetery extended to the coastline. Within the trench graveyard soil and disarticulated human remains were initially seen, and after the excavation of a sondage through this material in the east of the trench more articulated remains were observed. No fully articulated burials were lifted from Trench 10. In Trench 9, the nature of the cemetery was very similar to that seen in Trench 2 (East) in previous years. A graveyard soil was seen throughout most of the trench and was delimited by a large wall running north west to south east in the trench, but no burials were found to the south of the wall. It is thought that the wall, whilst being of a later medieval date, is possibly a boundary wall for the cemetery. This would need to be confirmed by further excavation south of the wall. Within the graveyard soil many burials were seen, and three early medieval namestones recovered.
- 9.5.3 The northern limit of the cemetery is likely to be somewhere between Trench 11 and Trench 8 excavated in 2023. A small number of burials formally laid out and not intercutting were seen in Trench 8 and no burials were discovered in Trench 11. This indicates that the boundary of the cemetery is located somewhere between these two trenches. The extension of Trench 11 to the south is recommended to confirm this.
- 9.5.4 The most notable burial excavated in 2024 was that of SK2610. This individual had been interred with a piece of a boat placed over the top of the body in a tradition that is more commonly seen in the south east of England, especially in Kent (Brookes 2007). This style of burial is known as a pseudo-boat burial. It may represent a close link between the individual and the sea or possibly be more metaphorical and represent a Christian ship symbol (Brookes 2007). It is very possible that given the location on the island of Lindisfarne within one of the monastic cemeteries, the burial of part of a boat in the grave represents both of these interpretations.
- 9.5.5 Other burials excavated in both Trench 2 and Trench 9 were consistent with those excavated in previous seasons. It is notable that no burials were truncated by the ditch in Trench 2 West, indicating that the feature is earlier than the cemetery. The limekiln was both truncated by, and truncated, burials. This was particularly obvious in burial SK2434, which had a charred

upper body which was under the limekiln, and uncharred lower body outside of the feature. The dates of the burials are like that of previous seasons, ranging from the 9th through to the 11th century AD.

9.6 A newly discovered cemetery?

- 9.6.1 The excavation of Trench 12 was recommended following the discovery of human remains during an earlier watching brief (Wilson 2022). The watching brief discovered a series of disarticulated and partially articulated human remains that were sampled for radiocarbon dating and left in situ. The 2024 excavations reopened and widened the area around the burials to the north to see if more human remains were present, and if this was a newly discovered cemetery or an isolated charnel pit. The charnel pit itself had a very poorly defined cut and is likely more a scoop in the ground rather than an intentionally cut feature. This could suggest that there was not as much care taken in the interment of these remains as those seen in Sanctuary Close. No more human remains or burials were seen in the trench outside of the charnel pit, and it would seem that this is an isolated feature. Due to the location of a pipe along the southern baulk, it was not possible to excavate the full extent of the feature in 2024. It would be recommended that a future excavation could be carried out to determine the southern limit of the charnel, and other interventions placed in the field to discover if there are other burials or more charnel in the area.

9.7 Human remains

Anwen Caffell

Articulated remains

- 9.7.1 The human remains excavated in 2024 add to the remains recovered in previous years, enhancing the potential information to be gained from full analysis. The total number of articulated skeletons excavated and lifted from Lindisfarne is now 91, although this does include six skeletons from 2024 where only a few fragments were lifted rather than lifting the skeleton in full. The bulk of the Lindisfarne skeletons have been recovered from Trench 2 West followed by Trench 2 East (Table 6). This expanded sample is likely to be more representative of the original burial population in the area to the east of the priory church, particularly with the addition of remains to the south of Trench 2 from Trench 9, and it is highly recommended that the articulated burials are the subject of a full osteological analysis.
- 9.7.2 As with the previously excavated skeletons, most of those excavated in 2024 were over 75% complete. Overall, over half the skeletons excavated to date have been over 75% complete (Table 13), and 69.2% have been over 50% complete. Preservation (in terms of surface preservation and amount of fragmentation) varied for the 2024 skeletons, but in general they tended to have very good/good to moderate surface preservation and the amount of fragmentation was slight to moderate. This is consistent with the condition of the skeletons excavated previously. Overall, the articulated skeletons excavated so far have the potential to yield a considerable amount of information on full analysis.
- 9.7.3 The completeness of the skeletons from Trench 2 East, Trench 2 West and Trench 9 was similar overall, although Trench 9 had a slightly higher proportion of less complete skeletons compared to Trench 2, and within Trench 2 skeletons in Trench 2 East tended to be more

complete (Table 14 and Figure 21 plate 1). The remains from Trench 9 West also tended to be slightly less well preserved in terms of surface preservation and amount of fragmentation than those from Trench 2 (Tables 15 and 16; Figure 21 plates 2 and 3). Within Trench 2, skeletons in Trench 2 East were slightly less fragmented than those in Trench 2 West, although there was little difference in terms of surface preservation. Overall, preservation of remains in Trench 9 was not quite as good as in Trench 2, potentially reflecting slight variation in burial conditions between the two locations. The preservation of the single skeleton from Trench 8 was noticeably worse than most of the skeletons from Trench 2, which may reflect different soil conditions in that area of the site. However, it is not clear how representative this single burial is of preservation in that area. The preservation of the skeleton from Trench 1 was potentially affected by a shelly layer overlying the burial, and by the extensive pathological lesions throughout the skeleton which impacted on bone quality.

- 9.7.4 Most of the skeletons excavated in 2024 were adults, consistent with previous years. To date, 71.4% of the skeletons excavated are definitely adults, and an additional 8.8% are likely to be older adolescents or young adults (Table 17 and Figure 21 Plate 4). The 2024 excavations also recovered a small number of juveniles, which doubled the number previously recovered. Only one infant was recovered in 2024, bringing the overall percentage of neonates or infants up to 7.7%. It is important to bear in mind that these age estimates are based on a very rough assessment; they will be refined and could change once the skeletons receive a detailed full analysis.
- 9.7.5 Individuals of all ages were present in Trench 2 East and Trench 2 West, whilst only adults and young juveniles have been recovered from Trench 9 (Table 18). Slightly higher percentages of non-adults were recovered from Trench 2 East compared to Trench 2 West, but these differences are marginal. Both skeletons excavated in Trench 1 and Trench 8 were adults, but with only one individual recovered from each trench it is not clear how representative they are of burial in those locations. In general, the age distribution suggests that a cross-section of the population was being buried at Lindisfarne.
- 9.7.6 Osteological analysis of the 91 skeletons would provide data on the demography of the sample, as due to the relatively good preservation age estimates should be possible for 78 (85.7%) of the skeletons, and sex estimates should be possible for 63 (88.7%) of the adult/possible adult skeletons (Table 19 and Table 20). 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 48 (68.6%) of the adults (Table 21). Stature is related to both genetics and the environmental conditions experienced during childhood and adolescence.
- 9.7.7 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 (present in 70/91, 76.9% of the skeletons) would inform on their dental health, oral hygiene, diet (the

latter potentially linked to foods produced locally and/or obtained via trade, and food processing practices), and potentially activity, as unusual wear patterns have been noted in some individuals. The prevalence of joint disease could be established through examining all surviving joints in the 73 adult/possible adult skeletons. 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 another three individuals were noted with this condition during the 2025 assessment. 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). Among the remains excavated in 2024, one individual (SK2602, an adolescent or young adult) had evidence they were potentially suffering from leprosy, and at least four other individuals had more unusual pathological lesions that would require additional resources during analysis. These include three adults with potential Scheuermann's disease (SK2607, SK2635 and SK9005), another adult (SK2627) with probable infection in their femur (thigh bone), two adults with potential injuries to finger bones (SK2607 and SK2616), and non-adults with potential metabolic conditions. 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.

- 9.7.8 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.
- 9.7.9 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), and a deposit of disarticulated remains uncovered by AOC Archaeology in 2022, which again were not lifted at the time (Wilson and Howe 2023). These latter remains were uncovered again during the 2024 DigVentures excavations (Trench 12), and will be discussed in the following report on the disarticulated remains. 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 are analysed in full and recorded according to current osteological standards (e.g. Mitchell and Brickley 2017; Brickley 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. Consideration should be given to obtaining radiocarbon dates for remains from Trench 9 to understand better their relationship with remains in Trench 2. Any destructive sampling should take place following full analysis, but if dates were required earlier then any bones selected for destructive sampling must be fully

recorded and photographed according to standard guidelines prior to sampling (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England [APAPBE] 2013).

- 9.7.10 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).

Disarticulated remains

- 9.7.11 Assessment of the disarticulated remains recovered during 2024 has added a further ~4,101 fragments to the ~18,190 previously recovered, bringing the total up to ~22,291, not including the sets of remains allocated skeleton numbers in Trench 12. Most of these remains have been recovered from Trench 2 East followed by Trench 2 West. The disarticulated remains recovered from Trench 2 West in 2024 derived from 12 contexts previously yielding disarticulated remains (e.g. the graveyard soil, contexts associated with the limekiln F217), as well as contexts from newly excavated features. The disarticulated remains from Trench 2 West and Trench 9 have the potential to supplement information obtained from analysis of articulated remains in these areas. However, the disarticulated remains from Trench 10 provide the only reflection of burial in that area, as articulated remains were not recovered. The single tooth from Trench 11 may represent redeposited material, as there is no other trace of human remains in this area. The remains from Trench 12 reflect burial in a completely different area of the village, with radiocarbon dates indicating these remains are contemporary with those in Trench 2 (especially Trench 2 East) to the east of the priory church. Some of these remains may represent parts of articulated skeletons, whilst others are disarticulated. Analysis of these remains would therefore provide unique information on those whose remains were present in the large pit located in this area, which will be interesting to compare with those in the area to the east of the priory church.
- 9.7.12 Any analysis of the remains should examine all the bone from each individual context together regardless of which year it was excavated. Some of the 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. Likewise, where graves intercut each other, any disarticulated remains from associated contexts and skeletons should be examined to check whether they belong to skeletons within those intercutting graves. Any disarticulated bone recovered from graves of unexcavated skeletons should be examined with those skeletons should they have been excavated and lifted in 2025.
- 9.7.13 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 noted among the disarticulated remains, including a couple of further examples from the 2024 disarticulated remains). Evidence for perimortem injuries has been observed amongst previously assessed remains, and among remains excavated in 2024 (notably in Trench 12); these certainly warrant detailed analysis and illustration. To date, the only remains recovered from the cemetery to the north-east of the priory (Trench 7), the infirmary cloister (Trench 4), and the eastern area of Sanctuary Close (Trench 10) 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. The unexpected discovery of human remains to the north of the current village (Trench 12) is also intriguing, and the context appears to be unusual with no individual graves of articulated burials apparent during excavation. Remains from Trench 12 should receive a high priority for analysis in order to better understand who was buried in this location. This will contribute towards understanding the nature of this context.

- 9.7.14 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. Consideration should be given to obtaining radiocarbon dates for remains from Trench 9 and Trench 10 to understand better their relationship with remains in Trench 2. Any destructive sampling should take place following full analysis, but if dates were required earlier, then any bones selected for destructive sampling must be fully recorded and photographed according to standard guidelines prior to sampling (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England [APAPBE] 2013).

9.8 Artefact assemblage

- 9.8.1 The artefact assemblage in 2024 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 Trench 2, 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 registered finds, including three namestone fragments, a broken gaming piece, a glass bead and an early medieval cross arm. The registered finds have not been assessed at the time of writing and will be included in the 2025 report.

Animal bone and shell

- 9.8.2 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 represent food waste. The remains of perinate cattle, animals that died at or just before or after birth were recovered in some numbers. This may be the result of natural birthing deaths but could alternatively be linked to milking herds or vellum production. Further research on this considering all of the material from 2016 onwards is needed to see if any interpretation of the perinate cattle remains can be determined.

- 9.8.3 A very possible phalanx 3 of a large carnivore could represent further bear remains from the site, as also recorded in previous years. The specimen is not well preserved and a visit to a reference collection is needed to check the identification before any further discussion can be had. It was recovered from a mixed deposit so radiocarbon dating will be needed if the identification is confirmed.
- 9.8.4 The remains of non-domestic livestock animals were recorded in smaller numbers. The remains of deer, including possible red and fallow deer, and roe deer, suggests that the site was supplied with venison and antler. Roe deer may have been hunted on the island, but the presence of deer populations living on the island itself during the medieval and post-medieval periods is not well understood. Seal remains could represent animals that were hunted but could equally be natural inclusions in the archaeological deposits resulting from beach strandings. Both common/harbour and grey seal remains have been recovered of the years of excavations. Similarly, the hare and rabbit bones could represent either a hunted animal or bones naturally occurring within an archaeological deposit. However, due to the disturbed nature of many of the archaeological deposits and minimal direct evidence that these remains result from human hunting activities, it is difficult to consider the role of wild animals in the diet and economy of those living on the island. A small number of micromammal remains demonstrate the presence of rats and voles on the island.
- 9.8.5 Dogs and cats were recorded in very small numbers, with the number of dog remains (n=4, MNE=2) notably low compared with previous excavations at the site. Dogs play, and have played, important roles in farming, hunting, guarding, pest control and companionship; it is not possible to determine the role of the dogs recovered during excavations at Lindisfarne. Two specimens represented cat; cats have been kept and tolerated as feral/semi-feral animals for their roles in pest control as well as serving as companion animals. A cat humerus has possible cut marks that need further investigation under magnification to confirm. These may be related to skinning of cats for fur.
- 9.8.6 The bird remains represent both domestic and wild taxa, with the remains identified as goose, duck and chicken likely representing food waste; three bird bones, including one of goose and one of mallard/duck had cutmarks consistent with portioning or removal of meat from the bones. While domestic geese and ducks were introduced to Britain during the Roman period, distinguishing domestic from wild individuals from skeletal remains is extremely difficult, and the remains may include some wild geese and ducks either representing hunting activities or the natural accumulation of bird remains within the archaeological deposits. In addition to the main domestic birds that are typically recovered from British archaeological sites from the Roman period onwards, there was a wide variety of wild taxa, including several species of sea and shore birds that likely represent naturally accumulating remains within the archaeological

deposits, but contribute to our understanding of historic bird populations and the natural history of the island.

- 9.8.7 Fish remains were dominated by those of large marine species of the cod orders, including Atlantic cod, ling and haddock. Despite environmental sampling, fish remains were not abundant and, notably, only a single herring family bone was recovered, despite being extremely common at medieval and post-medieval sites in Britain (Serjeantson and Woolgar 2006).
- 9.8.8 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. The remains also provide a window to the natural history of Lindisfarne, populating its historic land and seascapes with animals of the land, sea, and shore.
- 9.8.9 The range of marine mollusc taxa identified at Lindisfarne represented 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. The umbo fragment of an ocean quahog was the first evidence for this species recovered during excavation on the island.
- 9.8.10 Common periwinkles were the most abundant species, followed by European oyster, common limpet, and cockle suggesting that these were the dominant shellfish consumed.
- 9.8.11 While most of the shells likely represent 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. While edible, dog whelk and flat periwinkles are not typically exploited as food – future work on the assemblage may allow comment on the role of these species, if they were occasional food sources, collected as fishing bait, or result from empty shell collection activities.
- 9.8.12 On completion of the current series 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.

Pottery

- 9.8.13 Trench 2 contained a mixed assemblage which consisted largely of 18th and 19th century wares with a small earlier component, presumably residual in character. This included sherds of Iron-rich Sandy ware and a heavily abraded sherd of possible Hambledon ware type and perhaps the Tin Glazed Earthenwares.
- 9.8.14 The assemblage from Trench 9 included a wide range of pottery spanning the 12th to later 13th / early 14th centuries with occasional later sherds in (9001), (9003) and (9018). The

presence of these sherds suggests either a degree of intrusion into earlier contexts or a significant degree of residuality in contexts of 18th century date.

- 9.8.15 Trench 10 produced only three small sherds of pottery, two of them dating to the 12th - 13th centuries (10001) and one of a probable 15th to 16th century date (10002). None of the sherds weighed more than 2 grams and as such they may be an unreliable indicator of the date of the contexts as such small sherds are susceptible to the effects of bioturbation.
- 9.8.16 Six contexts in Trench 11 produced a substantial assemblage of pottery with 12th to early 14th century types the commonest element. A mixed group of material was recovered from (11001) and (11002) including a significant Reduced Greenware component and, in the case of (11002), a small amount of 18th and 19th century pottery (Creamware and Yellow Glazed Coarseware). The same context also produced a sherd of Low Countries Redware, one of the few sherds of European origin in the assemblage. Other notable sherds included a small piece of a medieval Whiteware, possibly from southern England and two sherds in an as-yet unidentified Coarse Sandy ware. A sherd in a similar fabric was also noted in (11001). From (11004) an assemblage with a higher proportion of 12th to early 14th century wares than other but also included three sherds of Reduced Greenware, suggesting a date in the 14th or early 15th centuries. Two small sherds of Buff Sandy ware, the largest weighing just 3 grams were found in (11005). In (11007) there was a notable presence of a substantial group of probable Scottish Whitewares, including the bases of two substantial jars and a number of body sherds. While these sherds could be as late as the 15th century, the presence of the Buff Sandy wares would seem to suggest an earlier date in the 12th and 13th centuries. A single small sherd of Buff Sandy ware came from (11020).
- 9.8.17 Two contexts in Trench 12 produced pottery assemblages; (12002) and (12004). In the first case the assemblage resembled that from Trench 1 with sherds of Tin Glazed Earthenware, transfer-printed Porcelain and a sherd of an unidentified 15th to 16th century Sandy ware suggesting that the commoner Buff Sandy and related wares were residual in a later context. A small group of 12th to 13th century pottery was found in (12004), with the rim of a probable jug in an unidentified fabric of probable 12th to 14th century date.

Building Materials

- 9.8.18 The assemblage of CBM and fired clay recovered was associated with buildings during the post-medieval to modern period, and possible structures relating to domestic and industrial high temperature activities that likely took place at the Site at some point in the past.
- 9.8.19 The CBM dated to the post-medieval to modern period, although was entirely residual, having likely been redistributed from its original deposition contexts, and so had limited archaeological potential. Pan tiles have previously been recovered from the Site, with the current examples likely deriving from the same suite of material and contemporaneous phase of activity (Mills 2020, 19).
- 9.8.20 The fired clay recovered can tell us very little about the Site beyond indicating that human activity took place there at some point in the past, possibly pointing to several small-scale high temperature domestic processes taking place across the Site, whilst also being indicative of structures. Some of the material was recovered from rubbish pit, rubble spread and grave fills, being heavily abraded and likely representing redistributed material. The fired clay recovered

from gravel fill (2550), however, was probably indicative of an industrial metalworking process, again likely being suggestive of a structure, and may have been recovered from its primary deposition context. The material however, had limited archaeological potential as it could not be dated.

- 9.8.21 The CBM and fired clay recovered from Lindisfarne was mostly undiagnostic and could tell us very little about the Site beyond indicating that probable domestic and industrial high temperature activities took place there at some point in the past, with buildings also being represented in the post-medieval to modern period. It was likely that a lot of the material was residual, and the stone recovered represented entirely natural material.

Lithics

- 9.8.22 All of the flints appear to have been recovered ex situ; however, they do contribute to the tentative identification of Neolithic activity on Holy Island. Trench 2 yielded a poorly made oblique arrowhead (SF530), which—if its form is intentional rather than coincidental—suggests activity in the latter part of the Neolithic. Trench 9 produced a fine example of a utilised crested blade (SF562). Although such blades become less common towards the end of the Neolithic, this specimen is consistent with core reduction techniques from the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. As the piece shows signs of use, it is plausible that it was produced elsewhere and brought to the island. However, crested blades are typically associated with blank manufacture, which may indicate that such activities occurred on Holy Island. The absence of further manufacturing evidence—such as debitage or cores—renders this interpretation tentative but does point to the possibility of further activity in the area.
- 9.8.23 A flake, likely struck from a core-tool, was recovered from the 2021 interventions (Hogue in REF) and aligns with a broader technological toolkit used during the Neolithic. Although the overall quantity of worked flints from the excavations remains small, their presence raises questions about the duration of activity at the site and contributes to an emerging picture of prehistoric occupation.

Industrial waste

- 9.8.24 The assemblage is small and dominated by the unstratified hearth bottom (9001). Table 3 lists the material by stratified (mostly grave fills) and unstratified contexts (topsoil etc.) and shows that three contexts containing smithing slag are stratified, but two are grave fills. The hearth lining, some cinder, and the ore fragment were recovered from another grave fill (2526) of grave [2534] which a note says was cut into a pit (F206) containing metalworking debris (https://ddt.digventures.com/lindisfarne/cxt/LDF_2526). The copper alloy fragment was also from a grave fill (2550); the grave also being cut into the metalworking pit F206. The residues from the unstratified contexts include the hearth bottom which is large and hence possibly post-medieval, and a few fragments of smithing slag and cinder.

9.9 Environmental remains

- 9.9.1 It is clear that charred plant remains survive in this part of the site, albeit in poor condition and with regards seeds, grains and chaff. No chaff was seen in any of these samples. The poor preservation and absence of cereal chaff was observed during earlier phases of excavation at this site (see Caswell 2018, Simmons 2021 and Tong 2022).

- 9.9.2 There is very little information these assemblages can give about farming, food processing or medical activities but the charcoal, if identified, might provide information about fuel use and woodland exploitation and this information can be added to that gained during previous phases of excavation.
- 9.9.3 The lack of waterlogged plant macro-remains means that direct evidence of the local environment is not present. The charcoal could have arrived as charcoal fuel or wood ready for burning or construction and have travelled in from some distance and not ne evidence for the local environment. Unfortunately, these samples contained none of the seaweed debris seen during the 2023 season (Armstrong & Elliot 2023) that would have been indicative of the local environment.
- 9.9.4 It is clear that plant macro-remains at this site are preserved by charring. There is some potential for the plant macro-remains in these samples to add to knowledge already gained but its is very clear that they are not as informative as the abundant and diverse assemblages recovered during the 2023 season. These results can be added to the existing knowledge. It is useful to know where archaeobotanical remains are less prevalent in one area than in another.
- 9.10 Public impact**
- 9.10.1 As a community focussed project, public engagement was integral to the research aims and success of the excavation. Several participation opportunities for local community members, volunteers, visitors to the area and people from further away, provided a chance to experience the archaeology of Lindisfarne. In total, 235 individuals joined the archaeological team in the trenches. An open invitation to visit the finds room and the site engaged approximately 2000 visitors, and a virtual tour and digital crowdfunding contribution levels engaged a further 413 individuals online. The project succeeded in attracting a new audience for archaeology, with 32% of the in-person participants and 55% of the virtual audience, having never taken part in archaeology activities before.
- 9.10.2 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 ClfA. 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.
- 9.11 Conclusions**
- 9.11.1 The 2024 excavations at Lindisfarne have continued to increase our knowledge of the site. The earliest feature on the site is the large ditch; this was radiocarbon dated and confirmed to be the early medieval vallum from the earliest phase of activity associated with the first monastery on the site. Further work was carried out on the stone-built structures, and some refinement was made in the phasing with samples taken for radiocarbon dating. All these structures are earlier than the Anglo-Norman limekiln and later than the ditch. This bounds them to between the 8th and the 11th centuries, at the height of the monastery and over the period of the

Viking raids and the supposed abandonment of the island by the monks. It seems highly unlikely that this abandonment took place.

- 9.11.2 The new trenches opened in Sanctuary Close have helped define the limits of the cemetery and the presence of no human remains in Trench 11 would suggest the cemetery does not extend that far north within the field. Human remains discovered in Trench 10 confirm the presence of the cemetery as far east as the ancient shore line. A possible boundary wall was discovered in Trench 9 that may represent the southern limit of the cemetery. Further excavation and extension of both Trenches 9 and 11 would confirm these limits.
- 9.11.3 The human remains excavated in Trench 12 appear to be within an isolated charnel pit in the north of Lindisfarne village. The remains here are contemporary with those found in Sanctuary Close, radiocarbon dates from samples collected during the earlier excavation returned dates between the late 8th to mid-10th centuries AD.
- 9.11.4 The finds recovered were mostly the same as previous years, with the vast majority being human and animal bone. The registered finds predominantly consisted of clench bolts from the pseudo boat burial; however, a few other interesting objects were found. Notable registered finds include three namestone fragments, a cross arm, a broken glass gaming piece and a blue glass bead.

10 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 10.1.1 The following recommendations have been derived from initial assessment of the excavations results and contribute towards the fulfilment of Aim 4 (Q7-9) – making recommendations, analysis and publication, as articulated in the original Project Design (Wilkins and Petts 2016, see above Section 3.5.1).

10.2 Excavation

- 10.2.1 The next year of excavation will represent the final season of the project. As such it is recommended that no new trenches be opened. The excavations should continue in Trench 2 in order to further characterise the stone-built structures and complete the excavation of the southern intervention in the ditch to refine the phasing of the site. It is recommended that Trenches 9 and 11 are reopened to confirm the limits of the cemetery and investigate the presence of the vallum ditch.

10.3 Human remains

Anwen Caffell

Articulated remains

- 10.3.1 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.
- 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; potentially Wilson and Howe 2023).
- Investigation of childhood origin through analysis of strontium (Sr), oxygen (O) from dental enamel, potentially also incorporating lead (Pb) or sulphur (S) 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; potentially Wilson and Howe 2023).
- 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.

10.3.2 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. Retaining the skeletons for a finite amount of time following the osteological analysis would allow research projects to be undertaken prior to reburial. Retention of small samples of the skeletons may allow for limited future scientific analysis once the skeletons are reburied.

- 10.3.3 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 (91) approaches the number recovered and reinterred at Bamburgh (99), so the scale and costs involved would be similar. 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.

Disarticulated remains

- 10.3.4 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).
- 10.3.5 The majority of these further analyses will likely target the articulated burials, as it will be possible to obtain a lot more information on age, sex and pathology that will inform research questions, sampling strategies and interpretations of results. However, there likely will be research questions related to the remains from Trench 12 that could be addressed with further analysis to find out more about how the individuals buried in this location compare with those to the east of the priory church.

10.4 Animal bone

Hannah Russ

- 10.4.1 It is recommended that the material recovered from the first excavations as well as subsequent and future excavations at Lindisfarne is analysed on completion of fieldwork.
- 10.4.2 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), as well as those assigned to the size classes/categories, using a wider selection of comparative reference material. A visit to Tring natural history museum is needed for the bird remains, for example.
 - 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). An investigation into the possible production of vellum from perinate calves is also needed.
 - 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.

10.5 Shell

Hannah Russ

- 10.5.1 The assemblage of marine shell recovered during excavations on Lindisfarne since 2015 is, cumulatively, a significant resource for understanding both human diet and the natural environment around the island's coast.
- 10.5.2 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, as well as any changes in the size and level of management of the oyster beds around the island in the past (see, for example, Campbell 2008; Thomas et al. 2020; Winder 1993).
- 10.5.3 Marine shell should be retained for analysis works at the end of the project. Retention should be revisited after analysis tasks have been completed.

10.6 Environmental remains

Lisa Gray

- 10.6.1 With regards recommendations for radiocarbon dating the charcoal (if identified and short-lived taxa are present) in Grave fill (2550)-sample <331>, Metalworking hearth/pit (2580) – sample <334> and Flue Pit fill (2622) – sample <385> should be identified and analysed. These could provide material for radiocarbon dating and provide information about fuel use and woodland exploitation. The samples with low or moderate quantities of identifiable charcoal may be useful but given the low density of these remains one needs to ask if the items selected for radiocarbon dating are in situ and ‘...directly related to the past event of interest...’ (Bayliss & Marshall 2022, 33). No further work is recommended on the cereal grains or seeds.

10.7 Project archive

- 10.7.1 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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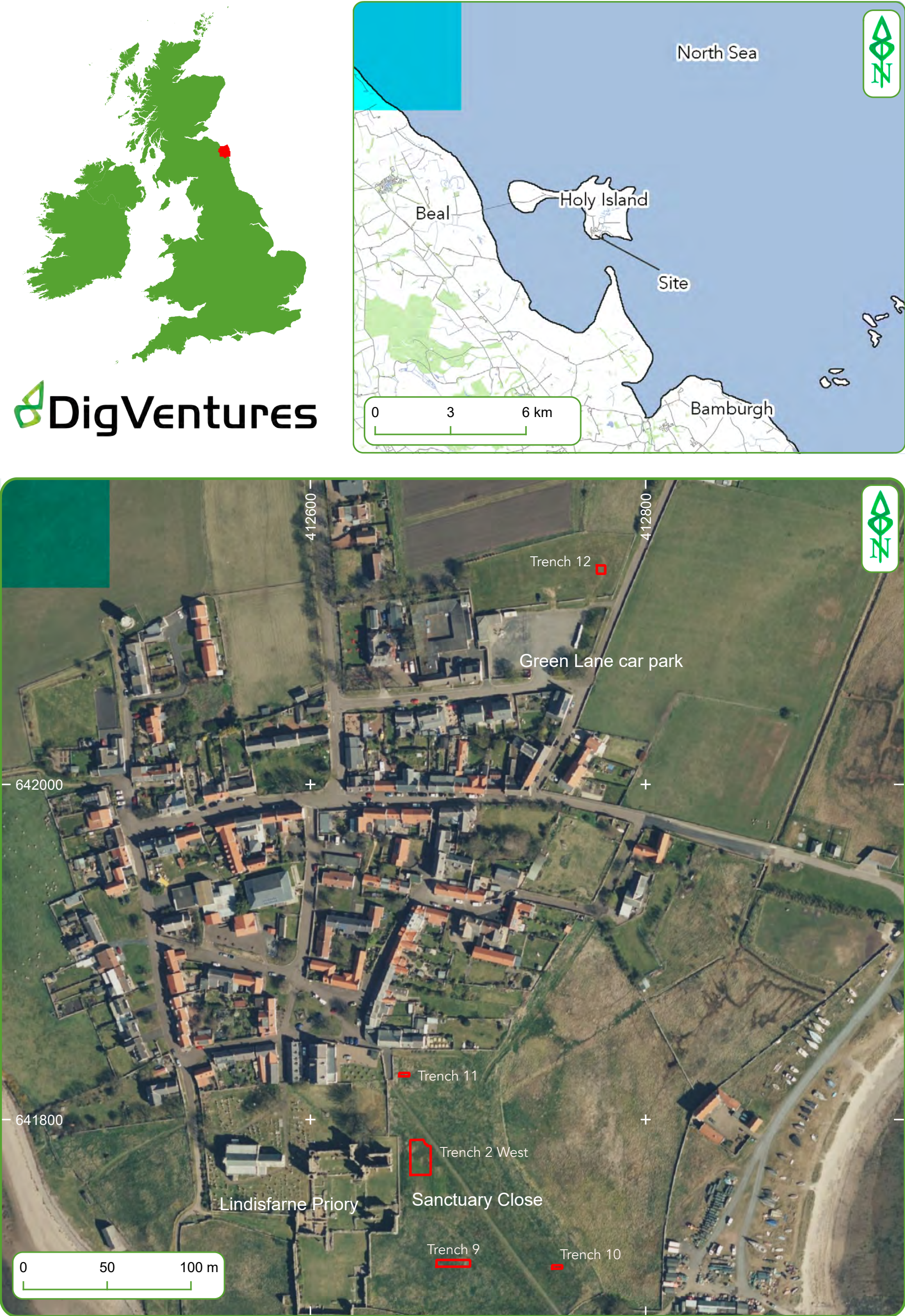


Figure 1. Site location



641790

+

+



641760

+

+

0m

5m

10m

1:100 Scale on A3

Key

- Limit of excavation
- Interventions
- Cut
- Projected cut
- Layer
- Section Line

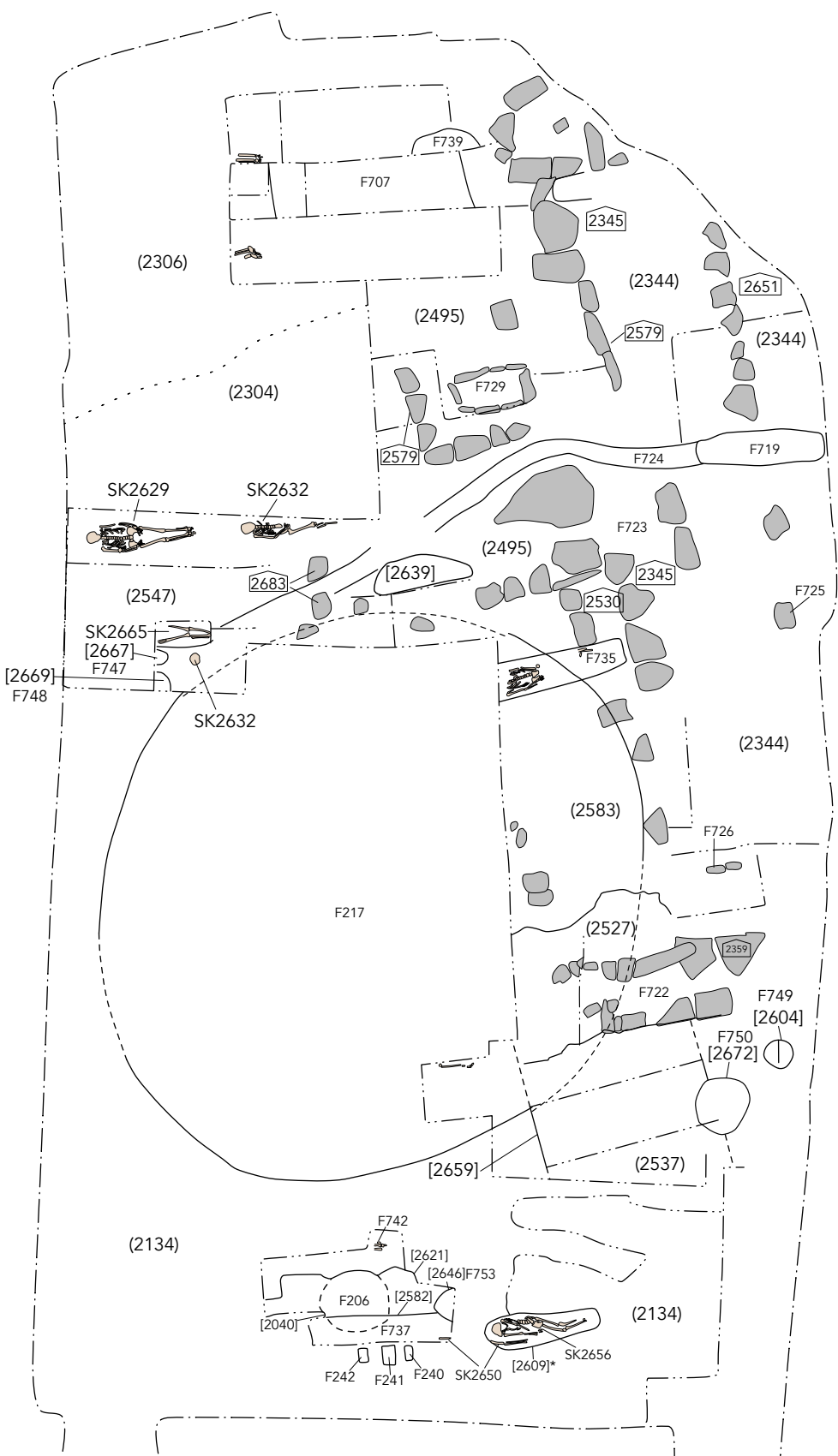
Figure 2. Trench 2 West post excavation orthophotograph



641790

+

+

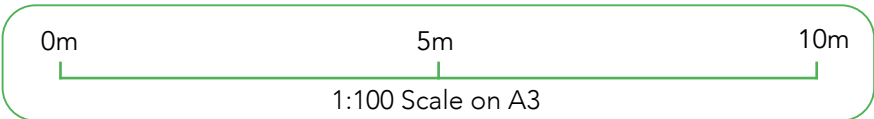


*Cut for SK2610

641760

+

+

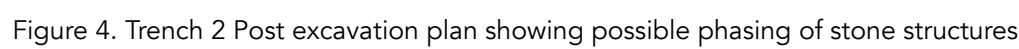


Key

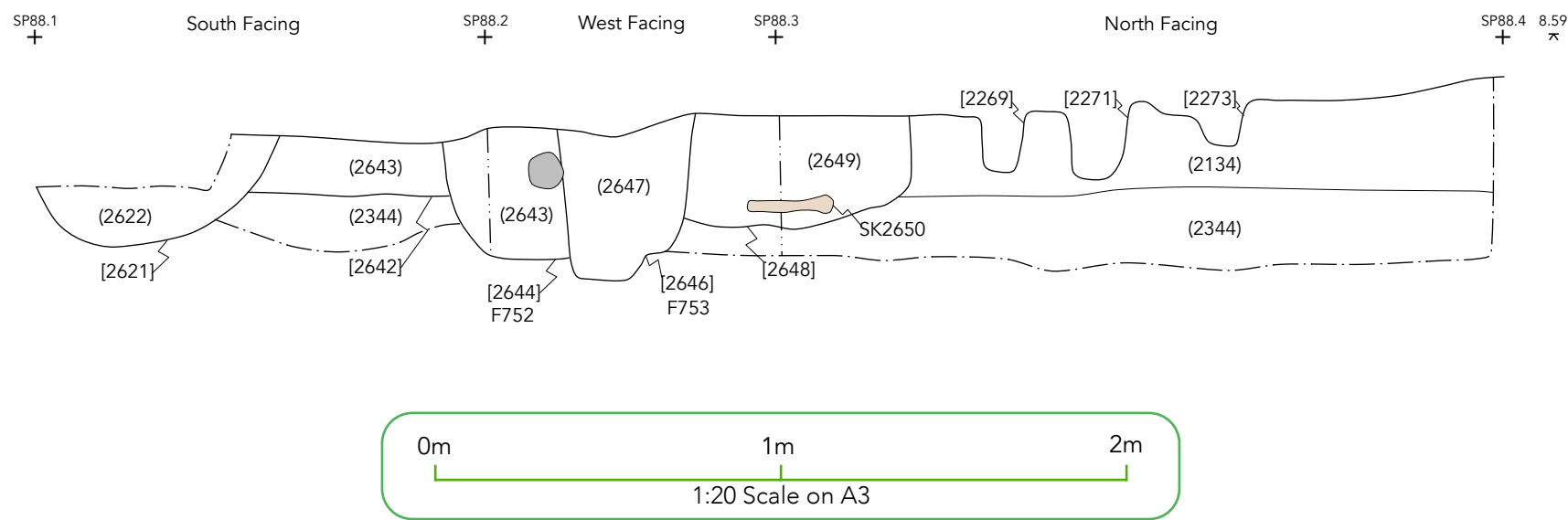
Stones

Human remains

Figure 3. Trench 2 West Post excavation plan



Section showing features associated with the metalworking in the south of Trench 2



Orthophotographs and plans showing the excavation of the metalworking area throughout the field season with the post excavation plan on the right

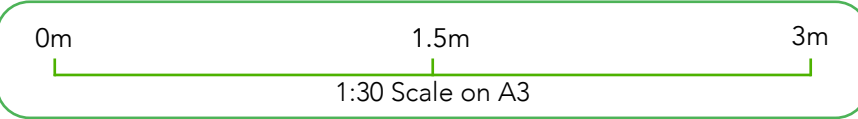
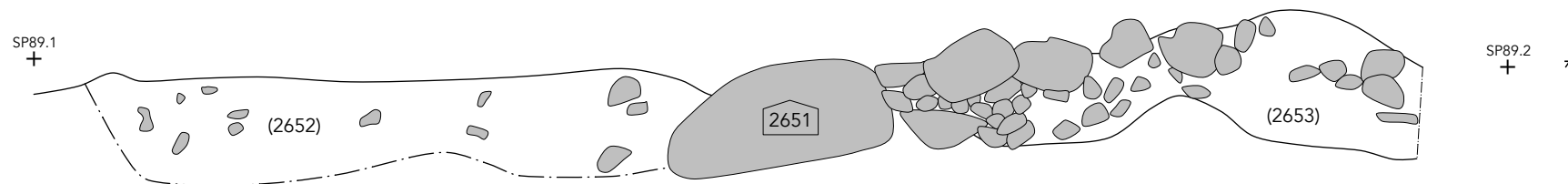
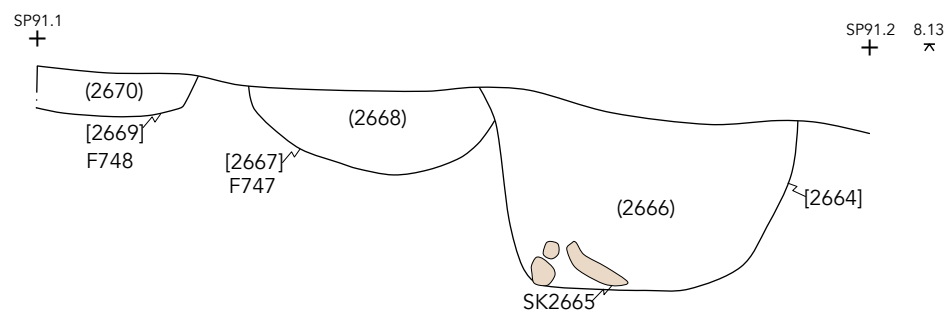


Figure 5. Trench 2 Metalworking Area

North Facing Section showing the relationship between wall 2651 and layers (2652) and (2653)



East Facing Section of Post holes F747 and F748 and SK2665 in Grave Cut [2664]



West Facing Section of Post Hole F749

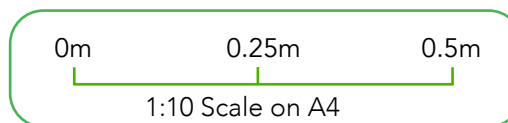
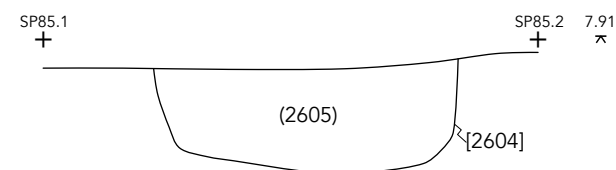


Figure 6. Trench 2 Sections



SK2453



SK2596



SK2599



SK2602



SK2607



SK2610



SK2613



SK2616



SK2624



SK2627



SK2635



SK2637



SK2640

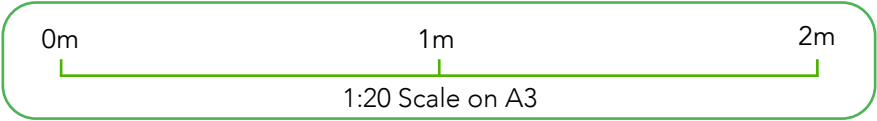
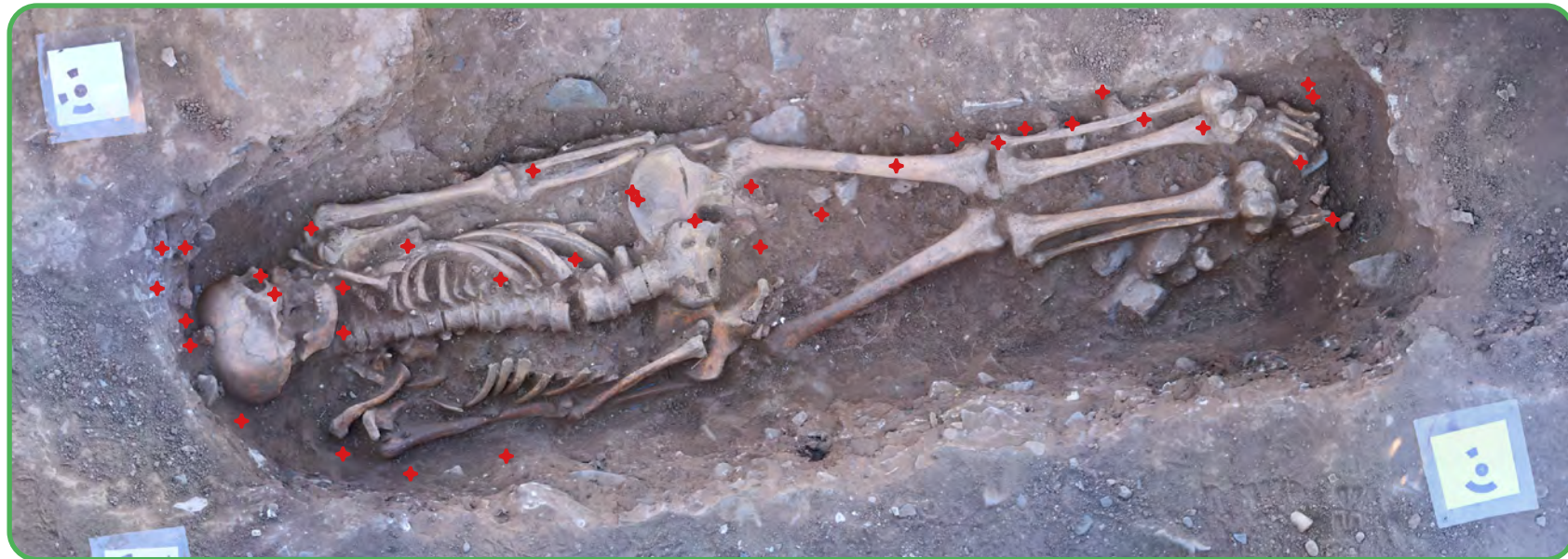


Figure 7. Trench 2 Burials



Key

✦ Clench Bolts

Figure 8. Plan of Burial SK2610 Showing location of clench bolts around the body



Figure 9. Trench 9 Post Excavation plan and orthophotograph

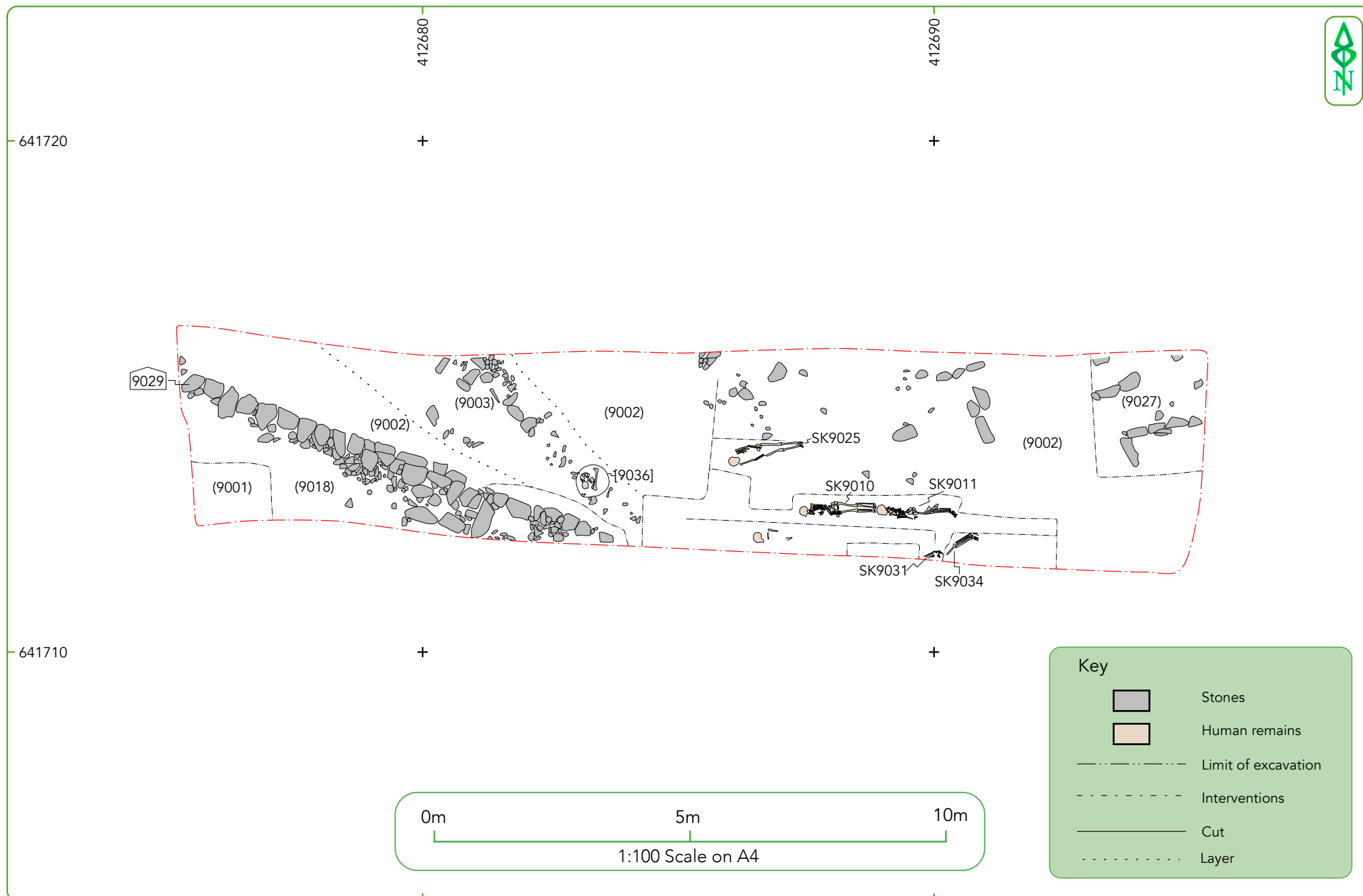
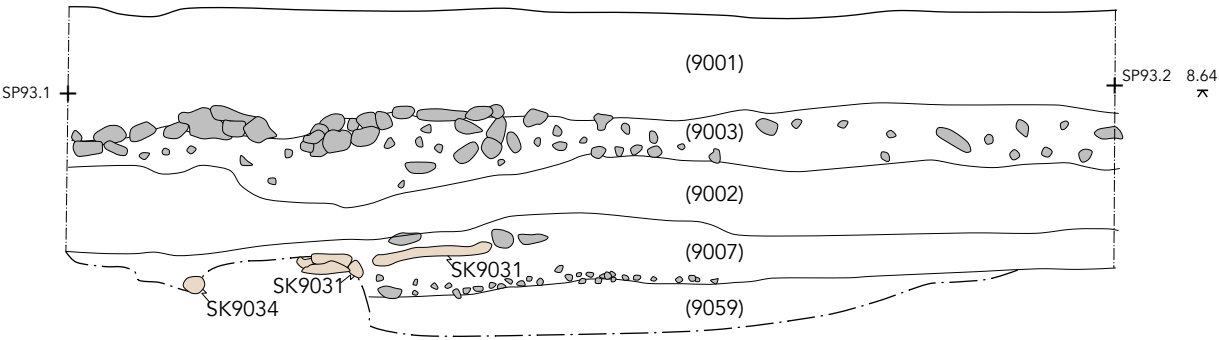


Figure 10. Trench 9 Post Excavation plan and orthophotograph

North Facing Section of Burial Horizon with Possible Ditch



East Facing Section of Robber Cut in the west of Trench 9

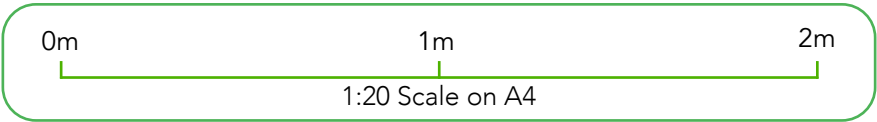
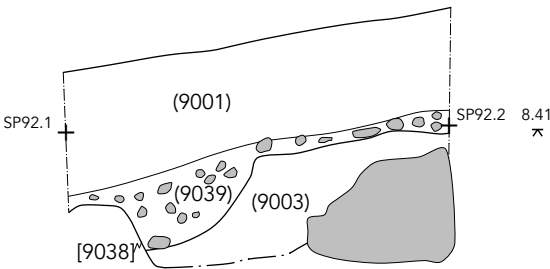
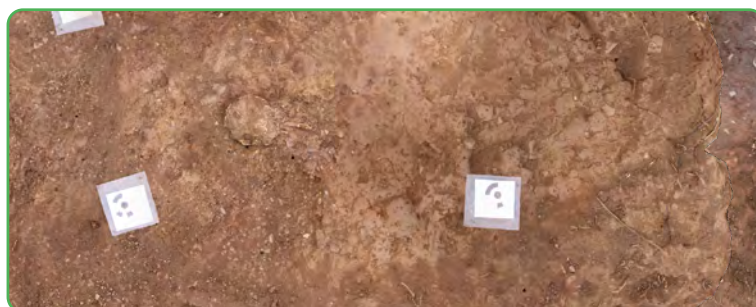


Figure 11. Trench 9 Sections



SK9005



SK9013



SK9016



Bottom to top - SK9020, SK9021, and SK9022

0m 0.5m 1m
1:20 Scale on A4

Figure 12. Trench 9 Burials



Figure 13. Trench 10 Post Excavation plan

West facing section of Trench 10

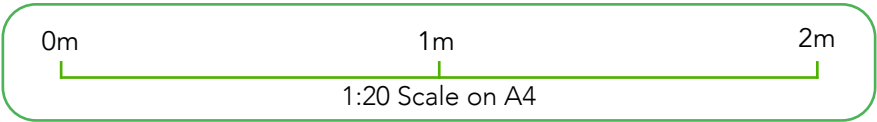
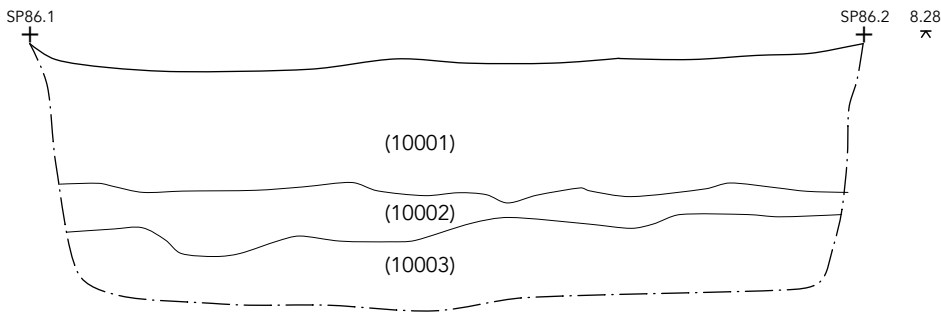


Figure 14. West facing section of Trench 10



Figure 15. Trench 11 Plan

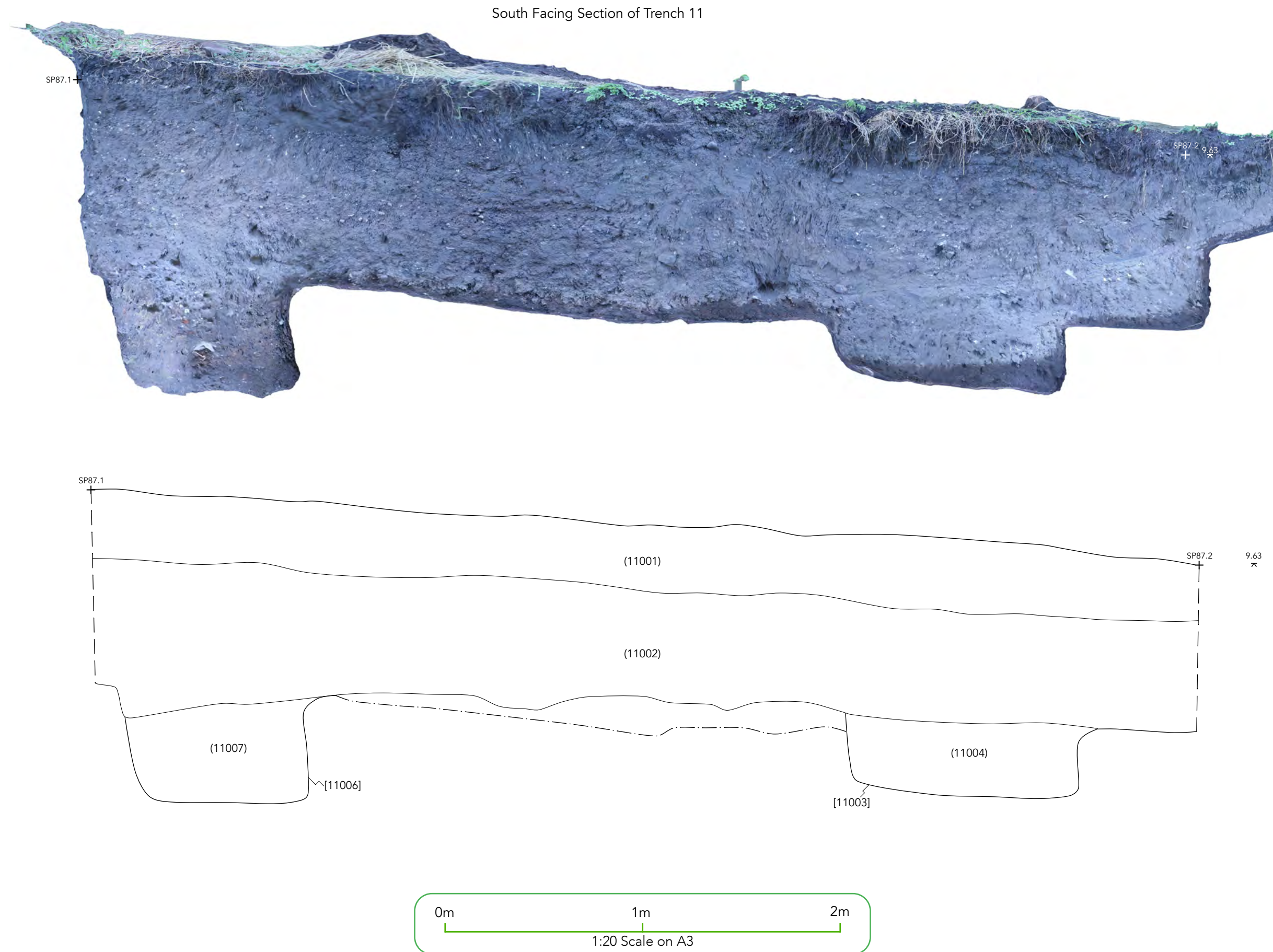


Figure 16. South facing section of Trench 11



Figure 17. AOC Excavation Results (after Wilson 2022) overlaid on Trench 12 Orthophotograph



Figure 18. Trench 12 Mid Excavation plan



Figure 19. Trench 12 Post Excavation plan



Figure 20. Trench 12 Sections

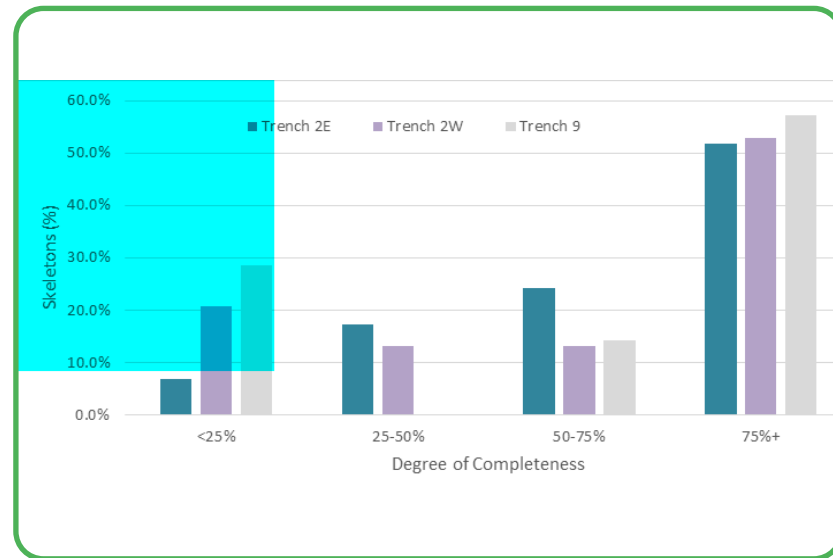


Plate 1 - Completeness of articulated skeletons (Trench 2 East, Trench 2 West and Trench 9)

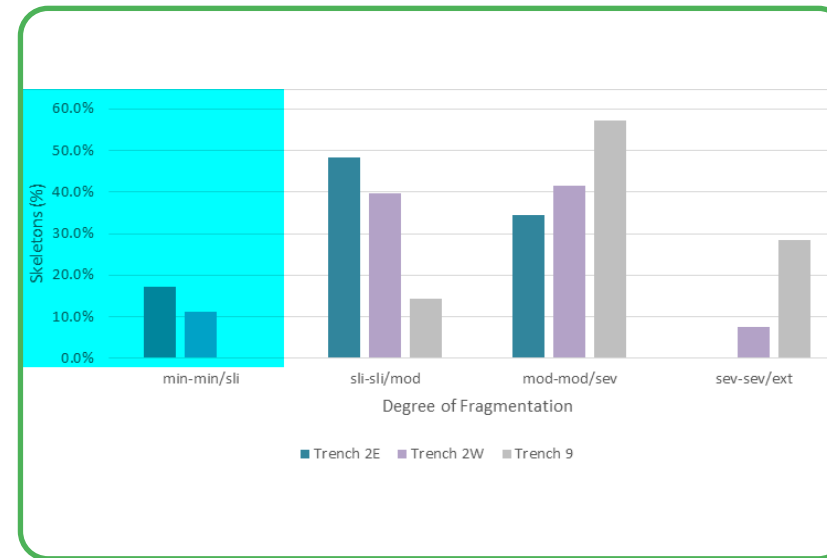


Plate 2 - Fragmentation of articulated skeletons (Trench 2 East, Trench 2 West and Trench 9)

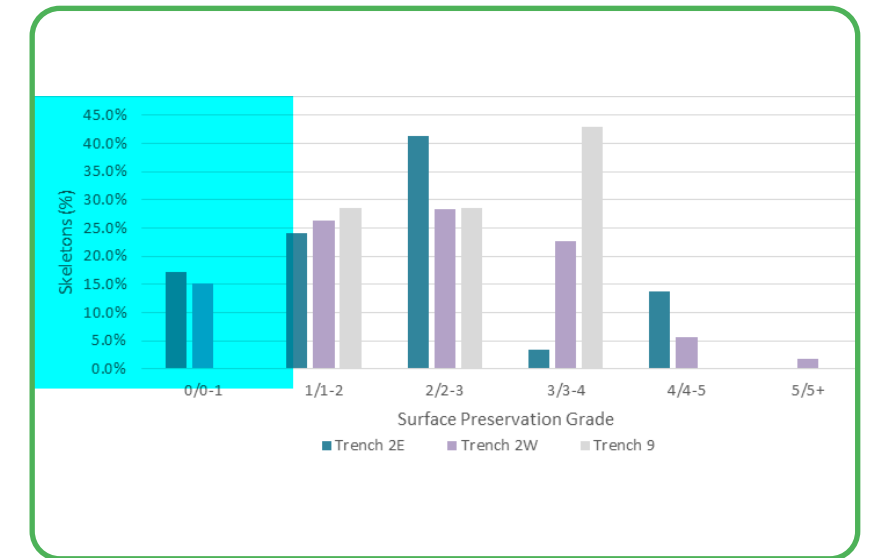


Plate 3 - Surface preservation of articulated skeletons Trench 2 East, Trench 2 West and Trench 9

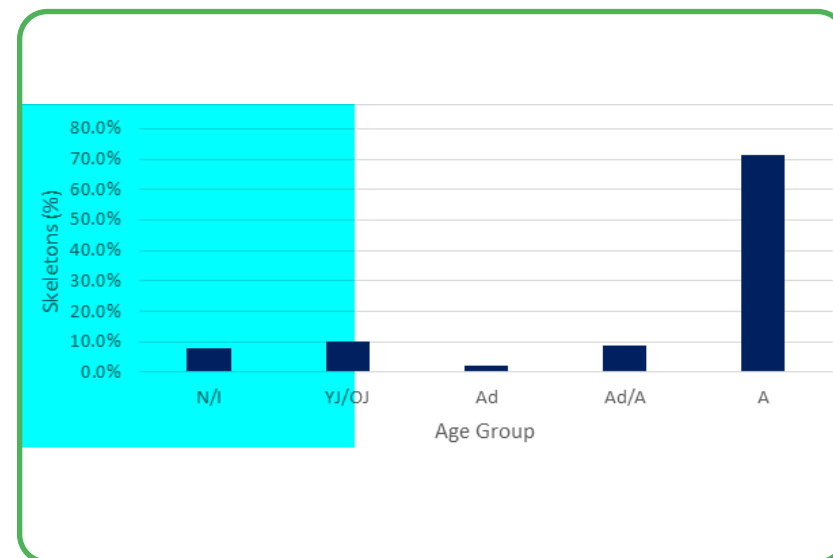


Plate 4 - Age distribution of articulated skeletons

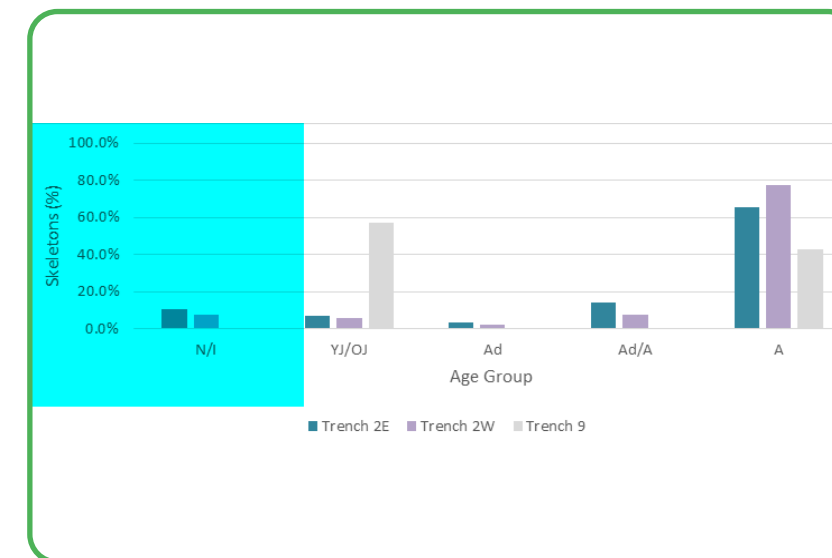
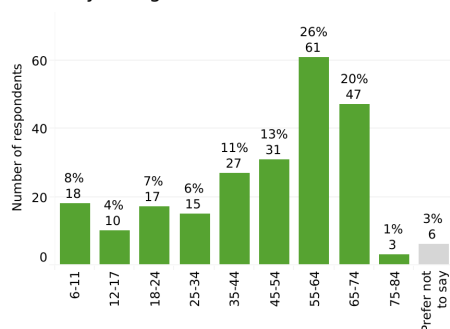
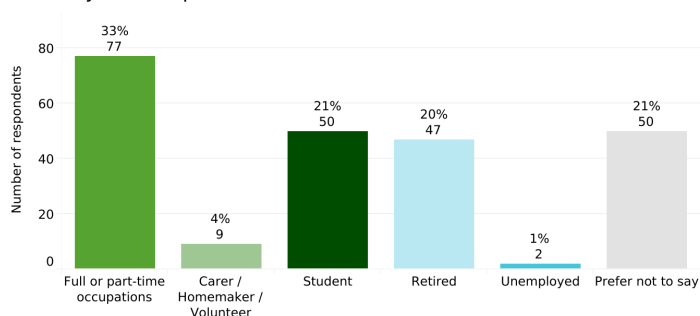


Plate 5 - Age distribution of articulated skeletons (Trench 2 East, Trench 2 West and Trench 9); note the small number of individuals recovered from Trench 9 will have impacted on the percentages

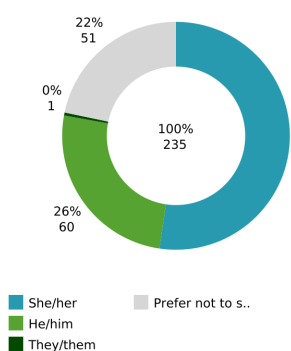
What is your age?



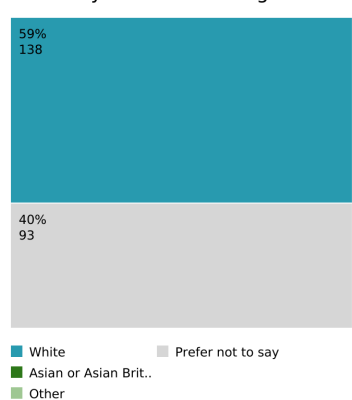
What is your occupation?



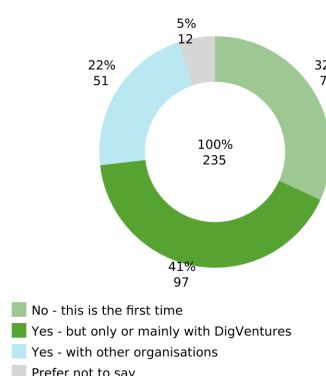
What are your preferred pronouns?



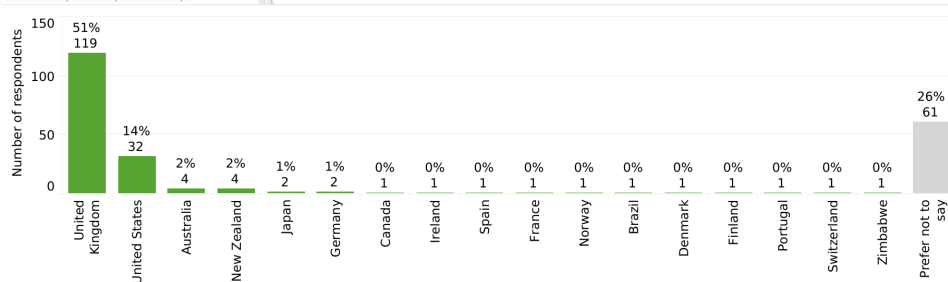
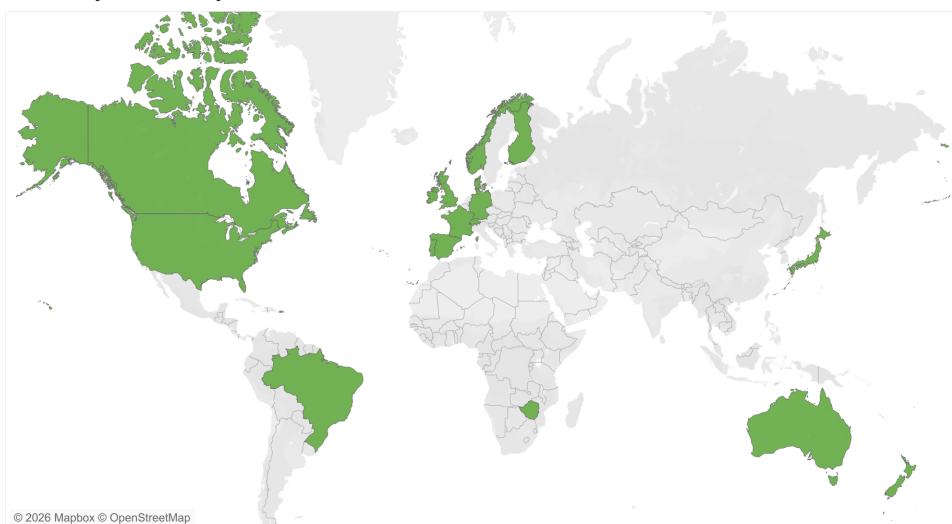
What is your ethnic background?



Have you participated in archaeology before?



What is your country of residence?



Distance travelled

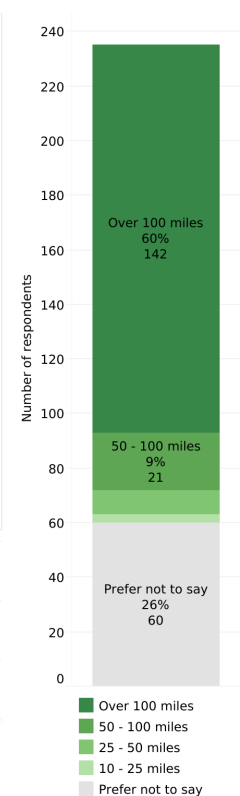
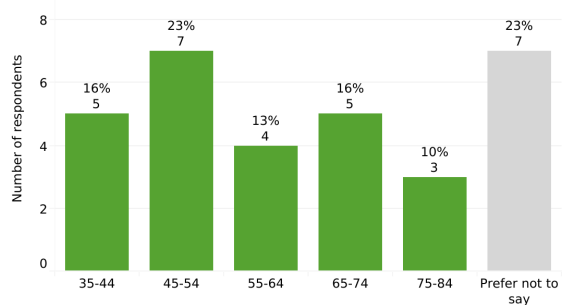
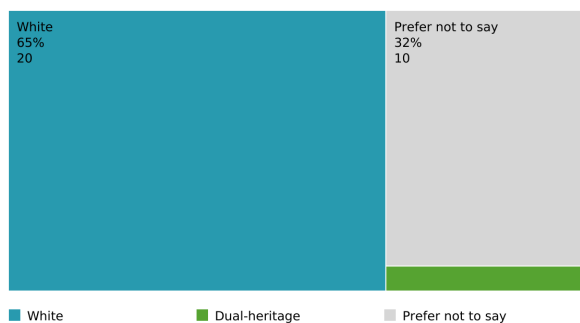


Figure 22. In person participants; Top - Socioeconomic background, Bottom - Location

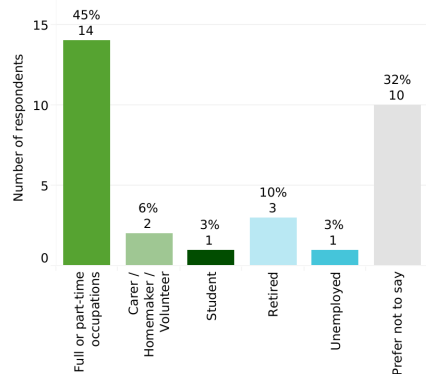
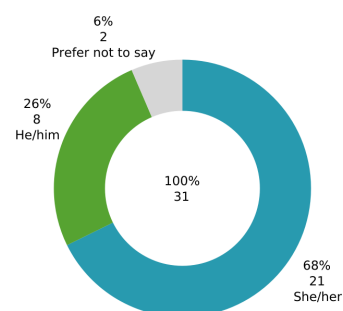
What is your age?



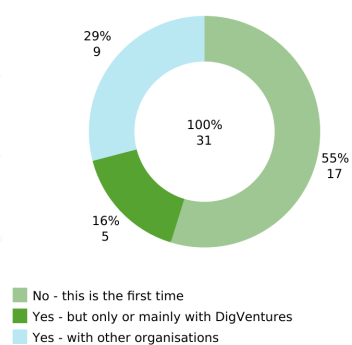
What is your ethnicity?



What are your preferred pronouns? What is your occupation?



Have you participated in archaeology before?



What is your country of residence?

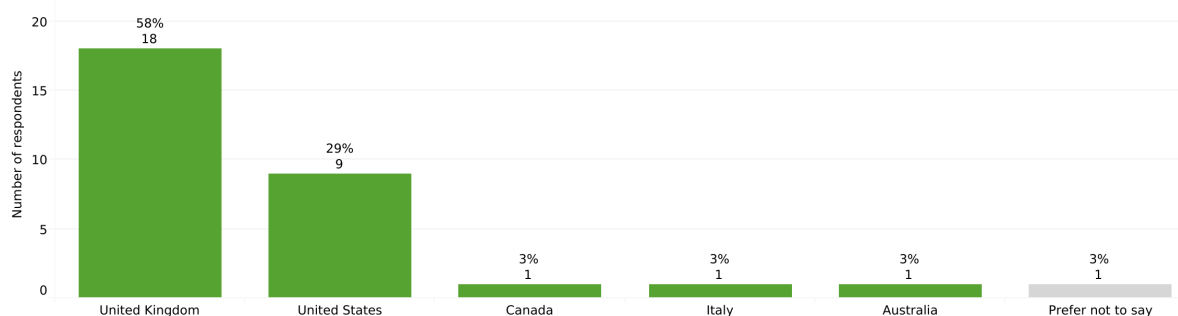
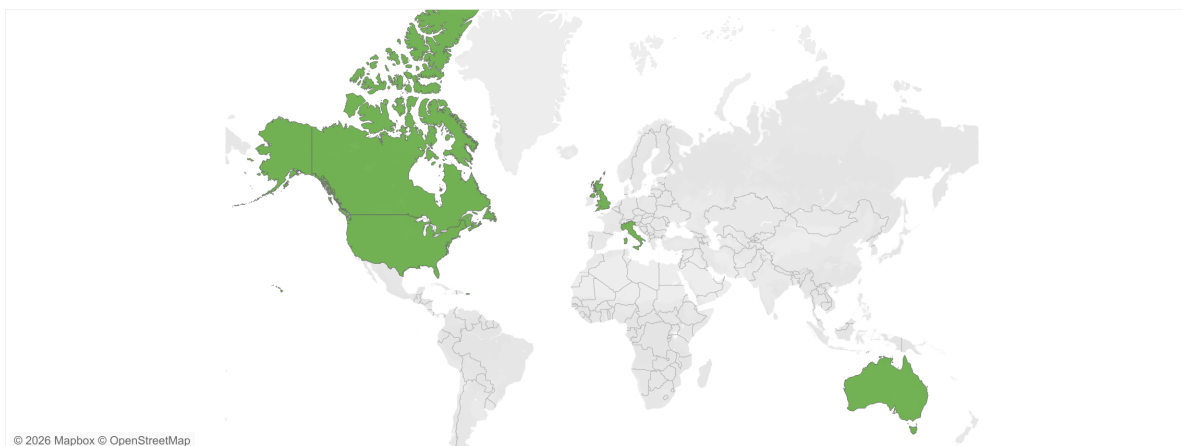


Figure 23. Virtual Participants; Top - Socioeconomic background, Bottom - Location



Cleaning up Trench 2



Hamish and Ian are thrilled with their discovery of a cross arm in Trench 2



Cleaning back and revealing the charnel in Trench 12



Durham University students at the flot tank



The team are all smiling in the sunshine revealing the vallum ditch in the south of Trench 2



Cleaning the vast quantity of finds in the findsroom



Early morning stretches getting ready for a days work on site



Venturers carefully lifting one of the burials in Trench 2



Jason and Stuart are very happy with the namestone they found



Mattocking back the layers in Trench 9



Wrapping up a day on site with the debrief



Everything always looks amazing from above! The trenches as seen from the drone over Sanctuary Close

Figure 25. Trench Community Photos

Appendix A: Trench Tables

Table 1: Trench 2 context descriptions

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
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, 2022, 2023 and 2024	17	15	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	4	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	4	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	0.2	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.	1.1	1.03	0.2		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2005
2006	Light grey- brown hard sandy silt, sandstone cobbles and pebbles.	Layer	Same as 2009	2.2	2.8	0.5		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	0.5	0.1		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2007
2008	Mid greyish brown hard sandy silt with medium to large sub-angular to rounded cobbles and pebbles.	Layer	Same as 2009	3.3	4	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	3.5	0.1		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	0.2	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	0.5	0.54	0.2		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2011

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2012	Light orange brown sandy clay with 30% inclusions of flecks charcoal, small sandstone pieces.	Layer	Same as 2009	1	0.4	0.1		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	0.25	0.2	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	1.2	0.8	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	2.8	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, and an ever so slightly curved base.	Cut	Charnel pit	1.4	0.8	0.2	203	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2016
2017	Dark brown soil fill surrounding human remains with frequent (25%) bone and sub-angular pebbles.	Fill	Same as 2018	1.4	0.8	0.2	203	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2017
2018	A mixture of human remains found within a charnel pit.	Fill	Same as 2017	1.3	0.8	0.2	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	0.2		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	4.4	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	3.2	2	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	3	Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2022

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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	0.2	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
2025	Hard brown silty sand with sub angular stone inclusions (10%).	Fill	Fill of grave	1.88	0.43	0.2	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.	1.6	1	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.	1.6	1		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	0.2	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	1.2	0.75	0.2	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
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

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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	2.2	0.4	0.1	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	0.8	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	0.1	0.1	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	0.1	0.1	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	9	0.3		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 silt with evidence of burning (burnt wood/charcoal) within it.	1.58	1.52	0.46	206	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2040
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	0.4	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.	0.6	0.5	Not excavated	207	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2044

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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.	0.9	0.7	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.	0.6	0.2	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	1.3	0.1	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		1.1	0.16	208	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2050
2051	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular and moderate large angular stones.	Fill	Back fill of robber trench		1.1	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.	1.6	1	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.	1.2	1.2	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.	1.1	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	0.1	0.1	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

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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	7.7	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
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.	7.7	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	0.5	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				216	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2067

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
			human jaw in the fill) as the body would not be as articulated as it is.					
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
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

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
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 south western 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.	3.4	0.5	0.41		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2084
2085	Mid orange brown silty clay	Fill	Backfill of grave	1	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	1	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	2	0.1		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	0.5	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
2096	Lying on its side, with right left extended with the left leg lying on top bent with the knees crossed, the feet were 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

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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	1.1	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	1.1	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
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	0.6	0.5	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	4	0.2		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

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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	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	0.7	0.53	0.34	228; 702;	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2114
2115	Moderately loose, mid greyish brown, clayey silt with occasional quartz pebbles	Fill	Fill of stone lined grave [2113] for SK2107.	1.4	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	1.9	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.	1.9	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

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2123	Not full extent seen, as most of the burial is under baulk. Cut close to body, rounded around the head.	Cut	Burial cut.	0.35	0.33		230	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2123
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 ground was consecrated and used a cemetery.			0.3	217	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2132
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.	9.5	8.5	0.55	217	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2133

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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.	1.6	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	0.3	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.	2.7	Not excavated	0.12	217	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2138
2139	Ver soft, light yellowish white, lime powder	Layer	Possible layer seen in the cut of F217.	0.23	Not excavated	0.1	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.	0.4	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.	1.1	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

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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	0.7	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.	0.6	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
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	1.1		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

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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	1.7	0.62	294	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2157
2161	Compact, dark yellow brown, silty clay with occasional inclusions of small to medium sized sandstone chunks	Fill	Originally interpreted as the base of the furrow, upon further excavation it became clear that this was the same as furrow fill 2020					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2161
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_2162
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	4	0.2		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2163
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_2164
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_2165
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_2166

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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 south west of F217.	3.19	1.33	0.5	217	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2167
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_2168
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_2169
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_2170
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.	1.6	0.47	0.13		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2171
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_2172
2173	DUPLICATE OF 2039	Layer	DUPLICATE OF 2039					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2173
2174	DUPLICATE OF 2150	Fill	DUPLICATE OF 2150					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2174
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_2175
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.	0.5	0.5	0.08		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2176

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
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_2177
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_2178
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	0.1	238	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2179
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_2180
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	0.5	0.5	0.12	239	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2181
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_2182

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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_2183
2184	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2164). Body not exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				244	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2184
2185	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2164). Body not exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Burial in the south west corner of trench 2.				250	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2185
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_2186
2187	Supine E-W	Skeleton	Infant burial approximately 4-5 years old .				236	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2187
2188	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2164). Body not exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				252	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2188
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_2189
2190	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2164). Body not exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				295	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2190
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_2191
2192	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2164). Body not exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				245	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2192
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_2193
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_2194

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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_2195
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_2196
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_2197
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_2198
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_2199
2200	Cut not visible and unexcavated as of 2021 season	Cut	Grave cut of probable burial.				244	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2200
2201	Fill not visible and unexcavated as of 2021 season	Fill	Grave fill of probable burial.				244	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2201
2202	Cut not visible and unexcavated as of 2021 season	Cut	Grave cut of SK2185.				250	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2202
2203	VOID	Cut	VOID					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2203
2204	Same as 2164	Fill	Fill of grave SK2185.				250	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2204
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_2205
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_2206
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_2207
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_2208
2209	Cut not visible and unexcavated as of 2021 season	Cut	Probable burial.				252	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2209
2210	Same as 2164	Fill	Fill of adult burial SK2188.				252	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2210
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_2211

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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_2212
2213	Cut not visible and unexcavated as of 2021 season	Cut	Probable burial.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2213
2214	Fill not visible and unexcavated as of 2021 season	Fill	Probable burial.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2214
2215	Cut not visible and unexcavated as of 2021 season	Cut	Cut of SK2191.				251	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2215
2216	Same as 2164	Fill	Fill of SK2191.				251	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2216
2217	Cut not visible and unexcavated as of 2021 season	Cut	Probable burial.				245	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2217
2218	Fill not visible and unexcavated as of 2021 season	Fill	Probable burial.				245	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2218
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_2219
2220	Same as 2164	Fill	Possible grave fill for SK2193.				243	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2220
2221	Cut not visible and unexcavated as of 2021 season	Cut	Possible grave cut for SK2194.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2221
2222	Fill not visible and unexcavated as of 2021 season	Fill	Possible grave fill for SK2194.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2222
2223	Duplicate of (2140)	Cut	Possible grave cut for SK2195.				246	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2223
2224	Same as 2164	Fill	Same as 2164.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2224
2225	Top of a skull	Skeleton	Probable burial.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2225
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	0.1		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2226
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	0.5	0.12	239	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2227
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_2228
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 copper/copper alloy droplets from possibly smithing.	0.21+	0.14	0.05	238	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2229

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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_2230
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_2231
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_2232
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_2233
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_2234
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_2235
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_2236
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_2237
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_2238
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_2239
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_2240
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.	1.4	0.58		261	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2241
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.	1.4	0.58		261	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2242

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2243	Supine burial	Skeleton	Supine burial, possibly had arthritis, rickets and enamel hypoplasia.				280	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2243
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_2244
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_2245
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_2246
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_2247
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_2248
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_2249
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_2250
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_2251
2252	Infant skeleton partially exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				281	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2252
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_2253
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_2254
2255	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				286	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2255
2256	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				287	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2256

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2257	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				288	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2257
2258	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				289	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2258
2259	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				292	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2259
2260	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				290	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2260
2261	Skull exposed during cleaning of (2166). Body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				291	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2261
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.	1.6	0.45		260	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2262
2263	compacted, mid orangey brown, sandy clay with 5% inclusions of small white angular lime/sandstone pieces	Fill	Probable burial.	1.6	0.45		260	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2263
2264	Skull exposed during 2020, body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				253	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2264
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.	4.1	4.04	0.05		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2265
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_2266
2267	VOID	Layer	VOID					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2267
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.	4.5	4.15	0.18	217	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2268

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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_2269
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_2270
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 still represent elements of a structure in the vicinity.	0.2	0.08+	0.3	241	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2271
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.	0.2	0.08+	0.3	241	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2272
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_2273
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_2274
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_2275
2276	Skull exposed during 2020, body not fully exposed or excavated	Skeleton	Probable burial.				254	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2276
2277	Rectangular, E-W aligned grave cut	Cut	Probable grave cut.	1.4	0.47		256	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2277
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.	1.4	0.47		256	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2278
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.	1.6	0.7		258	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2279
2280	Compacted, mid orangey brown, sandy clay, 10% inclusions of small angular white sand/limestone	Fill	Fill of a potential grave.	1.6	0.7		258	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2280

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
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_2281
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_2282
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+	0.4		259	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2283
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+	0.4		259	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2284
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_2285
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	0.2	249	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2286
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_2287
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_2288
2289	Flat rectangular stones, running E-W	Masonry	Stone capping of burial SK2193.	1.3	0.47	0.08	243	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2289

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2290	Cut not visible and unexcavated as of 2020 season	Cut	Possible grave cut for SK2264.				253	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2290
2291	Same as 2164	Fill	Possible grave fill for SK2264.				253	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2291
2292	Cut not visible and unexcavated as of 2020 season	Cut	Possible grave cut for SK2276.				254	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2292
2293	Fill not visible and unexcavated as of 2020 season	Fill	Possible grave fill for SK2276.				254	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2293
2294	Cut not visible and unexcavated as of 2020 season	Cut	Possible grave cut for SK2225.				255	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2294
2295	Fill not visible and unexcavated as of 2020 season	Fill	Possible grave fill for SK2225.				255	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2295
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_2296
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 channels for heat to surround the limestone being roasted within.	2.04	0.8		217; 248;	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2297
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).	1.8	0.47	0.15	280	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2298
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.	1.8	0.47	0.15	280	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2299
2300	Moderately compact, mid orangey black, clayey silt with frequent burnt material	Layer	Reason it is there is unclear, it capped burials F704 (poss. shrine burial) and F703 (chest burial).	0.91	1.06	0.06		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2300
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_2301
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	0.5	0.1	296	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2302

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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	0.5	0.1	296	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2303
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 and small rounded pebbles	Layer	This likely represents a highly disturbed layer below the topsoil including frequent rubble fragments likely spread around by ploughing and modern disturbance.	12	7	0.05-0.10		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2304
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_2305
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	4.5	Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2306
2307		Layer	Probably part of (2300). The burnt material was just S of (2300).					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2307
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_2308
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_2309
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_2310

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
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.	3.1	1.8	0.38+	707	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2311
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.	3.1	1.8	0.38+	707	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2312
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_2313
2314	VOID	Cut	VOID				297	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2314
2315	VOID	Fill	VOID	0.21	0.21	0.05	297	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2315
2316	VOID	Masonry	VOID				297	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2316
2317	VOID	Layer	VOID					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2317
2318	VOID	Layer	VOID					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2318
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_2319
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_2320
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_2321

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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_2322
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_2323
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 shrine burial.	1.53	0.11	0.38	704	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2324
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 shrine burial.	1.78	0.16	0.23	704	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2325
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 shrine burial.	1.69	0.42	Not excavated	704	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2326
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_2327
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_2328
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_2329
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_2330
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	12	7	0.13		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2331

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
			limekiln cut F217 and possible wall 2345 and Eastern flue 2346 were visible.					
2332	A rectangular cut with rounded corners, a sharp break of slope at the top and bottom of the cut, mostly verticalsides 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_2332
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_2333
2334	One course of roughly hewn limestone	Masonry	Base slab of stone lined box.	0.9	0.63	0.05	702	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2334
2335	Very compacted, dark reddish brown, silty clay with 5-10% stoney inclusions mix of angular, subangular and sub rounded stones and some quartz pebbles and shells	Fill	Fill of grave [2308] containing SK2313. This fill likely represents the intentional backfilling of the grave once the body had been placed in. Very similar to the fill of layer (2163) above.	0.94	0.49	0.29	298	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2335
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+		0.3	299	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2336
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_2337
2338	Very compacted, dark orangey brown, silty clay with 10-15% 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+		0.3	299	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2338
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_2339
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_2340

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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 shrine 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_2341
2342	A NE-SW aligned linear with sharp break of slope at the top, very shallow side, a gradual break of slope at the base and a flat base	Cut	Linear shallow gully filled with shells extending towards but terminating before the supposed Anglo Saxon metalworking area in the centre of trench 2 west. Possibly truncated by later graves.	2.4	0.33	0.09	713	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2342
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.	2.4	0.33	0.09	713	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2343
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_2344
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 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 stone foundations of the wall (2411). Interpreted by	3.70+	1.4	Not excavated	712	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2345

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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_2346
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 a gradual break of slope at the base. It had a steep sides and a flat/slightly bowled base	Cut	Cut to possibly add foundations for large stone 2348.	1.21	0.89	0.28	705	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2347
2348	A single roughly hewn limestone block	Masonry	Large stone, in line with shrine burial, purpose unclear.	0.65	0.26	0.23	705	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2348
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_2349
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	0.3		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2350
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_2351
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_2352

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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 needed to confirm if this feature was a grave. No direct relationships to other features were visible.	1.40+	0.5	Not excavated	709	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2353
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+	0.5	Not excavated	709	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2354
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.	1.6	0.43	Not excavated	710	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2355

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
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.	1.6	0.43	Not excavated	710	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2356
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_2357
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_2358

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
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.	2.7	0.74	Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2359
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.	2.5	0.9	Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2360
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_2361
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_2362
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_2363
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_2364
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_2365

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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-date 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	0.3		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2366
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	0.3		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2367
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_2368
2369	A possible surface of flat limestone slabs	Masonry	A possible surface of flat limestone slabs.	1	0.92	0.06-0.09m		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2369
2370	Moderately compact mid orangey brown clayey silt with no inclusions	Fill	Grave fill of neonatal burial cut into focal burial	0.45	0.3	0.05		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2370
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_2371
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	0.9	0.66	0.25		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2372

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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_2373
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+	0.3	0.13		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2374
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_2375
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_2376

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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_2377
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_2378
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_2379
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_2380
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_2381
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_2382
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/shrine burial	0.45	0.3	0.05		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2383

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
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_2384
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	1.8	0.6	0.2		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2385
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	1.8	0.6	0.2		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2386
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_2387
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_2388
2389	Moderately compacted mid orangey brown sandy silt with 30% small rubble, angular and sub angular sand/limestone with rare quartz pebbles	Fill	Fill for juvenile burial SK2387 in stone box grave	0.73	0.27	0.2		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2389

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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_2390
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_2391
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_2392
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_2393
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_2394
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	1.6	0.5	0.15		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2395

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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_2396
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	1.6	0.5	0.15		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2397
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	0.9	0.66	0.24		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2398
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_2399
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_2400
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_2401

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
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	0.3	Not fully excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2402
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+	0.5	0.14		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2403
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 implies some sort of structural activity may have once existed in this location.	0.14+	0.12+	0.08		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2404
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_2405

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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_2406
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 or shrine 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_2407
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_2408
2409	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown, sandy silt with subangular rubbly stone and a small number of rounded quartz pebble inclusions	Fill	Grave fill of juvenile burial	0.9	0.25	not seen		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2409
2410	Cut of an oblong grave with rounded corners and steep sides	Cut	cut of juvenile grave	0.9	0.25	not seen		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2410
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	0.5	0.14		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2411

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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_2412
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+	0.5	0.13		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2413
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+	0.5	0.13		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2414
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_2415
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_2416
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_2417
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_2418
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_2419
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_2420
2421	Very fragmented and disturbed skeleton not lifted in 2022	Skeleton						https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2421

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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 another grave below that remains unexcavated.	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.	1.6	0.5	0.4		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2422
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	1.6	0.5	0.4		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2423
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_2424
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_2425
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_2426
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_2427
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.	4.2	0.24	0.14		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2428

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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.	2.2	0.1	unexcavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2429
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_2430
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 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_2431
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_2432

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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 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.	4.2	0.24	0.18		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2433
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_2434
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+	0.7	0.07		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2435

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
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 it does indeed include mortar.	2+	1.15+	0.02		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2436
2437	Moderately compact dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of 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_2437
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+	0.7			https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2438
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_2439
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_2440

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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_2441
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_2442
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+	0.6		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2443
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_2444
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+	0.6		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2445

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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_2446
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_2447
2448	Lowest fill in focal burial	Fill		1.5+	0.38+	0.10+		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2448
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 for species ID to identify the type of wood used as fuel	N/A	N/A	N/A		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2449
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_2450
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_2451
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_2452

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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 bone seems to be in good condition.	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 potentially provide a latest possible C14 date for the use of the stone lined channel.	N/A	N/A	N/A		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2453
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_2454
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_2455
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.	0.9	0.82	unexcavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2456
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_2457
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 represent another beam slot. Further excavation will be required.	1.92	0.47	not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2458

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
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.	4.2	0.24	0.18+		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2459
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_2460
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	0.4	unexcavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2461
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	0.4	unexcavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2462
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_2463
2464	Large stone blocks in the south of Trench 2 East	Masonry	Large stone blocks in the centre of Tr2 East, function not clear but they are very likely not in their original position, possibly moved to demarkate something within the cemetery	n/a	n/a	n/a		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2464
2465	Possible shelly pit or grave in south end of Tr2E excavated by Liz Tutty and Lynn Heywood	Cut	The fill of a shallow feature, possibly a small shelly pit, or the remnants of a grave.	0.67	0.33	0.03		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2465

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2466	Fill of possible shelly pit or grave in south end of Tr2E excavated by Liz Tutty and Lynn Heywood	Fill	The cut of a shallow feature, possibly a small shelly pit, or the remnants of a grave.	0.67	0.44	0.03		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2466
2467	Possible large pit in SW corner of tr2e. Excavated by Liz Tutty and Lynn Heywood	Cut	Possible large pit in SW corner of tr2e. Excavated by Liz Tutty and Lynn Heywood	Full extent not seen	Full extent not seen - visible diameter was 1.44m	Full extent not seen		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2467
2468	Fill of possible large pit in SW corner of tr2e. Excavated by Liz Tutty and Lynn Heywood	Fill	Fill of possible large pit in SW corner of tr2e. Excavated by Liz Tutty and Lynn Heywood	Not seen in full	Not seen in full	Not seen in full		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2468
2469	Neonatal skeleton near the drain in TR2W	Skeleton	Small neonatal burial near the drain in trench 2 west. Badly preserved					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2469
2470	Possible base of a plough ridge	Cut	Possible base of a plough ridge	Full extent not seen	Full extent not seen	Full extent not seen		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2470
2471	Possible base of a plough ridge	Fill	Possible base of a plough ridge	Full extent not seen	Full extent not seen	Full extent not seen		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2471
2472	Juvenile skeleton in east of new part (2023) tr2e found by Andrew	Skeleton	Juvenile skeleton found within a grave					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2472
2473	Cut of grave for SK2472 in east of new part (2023) tr2e found by Andrew	Cut	Cut of grave for SK2472 in east of new part (2023) tr2e found by Andrew	Not seen	Not seen	Not seen		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2473
2474	Fill of grave for Skeleton in east of new part (2023) tr2e found by Andrew	Fill	Fill of grave for Skeleton in east of new part (2023) tr2e found by Andrew	Not seen	Not seen	Not seen		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2474
2475	Fill of the stone lined drain F724, west of the truncation	Fill	This is the fill from the inside of the stone lined drain F724. It is likely the same as 2428. It is also likely contaminated due to the collapse of the stone capping above.	4.43	0.36			https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2475
2476	Legs of a skeleton truncated by the limekiln near the drain area	Skeleton	Partial skeleton - legs only survive. Upper body truncated by limekiln 2133					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2476
2477	Charcoal rich spread beneath subsoil, northern end of TR2W	Layer	Spread of charcoal material directly beneath the subsoil and possibly contemporary with it	0.52	0.38	0.05		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2477

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2478	Stone lined box near the drain area TR2W	Masonry	Stone lined box, one course in height, made of roughly/unfinished sandstone. Initially, in appearance, this looked like it could have been a small stone lined grave. However, upon excavation, no skeleton was recovered. It is possible this box was used as some form of water tank or cistern that may have led towards stone lined drain F724. It is also possible this feature was part of, or built into, wall F723 which also appears to continue on towards the North of the trench	1.2	0.63	0.35		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2478
2479	Clay fill of Stone lined box 2478 near the drain area TR2W	Fill	Orangey clay, possible gradual filling in of the box feature. Possibly deposited after a water filled stone lined box went of use.	0.96	0.53	0.26		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2479
2480	Cut of grave containing SK2476	Cut	Cut of a grave containing SK2476, the truncated remains of a skeleton where only the legs survive. This grave was heavily truncated by the limekiln F217	Not visible	Not visible	Not visible		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2480
2481	Fill of grave containing SK2476	Fill	Fill of a grave containing SK2476 - grave heavily truncated. The cut and therefore the fill are heavily truncated by the limekiln. Only the legs remain. The fill is very similar in nature to 2165 limekiln fill and likely represents the same material	0.85	0.5	Not distinguishable		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2481
2482	Partial skeleton in new area (LDF23) of trench 2 east	Skeleton	Extended supine burial possibly wrapped in a shroud. It has a later disturbance					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2482
2483	Cut for Sk2482 in new area (LDF23) of trench 2 east	Cut	Cut of a grave in the south of Tr2E, not seen fully due to the sunny and dry conditions whilst excavating	Not seen under conditions during excavation	Not seen under conditions during excavation	Not seen under conditions during excavation		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2483
2484	Fill for Sk2482 in new area (LDF23) of trench 2 east	Fill	Fill for Sk2482 in new area (LDF23) of trench 2 east	Not clearly seen	Not clearly seen	Not clearly seen		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2484
2485	Skeleton in new area (LDF23) of trench 2 east	Skeleton	Skeleton found within a grave					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2485
2486	Cut of grave for SK2485 in new area (LDF23) of trench 2 east	Cut	Cut of grave for SK2485 in new area (LDF23) of trench 2 east	Not seen under conditions during excavation	Not seen under conditions during excavation	Not seen under conditions during excavation		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2486

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2487	Fill of grave for SK2485 in new area (LDF23) of trench 2 east	Fill	Fill of grave for SK2485 in new area (LDF23) of trench 2 east	Not clearly seen in conditions of excavation	Not clearly seen in conditions of excavation	Not clearly seen in conditions of excavation		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2487
2488	Cut of grave containing skeleton 2489 in metalworking area	Cut	Cut of a grave truncating possible metalworking hearth F206. The burial, aligned East West in the early Christian tradition, was twisted on its right side from the waist up. The grave partially truncates a metalworking hearth/area of in-situ burning from above. This was visible at the bottom of the grave cut in the form of a circular shaped colour gradient from red to black to yellow clay. The inside of this appeared to be lined with possible hearth lining. At the western end of the grave, the skull of another skeleton was discovered below the bottom of the grave cut - likely indicating the presence of another burial below. This new burial must predate the metalworking hearth/area of in-situ burning.	1.54	0.45	0.19		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2488
2489	skeleton in grave 2488 in metalworking area	Skeleton	Skeleton slightly twisted on its right side. This skeleton is in a grave truncating the metalworking area. Itay have been buried in a shroud as it's arms and legs seem relatively tightly bound. This skeleton is likely one of a number that appear to truncate an area of early medieval metal working					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2489
2490	Cut of a grave containing SK2469	Cut	Cut of a burial containing neonatal skeleton SK2469. The grave likely truncates drai F724, but the cut itself was not visible.	0.28	0.23	Not determinable		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2490
2491	Fill of grave 2490 containing SK2469	Fill	Fill of a grave containing neonatal skeleton SK2469. The cut and therefore the fill were not distinguishable from the surrounding soil, similar in nature to (2380)	0.28	0.23	Not determinable		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2491
2492	Skelly in SW of new area (LDF23) of TR2E	Skeleton	Skeleton found within a grave					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2492
2493	Cut of burial SK2492	Cut	Cut of burial SK2492 in Tr2E, not excavated in 2023	Not excavated	Not excavated	Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2493
2494	Fill of burial SK2492	Fill	Fill of grave in the SW of new area (LDF23) of TR2E	Not fully excavated	Not fully excavated	Not fully excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2494

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2495	Orangey clay layer, likely upper fill of ditch F707, beneath F723 and F724	Layer	Possible upper fill of ditch F707 in the area of the drain/large walls F723 and F724. These features are sinking down into a hollow at this point, likely reflecting the presence of the ditch below.	3.55+	2.35+	unexcavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2495
2496	Dark silty layer similar to (2380) near the drain area, up against the stone lined box	Layer	Silty layer very similar in nature to (2380) and likely represents the same material, butted up against stone lined box F729.	1.68+	0.8	0.14		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2496
2497	Skeleton under chest burial	Skeleton	Skeleton under chest burial					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2497
2498	Burial cut of SK2497	Cut	Cut of burial SK2497, burial under the chest burial in the north west of Tr2E	1.53	0.34	0.09		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2498
2499	Burial fill of SK2497	Fill	Fill of burial SK2497, burial under the chest burial in the north west of Tr2E. Contained multiple registered finds - 456, 457, 458, 462, 464, 465, 468, 472, 478, 479, and 480, all ferrous objects, some clearly nails, possibly associated with the chest burial above, possibly this burial is in a chest or coffin.	Full extent not seen - 1.53	0.34	0.09		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2499
2500	Sticky clay in SW end of new area (LDF23) TR2E	Layer	A layer seen in south west of Trench 2 east, full extent not seen, possibly underlying natural?					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2500
2501	Skeleton in S end (LDF23) of TR2E underneath line of stones	Skeleton	Skeleton seen in the south of Trench 2 East, likely shrouded burial, stones were seen on the lower limbs, potentially placed there					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2501
2502	Cut of grave for skeleton in S end (LDF23) of TR2E underneath line of stones	Cut	Cut of burial SK2501	1.55	0.36	0.1		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2502
2503	Fill of grave for skeleton in S end (LDF23) of TR2E underneath line of stones	Fill	Fill of burial SK2501	1.55	0.36	0.1		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2503

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2504	Burnt sandy fill of flue/Stoke hole related to possible metalworking hearth	Fill	Sandy fill of possible metalworking hearth flue containing regular pieces of charcoal and burnt wood near the base and copper droplets. This burnt wood possibly represents the final firing of the hearth. The shaft 2582 which is filled by this material could be a flue or bellows chamber into the base of the hearth itself. The fill consists of a yellowish grey sand, some of which had almost vitrified near the base and the edges due to the extremely high temperatures. This strongly suggests that this sand was present within the metalworking pit/hearth when it was in use and is likely contemporary with it, forming some sort of functional structural element of the metalworking process. This material was 100% sampled (samples 291, 293, 315) as of the end of the 2023 season due to its fragility and likelihood of being destroyed as part of the backfill/re-excavation process in 2024. A C14 date for the burnt wood at the base of this fill could be a prime candidate for determining the date of the final firing of the hearth.	0.22	0.16	0.15	206	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2504
2505	Recut of ditch F707 in north of trench 2 west	Cut	Ditch F707 was initially hypothesised to have existed when hints of the edge of a large linear feature were observed in 2021 to the south eastern side of TR2W. This was partially excavated in 2022 but could not be completed and only one edge was observed in section. Upon further investigation in 2023, a huge and likely defensive enclosure ditch [2528] was encountered in an intervention in the northern half of TR2W, representing the continuation of the ditch first observed in 2021. This context [2505] likely represents a recut of this defensive enclosure ditch, highlighted by a V-shape outlined by rubble and various tipping fills that contrast with a much cleaner original clay fill of the first ditch. The slumping of early medieval features into the top of the ditch which stratigraphically places it as the earliest feature on site, combined with the sheer scale of the ditch, it is suspected at this point that the ditch is likely prehistoric in origin, potentially Iron Age. Samples have been taken from various fills for C14 dating to confirm/deny this hypothesis.	1.00+	2.35	1.21	707	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2505
2506	Rubbly/stoney fill of pit 2560, truncating ditch F707	Fill	Rubbly/stoney fill of pit 2560. This rubble contained a number of pieces of tooled stone and may represent the disposal of demolition material into the ditch. This rubble could potentially have originated from wall F723 after its demolition.	1.35	1.1	0.68	747	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2506

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2507	Burnt clay capping to potential flue in metalworking pit	Fill	Possible burnt clay flue capping to the metalworking hearth pit above flue sandy fill 2504. This may represent a clay seal around the flue/stokehole that was baked solid by the heat.	0.55	0.23	0.15	206	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2507
2508	Cut for possible post hole on W edge of TR2E	Cut	Cut of a post hole	0.34	0.34	0.1	746	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2508
2509	Fill for possible post hole on W edge of TR2E	Fill	Upper charcoal rich fill of a post hole	0.34	0.34	0.04	746	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2509
2510	Final silting fill of recut ditch 2505 F707	Fill	Last silting up event of recut ditch 2505 F707. This material represents the final closing and sealing off of the ditch when it finally went out of use.	1.00+	1.19	0.26		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2510
2511	Infant with burial underneath chest burial in TR2E	Skeleton						https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2511
2512	Primary clayey fill in base of post hole in W of TR2E	Fill	basal fill of a post hole	0.34	0.34	0.06		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2512
2513	Cut of possible charnel pit in SW of TR2E	Cut						https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2513
2514	Fill of possible charnel pit in SW of TR2E	Fill						https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2514
2515	W-E aligned Skeleton within grave [2517], F732	Skeleton	Skeleton, aligned E-W with head at the west in the early christian tradition. This skeleton was missing the skull and the top of the right shoulder due to truncation by limekiln F217 during its construction.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2515
2516	Skeleton protruding from eastern bulk in NE of TR2W, cut through stone feature	Skeleton	The skull of this skeleton was exposed protruding from the Eastern bulk of TR2W at the northern end. The grave was cut through a possible continuation of wall F723 at the northern end of the trench. The skull was exposed only but not lifted in 2023					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2516
2517	Cut of grave containing SK2515	Cut	Cut of a grave aligned W-E with the head at the west in the early christian tradition. The skeleton within this grave was missing its head and the upper right shoulder due to truncation by limekiln F217. The grave itself appears to have been cut into graveyard soil 2134, although the cut itself was not fully visible due to the similarity with the surrounding soil matrix. It appears to be buried alongside wall F722, though does not truncate it.	1.67	0.45	0.15		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2517
2518	Fill of grave 2517 containing SK2515	Fill	Fill of a grave containing SK2515. This is likely the intentional backfill of the grave with a material very similar in its matrix to graveyard soil 2134.	1.67	0.45	0.15		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2518
2519	Skeleton on its side in very south end of TR2E (LDF23)	Skeleton						https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2519

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2520	Cut for SK2519 very south end of TR2E (LDF23)	Cut						https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2520
2521	Cut for SK2519 very south end of TR2E (LDF23)	Fill						https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2521
2522	Charcoal rich fill next to SK2519	Fill						https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2522
2523	Duplicate number - equal to 2510	Fill	This is a duplicate of context (2510)					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2523
2524	Cut of a grave truncating metalworking pit/hearth F206	Cut	cut of a grave containing SK2525 - a prone skeleton. This burial truncates the metalworking pit F206 through its centre and from above. Some elements of the original burnt edge of the metalworking hearth remain visible near the northern edge of the grave cut. The roughly rectangular grave cut is filled with a material containing a high quantity of burning/burnt clay/metallurgical debris. This indicates the grave was dug through metalworking hearth F206 and subsequently backfilled with the same material.	1.72	0.38	0.15		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2524
2525	Prone skeleton in grave [2524] truncating the metalworking pit F206	Skeleton	This individual was buried in a prone position (on its front) - the first such burial encountered on Lindisfarne. This may be no more than co-incidence as the body could have been accidentally placed on its front in a shroud. The burial cuts through the metalworking pit F206 and whilst the fill contains frequent charcoal and metallurgical debris, the bones themselves show no signs of burning, further indicating that this burial was later than the metalworking activity in this area. Some evidence of the original burnt edge of the metalworking pit is visible towards the edge of the grave cut, but it appears the burial has truncated through the majority of the central part of pit F206.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2525
2526	Fill in grave in the middle of the metalworking pit	Fill	Fill of grave [2534] containing SK2525. This material contained high quantities of metalworking debris, charcoal, burnt clay and hearth lining fragments. It is likely that the grave was dug through metalworking pit F206 and backfilled with the same material, which is why it contains such frequent metalworking waste.	1.72	0.38	0.15		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2526
2527	Rubble layer beneath wall and limekiln in wall slot - possibly slumping into the ditch	Layer		2.45+	2.5			https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2527

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2528	Original cut of ditch F707	Cut	The original cut (before recut 2505) of a linear N-S aligned ditch more than 3 metres in width and 2 metres in depth. As of the 2023 season, this feature is stratigraphically the earliest observed on site as every other feature that has a relationship with it is observed either above or truncating through it, both in plan and in section. The south facing section of the 1 metre wide 2023 intervention through the ditch proved that numerous graves, likely early medieval, were cut through it as well as two small probable early medieval rubble pits containing some tooled stone. The existence of the ditch in plan can be observed throughout the trench on a N-S linear alignment due to the slumping of a number of other stratigraphically later features into it. This includes walls F722 and F723 as well as drain F724. The western edge of the ditch was also located near the eastern baulk of TR2W (towards the SE of the trench) in the 2022 season, when a small partial intervention through the ditch was carried out after its initial discovery in 2021. Due to the fact that walls F722 and F723, assumed to be pre-monastic in origin, were observed slumping into the ditch, the ditch must be even earlier. The current working hypothesis is that a stratigraphically early ditch of this size and scale is likely Prehistoric in origin - perhaps Iron Age. A number of C14 samples have been obtained from the fills to refine the chronology further. At this point, the exact purpose and function of the ditch is unclear, but if confirmed to be prehistoric would likely represent a huge defensive enclosure ditch for a settlement or perhaps even a coastal promontory fort. Further excavation would be needed to confirm this.	1.00+	2.25	1.49		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2528
2529	Cut of possible pit truncating ditch F707	Cut	Cut of a small likely circular pit containing a rubble/stoney fill. This pit is likely early medieval in origin or earlier as it is truncated by grave F738, a likely early medieval burial. It is possible this pit was dug to dispose of unwanted rubble.	0.32+	0.32	0.33		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2529

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2530	Possible widening of the wall or threshold area near wall F723	Masonry	Possible widening/second skin for wall 2345, part of F723. This appears to have been added on at a later point after the construction of 2345 and may have been for strengthening purposes. Alternatively, it could also represent the foundation for a pathway or a threshold entrance point to the building represented by F723. It has been truncated at a later point by grave F735.	1.03	0.8	0.25		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2530
2531	Cut of grave truncating wall 2530	Cut	Cut of a partially exposed grave not lifted during the 2023 season. The lower legs and feet only were exposed, showing truncation through wall 2530, F723. The grave cut was likely rectangular and aligned W-E in the early christian tradition	0.77+	0.43	0.37		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2531
2532	Skeleton within grave 2531 truncating wall 2530	Skeleton	Skeleton of an individual buried in a grave that truncates wall 2345 F723. The lower legs and feet only were exposed and the skeleton was not lifted in the 2023 season.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2532
2533	Fill of grave 2531 truncating wall 2530	Fill	Fill of a grave containing SK2532, truncating wall 2345 F723. This material was likely the intentional backfill of the grave with the same material from which the grave was dug. There are some higher quantities of charcoal/burnt clay that may be associated with limekiln F217. The grave was not fully exposed or lifted in the 2023 season	0.77+	0.43	0.37		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2533
2534	Skeleton in grave cut into ditch 2505	Skeleton	Skeleton of an individual buried in a W-E aligned grave cut with the head at the west following the early christian tradition, cut into ditch F707.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2534
2535	Cut of grave containing SK2534 in ditch	Cut	Cut of a grave aligned W-E that truncates through ditch F707 at intervention [2505]. The cut itself was not fully visible due to similarity with the surrounding soil matrix, but was likely rectangular in plan with right angled/sub rounded corners aligned W-E in the early christian tradition. The discovery of yet another burial truncating ditch F707 is further evidence to support the hypothesis that the ditch itself is at least earlier than the early medieval cemetery and is also likely to be pre-monastic	1.4	0.4	0.52		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2535
2536	Fill of grave containing SK2534 in ditch	Fill	Fill of a grave cut into ditch F707. The similarity of the fill to the surrounding soil matrix makes the cut difficult to see, however the presence of an intact skeleton suggests that this burial is truncating ditch F707 in keeping with all the other skeletons previously discovered truncating the ditch	1.4	0.4	0.52		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2536

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2537	Orangey Clay layer beneath 2134 in big wall slot (possible upper ditch fill)	Layer	This layer likely represents the uppermost fill of ditch F707 beneath wall F722 into which that wall is slumping. This context was not fully excavated in 2023 and was initially investigated simply to prove that the wall was indeed slumping into the ditch.	2.93+	1.02+			https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2537
2538	Cut for Liz's possible charcoal filled grave	Cut		1.66	0.64	0.16		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2538
2539	Charcoal rich fill of Liz's possible charcoal filled grave	Fill	Charcoal rich layer, compacted and peeled off the lower fill within the feature, possible charcoal burial that had been prepared and not used, sampled - SAM311	1.66	0.64	0.01		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2539
2540	Upper fill on top of Charcoal in Liz's possible charcoal filled grave	Fill	Upper fill of possible unused charcoal burial, larger pieces of rubble within fill	1.66	0.64	0.05		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2540
2541	Clay rich fill underneath charcoal in Liz's possible charcoal filled grave	Fill		1.66	0.64	0.05		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2541
2542	Silty clay fill on top of charcoal in Liz's possible charcoal filled grave	Fill		1.66	0.64	0.05		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2542
2543	Cut of a grave truncating ditch F707	Cut	Cut of a grave truncating ditch F707. This burial contains SK2544, an W-E aligned skeleton in the early christian tradition. The grave is also truncated by a later burial F733. The rectangular cut is not fully visible due to similarity with the surrounding soil matrix.	1.5	0.4	0.13		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2543
2544	Skeleton within grave 2543 truncating ditch F707	Skeleton					736	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2544
2545	Fill of grave 2543 truncating ditch F707	Fill	Fill of a grave containing SK2544 - an W-E aligned skeleton buried in the early christian tradition. This material was very similar in its matri and composition to the surrounding material and the difference was difficult to establish	1.5	0.4	0.13		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2545
2546	Area of flat stones in middle of TR2E (LDF23)	Masonry	An area of flat stones in the centre of Tr2E (2023) probably a floor surface that may be associated with the focal burial					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2546
2547	Gravelly layer adjacent to new part of drain	Layer	gravelly layer possibly representing foundation/levelling layer for the drain F724	2.51+	1.20+			https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2547
2548	Gravelly layer beneath stones that may form part of wall F723 in northern part of TR2W	Layer	possible foundation or levelling layer beneath stones in the NE part of TR2W that may represent a continuation of wall F723	3.35+	1.3			https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2548

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2549	Cut of a grave truncating metalworking pit F206	Cut	cut of a grave aligned W-E in the early christian tradition containing SK2561 with the head to the west. This burial was truncated through the southern edge of metalworking pit F206. It contained large quantities of charcoal/burnt clay and some copper slag droplets as well as possible hearth lining in the fill. This is likely redeposited material from the excavation of the grave which was cut through metalworking deposits.	2.09	0.37			https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2549
2550	Fill of a grave truncating metalworking pit F206	Fill	Fill of grave 2549 F737 containing SK2561. This material was rich in charcoal/burnt clay/metallurgical debris relating to the use of the metalworking pit/hearth through which the grave truncates. This material was likely excavated out of the original in-situ metalworking hearth before the body was inserted and the same material used to backfill the grave.	2.09	0.37			https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2550
2551	Fill of grave in NW corner of ditch	Fill	Fill of a grave containing SK2553, truncating the western edge of ditch F707 (visible in section). The skeleton itself was not excavated as of the 2023 season and remains in-situ. The feet are visible protruding from section. This fill likely represents the intentional backfill of the grave with the same material excavated out in a relatively quick event.	0.58	n/a	0.32		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2551
2552	cut of grave containing SK2553 truncating pit F741 and the western edge of ditch F707	Cut	Cut of a grave containing SK2553, visible truncating small pit F741 and ditch F707 in section at its western edge. This grave was exposed in section only and was not excavated in the 2023 season	1.58	n/a	1.32		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2552
2553	Skeleton feet in grave 2551 in NW corner of ditch	Skeleton	Skeleton within grave 2552 F738. This skeleton was seen in section only and was not excavated in 2023. Its feet were exposed and visible truncating the western edge of ditch F707 in the south facing section.	n/a	n/a	n/a	738	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2553
2554	Stoney fill of pit [2529] F741, truncating ditch F707.	Fill	Stoney/rubbly fill of small pit [2529] F741. This pit is at least of early medieval origin as it is truncated by likely early medieval grave F738. The pit itself truncates ditch F707 and likely represents a small pit excavated to dispose of unwanted material such as stone/rubble and other refuse.	0.34	n/a	0.33	741	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2554
2555	Orangey clay secondary silting fill of recut ditch [2505] F707	Fill	Main silting up event of recut ditch 2505 F707. This material has formed in the centre of the ditch and seems relatively homogenous throughout, consisting of an orangey silty clay. This context is the largest silting event in the feature and perhaps represents a phase of the ditch where it is being left to silt up, suggesting a lack of maintenance and therefore perhaps the period	1.00+	1.51	0.65	707	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2555

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
			where it begins to fall out of use as a defensive enclosure ditch.					
2556	Clay silting fill of recut ditch 2505 with stone inclusions	Fill	Silting fill of recut ditch 2505 F707 containing small to medium sized sandstone pieces. This fill, concentrated on the western edge of the ditch, may have occurred as a result of stones washing/rolling into the ditch as it silted up.	1.00+	1.02	0.32	707	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2556
2557	Neonatal skeleton on top of stones in TR2E	Skeleton	Neonatal skeleton on top of stones					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2557
2558	Cut for neonatal skeleton on top of stones in TR2E	Cut						https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2558
2559	Fill for neonatal skeleton on top of stones in TR2E	Fill						https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2559
2560	Cut of stone filled pit filled with 2506	Cut	Cut of a pit containing stoney/rubbly fill 2506. This pit contained tooled/shaped stone pieces and is likely a medieval pit dug into the top of the ditch to dispose of unwanted rubble.	1.35	1.1	0.68		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2560
2561	Skeleton within grave 2549	Skeleton	W-E aligned skeleton buried in grave 2549 F737 truncating metalworking pit/hearth F206. The skeleton was buried with the head at the west in the early christian tradition. The grave was filled with a burnt material containing charcoal/burnt clay/metallurgical debris redeposited from the metalworking pit					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2561
2562	Greyish silting fill of recut ditch 2505	Fill	Silting fill of ditch recut 2505 containing some small rubble chunks. This material likely represents a silting event of the ditch after the initial dumping of refuse at the base.	1.00+	1.19	0.16		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2562
2563	Shelly initial tipping fill of recut ditch [2505] F707.	Fill	This material filled the base and eastern edge of recut ditch 2505 F707. The frequency of Oyster shells and Whelks outlines the context and is visible as a discreet tipping line originating from the eastern edge of the ditch. It seems that when the ditch was recut, its early use may have been for the dumping of refuse associated with a marine/seafood based diet. Some animal bone and charcoal was also present, representing an array of refuse being discarded in the ditch. Samples were taken of both the shell and the	1.00+	0.83	0.1		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2563

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
			animal bone for C14 dating (SF516 and SF517) to refine the chronology of the ditch recut.					
2564	Neonatal skeleton cut into drain F724	Skeleton	A small neonatal skeleton. The fragile nature of the bones meant that it was not possible to observe the remains in their entirety in-situ. The individual was likely buried W-E with the head at the west. The skeleton was buried in a grave apparently truncating drain F724. This area has produced 3 neonatal burials in close proximity.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2564
2565	Sandy clay silting layer at eastern edge of ditch F707	Fill	Sandy clay material on eastern edge of ditch F707. It is likely that this material has been heavily truncated by recut 2505 and its original size and profile has been lost. However, the surviving material seems sandier and slightly looser than the heavily compacted clay layers 2566 and 2575 on the western edge. This suggests the possibility of a silting event on the eastern edge of the ditch, rather than a slumping of redeposited natural bank material.	1.00+	0.6	0.08		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2565
2566	Reddish clay slumping fill in ditch F707	Fill	Reddish clay fill of ditch F707. This material peeled off in sharp contrast to the sandstone bedrock cut edge of the ditch. Some charcoal flecks were visible throughout but otherwise it was observed as a clean and compact clay with no finds retrieved. This suggests the possibility of the gradual filling of the ditch with the superficial boulder clay geology originally dug out that could have been used as bank material.	1.00+	1.4	0.19		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2566
2567	Cut of a grave containing neonatal skeleton SK2564 cut into drain F724	Cut	The cut of grave containing neonatal SK2564 was not distinguishable from the surrounding soil matrix. It was likely aligned W-E in the early christian tradition. The skeleton within did not survive excavation in an articulated state due to its fragility. It was lifted to prevent further degradation in-situ. The grave appears to have been dug through, or at least on top of, drain F724	Not perceptable	Not perceptable	Not perceptable		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2567

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2568	Fill of grave 2567 containing neonatal skeleton SK2564 cut into drain F724	Fill	Fill of a grave containing neonatal skeleton SK2564. This fill was not distinguishable from the surrounding soil matrix.	Not perceptable				https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2568
2569	Skeleton cut into NW corner of floor surface	Skeleton						https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2569
2570	Cut of grave for Skeleton cut into NW corner of floor surface	Cut						https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2570
2571	Fill of grave for Skeleton cut into NW corner of floor surface	Fill						https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2571
2572	Basal fill of ditch	Fill	Initial basal silting fill of ditch 2528 F707 (original cut). It is likely this material formed quite quickly after the ditch's original construction - perhaps a slipping in of some of the bank material created from the digging out of the ditch. One piece of animal bone was recovered from this fill and has been taken as a C14 sample to date the construction of the ditch.	1.00+	0.45	0.2		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2572
2573	Neonatal skeleton truncating drain F724	Skeleton	Skeleton of a neonatal exposed but not excavated in the 2023 season. The individual was buried in a grave likely truncating drain F724 from above, not distinguishable from the surrounding soil matrix					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2573
2574	Yellowish Sand slumping fill in ditch F707	Fill	Discreet lens or thin layer of sand visible in section slumping from the western edge on top of basal fill 2572. This layer does not extend across to the eastern edge of the ditch, suggesting it slipped in from the western side. This material could represent a discreet dumping or slipping event were sand (likely redeposited natural) fell into the ditch	1.00+	0.37	0.09		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2574
2575	Orangey clay slumping fill in ditch F707	Fill	Similar to clay 2566, this material is made of mostly pure compact clay with occasional charcoal flecks and some small sandstone pieces. It perhaps represents another slumping event from bank material, due to its high level of compaction and clay content and a lack of finds.	1.00+	1.08	0.24		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2575
2576	Probable natural subsoil in NE corner of TR2W	Layer	Likely natural subsoil on top of the superficial boulder clay geology and natural sandstone bedrock. This material was observed in a number of places in the NE corner of TR2W. It is the material into which ditch F707 is cut and also likely the material upon which the foundation and levelling layers for walls F722 and F723 were laid down.	1.00+	0.47	0.2		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2576

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2577	Cut of a grave containing SK2578 just north of the metalworking area	Cut	The cut of an W-E aligned grave containing SK2578. This grave was only partially excavated with the lower legs and feet exposed at the eastern end but not lifted in the 2023 season. The grave was located just north of the metalworking area and contained debris associated with metalworking	1.89	0.39			https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2577
2578	Skeleton within grave 2577 just north of the metalworking area	Skeleton	Partially exposed skeleton - lower legs and feet only exposed. It is expected that this individual was buried aligned W-E with the head at the west in the early christian tradition. The feet were at the eastern end of the grave. This individual was buried just north of the metalworking area and the grave fill contained some pieces of charcoal/burnt clay and associated metalworking debris					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2578
2579	Possible remnant of a wall surrounding stone lined box F729 on its southern and western sides	Masonry	An L-shaped linear arrangement of stones that turns a right angle, apparently respecting the outline of stone lined box F729. This could represent some form of interior wall/surround for the stone lined box or indeed a pathway around it. Little survives except from the N-S and E-W alignment of the wall to one course with unfinished stones of no bonding. They do appear to have been intentionally laid in this position with a flush face to the external side of the structure. It is difficult to say exactly what purpose this feature held, but it a functional relationship with the stone lined box seems likely.	N-S 1.57, E-W 1.65	N-S 0.35, E-W 0.39			https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2579
2580	Slither of in-situ metalworking hearth/pit fill on the northern edge of the pit, truncated by grave F734.	Fill	This slither of in-situ metalworking pit/hearth fill was visible on the northern edge of the pit. It has been truncated heavily by grave F734, with pit F206 having been truncated by at least three burials (F731, F734 and F737) in total. The fill is a mottled material containing chunks of yellowish orange clay and heavily burnt/charcoal rich darker patches. Its in-situ extent is defined to the north by intense burning against the northern edge of the pit F206 - consisting of a semi-circle of blackened and reddened heat affected clay. There is also possible in-situ evidence of hearth/furnace lining against the internal edge of this burning. To the south, it is abruptly truncated away by burial F734. This in-situ pit fill has not been excavated as of the 2023 season to allow a proper sampling strategy to be developed in advance of the 2024 season.	0.66	0.1			https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2580

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2581	Central bulk of in-situ metalworking hearth/pit fill, truncated by graves F734 and F737	Fill	This material represents in-situ metalworking pit/hearth fill in the centre of pit F206. It has been heavily truncated to the north and the south by graves F734 and F737, leaving only a small central bulk of in-situ pit fill. This has been left intact as of the end of the 2023 season to allow for an appropriate sampling strategy to be developed in advance of the 2024 season. Lenses of charcoal and burnt wood are visible throughout the surviving section through this fill. These will likely be given separate context numbers upon the full excavation of this material in the 2024 season. They could represent individual firing events as and when the metalworking hearth was used. The presence of such lenses of charcoal/burnt wood and copper droplets visible protruding from this section, alongside a clearly burnt black and reddened edge to the pit cut, strongly suggests an intact section of a metalworking pit/hearth exists at this location. This could be highly significant given the context of the location and association with early medieval monastic Lindisfarne.	0.92	0.27			https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2581
2582	Cut of a possible flue/stokehole filled with sand and copper droplets inserted into metalworking pit F206	Cut	Cut of a square socket/shaft through the intact fill 2581 of metalworking pit F206. This cut was filled with material 2504 - a sand containing charcoal and burnt wood as well as copper droplets likely from the metalworking process. It is possible this shaft represents some form of flue or stokehole, perhaps even a bellows chamber. The sand was extremely heat affected near the base and at the edges - almost vitrified, suggesting it was in-situ at the time the pit was in use. This material was 100% sampled in the 2023 season due to its looseness and fragility and likelihood to collapse upon backfill/re-exposure in 2024.	0.22	0.16	0.15		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2582
2583	Probable floor/surface beneath rubble (2527) associated with wall F722	Layer		Unexcavated	Unexcavated	Unexcavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2583
2584	cut of a grave containing SK2585	Cut	Cut of a likely early medieval W-E aligned rectangular grave. The cut was not fully exposed or visible and the individual remained in-situ as of the 2023 season	Unexcavated	Unexcavated	Unexcavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2584
2585	Skeleton within grave 2584	Skeleton	Skeleton of an individual buried in a grave aligned W-E with the head at the western end in the early christian tradition. Only the central part of the body was exposed and the remains were not lifted in the 2023 season. This grave was observed protruding from the western edge of TR2W	Unexcavated	Unexcavated			https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2585

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2586	Fill of grave 2584 containing SK2585	Fill	Fill of a grave containing SK2585 - an W-E aligned individual buried in the early christian tradition which remained in-situ as of the 2023 season. The fill was not distinguishable from the surrounding soil matrix.	Unexcavated	Unexcavated	Unexcavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2586
2587	Cut of a grave containing SK2588	Cut	Cut of a likely W-E aligned grave containing SK2588. The grave was only partially exposed in the 2023 season and the individual was not lifted. The cut was not fully visible as the material was a very similar matrix to the surrounding soil	Unexcavated	Unexcavated	Unexcavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2587
2588	Skeleton within grave 2587	Skeleton	Skeleton of an individual likely buried in an W-E aligned grave in the early christian tradition. The skull only was partially exposed and the individual was left in-situ as of the 2023 season.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2588
2589	Fill of grave 2587 containing SK2588	Fill	Fill of an W-E aligned grave containing SK2588 buried in the early christian tradition. The individual was not lifted in 2023 and the fill was not very distinguishable from the surrounding soil matrix.	Unexcavated	Unexcavated	Unexcavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2589
2590	Thin burnt limestone layer at base of Limekiln	Fill	Burnt limestone fill of limekiln - likely the remnant of the lime left at the base of the limekiln after firing. This material is probably the same as 2350, observed in another slot into the limekiln. It caps a burnt soil of black and red which represents the true base of the kiln.	3.50+	1.94+	0.08		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2590
2591	Thin burnt black and reddened soil at the base of the limekiln beneath the burnt lime	Fill	Burnt/heat affected base of the limekiln F217. The colour gradient of black to red represents the base of the cut that has been extremely heat affected	3.50+	1.94+	0.06		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2591
2592	Cut of burial to NW of metalworking pit	Cut	Cut of an E-W aligned grave containing SK2593 - not excavated in 2024. This burial was located to the NW of the metalworking area and appeared to be partially truncating grave F742 from above	1.39	0.42	0.17		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2592
2593	Skeleton in grave 2592 to NW of metalworking pit	Skeleton	Only a long bone was visible in section relating to the skeleton, which was not excavated. This skeleton is stratigraphically one of the latest of the sequence in the metalworking area as it is observed to be physically above F742					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2593
2594	Fill of grave 2592 containing SK2594 to NW of metalworking pit	Fill	Fill of an E-W aligned grave containing SK2593. This fill was only partly removed in profile during the 2024 season to reveal one long bone from SK2593.	1.39	0.42	0.17		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2594
2595	Cut of a grave in SE corner of TR2W	Cut	Grave containing two individuals, SK2596 and SK2599. Both individuals were likely interred together within the same grave - a possible parent and child burial. This context was equated with cut [2598]. Cut not fully visible	1.8	0.8	0.15		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2595

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2596	Skeleton in grave 2595 in SE corner of TR2W	Skeleton	Skeleton of a juvenile buried with the head to the west and feet to the east in the early christian tradition. This individual was buried directly adjacent to and up against the right leg of SK2599 and it is highly likely both individuals were laid to rest together. There is a likelihood that both individuals are related, possibly parent and child, although further analysis would need to be conducted to confirm this.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2596
2597	Fill of grave 2595 containing SK2596 in SE corner of TR2W	Fill	Fill of grave [2595] containing SK2596 - this material was generally indistinguishable from the surrounding graveyard soil. It is likely the same material as (2600) and the two have been equated	1.8	0.8	0.15		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2597
2598	Cut of grave in SE corner of TR2W, directly adjacent to SK2596	Cut	Grave containing two individuals, SK2596 and SK2599. Both individuals were likely interred together within the same grave - a possible parent and child burial. This context was equated with cut [2595]. Cut not fully visible.	1.8	0.8	0.15		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2598
2599	Skeleton within grave 2598 in SE corner of TR2W.	Skeleton	This individual was buried with the head to the west and feet to the east in the early christian tradition. The skeleton of a juvenile, SK2596, was present lying directly up against the right leg of this individual. There is a likelihood both individuals were related in some capacity but further analysis would be needed to confirm this. Both individuals were buried within the same grave or within a very short space of time					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2599
2600	Fill of grave 2598 containing SK2599 in SE corner of TR2W.	Fill	Fill of grave [2598] containing SK2599 - this material was generally indistinguishable from the surrounding graveyard soil. It is likely the same material as (2597) and the two have been equated	1.8	0.8	0.15		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2600
2601	Cut of a grave truncating the southern step of the northern ditch slot in TR2W	Cut	This burial was cut through the upper ditch fill (2510 = 2523) of F707 in the northern ditch slot. It contained SK2602; the supine extended skeleton of an individual buried E-W in the early christian tradition	1.7	0.52	0.18		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2601
2602	Skeleton in grave 2601 truncating the southern step of the northern ditch slot in TR2W	Skeleton	Supine extended skeleton of an individual buried E-W with the head to the west in the esrly christian tradition. This individual was buried in grave [2601], a burial truncating the upper fill of the northern intervention into ditch F707					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2602
2603	Fill of grave 2601 containing SK2602 truncating the southern step of the northern ditch slot in TR2W	Fill	Fill of a burial containing SK2602 cut through the upper ditch fill (2510 = 2523) of F707 in the northern ditch slot. It contained SK2602; the supine extended skeleton of an individual buried E-W in the early christian tradition	1.7	0.52	0.18		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2603

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2604	Cut of a post hole cut through the natural to the south of wall F722	Cut	Circular cut of a small post hole, cut through the natural to the south side of wall F722. Discreet feature, unable to characterise any relationship to a structure.	0.41	0.4	0.13		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2604
2605	Fill of post hole 2604 cut through the natural to the south of wall F722	Fill	Fill of a small circular post hole [2604]. Shallow discreet feature filled with a dark orange brown clay	0.41	0.4	0.13		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2605
2606	Cut of a grave truncating northern step of ditch F707	Cut	E-W aligned cut of a grave containing SK2607. Truncating upper ditch fill (2510 = 2523) of the northern intervention into F707 in trench 2.	1.32	0.38	0.08+		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2606
2607	Skeleton within grave 2606 truncating northern step of ditch F707	Skeleton	E-W aligned supine extended burial in keeping with the early Christian tradition and with the rest of the burials in the cemetery. This individual has been tightly buried within the grave cut with its head resting high against the western edge. The burial was locted truncating the upper fills of ditch F707 in the northern intervention in Trench 2					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2607
2608	Fill of grave 2606 truncating northern step of ditch F707	Fill	Fill of an E-W aligned grave [2606] containing SK2607. Truncating upper ditch fill (2510 = 2523) of the northern intervention into F707 in trench 2.	1.32	0.38	0.08+		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2608
2609	Cut of a grave at the SE of TR2W	Cut	Cut of an E-W aligned grave with the head to the west. This grave contained SK2610, an individual buried with a number of clench bolts indicating a pseudo-boat burial. The bones of another individual SK2656 were revealed directly below but it is not thought the burials are contemporary.	1.82	0.62	0.28		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2609
2610	Skeleton within grave 2609 at the SE of TR2W. Possible pseudo-boat burial	Skeleton	Burial in southeast of tr2 west, within [2609] and fill (2611). Around skeleton 21 clench bolts discovered indicating that a part of a boat was placed over the burial.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2610
2611	Fill of grave 2609 at the SE of TR2W	Fill	Fill of grave [2609] containing SK2610, an individual buried with a number of clench bolts indicating a pseudo-boat burial.	1.82	0.62	0.28		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2611
2612	Cut of a grave to the south of wall F722	Cut	Cut of an E-W aligned grave containing SK2613 with the head to the west. Burial located just to the south of Wall F722.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2612
2613	Skeleton within grave 2612 to the south of wall F722	Skeleton	E-W aligned skeleton with head to the west in the early christian tradition, buried supine extended within grave [2612].					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2613
2614	Fill of grave 2612 to the south of wall F722	Fill	Fill of grave [2612] containing SK2613 to the south of wall F722. The fill was not distinguishabke from the surrounding soil matrix and the associated cut for the grave could not be firmly identified					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2614
2615	Cut of a grave to the south of wall F722	Cut	Cut of an E-W aligned grave containing SK2616 with the head to the west. Burial located just to the south of Wall F722.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2615

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2616	Skeleton within grave 2615 to the south of wall F722 west east orientation.	Skeleton	E-W aligned skeleton with head to the west in the early christian tradition, buried supine extended within grave [2615].					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2616
2617	Fill of grave 2615 to the south of wall F722	Fill	Fill of grave [2615] containing SK2616 to the south of wall F722. The fill was not distinguishable from the surrounding soil matrix and the associated cut for the grave could not be firmly identified					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2617
2618	Grave fill SK2619	Fill	Same as (2533) F735 - E-W aligned grave partly truncating wall F723	0.77	0.43	0.37		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2618
2619	SK2619 in cut [2620]	Skeleton	Same as SK2532 F735 - E-W aligned skeleton partly truncating wall F723					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2619
2620	SK2619 in cut [2620]	Cut	Same as [2531] F735 - E-W aligned grave partly truncating wall F723	0.77	0.43	0.37		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2620
2621	Cut of additional metalworking pit/possible flue pit to the east of metalworking hearth [2040]	Cut	Cut of a possible fire pit or flue, likely for heating the metalworking hearth 2040. This feature has also been heavily truncated by later graves so it's full profile does not survive.	0.53	0.20+	0.24		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2621
2622	Fill of additional metalworking pit/possible flue pit [2621] to the east of metalworking hearth [2040]	Fill	Ashy fill of a possible fire pit or flue, likely for heating the metalworking hearth 2040. This material has also been heavily truncated by later graves so it's full profile does not survive. Samples were recovered for metallurgical debris analysis	0.53	0.20+	0.24		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2622
2623	Cut of grave in southern extension of F722 wall slot in TR2W	Cut	Cut of an E-W aligned grave containing SK2624 with the head to the west - individual twisted and partially facing down					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2623
2624	Skeleton in grave 2623, in extension of F722 wall slot	Skeleton	Burial south of wall in Tr2W, twisted lower half to facing down. Possibly female.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2624
2625	Fill of grave 2623, in extension of F722 wall slot	Fill	Fill of grave [2623] containing individual SK2624					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2625
2626	Cut of a grave in extension of F722 wall slot	Cut	Cut of an E-W aligned grave containing SK2627 with the head to the west. Burial located just to the south of Wall F722.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2626
2627	Skeleton within grave 2626 in extension of F722 wall slot	Skeleton	E-W aligned skeleton with head to the west in the early christian tradition, buried supine extended within grave [2626].					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2627
2628	Fill of grave 2626 in extension of F722 wall slot	Fill	Fill of grave [2626] containing SK2627 to the south of wall F722. The fill was not distinguishable from the surrounding soil matrix and the associated cut for the grave could not be firmly identified					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2628
2629	Cut of a grave to the west of the stone lined drain F724 in TR2W	Cut	Cut of an E-W aligned grave containing SK2630, located to the west of the stone lined drain F724 in TR2W. Cut not fully visible and not very distinguishable from the surrounding soil matrix	1.83	0.55	0.15		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2629

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2630	Skeleton within grave 2629 to the west of the stone lined drain F724 in TR2W	Skeleton	E-W aligned skeleton with head to the west in the early christian tradition, buried supine extended within grave [2629].					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2630
2631	Fill of grave 2629 to the west of the stone lined drain F724 in TR2W	Fill	Fill of an E-W aligned grave [2629] containing SK2630, located to the west of the stone lined drain F724 in TR2W. Cut not fully visible and not very distinguishable from the surrounding soil matrix.	1.83	0.55	0.15		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2631
2632	Cut of a grave to the west of the stone lined drain F724 in TR2W	Cut	Cut of an E-W aligned grave containing SK2633, located to the west of the stone lined drain F724 in TR2W. Cut not fully visible and not very distinguishable from the surrounding soil matrix	1.54+	0.38+	0.15		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2632
2633	Skeleton within grave 2632 to the west of the stone lined drain F724 in TR2W	Skeleton	E-W aligned skeleton with head to the west in the early christian tradition, buried supine extended within grave [2632].					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2633
2634	Fill of grave 2632 to the west of the stone lined drain F724 in TR2W	Fill	Fill of an E-W aligned grave [2632] containing SK2633, located to the west of the stone lined drain F724 in TR2W. Cut not fully visible and not very distinguishable from the surrounding soil matrix.	1.54+	0.38+	0.15		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2634
2635	Skeleton adjacent to SK2607 in grave [2606]	Skeleton	E-W aligned torso of a possibly juvenile individual. The head and the legs/lower body are missing. This individual has likely been heavily distributed by later burials from above.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2635
2636	Cut of a grave in the southern step extension of wall slot F722	Cut	Cut of an E-W aligned grave containing SK2637 with the head to the west. Burial located just to the south of Wall F722.					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2636
2637	Skeleton within grave 2636 in the southern step extension of wall slot F722	Skeleton	E-W aligned skeleton with head to the west in the early christian tradition, buried supine extended within grave [2636].					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2637
2638	Fill of grave 2636 in the southern step extension of wall slot F722	Fill	Fill of grave [2636] containing individual SK2637					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2638
2639	Cut of a grave truncating wall F723	Cut	Cut of an E-W aligned grave containing SK2640 with the head to the west. Burial located just to the west of Wall F723, likely having truncated it					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2639
2640	Skeleton within grave 2639 truncating wall F723	Skeleton	E-W aligned skeleton with head to the west in the early christian tradition, buried supine extended within grave [2639].					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2640
2641	Fill of grave 2639 truncating wall F723	Fill	Fill of grave [2639] containing individual SK2640					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2641
2642	Cut of a pit filled with quartz pebbles truncated by metalworking pit 2621 and possible pit 2644	Cut	Cut of a pit filled with quartz pebbles truncated by metalworking pit 2621 and possible pit 2644. Part of a sequence of small intercutting pits, some of which may also represent unexcavated graves	0.48	Not visible	0.16		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2642

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2643	Fill of a pit [2642] filled with quartz pebbles truncated by metalworking pit 2621	Fill	Fill of a pit [2642] containing quartz pebbles truncated by metalworking pit 2621 and possible pit 2644. Part of a sequence of small intercutting pits, some of which may also represent unexcavated graves	0.48	Not visible	0.16		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2643
2644	Cut of a pit truncating quartz pebbles pit [2642].	Cut	Cut of a small pit truncating pit [2642] and itself truncated by [2646]. Part of a sequence of small intercutting pits, some of which may also represent unexcavated graves	0.30+	0.22	0.43		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2644
2645	Fill of a pit [2644] truncating quartz pebbles pit [2642].	Fill	Fill of a small pit [2644]. Part of a sequence of small intercutting pits, some of which may also represent unexcavated graves	0.30+	0.22	0.43		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2645
2646	Cut of a small pit/posthole truncating pit 2644.	Cut	Cut of a small pit truncating pit [2644] and [2648]. Part of a sequence of small intercutting pits, some of which may also represent unexcavated graves.	0.50+	0.32	0.43		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2646
2647	Fill of a small pit/posthole 2646 truncating pit 2644.	Fill	Fill of a small pit [2646] truncating pit [2644] and [2648]. Part of a sequence of small intercutting pits, some of which may also represent unexcavated graves.	0.50+	0.32	0.43		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2647
2648	Cut of a grave truncating pit/post hole 2646	Cut	Cut of an unexcavated grave containing SK2650, observed in section to be truncated by [2646].	0.38+	0.26+	0.42		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2648
2649	Fill of a grave 2648 truncating pit/post hole 2646	Fill	Fill of an unexcavated grave [2648] containing SK2650, observed in section to be truncated by [2646].	0.38+	0.26+	0.42		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2649
2650	Skeleton within grave 2648 truncating pit/post hole 2646	Skeleton	Long bone only observed in section within grave [2648].					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2650
2651	NNW-SSE aligned wall in the NE corner of TR2W, possibly associated with a building including wall 2579. Or a continuation of wall 2345	Masonry	NNW-SSE alignment of stones that may form the remains of a very roughly built wall in the very NE corner of TR2W. This may relate to the heavily truncated remains of a building in this area. Exactly which structure this wall relates to is open to speculation	3.01+	0.4	0.08		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2651
2652	Orangey clay layer, probable graveyard soil, to the east of wall 2651	Layer	This layer was slightly less stoney than to the west of wall 2651, possibly reflecting an internal area - though this is speculation. It has been truncated by burials including F719 and can be considered a graveyard soil	3	1.2	Unexcavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2652
2653	Rubble spread or possible spilt out rubble core of wall 2651	Layer	An area to the west of wall 2651 that contained more dense concentration of small stones and rubble that may possibly represent spilt out waste material/demolition material from the wall	1.5	0.8	Unexcavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2653
2654	Clayey deposit on east side of ditch	Fill	Context number taken out for geoarchaeological purposes					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2654

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2655	Cut of a grave containing skeleton on its side beneath pseudo boat burial 2609	Cut	Cut of an E-W aligned grave containing SK2656. The cut was not visible but the physical relationship proves that this individual was buried earlier than pseudo-boat burial [2609] - SK2656 was encountered directly below the bones of SK2610. The lack of visible cuts means it is not impossible these individuals were buried together, but it is considered unlikely.	1.82	0.62	0.28		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2655
2656	Skeleton on its side within grave 2655 beneath pseudo boat burial 2609	Skeleton	SK2656 was encountered directly below the bones of SK2610 - a pseudo-boat burial. It is unlikely these individuals were interred together and SK2610 represents a later grave. This individual was buried E-W with the head to the west in the early christian tradition. This individual was not lifted in 2024					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2656
2657	Fill of a grave containing SK2656 beneath pseudo boat burial 2609	Fill	Fill of grave [2655] containing SK2656 beneath pseudo boat burial. The fill was not distinguishable from the surrounding soil matrix and the associated cut for the grave could not be firmly identified. Stratigraphically this burial is below the boat burial	1.82	0.62	0.28		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2657
2658	Free number	Cut						https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2658
2659	Cut of the ditch F707 in the slot South of wall F722	Cut	Cut of the possible Monastic Vallum ditch F707 in the southern intervention through the ditch in the south of TR2W. This intervention was placed just to the south of wall F722. In the 2024 season, the ditch was not fully excavated but the profile and character appeared similar in nature to [2528]. It will be interesting to see in 2025 if there is also a recut of the ditch at this location	2.25+	3.59	not fully excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2659
2660	Glacial till	Layer	Context number taken out for geoarchaeological purposes					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2660
2661	Weathered limestone	Layer	Context number taken out for geoarchaeological purposes					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2661
2662	Upper reddish weathered limestone	Layer	Context number taken out for geoarchaeological purposes					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2662
2663	limestone	Layer	Context number taken out for geoarchaeological purposes					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2663
2664	Cut of a burial truncating the drain in the west of TR2	Cut	Cut of an E-W aligned burial truncating post hole 2667 and the stone lined drain in the west of trench 2.	0.85+	0.45	0.3		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2664
2665	Skeleton within grave 2664 truncating the drain in the west of TR2	Skeleton	E-W aligned skeleton of an individual buried in a grave at the western side of trench 2. This burial truncates post hole 2667 and stone lined drain					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2665
2666	Fill of grave 2664 truncating the drain in the west of TR2	Fill	Fill of an E-W aligned burial [2664] containing SK2665 and truncating post hole 2667 and the stone lined drain in the west of trench 2.	0.85	0.45	0.3		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2666

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
2667	Cut of a post hole truncated by grave 2664 in TR2	Cut	Cut of a shallow post hole adjacent to another post hole 2669 in the west of trench 2. Possibly part of a structure in this area of the trench, though there is no other evidence at this time to support this	0.47	0.38	0.1		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2667
2668	Fill of post hole 2667 truncated by grave 2664 in TR2	Fill	Silted up fill of a post hole [2667]	0.47	0.38	0.1		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2668
2669	Cut of a post hole just adjacent to the south of post hole 2667 in TR2	Cut	Cut of a shallow post hole adjacent to another post hole 2667 in the west of trench 2. Possibly part of a structure in this area of the trench, though there is no other evidence at this time to support this	0.44	0.23+	0.09		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2669
2670	Fill of a post hole 2669 just adjacent to the south of post hole 2667 in TR2	Fill	Silted up fill of a post hole [2669]	0.44	0.23+	0.09		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2670
2671	Clayey slumping fill of ditch 2659 F707	Fill	This is a secondary fill of ditch F707 likely representing slumping on the western side of the ditch. Not fully excavated in 2024	1.00+	1.36+	0.09		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2671
2672	Cut of a pit truncating the eastern edge of ditch 2659 F707	Cut	Small unexcavated pit partially truncating the edge of ditch F707 in the southern part of TR2W.	0.67	0.43	Unexcavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2672
2673	Fill of pit 2672 truncating the eastern edge of ditch 2659 F707	Fill	Stony fill of unexcavated pit partially truncating the edge of ditch F707 in the southern part of TR2W.	0.67	0.43	Unexcavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2673
2674	Skeleton truncating southern step of ditch F707 northern slot	Skeleton	Skull of a skeleton exposed only - small fragments lifted but the individual was left in-situ					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2674
2675	Earliest fill of ditch F707 in southern slot by wall F722 encountered in the 2024 season. Apparent tipping from the western side of the ditch	Fill	Earliest fill encountered of ditch F707 in the southern slot adjacent to wall F722 in the 2024 season. This fill was not fully excavated. It likely represents some form of tipping from the internal western edge of the vallum and contained a fair quantity of shell	1.00+	Not excavated	Not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2675
2676	Sandy levelling layer beneath surface 2583 and above upper ditch fill 2677	Layer	This sandy material was above the burnt upper ditch fill 2677. It was very thin and small cobbles were bedded into it. It may represent a levelling layer for a floor surface - perhaps related to the building that wall F722 once formed a part of.	1.5	1.00+	Unexcavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2676
2677	Upper ditch fills to the north of wall F722. This material is slightly heat affected by the firing of the Norman lime kiln	Fill	Located to the north of wall F722 and at the base of the Norman limekiln F217, this material represents the heat affected unexcavated upper ditch fill of F707 that a number of burials have partially truncated. It exists below sandy levelling layer 2676 that may have been bedding material for an old floor surface at this location	2.00+	0.95+	0.35+		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2677
2678	Cut of a pit filled with rubble 2527 to shore up wall F722 on its northern side	Cut	There appears to have been a pit cut along the north facing side of wall F722, perhaps in order to shore up the wall as it was sinking into the ditch F707 due to its weight. This pit was filled with very large beach	2.50+	0.98	0.46+		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2678

Trench 2	Dimensions:	12x25m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Continued excavation of various features discovered over the course of the previous field seasons						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
			washed/rounded cobbles. The pit was cut through the floor surface at this location					
2679	Dark silting fill of a rubble pit 2678 to shore up wall F722 on its northern side	Fill	A dark and silty fill with charcoal within pit 2678. This material was sampled and may produce material that is dateable by C14. Lowest fill excavated in 2024 season	0.22+	0.43+	0.13+		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2679
2680	Pinkish grey silting fill of a rubble pit 2678 to shore up wall F722 on its northern side	Fill	Perhaps representing some form of crushed sandy mortar? This material was within the upper fill of pit 2678	0.95+	0.28	0.14		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2680
2681	Rubble core of wall 2359	Fill	Large chunks of stone representing the rubble core of wall 2359	1.00+	0.88	0.26+		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2681
2682	Clay capping to rubble core 2681 of wall 2359	Fill	A layer of orangey clay that appeared to be capping the rubble core of wall 2359	1.00+	0.93	0.25		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2682
2683	Small segment of wall beneath stone lined drain F724 in western area of trench 2	Masonry	A small segment of wall beneath drain F724 at its western end from which a C14 shell sample was retrieved	0.92	0.77	0.19		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_2683

Table 2: Trench 9 Context descriptions

Trench 9	Dimensions:	4m x 20m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Investigate an area to the south of Sanctuary close						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
9001	Topsoil	Layer	topsoil	20	4	0.34		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9001
9002	Clayey-silt orangish-brown. Possible graveyard soil	Layer	Possible graveyard soil	20	4	0.17		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9002
9003	Rubble layer in west end of trench 9	Layer	a rubble spread which is likely related to the demolition of the wall 9029 seen below	13.5	4	0.23		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9003
9004	Grave fill in tr9 sk9005	Fill	tr9 sk9005				901	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9004
9005	adult burial	Skeleton	adult burial				901	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9005
9006	Grave cut in tr9 sk9005	Cut	tr9 sk9005				901	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9006
9007	first soil change within sondage to the east, under (9002)	Layer	Possible upper most ditch fill under grave horizon	6.9	1	0.14		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9007
9008	skull cap only, possibly part of SK9005	Skeleton	skull cap only, possibly part of SK9006				901	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9008
9009	cut for SK9010 and 9011	Cut	string burial	3.01	0.42		902	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9009
9010	adult burial	Skeleton	string burial west	3.01	0.42		902	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9010
9011	adult burial	Skeleton	string burial east	3.01	0.42		902	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9011
9012	cut of infant burial for SK9013, partially intact to south of SK9016	Cut	cut of infant burial SK9013				903	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9012
9013	infant burial, partially intact to south of SK9016	Skeleton	infant SK9013				903	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9013
9014	fill of infant burial within cut 9012, partially intact to south of SK9016	Fill	Fill of infant burial SK9013				903	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9014
9015	cut of infant burial to north of partially intact infant SK9013	Cut	cut of SK9016				904	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9015
9016	child burial in north wall of trench	Skeleton	child SK9016, in north wall of trench				904	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9016
9017	fill of northernmost infant burial SK9016, in cut [9015]	Fill	Fill from the burial of child SK9016				904	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9017
9018	south of wall in Tr9	Fill	different soil, lower and more organic than the graveyard deposits to the north	4.48+	1.37+	0.4+		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9018
9019	cut of multiple individual burial, possible parent and two children, near very small name stone fragment.	Cut	Cut of a poss multiple burial, SK9020, SK9021, SK9022				905	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9019
9020	individual south of SK9021	Skeleton	Possible multiple person burial, near name stone				905	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9020
9021	middle burial with infant SK9022 to north and SK9020 to south	Skeleton	Possible multiple person burial, near name stone				905	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9021
9022	infant to north of SK9021	Skeleton	Possible multiple person burial, near name stone				905	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9022
9023	fill of a multiple individual burial, possible parent and two children, near very small name stone fragment.	Fill	Fill of a poss multiple burial, SK9020, SK9021, SK9022				905	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9023

Trench 9	Dimensions:	4m x 20m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Investigate an area to the south of Sanctuary close						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
9024	cut of skeleton 9025	Cut	Cut of skeleton 9025				906	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9024
9025	adult burial	Skeleton	adult SK9025				906	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9025
9026	fill within cut [9024] around sk9025	Fill	Fill of skeleton 9025				906	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9026
9027	fill within stone alignment in ne sondage tr9	Fill	fill within stone alignment in ne sondage tr10	2.17+	2.01+	0.21+		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9027
9028	grave fill under sk9020	Fill	grave fill under sk9021					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9028
9029	wall on NW-SE alignment in Tr9	Masonry	Segment of mudstone wall - likely pre dates cemetary use of area (possibly similar to 2359 (F722) in TR2? possibly pre-monastic?)	8.97+	0.47-1.19	0.25+	907	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9029
9030	cut of sk9031	Cut	cut of sk9032				908	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9030
9031	adult burial	Skeleton	adult burial				908	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9031
9032	fill of sk9031 in south loe tr9	Fill	in wall only, sec 93				908	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9032
9033	cut of sk9034 in south loe tr9	Cut	cut of sk9034 in south loe tr10				909	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9033
9034	adult burial	Skeleton	legs only				909	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9034
9035	fill of sk9034 in south loe tr9	Fill	fill of sk9034 in south loe tr10				909	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9035
9036	cut of charnal pit north of wall 9029	Cut	cut of charnal pit north of wall 9030, unexcavated	0.46	0.45		910	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9036
9037	fill of charnal pit north of wall 9029	Fill	Fill of charnal pit north of wall 9030, unexcavated	0.46	0.45		910	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9037
9038	probable robber's cut where south face of wall 9029 has been removed in the westernmost end of tr9	Cut	robber's cut	4.5+	0.88	0.45	911	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9038
9039	fill of probable robber's cut where south face of wall 9029 has been removed in the westernmost end of tr9	Fill	fill of robber's cut - this was largely machined off and what remained was not identified as the fill during cleaning and was likely combined with topsoil material	4.5+	0.88	0.45	911	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_9039

Table 3: Trench 10 Context descriptions

Trench 10	Dimensions:	2m x 6m						
	Orientation:	E-W						
	Reason for trench:	Investigate the north of Sanctuary Close						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
10001	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	6.00+	2.00+			https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_10001
10002	Gravelly cemetery layer disturbed by ploughing	Layer	Gravelly cemetery layer disturbed by ploughing, contained frequent disarticulated human remains and quartz pebbles	6.00+	2.00+			https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_10002
10003	Shelley cemetery layer	Layer	Shelley cemetery layer, graveyard soil	6.00+	2.00+			https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_10003

Table 4: Trench 11 Context descriptions

Trench 11	Dimensions:	2m x 6m						
	Orientation:	E-W						
	Reason for trench:	Investigate the north of Sanctuary Close, looking for the limit of the cemetery						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
11001	Topsoil	Layer		6.00+	2.00+	0.70		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_11001
11002	Subsoil	Layer		6.00+	2.00+	0.40		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_11002
11003	Cut of pit	Cut	Cut of medieval midden or rubbish pit	1.80+	1.00+	0.33	1101	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_11003
11004	Upper fill of pit [11003]	Fill	Upper fill of shallow medieval rubbish pit containing, animal bone, shell, and pottery - including green glazed pottery	1.80+	1.00+	0.33	1101	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_11004
11005	Lower fill of pit [11003]	Fill	Basal fill of rubbish pit	1.80+	1.00+	0.05-0.07	1101	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_11005
11006	Cut of medieval rubbish pit	Cut	Cut of medieval rubbish pit	1.07+	1.20+	0.55+	1102	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_11006
11007	Fill of medieval rubbish pit	Fill	Fill of medieval rubbish pit	1.07+	1.20+	0.55+	1102	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_11007
11008	Cut of shallow pit, possible root bowl	Cut	Rooting	0.56	0.5	0.15	1103	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_11008
11009	Fill of shallow pit [11008], possible root bowl	Fill	Rooting	0.56	0.5	0.15	1103	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_11009
11010	Shell-rich deposit, top of possible ditch	Layer	Deposit that may be the upper fill of the large ditch seen in Trench 2, not fully excavated	not excavated	not excavated	not excavated	t	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_11010

Table 5: Trench 12 Context descriptions

Trench 12	Dimensions:	5m x 5m						
	Orientation:	E-W						
	Reason for trench:	Investigating burials discovered in the overflow field of Green Lane Car Park						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
12001	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	5.00	5.00	0.33		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12001
12002	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	5.00	5.00	0.24		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12002
12003	Charnel pit soil. Very mottled orangish brown clayey sand	Fill	Charnel pit fill	3.14	1.66+	0.23	1201	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12003
12004	Shelly gully	Fill	Fill of a gully, lots of shells present, similar to the shelly gullies seen in sanctuary close, possible drainage gully	5.00+	0.64	0.05-0.11	1202	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12004
12005	Possible partially articulated arm from charnel pit in south of trench 12. (AOC SK number: 2031)	Skeleton	Partial burial within charnel pit	n/a	n/a	n/a		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12005
12006	Possible partially articulated leg (femur and patella) from charnel/burial pit in trench 12	Skeleton	Partial burial within charnel pit	n/a	n/a	n/a		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12006
12007	Partial skull from charnel/burial pit in south of trench 12	Skeleton	Partial burial within charnel pit	n/a	n/a	n/a		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12007
12008	Partial skull from charnel/burial pit in south of trench 12 (AOC SK number: 2023)	Skeleton	Partial burial within charnel pit	n/a	n/a	n/a		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12008
12009	Partial skull from charnel/burial pit in south of trench 12 (AOC SK number: 2021)	Skeleton	Partial burial within charnel pit	n/a	n/a	n/a		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12009
12010	Possible large pit in north of trench 12. Mid orange-brown sandy clay with ferrous inclusions	Fill	Fill of a pit in the north of the trench.	not excavated	not excavated	not excavated		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12010
12011	Skull with possible articulated mandible. Possibly AOC SK# 2021. Possible same skull as SK12009	Skeleton	Partial burial within charnel pit	n/a	n/a	n/a		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12011
12012	Skull with possible articulated mandible. Possibly AOC SK# 2024	Skeleton	Partial burial within charnel pit	n/a	n/a	n/a		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12012
12013	Skull. Possibly AOC SK# 2022	Skeleton	Partial burial within charnel pit	n/a	n/a	n/a		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12013
12014	Skull. Not seen by AOC - located below SK12011 and SK12013.	Skeleton	Partial burial within charnel pit	n/a	n/a	n/a		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12014
12015	Leg bones (possibly human femur/tibia) with evidence of sharp force trauma. Possibly AOC SK#2028	Skeleton	Partial burial within charnel pit	n/a	n/a	n/a		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12015

Trench 12	Dimensions:	5m x 5m						
	Orientation:	E-W						
	Reason for trench:	Investigating burials discovered in the overflow field of Green Lane Car Park						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	Link
12016	Teeth with mandible or maxilla. Not seen by AOC	Skeleton	Partial burial within charnel pit	n/a	n/a	n/a		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12016
12017	Teeth with mandible or maxilla. Possibly same individual as 12016 and/or 12018 Not seen by AOC	Skeleton	Partial burial within charnel pit	n/a	n/a	n/a		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12017
12018	Teeth with mandible or maxilla. Possibly same individual as 12016 and/or 12017 Not seen by AOC	Skeleton	Partial burial within charnel pit	n/a	n/a	n/a		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12018
12019	Partial skull AOC sk#2025	Skeleton	Partial burial within charnel pit	n/a	n/a	n/a		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12019
12020	Possible human tibia with articulated ankle and foot bones. Not seen by AOC	Skeleton	Partial burial within charnel pit	n/a	n/a	n/a		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12020
12021	Possible articulated femur and tibia Not seen by AOC	Skeleton	Partial burial within charnel pit	n/a	n/a	n/a		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12021
12022	Possible articulated leg bones	Skeleton	Partial burial within charnel pit	n/a	n/a	n/a		https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12022
12023	Backfill of 2022 excavation	Fill	Backfill					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12023
12024	Sand within backfill of 2022 excavation	Fill	Backfill					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12024
12025	Backfill of 2022 excavation (below sand)	Fill	Backfill					https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12025
12026	Cut of charnel pit	Cut	Cut of probable charnel pit in Trench 12, not really that visible but presumed present	3.14	1.66	0.23	1201	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12026
12027	Cut of gully	Cut	Cut of a gully, filled with (12004), possibly for drainage	5.00+	0.64	0.05-0.11	1202	https://digventures.com/lindisfarne/ddt/cxt/LDF_12027

Appendix B: Human Remains

Table 6: Numbers of articulated human skeletons recovered

Trench	Pre-2023	2023	2024	Total	%
Trench 1	0	1	0	1	0.011
Trench 2 East	21	8	0	29	0.319
Trench 2 West	23	10*	20	53	0.582
Trench 8	0	1	0	1	0.011
Trench 9	0	0	7	7	0.077
Total	44	20*	27	91	

* Sk 2516 was partially excavated in 2023 and partially excavated in 2024; the entry for this individual has combined and moved to 2024

Table 7: Disarticulated remains from LDF24 excavations

Trench	Contexts		Fragments	
	n	%	n	%
Trench 2 West	23	0.561	1065	0.26
Trench 9	11	0.268	425	0.104
Trench 10	3	0.073	2078	0.507
Trench 11	1	0.024	1	<0.1%
Trench 12*	3	0.073	532	0.13
Total	41		4101	

* Note these figures do not include the material allocated skeleton numbers during excavation

Table 8: Contexts containing disarticulated human remains from Trench 2 excavated in 2024

Context	Context Description	No. Fragments	%
2001	Topsoil/ backfill from previous seasons	53	0.05
2134	Pinkish clay layer, limekiln F217 apparently cut through it	49	0.05
2165	Cobble fill of limekiln pit F217, probable single backfilling event	405	0.38
2304	Disturbed ploughsoil beneath topsoil	7	0.01
2306	Graveyard soil in NW extension of T2W, north of large pit (limekiln F217). Probably the same as context (2164)	106	0.1
2344	Natural in Trench 2	101	0.1
2495	Possible upper fill of ditch F707	14	0.01
2506	Fill of pit [2560], truncating ditch F707; possible disposal of demolition material	2	0
2510	Final silting of recut ditch [2505] F707	84	0.08
2547	Gravelly layer, possibly foundation layer for drain F724	40	0.04
2550	Fill of grave [2549] F727 containing Sk 2561, truncating metalworking pit F206	1	0
2551	Fill of grave [2552] F738 containing Sk 2553, truncating western edge of ditch F707	17	0.02
2556	Silting fill of recut ditch [2505] F707	2	0
2597	Fill of grave [2595] containing Sk 2596, in SE corner of T2W; Sk 2596 buried next to R leg of Sk 2599	9	0.01
2600	Fill of grave [2598] containing Sk 2599, in SE corner of T2W; Sk 2596 buried next to R leg of Sk 2599	28	0.03
2608	Fill of grave [2606] containing Sk 2607, truncating northern step of ditch F707	44	0.04
2611	Fill of grave [2609] containing Sk 2610 (boat burial), at SE of T2W	4	0
2628	Fill of grave [2626] containing Sk 2627, in extension of F722 wall slot	1	0
2631	Fill of grave [2629] containing Sk 2627, to west of stone lined drain F724 in T2W	4	0
2634	Fill of grave [2632] containing Sk 2633, to west of stone lined drain F724 in T2W	2	0
2647	Fill of small pit/ posthole [2646] truncating pit [2644] and grave [2648]	1	0
2657	Fill of grave [2655] containing Sk 2656, beneath boat burial [2609]	74	0.07
2666	Fill of grave [2664] containing Sk 2665, truncating post hole [2667] and drain in the west of T2	17	0.02
Total		1065	

Table 9: Contexts containing disarticulated human remains from Trench 9 excavated in 2024

Context	Context Description	No. Fragments	%
9001	Topsoil	124	0.29
9002	Possible graveyard soil	82	0.19
9003	Rubble layer in west end of Trench 9	110	0.26
9004	Grave fill in Trench 9	6	0.01
9007	First soil change within sondage to the east, under [9002]	49	0.12
9012	Cut of grave for Sk 9013 ('infant burial'), partially intact to south of Sk 9016	11	0.03
9018	South of wall in T9	8	0.02
9023	Fill of a multi-individual burial (adult & two children), near small namestone fragment	3	0.01
9026	Fill within cut [9024] around Sk 9025 (adult sk) between the multiple burial (Sk 9020, Sk 9021, Sk 9022) to north, and Sk 9005 to south	7	0.02
9029	Wall on NW-SE alignment in T9	4	0.01
9037	Fill of charnel pit north of wall [9029]	21	0.05
Total		425	

Table 10: Contexts containing disarticulated human remains from Trench 10 excavated in 2024

Context	Context Description	No. Fragments	%
10001	Topsoil	56	0.027
10002	Gravelly cemetery layer disturbed by ploughing	1942	0.935
10003	Shelly cemetery layer, revealed through sondage at eastern end of Trench 10; below firm layer of gravel, probably less disturbed by ploughing	80	0.038
Total		2078	

Table 11: Skeleton numbers allocated to sets of remains in context (12003), Trench 12, during excavation in 2024

Sk No	AOC No*	Bones present	AOC Described As*:	Condition		Broad Age Group	Notes
				F	SP		
12002	-	cranium fragments, 4 teeth, ?femur fragment	-	sev	3-4	A	Dental disease
12005	2031	L humerus and ulna	-	mod	3-4	A	Probably articulated
12006	-	R femur & patella	-	sli	3-4	A?	Cannot assess if articulate as distal end of femur is lost PM
12007	-	27 loose teeth & ~6 small bone fragments	-	sev	4-5+	A	Seem to be all from one dentition; dental disease
12008	2023	Partial cranium, mandible, 1 tooth & cervical vertebrae	cranium	mod	4-5	A	Dental disease
12009	2021	Partial cranium	cranium	sev	4-5	A	
12011	2021	Partial cranium, mandible, teeth, L clavicle/scapula	cranium	mod	3	A	Dental disease
12012	2024	Partial cranium, mandible & L cuboid (foot bone)	cranium + mandible	sev	3	A	Dental disease; 773-979 cal AD (date obtained by AOC*)
12013	2022	Partial cranium, mandible, teeth, L scapula, 6 hand bones	cranium + mandible	sev	3-4	A	Dental disease; 772-951 cal AD (date obtained by AOC*)
12014	-	Partial cranium, mandible, teeth	-	sev	3-4	A	Located below Sk 12011 and Sk 12013;

Sk No	AOC No*	Bones present	AOC Described As*:	Condition		Broad Age Group	Notes
				F	SP		
							dental disease
12015	-2028	R femur	Possible articulated arm (humerus, radius, ulna)	mod	4-5	A?	Perimortem sharp force trauma; not AOC 2028, but presumably located in the vicinity of AOC 2028
12016	-	Mandible, teeth, vertebrae	-	sev	4-5	A	Dental disease
12017	-	5 loose teeth	-	mod	3-4	A	Dental disease
12018	-	8 loose teeth	-	sev	4-5	A	Dental disease; potentially one dentition
12019	2025	Partial cranium, mandible, teeth, femur, L os coxa	cranium + mandible	mod	4-5	A	Dental disease; perimortem sharp force trauma
12020	-	R tibia, fibula & partial R foot	-	mod	3-4	A	
12021	-	L tibia, fibula, & patella	-	mod	3-4	A	Possible metabolic condition
12022	-	R tibia, fibula & long bone fragments	-	sev	3	A?	

SP = Surface Preservation: 0 (excellent), 1 (very good), 2 (good), 3 (moderate), 4 (poor), 5 (very poor), 5+ (extremely poor), adapted from McKinley (2004); F = Fragmentation: min (minimal), sli (slight), mod (moderate), sev (severe), ext (extreme); Age Group: A (adult), F/N (foetus/neonate); I (infant); YJ (young juvenile); OJ (older juvenile); Ad (adolescent)

* Data from AOC Archaeology (Wilson and Howe 2023)

Table 12: Contexts containing disarticulated human remains from Trench 12

Context	Context Description	No. Fragments	%
12002	Subsoil	29	0.06
12003	Fill of charnel pit	492	0.93
12010	Possible large pit in north of Trench 12	11	0.02
Total		532	

Table 13: Completeness of articulated skeletons (all trenches)

Completeness	Pre-2023	2023	2024	Total	%
<25%	5	1*	9	15	0.165
25-50%	6	6	1	13	0.143
50-75%	10	2	3	15	0.165
75%+	23	11	14	48	0.527
Total	44	20*	27	91	

* Sk 2516 was partially excavated in 2023 and partially excavated in 2024; the entry for this individual has combined and moved to 2024

Table 14: Completeness of articulated skeletons (Trench 2 East, Trench 2 West and Trench 9)

Completeness	Trench 2 East		Trench 2 West				Trench 9		
	Pre-2024	%	Pre-2024	2024	Total	%	2024	Total	%
<25%	2	0.069	4*	7	11	0.21	2	2	0.29
25-50%	5	0.172	6	1	7	0.13	0	0	0
50-75%	7	0.241	5	2	7	0.13	1	1	0.14
75%+	15	0.517	18	10	28	0.53	4	4	0.57
Total	29		33*	20	53		7	7	

* Sk 2516 was partially excavated in 2023 and partially excavated in 2024; the entry for this individual has combined and moved to 2024

Table 15: Fragmentation of articulated skeletons (Trench 2 West and Trench 9)

Fragmentation	Trench 2 East		Trench 2 West				Trench 9		
	Pre-2024	%	Pre-2024	2024	Total	%	2024	Total	%
Min-min/sli	5	0.172	5	1	6	0.11	0	0	0
Sli-sli/mod	14	0.483	13	8	21	0.4	1	1	0.14
Mod-mod/sev	10	0.345	14	8	22	0.42	4	4	0.57
Sev-Sev/ext	0	0	1*	3	4	0.08	2	2	0.29
Total	29		33*	20	53		7	7	

* Sk 2516 was partially excavated in 2023 and partially excavated in 2024; the entry for this individual has combined and moved to 2024

Table 16: Surface preservation of articulated skeletons (Trench 2 East, Trench 2 West and Trench 9)

Surface Preservation	Trench 2 East		Trench 2 West				Trench 9		
	Pre-2024	%	Pre-2024	2024	Total	%	2024	Total	%
0/0-1	5	0.17	2	6	2	0.15	0	0	0
1/1-2	7	0.24	10	4	10	0.26	2	2	0.29
2/2-3	12	0.41	12*	3	13	0.28	2	2	0.29
3/3-4	1	0.03	8	4	8	0.23	3	3	0.43
4/4-5	4	0.14	1	2	1	0.06	0	0	0
5/5+	0	0	0	1	1	0.02	0	0	0
Total	29		33*	20	53		7	7	

* Sk 2516 was partially excavated in 2023 and partially excavated in 2024; the entry for this individual has combined and moved to 2024

Table 17: Age distribution of articulated skeletons (all trenches)

Age Group	Pre-2023	2023	2024	Total	%
Neonate/infant	3	3	1	7	0.08
Young juvenile/older juvenile	4	0	5	9	0.1
Adolescent	1	1	0	2	0.02
Adolescent/Adult	2	2	4	8	0.09
Adult	34	14*	17	65	0.71
Total	44	20*	27	91	

* Sk 2516 was partially excavated in 2023 and partially excavated in 2024; the entry for this individual has combined and moved to 2024

Table 18: Age distribution of articulated skeletons (Trench 2 East, Trench 2 West and Trench 9)

Age Group	Trench 2 East		Trench 2 West				Trench 9		
	Pre-2024	%	Pre-2024	2024	Total	%	2024	Total	%
Neonate/infant	3	0.103	3	1	4	0.08	0	0	0
Young juvenile/older juvenile	2	0.069	2	1	3	0.06	4	4	0.57
Adolescent	1	0.034	1	0	1	0.02	0	0	0
Adolescent/Adult	4	0.138	0	4	4	0.08	0	0	0
Adult	19	0.655	27*	14	41	0.77	3	3	0.43
Total	29		33*	20	53		7	7	

* Sk 2516 was partially excavated in 2023 and partially excavated in 2024; the entry for this individual has combined and moved to 2024

Table 19: Potential to estimate age of articulated skeletons (all trenches)

Potential to Estimate Age	Pre-2023	2023	2024	Total	%
Yes	36	17	19	72	0.791
Yes?	2	2*	2	6	0.066
No	6	1	6	13	0.143
Total	44	20*	27	91	

* Sk 2516 was partially excavated in 2023 and partially excavated in 2024; the entry for this individual has combined and moved to 2024

Table 20: Potential to estimate sex of articulated adult/possible adult skeletons (all trenches)

Potential to Estimate Sex	Pre-2023	2023	2024	Total	%
Yes	28	12	10	50	0.7
Yes?	4	3*	6	13	0.18
No	4	1	3	8	0.11
Total	36	16*	19	71	

* Sk 2516 was partially excavated in 2023 and partially excavated in 2024; the entry for this individual has combined and moved to 2024

Table 21: Potential to estimate stature of articulated adult/possible adult skeletons (all trenches)

Potential to Estimate Stature	Pre-2023	2023	2024	Total	%
Yes	23	10	11	44	0.63
Yes?	3	1	0	4	0.06
No	10	5*	7	22	0.31
Total	36	16*	18	70	

* Sk 2516 was partially excavated in 2023 and partially excavated in 2024; the entry for this individual has combined and moved to 2024

Table 22: Catalogue of Articulated Skeletons - Trench 2

Sk No	Feature	Cut	Fill	Condition			Broad Age Group	Potential for:			Parts Present:									Pathology	Notes
				F	SP	%		Age	Sex	Stature	Skull	Dentition	Torso	Arms	Hands	Pelvis	Legs	Feet	Joints		
2453	F719	2454	2455	mod	3-4	50-75	Ad/YA	Y?	Y?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Dental disease
2516	-	-	-	sev	1-2	<25	A	Y?	Y?	N	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Skull exposed protruding through eastern baulk of T2W at northern end. Grave cut through poss continuation of wall F723; part assessed in 2024 and part assessed in 2025; dental disease; metabolic condition; respiratory infection/ inflammation
2573	-	-	-	ext	5	<25	I	N	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y?	Possible metabolic condition - check if normal growth
2596	-	2595	2600	sli	0-1	75+	OJ	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Dental disease; possible metabolic condition
2599	-	2598	2600	mod	1-2	75+	A	Y	Y?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Joint disease; possible metabolic condition; trauma; congenital anomaly of spine; infection/inflammation
2602	-	2601	2603	sli	0-1	75+	Ad/YA	Y	?	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Dental disease; infection - probable leprosy, respiratory infection/ inflammation; metabolic condition; joint disease
2607	-	2606	2068	sli	1-2	75+	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Dental disease; joint disease; possible Scheuermann's disease; infection/ inflammation; possible trauma (hand phalanx & spine); congenital anomaly of spine (spondylolysis) and other bones
2610	-	2609	2611	min	2-3	75+	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Around 22 clench bolts indicating part of a boat was placed over the burial. Dental disease; infection/ inflammation; congenital anomaly of spine; trauma; joint disease; possible gout or hallux valgus; lytic

Sk No	Feature	Cut	Fill	Condition			Broad Age Group	Potential for:			Parts Present:									Pathology	Notes
				F	SP	%		Age	Sex	Stature	Skull	Dentition	Torso	Arms	Hands	Pelvis	Legs	Feet	Joints		
																					lesions distal first metacarpal
2613	-	2612	2614	mod	3	75+	Ad/YA	Y	Y?	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-
2616	-	2615	2617	mod	0-1	50-75	A	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Joint disease; trauma (fracture proximal hand phalanx)
2619	-	2620	-	mod	0-1	<25	A	Y	Y	N	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y?	Rest of skeleton not yet excavated? Possible joint disease - vertebrae (but suspect these may not belong to the rest of the skeleton)
2624	-	2623	-	sli	4	75+	Ad/YA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Prone burial. Dental disease; metabolic condition; trauma/ congenital anomaly (os acromiale); v large supracondyloid process
2627	-	2626	2628	sli	4-5	75+	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Prone burial. Dental disease; metabolic condition; infection (osteitis L femur); trauma; joint disease
2630	-	2629	2631	mod/sev	0-1	<25	A	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	Rest of skeleton not yet excavated?
2633	-	2632	2634	sev	2-3	<25	A	N	Y?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Rest of skeleton not yet excavated? Dental disease; respiratory infection/ inflammation; joint disease
2635	-	2606?	-	mod	3-4	25-50	A	N	N	N	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Prone burial: most bones in bags labelled 'left' are from the right side of the body, and vice versa; photo in situ appears to show prone burial; description of left arm in on-site records matches position of right arm, and vice versa. Joint disease; possible Scheuermann's disease; ?congenital anomaly of spine (spondylolysis, if fragments from the 'miscellaneous' bag are from this skeleton); trauma

Sk No	Feature	Cut	Fill	Condition			Broad Age Group	Potential for:			Parts Present:									Pathology	Notes
				F	SP	%		Age	Sex	Stature	Skull	Dentition	Torso	Arms	Hands	Pelvis	Legs	Feet	Joints		
2637	-	2636	2638	sli	3	75+	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Dental disease; both fibulae appear very thin near the proximal end - possibly exaggerated by PM damage
2640	-	2639	2641	sli	0-1	75+	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Dental disease; several congenital anomalies of spine; joint disease
2656	-	2655	2657	mod	2-3	<25	A	Y	Y?	N	Y	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	Rest of skeleton not lifted - consists of a few fragments from various parts of skeleton
2674	-	-	-	sli	1-2	<25	A	N	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rest of skeleton not yet excavated? Dental disease

% = Completeness expressed as a percentage; SP = Surface Preservation: 0 (excellent), 1 (very good), 2 (good), 3 (moderate), 4 (poor), 5 (very poor), 5+ (extremely poor), adapted from McKinley (2004); F = Fragmentation: min (minimal), sli (slight), mod (moderate), sev (severe), ext (extreme); Age Group: A (adult), F/N (foetus/neonate); I (infant); YJ (young juvenile); OJ (older juvenile); Ad (adolescent)

Table 23: Disarticulated Bone – Trench 2

Context	Description/Interpretation	No. of Frags	SP	Frag.	Notes
2001	Topsoil/ backfill from previous seasons	1	2	min	Adult tooth
2001	Topsoil/ backfill from previous seasons	49	1-3	mod	Adult
2001	Topsoil/ backfill from previous seasons	3	4-5	ext	Uncertain species – probably human?
2134	Pinkish clay layer, limekiln F217 apparently cut through it	15	2-4	sli	Adult
2134	Pinkish clay layer, limekiln F217 apparently cut through it	25	1-4	mod	Adult, pathology
2134	Pinkish clay layer, limekiln F217 apparently cut through it	9	1-4	mod	Mix adult & non-adult
2165	Cobble fill of limekiln pit F217, probable single backfilling event	17	2-4	mod	Adult; some fragments black/deep brown colour (charred?)
2165	Cobble fill of limekiln pit F217, probable single backfilling event	84	2-3	sev	Adult; most fragments black/deep brown colour (charred?)
2165	Cobble fill of limekiln pit F217, probable single backfilling event	220	2-3	sev	Mix adult & non-adult; bone a mix of colours - about 2/3 black/dark brown (charred?); possible pathology present
2165	Cobble fill of limekiln pit F217, probable single backfilling event	84	2-3	sev	Adult; most fragments black/brown colour (charred?)
2304	Disturbed ploughsoil beneath topsoil	7	2	mod	Adult
2306	Graveyard soil in NW extension of T2W, north of large pit (limekiln F217). Probably the same as context (2164)	3	3-4	sev	Mix possible adult & non-adult
2306	Graveyard soil in NW extension of T2W, north of large pit (limekiln F217). Probably the same as context (2164)	103	2-3	mod	Adult, potential pathology present
2344	Natural in Trench 2	101	3-4	ext	Adult
2495	Possible upper fill of ditch F707	14	1-2	sev	Mix adult & non-adult
2506	Fill of pit [2560], truncating ditch F707; possible disposal of demolition material	1	2-3	sev	Uncertain species – probably human, adult?
2506	Fill of pit [2560], truncating ditch F707; possible disposal of demolition material	1	4	sev	Uncertain species – probably human, adult?
2510	Final silting of recut ditch [2505] F707	46	2-4	mod	Adult, pathology
2510	Final silting of recut ditch [2505] F707	19	3-4	mod	Adult, pathology

Context	Description/Interpretation	No. of Frags	SP	Frag.	Notes
2510	Final silting of recut ditch [2505] F707	19	3-4	sev	Adult, pathology
2547	Gravelly layer, possibly foundation layer for drain F724	40	3-4	sev	Adult
2550	Fill of grave [2549] F727 containing Sk 2561, truncating metalworking pit F206	1	3	sev	Probable adult? Potentially part of Sk 2561
2551	Fill of grave [2552] F738 containing Sk 2553, truncating western edge of ditch F707	17	1-2	sli	Adult – potentially part of Sk 2553 (not lifted?)
2556	Silting fill of recut ditch [2505] F707	2	2	min	Adult
2597	Fill of grave [2595] containing Sk 2596, in SE corner of T2W; Sk 2596 buried next to R leg of Sk 2599	9	2-3	sli	Mix adult & non-adult, some pathology present – potentially part of Sk 2596 (non-adult) and Sk 2599 (adult)
2600	Fill of grave [2598] containing Sk 2599, in SE corner of T2W; Sk 2596 buried next to R leg of Sk 2599	28	2-3	sev	Adult – potentially part of Sk 2599
2608	Fill of grave [2606] containing Sk 2607, truncating northern step of ditch F707	31	3-4	sev	Adult, pathology – potentially part of Sk 2607
2608	Fill of grave [2606] containing Sk 2607, truncating northern step of ditch F707	13	3-4	mod	Adult, pathology – potentially part of Sk 2607
2611	Fill of grave [2609] containing Sk 2610 (boat burial), at SE of T2W	4	2-4	mod	Adult – potentially part of Sk 2610
2628	Fill of grave [2626] containing Sk 2627, in extension of F722 wall slot	1	4	sev	Probable adult? – potentially part of Sk 2627
2631	Fill of grave [2629] containing Sk 2627, to west of stone lined drain F724 in T2W	4	2-3	mod-sev	Adult – potentially part of Sk 2627
2634	Fill of grave [2632] containing Sk 2633, to west of stone lined drain F724 in T2W	2	2	mod-sev	Adult – potentially part of Sk 2633
2647	Fill of small pit/ posthole [2646] truncating pit [2644] and grave [2648]	1	2	min	Adult
2657	Fill of grave [2655] containing Sk 2656, beneath boat burial [2609]	74	2-3	mod	Adult, pathology – potentially part of Sk 2656
2666	Fill of grave [2664] containing Sk 2665, truncating post hole [2667] and drain in the west of T2	17	3-4	sev	Adult & couple of fragments uncertain species, possible human? Potentially part of Sk 2665 (not lifted?)

Table 24: Catalogue of Articulated Skeletons - Trench 9

Sk No	Cut	Fill	Condition			Broad Age Group	Potential for:			Parts Present:									Pathology	Notes
			F	SP	%		Age	Sex	Stature	Skull	Dentition	Torso	Arms	Hands	Pelvis	Legs	Feet	Joints		
9005	9006	9004?	mod	3-4	75+	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Dental disease; joint disease; possible Scheuermann's disease (note in situ photo appears to show kyphosis)
9013	9012	9014	sev	3-4	<25	YJ	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dental disease
9016	9015	9017	mod	3-4	75+	YJ	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Dental disease; possible metabolic condition
9020	9019	9023	sli	2-3	75+	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Dental disease; congenital anomalies of spine (including unilateral spondylolysis); very pronounced mentum (chin)
9021	9019	9023	mod	1-2	75+	YJ	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Dental disease; metabolic condition
9022	9019	9023	mod	2-3	50-75	YJ	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Probable metabolic condition
9025	9024	9026	sev	1-2	<25	A	N	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	Rest of skeleton not yet excavated? Mix of fragments from various parts of the skeleton; dental disease

% = Completeness expressed as a percentage; SP = Surface Preservation: 0 (excellent), 1 (very good), 2 (good), 3 (moderate), 4 (poor), 5 (very poor), 5+ (extremely poor), adapted from McKinley (2004); F = Fragmentation: min (minimal), sli (slight), mod (moderate), sev (severe), ext (extreme); Age Group: A (adult), F/N (foetus/neonate); I (infant); YJ (young juvenile); OJ (older juvenile); Ad (adolescent)

Table 25: Disarticulated Bone – Trench 9

Context	Description/Interpretation	No. of Frags	SP	Frag.	Notes
9001	Topsoil	8	2-3	sli	Adult
9001	Topsoil	27	3-4	mod	Mix adult & non-adult
9001	Topsoil	2	3	sli	Adult
9001	Topsoil	48	3-4	sev	Mix adult & non-adult
9001	Topsoil	39	3-4	mod	Adult; pathology
9002	Possible graveyard soil	20	3-4	sev	Mix adult & non-adult
9002	Possible graveyard soil	62	3-4	sev	Mix adult & non-adult
9003	Rubble layer in west end of Trench 9	9	3-4	mod	Mix adult & non-adult
9003	Rubble layer in west end of Trench 9	10	2-3	mod	Adult
9003	Rubble layer in west end of Trench 9	32	3-4	sev	Mix adult & non-adult
9003	Rubble layer in west end of Trench 9	54	3-4	mod-sev	Mix adult & non-adult
9003	Rubble layer in west end of Trench 9	5	3-4	sev	Adult
9004	Grave fill in Trench 9 – grave number not indicated, but could be for Sk 9005?	6	2-3	sli	Adult – potentially part of Sk 9005
9007	First soil change within sondage to the east, under [9002]	2	3	sli	Adult
9007	First soil change within sondage to the east, under [9002]	20	3-4	sev	Adult
9007	First soil change within sondage to the east, under [9002]	27	3-4	mod	Mix adult & non-adult
9012	Cut of grave for Sk 9013 (non-adult), partially intact to south of Sk 9016	11	3-4	mod	Adult – not part of Sk 9013
9018	South of wall in T9	8	3	sev	Adult
9023	Fill of a multi-individual burial (adult & two children), near small namestone fragment	1	3-4	sli	Sternum: note on bag 'found under Sk 9020 upper ribs' & potentially part of this skeleton - have put in box with Sk 9020
9023	Fill of a multi-individual burial (adult & two children), near small namestone fragment	2	2-4	mod	Mix adult & non-adult – potentially part of Sk 9020 (adult), Sk 9021 (non-adult) or Sk 9022 (non-adult)
9026	Fill within cut [9024] around Sk 9025 (adult sk) between the multiple burial (Sk 9020, Sk 9021, Sk 9022) to north, and Sk 9005 to south	7	1-3	min-mod	Adult – potentially part of Sk 9025
9029	Wall on NW-SE alignment in T9	4	2-4	sev	Adult
9037	Fill of charnel pit north of wall [9029]	21	3-4	mod-sev	Uncertain species – potentially human, adult?

Table 26: Disarticulated Bone – Trench 10

Context	Description/Interpretation	No. of Frags	SP	Frag.	Notes
10001	Topsoil	36	3-4	sev-ext	Adult
10001	Topsoil	20	3-4	mod-sev	Adult
10002	Gravelly cemetery layer disturbed by ploughing	53	3-4	mod-sev	Mix adult (mostly) & non-adult
10002	Gravelly cemetery layer disturbed by ploughing	93	3-4	mod-sev	Adult; pathology
10002	Gravelly cemetery layer disturbed by ploughing	38	2-3	mod-sev	Adult
1002 (10002?)	Gravelly cemetery layer disturbed by ploughing	28	2-3	mod-sev	Adult; pathology. Bag is labelled '1002', but suspect this should be 10002, as Trench 1 was not opened in 2024, and a fragment from this bag (vertebra with marked osteoarthritis) articulates with a fragment from another bag labelled 10002
10002	Gravelly cemetery layer disturbed by ploughing	257	2-4	sli-ext	Mix adult & non-adult; pathology
10002	Gravelly cemetery layer disturbed by ploughing	50	2-4	sli-ext	Mix adult & non-adult; pathology
10002	Gravelly cemetery layer disturbed by ploughing	210	2-4	sli-ext	Mix adult & non-adult; pathology
10002	Gravelly cemetery layer disturbed by ploughing	173	1-5	min-sev	Mix adult & non-adult; pathology – including spondylolysis of L5
10002	Gravelly cemetery layer disturbed by ploughing	19	2-4	min-mod	Mix adult & non-adult; pathology
10002	Gravelly cemetery layer disturbed by ploughing	191	2-4	min-mod	Mix adult & non-adult; pathology
10002	Gravelly cemetery layer disturbed by ploughing	20	2-4	min-mod	Adult
10002	Gravelly cemetery layer disturbed by ploughing	206	2-4	sli-mod	Mix adult & non-adult
10002	Gravelly cemetery layer disturbed by ploughing	66	3-4	mod-ext	Adult
10002	Gravelly cemetery layer disturbed by ploughing	238	3-4	sev-ext	Mix adult & non-adult
10002	Gravelly cemetery layer disturbed by ploughing	300	2-4	sev-ext	Adult
10003	Shelly cemetery layer, revealed through sondage at eastern end of Trench 10; below firm layer of gravel, probably less disturbed by ploughing	65	2-4	sli-mod	Mix adult & non-adult; pathology
10003	Shelly cemetery layer, revealed through sondage at eastern end of Trench 10; below firm layer of gravel, probably less disturbed by ploughing	15	2-4	mod-sev	Mix adult & non-adult

Table 27: Disarticulated Bone – Trench 11

Context	Description/Interpretation	No. of Frags	SP	Frag.	Notes
11007	Fill of medieval rubbish pit [11006]	1	2	Min	Adult tooth

Table 28: Disarticulated Bone – Trench 12

Context	Description/Interpretation	No. of Frags	SP	Frag.	Notes
12002	Subsoil	29	3-5	mod-ext	Adult
12003	Fill of charnel pit	4	4	mod	Possibly adult?
12003	Fill of charnel pit	26	4	mod	Probably all adult; pathology
12003	Fill of charnel pit	10	4-5	mod	Probably adult
12003	Fill of charnel pit	10	4	mod	Probably adult
12003	Fill of charnel pit	7	4	mod	Probably adult
12003	Fill of charnel pit	56	4-5	mod	Probably all adult; calculus on teeth
12003	Fill of charnel pit	7	4-5	sli	Adult teeth; pathology
12003	Fill of charnel pit	372	3-5	mod-ext	Possibly adult?
12010	Possible large pit in north of Trench 12	11	3-4	mod-ext	Possibly adult?

Appendix C: Animal Bone

Table 29: Summary of animal bone from site, count.

Trench	Mammal	Bird	Fish	Micromammal	Total
2	1142	56	17	3	1218
9	796	23	10		829
10	12	7			19
11	610	59	62	1	732
12	72	1	1		74
Total	2632	146	90	4	2872

Table 30: Mammal remains from site, count.

Trench	Context	Domestic livestock							Deer					Carnivore					Hare	Rabbit	Rodent			Large ungulate	Small ungulate	Large mammal	Medium/large mammal	Medium mammal	Small mammal	Total
		Equid	Cattle	cf. Cattle	Cattle/ sheep	Sheep	Sheep/ goat	Pig	cf. Red deer	cf. Fallow deer	Roe deer	cf. Roe deer	Deer	Large carnivore	Harbour seal	Seal	Dog family	Cat			Rat	Water vole	Field vole							
2	2001	1	5				6																			36	5	11		64
	2134	1	44		2		10	5							1	1				5	2					31	42	23		167
	2165		8			2	4	3		1			1												1	11	6	8	1	46
	2304																									4	3	4		11
	2306		16		1	1	6	2																5	1	58	49	14		153
	2344		2		2																					1		1		6
	2455		1				36													1							8	5		51
	2495							10																		3				13
	2506						1																				3			4
	2510		44	1	2		7	5	1			1					1			1				4	2	50	55	12		186
	2537		2				2																			42	2	1		49
	2547	1	8				4	3																		47	96	10		169
	2550																									1				1
	2551																									6		2		8
	2554		1																				1			1	3			6
	2556		5																1							5				11
	2572																									1				1
	2597		1				1	1																		4		1		8
	2600																					1				3		3		7
	2605																										2			2
	2608		5				2																			5	13	1		26
	2611		1				7																			10	11	6		35
	2617	1																												1
	2628																											1		1

Trench	Context	Domestic livestock							Deer					Carnivore					Hare	Rabbit	Rodent			Large ungulate	Small ungulate	Large mammal	Medium/large mammal	Medium mammal	Small mammal	Total
		Equid	Cattle	cf. Cattle	Cattle/ sheep	Sheep	Sheep/ goat	Pig	cf. Red deer	cf. Fallow deer	Roe deer	cf. Roe deer	Deer	Large carnivore	Harbour seal	Seal	Dog family	Cat			Rat	Water vole	Field vole							
	2631							1																			2			3
	2638		1				2																				2			5
	2657		3				1	2																		14	3	3		26
	2666																									3			3	
	2671																								1				1	
	2673	4																							1				5	
	2679																										1		1	
	2680																								3				3	
	SK2134		1				1																			1	1	4		8
	SK2596							2																						2
	SK2599																									1	1	1		3
	SK2602		2				2																			4		2		10
	SK2607																									4	2			6
	SK2610																									2		1		3
	SK2613				3		1												1							2				7
	SK2616																									2		2		4
	SK2619										1															4				5
	SK2624																									3	3	2		8
	SK2627						1																						3	4
	SK2637							1																		2				3
	SK2640																									1		1		2
	SK2656																									1	4			5
	SK2674					1																					1			2
9	9001	2	27				10	4						1												52	124	19		239
	9002	1	30				7	9											3				4	1	46	145	20	1	267	
	9003	1	19				8	7																	23	74	2		134	
	9004		2				1																		2		2		7	
	9007		15				2	3																	10	9	3		42	
	9012		2					2																	4		2		10	
	9018		7				1	5	1																6	22	8		50	
	9023		1				1																		7		3		12	
	9026								1																2				3	
	9029		1																						7	8	1		17	
	SK9020		1				1	1							1														4	
	SK9021		1																						1	1			3	
	SK9023																								5		2		7	
	SK9025																									1			1	
	10	10001		1																						1				2
10002		2	1				1	2																	2	1			9	
10003																									1				1	

Trench	Context	Domestic livestock							Deer					Carnivore					Hare	Rabbit	Rodent			Large ungulate	Small ungulate	Large mammal	Medium/large mammal	Medium mammal	Small mammal	Total
		Equid	Cattle	cf. Cattle	Cattle/ sheep	Sheep	Sheep/ goat	Pig	cf. Red deer	cf. Fallow deer	Roe deer	cf. Roe deer	Deer	Large carnivore	Harbour seal	Seal	Dog family	Cat			Rat	Water vole	Field vole							
11	11001		7				8	5																		49	16	13		98
	11002	2	25			1	29	4																	32	15	14		122	
	11004		9				5	1											3			1			34	6	18		77	
	11005						1																		1	7	1	1	11	
	11007	1	22			4	18	12														1	1	65	46	68		238		
	11009																								1		3		4	
	11010		7			2	1																		13	15	19		57	
	11011		1																						3				4	
12	12002	3	2				2	1																		11	5	4		28
	12003						1																				31			32
	12004						3	1								3	2									2				11
	12010		1																											1
Total		20	332	1	10	11	194	92	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	14	2	1	1	15	6	742	846	328	3	2636

Table 31: Bird remains from site, count.

Trench	Context	Waterfowl					Landfowl		Sea birds					? Owl order	Large bird	Medium/large bird	Medium bird	Mediu/small bird	Total
		Goose	cf. Goose	? Canada goose	Mallard	cf. Mallard	Domestic fowl	Landfowl order	Cormorant	Common loon	cf. Common gull	Smaller gull	Gull family						
2	2001						2		1								1		4
	2134	1					1	1					1		6	1	2		13
	2165	2																	2
	2306	1					1								1				3
	2510	1	1				1	1							3	3	3		13
	2547	1																	1
	2556						1												1
	2608	1																	1
	2611					1													1
	2628						1												1
	2638							2											2
	2657													1					1
	SK2134	1					2												3
	SK2453					1											1		2
	SK2596																1		1
	SK2602												1						1
	SK2610														1				1
	SK2616														1				1
	SK2627	2																	2
	SK2633																1		1
	SK2656														1				1
9	9001	2						1				1							4
	9002						1		2		1						4		8
	9003						1					1				1			3
	9007																1		1
	9018																1	1	2
	9029															2			2
	SK9020														1	1			2
	SK9025	1																	1
10	10002								1							1	3		5
	10003								2										2
11	11001	1		1			1										4		7
	11002	3	1													1		1	6
	11004						1									1	2		4
	11007	2				1	4	5		1					5	3	1		22
	11010	6	2		1			2							1	1	7		20
12	12004	1																	1
Total		26	4	1	1	3	17	12	6	1	1	2	2	1	20	15	32	2	146

Table 32: Fish remains from site, count.

Trench	Context	Marine					Migratory		Large fish	Medium/large fish	Medium fish	Medium/small fish	Total
		Atlantic cod	Common ling	Haddock	Cod order	Herring family	Salmon/trout	European eel					
2	2001				1								1
	2134									3			3
	2165								1				1
	2306	1											1
	2510	3	2	1	2								8
	2638							1					1
	SK2610					1							1
	SK2619				1								1
9	9001	2	1										3
	9002								1				1
	9003	1											1
	9018			1								1	2
	9029	2	1										3
11	11001	3		1	5				12				21
	11002	3	1		1				6				11
	11004				4								4
	11005									2			2
	11007	6	1	3	4		1		4	3	1		23
	11010								1				1
12	12004								1				1
Total		21	6	6	18	1	1	1	26	8	1	1	90

Table 33: Carcass processing evidence at site

Trench	Context	Species	Cut	Chop	Saw	Total
2	2001	Cattle	0	1	0	1
	2134	Cattle	0	1	0	1
		Medium/large mammal	0	1	0	1
	2165	Sheep	0	1	0	1
		Goose	0	1	0	1
	2344	Cattle	0	1	0	1
	2510	Cattle	2	5	1	8
	2547	Cattle	0	1	0	1
		Pig	1	1	0	2
	2550	Large mammal	0	1	0	1
	2554	Cattle	1	0	0	1

	2556	Cattle	1	0	0	1
	2611	Sheep/goat	1	0	0	1
		Medium mammal	1	0	0	1
	2657	Large mammal	1	1	0	2
	SK2596	Pig	0	2	0	2
	SK2619	Large mammal	1	0	0	1
9	9001	Cattle	1	0	0	1
		Pig	1	0	0	1
	9002	Cattle	0	2	0	2
	9003	Cattle	0	2	0	2
	9012	Pig	0	1	0	1
	9018	Cattle	0	2	0	2
		Pig	0	1	0	1
	9026	cf. Red deer	0	1	0	1
11	11001	Cattle	0	1	0	1
11		Large mammal	1	1	0	2
11		Medium bird	1	0	0	1
11	11002	Cattle	1	1	0	2
11		Large mammal	1	1	0	2
11		Medium mammal	0	1	0	1
11		Cod order	0	1	0	1
11	11004	LM	1	0	0	1
11		Cattle	1	4	0	5
11		Pig	1	0	0	1
11		Sheep	0	2	0	2
11		Sheep/goat	1	0	0	1
11		Large mammal	2	4	0	6
11		Medium/large mammal	1	0	1	2
11		Medium mammal	3	0	0	3
11		Atlantic cod	0	1	0	1
11	11010	Cattle	2	0	0	2
11		Large mammal	1	0	0	1
11		Medium mammal	0	1	0	1
11		Mallard/duck	1	0	0	1
12	12002	Sheep/goat	1	0	0	1
12	12004	Sheep/goat	1	0	0	1
Total			31	44	2	77

Appendix D: Shell

Table 34: Summary of marine mollusc remains from Lindisfarne (LDF24), countable specimens.

Trench	Context	Bivalves				Gastropods					Total
		European flat oyster	Common cockle	Mussel	Ocean quahog	Common periwinkle	Flat periwinkle	Common limpet	Dog whelk	Common whelk	
2	2001	2				3	1	1			7
	2134	18				21		4			43
	2165	4		1		13	3				21
	2304	4				4					8
	2306	5				21	1				27
	2456					2					2
	2495										
	2506		2			8			1		11
	2510	7	1			89	2		1		100
	2526					2					2
	2537	12				2		2			16
	2547	12	6			39	5		5	1	68
	2550		1			11					12
	2551					10					10
	2554										
	2556	1									1
	2594					1					1
	2597					1					1
	2600	2									2
	2608					1					1
	2611	5	1			19	1	2			28
	2614					3					3
	2617	1				4					5
	2622										
	2628					18	1		1		20
	2631	2				1	1				4
	2638	1				11					12
	2647	1	1			28		1	1	1	33
	2657		1			17	1	2	3		24
	2666	1				25		3	2		31
	2671	30		7		4					41
	2675										
	2679										
	2680	1									1
	SK2134					1					1
	SK2602					1					1
9	9001	4	5			33			3		45
	9002	2	5	1		44			3	1	56

Trench	Context	Bivalves				Gastropods					Total
		European flat oyster	Common cockle	Mussel	Ocean quahog	Common periwinkle	Flat periwinkle	Common limpet	Dog whelk	Common whelk	
	9003	7									7
	9004	1				24					25
	9007		3			16			1		20
	9012	3	6			9			2		20
	9018	17				1	1		1		20
	9023	12	10	1		170		1	3		197
	9026		2			38			1		41
10	10002		7			3		2	1		13
	10003		24			8		3			35
11	11001	4		10	1	151		56		1	223
	11002	2						2			4
	11004	8				3					11
	11007	10		2		104		3			119
	11009	2				1					3
	11010	30		2		5					37
12	12003					2		1			3
	12004					35		38			73
	12010					1					1
Total		211	75	24	1	1008	17	121	29	4	## #

Table 35: Marine mollusc shell fragments from Lindisfarne (LDF24), total weight (g) and abundance.

Trench	Context	Fraction (mm)	European flat oyster	Common cockle	Mussel	Common periwinkle	Common limpet	Weight (g)
2	2001	>8mm	*					2.7
	2134	<8mm	**			*		7.9
		>8mm	**	*		*		28.2
	2165	<8mm				*		1.8
		>8mm		*		*		5.8
	2304	<8mm				*		0.8
		>8mm	*			*		42.4
	2306	<8mm				*		0.7
		>8mm	*			*		52.6
	2456	>8mm	*	*				5.6
	2495	>8mm	*	*				15
	2506	<8mm	*					2.1
		>8mm	**	*		*		33.7
	2510	<8mm	*			*		20
		>8mm	**	*		**		89
	2526	>8mm	*					0.6
	2537	<8mm	*					1.3
		>8mm	**	*		*	*	28.4
	2547	<8mm	**			*		10.6
		>8mm	***	*		**		161.3
	2550	>8mm	*	*		*		14.4
	2551	<8mm				*		0.6
		>8mm				*		3
	2554	>8mm	*	*				3.9
	2594	>8mm		*				1.9
	2597	>8mm		*				3.7
	2600	>8mm	*					0.5
	2611	<8mm	*	*		*		3.2
		>8mm	*	*	*	*		66.8
	2622	>8mm		*				1
	2628	<8mm				*		1.8
		>8mm				*		1.8
	2631	>8mm	*					7.1
	2638	<8mm				*		1
		>8mm				*		10.2
	2647	<8mm	*					9.6
		>8mm	**	**			*	49.6
	2657	<8mm				*		19.6
		>8mm	*	*		*	*	1

Trench	Context	Fraction (mm)	European flat oyster	Common cockle	Mussel	Common periwinkle	Common limpet	Weight (g)
	2666	>8mm				*		0.9
	2671	<8mm	*					3.4
		>8mm	**	*	*	*		50.3
	2675	>8mm	*					0.2
	2679	>8mm				*		3.6
9	9001	<8mm	*					9.4
		>8mm	***	**	*	**		122.8
	9002	<8mm				*		14.7
		>8mm	**	***		*		136.2
	9003	<8mm	*					0.3
		>8mm	**					32.2
	9004	<8mm				*		3.1
		>8mm	*	*		**		17.2
	9007	<8mm		*		*		13.3
		>8mm		***		*		60.4
	9012	<8mm		*		*		2.8
		>8mm	*	**		*		41
	9018	<8mm	*			*		2.5
		>8mm	**	*		*		46
	9023	<8mm		*		*		36.4
		>8mm	***	**		*		223.7
	9026	<8mm		*		*		12.2
		>8mm	*	***		*		58.6
10	####	<8mm		*				0.3
		>8mm		**				34
	####	<8mm					*	1.2
		>8mm		**				19.7
11	####	<8mm	*			*		111.8
		>8mm	**		*	*	**	104
	11004	>8mm	*					5.9
	####	<8mm	*					16.8
		>8mm	***			*		118.3
	####	<8mm	*					10.5
12	####	>8mm	***	*		*		190.8
		12003	<8mm			*	*	0.4
		<8mm				*		5.7
12	####	>8mm			*	*	22.1	
Total weight (g)								2243.9

***abundant, **common, *rare.

Table 36: Oyster size estimation

Diameter	Size category	Size code
<4.5cm	Very small	VS
4.6-6cm	Small	S
6.1-7.5cm	Medium	M
7.6-10cm	Large	L
10cm+	Very large	VL

Appendix E: Pottery

Table 37: Summary of pottery recovered

Trench	Context	Type	No	Weight (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Sample
2	2001	Fine Redware	1	4	1	Footed base	Cup/bowl	Dull red glaze int & partially ext	C18th	A small, angular footed base; slight sooting	
2	2001	Fine Redware type	1	0.5	1	BS	BS	Greenish-brown glaze int & ext	C18th?	A fine dull grey-red fabric	
2	2001	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	BS	Thin, patchy clear-green glaze ext	LC12th – M/LC13th	A fine orange sandy fabric w/ fine quartz	
2	2001	Jackfield-type ware	1	2	1	BS	Lid?	Concentric grooves on one side	C19th	Black fabric & thin black glaze int & ext	
2	2001	Mottled ware	2	4	2	BS	Hollow ware	Dark mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	A very light buff fabric; one vessel?	
2	2001	Redware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Red glaze int & ext; trailed white slip linear design ext	C17th	The slip-trailed lines have been largely removed & survive only as scars	
2	2001	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	Blue linear design on the surviving surface	MC16th – MC18th	Only one surface survives	
2	2001	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Dark blue linear / banded design int	MC16th – MC18th		
2	2001	Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	Bowl?	Relief-moulded pattern ext; pale blue int	M – LC19th		
2	2001	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	18	1	BS	Bowl	White slip int under clear glaze	LC18th – C19th		
2	2306	Stoneware	1	5	1	BS?	U/ID	Clear/brown lead glaze ext	M – LC19th	White stoneware	
2	2526	Hambledon-type ware?	1	16	1	BS	U/ID	No surviving surfaces; heavily abraded	C15th – C16th?	A bright white fine sandy fabric w/a sharply defined dark grey int margin	336
9	9001	Banded Pearlware	1	6	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Brown slip band w/ carved/turned decoration ext	c.1780 – c.1840	Angular ring foot	
9	9001	Buff Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin, patchy green glaze ext	C12th – M/LC13th	Common fine quartz in a buff body	
9	9001	Buff Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS/Neck	Hollow ware	Thin green glaze ext & a ridge at base of neck	C12th – M/LC13th	A fine buff fabric w/ common fine quartz	
9	9001	Buff Sandy ware	3	11	3	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext	C12th – LC13th	A fine buff-white fabric w/ quartz up to 0.5mm	
9	9001	Early Greenware type	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin pale green glaze ext	LC12th – C13th	Grey core, buff ext margin, pale orange int margin; common very fine quartz	
9	9001	Early Greenware type	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green pitted glaze ext	LC12th – C13th	Grey core buff int & ext margins; common fine quartz w/ regular grains up to 1.5mm+	

Trench	Context	Type	No	Weight (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Sample
9	9001	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	69	1	Strap handle	Jug	Thin patchy dark green glaze on upper surface	LC12th – M/LC13th	A fine dark orange sandy fabric	
9	9001	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	LC12th – M/LC13th	A hard, fine orange fabric w/ rare iron inclusions up to 1.5mm	
9	9001	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext; part of a vertical applied strip	LC12th – M/LC13th	A fine, even orange fabric w/ common fine quartz up to 0.3mm	
9	9001	Slipware	1	1	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	White slip line on rim ; slip discs ext	C18th	A fine red fabric	
9	9001	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Dark blue banded design on surviving surface	MC16th - MC18th	A fine orange sandy fabric w/ fine quartz <0.4mm	
9	9001	White Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bright green glaze ext; yellow glaze int	?C15th – C17th	A possible import; a fine white fabric w/ common quartz up to 0.5mm, mainly finer; identification and date to be verified	
9	9002	Buff Gritty ware	2	67	1	Rim & handle stump	Handled bowl	U/Dec; thick, patchy black deposit on rim	C12th – C13th	An even buff fabric; a thick sub-angular everted rim w/ part of a handle stump; Scottish Whiteware? See text	
9	9002	Buff Sandy ware	1	14	1	Rim	Jug?	U/Dec	C12th – M/LC13th	A short sub-rectangular collared rim;common fine quartz w/ sparse grains up to 1mm	
9	9002	Buff Sandy ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext only	C12th – C13th	Grey core w/ buff margins; common fine quartz <0.5mm	
9	9002	Early Reduced Greenware	1	121	1	Rim & handle	Jug	Patchy dark green glaze ext, possibly splashed glaze	LC12th – LC13th	A hard, coarse sandy fabric w/ common quartz up to 1mm	
9	9002	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy decayed, possible splashed, glaze ext	LC12th – M/LC13th	A bright orange sandy fabric w/ common fine quartz & occ red grit	
9	9003	Buff Gritty ware	2	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dry-smoothed striations	C12th – M/LC13th	Moderate quartz & sparse angular rock up to 1mm in a buff body	
9	9003	Buff Sandy ware	1	81	1	Rod handle	Jug	Patchy dark green glaze ext; ridges on handle	LC12th – LC13th	Common quartz & round rock ‘pebbles’ up to 0.5mm in a buff body	
9	9003	Buff Sandy ware	1	11	1	Rim & spout	Jug	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	A clubbed rim w/ a pinched spout; fingerprint int; common fine quartz w/ occ grains up to 1mm	
9	9003	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; knife-trimmed ext	LC12th – M/LC13th	A very fine fabric w/ a grey core & orange int & ext margins	
9	9003	Reduced Greenware type	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	C13th - C14th	A hard, sandy reduced fabric w/ common fine quartz	
9	9003	Slipware Type 1	1	4	1	Base	Bowl	Trailed curvilinear white slip pattern int	C17th		
9	9003	Splash-glazed Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of green splashed glaze ext	C12th – C13th	Grey core w/ orange int & ext margins; moderate quartz & round red grit up to 0.5mm	

Trench	Context	Type	No	Weight (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Sample
9	9007	Buff Sandy ware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Very thin, partial clear glaze ext	LC12th – C13th	A fine buff sandy ware w/ fine quartz up to 0.3mm	
9	9018	Buff-Orange Sandy ware	2	5	2	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	LC12th – LC13th	A dull, orange-buff fabric w/ moderate quartz up to 0.2mm, occ larger grains	
9	9018	Buff-White Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext over deeply impressed intersecting lines	C12th – C13th	Moderate quartz up to 0.5mm in a white body	
9	9018	Reduced Greenware type	1	8	1	Rim	Jar?	Patchy dark green glaze ext; possibly overfired	LC13th - C14th	A very hard, dense reduced fabric, probably overfired	
9	9018	Yellow Glazed Coarseware?	1	0.5	1	BS	Dish/bowl	White slip int only; glaze removed	C18th – C19th	Orange fabric	
9	9029	Buff Sandy ware	1	0.5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext	C12th – C13th	A fine buff to pale grey sandy fabric w/ fine quartz; Q=2	
9	9029	Buff-White Sandy ware	1	7	1	Rim	Jug?	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	A rounded clubbed rim, slightly intumed; white to pale grey sandy fabric w/ occ round quartz up,to 1mm; Q=2	
10	10001	Buff Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	Grey core & int margin, buff ext margin; fine quartz <0.5mm	
10	10001	Buff Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Very thin pale green glaze ext	C12th – C13th	Grey core & int surface, buff ext margin; common fine quartz, occ up to 0.5mm	
10	10002	Fine Buff-orange Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Yellow glaze int only	C15th – C16th?	An unusually fine sherd, light buff w/ occ fine quartz	
11	11001	Buff Gritty ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	A dull buff fabric, discoloured, w/ moderate, well sorted quartz up to 0.8mm	
11	11001	Buff Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear splashed glaze int only; thick black deposit ext	C12th – C13th	A fine buff sandy fabric w/ fine red & white streaks; sparse quartz up to 0.6mm, mainly much finer	
11	11001	Buff Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	Generally sandy w occ grains up to 1mm, fine muscovite visible on surface	
11	11001	Buff-White Sandy ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	A fine buff-white fabric w/ moderate quartz & red grit up to 0.5mm	
11	11001	Coarse Sandy ware	1	23	1	Strap handle	Jug	Patchy green glaze on upper surface	LC12th – C14th?	Grey core w/ orange margins; densely tempered w/ sub-angular quartz up to 0.5mm, occ 1mm	
11	11001	Oxidised Sandy ware	3	4	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th- C14th?	Undistinguished fine oxidised fabrics w/ fine quartz & occ muscovite; one small flake partially reduced	
11	11001	Reduced Greenware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext only	LC13th – LC14th	Reduced w/ a dull buff int margin; a fine sandy fabric	
11	11001	Reduced Greenware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext only	LC13th – LC14th	A thin-walled vessel in a fine reduced fabric w/ an orange int margin	
11	11001	Reduced Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled ext surface	C13th - C14th?	A fine, even grey to pale buff-orange fabric w/ very fine quartz & muscovite	
11	11002	Buff Gritty ware	1	13	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C12th – LC13th	A sub-rectangular clubbed rim w/ a flat top; common quartz & sparse fine red grit. moderate quartz up to 1mm+	

Trench	Context	Type	No	Weight (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Sample
11	11002	Buff Gritty ware	1	15	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec; elaborate rim	C12th – LC13th	An elaborate dished rim; buff fabric w/ moderate quartz up to 1mm	
11	11002	Buff Sandy ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; light burning ext	C12th – C13th	Sharply angled base; buff sandy fabric w/ quartz & red grit	
11	11002	Buff Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	Jar	Very prominent rilling ext	C12th – C13th	A thin-walled vessel in a buff body w/ occ quartz up to 1mm, mainly finer; Scottish?	
11	11002	Buff Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy clear/yellow-green glaze ext	C12th – C13th	A fine light buff sandy fabric w/ fine quartz up to 0.5mm but mainly finer	
11	11002	Buff Sandy ware	4	18	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; light sooting ext	C12th – C13th	Fine light buff fabrics w/ moderate fine quartz & occ red grit	
11	11002	Buff-White Sandy ware	2	13	2	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext	C12th – C13th	A buff to pale grey-white fabric w/ moderate quartz up to 0.5mm, occ 1mm	
11	11002	Coarse Sandy ware	1	97	1	Rim & rod handle	Jug	Patchy green glaze ext; possibly splashed	C12th – C14th?	A coarse sandy fabric densely tempered w/ sub-round quartz up to 0.5mm; could be an early RG but may be too coarse	
11	11002	Coarse Sandy ware	1	90	1	Sagging base	Hollow ware	Patchy dark green splashed glaze ext	C12th – C14th?	A hard, coarse sandy textured fabric, dark red to grey, w/ common sub-round quartz up to 1mm	
11	11002	Creamware	1	2	1	BS	Bowl?	U/Dec; spalled ext	c.1740 – c.1820		
11	11002	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	7	1	Rim	Jug	U/Dec; light sooting ext	LC12th – C13th	An angular inturned jug rim in a orange fabric w/ fine quartz & rare grains up to 0.5mm	
11	11002	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	LC12th – M/LC13th	A fie orange to pale grey fabric w/ sparse fine quartz & red grit up to 0.4mm, mainly finer	
11	11002	Iron-rich Sandy ware type	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of dark green (overfired) glaze ext	LC12th – EC14th	Reduced w/ an orange oxidised ext margin; generally a fine fabric w/ rare angular quartz up to 1mm	
11	11002	Late Redware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & ext	LC18th – C19th	A fine dark orange fabric	
11	11002	Low Countries Redware	1	30	1	Rim	Bowl	Thin clear glaze int; sparse spots ext; sooted ext	MC14th – C16th	Everted clubbed rim	
11	11002	Medieval Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bright green glaze ext w/ impressed line	C14th – C15th	Border ware / Surrey Whiteware? CHECK DATES	
11	11002	Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	5	1	Rim	Dish/bowl	White slip w/ diffuse brown mottling int only	C18th – EC19th	A very hard, dense dull red fabric	
11	11002	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th – C14th?	A hard, dense orange-buff fabric w/ a grey core; sparse poorly sorted quartz up to 0.5mm	
11	11002	Reduced Greenware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green pitted glaze int only	C14th – C15th	A fine, hard, even reduced fabric	
11	11002	Reduced Greenware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin flaky green glaze ext	C14th – EC15th	Dark grey core w/ lighter grey margins; slightly sandy fabric	
11	11002	Reduced Greenware	1	46	1	Strap handle	Jug	Dark green glaze on upper & partially on lower surfaces	C14th – C15th	A hard, grey sandy textured fabric; wide strap handle	

Trench	Context	Type	No	Weight (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Sample
11	11002	Reduced Greenware	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	Tin, partial glaze ext	C14th-C15th	Reduced w/a thin buff ext margin; hard, fine reduced fabric	
11	11002	Reduced Greenware	2	6	2	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext; slightly flaky	LC13th – LC14th	Reduced body w/ very thin pale grey margins; hard, fine fabric	
11	11002	Reduced Greenware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext; pitted & chipped	C14th – C15th	A hard, fine even fabric; dark grey w/ diffuse lighted grey ext margin	
11	11002	Reduced Greenware	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC14th – EC16th	A hard, even grey fabric w/ an orange int margin; probably a later variant	
11	11002	Reduced Greenware type	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext but heavily pitted & chipped	LC13th – EC15th	Hard, fine reduced fabric w/ a thin orange int margin	
11	11002	Reduced Sandy ware	1	11	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C12th – EC14th	Form as Buff Gritty ware but in a much finer reduced fabric w/ dull buff margins	
11	11002	Reduced Sandy ware	1	7	1	Rim	Jug?	U/Dec	C12th – C15th	An odd fabric; reduced to grey throughout w/ sparse quartz & muscovite; odd rim form; vertical w/ a dished int surface	
11	11002	Scottish Whiteware?	1	8	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	MC12th – C15th	A sharp base/body angle and vertical walls; a buff coarse sandy fabric w/ common quartz	
11	11002	Splash-glazed Buff Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Small spots of splash glaze ext	C12th – C13th	A pale buff to light grey fabric w/ common fine quartz <0.2mm & sparse larger red grit	
11	11002	Splash-glazed Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rolled ext w/ spots of clear splashed glaze; sooted	C12th – C13th	A very fine, dull buff (discoloured) fabric w/ sparse quartz & red grit up to 1mm	
11	11002	U/ID Oxidised Sandy ware type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thick dark green glaze ext	LC14th-LC15th?	A very fine yellow-buff fabric w/ sparse fine quartz & black grit; not local?	
11	11002	Utilitarian ware	1	1	1	BS	Dish/bowl?	U/Dec; int surface missing	C18th – C19th	Could be either BGCW or YGCW	
11	11002	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	9	1	Base	Bowl	White slip under yellow glaze internally	LC18th – C19th	A fine orange fabric	
11	11002	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	5	1	BS	Bowl	White slip under yellow glaze internally; patchy clear glaze ext	LC18th – C19th		
11	11002	Yellow Glazed Coarseware?	1	12	2	Base	Dish/bowl	White slip int but glaze removed	C18th – C19th	An even red fabric	
11	11004	Buff Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	A pale grey core w/ buff margins; fine quartz <0.5mm	
11	11004	Buff Sandy ware	5	12	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; one sherd w/ a rilled profile	C12th – C13th	Some variation in size & density of inclusions	
11	11004	Buff Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	A pale grey to buff fabric w/ sparse fine quartz & red grit, one large rock frag	
11	11004	Buff Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	A fine buff fabric w/ fine quartz & occ red grit	
11	11004	Buff Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled profile	C12th - C13th	A fine sandy fabric, reduced throughout	
11	11004	Buff Sandy ware?	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	Secondarily burnt throughout	
11	11004	Buff-Orange Sandy ware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – EC14th	A fine, even pale buff-orange fabric w/ common fine quartz <0.2mm	

Trench	Context	Type	No	Weight (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Sample
11	11004	Buff-White Sandy ware	2	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	C12th – C13th	Light buff-white fabrics w/ moderate sub-round quartz up to 0.5mm	
11	11004	Coarse Sandy ware	3	16	3	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext; flaky & abraded	C12th – C14th?	A coarse sandy textured fabric; dark grey to orange w/ common quartz up to 0.8mm; see also cxt 11002	
11	11004	Coarse Sandy ware	1	31	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy hard, thin purple glaze ext; possibly overfired	C12th – C14th?	Densely tempered w/ common quartz up to 0.5mm; cf cxt 11002 but this could be later or overfired?	
11	11004	Early Reduced Greenware	2	4	2	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Sandy reduced Greenware type	
11	11004	Iron-rich Sandy ware type	1	38	1	Base?	Hollow ware	U/Dec; burnt post-breakage	LC12th – M/LC13th	A fine fabric; grey core, orange margins, sparse fine quartz; may be part of a sagging base	
11	11004	Iron-rich Sandy ware type	5	13	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC12th – M/LC13th	Various fine sandy sherds, reduced core w/ orange margins; probable IR Sandy ware	
11	11004	Iron-rich Sandy ware?	1	2	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	No external surface but a patch of glaze on the broken surface	LC12th – M/LC13th	Could be production waste	
11	11004	Reduced Greenware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext; line deposit int	C14th – EC15th	Dark grey w/ a thin pale grey ext margin; sandy fabric w/ common quartz up to 0.4mm	
11	11004	Reduced Greenware	1	8	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Reduced w/ a thin oxidised ext margin	
11	11004	Reduced Greenware type	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; limescale int	LC13th – C14th	A hard, fine dense reduced fabric w/ an orange ext margin; occ quartz up to 0.5mm	
11	11004	Splash-glazed Buff Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear splash glaze ext	C12th- C13th	Possible pot disc; 29x23mm; buff to pale grey fabric w/ moderate quartz up to 1mm	
11	11004	Splash-glazed Sandy ware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Slightly rilled ext surface w/ spots of splashed glaze	C12th – C13th	Reduced w/ a thin oxidised ext margin; common sub-angular quartz up to 0.5mm	
11	11004	Unidentified Sandy ware	3	2	3	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C12th – C14th	Thin sherds in unidentified local fabrics	
11	11005	Buff Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; sooted ext	C12th – C13th	Sandy w/ occ larger grains	
11	11005	Buff Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	Sandy w/ occ larger grains	
11	11007	Buff Sandy ware	1	23	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	Pale grey core w/ buff int & ext margins; fine quartz	
11	11007	Buff Sandy ware	2	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; rilled profile	C12th – C13th	Thin-walled vessel in a buff fabric w/ common fine quartz, occ up to 0.3mm	
11	11007	Buff Sandy ware	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; rilled profile	C12th – C13th	Thin-walled vessel in a buff fabric w/ common fine quartz, occ up to 0.5mm	
11	11007	Reduced Sandy ware	1	53	1	Base	Jug/jar	Patchy light green glaze on underside & text	C12th – LC13th	Grey core w/ light buff-grey int & ext margins; moderate round quartz up to 0.6mm	

Trench	Context	Type	No	Weight (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Sample
11	11007	Scottish Whiteware?	1	107	1	Base	Jar	Dry-smoothed around lower body; burning on the base & lower walls	MC12th – C15th	Base of a cylindrical vessel; rilled int; dry smoothed ext; probably Scottish Whiteware; see text	
11	11007	Scottish Whiteware?	1	61	1	Base	Jar	Dry-smoothed band above base; rilled int; burning on base	MC12th – C15th	Base of a cylindrical vessel; probably a Scottish Whiteware; see text	
11	11007	Scottish Whiteware?	2	8	2	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled ext surface; light burning / sooting ext	MC12th – C15th	Thin-walled, finely finished sherds	
11	11007	Scottish Whiteware?	3	17	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC12th – C15th	Light buff sherds	
11	11010	Buff Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	A thin-walled vessel in a fine buff fabric w/ moderate quartz up to 0.5mm	
12	12002	Buff Gritty ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled int & ext	C12th – C13th	Pale grey core, buff margins; moderate, well-sorted quartz up to 1mm in a finer body	
12	12002	Buff Sandy ware	2	4	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; light burning / sooting int & ext	C12th – C13th	Moderate to common quartz <0.5mm	
12	12002	Buff Sandy ware	1	20	1	Rod handle	Jug	Rare spots of ?splashed glaze	C12th – C13th	A small rod handle; chipped, abraded & discoloured	
12	12002	Buff Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Yellow-green glaze ext	C12th – C13th	A very thin-walled vessel in a buff-white fabric w/ common fine quartz & occ grains up to 1.5mm	
12	12002	Buff-White Sandy ware	1	3	1	Base?	Hollow ware	Patchy pale green glaze on ?underside; abraded	C12th – C13th	Dull, buff fabric w/ fine quartz & occ round red grit up to 1mm+	
12	12002	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; heavily sooted ext	LC12th – E/MC13th	A sharply angled base w/ striations on underside of base	
12	12002	Late Medieval Sandy ware type	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze int & ext	C15th - C16th?	A fine pale grey fabric w/ common fine quartz & black grit <0.2mm	
12	12002	Reduced Greenware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze w/ fine black pitting ext	C14th - C15th	A hard, fine, even dark grey fabric	
12	12002	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware?	Tine glaze int & ext; blue linear design int; very heavily abraded	MC16th - MC18th	Too badly barded to identify design	
12	12002	Transfer-printed Porcelain	2	4	1	Rim	Plate/saucer	Pale grey TP design int; fronds or feathers	LC19th - C20th	Recent porcelain	
12	12004	Buff Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	A fine buff fabric w/ fine quartz & red grit	384
12	12004	Reduced Sandy ware	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	Sparse, patchy glaze ext	C12th – LC13th	Reduced core & int w/ a thin oxidised ext margin; sandy w/ sparse quartz up to 1mm	
12	12004	Splash-glazed Buff Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear splash glaze ext; sooted	C12th – C13th	Sandy w/ sparse grains up to 1.2mm	
12	12004	Splash-glazed Reduced Sandy ware	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dry-smoothed ext surface / spots of clear splashed glaze ext	C12th – C13th	Reduced w/ a thin buff ext margin; fine quartz w/ moderate larger red grit up to 0.8mm	
12	12004	Unidentified Sandy ware	1	20	1	Rim	Jug?	Thin, patchy dark green glaze on lower neck / shoulder; light sooting ext	C12th – C14th?	Tall neck w/ a small rounded clubbed rim; hard, dense fabric, grey core w/ dull red margins; moderate quartz up to 0.5mm	

Table 38: Other material included in pottery assemblage

Trench	Context	Type	No	Weight (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Sample
1	1104	Stone	2	7	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated		
2	2001	Iron?	2	4	2	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	An odd reddish, slightly magnetic, substance	
2	2001	Stone	1	6	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	Dark grey stone	
2	2001	Stone	1	7	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated		
2	2001	Stone	1	0.5	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	Red stone	
2	2165	Bone	2	6	2	Fragments	N/A	N/A	Undated		
2	2580	Bone	1	7	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated		334
2	2580	Stone?	1	15	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	Odd stone, possibly burnt?	334
9	9001	Stone	1	1	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	Grey stone; slate?	
9	9002	Iron?	3	7	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	An odd reddish, slightly magnetic, substance	
9	9018	Iron?	1	4	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	An odd reddish, slightly magnetic, substance	
9	9018	Stone	1	0.5	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	Dark grey stone	
9	9023	Stone	1	4	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated		
11	11001	Shell	1	1	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated		
11	11001	Stone	3	7	3	Fragments	N/A	N/A	Undated		
11	11004	Stone	2	7	2	Fragments	N/A	N/A	Undated		
11	11007	Bone	1	7	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated		
11	11007	Stone	4	15	4	Fragments	N/A	N/A	Undated		
11	11007	Stone	1	7	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated		
11	11007	Stone	4	93	4	Fragments	N/A	N/A	Undated		
12	12002	Shell	1	0.5	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	Burnt shell	
12	12002	Stone	1	2	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated		

Table 39: Relative proportions of the different types of pottery in the assemblage

Type	ENV	% of total
Banded Pearlware	1	0.59
Buff Gritty ware	6	3.59
Buff Sandy ware	42	25.1
Buff Sandy ware?	1	0.59
Buff-Orange Sandy ware	3	1.79
Buff-White Sandy ware	8	4.79
Coarse Sandy ware	7	4.19
Creamware	1	0.59
Early Greenware type	2	1.19
Early Reduced Greenware	3	1.79
Fine Buff-orange Sandy ware	1	0.59
Fine Redware	1	0.59
Fine Redware type	1	0.59
Hambledon-type ware?	1	0.59
Iron-rich Sandy ware	9	5.38
Iron-rich Sandy ware type	7	4.19
Iron-rich Sandy ware?	1	0.59
Jackfield-type ware	1	0.59
Late Medieval Sandy ware type	1	0.59
Late Redware	1	0.59
Low Countries Redware	1	0.59
Medieval Whiteware	1	0.59
Mottled ware	2	1.19
Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	0.59
Oxidised Sandy ware	4	2.39
Reduced Greenware	13	7.78

Type	ENV	% of total
Reduced Greenware type	4	2.39
Reduced Sandy ware	5	2.99
Redware	1	0.59
Scottish Whiteware?	8	4.79
Slipware	1	0.59
Slipware Type 1	1	0.59
Splash-glazed Buff Sandy ware	3	1.79
Splash-glazed Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	0.59
Splash-glazed Reduced Sandy ware	1	0.59
Splash-glazed Sandy ware	2	1.19
Stoneware	1	0.59
Tin Glazed Earthenware	4	2.39
Transfer-printed Porcelain	1	0.59
U/ID Oxidised Sandy ware type	1	0.59
Unidentified Sandy ware	4	2.39
Utilitarian ware	1	0.59
White Sandy ware	1	0.59
Whiteware	1	0.59
Yellow Glazed Coarseware	3	1.79
Yellow Glazed Coarseware?	3	1.79
Total	167	99.63

Appendix F: CBM

Table 40: Material recovered by Trench and context, with object type, period, count and weight.

Trench	Context	Material	Object type	Period	Count	Weight (g)
2	2306	Fired Clay	Unknown	Unknown	1	7
	2550	Fired Clay	Structure	Unknown	6	465
			Structure?	Unknown	7	49
	2594	Fired Clay	Unknown	Unknown	2	3
9	9001	CBM	Tile	post-medieval-modern	1	28
		Stone	Natural	N/A	1	3
	9003	Fired Clay	Unknown	Unknown	1	10
	9018	Stone	Natural	N/A	1	4
11	11002	CBM	Pan tile	post-medieval-modern	2	89
	11007	Fired Clay	Structure?	Unknown	61	990
			Unknown	Unknown	1	31
	11007	Stone	Natural	N/A	3	62
	11009	Stone	Natural	N/A	1	2
Total					88	1743

Table 41: Building material catalogue

ID	Context	RF	Context Description	Context Interpretation	Material	Type	Fabric code	Count	Weight	Period	Comments	Corners	Edges	Length	Breadth	Height	Flange height	Reused	Mortar	Overfired	Keying	Signature	Impressions	Reduced Core:	Retained	Catalogue	Illustrate	Further analysis	Lath marks	Finished surface	Scoring/tool marks	Underfired	Glaze	Discard	
1	11007		Fill of medieval rubbish pit	Fill of medieval rubbish pit	Fired Clay	Structure?	OX - S	55	778	Unknown	Abraded and frag. Seven frags have one flat surface.	0	0					F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	T	
2	11002		Subsoil	Subsoil	CBM	Pan tile	OX	2	89	Post-Med/Modern	Nib on one frag.	0	2			13-15	20	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	T
3	2550	331	Fill of a grave truncating metalworking pit F206	Fill of grave 2549 F737 containing SK2561. This material was rich in charcoal/burnt clay/metallurgical debris relating to the use of the metalworking pit/hearth through which the grave truncates. This material was likely excavated out of the original in-situ metalworking hearth before the body was inserted and the same material used to backfill the grave.	Fired Clay	Structure	RE-BUFF	6	465	Unknown	Heavily quartz gritted fabric. Reduced to black on the underside with a white-buff margin at the top, with buff surfaces. Rough underside with uneven surface; perhaps associated high temp activity? One has a cuve/edge	0	0			25		F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	T	
4	11007		Fill of medieval rubbish pit	Fill of medieval rubbish pit	Fired Clay	Structure?	OX - S	5	172	Unknown	Abraded and frag. One frag has flat surface.	0	0					F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	T	
5	11007		Fill of medieval rubbish pit	Fill of medieval rubbish pit	Fired Clay	Structure?	BUFF	1	40	Unknown	Has a flat surface	0	0					F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	T	
6	11007		Fill of medieval rubbish pit	Fill of medieval rubbish pit	Fired Clay	Unknown	RE - S	1	31	Unknown	No surfaces. RE to black.	0	0					F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	T	
7	11007		Fill of medieval rubbish pit	Fill of medieval rubbish pit	Stone	Natural	STONE	3	62	N/A	One with shell adhered.							F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	T	

ID	Context	RF	Context Description	Context Interpretation	Material	Type	Fabric code	Count	Weight	Period	Comments	Corners	Edges	Length	Breadth	Height	Flange height	Reused	Mortar	Overfired	Keying	Signature	Impressions	Reduced Core:	Retained	Catalogue	Illustrate	Further analysis	Lath marks	Finished surface	Scoring/tool marks	Underfired	Glaze	Discard
8	2550		Fill of a grave truncating metalworking pit F206	Fill of grave 2549 F737 containing SK2561. This material was rich in charcoal/burnt clay/metallurgical debris relating to the use of the metalworking pit/hearth through which the grave truncates. This material was likely excavated out of the original in-situ metalworking hearth before the body was inserted and the same material used to backfill the grave.	Fired Clay	Structure?	OX - S	7	49	Unknown	Abraded and frag. Two frags have poss flat surfaces. One frag has a curve; possible hole although may be post-dep damage.	0	0					F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	T
9	9003		Rubble layer in west end of trench 9	a rubble spread which is likely related to the demolition of the wall 9029 seen below	Fired Clay	Unknown	OX - S	1	10	Unknown		0	0					F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	T
10	9001		Topsoil	Topsoil	CBM	Tile	OX	1	28	Post-Med/Modern	Obvious sanded basal surface - prob a pan tile or similar.	0	0			12		F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	T
11	9001		Topsoil	Topsoil	Stone	Natural	STONE	1	3	N/A								F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	T
12	2306		Compacted, light Reddish brown, silty clay with 10% inclusions of small sub angular pieces of limestone and sandstone	a rubble spread which is likely related to the demolition of the wall 9029 seen below	Fired Clay	Unknown	OX - S	1	7	Unknown		0	0					F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	T
13	11009		Fill of shallow pit [11008], possible root bowl	Rooting	Stone	Natural	STONE	1	2	N/A								F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	T

ID	Context	RF	Context Description	Context Interpretation	Material	Type	Fabric code	Count	Weight	Period	Comments	Corners	Edges	Length	Breadth	Height	Flange height	Reused	Mortar	Overfired	Keying	Signature	Impressions	Reduced Core:	Retained	Catalogue	Illustrate	Further analysis	Lath marks	Finished surface	Scoring/tool marks	Underfired	Glaze	Discard
14	2594		Fill of grave 2592 containing SK2594 to NW of metalworking pit	Fill of an E-W aligned grave containing SK2593. This fill was only partly removed in profile during the 2024 season to reveal one long bone from SK2593.	Fired Clay	Unknown	OX - S	2	3	Unknown		0	0					F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	T
15	9018		south of wall in Tr9	different soil, lower and more organic than the graveyard deposits to the north	Stone	Natural	STONE	1	4	N/A	Orig as mortar.							F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	T

Appendix G: Metalworking debris catalogue

Table 42: Catalogue of the residues recovered from the 2024 excavation (weight in grams).

Context	Sample Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Hearth Bottom Weight (g)	Smith Slag Count	Smith Weight (g)	Hearth Lining Count	Hearth Lining Weight (g)	Cinder Count	Cinder Weight (g)	Ore/Stone Count	Ore/Stone Weight (g)	Copper Alloy Count	Copper Alloy Weight (g)
2526	324	2534	Grave Fill				8	213	2	30	1	2		
2547			Gravelly Layer		1	15								
2550			Grave Fill											3
2580	334		Pit/Hearth Fill						1	1				
2611		2609	Grave Fill						1	17				
9001			Topsoil	1493	1	80								
9002			Graveyard soil						1	2				
9018			Lower than graveyard soil		1	6								
9023			Grave Fills		1	35			3	1				
9029			Mudstone Wall		2	178								
11002			Subsoil								1	266		
12004	384		Gully Fill						1	2				
Totals				1493	6	314	8	213	9	53	2	268		3

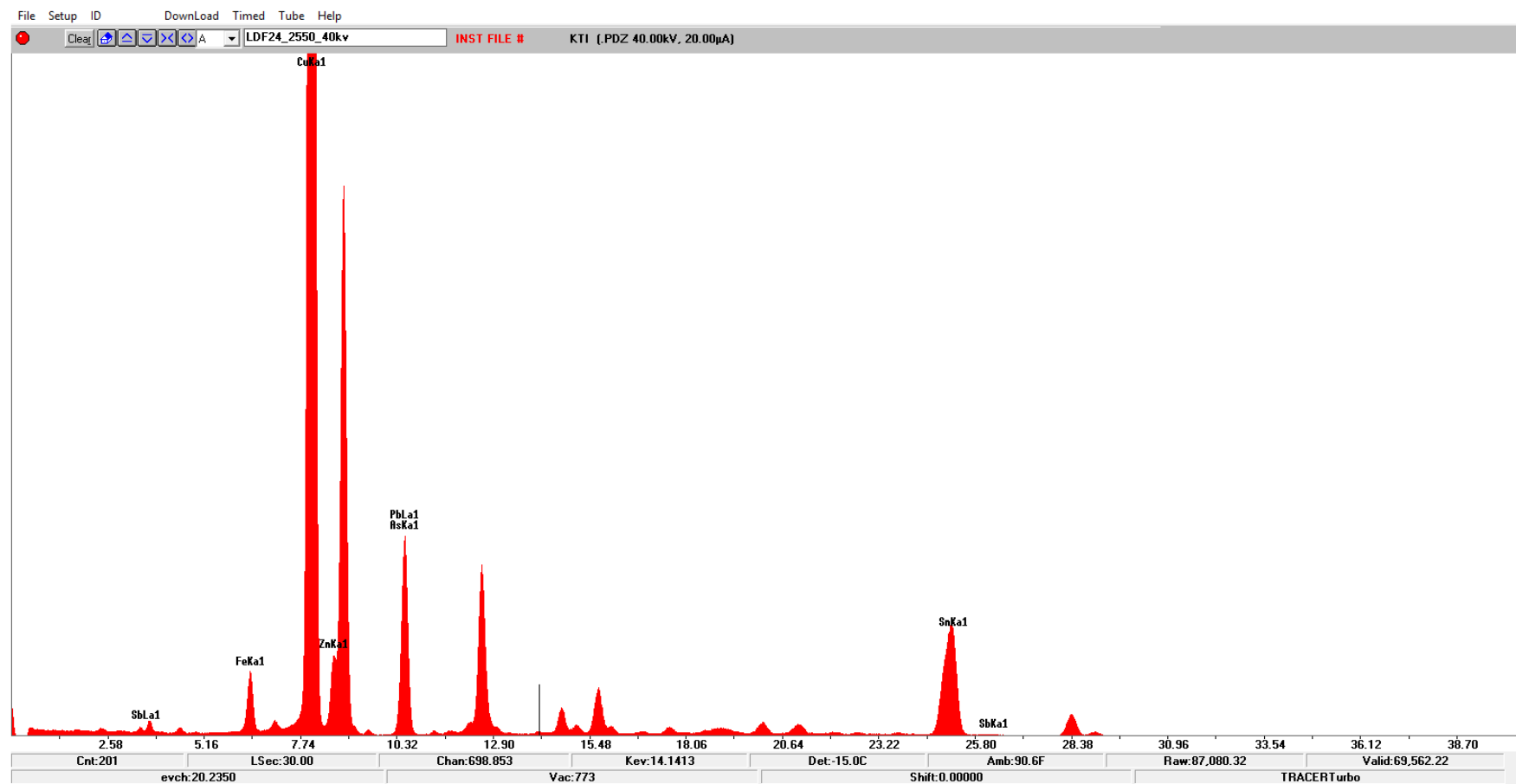
Table 43: Dimension of the hearth bottom (weight - grams; Diameters/Depth - mm; Volume cm3),

Context	Hearth Bottom Weight (g)	Major Diameter	Minor Diameter	Depth	Theoretical Calculated Volume
9001	1493	125	115	80	2409

Table 44: Catalogue of the residues sorted by stratified and unstratified contexts (weight in grams).

Context	Feature Number	Feature Type	Stratified?	Hearth Bottom Weight (g)	Smith Weight (g)	Hearth Lining Weight (g)	Cinder Weight (g)	Ore Weight (g)	Copper Alloy	Stone Weight (g)
2526	2534	Grave Fill	y			213	30	2		
2547		Gravelly Layer	y		15					
2550		Grave Fill	y						3	
2580		Pit/Hearth Fill	y				1			
2611	2609	Grave Fill	y				17			
9023		Grave Fills	y		35		1			
9029		Mudstone Wall	y		178					
12004		Gully Fill	y				2			
9001		Topsoil	n	1493	80					
9002		Graveyard soil	n				2			
9018		Lower than graveyard soil	n		6					
11002		Subsoil	n							266
Totals				1493	314	213	53	2	3	266

Table 45: HH-XRF spectrum derived from the corroded copper alloy fragment from Context 2550.



Appendix H: Environmental catalogue

Table 46: Catalogue of processed samples

Sample No.	Fill	Cut	Context 1 Short Description	Sample Volume (L)	Why was this sample taken?
324	2526	no data	Grave fill	10	Sample of remnant grave fill for artefact recovery
331	2550	no data	Grave fill	30	Sample taken of remnant grave fill adhering to edge of metalworking pit
332	2554	2529	Fill of pit truncating ditch F707	10	Sample taken from fill of small pit cut into ditch F707
333	2510	2505	Final silting up event in recut of ditch F708	20	Sample of upper ditch fill to retrieve material for C14 dating that could date the final infilling of the feature
334	2580	no data	Slither of in-situ metalworking hearth/pit fill on the northern edge of the pit, truncated by grave F734.	10	Sample taken of in-situ portion of northern slither of metalworking pit
336	2526	no data	Grave fill	20	Sample taken of grave fill adhering to northern edge of metalworking pit slither
355	12003		Charnel pit soil	10	Sample of material from probable charnel pit in Trench 12
384	12004		Shelly gully	10	For artefact and ecofact recovery
385	2622	2621	Fill of additional metalworking pit/possible flue pit [2621] to the east of metalworking hearth [2040]	20	Sample taken of fill from new metalworking pit
390	2675	no data	Earliest fill of ditch F707 in southern slot by wall F722 encountered in the 2024 season. Apparent tipping from the western side of the ditch	10	Artefact and ecofact recovery, also for anything that could be used in C14 dating
391	2671	2659	Slumping fill in ditch [2659]	10	Artefact and ecofact recovery, also for anything that could be used in C14 dating
393	2679	2678	Dark silting fill of a rubble pit 2678 to shore up wall F722 on its northern side	10	Artefact and ecofact recovery, also for anything that could be used in C14 dating
394	2680	2678	Pinkish grey silting fill of a rubble pit 2678 to shore up wall F722 on its northern side	10	Artefact and ecofact recovery, also for anything that could be used in C14 dating
398	2572	no data	Basal fill of ditch. Upon closer inspection there are five micro lenses in this initial phase.	10	Artefact and ecofact recovery, also for anything that could be used in C14 dating
399	2574	no data	Yellowish Sand slumping fill in ditch F707	10	Artefact and ecofact recovery, also for anything that could be used in C14 dating
399	2574	No number	Discreet lens or thin layer of sand visible in section slumping from the western edge on top of basal fill 2572. This layer does not extend across to the eastern edge of the ditch, suggesting it slipped in from the western side. This material could represent a discreet dumping or slipping event were sand (likely redeposited natural) fell into the ditch	10	Artefact and ecofact recovery, also for anything that could be used in C14 dating

Table 47: Catalogue of archaeobotanical remains

Sample No.	Fill	Cut	Short Description	Sample Volume (L)	Charred - Grain			Charred - Miscellaneous			Identifiable Charcoal	Indeterminate Charcoal Flecks	Modern/Intrusive - Rootlets	Desiccated - Seeds			Potential for analysis - Charcoal?	Potential for analysis - General Macros?	Potential for Scientific Dating?	Comments
					abundance	diversity	preservation	abundance	diversity	preservation	abundance	abundance	abundance	abundance	diversity	preservation	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	
324	2526	10	Grave fill	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	No	No	No	-
331	2550	30	Grave fill	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	Yes	No	Yes	-
332	2554	10	Pit	10	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	No	No	No	-
333	2510	20	Ditch	20	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	No	No	No	CHD: Grain> oat, free-threshing type wheat, hulled barley and poorly preserved barley, MISC> false oat/onion couch grass rhizome
334	2580	10	Hearth/Pit	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	1	1	3	Yes	No	Yes	-
336	2526	20	Grave fill	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	No	No	No	-
355	12003	10	Charnel pit soil	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	1	3	No	No	No	-
384	12004	10	Shelly gully	10	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	No	No	No	CHD: Seeds> 2 small-seeded legume
385	2622	20	Pit/Flue	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	Yes	No	Yes	-
390	2675	10	Ditch	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	No	No	No	-
391	2671	10	Ditch	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	No	No	No	-
393	2679	10	Rubble Pit	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	No	No	No	-
394	2680	10	Rubble Pit	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	No	No	No	-
398	2572	10	Ditch	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	No	No	No	-
399	2574	10	Ditch	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	No	No	No	-

Table 48: Key to archaeobotanical tables

CHD	Charred	
DES	Desiccated	
Abundance		
1	Low	<10
2	Moderate	10-100
3	Abundant	>100
Diversity		
1	Low	<3 taxa types
2	Moderate	3 to 10 taxa types
3	High	>10 taxa types
Preservation		
1	Identifiable to family	
2	Identifiable to genus	
3	Identifiable to species	